BEACON FEN ENERGY PARK

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010151

Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

Document Reference: 6.3 ES Volume 2, 6.3.74

October 2025

The Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/572) – Regulation 14

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
LP & TH	TH/CD	DJ	TH

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Project Context

1.1.1 This Archaeological Mitigation Strategy ('AMS') has been prepared on behalf of Beacon Fen Energy Park Limited (the 'Applicant') to set out the planning and implementation of archaeological mitigation proposed and to outline the scope, guiding principles, and methods for planning and implementing further archaeological mitigation works. These measures relate to the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application for Beacon Fen Energy Park (the 'Proposed Development'), located east of Ewerby Thorpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (the 'DCO Application'), and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR: TF 16415 48000).

1.1.2 The Proposed Development involves the construction, operation (and maintenance), and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility and a battery energy storage system (BESS), along with associated export and connection infrastructure, including both above and below ground works at the National Grid Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation.

1.1.3 The Proposed Development will be located within the DCO Order Limits ('Order Limits') as shown on **Figure 1.2 Site Boundary Plan (Document Ref: 6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.2)** and comprises the Solar Array Area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor which are defined as follows:

- **Solar Array Area** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Solar PV and BESS (and their ancillary infrastructure) will be located.
- **Cable Route Corridor** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Cable Route will be located.
- **Cable Route** - The physical development, i.e. the cable itself, to be located within the Cable Route Corridor.
- **Bespoke Access Corridor** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Bespoke Access Road will be located.
- **Bespoke Access Road** - The physical development i.e. the road itself, to be located within the Bespoke Access Corridor.

1.1.4 The Proposed Development would have a generation capacity of approximately 400 megawatts (MW), with a 600MW BESS. As Beacon Fen Energy Park would produce over 50MW of electricity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and, therefore, requires an application for a DCO. The DCO Application is being submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, with the decision on whether to grant the DCO to be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'Secretary of State') under the Planning Act 2008.

1.1.5 This AMS follows the approach to mitigation following best practice as indicated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England as set out in the Lincolnshire County Council ('LCC') Archaeology Handbook, 2024, and details the archaeological mitigation proposed to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development on archaeological assets.

1.1.6 On 17 January 2024, the revised Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) ('NPS EN-1'), National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) ('NPS EN-3') and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) ('NPS EN-5') came into force. These NPSs are the relevant NPSs that have effect in relation to the development to which the DCO Application relates.

1.1.7 As set out in NPS EN-1, the determination of NSIPs must have regard to the following policy tests:

'In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations' (para 5.9.24);

- *'The Secretary of State should consider the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities…' (para 5.9.25);*
- *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.' (para 5.9.27); and*
- *'The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification' (para 5.9.28).*

1.1.8 This document outlines the approach to engagement, fieldwork management, project management, and post-excavation analysis and publication stages, which will be carried out pre-construction, following DCO consent, to inform the final design of the Proposed Development. It is considered that this will ensure that any archaeological potential is thoroughly investigated with appropriate targeted trenching across the Cable Route Corridor and that the final design of the Proposed Development mitigates any residual risks. This has followed extensive non-intrusive surveys across the Proposed Development, trial trenching across much of the Solar Array Area and targeted trenching across the Bespoke Access Corridor. This AMS also summarises the extent of previous investigations conducted as part of the proposed development and outlines the proposed mitigation works and methods to be implemented.

1.1.9 The measures set out in this AMS are derived from the mitigation proposals presented in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage (Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8)** of the Environmental Statement ('ES')**.**

1.2 Consultation

1.2.1 Pre-application discussions have been undertaken with LCC throughout the pre-application stage of the DCO process. A number of meetings have been held with LCC's Senior Archaeological officer, including discussions relating to

the approach to the built heritage and archaeological assessments supporting the ES. This includes the agreement of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the pre-submission archaeological evaluation through trial-trenching **Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.45)** and the supporting information provided in the **Appendix 8.10a: Trial Trenching Report (Solar Array) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.73a)** and **Appendix 8.10b: Trial Trenching Report (Targeted area on the Access Route) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.73b).**

1.2.2 The pre-submission evaluation fieldwork (trial trenching) was undertaken for the majority of the Solar Array Area of the Proposed Development and along the proposed Bespoke Access Corridor to the west of the Proposed Development to help inform the design of the Proposed Development. The targeted trial trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor focussed on the dense areas of high potential to ensure that this area would be understood and mitigated accordingly by design and or archaeological record (monitoring and record, if required. This was based on the extensive non-intrusive surveys undertaken including geophysical surveys across the Proposed Development, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) surveys and Aerial Photographic interpretation to fully inform the programme of trial trenching. This was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, **Appendix 8.7 – WSI for Geophysical Survey of the Cable and Access Routes (Document Ref: 6.3.55 ES).** The results are detailed in **Appendix 8.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.2, ES. Vol 1**, **6.3.45** and **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage (Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8).**

1.2.3 In accordance with **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage (Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8)**, further consultation with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), regarding additional fieldwork evaluation and mitigation will be undertaken following the submission and agreement of the AMS by LCC. Any further investigation, if required, will inform the final design of the Proposed Development and will be secured through agreement with LCC following this consultation.

1.2.4 This AMS has been updated following further consultation with LCC. The Applicant has engaged in discussions with LCC regarding the AMS as part of the pre application consultation for the DCO Application has sought to agree the AMS with LCC, which is documented as part of the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with LCC.

1.3 Aims of the Document

1.3.1 The primary aim of this AMS is to establish a strategy that minimises the impact of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource by preserving and recording archaeological features through either preservation in situ through design, or preservation by record. The AMS has been prepared in consultation with LCC and implemented through a phased programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation, followed by a review which will:

- Facilitate the *in-situ* preservation of significant archaeological features or deposits where possible and proportionate to the significance of the asset and following discussion with LCC.

- Ensure preservation by record, documenting archaeological assets uncovered during the works. This will include an appropriate level of excavation, with the extent of mitigation determined by the significance of the archaeology and the degree of impact.
- Undertake post-excavation assessment, analysis, and publication, following the principles set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) and Historic England's project guidance, in accordance with paragraph 205 and 211 of the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (2025) in respect to archaeological investigation and dissemination.

1.3.2 This AMS defines the scope, guiding principles, and methodologies for implementing a phased programme of archaeological mitigation. This includes targeted trenching of the Cable Route Corridor, followed by excavation, watching brief (monitoring and recording), post-excavation analysis, and publication. Each archaeological mitigation area will require a standalone WSI post-DCO consent, to be agreed with LCC. A WSI will be prepared for each mitigation method and also defined by area, for example, the Bespoke Access Corridor may require one WSI for the whole area outlining a watching brief scalable to Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) if required. The WSIs will follow a phased approach, for example, from targeted trenching within the Cable Route Corridor to targeted SMS following the results from the targeted trenching, if required. This iterative approach allows for consultation, analysis and agreement with LCC following results from the earlier phase and also ensures methodological consistency across the site, avoids duplication, and aligns with *CIfA Standards and Guidance* and *Historic England* best practice. Each WSI will include site-specific mitigation plans as appendices, allowing flexibility for phased delivery.

1.3.3 This method enables archaeological works to proceed independently (and in phases) within and throughout different areas. For example, if the Bespoke Access Road is advanced ahead of the Cable Route, the relevant mitigation WSI and its plan can be enacted without delay. Additional areas will be appended as required, in line with the phased construction programme and *NPPF* para. 205.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

1.4.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be appointed by the Undertaker or Principal Contractor and will be responsible for delivering the archaeological mitigation programme as outlined in this AMS. While the Undertaker or Principal Contractor aims to appoint a single contractor, the scale of the Proposed Development and resultant works programme may necessitate the engagement of additional specialist contractors including the appointment of an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) to oversee all archaeological field work and to ensure documents, including WSIs, are compliant with the AMS. The Undertaker or Principal Contractor will ensure that the appointed Archaeological Contractor, ACow and any subcontracted organisations have a proven track record working on the archaeology of Lincolnshire and adhere to all LCC specifications for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and understanding the requirement from Historic England's (HE) guidance and advice documents. The responsibilities will encompass all on-site and off-site activities, including the preparation of the WSI, post-fieldwork reporting, and final publication, as per HE guidance and the Lincolnshire Archaeological

Handbook. All WSIs will be agreed and approved by LCC prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 This section outlines the principles and objectives governing archaeological mitigation for the Proposed Development. These principles and objectives will be applied to all archaeological work conducted across the entire Proposed Development. Archaeological mitigation, whether through recording or preservation of archaeological remains, will be implemented where unavoidable impacts on archaeological remains of significant importance are revealed (high value/importance enough to be considered of schedulable quality).

2.2 Principles

2.2.1 The following principles provide a framework to ensure the conservation of heritage assets within the Order Limits:

- The cultural heritage of the Proposed Development has been considered holistically, encompassing archaeological remains from the Palaeolithic period to the present day, including paleoenvironmental evidence and archaeological landscape features.
- The design of previous archaeological works and proposed mitigation works have aligned with and will conform with relevant Government guidelines on planning and archaeology, including NPS EN-1, the National Planning Policy Framework) (NPPF), and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).
- Best practice guidance published by Historic England will be consulted regarding mitigation measures.
- Organisations and individuals conducting archaeological work for the Proposed Development must adhere to the ethical and professional standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ('CIfA'), as detailed in **Section 4** of this report.
- Archaeological investigations undertaken thus far have been conducted to a high standard, further works if required will maintain the same high standards, adequately reflecting the significance of the heritage assets within the Proposed Development.

2.2.2 The mitigation strategy outlined in this AMS will be implemented through a phased programme of work, with each phase, for example, targeted trenching, requiring a standalone WSI. This approach will be implemented regarding all archaeological fieldwork across all sections of the Proposed Development and will be guided by the following parameters:

- Professional codes, guidance, and standards will be enforceable.
- Adherence to LCC specifications for archaeological fieldwork and reporting.
- Provision of a project-specific induction to ensure all field staff understand the significance of the heritage assets within the Proposed Development.
- A review of existing data from prior investigations (detailed in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage (Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8)**) before planning any new fieldwork.
- Consideration of archaeological evidence from all periods and its role in shaping the historic landscape.

- Only undertake intrusive investigations in areas where there will be a direct impact from development (as authorised by the DCO) or where management considerations necessitate further study.
- Integration of data from other disciplines, such as geotechnical investigations, where relevant.
- All works will take into account statutory designations and non-designated assets identified in the HER and through prior phases of work.

2.3 Objectives

2.3.1 During archaeological mitigation works all personnel involved in the archaeological work for the Proposed Development will:

- Implement a detailed, phased programme of archaeological investigations to appropriately mitigate the impact of the Proposed Development on any archaeological remains.
- Promote high-quality research aligned with the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF), employing excavation methodologies and scientific techniques to examine the historical landscape, investigate past settlement patterns, develop new research questions, and contribute to relevant research strategies.
- Ensure the results of archaeological investigations are published in an appropriate format following assessment and analysis (see **Sections 4** and **5** for further details). Fieldwork results/findings should be consolidated into a single report.
- Make the results publicly accessible, ensuring they are integrated into the relevant HER and uploaded to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

3. SUMMARY OF BASELINE EVIDENCE

3.1 Location and Site Description

3.1.1 The Proposed Development is located approximately 3 miles east of Sleaford, Lincolnshire and predominantly consists of agricultural land and pasture. The Proposed Development is bounded by the A17 to the south, the River Slea to the north, to the west are the settlements of Ewerby and Ewerby Thorpe and to the east Car Dyke. The Site is located within the Lincolnshire Fens and is crossed by numerous drains which also act as field boundaries.

3.1.2 The Proposed Development comprises three elements, the Solar Array Area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor. Overall, the Proposed Development comprises c.757.4 hectares (ha).

3.1.3 The Solar Array Area is approximately 529 ha in size and located to the north of Heckington, centred at the National Grid Reference (NGR) 514682 347825. The Solar Array Area is located wholly within the administrative areas of North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) and Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). The Car Dyke runs the length of the eastern boundary of the Solar Array Area. The Site comprises agricultural fields under arable cultivation, divided by a network of dykes. It should also be noted Gashes Barn (a 19th century farmstead) lies within the Site although it is outside of the Order Limits.

3.1.4 The Bespoke Access Corridor comprises an area of 45.4 ha and it is within this corridor that the Bespoke Access Road will be located. The Bespoke Access Corridor predominantly comprises agricultural land and extends c. 3km south-west from the Solar Array Area to the A17 and is located wholly within the administrative areas of LCC and NKDC.

3.1.5 The Cable Route Corridor is approximately 183 ha in size, comprising predominantly agricultural land and extends c. 13km south-east from the Solar Array Area to Bicker Fen substation, at NGR TF 19684 38599. The Cable Route Corridor is located wholly within the administrative area of LCC. The majority of the Cable Route Corridor is located within the administrative area of NKDC; however, the southern section is located within Boston Borough Council's (BBC) administrative area.

3.2 Topography and Geology

3.2.1 The topography of the Site is generally flat, which is reflective of the fen land landscape in which it is situated. Although the Site is within a generally flat area, the above Ordnance Datum lies at 7-8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the western extent and 2-3m aOD at the eastern extent indicating the Site slopes gently towards the east.

3.2.2 The geology for the Solar Array Area, Cable Route Corridor and Bespoke Access Corridor has been detailed in the table below. These will be cross referenced with

3.2.3 **Figure 8.1 Beacon Fen Field Reference (Sheet 1-2, CA19595-373-1. 2024)** and **Figure 8.2 Beacon Fen Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1 – 3, CA19595-375-1. 2024):**

3.2.4

Table 1 ***Summary of the geology across the Site.***

Name	**Description**	**Fields:** See Figure 8.1 Beacon Fen Field Reference (Sheet 1-2) Figure 8.2, CA19595-373-1. 2024. Figure 8.2 Beacon Fen Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1 – 3), CA19595-375-1. 2024.
Bedrock Geology		
Oxford Clay formation (mudstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic Period	**Solar Array Area**: N1-35, however only part of N5, N12, N13 and N35 contain this geology. **Bespoke Access Corridor**: A1 – A16. **Cable Route Corridor**: C14 – C31 and C34 – C39, however the geology is only partially recorded in C31 and C39, C41, and C54-78.
West Walton Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago in the Jurassic Period	**Solar Array Area**: Partially contained within N5, N12, N13 and N35. The geology covers N36 in its entirety. **Cable Route Corridor**: C1 – C13 however only part of C11 is overlain by this geology. C32 – C33, C39, C40, C42-C53
Superficial Geology		
Sleaford Sand and Gravel (sand and gravel)	Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	**Bespoke Access Corridor**: The deposit spans A1 and A2 in their entirety and partially spans A3.
Till, Mid Pleistocene (Diamicton)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	**Solar Array Area**: Due to being an irregular shape, the geology either partially or entirely spans N9, N10-12, N14-5, N17-19, and N21/21-N35. **Bespoke Access Route**: The geology partially spans A5 and A7-A9. The geology entirely covers A10-16. **Cable Route Corridor**: The geology entirely covers, C6, C14, C15, C19-C26, C29, C34 and C37. The also geology partially spans C4, C5, C8, C11-13, C16, C18, C27-8, C30 and C38.

