Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 7-H: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

18 July 2025

VOLUME

6

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Fosse Green Energy

Development Consent Order 202[ ]

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Appendix 7-H: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Regulation Reference	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	EN010154
Application Document Reference	EN010154/APP/6.3
Author	Fosse Green Energy Limited

Version	Date	Issue Purpose
Rev 1	18 July 2025	DCO Submission

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for a first phase of archaeological evaluation on land at the proposed Fosse Green Solar Farm, near Lincoln (centred at NGR: 490220 363934, see Fig. 2; hereafter 'the Site'). This WSI has been prepared at the request of Womble Bond Dickinson LLP, acting on behalf of Fosse Green Energy Ltd.

1.2. An application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) is to be submitted for the construction of a solar farm within the Site, consisting of solar panel arrays, access routes, compounds, and the installation of underground cable routes and other infrastructure as well as a cable corridor that will connect the on-site substation to a new substation in the Navenby area. The results of the first phase of trenching, focusing on the Solar Farm only, will inform the Environmental Impact Assessment being prepared as part of the DCO submission. A second phase of evaluation will be undertaken in late summer/ early autumn 2025 (post-harvest), following further work to better define the actual cable route to be used within the current corridor. Further evaluation will then be undertaken after the DCO is granted, but in advance of construction, to inform the detailed scheme design and requirements for archaeological mitigation measures.

1.3. The scope of this evaluation has been defined in discussions between CA and the Historic Places Team at Lincolnshire County Council (HPT), in their capacity as archaeological advisors. This WSI will be submitted to the HPT for approval prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by an overarching WSI previously produced for the trenching works (AECOM 2024b), as well as:

- *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2025);*
- *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023a);
- *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The Site

1.5. The Site is located approximately 9km south and south-west of Lincoln City centre and comprises an area of approximately 1,364ha, extending from Bassingham to the west, Thorpe on the Hill to the north and to just beyond Navenby in the east. The Principal Site comprises agricultural fields divided by hedges, trees and woodland.

1.6. The 'Site' as defined for the purpose of this fieldwork project covers the Principal Site, which includes PV Areas; the interconnector corridors that connect these PV Areas together; the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS); the on-site Substation; and, a Cable Corridor that will connect the on-site Substation to a new substation in the Navenby area (not part of this DCO application), approximately 10km to the south-east of the Principal Site. As noted above, trial trench evaluation of the cable route will form a second stage of work, following completion of a geophysical survey within the cable corridor and other non-heritage related works to define the actual cable route to be taken forward.

Geology

1.7. The underlying bedrock geology across the main Site area is mapped as interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, formed between 209.5 and 190.8 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Along the course of the river near Bassingham and Aubourn, superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded, formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2025).

1.8. Along the cable connection route, the bedrock geology is mapped as mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, formed between 199.3 and 182.7 million years ago during the Jurassic period. This is overlain in places by Fulbeck Sand and Gravel Member sands and gravels, formed between 2.588 million and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2025).

1.9. At the eastern end of the cable route, the bedrock is mapped as limestone of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member and Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area (BGS 2025).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological background of the Site and surrounding areas has been presented in detail as part of a Desk-Based Assessment prepared in support of the PEIR process (AECOM 2024a). An in-depth assessment of available aerial photographs and LiDAR and imagery coverage of the Site was also undertaken at this time (Alison Deegan 2024). A programme of geophysical survey is currently being undertaken across the Site (Wessex *forthcoming*). The following text represents a shortened summary of the information contained in these sources.

Prehistoric

2.2. A Palaeolithic flint bladelet (MLI 98516) and a small Mesolithic blade (MLI 88579) were recorded close to Norton Disney, approximately 550m south and 110m west of the Site respectively in secondary depositional deposits.

2.3. A single flint core (MLI 83416) dating to the Mesolithic period was recorded at Haddington, approximately adjacent to the Site, and four Palaeolithic hand-axes were recorded close to Thorpe on the Hill (MLI 60619 and MLI 60515), approximately 550m north and 780m east of the Site respectively.

2.4. Archaeological investigations at Chapel Heath, Navenby indicate a likely Neolithic settlement in this area (MLI 81672), located approximately 700m west of the Site. The archaeological investigations uncovered a large linear ditch, a burnt oval pit and several postholes. Within the immediate area close to this small settlement, a number of flint scatters have also been identified (MLI 60557). Several further enclosures indicative of a small settlement were also identified through aerial photography, with two enclosures (MLI 91078 and MLI 91079) identified at Boothby Heath, approximately 650m south of the Site.

2.5. More widely, evidence of Neolithic activity is relatively contained to individual findspots, with a stone adze (MLI 86692) recorded just west of Sleaford Road/A15, approximately 500m east of the Site, and an Antler pick (MLI 85725) located approximately 210m south of the Site.

2.6. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement has been identified at several locations within 1km the study area, notably at Navenby and Coleby, where archaeological investigations have identified a Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement. There is evidence for continuing occupation of Navenby into the Bronze Age and Iron Age,

with a single Bronze Age cremation and a series of small pits located just outside of the 1km study area. Further archaeological investigations identified a large V-shaped ditch, seventeen postholes on a linear alignment and several grain storage pits. The evidence indicates a substantial Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at Navenby.

2.7. Evidence of prehistoric occupation at Navenby is visible in the spread of small finds which have been identified in the fields to the west of Navenby, including a single flint blade (MLI 86196) approximately 800m south of the Site, and a scatter of flint tools (MLI 86362) and two worked flints (MLI 86361) approximately 920m west of the Site.

2.8. At Coleby, there is evidence of agricultural activity and animal husbandry, with a triple ditched feature (MLI 91082) located 700m north of the Site. To the north of Coleby, further prehistoric occupation and agricultural activity has been recorded, with two boundary ditches and an enclosure recorded approximately 1.2km north of the Site with a single flint button scraper also recorded in this area. A Bronze Age round barrow is also located close to this settlement.

2.9. Close to Bassingham, a scatter of prehistoric flints and finds have been recorded approximately 200m south-east of the Site. Evidence of continual activity has been recorded here with a Neolithic stone axe (MLI 84060), a Bronze Age axe (MLI 85721), prehistoric flint flakes (MLI 60641), a flint scatter (MLI 97264) and an antler pick (MLI 85721). A single Neolithic flint tool (MLI 85718) and an Iron Age coin (MLI 86267) were identified within the Site boundary. The spread of prehistoric finds within this area is suggestive of a nearby prehistoric settlement, however its exact location is unclear.

2.10. Similarly, a spread of small finds have been identified at Thorpe on the Hill and Morton, and includes a flint arrowhead (MLI 86283 and MLI 83017), and Neolithic polished stone axe (MLI 83019 and MLI 83020), a flint flake (MLI 125807) and a Bronze Age food vessel (MLI 83022). These were recorded between 30m and 800m north-west of the Site.

2.11. At Haddington and Aubourn, there is evidence of a potential small settlement. A double ditched enclosure (MLI 91076) has been identified approximately 800m north of the Site respectively. Several small finds were also recovered sporadically in this area, including a flint blade (MLI 98923) located within the Site boundary and a Bronze Age flint scraper (MLI 83402), located 240m south of the Site.

Roman

2.12. The Fosse Way (MLI 60943) extended from Exeter in the south-west of England to Lincoln in the north-east. Along the route of this major arterial road, a number of small finds have been recovered including a 4th century coin (MLI 60770), and sherds of pottery dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries (MLI 83043, MLI 83042, MLI 83039 and MLI 83038), indicating this road was in consistent usage through until at least the 4th century AD. Approximately 670m east of the Site is a third Roman road (MLI 86228) which is a continuation of Mareham Lane (now known as the A15 access road), which is thought to have extended from Bourne in the north to Sleaford in the south.

2.13. A Roman settlement is known to have existed at Navenby (MLI 60537 adjacent to Ermine Street (MLI 60638), acting as a stop off settlement for travellers from London to Lincoln and York. The settlement is located approximately 670m west of the Site.

2.14. Archaeological investigations undertaken in Navenby, approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the Site highlighted substantial Roman activity at the settlement. In 1995, PCA undertook a watching brief on Church Lane south of Chapel Lane, with the monitoring identifying several cremations including a single prehistoric cremation, and two Roman cremation pits, dated to between the mid-2nd and 3rd century AD. Located in close proximity to these cremations were a number of pits that were deemed to have a ritualistic purpose; these were filled with disarticulated horse bones.

2.15. A large spread of Roman small finds including coins have been recorded surrounding the Roman settlement at Navenby, with several recorded further south at Boothby Graffoe, between approximately 50m and 650m south of the Site, (MLI 86192, MLI 86189, and MLI 86195), with several located within the Site boundary (MLI 60916, MLI 86400, and MLI 86500). A number of pottery sherds dating to between the 1st and 2nd centuries have also been identified within the Roman settlement (MLI 86401). A second small settlement has also been identified within the Site boundary at Coleby (MLI 82135), and further Roman finds were recorded during fieldwalking close to Somerton Castle, with several sherds of Romano-British cooking pots (MLI 86198 and MLI 86199) recovered, approximately 800m south of the Site.

2.16. Evidence of Roman agricultural activity has been recorded close to Bassingham and Norton Disney, to the south-west of the Site. A Roman field system, a partial

enclosure and a small cemetery (MLI 60576) comprising ditches and gullies was recorded at Hall Field, approximately 20m east of the Site. Further archaeological investigations identified gullies and a quern stone (MLI 97266) in close proximity. Finds recorded in close proximity to this occupation site include grey stoneware pottery and several coins (MLI 60501, MLI 85722, and MLI 60705), all located between 180m and 500m east of the Site. Several Roman brooches (MLI 86270) were identified within the Site boundary.

2.17. Further agricultural evidence is located to the south-west of the Site close to Norton Disney, with archaeological investigations identifying Romano-British occupation (MLI 86071) approximately 100m west of the Site. This has been interpreted previously as part of a large occupation site at Norton Low Wood. Within this site, several enclosure ditches were recorded and two potential graves. A further Roman ditch (MLI 88578) was recorded to the south of this site, approximately 90m west of the Site.

2.18. The spread of Roman small finds extends further north to Thurlby and Haddington and highlights the wide Roman presence in this area, supported by the LiDAR and geophysical evidence which has identified several likely Romano-British settlements in this area. Several small fibula brooches (MLI 85885, and MLI 85886) are recorded, within the Site and approximately 160m east respectively. A scatter of Samian pottery (MLI 60603, MLI 83404, and MLI 83405) and coins (MLI 85887) are located approximately between 50m and 350m east and north-east of the Site, close to the settlements of Haddington and Thurlby.

Early medieval

2.19. Within a 1km radius of the Site, there is clear evidence of early medieval occupation of the landscape to the south of Lincoln, with numerous small hamlets and villages established in this period. There is evidence that Anglo-Saxon settlement occurred along the route of Ermine Street, with some of these settlements continuing to be occupied from the early medieval transitional period, a key example being Navenby, close to Ermine Street, which continued to be settled into the early medieval period. The earliest evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement within Navenby is a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery recorded close to Church Lane, just outside of the 1km study area, with five inhumations recorded that dated to the 7th century. It is likely that the initial settlers that migrated to Lincolnshire in the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries were formed of smaller tribal groups, and it is possible the cemetery at Navenby is representative of

a smaller tribal settlement. To the north of Church Lane gullies, pits and ditches were recorded along with a scatter of mid to late Saxon pottery.

2.20. Further broad evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation along Ermine Street was recorded approximately 803m north of the Site, with archaeological investigations in the 19th century identifying an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MLI 82104) of at least 80 inhumations. Several small finds within the area include a sherd of Torksey greyware (MLI 82433) recorded approximately 80m south-west of the Site, and a small Anglo-Saxon pin (MLI 86521) recorded approximately 920m west of the Site.

2.21. The settlement at Coleby (MLI 607761), just north of Navenby and located approximately 350m north of the Site, is known to have been established by the early 10th century, being known at that time as Colebi, which means 'Koli's farmstead', or 'village'. Archaeological monitoring of a pipeline within the settlement of Coleby recovered several sherds of 9th to 10th century pottery indicating the settlement was likely established prior to the 11th century. Archaeological monitoring of a new water pipeline in the churchyard of St Germain's Church approximately 40m south of the Site identified two north-south aligned ditches, with pottery dating between the 6th and 8th centuries and several postholes (MLI 97346). The features may have a potential ecclesiastical origin, possibly part of an Anglo-Saxon minster. Within the Church of St Germain is a 10th century grave cover built into the north exterior wall, which may have been re-used during the reconstruction of the church in 1820 (MLI 60405).

2.22. A small village was established at Boothby in the early medieval period, with its name derived from old Danish as 'the village of the booths'. It was merged sometime in the early medieval period with the settlement at Graffoe to become the settlement of Boothby Graffoe (MLI 60774). The Domesday census identifies it as a well-established settlement by this period with a population of 43. The settlement is located approximately 70m south of the Site.

2.23. Whilst there is clear evidence of settlement close to Ermine Street, a wide spread of dispersed settlements have also been recorded in the area south of the Fosse Way. To the west of the Site, an early medieval settlement has been identified at Norton Disney (MLI 84044), located approximately 240m south-west of the Site. Norton Disney's name is thought to derive from the Old English words 'north' and 'tun', meaning 'the north village or farmstead'. The name is likely related to Norton Disney's

relationship with the small settlement of Stapleford approximately 1.2km south of Norton Disney, and likely developed from a farmstead into a small settlement throughout the early medieval period.

2.24. A potential Anglo-Saxon settlement was identified just to the south of Norton Disney, approximately 670m south of the Site. Several rubbish pits containing pottery sherds dating to between the 5th and 9th century and animal bone were present. It has been highlighted that these pits may be located on the periphery of a small settlement. A small Anglian vessel was also recorded approximately 600m south of the Site (MLI 85917), located approximately 750m south-west of the settlement at Norton Disney. Further evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation and land usage was recorded just south of Norton Disney, approximately 960m south-west of the Site. Several Anglo-Saxon pits (MLI 97897) containing burnt clay and pottery dating from 5th-9th centuries were recorded.

2.25. Bassingham (MLI 60611), located 20m south of the Site, is recorded in the Domesday Book, however, likely has earlier Anglo-Saxon origins. Archaeological investigations have identified spreads of 10th century pottery along Newark Road, with further Anglo-Saxon pottery recorded at Water Lane. Further pottery dating between the 7th and 10th centuries (MLI 89351, MLI 84015 and MLI 60577) has been recorded widely across Bassingham between 70m and 1km south of the Site. A watching brief along Bassingham High Street (MLI 82767) identified an Anglo-Saxon ditch, a series of postholes and pottery dating to the 7th and 8th centuries. During the restoration of the Church of St Michael at Bassingham, earlier fragments of Anglo-Saxon mouldings and stonework were discovered (MLI 60385), indicating an earlier Anglo-Saxon church structure and likely central point for the original early medieval village. The church is located approximately 120m east of the Site. The associated burial ground (MLI 126084) likely dates to the early 11th century.

2.26. Further small settlements were established in close proximity to one another to the north, including Thurlby, Haddington (MLI 83395) and Thorpe on the Hill (MLI 83011). Thurlby is recorded in the Domesday Book (MLI 85878), its name meaning ‘Thorulf's farmstead or village’ from the Old Danish personal name Thorolf, and Old Danish 'by'. The settlement is located partially within the Site. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity and settlement is recorded via a grave cover (MLI 60412) located 60m south of the Site and dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period. Thorpe on the Hill was moderately sized by the 11th century, with the Domesday Book recording 31 people living in the

village. 'Thorpe' is Old Danish, and probably means dependant farm belonging to a settlement, which in this case may be Doddington.