Glaciofluvial Deposits, including ice contact and sheet deposits Mid-Pleistocene (Sand and Gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	**Solar Array Area**: Due to their irregular shape, the deposits partially span N29-N30. **Bespoke Access Corridor**: Due to their irregular formation, the geology partially covers A5-7 **Cable Route Corridor**: Due to their irregular formation, the geology partially covers C16 and C18 but fully spans C17.
Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	**Solar Array Area**: Due to the formation being irregular, the deposit partially spans N14, N16, N19, N20, N28, N29, N31 and N34.
Superficial Deposits (sand and gravel)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	**Cable Route Corridor**: Due to the irregular formation of the deposit, it partially spans C5, C8, and C9 – C12.
Tidal Flat Deposits 1 (Clay and Silt)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	**Solar Array Area**: The geology entirely covers N1 – 8, N13 and N36. It partially covers N10-12 and N35. **Cable Route Corridor**: The geology entirely covers C7, C31 – C33, C36, C39-C78. The geology partially sand C2-C5, C28, C30 and C38.
No deposits recorded	No deposits are recorded in the area	**Bespoke Access Corridor**. There are no deposits across A4 and there is no geology partially recorded across A3 and A5.

3.2.5 The superficial geologies, including tidal, glaciofluvial, and alluvial deposits, suggest environments that were once occupied by rivers, indicating potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

3.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment **Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45**) has been produced and submitted as part of the DCO Application to investigate the known historical and archaeological background of the Proposed Development and immediate vicinity, up to 5km in distance.

3.3.2 The Lincolnshire HER records 23 entries identifying as non-designated assets within the Order Limits. These consist of nine within the Solar Array Area, three within the Bespoke Access Corridor and eleven within the Cable Route Corridor. It should be noted the Car Dyke, additional to this, is located within the Solar Array Area and the Cable Route Corridor. All entries are discussed in more detail in the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) included at **Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45**).

Palaeolithic Period (up to 10,000 BC)

3.3.3 The Palaeolithic period, occurring during the Pleistocene epoch, was characterised by cycles of climatic changes, with alternating glacial and interglacial phases. These changes influenced periods of occupation and abandonment by hominins. Evidence for occupation is ephemeral, consisting mainly of artefacts in the form of isolated find spots or stone tool assemblages and/or palaeoenvironmental data.

Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 4000 BC)

3.3.4 The Mesolithic period marks a transitional phase in human activity in Britain, as hunter-gatherer communities adapted to the post-glacial landscape. These communities likely moved across the uplands, which were heavily wooded, following animal herds and foraging for plant resources.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000 BC – 800 BC)

3.3.5 The Neolithic period is generally represented by findspots, mostly consisting of flint artefacts, while the Bronze Age is represented by visible features in the landscape, indicating a shift from transient to more permanent settlement. Evidence suggests that during the Neolithic, people engaged in seasonal activity across the region, while in the Bronze Age, more permanent settlements were established.

Iron Age Period (800 BC – 42 AD)

3.3.6 The Iron Age in the Site is represented by limited evidence, including find spot and cropmark evidence. In comparison to Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, the Iron Age period contains fewer records across the area, which suggests a change in land use during this period. The Iron Age marked a shift towards more nucleated settlements, with populations beginning to establish permanent communities rather than regularly moving across the landscape, as evidenced in this area. The evidence suggests Iron Age activity was nucleated north-west of the Bespoke Access Route and to the south-west of the Bespoke Cable Route. Settlement is believed to have spanned both the Iron Age and Roman periods, with evidence derived from aerial photography indicating an increase in activity during the latter half of the Roman period. South of this settlement, a beehive quern (HER MLI20043/22487) was discovered, along with Roman pottery found during subsequent fieldwalking. This site is located 1.65km south of field C74, further to the south of the Bespoke Cable Route.

Romano-British Period (42 AD – 410 AD)

3.3.7 Information from the Romano-British period is indicated within the wider area, of the Site with over 100 HER records suggesting evidence for settlement and agricultural activity. Evidence of Romano-British activity suggests continuity from the Iron Age, and numerous records across the area highlight significant presence during this period.

3.3.8 The largest Roman feature in the landscape, the Car Dyke (HER MLI60706), is an artificial water channel running from Peterborough to Lincoln, which is thought to have been constructed by the Romans in 125 AD. The feature runs

along the eastern most boundary of the Site and between fields C22 and C23, extending on an approximate north-south alignment. Excavations along part of the channel have demonstrated that it was 2-4m deep and 15m in width, before it became partially silted, suggesting that it was originally constructed as a navigable waterway as well as part of the localised water management system for agriculture. There is some evidence which suggests the channel was primarily for drainage; however, it may also have also been used for water transport. Although the feature is not scheduled within the Site boundary, there are multiple scheduled sections including a section 4.1km south-east of the cable route, demonstrating its historical and archaeological importance. This monument is regarded as a significant linear feature in the landscape. It is one of the largest surviving anthropogenic features from the Romano-British period and has since been linked to multiple later drains. It must be noted that sections of the Car Dyke east of the Solar Array Area have been greatly modified during the 19th and 20th centuries to conform with agricultural practices and management, however, deposits associated with the Roman Dyke may remain *in situ*.

3.3.9 Evidence for industrial activity for this period comprises a salt working site and tile kilns. Salt working remains, from both the Romano-British and medieval period are relatively common in the fenland landscapes of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Settlement activity for the period is represented by a villa site, a farmstead, cropmarks, and building debris. The Cobham Hall villa (HER MLI60867) is located 2km west of the Cable Route Corridor, south of Heckington. This is a large site identified through earthworks and multiple finds including pottery, tesserae, roofing, hypocaust and brick tiles, alongside day to day finds including a bronze ring key, enamelled brooch and Roman coins.

Early Medieval Period (410 AD to 1066)

3.3.10 The Early Medieval period is represented through settlement activity. During the Early Medieval period, populations moved away from mass land exploitation and nucleated into villages. The HER records Early Medieval settlement in the wider area at Ewerby (HER MLI89425) and South Kyme (HER MLI60815) located 565m north-west of the Bespoke Access Corridor and 1.6km east of the Solar Array Area, respectively. Several other settlements lie within the wider area including Donington (HER MLI20037), Laythorpe (HER MLI60571), Little Hale (HER MLI80627), Great Hale (MLI81203), Kirkby (HER MLI87583) and Heckington (HER MLI87781). Further evidence at South Kyme includes a possible Early Medieval monastic site (HER MLI60125), which lies 1.3km east of the Site. Further Early Medieval activity is evidenced by the Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre shown within the archaeological record close to the settlement of Heckington.

Medieval Period (1066 – 1540 AD)

3.3.11 The Medieval period is represented within the Site by cropmarks, earthworks, and two instances of medieval pottery. The cropmarks and earthworks (HER MLI88982) are located in field N9 and the northern extent of N8. These features were identified through the Witham Valley National Mapping Programme, which identified an area of approximately 4.2km x 1.6km, with the easternmost extent extending into the Site. In addition to these earthworks, two instances of medieval pottery have been recorded.

Post-Medieval (1540 AD – Present)

3.3.12 The post-medieval period saw significant landscape changes, largely due to the drainage of the fens. While efforts at fen drainage began in the Roman period, large-scale drainage projects started in 1631, between the Witham and the coast, followed by projects in the West and Wildmore Fens. A more extensive drainage programme took place in the 18th century, during which the land became landlocked, prompting the construction of pump houses to assist with drainage (Barton 2011). Historic mapping shows the presence of a pump house within the Site at N1/N3.

3.4 Archaeological Investigations

3.4.1 The **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45)** was informed by a geophysical survey (Headland and Wessex Archaeology 2023; **Annex 5 to** the **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45**), LiDAR data and a Site walkover. Additionally, it integrates the results of targeted archaeological evaluation, including trial trenching within the Solar Array Area and the Bespoke Access Corridor (WA 2024b, WA 2023c). **Figure 8.3: Overview showing Archaeological Data Sheets 1 - 10 (ST19595-504-PO.02)** within this AMS presents the locations of archaeological evaluations overlaid on interpretative geophysical survey results. This section provides a concise overview of the DBA, with full details available in the **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45)**. These figures have been introduced within the document, and complied prior to preparing this AMS, as part of an overlay of assessment and evaluation information to identify areas of archaeological potential and significance based on qualitative data and professional judgement. They contain data from geophysical surveys, LiDAR and aerial photographic assessment, HER data and where undertaken trial trenching data to provide a comprehensive distribution analysis of archaeological potential and significance to identify areas for mitigation.

3.4.2 A series of GIS overlays have been prepared to inform and target areas for mitigation in consultation with LCC. Figure 8.3 is an overlay GIS drawing showing the non-intrusive archaeological data from the geophysical surveys and the Aerial and LiDAR Assessment allowing the reader to understand the location and distribution of archaeological potential across the Proposed Development. Figure 8.4 is an overlay GIS drawing showing the proposed location of the archaeological mitigation areas across the Proposed Development. Figure 8.5 focusses in detail on the archaeological mitigation areas in terms of trenching method and targeting areas of potential.

3.4.3 The archaeological potential revealed by the assessment and non-intrusive survey data is set out below highlighting each method of evaluative survey, summarising the scope, analysis and results to understand the targeted approach for evaluation and its role in identifying areas of archaeological significance evidenced by the results from the evaluation.

LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Assessment

Scope and Analysis

3.4.4 The LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Assessment was completed across the Proposed Development. This survey included a review of available LiDAR and aerial photographic data to help understand the archaeological potential across the Proposed Development and compliment the review of HER data and the geophysical surveys undertaken.

3.4.5 This aerial assessment work, aimed to help inform the DCO Application regarding the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development; to inform scope of any future archaeological evaluation and mitigation works; and to inform the final design of the Proposed Development.

Results

3.4.6 A high number of features of possible archaeological origin were identified within the boundaries of the Proposed Development, the majority reflecting agricultural use of the landscape in the medieval and post medieval periods.

3.4.7 The large number of features of probable medieval origin, mainly field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow, might be expected from an area populated by known medieval settlements and associated mapped field systems, but this assessment has shown that associated field systems likely extended much further than previously understood. Although many of these features are unlikely to survive at ground level, sub surface remains may survive. Some of these may have associated value with scheduled remains in the vicinity.

3.4.8 The post medieval features identified largely reflect what is known from 19th century mapping, and features identified from this assessment suggest that these fields were subjected to additional drainage in the early to mid-20th century.

3.4.9 Two features have been identified as potentially related to World War II activity, of which minimal physical traces may survive. The entirety of the areas surveyed have been subjected to ongoing agricultural activity, which has become increasingly mechanised since World War II and which may have detrimentally affected sub-surface survival of earlier features.

3.4.10 The interpretative data from the LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Assessment has been added to the GIS overlays shown in **Figures 8.3, 8.4** and **8.5**. This information combined with the geophysical survey data has been used to identify and target anomalies for trial trenching across the Proposed Development including the Solar Array Area and the Bespoke Access Road.

Geophysical Survey

Scope and Analysis

3.4.11 A geophysical survey using a fluxgate gradiometer was undertaken in 2023 to inform the Proposed Development (Headland Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology, 2023). The survey covered all three sections of the Proposed Development and is included in **Appendices 8.6 Geophysical Survey Summary Report (Solar Array) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.50 - 6.3.54), 8.7 Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey on the Cable and Access Routes (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.55)** and **8.8 Geophysical Survey Report (Cable and Access Routes) Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.56 - 6.3.71)**. and **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45).** The Solar Array Area

comprises 529 hectares (ha) of agricultural land. The initial survey took place between 3rd and 18th April 2023. Additional areas that were unable to be surveyed within this period due to crops being present were surveyed later in the year post-harvest (see **Geophysical Survey Summary Report (Solar Array) Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.50 - 6.3.54)**.

Results

3.4.12 Initial surveys within the Solar Array Area did not identify any anomalies with clear archaeological potential. While a small number of uncertain anomalies were recorded, none were considered likely to be of archaeological significance. Several discrete and linear anomalies were identified in various locations, especially to the south of the Bespoke Access Corridor, within Fields A15 and A16 but their origin appeared uncertain. However, the trial trench evaluation confirmed that the linear features consisted of Romano-British shallow ditches and gullies (Wessex Archaeology, 2024). These features have been assessed as having a moderate to high archaeological significance.

3.4.13 A pair of parallel curvilinear anomalies forming a semi-circle were identified in Field N13. These are likely to represent drainage features terminating at the N12/N13 boundary. Additionally, within N13, near the southern boundary, a cluster of three possible interconnected short linear anomalies was recorded. These anomalies are aligned either at right angles to or parallel with the existing field boundaries, suggesting a modern or agricultural origin. In Field N12, a sinuous curvilinear anomaly with a negative response was noted. As the anomaly does not extend into Field N5, it is also interpreted as a drainage feature.

3.4.14 Within Field N15, two discrete anomalies stand out against the otherwise homogenous magnetic background. While these responses could indicate the presence of pits, the absence of supporting anomalies or features diminishes the likelihood of an archaeological interpretation. Instead, localised variations in the soils or superficial deposits are considered the more probable cause. In Field N14, a short linear anomaly aligned broadly north south and oblique to the current field layout was identified. The lack of an associated archaeological context suggests it is of agricultural or modern origin.

3.4.15 Within the northwestern section of the Solar Array Area, in Field N9, a series of weak and strong positive linear anomalies were detected, covering an area of approximately 70m by 273m. These anomalies correspond with features previously recorded in the HER and identified through LiDAR and aerial photographic analysis, suggesting they form part of a medieval field system. The majority of the western extent of this field has been removed from the scope as part of preservation by design although it remains within the Order Limits. This area, whist not part of construction works, to avoid impact on below ground archaeology, will be subject to habitat creation in consultation with LCC regarding any potential impacts and methodology.

3.4.16 The geophysical survey identified extensive ridge and furrow systems across the western portion of the site, particularly between Ewerby Thorpe and Howell. These features follow a coaxial pattern, generally orientated east-west to north-south. The medieval field system recorded in the HER was confirmed, along with a linear feature to the south of the site. Additional features identified through aerial imagery were not detected in the geophysical survey, likely due

to high soil moisture levels affecting results or the ridge and furrow obscuring underlying remains.

3.4.17 Although no substantial archaeological features were clearly defined, evidence of multi-directional ploughing suggests extensive agricultural activity dating back at least to the medieval period. This prolonged land use may have contributed to the erosion or masking of more ephemeral remains. Further evidence of post-medieval activity was also recorded, with several anomalies corresponding to former field boundaries depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map.

3.4.18 A number of anomalies were interpreted as former pond features, while others were attributed to modern or natural processes. However, significant magnetic interference was recorded in Fields 7, 20, 25, 32, and 41, potentially masking underlying archaeological features and limiting the effectiveness of the survey in these areas.

3.4.19 The northeastern and eastern portions of the Solar Array Area appear to have historically been wetland, with survey results indicating a series of riverine features. These environments would have been attractive for temporary prehistoric occupation, but any associated remains are likely to be minimal and difficult to detect through geophysical survey. Similarly, in the northern part of the Site, alluvial deposits laid down by past fluvial activity may have obscured archaeological features, particularly those dating to the later prehistoric period.

3.4.20 Within the Cable Route Corridor a number of geophysical anomalies possibly representing settlement activity were identified, especially in Fields C37 and C38. These fields have since been avoided and removed from the Order Limits. Within the Cable Route Corridor, all fields containing dense areas of archaeological anomalies have been removed from the Order Limits of the Proposed Development. The remaining fields contain either weak anomalies or anomalies pertaining to probable geological morphology.

3.4.21 No features of national significance were identified that would preclude development.

Trial-Trenching

3.4.22 **Appendix 8.9: Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.72)** includes the WSI that was approved by LCC for a percentage sample of trial trenching across the Solar Array Area and targeted anomalies and blank areas. Historic England advocate a targeted approach based on data compiled from a multilayered survey (as referenced in the Relevant Representations provided by Historic England (RR-008) and listed within 'Table 1: Relevant Representations Statutory Consultees, Local Councils and Parish Councils' of **Document Ref: 9.2 Applicant Responses to Relevant Representations**). Therefore, a targeted approach was proposed based on evidence produced during the assessment and evaluation. This investigation resulted in a 1.85% sample of the site area during the pre-application stage of the Proposed Development's DCO Application. Reports on the trial trenching (WA 2023b & WA 2024c) are included in the **Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.72)** and the **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45).** The archaeological

evaluation tested the veracity of the non-intrusive surveys and therefore provided an understanding of the archaeological potential across the Solar Array Area through widespread trenching targeting anomalies and blank areas (Wardell Armstrong, 2025). On the Bespoke Access Corridor, dense archaeological anomalies were identified. A targeted approach was therefore advocated and agreed with LCC for the Bespoke Access Corridor. The targeted trenching on the Bespoke Access Corridor was based on the multilayered survey data and the information revealed from the geophysical and LIDAR surveys (Wessex Archaeology, 2024) the spread of archaeological features and the extent and condition of those features and deposits. This intrusive phase of investigation involved 1,070 trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.8m and two measuring 25m by 1.8m, which included a percentage sample area across the Solar Array Area (1042 trenches) and targeted trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor (28 trenches). Therefore, 1,070 trenches of a planned 1,467 trenches were excavated. The remaining trenches were not excavated due to the ground conditions and extremely inclement weather. Any attempt to excavate these trenches may have resulted in damage to archaeological features and deposits and posed a health and safety risk.

3.4.23 Of the 1070 trenches excavated within the Solar Array Area; only 192 trenches contained archaeology. The remaining trenches were blank and contained no archaeological features meaning that less than 20% of the trenches opened contained archaeology and over 80% of trenches opened contained no archaeology at all. This shows a good level of evaluation based on evidence from the non-intrusive surveys, it also allowed for ground truthing the Solar Array Area and gave a good indication of the soil profile, both archaeologically and geologically. It also provided a reasoned understanding of the archaeological horizon and depth of soils. The evaluation provides assurance against the minimal impact from the arrays where the size of the footprint from the arrays precludes minimal impact from truncation. An area of dense archaeology revealed from the non-intrusive survey along the western edge of field N9 was removed from development in the Solar Array Area as a way of mitigation by design but is within the Proposed Development Order Limits. It must be noted again that this particular area, whist not part of construction works, to avoid impact on below ground archaeology, will be subject to habitat creation in consultation with LCC regarding any potential impacts and methodology.

3.4.24 This area appeared to contain dense multi-period archaeological anomalies. The archaeological potential within the Solar Array Area has been appropriately evaluated, mitigated and preserved and in the Bespoke Access Corridor the area has been appropriately evaluated with proportionate mitigation proposed.

3.4.25 The Proposed Development including the Solar Array Area, and Bespoke Access Road yielded evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, including water management systems such as drainage dykes, remnants of a pumping station, land drain systems, and ridge and furrow agriculture. Archaeological data suggests activity spanning from the Neolithic to the modern period.

3.4.26 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits appears to be limited and transitory in nature, likely indicative of movement through the

landscape rather than permanent settlement. Archaeological remains from the Iron Age through to the modern period are predominantly associated with agricultural activity and land/water management, particularly the construction and maintenance of drainage infrastructure. A discrete cluster of settlement or peripheral activity was identified along the western edge of areas N9 and N21A. However, the significant geophysical anomalies within N9 were excluded from the development footprint and therefore, not subject to archaeological evaluation. However, the most significant geophysical anomalies within N9 were excluded from the development footprint and therefore not subject to archaeological evaluation. These anomalies remain visible in the geophysical survey dataset and are considered to retain potential archaeological significance outside the development impact zone.

3.4.27 The design of the Proposed Development has been informed by the results of non-intrusive and intrusive surveys, and where possible, archaeological assets have been avoided through designed mitigation. The geophysical survey results, supported by LiDAR and aerial photographic data, were tested through targeted trial trenching and determined to be a generally reliable predictor of archaeological presence or absence.

3.4.28 Across the wider evaluation area, archaeological remains were identified in fewer than 20% of trial trenches in the Solar Array Area, indicating a low overall density of features. In contrast, within the Bespoke Access Corridor, archaeological remains were recorded in 70% of the 28 trenches excavated, reflecting a higher concentration of features in this location and validating the targeted evaluation strategy.

3.4.29 A primary objective of the trial trenching was to test the geophysical survey results. The evaluation concluded that the geophysical survey provided a largely accurate guide regarding archaeological potential. Most recorded features correlated with geophysical anomalies, although in some instances the gradiometer survey over-represented the extent of subsurface remains. Conversely, certain archaeological features, such as a boundary recorded in Trenches 22, 23, 25, and 26, were not detected through geophysical survey, highlighting the limitations of this method in isolation. Nevertheless, the geophysics in general was accurate and therefore to mitigate this risk we have undertaken numerous tranches within blank areas that are devoid of anomalies to offset any potential risk. Within the Solar Array Area for example many of the trenches had targeted blank areas and provided a comprehensive evaluation of non-intrusive survey data. Overall, the geophysics throughout the Proposed Development has been reliable and combined with a targeting of blank areas has proved to be robust and tested by the trial trenching. Within the Bespoke Access Corridor, the targeted approach was largely successful and targeted anomalies and blank areas with an approx. 70% efficiency rate.

3.4.30 The preservation of archaeological features across the Proposed Development was moderate, influenced by centuries of agricultural activity and the drainage of the surrounding Fenlands for farming. The Proposed Development's agricultural history was further reflected in the sampled material, which showed potential contamination from modern cultivation. The low density of carbonised grain is likely due to background detritus. The samples predominantly contained free-threshing wheat grains, followed by a smaller quantity of hulled barley, with rye being rare.

3.4.31 Linear features were identified across multiple trenches, varying in depth. The larger linear features correspond to historic field boundaries, many of which were only backfilled in the last century, with some infilling occurring as recently as 2010–2016 (Wardell Armstrong, 2025). Finds from these backfilled ditches, particularly pottery dating between 1850 and 1950, suggest that material was brought in from elsewhere for backfilling. These field boundaries were recorded in Fields N1, N3, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N14, N15, N21A, and N24. Since these features were identified across multiple trenches, a sufficient sample was investigated. While some backfilled boundaries displayed evidence of natural silting at their bases, most of the fills resulted from deliberate backfilling to expand agricultural land. Some of these former boundaries remain visible as slight depressions, often accumulating standing water, particularly in N4, N6, and N11. Many of the shallower linear features correspond to remnants of ridge and furrow field systems. Although many of these systems were disrupted by later agricultural practices, enough furrows remained to determine their orientation, which aligns with historic field boundaries

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 The geophysical survey results for the Proposed Development were largely accurate in identifying archaeological remains at depths greater than 0.5m below ground level (bgl). The investigation from the trial trenching within the Solar Array Area revealed that archaeological activity was generally only found within the higher ground areas of the Proposed Development, above 8m aOD. The higher elevations around Ewerby Thorpe contained evidence of activity dating from the prehistoric period to the 12th century AD. The earlier prehistoric activity (a round house and associated pits and postholes) had been truncated by the later medieval activity. The medieval activity displayed evidence of beam slots and associated postholes and pits. The archaeological evidence also included associated ditches likely used as boundaries and drainage. These ditches do not match the later field systems recorded on historical mapping and were likely associated with the earlier activity within the study area, although no datable material was recovered from the ditches to refine this further. In addition, geophysical survey results have highlighted that this archaeological activity extends to the north and west of the area of trial trenching, outside of the Proposed Development.

3.5.2 There were small scatters of archaeological activity noted in the lower areas of the Proposed Development, but these appear to have largely been associated with water management. The majority of these features are related to the post medieval field systems and include backfilled historic field boundaries and traces of earlier ridge and furrow systems.

3.5.3 In relation to the stratigraphic research aims of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF), several key research questions are relevant to this Proposed Development, and are detailed below:

Late Prehistoric Period (Bronze to Iron Age)

4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems

3.6 Extensive Bronze Age field systems are known in some upland and lowland areas of the region, including the Derbyshire gritstone moors and the Lincolnshire Fen Edge, but these are very unevenly distributed. In the Trent Valley, for example, field systems are currently unknown before the mid-first millennium BC, whereas rectilinear ditched field systems appear to have developed in parts of the Middle Nene Valley from the Middle Bronze Age. These contrasts may reflect intra-regional variations in the agricultural economy and/or variable pressures upon land resources, and further investigations into the origins of field systems, developments over time, and intra-regional variations in landscape organisation remain priorities for research. Linear land divisions are a particularly distinctive feature of the East Midlands, and further research on the origins, functions and interrelationships of pit alignments and linear ditched boundaries and the relationship of these boundaries to field systems is a major priority.

Romano-British Period

5H: Investigate the landscape context of rural settlements

3.6.1 Further synthetic studies are required to develop further our understanding of the Roman agrarian landscape, and in particular to investigate how landscapes and rural settlements had varied between the upland and lowland zones. Where detail is available, as at Long Bennington and Stanwick, there are suggestions that in some areas villas or Romanised farms had developed from Iron Age settlements with no significant reorganisation of the surrounding countryside. In other areas, by contrast, there are indications of major landscape reorganisation linked to agricultural expansion; this is exemplified by the integration of settlements and boundaries in the 'brickwork-plan' field systems of the Sherwood Sandstones and the coaxial field patterns of the Trent Valley downstream of Newark, both of which systems appear to have developed principally in the Roman period. Fieldwalking, metal detecting, cropmark plotting, geophysical survey, LIDAR and targeted excavation all have important parts to play in mapping and interpreting these landscapes. Appropriate survey programmes, building upon and enhancing earlier investigations in areas such as the Lincolnshire Fens and Peak District, should be developed alongside the dissemination of key unpublished datasets and synthetic studies aimed at contextualising current data. In addition, appropriate environmental sampling strategies need to be encouraged to accumulate botanical and faunal data that will provide a secure foundation for studies of changing landscape context and site location strategies (5E).

Early Medieval Period

6F: Identifying cultural boundaries in the Early Medieval period

3.6.2 A clear distinction exists between settlement activity and agricultural land use on the Proposed Development. Settlement remains were concentrated along the ridge adjacent to Ferry Lane and Ewerby Thorpe (Field N9), predominantly above 8m AOD, while agricultural activity was confined to the lower-lying land east of a historic field boundary at approximately 7.5m to 8m AOD. This pattern suggests a preference for settlement on higher ground, with lower elevations reserved for farming. The northwest–southeast field boundary was not excavated as it lies outside the development footprint. Within the N9 settlement area, only the southern extent of the geophysical anomalies, examined in Trench N9.194, was subject to investigation. The remainder of

the anomaly was excluded from the Order Limits as part of design-based mitigation and was therefore not available for excavation.

3.6.3 Additionally, a small cluster of activity was recorded in N5 at 1m AOD, although its function remains unclear and undated. Geophysical evidence suggests this may represent a small enclosure with curvilinear ditches or gullies.

High Medieval Period (1066–1485)

7E: Investigating the morphology of rural settlements

3.6.4 Owing to the limited investigation of the southern extent of the settlement (outside the Order Limits), available data remains insufficient for detailed morphological analysis. However, preliminary evidence suggests that the settlement, likely part of the nucleated village of Ewerby Thorpe, was occupied from the Early to High Medieval period (7th–12th century). Residual evidence of Iron Age and possibly earlier activity was also present. Notably, there was a significant gap in dating evidence between the 12th and 17th centuries. Later finds predominantly reflect agricultural rather than residential use. This suggests that by the 12th century, the eastern portion of Ewerby Thorpe had been abandoned as a settlement and converted to farmland.

Post-Medieval Period

8E: Identifying agricultural improvements from the 16th to 18th centuries

3.6.5 Although the current field systems are modern, historic mapping and backfilled field boundaries indicate that post-medieval field systems were originally much narrower and incorporated more drainage dykes to facilitate land drainage. The expansion of modern agricultural fields has resulted in the infilling of these dykes, often negatively impacting water management. These drainage features played a key role in the reclamation of the Fenlands for farming.

3.6.6 Multiple drainage systems were identified across the Proposed Development, the oldest being horseshoe-shaped drains likely installed before 1850. Although some appeared to be clear, others now silted, and they remain visible and provide evidence of historic water management practices.

3.6.7 The ridge and furrow field systems follow the historic narrow field patterns. While these systems are still visible in historic aerial photographs, their surface preservation has been significantly impacted by post-WWII mechanisation of farming. Where present, furrow widths ranged from 2m to 10m, with each medieval field system displaying a consistent pattern (e.g. 3m in one field and 10m in an adjacent field). The removal of field boundaries during agricultural expansion has resulted in some fields, such as N9, containing multiple overlapping ridge and furrow systems.

3.7 Summary

3.7.1 Both the Geophysical Survey and the LIDAR and Aerial Photographic Study have provided robust evidence for the trial trenching undertaken and for the targeted trenching proposed within this report. The survey has clearly highlighted areas for archaeological significance and potential and have ensured that a robust targeted approach would enable appropriate and proportionate mitigation, this has been outlined within this report shown within

Appendix A. The trenching undertaken so far has largely corroborated the non-intrusive survey data and the multi-layered approach has therefore allowed for a degree of confidence regarding proposed mitigation measures. It has also allowed for a degree of understanding of the significance of anomalies and features and not just areas showing archaeological potential. The highlighting of dense areas of potential and significance ensures that the approach to mitigation can avoid impact and therefore mitigate by design were deemed appropriate and proportionate.