Medieval

2.27. Whilst Harmston and Waddington were settled and established in the early medieval period, evidence suggests these continued to in use throughout the medieval period, with a spread of small finds identified within the settlement and in the nearby surrounding fields, including medieval pottery (MLI 81999 and MLI 82438) dating to the 13th and 16th centuries. These are located between 80m and 1km north of the Site.

2.28. The settlement at Somerton (MLI 86179), located approximately 950m south of the Site, was recorded in the Domesday census as a very small settlement of ten individuals with the manor recorded as being owned by Alfred of Lincoln. The settlement was assessed as part of the lands of Boothby Graffoe by the mid-12th century, with Somerton Castle eventually built on the location of Somerton Manor. Again, a selection of small finds located within and surrounding Navenby and Boothby Graffoe suggest continual occupation and activity at these settlements, including a coin (MLI 86406), and belt buckle (and MLI 60919), located between 250m and 920m east of the Site. A single belt buckle (MLI 60917) was identified within the Site boundary.

2.29. The Fosse Way continued to be utilised throughout the medieval period, and as such, the nearby villages continued to expand and grow during this period in close proximity to this important and well-used arterial roadway. The settlements at Bassingham, Thurlby and Haddington are all grouped closely together, and much like those at Navenby, Harmston and Boothby Graffoe to the east, continued to be inhabited throughout the medieval period. There is a large number of small finds identified within Bassingham, which suggests a heavy medieval presence within the settlement. These finds include pottery (MLI 60525), a silver seal (MLI 85720), a silver penny (MLI 85719) and a brooch (MLI 60524) between 80m and 350m east of the Site. A single medieval silver coin (MLI 86266) was recorded within the Site boundary.

2.30. By the 13th and 14th centuries, there was an increase in moated manor sites, with these becoming more fashionable with social elites and often associated with large formal gardens or deer parks that provided land for royal hunts. Examples of these manorial sites include the scheduled monument Hall Close, which includes

Haddington Hall (NHLE 1021080), a 17th century manor house and its associated gardens which incorporates two manor houses that date to the late 16th centuries. Some of the garden features may still survive as earthworks. The Hall is located approximately 230m east of the Site. A moated site that incorporates a series of extensive earthworks, some of which are related to Haddington Hall, extends partially into the Site. It has been suggested that these earthworks are part of church land originally, and consist of a large, moated area approximately 40m by 30msurrounded by multiple ditches and containing several fishponds. A separate platform of approximately 100m by 100m is believed to have been part of an older manorial estate. A small chapel (MLI 83420) was located at Haddington, approximately 200m east of the Site and dedicated to St Nicholas. The chapel is first recorded in 1234 and was extant until the late 19th century when it was demolished. Archaeological evidence supports the idea that fishing and exploitation of the River Witham occurred at Haddington. A watermill (MLI 82089) and a fishery (MLI 82090) are both located within the boundary of the Site.

2.31. A second moated manorial site has been identified at Bassingham (MLI 60578), approximately 25m east of the Site. The site appears to have been a manor house, with investigations identifying a large rectangular structure surrounded by a large, deep moat. Cropmarks also indicate a dovecote adjacent to this manorial structure. These buildings were abandoned in the 15th century. A third moated manor site was identified at Boothby Graffoe (MLI 60271), approximately 550m south of the Site.

2.32. The archaeological evidence and analysis from aerial photography highlights that agriculture was one of the predominant occupations for those living in these villages, with remnants of ridge and furrow identified surrounding these villages. Ridge and furrow has been identified at multiple locations within the 1km study area and in particular close to Bassingham approximately 520m south of the Site (MLI 85936 and MLI 85935) and 900m south of the Site (MLI 85747).

2.33. Ridge and furrow has been widely identified across the eastern area of the Site, surrounding the settlements of Navenby, Boothby Graffoe and Harmston. These have been identified approximately 240m south of the Site at Boothby Graffoe (MLI 86210 and MLI 86211).

2.34. A large amount of surviving ridge and furrow has been identified in the fields between Bassingham and Thurlby, located between approximately 70m and 170m east of the

Site (MLI 80311, MLI 126943 and MLI 81137), with several areas located approximately 50m south of the Site (MLI 60554) and adjacent to the Site (MLI 85589 and MLI 85589), with surviving field systems (MLI 85883 and MLI 85884) partially extending into the Site. Archaeological evidence also suggests that the village of Haddington, just north of Thurlby and Bassingham, was well established moving into the medieval period, and had several industries, such as milling and fishing. throughout this period. Further remnants of ridge and furrow are located within the Site boundary (MLI 83438, MLI 83439 and MLI 83440). A medieval pre-enclosure field boundary was identified close to Bassingham (MLI 60789), approximately 580m south of the Site.

2.35. The early medieval settlement at Norton Disney continued to be occupied throughout the medieval period, with the Church of St Peter and its associated churchyard (MLI 126084) dating to at least the 13th century, located approximately 400m south-west of the Site. By the 13th century, the d'Isigney family owned the land surrounding Norton Disney. Traces of the moated manor (MLI 60284) owned by the family have been identified approximately 550m south of the Site, with the southern and eastern moat visible on aerial photography. The current manor house was constructed in the 18th century. Much like the nearby settlements during this period, there are several areas of well surviving remnant ridge and furrow within the fields close to the settlement. Ridge and furrow (MLI 80560) has been observed within Hawdin's and Norton Big Woods (MLI 60415), approximately 850m west of the Site. Further areas of ridge and furrow have been identified south of Norton Disney (MLI 81207, MLI 125630, MLI 125629), immediately adjacent to the Site. Several plough furrows (MLI 86083) dating to the medieval period have also been identified approximately 120m west of the Site.

2.36. To the north of Fosse Road are several small settlements such as Thorpeon-the Hill and Morton. Much like the other settlements in the area, these display surviving ridge and furrow with some remnants (MLI 83040) located within the Site boundary and other extant remains (MLI 87483) extending approximately 350m north of the Site. Morton (MLI 80341) was likely established in the late 12th or early 13th century with its first mention in the Book of Fees in 1242, and likely started as a small farmstead, growing in size over the 13th and 14th centuries. Morton Grange (MLI 83164) is located adjacent to the settlement of Morton, and whilst the current structure dates to the 17th century, it is likely that it is built on an earlier medieval grange. Both the

settlement of Morton and Morton Grange are located partially within the Site boundary. A small settlement known as Bracken Hamlet (MLI 86285) have been identified within the grounds of Morton Hall, located approximately 310m west of the Site. Tunman and Housham Woods (MLI 60416) are located within the Site boundary. These woods date to at least 1774 and are believed to have been used as a crossing point for the Knights Templar at Temple Bruer.

Post-medieval

2.37. Three quarry pits are also located just south of Heath House Farm (MLI 82783, MLI 82782 and MLI 82784) and are located between approximately 600m and 700m north of the Site. Further evidence of post-medieval quarrying has been identified approximately 100m north of the Site, just to the east of Coleby (MLI 82450 and MLI 82451). Morton Manor (MLI 125485) and its associated parkland (MLI 92390) are located within the Site.

2.38. Cartographic evidence of the parishes of Norton Disney, Thurlby and Aubourn show the development of these areas from the late 18th century into the 20th century, and are described below to determine if any further heritage assets can be identified.

2.39. The earliest plan depicting the parish of Thurlby dates to 1729 by William Arden. The plan depicts the small settlement at Thurlby, recording The Moor Lane which linked Thurlby to Witham St Hughs. The road has not been fully constructed by this period, with it extending across a large area of moorland known as 'The Moor'. Several established trackways extend across the moorland linking Witham St Hughs to Norton Disney and to Thurlby. The agricultural fields in this period are a mixture of much smaller enclosures surrounding Thurlby, and much larger open fields to the west of the parish towards Norton Disney, with several plots noted on the plan such as 'Killbuck Close' and 'The Great Plott'.

2.40. The 1828 Plan of Thurlby by T.S Padley shows Thurlby to have remained the same during this period, with no expansion of the settlement. The agricultural landscape has altered considerably by this period, however, with the large area of moorland and the larger plots of open field land converted into small, enclosed fields. Several small farmsteads are also identified on the plan and would have served the local fields including Church Farm and Skelmire Farm. Moor Lane links Thurlby to Carlton Le Moorland to the south and is established by this period. By this period the trackway

linking Witham St Hughs to Norton Disney had been fully established and is recorded as part of Swinderby Road.

2.41. The Thurlby Tithe map dated to 1838, shows very little change across the area in the intervening ten years, with no changes to the field enclosures in this period. A small pond is noted on this plan, adjacent to the settlement of Witham St Hughs within the Site boundary. Several farms are noted on this plan adjacent to Swinderby Road including Bell Lane Farm, Norton Lane Farm and Oakhill Farm.

2.42. The 1883 Plan of Aubourn depicts the small settlement and associated lands to the south and east. There is very little change from the 1838 Aubourn tithe map, with the fields unchanged from the mid-19th century. Several fields that contain ridge and furrow are noted in the fields east of Aubourn, with the primary landowners of the fields to the south of Aubourn being the Bell family and the Howard and Reynolds families. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1885-6 shows large, enclosed fields to the south of Aubourn extending towards Coleby and Navenby, within the Cable Corridor.

2.43. The 1884 Plan of the Thorold Estate covers Aubourn, Haddington, Harmston and Waddington. The fields between Harmston village and Aubourn village are clearly depicted on the plan and highlight the fields owned by Daniel Smith, Son and Oakley. The field boundaries on this plan are broadly the same for the Thurlby tithe map, with a few of the larger enclosed fields subdivided further. Blackmoor Farm is depicted on this plan and was established by this period to serve the surrounding fields.

2.44. The 1885 Manor Estate Plan of Carlton Le Moorland and Bassingham highlights land owned by Lord Middleton just to the south of Ley Lane and adjacent to Glebe Farm, just east of the small settlement of Carlton Le Moorland. The plan highlights the establishment of the church and inn, with only a few small dwellings within the settlement; it is likely, however, that these are representative of the settlement and not an actual depiction of the settlement pattern.

2.45. The Welbourn Estate Plan dates to 1885 and presents Welbourn as a small established settlement, with a church at the north-west of the settlement and small parcels of land along the southern edge of the village owned by Colonel Reeve and Miss Disbrowe. A large area of fifteen agricultural fields

Modern

2.46. The 1905 Ordnance Survey plan shows very little alteration between 1886 and the early 20th century. No alterations to the fields surrounding Bassingham, Thorpe on the Hill , and Thurlby have occurred, with the same field boundaries and trackways present on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps. The 1905 Ordnance Survey map also shows no alteration to the field systems within the Cable Corridor, or those south of Coleby and north-east of Navenby. The Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1940s and 1960s shows no further alterations to the field systems around Bassingham, Thurlby, Coleby and Navenby.

2.47. All the non-designated assets identified within the 1km study area are part of the World War II defence of Britain and date to between 1939-1945. The area to the south of Lincoln was a central and important county for the Royal Air Force's (RAF) defence of Britain. Three military airfields are located within 1km of the Site.

2.48. RAF Coleby Grange (MLI 60620) is located approximately 120m north of the Site and was constructed in late 1938 initially as a relief landing ground for RAF Cranwell, but by 1941 had become a satellite field for RAF Digby approximately 4km east of the Site. Earthworks identified to the east of Somerton Castle (MLI 86209), approximately 600m south of the Site have been interpreted as landing obstructions.

2.49. RAF Waddington (MLI 80900) is located approximately 880m north of the Site. Opened in 1916, it was used extensively throughout World War I. During World War II, the airfield housed an extensive number of bombing squadrons throughout the war. It remains an active RAF base.

2.50. RAF Swinderby (MLI 83152) is located approximately 270m west of the Site, encompassing a large expanse of land west of the town of Witham. The airfield encompasses a large airfield, opened in 1940. Most of the airfield is still extant with the Battle HQ (MLI 25567) still extant. Some modern cropmarks, likely associated with the airfield are located within the airfield (MLI 91260) approximately 920m west of the Site. More widely in the landscape, RAF Wellingore is located approximately 1.6km south-west of the Site.

2.51. Fragments of aircraft debris thought to derive from the wreckage of an Avro Manchester aircraft (MLI98924) which crashed near Thurlby during the Second World War were recorded during archaeological monitoring works east of the Swinderby Sewage Treatment Works

2.52. Within the town of Bassingham, a prisoner of war camp (MLI 90554) was located approximately 300m east of the Site on the eastern edge of the town. A World War II searchlight and battery have also been identified within the town (MLI 85746), 260m east of the Site.

Undated

2.53. Within the town of Navenby, archaeological investigations have identified a number of undated features located approximately 900m and 1km west of the Site. To the west of Grantham Road, a potential kiln (MLI 97763) has been identified. An undated burial was also recorded west of Grantham Road. The burial of a child (MLI 86190) was recorded during construction works at Boothby Graffoe, approximately 190m north of the Site.

2.54. To the east of Grantham Road, at Boothby Graffoe, a potential kiln (MLI 97761), was identified approximately 950m east of the Site. A small pit (MLI 60793) was located at Coleby, approximately 730m north of the Site. 4.5.105 Archaeological investigations within and close to the town of Bassingham have identified potential occupational and agricultural features, including linear ditches (MLI 89350 and MLI 97265), pits (MLI 83384 and MLI 91797), a ploughed out earthen mound (MLI 60527), and several small finds including a small clay object (MLI 83386) and a lead weight and button (MLI 60701). These are located between approximately 20m and 180m east of the Site.

2.55. Several undated features have been identified close to the settlement of Norton Disney, including a series of undated pits and linear features (MLI 91912), located approximately 880m south of the Site.

2.56. In the fields to the north of Norton Disney, approximately 400m west of the Site an undated enclosure identified as cropmarks (MLI 81209), a ditch (MLI 86078) and potential drainage ditches (MLI 81208) have been recorded. In addition, to the west of Witham, approximately 950m west of the Site, a series of potential kilns and ditches (MLI 89337) have been identified. A further undated ditch (MLI 60653) was recorded along Main Street in Norton Disney, located approximately 340m south-west of the Site.

2.57. Two undated linear ditches were recorded at Westcliffe Court at Thorpe on the Hill (MLI 80757), approximately 80m east of the Site. Several undated cropmarks (MLI 80479) identified through aerial photography, and undated pits and ditches (MLI

99373) have been recorded close to Eagle Hall Wood, north of Morton and approximately 780m north-west of the Site. Eight undated inhumations (MLI 83068), were identified approximately 800m west of the Site close to the settlement of Morton.

2.58. Two undated linear ditches (MLI 86282, and MLI 86284) were identified close to the settlement of Thorp-on-the-Hill, with one ditch located 5m north of the Site, and the other (MLI 86282) extending within the Site boundary.

Geophysical survey – preliminary results (Wessex 2023-25)

2.59. Preliminary geophysical results are available for PV Areas across the western areas of the Site, which includes PV Areas 1 to 66, interconnector corridors, electrical substation locations and portions of the Cable Corridor.

2.60. The preliminary results from the geophysical survey have highlighted several areas of potential likely Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. In PV Area 11, partial curvilinear and several linear features that may be boundary ditches have been recorded in PV Area 5.