3.7.2 The archaeological potential of the Proposed Development, as identified in the DBA included in the **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2 6.3.45)** ranges from low to high across different periods. Table 2 below outlines the archaeological potential for each historic and prehistoric period based on the assessment, non-intrusive and intrusive survey evidence, and thus far showing the range from low to high. Low potential indicates a limited risk for encountering archaeological features and deposits and high potential indicates a higher and increased risk of encountering archaeological features or deposits from the listed periods. Areas of high value / importance have been removed from the scope of the construction works based on the assessment and evaluation data. The potential for encountering significant archaeology during construction has been reduced by evaluation, and mitigation has largely been by design. Where this cannot occur, archaeological recording and investigation as mitigation will proceed in the areas defined below. The following is a summary of archaeological results from each of the evaluative surveys that focus on significance based on the layers of information retrieved.

3.8 Aerial Assessment LiDAR Summary

3.8.1 A number of features of possible archaeological origin have been identified within the boundaries of both the Bespoke Access Corridor and Cable Route Corridor, the majority reflecting agricultural use of the landscape in the post medieval period, but with a significant number of features with the potential to have earlier origins. The most interesting and extensive of these are the features which appear to depict a complex of enclosures and early dwellings perhaps representing an agricultural farmstead or small settlement, with associated field system, close to an area of known cropmarks included within the HER dataset. Most of these fields except for C56 and C59 are now outside the Proposed Development's Order Limits. Other features, identified within fields A6, C32, C38, C39, C40, C42, C43 may also have early origins. In addition, the known linear cropmarks included within the HER dataset were clearly identified from historic aerial photography during this assessment, traversing A1 and A2, and a feature with very similar characteristics has been identified within C71 and appears to be indicative of earlier field boundaries (Figures 8.1 and 8.2 are Figure 8.31 Beacon Fen Field Reference (Sheet 1-2, CA19595-373-1). 2024 and Figure 8.52 Beacon Fen Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1-3, CA19595-375-1). 2024, respectively).

3.8.2 Despite the high number of early medieval and medieval settlements nearby, only six areas of ridge and furrow have been identified, four within the Bespoke Access Corridor (A1 and A9, the latter with associated field boundaries), and two within the Cable Route Corridor (C25), all from historic aerial photographs.

The majority of features identified relate to post medieval and modern agricultural systems and field boundaries and are evident across much of the Proposed Development and probably represent the remains of unidentified farmsteads. However, it must be noted that C45 is now subject to proposed trial trenching to test this survey data and as part of this mitigation strategy put forward to LCC.

3.9 Geophysical Survey Summary

Solar Array Area

3.9.1 The geophysical survey across the whole Site has demonstrated that any substantial archaeological features are clearly defined. However, the multi directional ploughing activity across the area suggests that the land has been used extensively since at least the medieval period. This could mask any ephemeral features.

3.9.2 The northeast and eastern portion of the Site was clearly a wet area, the survey results indicating a series of riverine features which were likely to have attracted occupation. Settlement in areas such as these were likely temporary and would have left little imprint on the landscape identified during geophysical survey, particularly during the prehistoric periods.

3.9.3 The alluvial deposits that predate prehistoric archaeology and were deposited as a result of the fluvial features may mask features in the north, particularly features from the early prehistoric periods such as palaeochannels.

3.9.4 The medieval field system recorded in the Historic Environment Record was identified during the geophysical survey; Likewise, a linear feature to the south of the Proposed Development is also identified through survey. The aerial imagery found features beyond those identified in the geophysical survey which may be due to the high-water content in the soil obscuring results or the ridge and furrow masking features.

3.9.5 The geophysical survey identified features that are considered to be archaeological in origin. These are primarily associated with two areas containing ditch-like responses in the north-west of the Proposed Development. A series of weak and strong positive linear anomalies are in the north-western portion of the survey area within N9. The collection of anomalies covers an area of 70m by 273m. These anomalies are within the area previously identified on the HER and within the LiDAR and aerial assessment; they are thought to be overlapping medieval field systems.

3.9.6 The surveys did not identify any features thought to be of national significance that may preclude development.

Bespoke Access Corridor and Cable Route Corridor

3.9.7 The survey environment presented a relatively clear magnetic background against which weaker anomalies could be identified. Some natural deposits displaying strong magnetic enhancement were visible across the survey area, however, their impact upon the survey results was limited. These natural deposits included paleochannels indicating the potential for past human activity in the landscape. Magnetic interference was visible at field perimeters, and in proximity to pylons, telegraph poles, overhead cables, extant structures

and buried services. Nevertheless, the survey was able to identify anomalies indicative of archaeological activity across the survey area.

3.9.8 Overall, a number of areas of possible and probable archaeological activity were identified across the survey area. Within the Bespoke Access Route, four areas were identified containing anomalies forming probable enclosures, ditches, and pits. Within the Cable Route Corridor, 11 areas were identified within which possible settlement activity, probable enclosures, ditches, pits, and trackways were present representing settlement activity. All these areas containing probable archaeology activity have been taken out of the Order Limits of the Proposed Development and are no longer subject to impact. However, there are several areas of possible archaeological activity which are now subject to proposed targeted trial trenching (Figures 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5).

3.9.9 However, within the Bespoke Access Corridor one area was omitted from the Order Limits and is no longer subject to impact, within the southern section of A5 (Figure 8.5). The three remaining areas of probable archaeological activity located within fields A15, A16, A5 and A6 (Figures 8.3 and 8.5), These three areas will be subject to archaeological mitigation.

3.10 Trial Trenching Summary

Solar Array Area

3.10.1 Throughout the Solar Array Area there is evidence of medieval and post medieval agricultural practices such as water management in the form of drainage dykes, remains of a pumping station, land drain systems and arable agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow systems. The data recovered also indicated past activity, potentially dating from the Neolithic to the modern period. It is likely that the recorded data for Neolithic and Bronze Age is transient in nature and is evidence of travel through the landscape on the way to nearby settlements and monuments.

3.10.2 The survival of the archaeological features was classified as moderate. Survival had been influenced by the primarily agricultural use of the land and the associated draining of the surrounding Fenlands for agricultural purposes, which has likely truncated and denuded the archaeological resource.

3.10.3 The focus as mainly agricultural was supported by the results of the sampling process. Many of the samples taken across the Proposed Development may have been contaminated by the modern cultivation of the land, and it is probable that the low densities of carbonised grain represent background detritus. The samples taken are dominated by free threshing wheat grains followed by a hulled barley grain. Other grains such as rye were rare. The sampling of archaeological deposits during the trial trenching has indicated that localised settlement was primarily agricultural.

3.10.4 Across the Proposed Development there were a number of linear features that appear in more than one trench, some of these were relatively deep and others incredibly shallow.

3.10.5 The larger linear features can be linked to the historic field boundaries. These were only backfilled in the last century with many of them only being backfilled after 2010 (Wardell Armstrong, 2023b), which can be seen in some of the finds recovered from these features; the majority of the pottery found in these

backfilled boundary ditches date between 1850 to 1950. This suggests that material was brought in from elsewhere to backfill the field boundaries between 2010 and 2016. These field boundaries were identified in Fields N1, N3, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N14, N15, N21a and N24. The backfilled field boundaries were typically identified in more than one trench which allowed for a sufficient sample of them to be investigated.

3.10.6 While some of the backfilled field boundaries had evidence of natural silting at the base, most of the fills in each investigated slot represented deliberate backfilling events to increase the area for agricultural use. Some of these field boundaries were visible as a slight depression in the ground, often acting as areas of standing water. This was especially evident in N4, N6 and N11.

3.10.7 The majority of the shallow linear features across the Solar Array Area were the remains of ridge and furrow field systems. Despite many of the systems being ploughed out by later agricultural practices, there were a sufficient number of furrows remaining to be able to confirm the direction of the furrow systems. The alignment of these furrows corresponds with the historic field boundaries.

Bespoke Access Corridor

3.10.8 With this area there is some archaeological potential, with the geophysical and evaluation data converging to reveal that the north-eastern parts of land parcels A5 and A6 contained buried features, most probably elements of some form of farmstead and field system from which the slightly higher ground surrounding the Fen-edge was exploited in the middle–late Romano-British period (2nd–4th centuries AD). The finds assemblage, namely its small worked-flint component, also suggests activity of prehistoric date, potentially a nearby knapping area, although very little debitage was found. The medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the landscape is evidenced also by the results.

3.10.9 Romano-British rural settlement was not evenly distributed in the region, and the evidence within the Proposed Development appears to form part of a recognised concentration in southern Lincolnshire around Sleaford and on the edge of the Fens. Potentially visible within the geophysical survey results is a small, enclosed settlement compound of 0.31 ha with an infield arrangement covering some 3 ha to its north. The level of previous investigations in the local area has been described as not ‘spectacularly high’ and no nearby excavated farmsteads are shown on the distribution map of such sites produced as part of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britian project (Smith 2016, fig. 5.10) (although such have been uncovered since closer to the Fens as part of the Heckington Fen (Wessex Archaeology 2023b) and Viking Link projects (Wessex Archaeology 2023c).

3.10.10 The evaluation results suggest the geophysical survey has provided a good guide to the presence/absence of buried archaeology. Most of the recorded features correlate with a geophysical anomaly, although in many instances, the gradiometer results suggested more remains than were found. A total of 17 of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits (61%), with their distribution indicating archaeological remains are present throughout much of the evaluated area (A5 & A6). The uncovered features comprise 22 ditches, four gullies, three furrows, two pits, and a pit or ditch terminal. Most of these features formed part of an enclosed farmstead

and associated field system of mid–late Romano-British date, although some ditches would have been later features within the post-medieval and modern landscape. The results and artefacts from the trial trench evaluation suggest that the Romano-British farmstead would have been at the lower end of the settlement hierarchy **(Document 6.3.73c Appendix 8.10b Trial Trenching Report).** The Bespoke Access Corridor lies within a reasonably dense distribution of agricultural enclosures and field systems by which the slightly higher ground surrounding the Fen-edge was settled and exploited around the time of the Roman Conquest.

Table 2 Archaeological Potential

PERIOD NAME	POTENTIAL
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Negligible to Moderate
Neolithic	Negligible to Moderate
Bronze Age	Negligible to Moderate
Iron Age	Moderate
Romano-British	Moderate to High
Early Medieval	Low to Moderate
Medieval	Moderate
Post Medieval	High
Modern	Moderate
Undated	Moderate to High

4. STRATEGY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This AMS outlines the approach for further archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction and post determination. This work will include the following:

- The preparation of WSI(s) for areas of archaeological interest within the Order Limits post determination and preconstruction.
- Identification of any areas requiring a programme of archaeological investigation within the Order Limits, alongside the necessary measures to protect, record, or preserve any significant archaeological remains that may be encountered.

4.1.2 Requirement 11: Archaeology in the **Draft DCO (Document Ref: 3.1)** provides that the authorised development must be implemented in accordance with the AMS and that no part of the authorised development may commence until a WSI (which must substantively accord with the AMS) for that part has been submitted to and approved by LCC. Any archaeological works or watching brief must be carried out in accordance with the detailed methodology approved within a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

4.1.3 The Proposed Development brought forward for mitigation encompasses an area of approximately 757 ha. This section provides a detailed breakdown of the design proposals for the Proposed Development within each of these development areas i.e Solar Array Area; Cable Route Corridor and Bespoke Access Corridor.

4.1.4 The Solar Array Area comprises the majority of the Proposed Development's area. It must be noted that the Solar Array Area requires no further archaeological mitigation because the dense area of archaeology, the western side within N9 has been removed from the Proposed Development (but remains within the Order Limits with the ability to carry out habitat management works) as mitigation by design. The requirement for mitigation either by design (avoidance / *in situ*) or record (archaeological mitigation/ excavation) is considered only for the Cable Route Corridor and the Bespoke Access Road relative to design impact and archaeological potential.

Solar Array Area

4.1.5 The Solar Array Area has been subject to non-intrusive survey, including geophysics, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment, this has provided a robust baseline for archaeological potential across this area. Sample spread trial trenching, targeting anomalies and blank areas, was implemented across this area and provided a good level of ground truthing for understanding the extent, condition and significance of archaeology across the Solar Array Area. It also allowed for robust characterisation of the archaeological potential not only in this area but generally across the whole Proposed Development. It provided for the depth of top and sub soil across the area and an understanding of the archaeological horizon, and the level of truncation from hundreds of years of agricultural activity. This information allowed for good identification of archaeological features so that dense areas of archaeological potential could be avoided and any impact to the archaeological resource across the Proposed Development could be designed out. This approach to archaeological evaluation has used multilayered survey that included identification and understanding of assets and avoidance with conservation as the key element for this approach and has enabled a more targeted approach to mitigation within the Bespoke Access Corridor. Areas for storage materials for construction including temporary storage of spoil will be discussed with LCC to minimise impact on archaeological potential.

Cable Route Corridor

4.1.6 This area will be subject to targeted trial trenching where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design (see **Chapter 2: Proposed Development (Document Ref: 6.2 ES Vol. 1. 6.2.2)**). Trenches will be targeted on anomalies provided by evidence from a series of non-intrusive surveys including geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment and Historic Environment Record (HER) data (Figures 8.4 and 8.5). Areas for storage materials for construction including temporary storage of spoil will be discussed with LCC to minimise impact on archaeological potential.

Bespoke Access Corridor

4.1.7 The Bespoke Access Corridor will involve ground intervention works sufficient for vehicle access such as removal of top and subsoils. This area was subject to targeted trial trenching where impact is deemed likely following the

proposed design (see **Chapter 2: Proposed Development (Document Ref: 6.2 ES Vol. 1. 6.2.2)**). Trenches were targeted on anomalies provided by evidence from a series of non-intrusive surveys including geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment and Historic Environment Record data and therefore allowed for a good understanding of the archaeology present and no further mitigation is needed. However, this area may be subject to monitoring and record where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design and consultation with LCC. Areas for storage materials for construction including temporary storage of spoil will be discussed with LCC to minimise impact on archaeological potential.

Landscaping and Biodiversity Enhancements

4.1.8 The majority of the landscaping and biodiversity enhancement is located within the Solar Array Area, most of which has been subject to trial trenching. Further consultation with LCC will be necessary to ensure that habitat creation in Field N9 will minimise impact to archaeology. The type, depth, and method of planting will directly inform the level of archaeological impact and therefore determine whether further mitigation, such as monitoring or archaeological recording, is required. Furthermore, the low levels of the landscape within and surrounding the Proposed Development is indicative of flooding, therefore the drainage and flood plan proposed **(6.2.11 Chapter 11 Water Resources and Flood Risk)** should mitigate potential for dewatering across the Proposed Development which may also have an impact on below ground archaeology.

Preservation In Situ

4.1.9 Areas of significant archaeological potential, as identified through geophysical survey, LiDAR analysis, and aerial photograph analysis, have therefore been evaluated by trial trenching. Where dense concentrations of archaeological remains were identified, these areas were removed from the Order Limits and are no longer subject to impact from solar arrays or associated infrastructure. This approach reflects a strategy of preservation *in situ* and conservation of archaeological assets across the Proposed Development. In order to illustrate this approach a set of three GIS drawings have been prepared figures 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5. Figure 8.3 is an over of archaeological data, figure 8.4 is an overview showing where mitigation areas are located across the Proposed Development and figure 8.5 highlights in detail the mitigation areas proposed within this document. **Figure 8.3 Beacon Fen ST19595-504-P0.02 Overview Showing Archaeological Data Sheet 1-10. 2025, Figure 8.4 Beacon Fen ST19595-505 P0.04 Overview of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-10. 2025** and **Figure 8.5 Beacon Fen ST19595-506 P0.04 Detail of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-19. 2025**.

4.1.10 The area that will not be subject to solar array development is located to the west of the Solar Array Area (N9). Sections of the Cable Route Corridor (C27, C28, C37 and C38) where dense areas of anomalies identified and located from geophysical and LiDAR survey have been removed from the Order Limits. This approach has been taken to preserve these remains in situ, thereby mitigating any potential impact on their integrity and ensuring their continued protection during the development.

4.1.11 Nevertheless, if archaeological assets of high significance are identified during the phased programme of archaeological mitigation, consideration will be given to preserving the assets *in situ*, where possible and proportionate to

their significance. This approach will be undertaken following discussions with LCC and may involve micro-siting infrastructure around the identified asset(s).

4.1.12 In the event that remains of potential national importance are identified, including those which may be eligible for designation as a Scheduled Monument, all intrusive works will cease in the immediate area, and LCC and Historic England will be notified. An assessment of the feature's significance will be undertaken, and the appropriate mitigation response will be developed in consultation with the relevant authorities. No further works will take place until agreement is reached between the Undertaker, LCC and Historic England, if required.

Scientific Techniques

4.1.13 To ensure a full and recordable understanding of the information and evidence retrieved from archaeological investigation a range of the appropriate scientific techniques should be considered including c14 dating, petrology and residue analysis through consultation and advice from LCC and, if required, HEs Scientific Advisor.

Assessment of Results

4.1.14 A synthesis of results from the archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation fieldwork should be carried out once all mitigative work has been completed. This should include acknowledgement of surrounding archaeological investigations to provide a definable context and to tell the story of this part of Lincolnshire and the wider East Midlands region. This should also take into consideration the level and significance of results and the relevant research questions from the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, 2023. An archaeological assessment can be provided through the on-going archaeological reporting process, where an assessment of results found through the archaeological projects from the surrounding area can be synthesized and summarised within an accessible format following the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, the MoRPHE Project Managers Guide, Historic England, 2015. Consideration should be given to publicising the results of relevant assessments through a range of media, from conventional archaeological publications to display panels, exhibitions and lectures or, school visits and digital and online media.

4.2 Written Scheme of investigation (WSI)

4.2.1 All WSIs for archaeological mitigation identified in this document will be prepared post determination, approved by LCC and implemented as approved, as secured through Requirement 11 in Schedule 2 to the **Draft DCO (Document Ref: 3.1)**.

4.2.2 A WSI is a document that relates to elements of archaeological fieldwork and details specific measures to be applied or adopted as part of the programme of archaeological mitigation works. The WSI will:

- Identify the aims and objectives for each element of the archaeological works;
- Summarise the archaeological and historical background, including the results of the work undertaken to date;

- Detail the proposed methodologies that will be implemented and form the central basis by which the investigation can be measured;
- Provide details on the provision of site welfare, plant equipment, in accordance with archaeological requirements and relevant Health and Safety legislation as appropriate;
- Include details of a proposed timetable/programme to archaeological works, post excavation and reporting following completion of works;
- Detail proposed archiving;
- Details of company Health and Safety Policy, evidence of insurance and a risk assessment for the project; and
- Details of any external specialists and other third parties to be used in the preparation of the fieldwork reports.

4.2.3 The WSI(s) will conform to guidelines and standards set out in the following documents (or such equivalent documents which are in force at the time the WSI(s) are prepared for approval):

- Standard for archaeological field evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023a);
- Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020a);
- Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2022);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020b);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023b);
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023c); and,
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Historic England: London (HE 2015).

4.2.4 In addition, Lincolnshire County Council have prepared an Archaeology Handbook as guidance when working on archaeological projects within the county, this document should be consulted when preparing mitigation strategies and written scheme of investigation. This document should be adhered to and may cover the following methods of archaeological investigation:

- LCC Heritage Specification for an archaeological watching brief forming a phase of programme of archaeological works;
- LCC Manual of Specifications Part B: Mitigation – Specification for detailed palaeolithic excavation;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Specification for preliminary evaluation of quaternary deposits and palaeolithic potential;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Generic specification requirements for desk-based assessment of geoarchaeological potential;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Mitigation – strip, map and sample requirements;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Evaluation – trial trenching requirements; and

- LCC Palaeolithic watching brief Part: Mitigation – palaeolithic archaeological watching brief.

4.3 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

4.3.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording (previously referred to as a watching brief) is a continuous process designed to proactively identify, examine, and document archaeological remains during the construction phase of a project. It is carried out concurrently with construction works that involve excavation of foundation and utility trenches. This method is typically applied to areas identified as having archaeological potential based on previous assessments, background research, and other relevant factors, but where extensive procedures such as strip, map, and sample excavation, or detailed excavation, are not justified.

4.3.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording generally involves the presence of a qualified archaeologist, who monitors all intrusive groundworks until the work is completed or the potential for uncovering archaeological remains has been fully explored, as defined within the agreed scope of a WSI.

4.3.3 Should any archaeological discoveries occur during monitoring, discussions will be held with both the Undertaker and the LCC. Adequate time and resources will be allocated to ensure that any discoveries are appropriately excavated and documented before construction activities resume. If no archaeological features or deposits are identified during this process, and following consultation with the Archaeological Advisor, the monitoring and recording will cease, and the area will be handed over to the construction team for the continuation of development.

4.4 Targeted Trial-Trenching

4.4.1 Archaeological targeted trenching will be carried out in areas of the Cable Route Corridor (see **Figure 8.4 Beacon Fen ST19595-505 P0.04 Overview of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-10. 2025** and **Figure 8.5 Beacon Fen ST19595-506 P0.04 Detail of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-19. 2025**). This further targeted trial trenching, where required, will focus only on features and anomalies identified through the analysis of geophysical survey results, LiDAR imagery, and aerial photographs and on areas impacted by the Proposed Development. These works will be designed to target areas of archaeological interest, as well as some areas perceived to be devoid of archaeological remains, referred to as ‘blank’ areas across the Cable Route Corridor that may have an association with anomalies that could be deemed archaeological. The areas to be targeted for excavation have been determined in consultation with LCC and reflected within this AMS and followed within the resultant WSI(s). The purpose of this investigation is to ground truth the findings of the **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.45), Aerial and LiDAR Assessment (Solar Array) (Document Ref: ES Vol. 2. 6.3.47),** and **Aerial and LiDAR Assessment (Access and Cable Routes) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol. 2. 6.3.48)** and to gather sufficient information to determine the presence or absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality, and date of any archaeological deposits.

4.4.2 A series of GIS overlays will be prepared to inform and target areas for mitigation in consultation with the LCC (**Figure 8.3 Beacon Fen ST19595-504-P0.02 Overview Showing Archaeological Data Sheet 1-10. 2025, Figure 8.4 Beacon Fen ST19595-505 P0.04 Overview of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-10. 2025** and **Figure 8.5 Beacon Fen ST19595-506 P0.04 Detail of Archaeological Mitigation Areas Sheet 1-19. 2025).** This data will be crucial for informing the detailed design of the Proposed Development and detailing mitigation during construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed development.

4.4.3 Following the completion of the trial trenching and the backfilling of the trenches, all records generated during the evaluation (including written, drawn, photographic, digital records, environmental samples, and artefacts) underwent a structured programme of assessment, analysis, and reporting.

4.5 Targeted Excavation

4.5.1 Following the outcomes of the comprehensive series of investigations conducted across the Proposed Development, which include trial trenching, geophysical surveys, LiDAR analysis, and the interpretation of aerial photographic data, and based on the significance of any archaeological remains identified, a programme of targeted Strip, Map and Record (SMR) or Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation may be required as mitigation, preservation by record. This may only be required within the Bespoke Access Corridor if the archaeology found during construction is of high significance, and the Cable Route Corridor if the targeted trenching shows up archaeology features of moderate to high significance. This phase of work will be undertaken where archaeological deposits or features of significant importance are present, to preserve these remains by record. The targeted SMR or SMS, the exact methodologies of which will be outlined within a WSI(s), allow for the precise excavation and detailed recording of archaeological features, providing a robust dataset for further analysis and interpretation. The decision on which areas will be subject to these excavation methods will be made in collaboration with the LCC.

4.5.2 This phase of work will enable a more in-depth examination of the archaeological remains, providing crucial information on their character, extent, and preservation. Additionally, it will allow for the recovery of artefacts, ecofacts, and environmental samples, which are essential for understanding the chronological context and wider historical significance of the identified archaeological features. The results of these targeted excavations will be fully integrated into the ongoing archaeological assessment and will contribute to the final interpretation of the Proposed Development's archaeological resource. The findings will be recorded to the highest standards and preserved for future analysis, providing a legacy of archaeological data that will inform both the Project and the broader archaeological understanding of the area.

4.5.3 In addition, a structured programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling, tailored to the specific objectives of the Proposed Development, will be implemented at the base deposits of all trial trenches and will be outlined within the WSI(s) for trial trenching. Where necessary, advice can be sought from Historic England's Science Advisor on the strategy and methodology for sampling.

4.5.4 An archive suitable for long-term storage will be prepared and placed in an appropriate repository. The results of the evaluation will be made publicly available, via submission to the Online Access to the OASIS and ADS database. A final report of the evaluative and mitigation works will be submitted to LCC for approval separately to discharge archaeological requirements detailed within this AMS.

5. MITIGATION AREAS BY FIELD NUMBERS

5.1 Areas considered for mitigation, SMS or SMR excavation or Design

5.1.1 Several areas have been identified as suitable for archaeological investigation and recording or to be avoided as part of the Proposed Development design. These areas are shown in the **Section 5.4**, below**,** in this document. The justification for the identification for these areas is indicated by evidence for potential of archaeology and level of impact arising from the Proposed Development. The strategy is for preservation of archaeological assets firstly through design, then, if necessary, by monitoring scalable through to Strip, Map and Record (SMR). Mitigation by design will avoid any impact, and record will investigate and record the archaeological assets to understand the condition, extent and significance and character against research frameworks. Within the table in **Appendix A**, for clarity areas for mitigation, trial trenching or those that have been preserved by design are shown in red, orange and green to differentiate them. These are cross referenced with GIS overlay plans showing areas of potential from the multilayered non-intrusive survey, and trial trench evaluation, which can be found in **Figures 8.6, 8.7** and **8.9,** and **Appendix A.**

5.1.2 Within the Bespoke Access Corridor only field areas A5, A6, A15 and A16 require further archaeological mitigation works in the form of a watching brief scalable to strip, map and sample.

5.2 Areas considered for Targeted Trial Trenching

5.2.1 A number of areas have been identified as suitable for targeted trial trenching in order to evaluate the archaeological potential shown by the non-intrusive survey. These areas are all located within the Cable Route Corridor. In total 21 fields have been identified which are as follows: Fields C2, C10, C11, C14, C15, C21, C25, C26, C34, C35, C45, C47, C52, C53, C55, C59, C69, C70, C71, C74, C75.. All trenching will be targeted based on evidence provided by extensive non-intrusive survey undertaken across the Proposed Development. Trenches will also target blank areas associated with the anomalies to understand the edge of activity and the association between the anomalies within that targeted area.

5.3 Areas considered for no further works and no mitigation required

5.3.1 A number of field areas have been identified and removed from the Order Limits.. This is for design reasons including archaeological mitigation by design. Most of these fields are in the Cable Route Corridor, totalling 28 fields in all. One field has been removed within the Bespoke Access Corridor. These fields are indicated in **Appendix A**. A total of 105 fields however have been identified that require no mitigation, either removed or by design or further archaeological works are considered unnecessary because the evaluation

has provided evidence that these fields contain archaeology of limited significance and would not require further investigation and record. The fields retained within the Order Limits and which require no further archaeological mitigation are considered to contain archaeological assets of low importance (local significance) or no archaeology has been found within these fields arising from the assessment and evaluation, which has included assessment of HER data, LiDAR data, Aerial Photographic data, geophysical survey data and (where suitable) trial trench evaluation. The areas that do require further archaeological works, either via trial trench evaluation or mitigation, are shown in yellow or red within the table, **Appendix A**, below. There are 21 fields within the Cable Route Corridor identified for trial trench evaluation, 4 fields identified for archaeological mitigation within the Bespoke Access Corridor and the western section of one field (N9) within the Solar Array Area. These fields are retained within the Order Limits because they are required for the Cable Route Corridor, the Bespoke Access Corridor and, for western section of N9, habitat creation. This detail has been subject to discussion with LCC. This information is evidence based and considers mitigation that is appropriate and proportionate to the level of impact and known significance of the archaeological assets.

5.4 Mitigation proposed for the Solar Array Area and Bespoke Access Corridor

5.4.1 The mitigation proposed for the Solar Array Area is for avoidance of impact and therefore comprises mitigation by design. This relates to the western corner of field N9 where the geophysical survey revealed a large number of dense anomalies indicating a possible multiperiod settlement area. Therefore, this area of N9 is proposed only for habitat management to avoid any impact, however, this area remains within the Proposed Development Order Limits. Further consultation with LCC will be necessary to ensure that habitat creation in Field N9 will minimise impact to archaeology.

5.4.2 The Bespoke Access Corridor contains two areas with archaeological potential: fields A5 / A6 and A15 /A16. Some of the potential archaeological features may be considered significant and of moderate value. Both these areas will be subject to a watching brief scalable to SMS if significant archaeological features are revealed during the strip.

Solar Array Area, N9
Area Size: Approximately 4ha
Description Area N9 contains a dense grouping of archaeological anomalies possibly representing a settlement area that contains multi-period archaeological features. The density of features and range of finds suggests a small Romano-British settlement site or activity area possible overlain by medieval agriculture features.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation is provided in the form of removal of solar panels from this area. During construction and operation, this panel free area will not be used for construction or operation related activities aside from habitat management planting, which will be outlined during further consultation with) and will be fenced off from the Proposed Development. The proposed works would not result in any physical impacts to this asset.