2.61. In PV Area 4, there are several linear and curvilinear anomalies, with a partial enclosure and pit located to the north of the field. Several small circular shaped anomalies which may be pits, and several linear anomalies that are linked together have the potential to be enclosures or field boundaries associated with settlement activity. Based on their typology, these are likely to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Several partial rectilinear enclosures are also recorded to the west of PV Area 26, these may be part of the same prehistoric settlement that includes features.

2.62. A large likely prehistoric or Roman settlement has been identified to the north of PV Area 14. Two rectangular shaped enclosures are recorded to the north, with further square shaped enclosures to the south; these are on a north-south alignment. There appears to be a potential second phase of enclosures with smaller rectangular and square shaped anomalies on a north-west to south-east alignment, with several discrete features that may be pits located within these enclosures. A field boundary on a north to south alignment is located running through the potential settlement. Based upon the geophysical evidence, there may be potentially several phases of occupation within this settlement, with the shape of the enclosures typical of the Iron Age and Romano-British period.

2.63. In PV Area 14, just to the south of this likely settlement, several anomalies have been identified. A curvilinear anomaly, which may be a continuation of a north-south aligned curvilinear feature within the settlement to the north, and a linear and potential part of an enclosure have been recorded in this field and may represent the very edge of the settlement to the north.

2.64. There is evidence of potential settlement activity in PV Areas 10, 15, 25 and 28 which may be part of the larger settlement to the west. A series of three adjacent, small rectangular shaped enclosure have been identified in PV Area 10 with two circular shaped anomalies and a rectangular anomaly that may represent prehistoric settlement adjacent to an enclosure. This small settlement may extend as far south as PV Area, with a potential subcircular anomaly recorded here that may be part of this settlement.

2.65. Several individual anomalies have been identified in PV Areas 32, 33, 35, and 36, with a small potential rectilinear enclosure identified in PV Area 36 which may date to the Iron Age / Romano-British period.

2.66. To the east of PV Area 45, a series of linear anomalies overlaying one another has been recorded; these are indicative of prehistoric or Roman enclosures, with several linear anomalies on a north-east to southwest alignment located within PV Area 46, which may be representative of the edge of these enclosures.

2.67. Within PV Areas 53 and 54, and the location for the adjacent substation, a number of linear anomalies with discrete features have been identified. Based on their typology, these are likely to be prehistoric in origin. A single rectilinear enclosure is located in the Cable Corridor; this likely dates to the Iron Age or Romano-British Period based upon its shape and typology.

2.68. In PV Areas 59, 61, 63 and the fields to the north of these PV Areas are a series of linear anomalies, with several discrete sub-circular and irregularly shaped features. These are likely old field boundaries, with many of these visible on the 1839 Norton Disney Tithe Map.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character,

extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable the HPT to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal. This is in line with policies contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2024).

3.2. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).

3.3. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate potential archaeological features identified by the desk-based assessment, the geophysical survey (Wessex 2023-25) and LiDAR data.

3.4. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the current online *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (RFN 2025) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation will initially comprise the excavation of 313 trenches, each measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide, in the locations shown in Figures 2-7. The trenches in this first phase of evaluation have been located to test geophysical and LiDAR anomalies as well as targeting key areas of proposed infrastructure for the solar farm. Of the initial 313 trenches, a total of 256 are targeted, while the locations of the remaining 57 trenches remain subject to confirmation pending the results of further geophysical surveys. A detailed rationale for each trench location can be found in Appendix C. A contingency for a further 10no. 50m x 1.8m trenches will be held in reserve, to be used in agreement with the HPT in the event that archaeological remains are encountered that would benefit from further investigation at this stage. In the event of unexpected discoveries/ the discovery of remains of a density, complexity or significance that cannot be adequately dealt with within the scope of the evaluation then a meeting will be held with the HPT to determine the way forward. Any variations to the scope of works set out in this WSI will be agreed in writing with the HTP prior to implementation.

4.2. A separate phase of evaluation will be undertaken in connection with the cable route. It is currently anticipated that this will be undertaken in late summer/ early autumn 2025, following further cross-discipline work to define the actual cable route to be used and reduce the size of the current redline boundary for this aspect of the scheme. These works will be the subject of a separate WSI, the scope of which will be agreed with the HPT prior to implementation. A third phase of trenching will then be undertaken post-DCO consent but in advance of construction, to inform the detailed scheme design and requirements for archaeological mitigation measures. These works will again be the subject of a separate WSI, the scope of which will be agreed with the HPT. The second and third phases of trenching will be informed by the results of the completed geophysical survey, the first phase of trial trenching and further detailed scheme design work. Post-DCO consent trenching will consider apparently blank areas in the geophysical survey/ areas of currently unconfirmed archaeological potential.

4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the HPT.

4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). The depth of the natural will be established in all trenches, including by means of machine excavated sondages - trenches will be stepped out where necessary to maintain a safe working depth. All trenches will be weathered out for a minimum of 48hrs and will be checked thoroughly for any emerging features which require further investigation. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as

appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate using a digital SLR.

4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). All trenches and features will be excavated/ investigated to natural and all exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with the HPT. Slots/ sections through linear features will be at least 1m in length (where available) or 10% by length of the feature where greater. Discrete features will be subject to 50% excavation, either half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large. Trenches will be stepped or tested by sondage to facilitate investigation of the full deposit sequence/ deep excavation; hand auger will be used where excavation of deep features continues below a level that is not practicable or safe at this stage of investigation (e.g. wells). Pumps will be available as needed/ required. Where structural features, hearths, kilns, ovens or areas of complex remains are encountered then any excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.

4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator. No trenches will be backfilled without the agreement of the HPT.

Artefacts

4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice*

of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer the HPT, and, where required, the Historic England regional Science Advisor (Matthew Nicholas), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.

4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as C14, OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the client, the HPT immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. CA will also comply with the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Liaison Officer for Lincolnshire will also be notified.

Human remains

4.16. In the event that human remains are encountered, the client and the HPT will be notified immediately. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.

4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human remains. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible.

4.18. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

5.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;

- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
    - specialist aims and objectives;
    - processing methodologies (where relevant);
    - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
    - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;

- a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

5.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client and the HPT for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

5.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal. Following submission of the evaluation report to the planning portal then further dissemination of the results will take place via CA social media channels e.g. https://cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/pits-pits-and-more-pits-two-pit-alignment-boundaries-uncovered-in-northamptonshire/ and https://x.com/CotswoldArch

5.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

5.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page at: (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

5.6. CA has made arrangements with Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection, under accession number *LCNCC : 2025.32*.

5.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the relevant recipient museum guidelines.

5.8. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant recipient museum guidelines. The archive will also be prepared in accordance with:

- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020);

- *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011);
- *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019); and
- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022).

5.9. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

Selection strategy

5.10. As noted above, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

5.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

5.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the ADS *Instructions for Depositors* (2022).

Data management

5.13. A data management plan has been created for the project (see Appendix B) - this will be reviewed and updated as required during the course of the fieldwork and post-excavation process. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as

detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

5.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives*, it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

6. PROGRAMME

6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require approximately 35 days to complete on site, subject to land access and suitable weather/ground conditions. Subsequent analysis of the results and reporting will require approximately six weeks after the completion of archaeological fieldwork, dependent on the complexity of the results and the volume of finds.

7. PROJECT STAFF

7.1. This project will be under the management of Adrian Scruby, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

7.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of 12 staff (one Project Officer, two Project Supervisors and up to nine Archaeologists).

7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA), Ian Rowlandson (freelance), Sue Anderson (freelance – Spoilheap)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA), Rayli Martin-Jones (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA), Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)

- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA), Carolyn Smith (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA), Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

7.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

Carbon reduction

8.2. Cotswold Archaeology Ltd recognizes that its business activities interact with the environment in a variety of ways. Cotswold Archaeology Ltd recognizes that it has a responsibility to help protect the environment wherever it has an opportunity to do so, be a responsible neighbour and to provide a comfortable environment for its employees to work in. As such, Cotswold Archaeology Ltd is committed to achieving Net Zero by 2050. In this regard, CA implemented a Carbon Reduction Plan - CRP (Spring Environmental 2023, Cotswold Archaeology Carbon Reduction Plan). The CRP has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors and has been completed following PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standards for Carbon Reduction Plans. Emissions have been reported and recorded following the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard and use the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reportingInsurances

8.3. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the HPT so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. No trenches will be backfilled without permission from the HPT.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

10.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5. Ina ddition, following submission of the evaluation report to the planning portal then further dissemination of the results will take place via CA social media channels e.g. https://cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/pits-pits-and-more-pits-two-pit-alignment-boundaries-uncovered-in-northamptonshire/ and https://x.com/CotswoldArch

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

13. REFERENCES

ADS (Archaeology Data Service) 2021 *Guidelines for Depositors*

AECOM 2024a *Fosse Green Energy. Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Appendix 7-B: Desk-Based Assessment*

AECOM 2024b *Fosse Green Energy. A Written Scheme of Investigation for Stage 1A Trial Trench Evaluation*

Alison Deegan 2024 *Fosse Green Energy. Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Appendix 7-D: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation Report*

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2025 *Geology Viewer* https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252 Accessed January 2025

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2017 *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Code of Conduct*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020a *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2023a *Standard for archaeological field evaluation*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2023b *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

HE (Historic England) 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*

HE (Historic England) 2015b *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

HE (Historic England) 2015c *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

HE (Historic England), 2018 *Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government) 2024 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Wessex (Wessex Archaeology) 2023 *Preliminary Interpretation for Fosse Green Solar Project*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Samian	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Amphorae stamps	David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

Other finds

Clay tobacco pipe	Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Richenda Goffin (and Roman painted wall plaster) BA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Ian Riddler PhD (freelance) Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) Ian Riddler PhD (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Robert Leedham BA MRes PhD PCIfA (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance) Kevin Hayward BSc MSc PhD FSA PCIfA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford University)
Glass	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) Rachel Tyson BA (Hons) PhD (freelance) Hugh Wilmott BA (Hons) PhD (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AIfA (CA) Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum) Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance) Eleanor Blakelock BA (Hons) MA PhD (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Clare Randall MCIfA (CA) Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) Frankie Wildmun BA MSc (CA) Sue Anderson MPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Pollen	Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Kathryn Hunter Dowse BA (hons) (CA) Carolyn Smith BA Hons MSc PCIfA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Sheila Boardman (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham) Ian Tyres (freelance)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) Frances Healey PhD (freelance) John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This document will help to plan and resource the management of data generated during a project. This is a working document. The plan should be initiated by the Project Manager during project planning stages and updated throughout the life of the project.

Administrative Data	
Project Number	MK1227
Project Name	Fosse Green Solar Farm & Cable Corridor, Lincolnshire
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby
Author	Anna Wolf
Date Plan Created	25.04.2025
Version	1
Issue Date	25.04.2025
Revision Author(s)	
Related Policies	ADS Guides to Good Practice [01/04/2010] ADS Instructions for Depositors [30/01/2022] Cotswold Archaeology 2017 Fieldwork Recording Manual Cotswold Archaeology 2017 Survey Manual Cotswold Archaeology 2017 Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives Cotswold Archaeology 2018 Employee Privacy Notice Cotswold Archaeology 2019 Data Sharing Agreement Cotswold Archaeology 2025 Written Scheme of Investigation
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be collected/created	Data will be collected/created in accordance with file formats set out in CAs Archive Guidance. The digital archive is expected to comprise the following data types (formats): • Final report (.pdfa) • Digital photographic images (.jpeg) • GIS data (.shp), (.geotiff)
Data collection/creation method	Primary data will be created during fieldwork in accordance with CA fieldwork recording manual, CA survey manual and CA archive guidance. Site survey data will be captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator. Section drawings will be created by hand on permatrace drawing paper and context records will be created by hand on standard CA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with CAs archive guidance. Digital photographic images will be taken in accordance with CA archive guidance and current industry best practice.
Documentation and Metadata	

Documentation	CA internal & regionally or nationally recognised code lists/type series will form part of the data set or accompanying documentation where relevant.
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out in the CA archive guidance.
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data Security	Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on CAs secure servers in line with CAs GDPR procedures.
Intellectual Property Rights	Third Party data such as Ordnance Survey mapping will only be reproduced under license. Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the final report and the digital archive as required. CA will transfer the copyright to the recipient museum on deposition of the archive.
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	Data will be stored on CAs secured server infrastructure backed up twice daily with a weekly full tape backup stored off site which can be restored from when required. CA commit to 30 days of backup for restoration with older data available to be restored from bi-annually backed up data stored on tape on a backup server. In the event of an incident, business continuity plans are in place to facilitate data recovery, including full replication of CAs network infrastructure and lost data.
Access and Security	Data will be accessible to CA employees via the secure CA server. Sensitive or confidential data will be stored in restricted access folder locations. Personal data will be stored in line with CAs GDPR procedures. Copies of data will be provided to any external specialists. Only CA employees will be able to access the secure server. GIS data collected during fieldwork will be returned to CA offices at the end of each day via a secure FTP connection in line with guidance in CAs survey manual.
Selection and Preservation	
Data to be Preserved	All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by CA whilst the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.
Data Preservation Plan	The paper and physical archive will be transferred to the recipient museum in line with their guidance and standards. A copy of the final report will be deposited with OASIS. The digital archive will be deposited with The Archaeological Data Service. The costs of depositing the digital data with the relevant repositories will be developer funded.
Data Sharing	

Data Sharing Plan	The digital data from this project will be made accessible to the public via the repositories outlined above. In addition a copy of the final report will be published on CA's reports online webpage. https://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/ . A short fieldwork summary will be published in a relevant archaeological journal as appropriate.
Data Sharing Restrictions	There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to CA intellectual property must be credited.
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibility for Data Management	The Archives Officer and Project Manager are responsible for ensuring the Data Management Plan is implemented and reviewed. The Archives Officer is responsible for ensuring that the Data Management Plan is followed during the archiving and deposition of the digital data. CA will have no ongoing responsibilities for data management once the data has been deposited with the relevant repositories.
Resources	The resources required to deliver this plan are detailed in the project design and Written Scheme of Investigation and CA's digital data guidance.

APPENDIX C: TRENCH RATIONALE TABLE

Trench no.	Location	Rationale
1	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
2	Targeted	Substation
3	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
4	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
5	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
6	Targeted	Substation
7	Targeted	Substation
8	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
9	Targeted	Area of solar panels
10	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
11	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
12	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
13	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
14	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
15	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
16	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
17	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
18	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
19	Targeted	Substation
20	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
21	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
22	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
23	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
24	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
25	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
26	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
27	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
28	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
29	Targeted	Access road
30	Targeted	Area of solar panels
31	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
32	Targeted	Area of solar panels
33	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
34	Targeted	Substation
35	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
36	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
37	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
38	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
39	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
40	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
41	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly

42	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
43	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
44	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
45	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
46	Targeted	Substation; targeting LIDAR anomaly
47	Targeted	Targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
48	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
49	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
50	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
51	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
52	Targeted	Substation
53	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
54	Targeted	Substation
55	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
56	Targeted	Substation
57	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
58	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
59	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
60	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
61	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
62	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
63	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
64	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
65	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
66	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
67	Targeted	Substation; targeting LIDAR anomaly
68	Targeted	Substation
69	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
70	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
71	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
72	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
73	Targeted	Access road
74	Targeted	Targeting geophysical anomaly
75	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
76	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
77	Targeted	Substation
78	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
79	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
80	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
81	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
82	Targeted	Substation
83	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly

84	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
85	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
86	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
87	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
88	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
89	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
90	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
91	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
92	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
93	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
94	Targeted	Construction compound location
95	Targeted	Substation; targeting LIDAR anomaly
96	Targeted	Substation
97	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
98	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
99	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
100	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
101	Targeted	Access road
102	Targeted	Substation
103	Targeted	Access road
104	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
105	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
106	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
107	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
108	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
109	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
110	Targeted	Substation
111	Targeted	Substation
112	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
113	Targeted	Area of solar panels
114	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
115	Targeted	Access road
116	Targeted	Access road
117	Targeted	Access road
118	Targeted	Access road

119	Targeted	Access road
120	Targeted	Access road
121	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
122	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
123	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
124	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
125	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
126	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
127	Targeted	Substation
128	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
129	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
130	Targeted	Construction compound location; targeting geophysical anomaly
131	Targeted	Substation
132	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
133	Targeted	Substation
134	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
135	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
136	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
137	Targeted	Substation
138	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
139	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
140	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
141	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
142	Targeted	Substation
143	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
144	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
145	Targeted	Substation
146	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
147	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
148	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
149	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
150	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
151	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
152	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
153	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
154	Targeted	Targeting geophysical anomaly
155	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
156	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
157	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
158	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
159	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
160	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
161	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
162	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
163	Targeted	Access road

164	Targeted	Access road
165	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical and LIDAR anomaly
166	Targeted	Construction compound location
167	Targeted	Substation
168	Targeted	Substation
169	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
170	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
171	Targeted	Construction compound location
172	Targeted	Construction compound location
173	Targeted	Construction compound location; targeting geophysical anomaly
174	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
175	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
176	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
177	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
178	Targeted	Substation
179	Targeted	Substation
180	Targeted	Access road
181	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
182	Targeted	Access road
183	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
184	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
185	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
186	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
187	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
188	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
189	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
190	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
191	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
192	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
193	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
194	Targeted	Substation
195	Targeted	Substation
196	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
197	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
198	Targeted	Construction compound location
199	Targeted	Construction compound location; targeting geophysical anomaly
200	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
201	Targeted	Substation
202	Targeted	Substation
203	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
204	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly

205	Targeted	Substation
206	Targeted	Area of solar panels
207	Targeted	Substation
208	Targeted	Access road
209	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
210	Targeted	Access road
211	Targeted	Access road
212	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
213	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
214	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
215	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
216	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
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219	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
220	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
221	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
222	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
223	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
224	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
225	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
226	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
227	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
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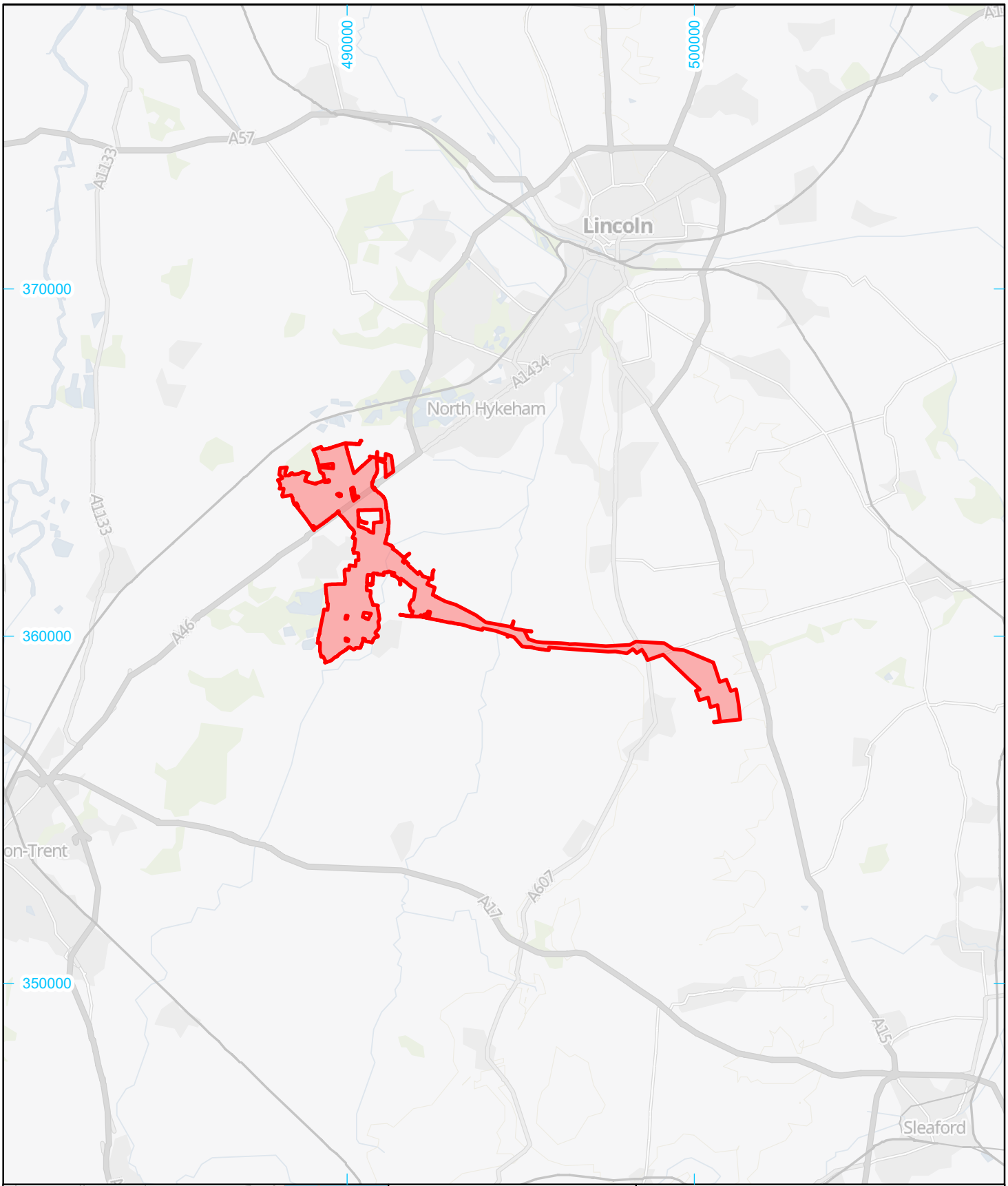
231	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
232	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
233	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
234	Targeted	Substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
235	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
236	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
237	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
238	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
239	Targeted	Substation
240	Targeted	Substation
241	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
242	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
243	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
244	Targeted	Substation
245	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
246	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
247	Targeted	Substation
248	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly

249	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
250	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
251	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
252	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
253	Targeted	Substation
254	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
255	Targeted	Construction compound location; targeting geophysical anomaly
256	Targeted	Construction compound location
257	Targeted	Construction compound location
258	Targeted	BESS location
259	Targeted	BESS location
260	Targeted	BESS location
261	Targeted	BESS location
262	Targeted	BESS location
263	Targeted	BESS location
264	Targeted	BESS location
265	Targeted	BESS location
266	Targeted	BESS location; targeting geophysical anomaly
267	Targeted	BESS location
268	Targeted	BESS substation; targeting geophysical anomaly
269	Targeted	BESS location
270	Targeted	BESS substation
271	Targeted	BESS substation
272	Targeted	Substation
273	Targeted	Substation
274	Targeted	Access road; targeting geophysical anomaly
275	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
276	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
277	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
278	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting LIDAR anomaly
279	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
280	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
281	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
282	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
283	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
284	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
285	Targeted	Substation
286	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
287	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
288	Targeted	Substation
289	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly

290	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
291	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
292	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
293	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
294	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
295	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
296	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
297	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
298	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
299	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
300	Targeted	Substation
301	Targeted	Substation
302	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
303	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
304	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
305	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
306	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
307	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
308	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
309	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
310	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
311	Location to be confirmed	Area of solar panels
312	Targeted	Area of solar panels; targeting geophysical anomaly
313	Targeted	Substation
319	Targeted	Substation



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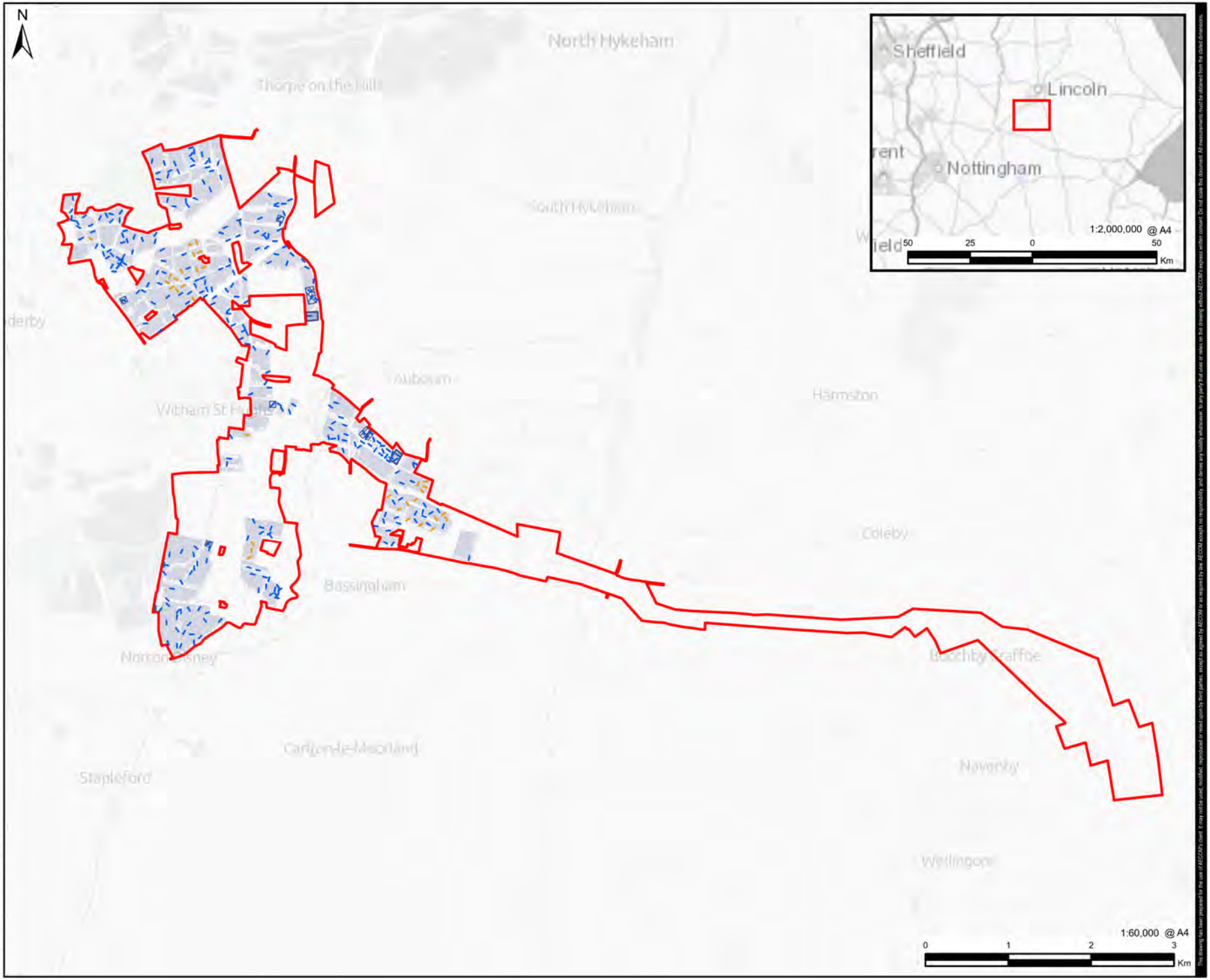
PROJECT TITLE
Fosse Green Solar Farm, Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DL	PROJECT NO.	MK1227	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AW	DATE	20/02/2025	1
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE @ A4	1:150,000	

Document Path: P:\MK1227_FGE_EVAL\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK1227_survey_master.aprx



Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17

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Fosse Green Energy

PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Trench targeting infrastructure and / or areas of greater archaeological potential interest
- Trench need / location to be confirmed
- Substation
- Construction Compound

NOTES

LEGISLATION

Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

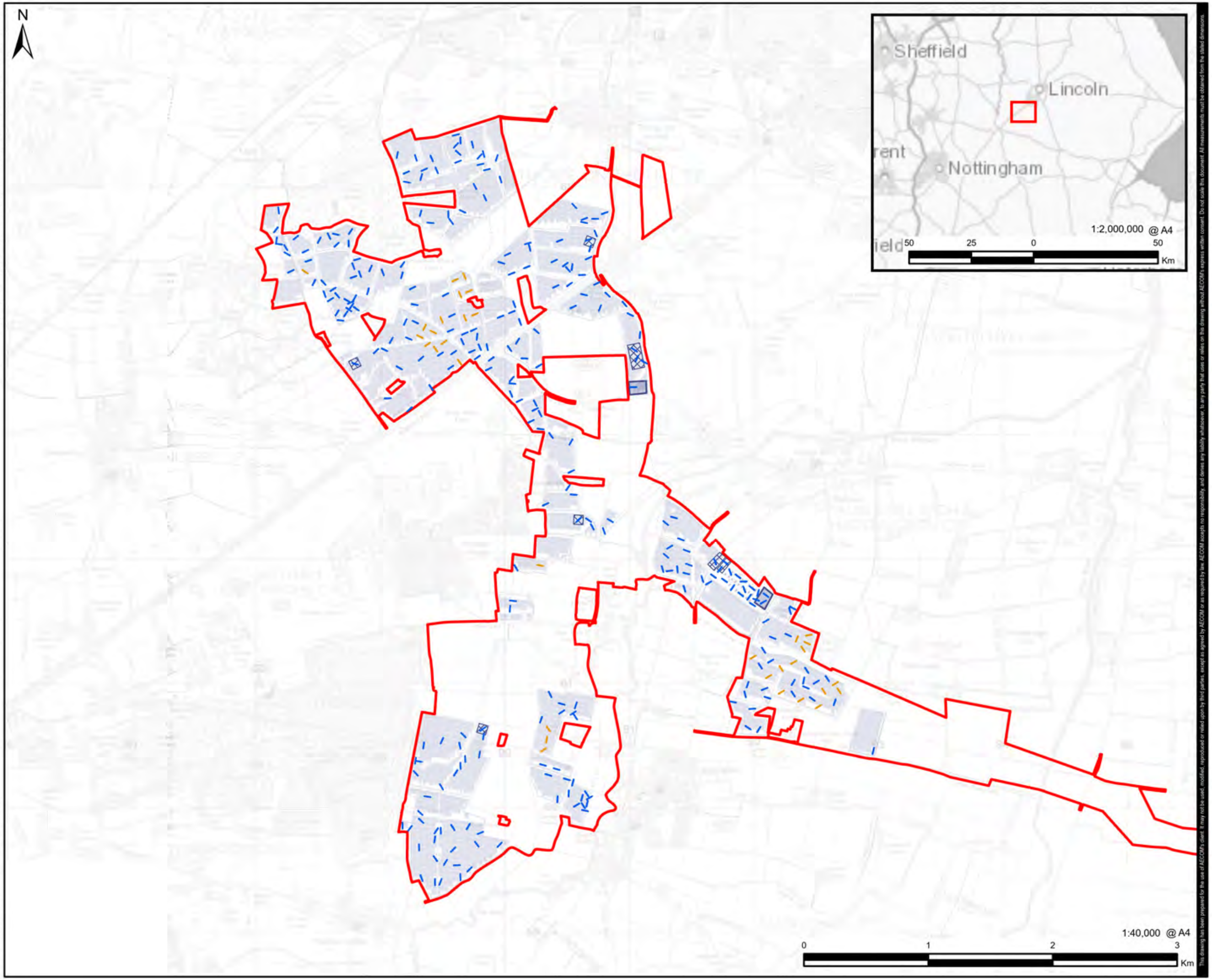
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 2-A	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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ISSUE PURPOSE