Mitigation

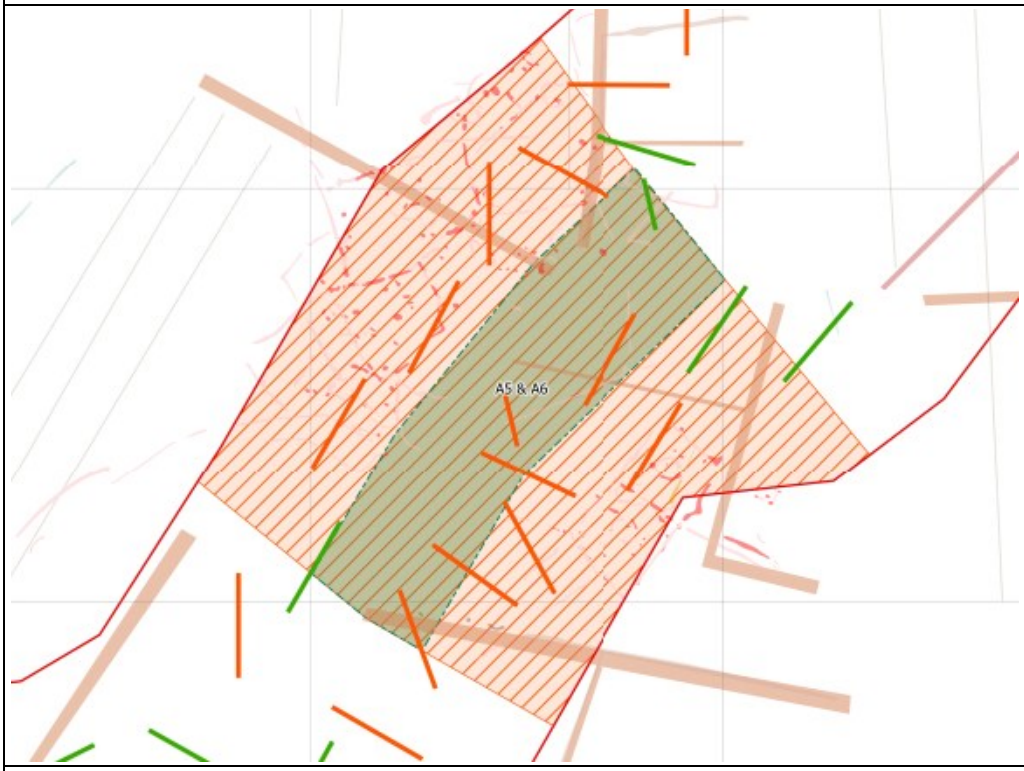
Preservation *in situ*

Potential Research Objectives

N/A

Bespoke Access Corridor: Fields 15 & 16: Non-designated heritage asset
Area Size: Approximately 1.2ha

Description The Bespoke Access Corridor (fields A15 & A16) contains a dense grouping of archaeological anomalies possibly representing a settlement area that contains multi-period archaeological features. The density of features and range of finds suggests a small Medieval Field Systems possibly overlying Romano-British settlement site or activity area
Scheme Impact Construction of the Bespoke Access Road
Mitigation Watching brief scalable to Strip, Map and Sample

Fields A5 & A6: Non-designated heritage assets.
Area Size: Approximately 20ha

Description Bespoke Access Corridor (A5 & A6) contains a dense grouping of archaeological anomalies possible representing a settlement area that contains multi-period archaeological features. The density of features and range of finds suggests a small Medieval Field Systems possibly overlying Romano-British settlement site or activity area.
Scheme Impact Construction of the Bespoke Access Road
Mitigation Watching brief scalable to Strip, Map and Record

5.5 Solar Array Area Mitigation

5.5.1 The Solar Array Area has been subject to geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Assessment, and trial trench evaluation. This area will be subject to mitigation by design with archaeological assets being left *in situ*.

5.6 Cable Route Corridor Mitigation

5.6.1 The Cable Route Corridor has been subject to geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Assessment. This area will also be subject to targeted trial trenching of anomalies and associated blank areas using identifiable evidence.

5.7 Bespoke Access Corridor Mitigation

5.7.1 The Bespoke Access Corridor has been subject to geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching of anomalies and blank areas, and will be subject to mitigation in the form of watching brief scalable to strip, map and sample or record.

6. Public Outreach and Community

6.1 Engagement

General Approach

6.1.1 A programme of public outreach and community engagement will be developed prior to the start of works in liaison with the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Authority and will be set out in the Archaeological Contractors WSIs.

6.1.2 The aim of public outreach and community engagement is to collaboratively interpret and communicate the results of the archaeological mitigation works to a wide audience, including local communities directly impacted by the Scheme (that is, people living and working with the locality of the Scheme), and wider regional audiences where appropriate.

6.1.3 The objective of the public outreach and community engagement will be to provide information to a wide variety of audiences, ranging from those with a strong interest in archaeology and heritage, to those with no specific involvement.

6.1.4 The programme of public outreach and community engagement may incorporate site-based activities, initiatives undertaken during ongoing excavations, and activities undertaken throughout the post-excavation phase. These will be fully set out in the Archaeological Contractors WSIs but could include:

- Live, local, site-based activities, such as:
  - Guided site tours and guided walks (these will be subject to health, safety and access considerations).
- Live, local, hands-on participative and learning events, such as:
  - Work experience or volunteer involvement in off-site post-excavation such as finds cleaning, processing and recording (subject to regulations regarding the use of volunteers on development-led archaeological projects).
  - Pop-up exhibitions and artefact handling sessions.
- Education and learning, such as:
  - Providing learning resources for classroom-based archaeology sessions aimed at involving children and teachers in their local archaeology and heritage.
  - Public talks and lectures, ranging from local talks to community organisations, local archaeology and history societies, to talks at regional conferences.
  - Interpretation boards across interesting areas and pathway, where possible, with QR code to highlight the chronological narrative of the surrounding area, as part of educational countryside walks and dissemination of compiled archaeological information.

6.1.5 The Archaeological Contractor should also aim to collaborate with other relevant local schemes during any public outreach and community engagement activities, to present a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource within its wider landscape view.

7. GENERAL MITIGATION METHODOLOGIES

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The methodologies outlined below will govern both archaeological monitoring and excavation activities, ensuring high standards of fieldwork and compliance with best practice guidelines. These methodologies will be incorporated into the WSI, which will be submitted for approval. The fieldwork will be led by a full member (MCIfA) of the CIfA, with all archaeological fieldwork carried out by a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO), guaranteeing the quality and integrity of the fieldwork. All activities will adhere to the LCC specification for archaeological fieldwork and reporting, as well as the Historic England series “Guidelines for Best Practice.”

7.2 Programme

7.2.1 Prior to the commencement of construction each phase of archaeological mitigation will be implemented as a programme of works and comply to the proposed development design. A detailed programme for archaeological investigation (being the preparation of WSI(s), in accordance with this AMS, to be approved by LCC), will be developed and be submitted to LCC. This programme will outline the proposed start and end dates for on-site works, as well as the anticipated duration for each mitigation area. The programme will also account for any necessary post-excavation assessment and reporting.

7.3 Health and Safety

7.3.1 All archaeological work will be carried out in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and any other applicable health and safety legislation and regulations applicable at the time the works are undertaken. Prior to the start of any works, a comprehensive Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared and submitted to the Undertaker for review and acceptance. A copy of the RAMS can be made available to LCC upon request. Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements will be reviewed by the Undertaker, in line with health and safety standards, and will be confirmed once the Archaeological Contractor is appointed.

7.4 Access and Setting Out

The Archaeological Contractor will be granted access to the Site, with arrangements made in advance by the Undertaker. Access will be subject to the identification and assessment of any relevant hazards, restrictions, permits, and qualifications. All logistical requirements for setting out and access will be confirmed prior to the commencement of the authorised development.

7.5 Machine and Hand Excavation

7.5.1 Machine excavation will be conducted under the direct supervision of a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, using mechanical excavators equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. If archaeological features and deposits are revealed, they will be excavated and recorded using hand excavation methods, particularly where sensitive features or finds are encountered, to preserve and conserve the archaeology.

7.5.2 Where archaeological features are identified, they will be fully investigated to determine their nature, extent, and date, unless they are deemed significant enough to warrant preservation in situ. If preservation in situ is considered appropriate, the Undertaker and LCC will be contacted by the Archaeological Contractor to discuss any additional measures that may be required.

7.5.3 Sampling of archaeological features will be conducted in a manner appropriate to the feature type, ensuring that sufficient information is obtained to enable a basic understanding of the feature.

7.5.4 The depth and complexity of archaeological features and deposits within each area exposed will be ascertained unless Health and Safety constraints deem otherwise. Where features cannot be hand excavated the Undertaker and LCC will be informed by the Archaeological Contractor.

7.6 Recording and Sampling

7.6.1 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded in full, through provision of detailed written context records, which will include details of extent, location, relationships, samples, finds, and cross-references to any relevant contexts.

7.6.2 All features will be planned at an appropriate scale, either digitally or by hand, as well as feature cross sections, and photographed accordingly. These plans and the photographic record will be presented in any final reporting.

7.6.3 In addition, all finds, and environmental samples will be retained and recorded in order to provide dates and assist in the interpretation of form and function of any archaeological features or deposits identified. All finds and samples will be collected and treated in accordance with the relevant guidance applicable at the time the works are undertaking, including the following (or such equivalents that are subsequently in force):

- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020a);
- Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992); and
- Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Historic England 2011).

7.7 Human Remains

7.7.1 In the event that human remains are uncovered during the archaeological programme, all works will cease immediately, and the local police and coroner will be informed. The area containing the remains will be screened off, and

discussions will be held with the Archaeological Contractor and LCC to determine the appropriate course of action. This may involve the preservation of the remains in situ or their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines. A Ministry of Justice Licence will be required for the removal of any human remains, in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. All excavation and removal of human remains will follow the guidelines established by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2017) (or any other applicable guidance in force at the time of the works).

7.8 Treasure

7.8.1 Any finds that fall under the statutory definition of treasure, as set out in the Treasure Act 1996, will be reported immediately to the Coroner's Office, the landowner, and LCC. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) within 14 days of determining that a find is classified as treasure. The receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the find, along with the identity of the finder (usually the Principal Contractor) and the location of the find, referenced to Ordnance Survey.

7.9 Unexpected Finds

7.9.1 Due to the size and scale of the Proposed Development, it is necessary to provide a monitoring system for unexpected or incidental archaeological finds. It is important for the site archaeologists to have a protocol to liaise with clients and with curators to ensure a system is in place where all can agree on a system of dealing quickly with unexpected finds and not disrupt the wider construction programme. In the event of uncovering or identifying archaeological features and or deposits that are unexpected, a system or protocol will be in place. This protocol will ensure that any unexpected discoveries are quickly dealt with by a qualified archaeologist, that LCC are notified of the finds, and that subsequent work doesn't cause unnecessary delays to construction. In the event of such discoveries the archaeologist will inform the Principal Contractor, who will inform the Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW). The ACoW will in turn inform the Undertaker and the LCC Monitoring Archaeologist. If the unexpected discovery or find is of significance then HE may also be informed.

7.10 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

7.10.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the CIfA's Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2020a) and the LCC Specification for archaeological fieldwork and reporting (or any other applicable guidance in force at the time of the works). All post-excavation assessment will follow established professional standards to ensure a coherent and comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological data gathered.

7.11 Archive Preparation and Deposition

7.11.1 Adequate resources will be allocated throughout the fieldwork to ensure that all records comply with the CIfA's Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020b) (or any other applicable guidance in force at the time of the works).

7.11.2 Upon completion of the construction of the Proposed Development, the Site archive, including all records and cultural material produced during the evaluation, will be prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, such as the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Brown 2011) and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al. 2014) (or any other applicable guidance in force at the time of the works).

7.11.3 The final report, along with all data and documentation produced during the post-excavation process, will be integrated into the Site archive and submitted for long-term storage in an appropriate repository. The results, including those from areas with no significant archaeology, will be uploaded to the online OASIS database (http://oasis.ac.uk/) and submitted to LCC and Historic England for inclusion in the National Record of the Historic Environment.

8. REFERENCES

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BFEP Appendices

APPENDIX A: TABLE OF FIELDS WITHIN SOLAR ARRAY AREA, BESPOKE ACCESS CORRIDOR AND CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR SHOWING AREAS OF MITIGATION AND AREAS TO BE OMITTED FROM MITIGATION WORKS.

Scoped into the Order Limits?	Field	Geophysical Survey	Aerial and LiDAR Assessment	Site Visit	HER	Trial Trenching	Summary	Mitigation Measures
Solar Array Area								
Yes	**N1**	A former field boundary was identified. The field also contained a historic landscape feature in the south-eastern extent. Ferrous material covered the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Two trenches had features one being a field boundary the other being demolition, rubble, levelling and occupation deposits. It was interpreted this field contained a demolished Victorian Pumping Station.	There is potential for post-medieval features including the pumping station alongside evidence for agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N2**	Ferrous anomalies throughout	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N3**	Two historic field boundaries, ferrous anomalies throughout and a small area of geology.	Aerial - A series of three broadly NW/SE aligned linear features, probable former field boundaries. This parcel comprised four fields on the 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries	No visible features		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

							would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N4**	Several former field boundaries, an area of ferrous the formation of which may indicate the location of an old Dyke. Several anomalies attributed to geology.	LiDAR - NE/SW wide linear boundary which extends beyond parcel, NE, across parcel N5. Corresponds with a narrow strip of woodland shown on 1851 tithe map NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Corresponds with a field boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries	Subtle ridge and furrow	MLI89392: Flint axe found on Ewerby Waithe Common MLI89396: Medieval pottery figure found on Ewerby Waithe Common	There were six features visible including linears, field boundaries. Animal bone was found.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N5**	Possible field boundaries. Two parallel curvilinears within the south-western extent.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW wide linear boundary which extends beyond parcel SW, across parcel N4. Corresponds with a narrow strip of woodland shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries.	No visible features		There were six features identified all of which were linear features with intercutting pits. Roman pottery (2nd - 5th century) was recovered from this field in the topsoil. It was interpreted any activity here was a short, single phase.	There is potential for Roman finds within the field however this is thought to be associated with a short phase of activity. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N6**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	Aerial - Area of NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow at western extent of parcel; matches extent of former field shown on the 1851 tithe map. LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary, which extends SE into adjacent parcel N11. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey map, and not 1851 tithe map, and must be associated with land allocation changes as a result of the establishment of Gashes Barn (HER MLI121916) Interpreted to be Ridge and Furrow and Field Boundaries.	Subtle ridge and furrow		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N7**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Not subject to walkover		There were 22 trenches with features in this field. These comprised furrows, linears, possible post-hole, ditches, tree boles and boundary ditches	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

							would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N8**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow towards northern extent of parcel – possibly part of known medieval field system known from a cropmark and earthwork (HER MLI88982). LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary towards northern extent of parcel. Matches boundary shown on tithe map. Second NE/SW aligned former field boundary a little to the south of the first. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Third NE/SW aligned former field boundary a little to the south of the first. Matches boundary shown on tithe map. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow and field boundaries	Not subject to walkover	MLI88982: Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system.	There were two trenches with features which comprised a ditch and linear.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N9**	A series of weak and strong positive linear within the western extent of N9. These anomalies were suggestive of a ladder settlement/field system. Further anomalies included former field boundaries and ferrous material.	Aerial - Three areas of ridge and furrow: an area of N/S aligned ridge and furrow; an area of ENE/WSW ridge and furrow towards the southern extent; and an area of N/S aligned ridge and furrow, also mapped as levelled earthwork by National Mapping Programme (Historic England Project 1408047: Lincolnshire Witham Valley). Probably also part of known medieval field system known from a cropmark and earthwork (HER MLI88982). LiDAR - A series of field boundaries within parcel N9 not shown on the 1851 tithe map, nor historic OS mapping, so likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A wide NW/SE aligned probable former field boundary which extends south-eastwards into adjacent parcel N18. likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A broadly NE/SW field boundary with two	Subtle ridge and furrow within in the south-western extent.	MLI88982: Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system.	This field contained archaeological remains within the south-western corner (trenching 194/195). Mussel shells, medieval pottery fragments, 19th century CBM fragments and a post medieval chain link were found in the topsoil. Several furrow systems were found, some of which contained medieval pottery. Trench 194 identified several features which indicated possible Iron Age settlement activity through a roundhouse, field boundaries and later medieval ditches.	There is high potential for archaeological remains within this field this is especially associated with possible Iron Age settlement and medieval field systems. Remains of such date would be considered up to moderate significance. It is believed the remains would be restricted to the west / south-west of the field. Otherwise, there is potential for post medieval / modern agriculture activity and land management.	Archaeological Remains to the west will be avoided and this section removed from the area of solar array development. Mitigation by design.

			adjoining NNW/SSE boundaries to the south and three extending north; matches boundaries shown on 1851 tithe map – post medieval. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N10**	A former field boundary crosses the field on a north-east south-west alignment.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.	No visible features		Seven trenches had features which comprised of linears and field boundaries. Few finds were recovered which included a complete brick thus demonstrating post medieval / modern activity, glass and an Iron fitting.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N11**	A former field boundary crosses the western extent of the field, there are also two linears which are recoded as possible archaeology. Ferrous anomalies cross the field.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary, which extends NW into adjacent parcel N6. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.	Crop patterns which suggested disturbance however this may be a result of other natural features.		Six trenches contained linear features however no finds were recovered. The linears are thought to represent field boundaries thus may be of post-medieval date.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N12**	A sinuous curvilinear anomaly - possible drain	Aerial - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. Possible associated with known former unnamed farmstead once existing at the south-western extent of this parcel (HER MLI121915) and certainly shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.	A visible dip in the field	MLI121915: Unnamed farmstead	Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N13**	Two parallel curvilinears forming a semi-circle. Also forming a cluster of three possible inter-connected short linear anomalies	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N14**	A short linear anomaly aligned north-south is recorded	Southern part of large NE/SW aligned rectangular feature. Known location of stone axe findspots (HER MLI89393). Interpreted to be an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features	MLI89393: Stone axes found on Ewerby Waithe Common	There were 14 trenches containing features within the field, these largely comprised of linears however there were small circular features recorded within one trench. The linears are thought to be partially associated with field boundaries. Finds included brick, rooftile, a ceramic vessel, and animal bones; all finds were thought to have been post medieval / modern in date.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N15**	Two discrete anomalies stand out which may be indicative of pits.	Aerial - Northern part of large NE/SW aligned rectangular feature. Interpreted to be an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	Not subject to walkover		Nine trenches contained features within the Site all were linears including historic field boundaries. Finds included an iron hinge and possible flint tool, the former is post medieval/modern with the latter being of prehistoric date.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N16**	Ferrous anomalies throughout	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow.	No visible features		No finds recorded	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N17**	Two possible field boundaries crossing the field on a rough east west alignment.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Field Boundary	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N18**	A series of conjoined linear weak and strong positive anomalies were detected in N18.	Aerial and LiDAR - Four former field boundaries forming an x-shape across parcel. This parcel comprised six fields on 1851 tithe map. Also shown on LiDAR NE/SW ridge and furrow identified in NW corner of parcel. Also shown on LiDAR LiDAR - Curvilinear former field boundary at north-western corner of parcel N18. likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A wide NW/SE aligned probable former field boundary which extends north-westwards into adjacent parcel N19. Likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west ENE/WSW/ aligned probable former field boundary towards the south-western extent of the parcel. Likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west. Interpreted to be field boundaries and ridge and furrow.	No visible features		Sixteen trenches contained features which comprised of linears and pits. The linears are largely thought to have been historic field boundaries and ditches; the ditches include Roman finds. Finds included a flint tool, iron tools, a glass bottle, several ceramic vessels, horseshoe, daub and bricks. The flint tool is thought to be prehistoric. The daub, a nail and one ceramic vessel is dated to the Roman period, one brick and twos vessels are dated to the medieval period otherwise the finds are considered to be of post medieval / modern date.	There is potential for Roman and Medieval activity within the field. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N19**	Ferrous anomalies throughout and a large geological anomaly.	Aerial - Corner of square feature at western extent of parcel – possible modern drainage. Interpreted to be a feature of probably modern origin.	No visible features		Three trenches contained features within this field. This included a spread of silty clay containing CBM and charcoal flecks, and two linears. Finds comprised an animal bone, brick, nail, and shell; the majority of which is of unknown date. The nail could be from the Roman period onwards.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N20**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Possible NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow. LiDAR - Former field boundary in western half of parcel. Matches western extent of boundary shown on 1851 tithe map Interpreted to be Ridge and Furrow	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N21**	A former field boundary, historic landscape feature and ferrous anomalies are recorded.	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow across north-western part of parcel. Watercourse shown along southern extent of this with pond to east on historic OS mapping LiDAR - ENE/WSW former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to	No visible features		Finds included two ceramic vessels and animal bone; one vessel is of medieval date with the other of post medieval date.	There is potential for a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe. This would likely extend from N21a. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			the south Southern part of curved probable former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N21a**	Agricultural fields and ferrous anomalies are found.	Aerial - Two areas of N/S aligned ridge and furrow, one within the western part and one the eastern part of the parcel. Possible former NW/SE aligned field boundary suggested by line of trees on historic OS mapping LiDAR - Northern part of curved probable former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south Three probable former field boundaries forming small rectangular area at the north-eastern extent of parcel 21a - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the	No visible features		The archaeology was isolated to the western side of the field (trenching 114/109) with the remaining area containing agricultural field systems. The field was likely an area of ancillary activity to a settlement located further west or north. There is evidence of prehistoric activity with pottery fragments being uncovered. A fragment of highly abraded prehistoric pottery was found in a ditch (tr109), this is prehistoric and thought to have been brought in from elsewhere. Trench 114 contained 2nd - 3rd century Roman activity and 12th - 15th century activity in a ditch.	Trial trenching found a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe. This would likely extend further north and south of the field. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N22**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	LiDAR - NNW/SSE former field boundary - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south ENE/WSW former field boundary - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpretated to be field boundaries.	No visible features		No finds were recovered and no features identified.	Trial trenching found a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe in the field to the north however such features did not extend into N22 during the trenching. Aerial evidence suggested it would extend into N22 and beyond. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N23**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Area of ENE/WSW aligned ridge and furrow within western half of parcel. LiDAR - Two former NW/SE aligned field boundaries - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and	No visible features		No finds were recovered and no features identified.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N23 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and	No mitigation required.

			Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.				land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N24**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Area of NE/SW ridge and furrow towards south-western extent of parcel, matching north-western extent of former field on 1851 tithe map when Parcel N24 comprised elements of four fields. Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow towards western extent of parcel. Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow towards south-eastern extent of parcel. Area of ENE/WSW aligned ridge and furrow. LiDAR - A series of field boundaries – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge	Subtle ridge and furrow		No finds were recovered but seven contained features. This feature comprised of linears, due to excessive flooding only those in Tr101 was excavated and revealed two parallel north to south aligned linear feature.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N24 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			and furrow, and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N25**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow within north-eastern part of parcel. NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow within south-western part of parcel. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow.	No visible features		No finds were recovered but two trenches had features. These features comprised of linear features.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N26**	A former field boundary is recorded on a north south alignment. A linear to the west of this is recorded as possible archaeology.	Aerial - Square feature identifiable from aerial photographs – former field. LiDAR - A series of former field boundaries - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be field boundaries.	Subtle ridge and furrow		No finds were recovered but three trenches did contain features. The features comprised of linears which were shown on the geophysical survey.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N26 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N27**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field with a former field boundary on the western extent.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Four trenches within the field contained features which comprised of linears. A single ceramic pot sherd was found which pertains to the post medieval / modern period.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

							would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N28**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Two trenches contained features which included a linear, curvilinear and irregular ovate feature. A single ceramic pot sherds was found which pertains to the post medieval / modern period.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N29**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field with a former field boundary central to the field on a north-west south-east alignment. Further anomalies comprised of possible archaeological linears.	Aerial - Area of faint NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow at eastern extent of parcel matching extent of former field on 1851 tithe map. LiDAR - Linear feature of unknown origin Additional linear feature at the north-eastern extent, extending through parcels N31 and N32 also, possible continuation of first linear feature. Interpreted as ridge and furrow and an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features	MLI90710 Cropmark undated boundary ditch, Asgarby and Howell	Features identified included linears and subcircular cuts. Finds included pottery / fired clay, animal bones, pottery sherds, and a flint tool. The flint tool and pottery / fired clay are thought to be of prehistoric date; another pottery sherd is thought to be medieval with the remaining finds of post medieval or modern date.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N30**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Seven trenches have features recorded these include semi-circular features, linears and ovate features. A single ceramic pot sherds was found which pertains to the post medieval / modern period.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N31**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	LiDAR - Linear feature along southern extent, extending from parcel N29 to the west and continuing through parcel N32 to the east. Possible continuation of another linear feature at western extent of N29. Interpreted as archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N32**	Two weak positive curvilinear spaced 6m apart and a further curvilinear although interpretation was difficult. Former field boundaries form a clear grid over this field.	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow at eastern extent of parcel, matching extent of former field shown on 1851 tithe map. NE/SW aligned former trackway at south-eastern extent of parcel – probable former access to Asgarby Pen LiDAR - Linear feature across centre of parcel, extending from parcel	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			N29 and parcel N32 to the west. Possible continuation of another linear feature at western extent of N29. NW/SE aligned former field boundary dividing western two thirds of parcel into two. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, a trackway, archaeological feature of unknown origin and former field boundaries.					
Yes	**N33**	A former field boundary extends into this small area.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N34**	A former field boundary extends from N32 and N33 into this field. There are also ferrous anomalies spread across the Site.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features	MLI60542 Worked Flints found next to Hodge Dike MLI60543 Medieval pottery found next to Hodge Dike	Not excavated.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N35**	Several former field boundaries form a grid patter across the Site. Ferrous and geological anomalies are spread across the Site.	Aerial - NE/SW linear feature – former field boundary. This parcel was once occupied by six fields as shown on the tithe map, the northernmost division of which matches this feature. Interpreted to be a former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N36**	Several former field boundaries form a grid patter across the Site. Ferrous and geological anomalies are spread across the Site.	Aerial - A series of three linear feature, matching boundaries shown on the tithe map, at which time this parcel comprised five fields. Interpreted to be a former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Cable Route								
Yes	**C1**	Agricultural anomalies were identified in this field. Possible archaeology was identified which aligned with the linears recorded in the HER.	LiDAR - Broadly ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**C2**	Agricultural anomalies on a north-west south-east alignment.	LiDAR - Broadly E/W aligned former field boundary.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
No	**C3**	Agricultural anomalies on a north-west south-east alignment.	LiDAR - Broadly NNW/SSE aligned former field boundary. Two ENE/WSW aligned former field boundaries	Heavily ploughed and partially covered in hay			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C4**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping. Several undetermined weak, short linears were visible.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

Yes	**C5**	Agricultural anomalies and ferrous anomalies were seen throughout the field.	LiDAR- Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI88069: Romano-British Finds		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.
No	**C6**	Ferrous anomalies were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C7**	Ferrous anomalies were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	. This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C8**	Multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified which may represent multiple phases of enclosures due to the differing orientations and overlapping nature of the anomalies. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C9**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - NNW/SSE aligned former field boundary. ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C10**	In the north-east corner of this field a complex of linear and curvilinear anomalies has been detected. These anomalies curve in a penannular pattern with several linear anomalies radiating outwards to form partial rectilinear enclosures.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary. Two NNW/SSE aligned former field boundaries.	Badger setts were visible, but nothing was thrown around the edge. No visible features.	MLI88067: Possible Bronze Age pottery MLI88068: Romano-British finds MLI90709: Cropmark pit-like features and maculae		There is potential for transient finds from the Bronze Age and Roman periods. Such finds are anticipated to be of no more than low significant. There is also potential for a settlement/occupation activity through the settlement identified on the geophysical survey. Settlement activity could be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.

							evidence of post medieval / modern origin which would demonstrate agricultural and land management activity which would be of up to low significance.	
Yes	**C11**	This field contains ferrous features and undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.		MLI87936 Romano-British tile		There is potential for transient finds pertaining to the Roman period, isolated finds would be of low significance. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
No	**C12**	This field contains ferrous features and undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C13**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - Possible NW/SE aligned former field boundary.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	. This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C14**	A series of connected sub-rectangular features have been recorded running east-west. The activity is focused on a central point with smaller features situated in the centre of the zone surrounded by larger enclosures to the north, south and west. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with the location of a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - Possible early L-shaped former field boundary N/S then broadly E/W aligned, extending also into C15.		MLI88051 Three flint implements MLI88052 Romano-British finds		There is potential for prehistoric and Roman activity within the field alongside a ladder settlement, which may be of Iron Age - Medieval origin. The settlement may be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for post medieval features including a pond which is anticipated to be of low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
Yes	**C15**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Possible early L-shaped former field boundary N/S then broadly E/W aligned.		MLI88023 Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds MLI88029 One sherd of Iron Age pottery MLI88047		There is potential for prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman activity within the field alongside several features which may be enclosures and representative of settlement activity; these features extend into C16. Settlement activity would be of up to moderate	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.

					Romano-British Finds		significance. There is also potential for post medieval features pertaining to agricultural activity and land management. Features of such type would be of no more than low significance.	
No	**C16**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Possible early curvilinear former field boundary on broad SW/NE alignment. E/W aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				Geophysical survey has found evidence for possible settlement activity, which extends further north into C15. Settlement activity would be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for post medieval features pertaining to agricultural activity and land management; features of such type would be of no more than low significance.	. This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C17**	Linear anomalies on a north south alignment with small, discrete undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**C18**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Two L-shaped former field boundaries, both NE/SW then broadly E/W aligned. Aerial - Four E/W aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C19**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	. This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C20**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - Broadly NE/SW aligned former boundary.		MLI84684: Roman pottery and building debris found at Heckington		There is potential for Roman finds within this field; it should be noted remains could be of up to moderate significance if found to be representative of a wider settlement. There is archaeological potential for archaeological remains pertaining to the post medieval / modern with agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

Yes	**C21**	Two zones of probable archaeological activity one within the north and a second to the south. The northernmost feature is comprised of curvilinear and discrete anomalies to form a possible ring ditch or penannular enclosure. The southern feature is differing morphology with a row of small enclosures. This suggests settlement activity. Although thought to be unrelated a relationship cannot be ruled out. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned boundary at eastern extent. Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary. E/W aligned former field boundary. Aerial - Four WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Former farmstead/outfarm. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and a former farmstead/outfarm.		MLI121975: Carter plot Farm, Heckington MLI87646: Medieval Pottery Scatter, Carter Plot		Geophysical survey had identified two areas of settlement which appear to originate from different periods; one may be prehistoric with the second medieval. It is anticipated settlement activity would be of up to moderate significance. The HER recorded a medieval pottery scatter which further suggests activity for this period. The presence of Carter plot Farm demonstrates post medieval agricultural activity which is considered of low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C22**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI89908: Medieval pottery scatter to the north of the railway		There is potential for medieval pottery within the field, this is considered of low importance. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

Yes	**C23**	Drainage features running broadly north south.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C24**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C25**	Small discrete undetermined anomalies.	LiDAR - L-shaped former field boundary NE/SW then WNW/ESE aligned. Two areas of WNW/ESE aligned ridge and furrow.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C26**	Two drainage features on an east west alignment,	Aerial - Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C27**	Two areas of continuous activity between the two land parcels and are representative of larger enclosures containing internal divisions. The anomalies to the southeast are also likely of similar origin number of weaker penannular anomalies and faint linears can be clearly discerned. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity which likely extended into C28, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with settlements in C29 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	. This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C28**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI:121999: Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale		The geophysical survey identified settlement activity which likely extended into C27, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

							settlements in C29 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	
No	**C29**	It contains a range of linear, curvilinear and penannular anomalies indicating probable settlement activity. The northernmost extent comprises of linear and discrete anomalies which form two large sub-rectangular enclosures surrounding smaller internal divisions which suggests settlement. There two linear anomalies which form a probable trackway. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Aerial - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity within the northern extent of C29 this included a trackway running north-west south-east, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with settlements in C27, C28 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C30**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Possible early curvilinear former field boundary on broad SW/NE alignment.				Although the evidence from the field suggests limited potential beyond the post medieval period the trackway identified in the geophysical survey from C29 does extend towards C30, although not identified during the survey of C30. It is likely C30 formed part of the ancillary land to the settlement. As such there is potential for archaeological low to moderate significance within this field.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C31**	Scatter of enhanced magnetic data may be associated with two rectangular buildings and surrounding boundaries depicted on historic mapping from the 1880's. The land is now arable.	LiDAR - Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C32**	Blank apart from ferrous along the southern boundary in which the railway follows.	LiDAR - E/W aligned former field boundary. Irregular linear anomaly.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C33**	Clear evidence for the presence of paleochannels within parts of the survey area.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. E/W aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to palaeochannels and post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C34**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C35**	Scatter of enhanced magnetic data which depicts a rectangular building with a probable garden or courtyard and surrounding boundaries. The land is now under arable use.	LiDAR - Four NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Aerial - Rectangular anomaly of uncertain origin. Irregular anomaly of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C36**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C37**	Two closely situated zones containing dense groupings of small sub-rectangular features have been detected. The density of these anomalies is suggestive of settlement activity with a clear overlapping of anomalies. Suggests multiple phases of activity.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity across C37 this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is associated with settlements in C27, C28 and C29 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C38**	Large scatter of magnetic data. Historic mapping depicts several buildings outside the survey area alongside an orchard and pond within the survey area. The enhanced data is likely associated with the demolition of these buildings.	LiDAR - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Curvilinear feature of uncertain origin. Aerial - Curvilinear feature of uncertain origin. Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries.	Brick inclusions within the plough soil.			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.

			E/W aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Circular feature of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.					
Yes	**C39**	Clear evidence for the presence of paleochannels within parts of the survey area.	LiDAR - Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Quadrangular feature of uncertain origin. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Area of semi-circular features of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to palaeochannels and post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required (depth of archaeology is considered lower than impact from cable trench).
Yes	**C40**	Weak, possible archaeological anomaly on the site alongside curvilinear and linears which are undetermined and have not been attributed to archaeology/geology/ agriculture etc.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. Aerial - Linear feature of uncertain origin. Possible enclosure feature. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.

No	**C41**	Agricultural linears on north south and east west alignments.	Linear anomaly associated with features continuing south beyond the site boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C42**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Semi-circular feature of uncertain origin. Three wide NE/SW features of uncertain origin. Aerial - Three WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two open square features of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				Geophysical survey identified possible enclosures within C42 although a date cannot be identified. Furthermore, the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required archaeological features are considered to be outside of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C43**	No archaeological anomalies, agricultural anomalies were identified alongside natural anomalies.	LiDAR - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Wide linear features of uncertain origin. Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, anomalies considered geological.

			features of possible archaeological origins.					
Yes	**C44**	No features identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C45**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - N/S aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Area of anomalies of uncertain origin extending into C46. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origins.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C46**	Large scatter of enhanced magnetic data detected along the southern boundary. Historical mapping from the 1880s depicts a rectangular building named Duckhall Farm and a smaller square building with an external courtyard or gardens and a pond.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**C47**	No features identified.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C48**	No features identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C49**	Not subject to geophysical survey	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C50**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C51**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C52**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C53**	Agricultural and drainage features with some undetermined anomalies in the northern extent.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C54**	Agricultural features and ferrous features.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. Area of anomalies of uncertain origin. Green - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Two NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.		MLI116634: White House Farm, Bicker		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C55**	Agricultural features	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

No	**C56**	A series of anomalies were characterised by a magnetic signal indicative of a modern service within the field.	Aerial - Area of irregular features, extending SW into C65. Interpreted to be features of possible archaeological origin.		MLI12525: Cropmarks, Bicker		There is potential for settlement activity within this area as identified through aerial imagery. Such activity is not demonstrated on the geophysical survey. This also lies within an area of cropmarks, also thought to be an occupation Site which were tentatively dated to the Roman period. If remains are of settlement/occupation activity they could be up to moderate significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C57**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	Aerial - Two NE/SW aligned former field boundaries.	Historic field boundaries were possibly visible	MLI12525: Cropmarks, Bicker		There is potential for settlement activity within this area as identified through aerial imagery. Such activity is not demonstrated on the geophysical survey however small features typical within enclosures were identified thus suggesting such features may be located here. This also lies within an area of cropmarks, also thought to be an occupation Site which were tentatively dated to the Roman period. If remains are of settlement/occupation activity they could be up to moderate significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

Yes	**C58**	No features were identified.	Aerial - Irregular-shaped feature of uncertain origin. WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.	Historic fields boundaries were possibly visible			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C59**	Ferrous anomalies within the southern extent adjacent to the road.	LiDAR - Irregular linear feature of uncertain origin. Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C60**	Not subject to geophysical survey	LiDAR - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. NE/SE aligned former trackway.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

No	**C61**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
No	**C62**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - Broadly ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**C63**	A large scatter of enhanced magnetic data was detected along the southern boundary of the field. Historical mapping shows Duckhall farm and therefore the magnetic anomalies are thought to be associated with these buildings.	LiDAR - Three NW/SE aligned former field boundaries. Anomalies likely associated with Duckhall Farm (MLI116642).		MLI116642: Duckhall Farm, Bicker MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, Majority of field outside Order Limits.

Yes	**C64**	Ferrous anomalies.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C65**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - Two ENE/WSW aligned former field boundaries. Linear features of uncertain origin.	Possible field boundaries	MLI116633: Poplar tree Farm, Bicker MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C66**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	Aerial - Two semi-circular features of uncertain origin	Inclusions included pottery, flint and brick			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.
Yes	**C67**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Inclusions included pottery, flint and brick			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would	No mitigation required, outside Order Limits.

							be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C68**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.		MLI87509 Neolithic flint scraper found on land at Bicker Fen MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is transient potential for prehistoric remains within the field. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C69**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C70**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.	Possible field boundaries	MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C71**	Agricultural features were identified in the western extent on a north-east south-west alignment. A small discrete circular feature, of undetermined origin was identified within the south-east.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Possible double ditched linear feature or trackway. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and former trackway.		MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	. Some targeted trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
Yes	**C72**	Agricultural features were identified in the south-western extent.	Aerial - Irregular feature of uncertain origin. Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and a feature of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C73**	No features were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits..
Yes	**C74**	No features were identified.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

							not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C75**	Weak, negative, linear and rectilinear anomalies which may be archaeological in nature.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C76**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C77**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**C78**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Bespoke Access Corridor								
Yes	**A1**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping. Linears are recorded on a north-south alignment.	LiDAR - Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Broadly N/S aligned linear feature comprising two parallel lines extending into A2 and beyond and joined from SE by similar feature (also on Google Earth Imagery 2006) and appears to extend south beyond site boundary and A17 road.	Subtle ridge and furrow on an east west alignment.	MLI84579 Linear Cropmark west of Asgarby Village MLI89524 Ridge and furrow to the west of Asgarby MLI89525 Ridge and Furrow and headland MLI89523 Possible square barrow MLI84582 Linear cropmark west of Asgarby village		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**A2**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Subtle ridge and furrow on an east west alignment	MLI84582 Linear cropmark west of Asgarby village MLI60626 Roman finds to the east of Half Mile Lane MLI90043 Half of a Saxon Brooch MLI90044 Medieval finds MLI90045 Late Roman coins		There is potential for transient evidence pertaining to the Roman - Medieval periods; isolated finds are anticipated to be of low significance. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**A3**	No features of archaeological potential identified.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

Yes	**A4**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Very overgrown and uneven			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**A5**	Linear anomalies forming a series sub-rectangular enclosure. Discrete anomalies suggest an area of intense activity/multi-phase activity which may also include a trackway. This may extend into the surrounding fields.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. L-shaped N/S then E/W former field boundary. WNW/ESE former field boundary. E/W former field boundary.	No features were visible on the walkover		Trial trenching revealed remains pertaining to the middle to late Romano-British period this was likely in the form of a farmstead and field system. The finds assemblage included prehistoric flints, and medieval/post medieval agricultural remains thus suggesting use of the field across history. Regarding the Roman period there was good preservation of artefacts although nothing of interest was found. Finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay and nails and environmental samples found charcoal and plant remains thus suggesting burning activity.	Trial trenching found a multi-phase settlement likely pertaining to the Roman period. The remains were likely suggestive of a rural settlement and extended into A6. The significance of such settlement is anticipated to be up to moderate significance. The trenching also uncovered prehistoric flints which may be suggestive of a local knapping area. Prehistoric flints would be of up to low significance. Furthermore, archaeological remains demonstrating medieval and post medieval agricultural and land management; such evidence is considered of low significance.	This will require mitigation, a watching brief scalable to strip, map and record, if archaeology is found.

Yes	**A6**	A complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies has been detected in the north of area. These anomalies are roughly arranged in a rectilinear pattern, with internal subdivisions and linear anomalies radiating out, suggesting it was a structure used for settlement. These are located close to A5 suggesting a possible overall complex.	LiDAR - Possible former pond at southern boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. L-shaped NE/SW and WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary at NE corner. Aerial - A series of three semi-circular features of uncertain origin only shown on 1963 AP. 2 x WNW/ESE linear features only shown on 1963 AP. NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow. Interpreted to be a former pond, field boundaries, ridge and furrow and, features of possible archaeological origin.	No features were visible on the walkover		Trial trenching revealed remains pertaining to the middle to late Romano-British period this was likely in the form of a farmstead and field system. The finds assemblage included prehistoric flints, and medieval/post medieval agricultural remains thus suggesting use of the field across history. In regard to the Roman period there was good preservation of artefacts although nothing of interest was found. Finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay and nails and environmental samples found charcoal and plant remains thus suggesting burning activity.	Trial trenching found a multi-phase settlement likely pertaining to the Roman period. The remains were likely suggestive of a rural settlement and extended into A6. The significance of such settlement is anticipated to be up to moderate significance. The trenching also uncovered prehistoric flints which may be suggestive of a local knapping area. Prehistoric flints would be of up to low significance. Furthermore, archaeological remains demonstrating medieval and post medieval agricultural and land management; such evidence is considered of low significance.	This will require mitigation, a watching brief scalable to strip, map and record, if archaeology is found.
Yes	**A7**	Probable ridge and furrow / linear agricultural features running on an east west alignment of the field.	LiDAR - Three WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Possible NE/SW former trackway.				Geophysical survey did not identify settlement evidence extending from A5/A6 however due to the locality of this settlement, and further linears in A8 there is potential for Roman evidence within this field although this may be ancillary and therefore of low to moderate significance.	No mitigation required

Yes	**A8**	A series of strong and weak linear, curvilinear, and penannular anomalies with signals indicative of ditches detected in the southern half of area A8. These anomalies have no discernible pattern or align with any mapped feature.	LiDAR - N/S aligned former field boundary. Angled broadly ENE/WSW former field boundary.				Geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies although they form no clear pattern to provide a typology or dating. Therefore, it is considered there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required
Yes	**A9**	A series of agricultural anomalies, linears on an approximate north-south alignment.	LiDAR - L-shaped N/S then E/W former field boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Two areas of N/S aligned ridge and furrow. One area of E/W aligned ridge and furrow.	Topography gained height towards the east. Recently ploughed, soil inclusions included brick and stone.			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**A10**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.

							be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**A11**	A series of agricultural anomalies on three alignments, all suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - E/W aligned former field boundary. L-shaped N/S then WSW/ENE field boundary. Aerial - E/W aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**A12**	A series of agricultural linear anomalies on two alignments which suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - Rectangular feature at SE corner.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**A13**	A series of agricultural anomalies on three alignments, all suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - Possible early approximate NE/SW aligned field boundary. Possible early ENE/WSW aligned field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

No	**A14**	A series of agricultural anomalies, linears on an approximate north-south alignment.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This field has been scoped out of the Order Limits.
Yes	**A15**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	This will require mitigation, a watching brief scalable to strip, map and record, if archaeology is found.
Yes	**A16**	Located in the centre of A16 two adjoining curvilinear anomalies form a probably ring ditch feature. Further linear, penannular and discrete anomalies were recorded nearby in the centre of Area A16.	LiDAR - Two N/S aligned former field boundaries.			Trial trenching within A16 did not identify any remains, only two trenches were placed to the south of two possible ring ditches / barrows identified in the geophysical survey,	Geophysical survey identified two possible ring ditches / barrows which may date to the prehistoric period and contain funerary evidence. Trial trenching was undertaken to the south of these features, but the trenches were blank. There is therefore potential for prehistoric activity and post medieval / modern agricultural and land management evidence. The prehistoric periods could be considered of up to moderate significance	This will require mitigation, a watching brief scalable to strip, map and record, if archaeology is found.

							whereas the post medieval / modern activity would be of no more than low significance.	

Figures