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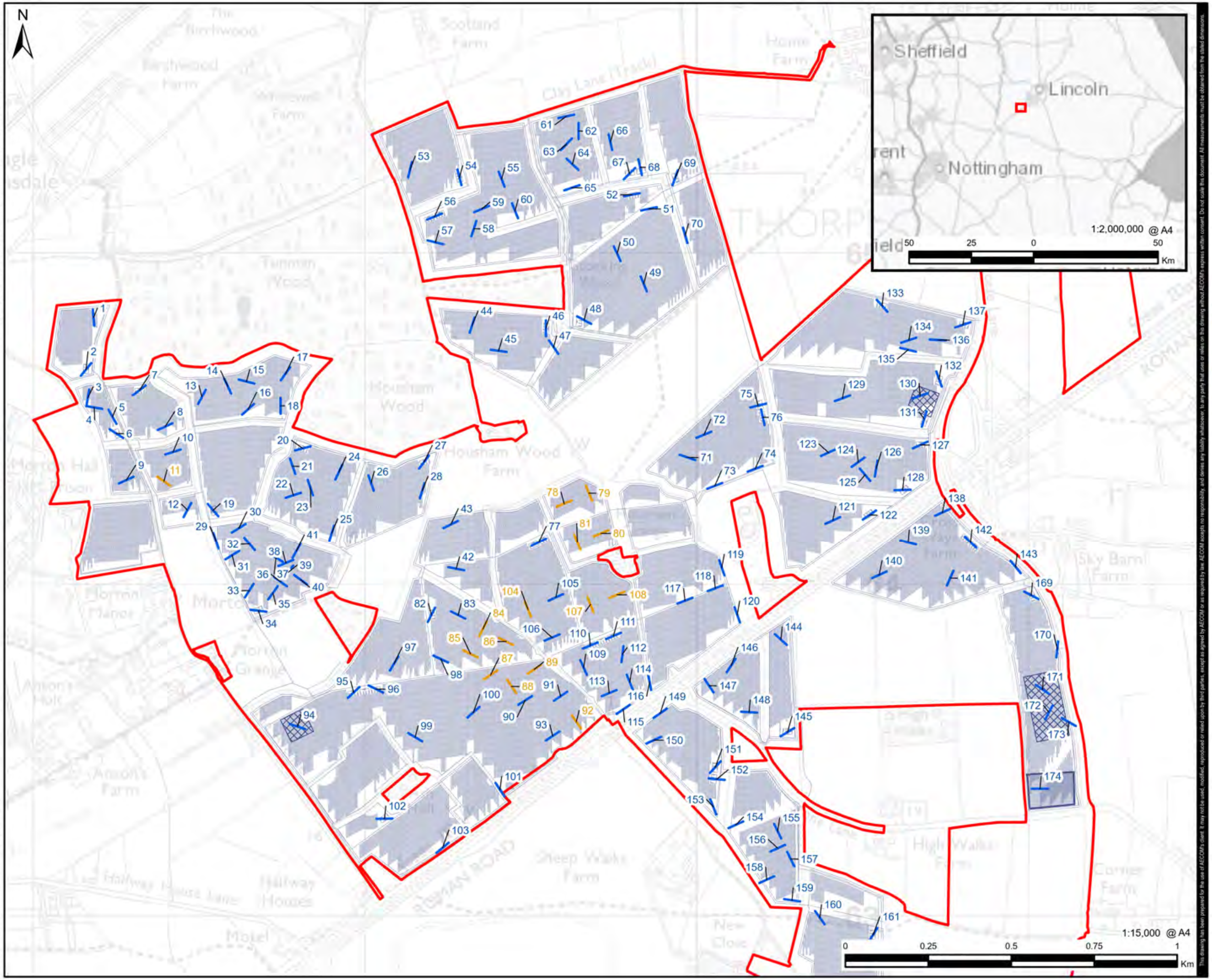
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 3-A	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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LEGISLATION
Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

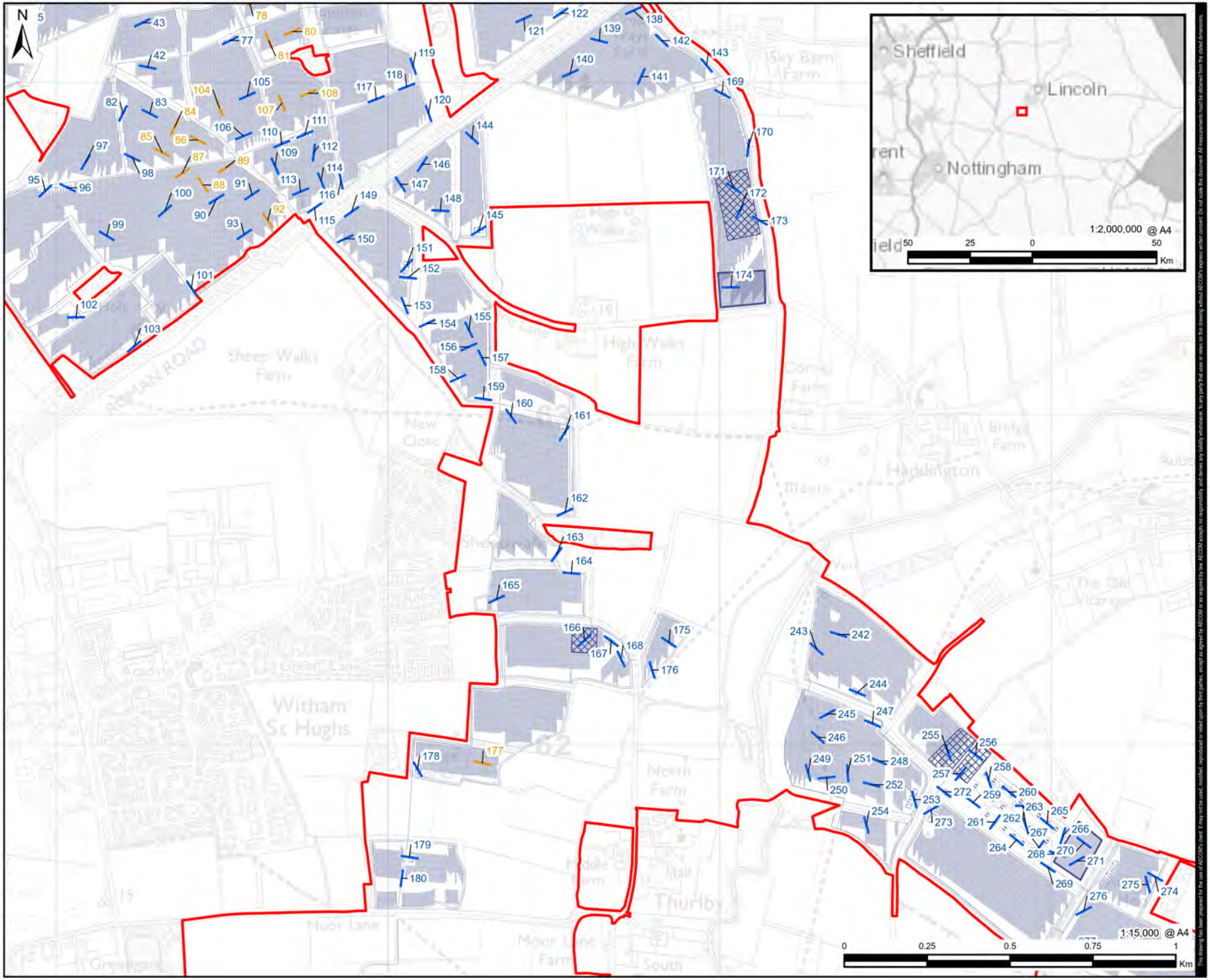
ISSUE PURPOSE
DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4-A

REV.
01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE



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ISSUE PURPOSE

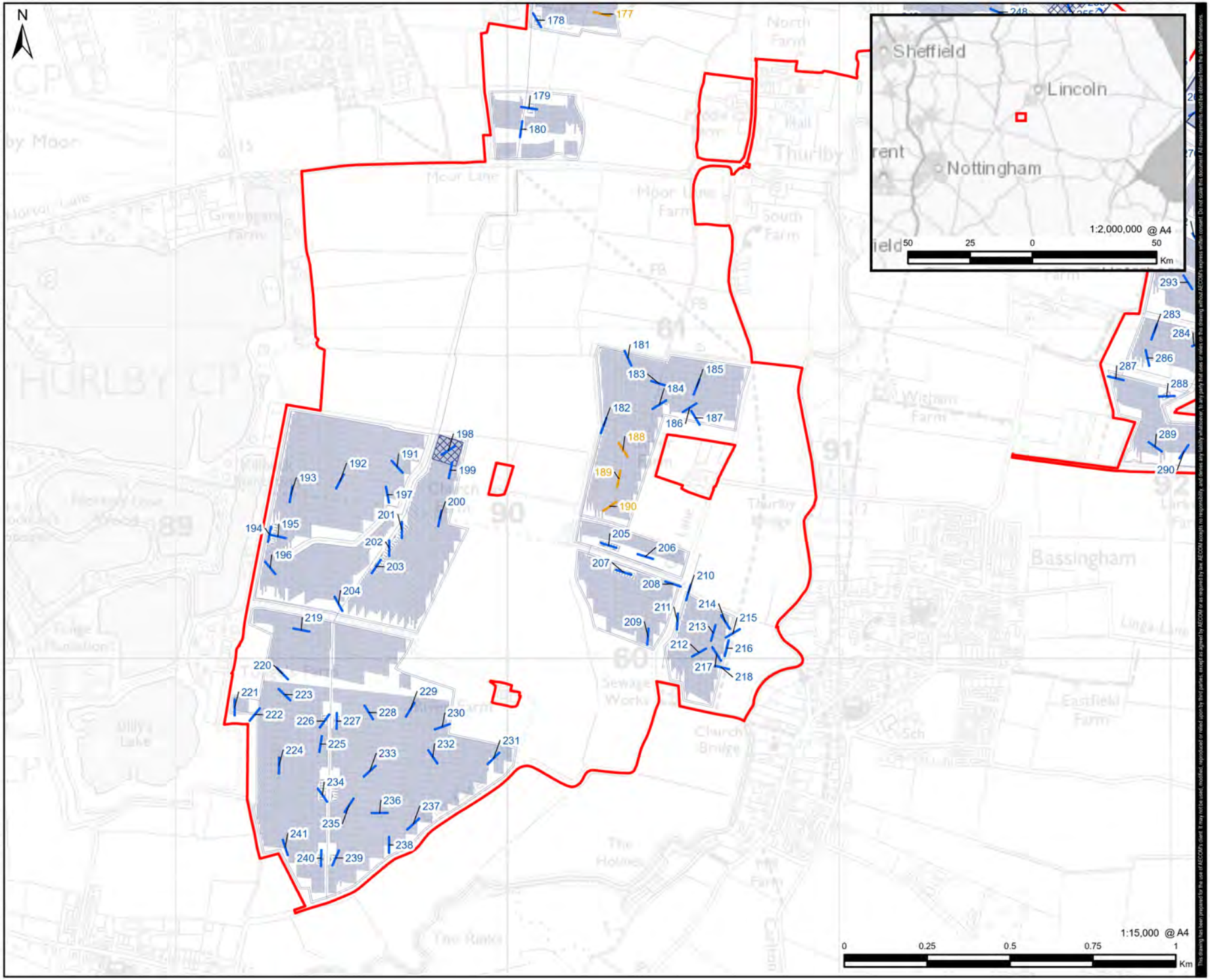
DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 5-A	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE



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ISSUE PURPOSE

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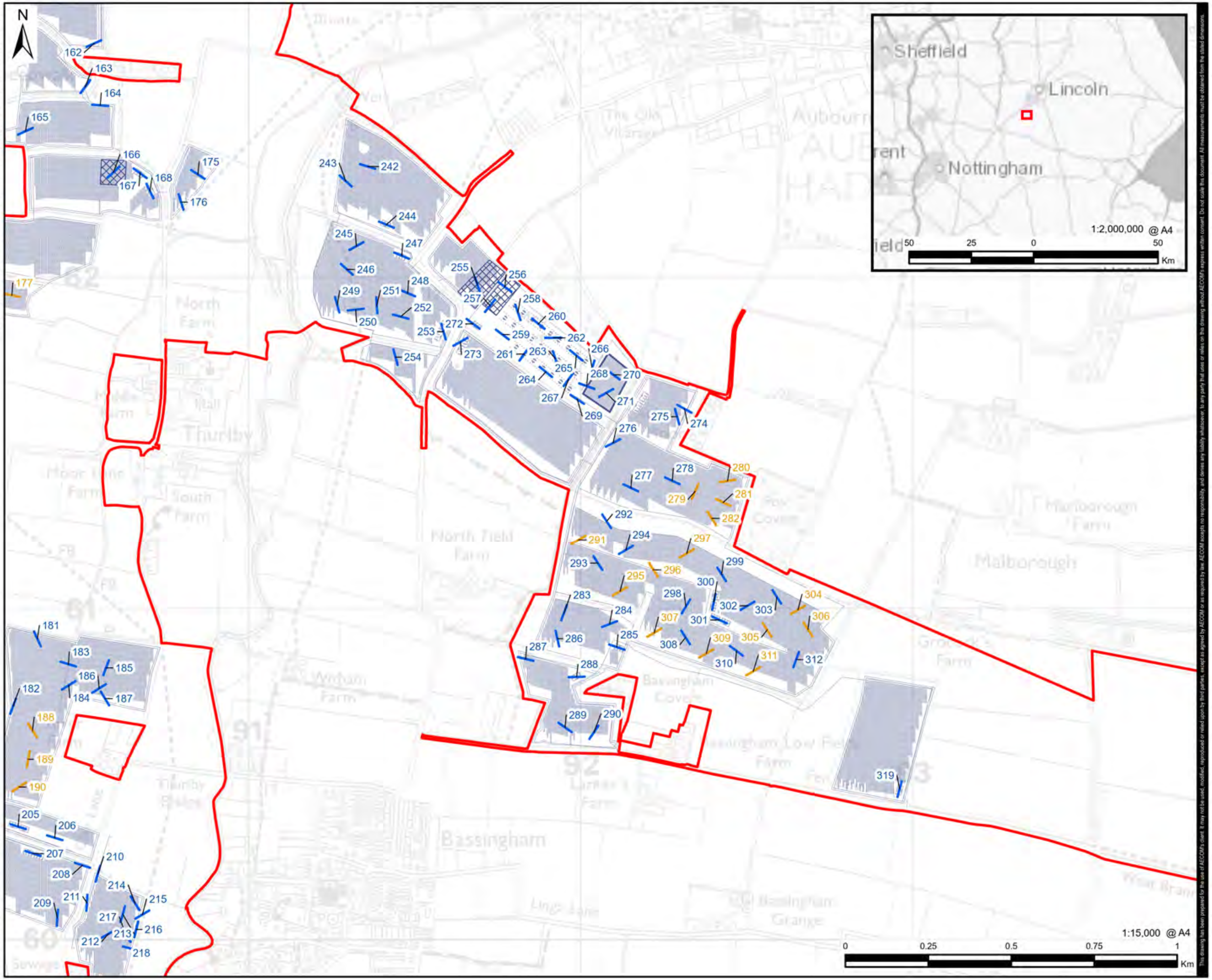
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 6-A	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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ISSUE PURPOSE

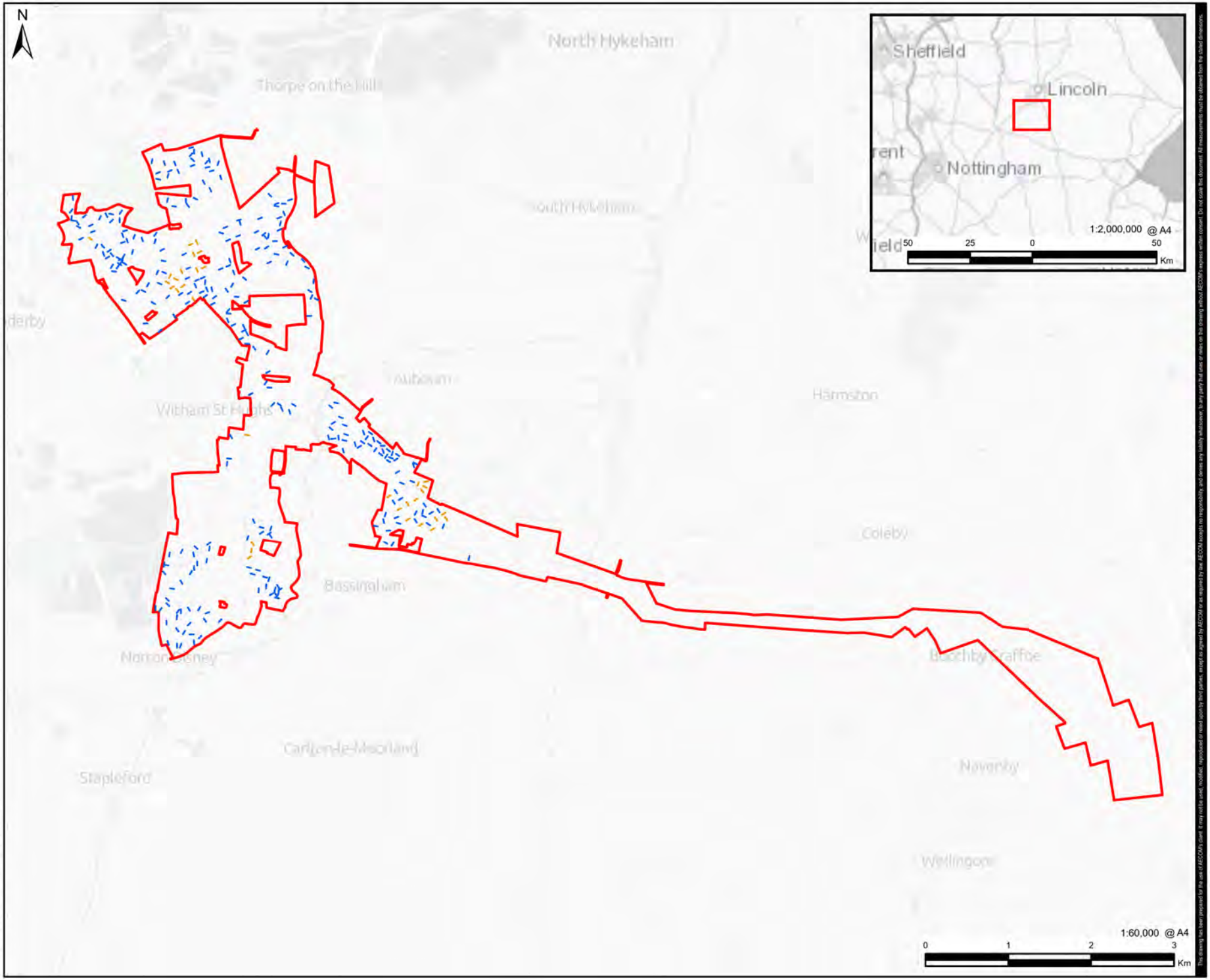
DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 7-A	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE



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LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

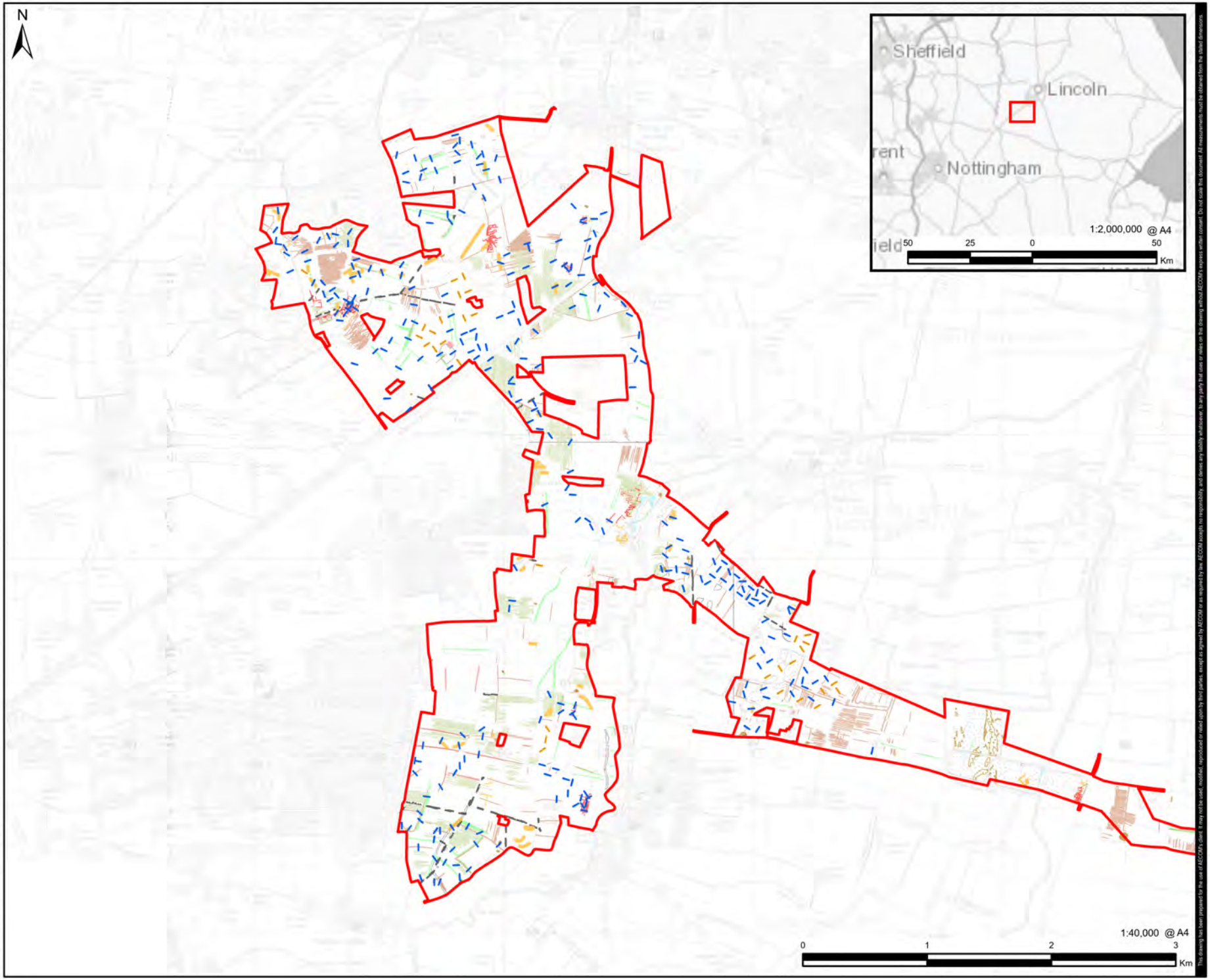
DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 2-B	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE



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LEGEND

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Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure
- Natural feature

Geophysical Interpretations

- Trend
- Agricultural Trend
- Historic Cultivation
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Former Field Boundary
- Historic Landscape Feature
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Modern Service

NOTES

LEGISLATION

Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

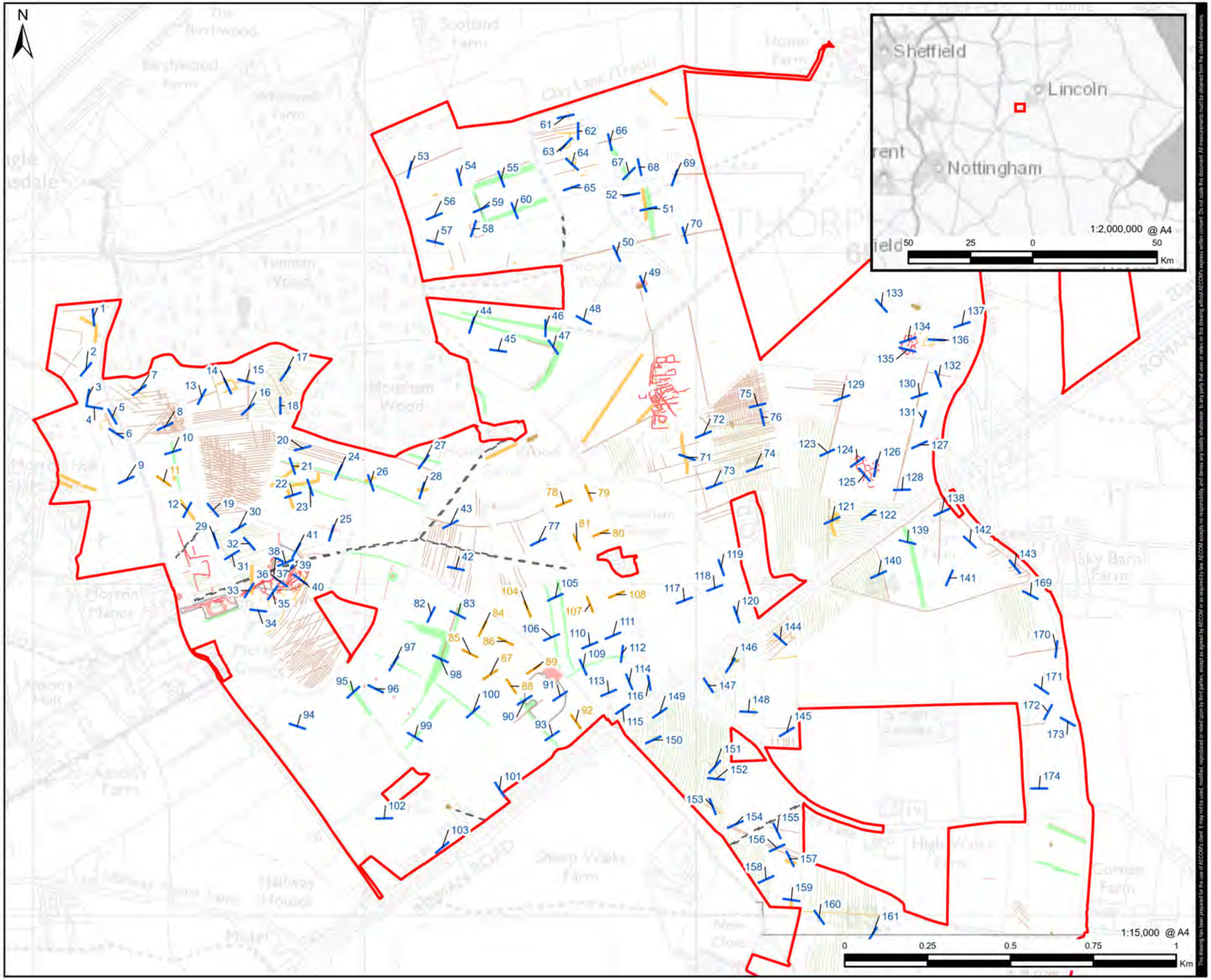
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 3-B	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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Geophysical Interpretations

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- Geomorphology
- Modern Service

NOTES

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

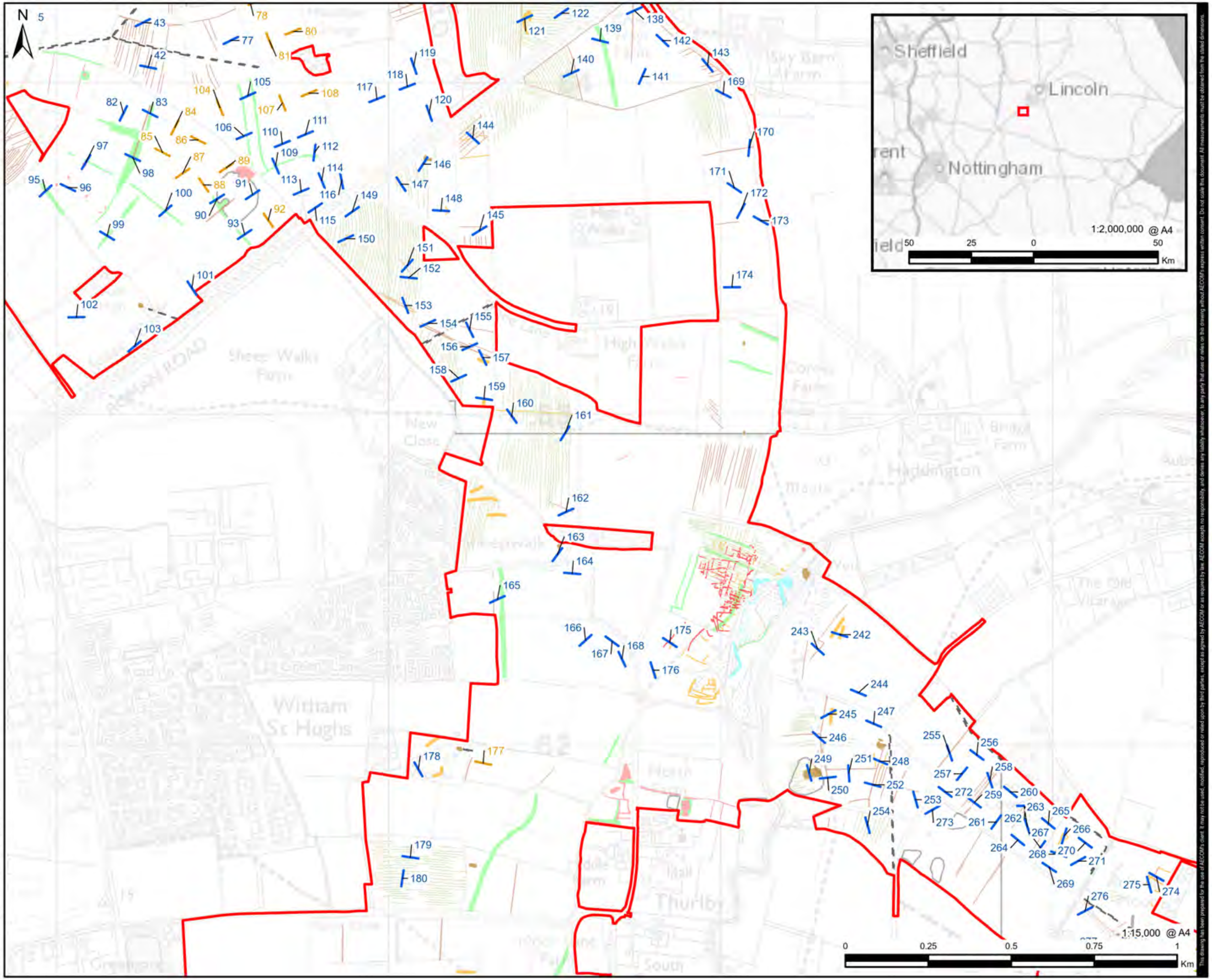
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 4-B	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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Geophysical Interpretations

- Trend
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NOTES

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER Figure 5-B

REV. 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

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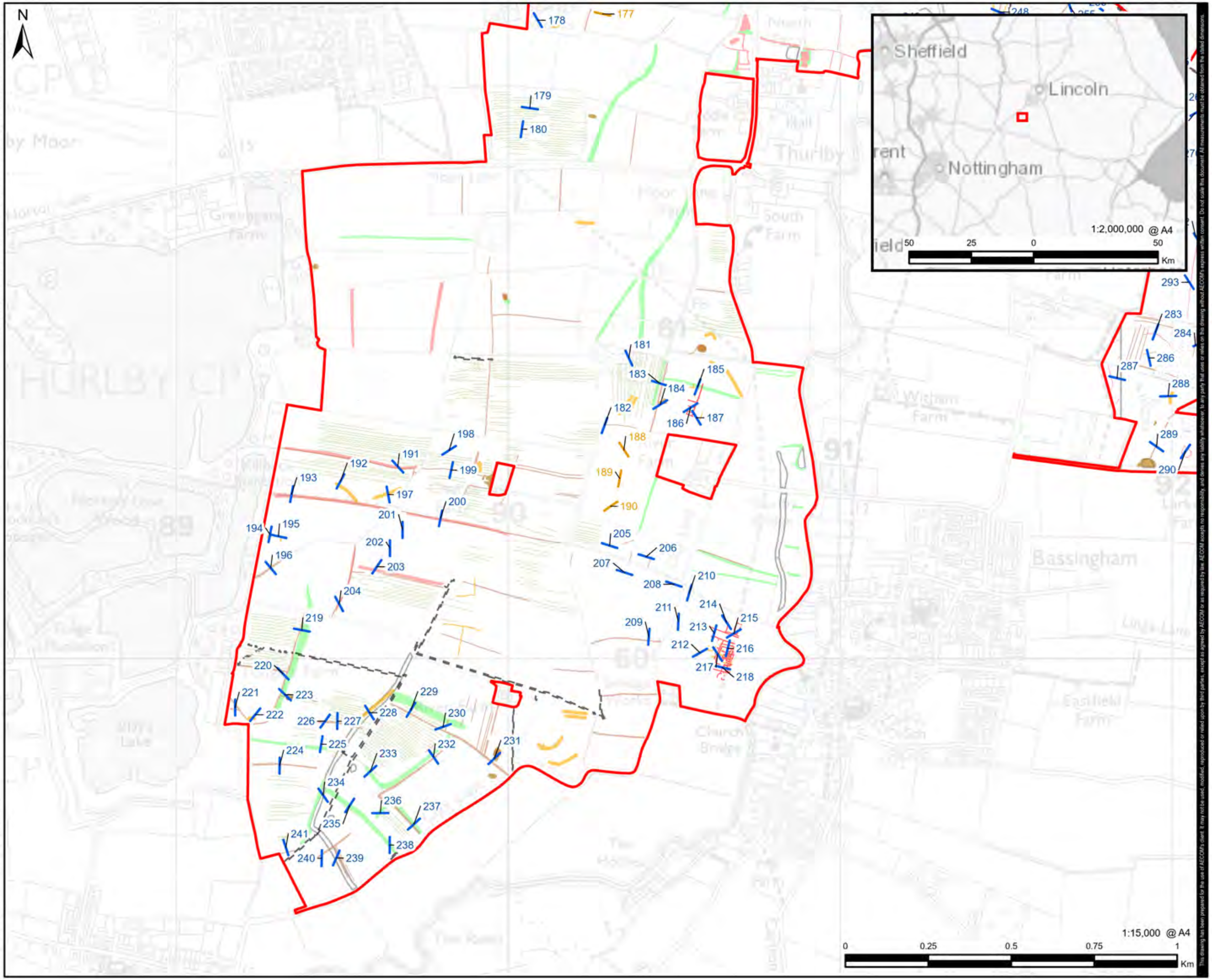

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LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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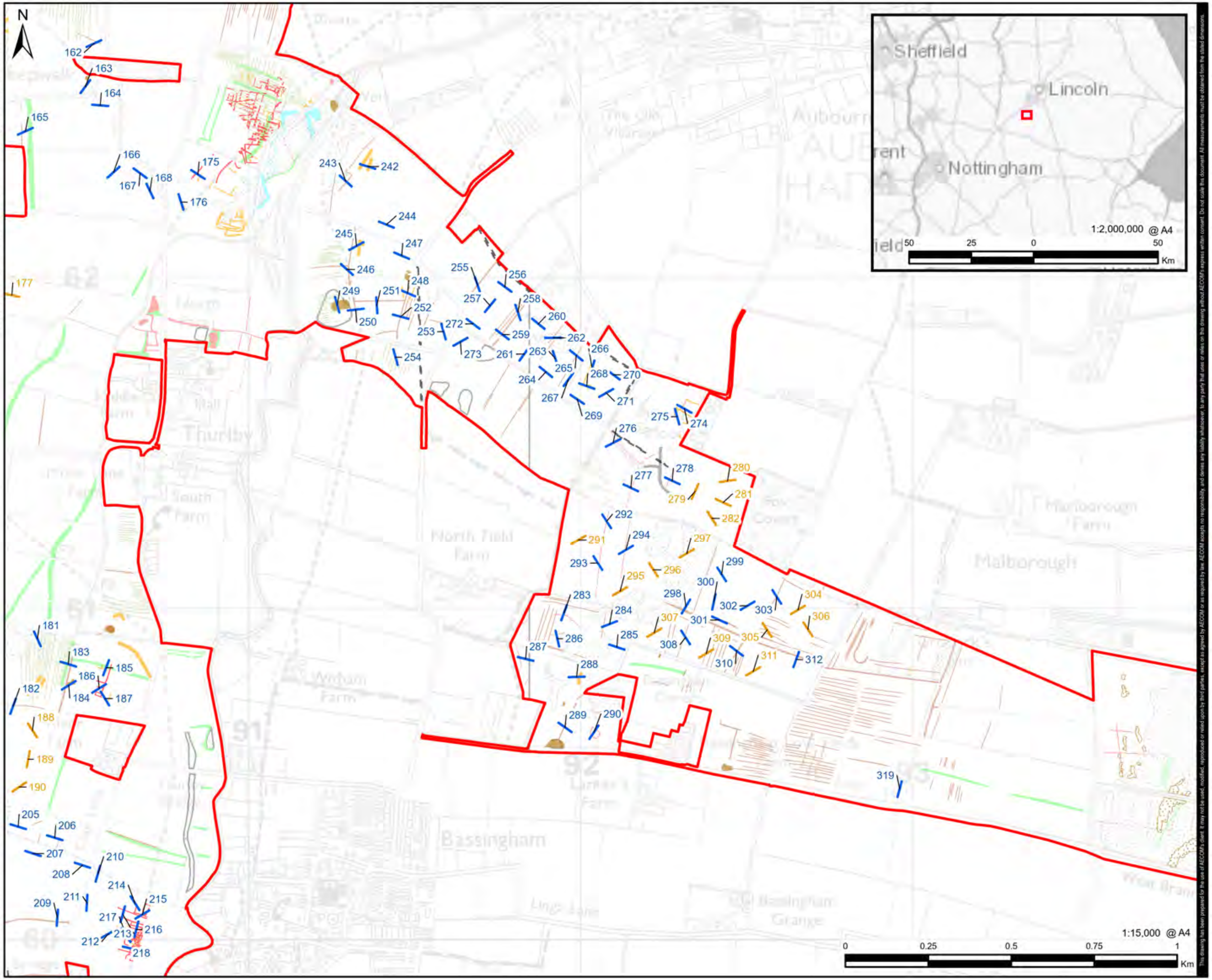
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 6-B	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

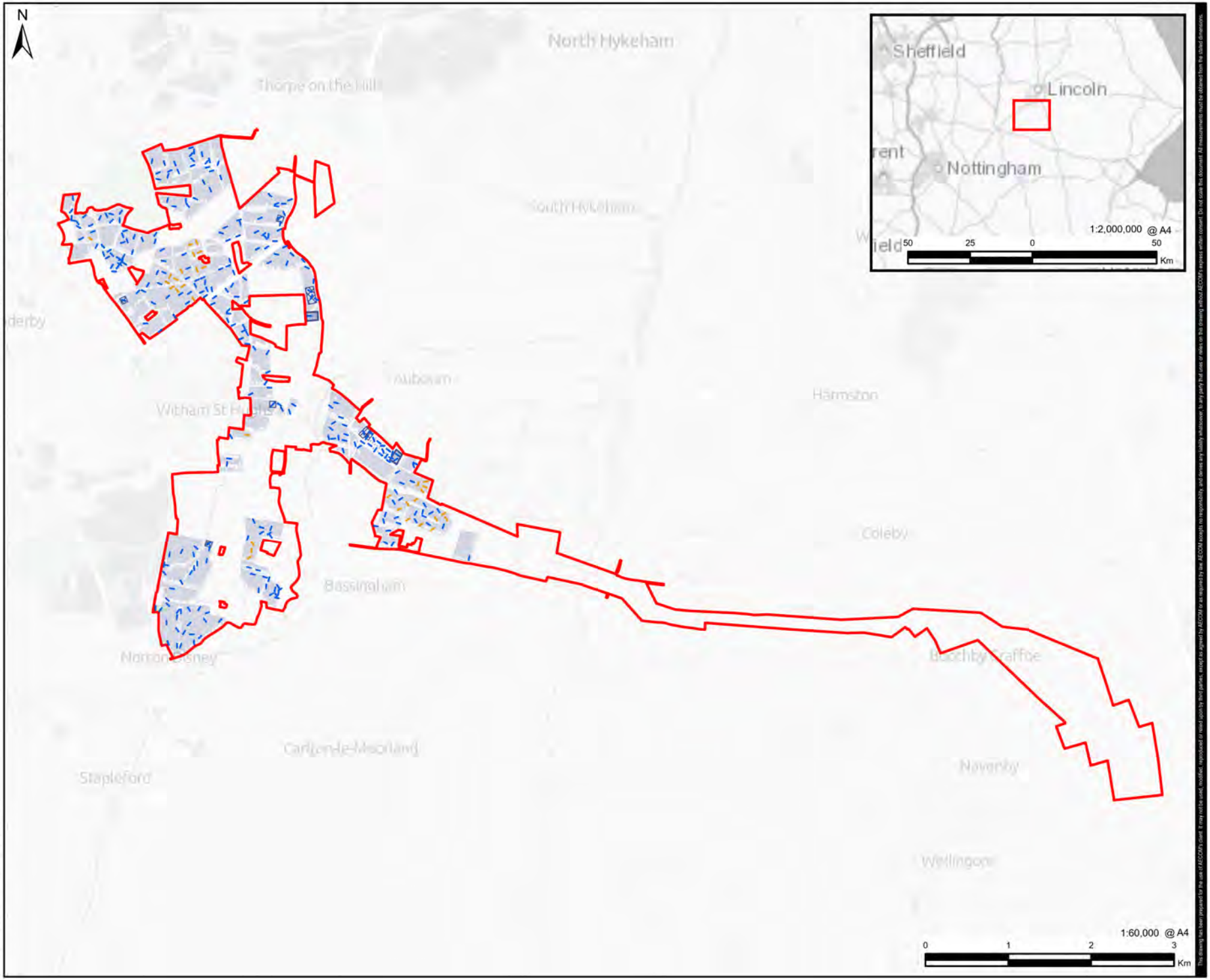
DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 7-B	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE



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NOTES

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan, Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 2-C	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

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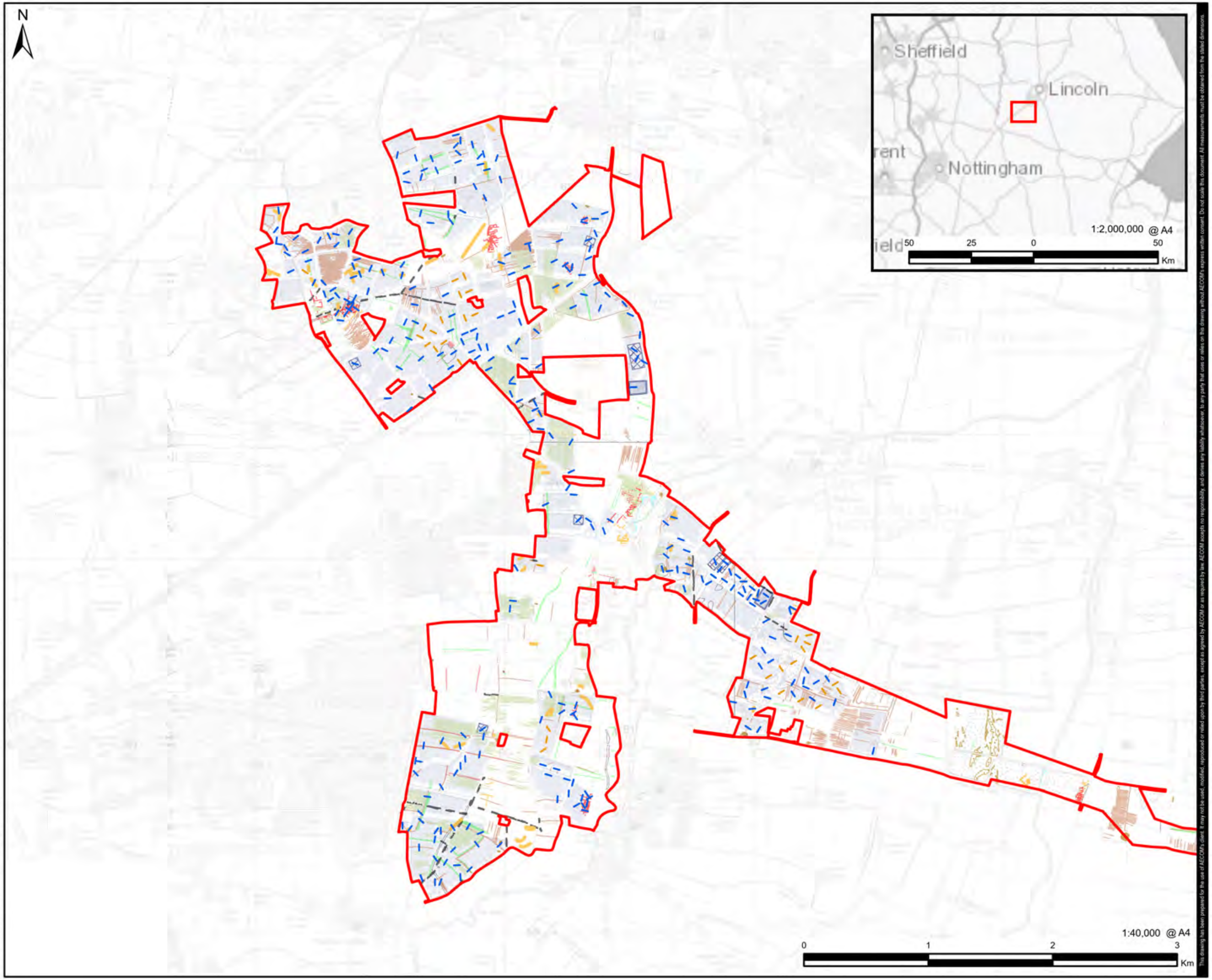

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LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

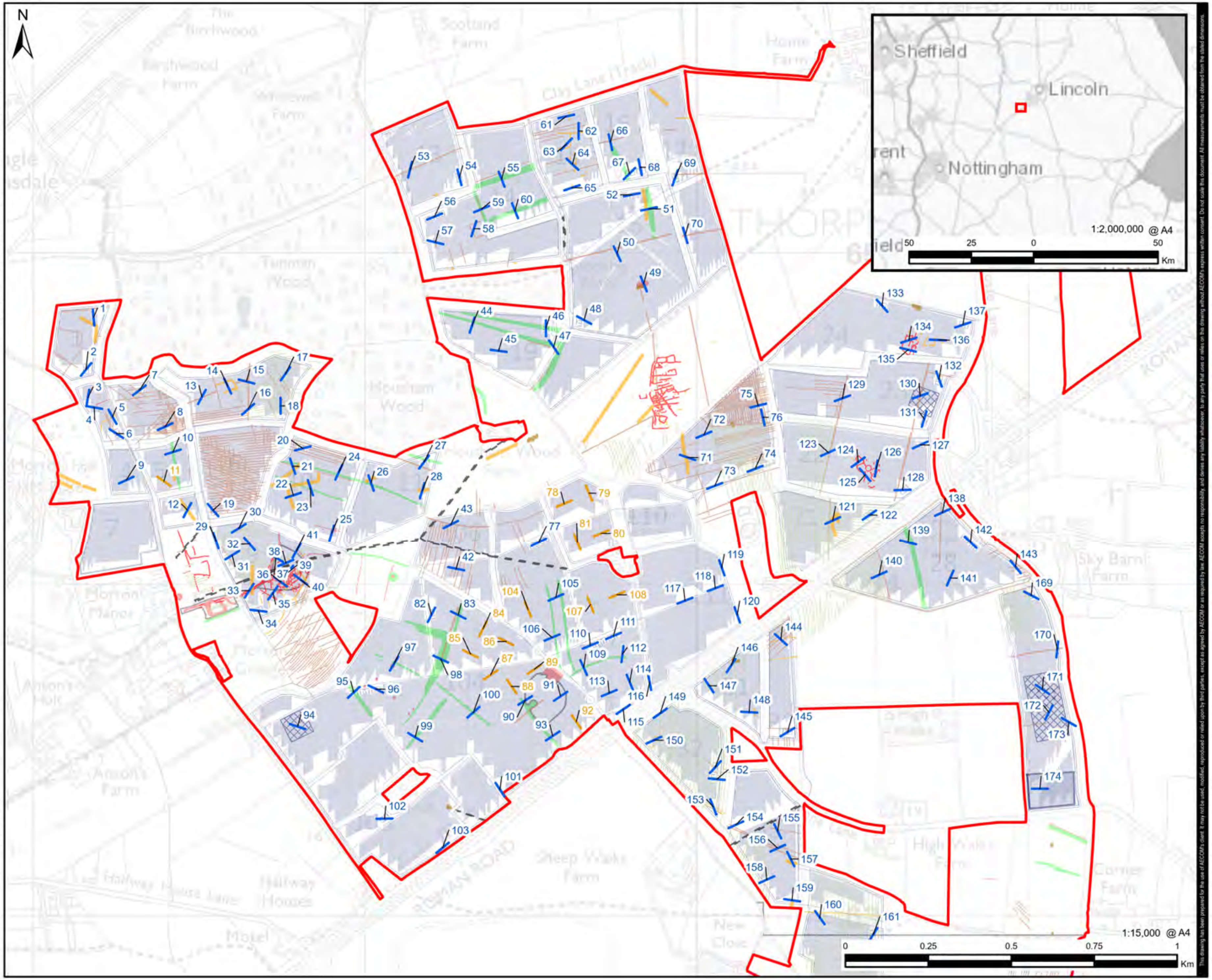
FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan, Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 3-C	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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ISSUE PURPOSE

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FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan, Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 4-C	01

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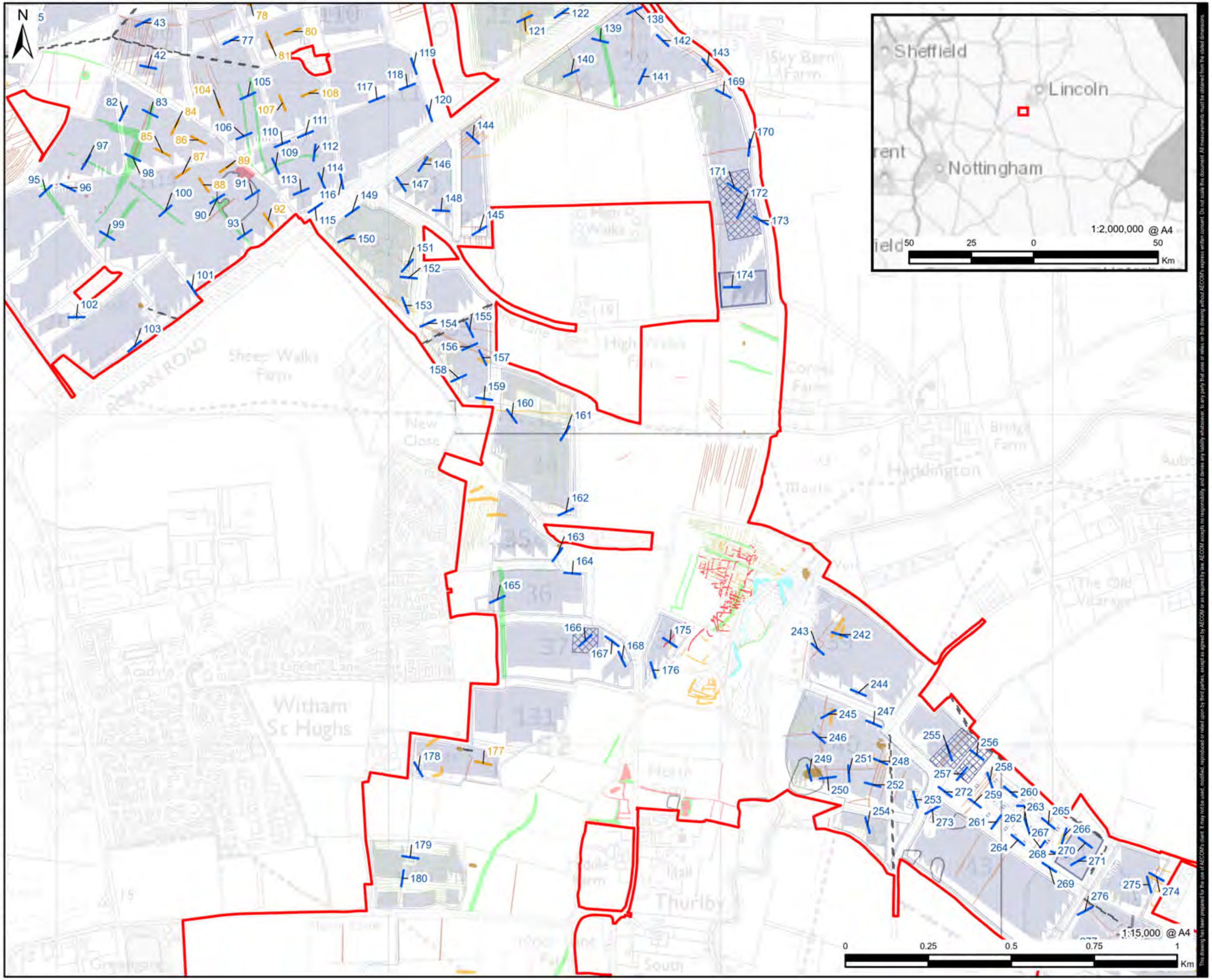
Project No.: MK1227 Drawn: DL Checked: AW Approved: RPS Date: 2025-04-17



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ISSUE PURPOSE

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FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan, Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	**REV.**
Figure 5-C	01

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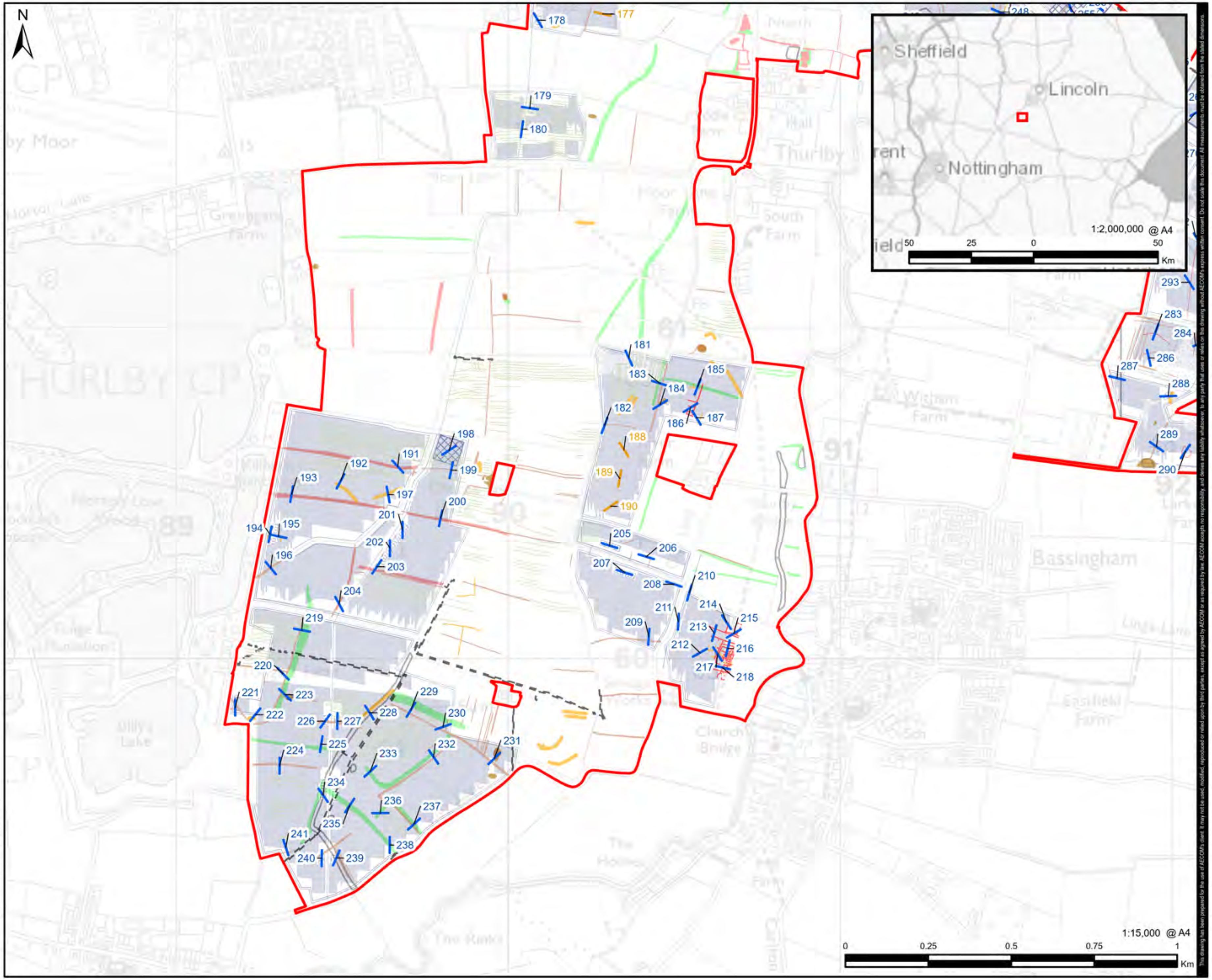

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Locations Overlying Outline Masterplan, Lidar and Geophysical Survey Interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 6-C	01

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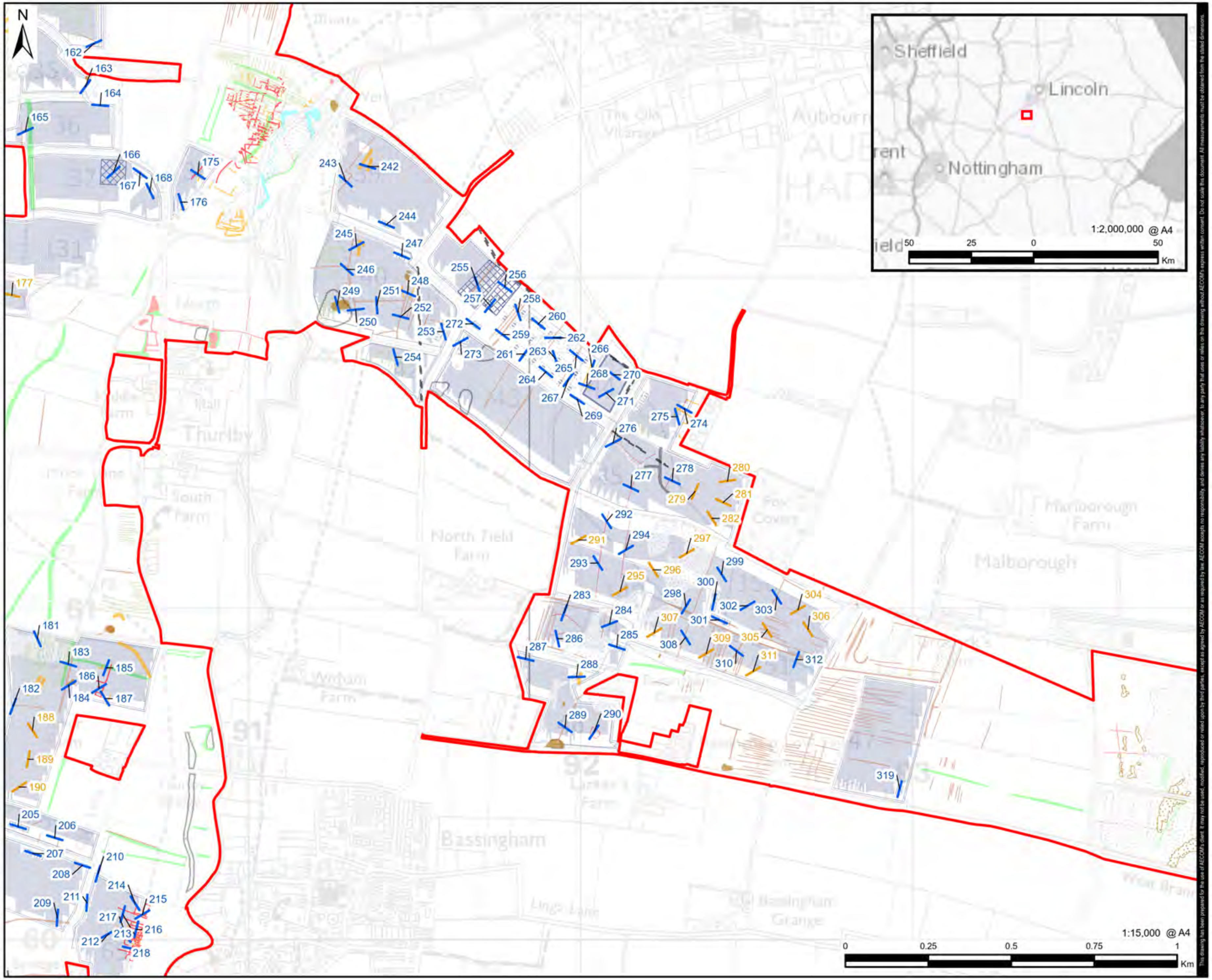

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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 7-C	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE