



# Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

AS-001 - Framework Written Scheme of  
Investigation

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Planning Act 2008 (as amended)  
Regulation 5(2)(q)

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

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## Planning Act 2008

### The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulation 2009 (as amended)

Fosse Green Energy  
Development Consent Order 202[ ]

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#### **AS-001 - Framework Written Scheme of Investigation**

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| Regulation Reference                   | Regulation 5(2)(q)         |
| Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference | EN010154                   |
| Application Document Reference         | AS-001                     |
| Author                                 | Fosse Green Energy Limited |

| Version | Date              | Issue Purpose         |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Rev 1   | 03 September 2025 | Additional Submission |
|         |                   |                       |

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### *This document*

- 1.1. Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Fosse Green Energy Limited (the 'Applicant') to draft this Framework Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in respect of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development'). The DCO Site is located approximately 9km south and south west of Lincoln City centre and comprises an area of approximately 1,368ha, extending from Bassingham to the west, Thorpe on the Hill to the north and to just beyond Navenby in the east.
- 1.2. The Application has been submitted for a solar farm within the DCO Site, consisting of solar panel arrays, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Onsite Substation, access routes, compounds, and the installation of underground cable routes.
- 1.3. The DCO Site covers the Principal Site (which includes PV Areas, the interconnector corridors that connect these PV Areas, BESS, the Onsite Substation) and a Cable Corridor that will connect the Onsite Substation to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby (not part of this DCO application), approximately 10km to the south east of the Principal Site.
- 1.4. The Principal Site comprises agricultural fields divided by hedges, trees and woodland which form the field boundaries. The Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference for the approximate centre of the Principal Site is NGR SK 95346 59782. The Principal Site comprises the area that is being considered for solar PV arrays, BESS, Onsite Substation and areas for potential landscape and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (for more details about the Proposed Development, refer to Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [APP-028]).
- 1.5. This Framework WSI sets out a programme of work to follow the already completed desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and completed (plus on going – see below) trial trenching (see section 8 for the full references).
- 1.6. The document comprises detail on the scope, parameters and methodological approaches to further archaeological work that will be defined as a requirement (currently draft Requirement 11) of the Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Proposed Development.

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1.7. In summary, this Framework WSI sets out the outline scope for further archaeological trial trenching to inform the detailed design of the Proposed Development; the potential for further archaeological excavations in advance of construction; and the options for preservation in situ.

1.8. The nature of the scheme design at this stage of the development process (i.e., where not all technical parameters for the Proposed Development have been determined and will not be confirmed until after the granting of the DCO) does not allow this Framework WSI to prescribe the specific requirements for work in defined locations. This is not a limitation or failing of the document. This is a pragmatic approach responding to the realities of a scheme design that is not fixed, but which are constrained by various mechanisms in the consent in order for the Proposed Development to be assessed within a design envelope. Furthermore, the methodological approaches are specifically set out in this fashion to allow for the detailed design process to evolve and respond to potential environmental constraints and opportunities; alongside technological advances that may influence the layout, details and construction methods. This accords with industry best practice, emerging government policy (EN-3) and the same approach has been adopted on recently consented Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (such as Mallard Pass, Rutland/Lincs and Longfield Solar Farm, Essex).

1.9. This Framework WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* and *for archaeological excavation* (both CfA 2014; updated October 2020), *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).

1.10. This document has been drafted with reference to the following key policy documents:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1);
- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1);
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3);
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3);
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); and
- National Planning Practice Guidance.

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- 1.11. This document should be read alongside the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [APP-189], which also sets out various measures that will ensure any potential effects on buried archaeology will be appropriately mitigated.
- 1.12. A professional, accredited and competent archaeological contractor will be appointed to deliver the work described within this Framework WSI.
- 1.13. This document is a live, working framework, to be revisited and revised on at least one, but likely to be two, further occasions. As described in further detail below, further archaeological trial trenching is planned for September 2025 (following harvests); thus this Framework WSI will be revised and updated following the results of those works.
- 1.14. The figures that accompany this draft are the "in progress" results of the trial trenching completed to date and the work planned for September 2025. Further figures and updated illustrations will be prepared to accompany the forthcoming draft(s).

#### ***The Site***

- 1.15. Several different geological bedrock formations underlie the DCO Site. To the east of the DCO Site, close to Navenby and Coleby, the DCO Site is underlain by Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, a sandy limestone that contains substantial amounts of mudstone.
- 1.16. The Cable Corridor is underlain by several bedrock formations, including Whitby Mudstone Formation, Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Formation. These are sedimentary formations that were formed in the Jurassic period.
- 1.17. The underlying bedrock between Bassingham, Thurlby and Thorpe on the Hill is Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, a grey, calcareous mudstone formed in the Triassic period.
- 1.18. Superficial deposits are limited within the DCO Site and are predominantly located close to watercourses that pass through the DCO Site. Fulbeck Sand and Gravel Member deposits are located close to the River Brant, with Alluvium, comprised of clays, silts and sands, located adjacent to the River Witham. Balderton Sand and Gravel Member deposits are located between the River Witham and the River Brant (Ref 23).

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- 1.19. The Site is located in a distinctly rural and agricultural landscape, one which has been altered very little since the late 19th century. The area of land within the Principal Site is typified by gentle undulating low-lying areas of land, with a low woodland coverage is relatively low, with only small defined areas of semi-natural woodland present, including Norton Low Wood. Small, nucleated settlements are present in this area of the landscape, including Aubourn, Haddington, Bassingham and Norton Disney.
- 1.20. The agricultural landscape within the Cable Corridor is defined by an elevated, gently sloping plateau, which crosses over a cliff of Jurassic limestone to the east. The settlements in this area include Navenby, Coleby and Somerton, and are defined by larger and open agricultural fields than those to the west.
- 1.21. The landscape within the Principal Site is relatively flat at between 10m and 12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The landscape rises gently within the area of the Cable Corridor between Aubourn and Navenby to a level of 44m aOD, before sharply rising to 75m aOD to the east of Navenby, where the Cable Corridor is located on the cliff of Jurassic limestone.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the DCO Site, based on the results of the completed assessment and survey work. The following section focuses on buried archaeological remains which are regarded as sensitive receptors that could be subject to impacts from the Proposed Development.

2.2. Full details of the baseline conditions and the process of identification of the receptors are provided in the following Appendices of the Environmental Statement:

- Appendix 7-B: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment [APP-125], carried out in 2024 by AECOM, which included the review of Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) data, National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for data relating to designated heritage assets, historic cartographic sources, Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) online database and other sources;
- The identified assets are presented in the Appendix 7-C: Known Heritage Assets [APP-126] which was initially compiled in 2024 by AECOM and updated in 2025 by Cotswold Archaeology to reflect changes to the DCO Site and additional research;
- The desk-based work was supplemented by further desk-based research into aerial photography and LiDAR imagery, undertaken in 2023 (Appendix 7-F: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation Report [APP-129]), historic landscape characterisation carried out in 2025 by Cotswold Archaeology (Appendix 7-E: Historic Landscape Character Assessment [APP-128]) and a settings assessment, carried out in 2025 by Cotswold Archaeology (Appendix 7-D: Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [APP-127]);
- The geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the DCO Site between 2023 and April 2025 by Wessex Archaeology (Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report [APP-130]). This survey covered all of the fields within the Principal Site and vast majority of the Cable Corridor, as they were understood at the time, thus the surveyed area extends beyond what is now identified as the location of the Proposed Development. While small, discrete areas were not available for access (principally due to crop cover or ground conditions at the time of survey), the majority of those are located either outside areas where impacts from the Proposed Development are anticipated or there is sufficient information from other sources that this

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does not present a material limitation to the assessment. In addition, any gaps could then be picked up in further surveys (like additional trial trenching) where required; and

- The trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology commenced in May 2025, following completion of the geophysical survey, and is ongoing. This first stage of the evaluation comprised 318 trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m, although at the time of writing only 277 had been completed, with the remaining 41 trenches programmed for September 2025, following the harvest. The trenches were laid out to target areas of impact within the Principal Site, including Solar PV areas, associated infrastructure, BESS, substation, access tracks and compounds. The trenches were targeted to explore the areas of greatest archaeological potential, focusing on locations identified during the previous surveys. Trenches were also deployed to investigate areas where the geophysical survey had interpreted discoveries as being of likely geological origin (and not of archaeological value). Furthermore, trenches were deployed in areas where there was no specific intelligence to suggest buried archaeological remains may be present, to test the quality of the geophysical survey. The results of work completed to date are presented in Appendix 7-I: Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [APP-132]. To date, the work has confirmed the presence of expected archaeological remains (as previously identified in the desk-based research and the geophysical survey). The trial trenching has not identified any substantive or material (important) buried remains that had not been posited from the desk-based research and the geophysical survey. Furthermore, the trial trenching has not revealed any important buried archaeological remains or any type of buried remains that cannot be adequately dealt with via the mitigation measures specified in the ES Chapter and the Framework CEMP [APP-189], discussed further below.

2.3. It should be noted that not all recorded archaeological remains and heritage assets within the relevant study areas around the DCO Site are reported on in the summary that follows here; details of the heritage assets not discussed here are presented in the abovementioned appendices. The references included within the brackets (xxx) can be found in the appendices of the ES Chapter and field numbers on the accompanying figures.

### **Prehistoric (c.700,000 BC to AD 43)**

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2.4. There are no designated heritage assets of prehistoric date within the DCO Site, and none are present within the 1km Study Area. The nearest such Scheduled Monument, Mound S of Sand Lane (NHLE 1003477), is situated approximately 4.9km west of the DCO Site.

2.5. There are no early prehistoric archaeological remains recorded within the DCO Site. Within the 1km Study Area, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity is represented by five findspots of flint tools recorded in secondary contexts (not *in situ*). The scarcity of evidence for early prehistoric activity reflects the regional patterns, with relatively rare evidence for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods recorded across Lincolnshire. The findspots have been found in association with superficial deposits (such as river terrace gravels and alluvium) within the River Witham valley, including a Mesolithic flint core (MLI83416) recorded at Haddington, adjacent to the DCO Site to the north, and a flint blade (MLI88579), approximately 110m west of the DCO Site. The presence of the unstratified findspots highlights some potential for similar remains to be encountered within the DCO Site, although there is considered to be very low potential for any *in situ* remains. There are no known early prehistoric sensitive receptors within the DCO Site.

2.6. The key evidence for Neolithic activity within the 1km Study Area is represented by settlement remains recorded at Navenby (MLI81672), in association with flint scatters, approximately 1.1km south west of the Cable Corridor. The settlement is recorded adjacent to the route of the Roman Road (the Ermine Street; MLI60638) which was built on an earlier prehistoric trackway. The route of Ermine Street traverses the Cable Corridor to the north east of Boothby Graffoe. Activity in this broad area continued into the Bronze Age, with funerary and settlement remains recorded near Navenby (outside the 1km Study Area), findspots, and evidence for agricultural activity near Coleby c. 750m north of the Cable Corridor, where a ditched feature is recorded (MLI91082).

2.7. In addition, a concentration of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, including Bronze Age and Neolithic remains, is recorded near Bassingham, Thorpe on the Hill and Haddington, perhaps indicating areas of activity within the wider River Witham valley or along the course of Fosse Way (Roman Road, MLI60943, now the A46, which also had been used throughout the later prehistoric period). Within the DCO Site, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity comprises further findspots of unstratified flint tools, including Neolithic flints near Thurlby (MLI85718, MLI98923) and Bronze Age barbed and

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tanged flint arrowhead (MLI86283) near Thorpe on the Hill to the north west of the DCO Site. These finds had been removed from the DCO Site and are not considered sensitive receptors.

- 2.8. Key Iron Age activity within the study area is recorded at Navenby, where the earlier settlements were superseded by an Iron Age settlement, comprising at least three roundhouses set within a square enclosure, with Middle to Late Iron Age pottery finds (MLI60557).
- 2.9. There is sparse evidence for Iron Age activity within the DCO Site, with an Iron Age coin (MLI86267) found near Bassingham. As this find had been removed, it does not comprise a sensitive heritage asset.
- 2.10. Potential later prehistoric and Roman remains have been identified within the DCO Site in surveys carried out to inform the Proposed Development. The trial trenching revealed potential prehistoric pottery within features in the eastern part of AEC022 (Trenches 194-195). As the date of other potential features is currently unconfirmed, these are discussed together under the Roman section below to avoid repetition.

#### **Roman (AD 43 to 410)**

- 2.11. There are no designated heritage assets of Roman date within the DCO Site, and none are present within the 1km Study Area. The nearest such Scheduled Monument, Roman Villa west of Hill Holt Farm (NHLE 1005018) is located approximately 3km west of the DCO Site.
- 2.12. Roman settlement across Lincolnshire occurred quickly after the Roman invasion of AD 43, with a *colonia* established at *Lindum*, present day Lincoln. Further Roman settlement around Lincoln occurred shortly after with both new settlements, such as the *Crococalana* Roman town (NHLE 1003479, over 5km south west of the DCO Site), and villas, such as the example at Hill Holt Farm. Such settlement sites were established within the countryside, in the vicinity or alongside the arterial network of Roman Roads, including Ermine Street (MLI60638) and Fosse Way (MLI60943), both of which traverse the DCO Site. Pre-existing Iron Age settlements expanded and continued to be inhabited into the Roman period.
- 2.13. Within the 1km Study Area, Roman settlement evidence has been recorded at Navenby (MLI60537), south of Coleby, immediately north of the Cable Corridor (MLI82135), in Bassingham, c. 20m east of the DCO Site (MLI60576) and to the north

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of Norton Disney (MLI86071) approximately 100m west of the DCO Site, with several enclosure ditches (MLI88578) and two potential graves recorded.

2.14. Recorded known and potential archaeological remains within the DCO Site which could be affected by the Proposed Development include:

- Roman Roads Fosse Way (MLI60943) and Ermine Street (MLI60638);
- Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement sites: (MLI91080/ AEC001; Field 145), (AEC14; Field 008), (AEC15, Fields 019, 021-022 – features revealed in the evaluation Trenches 124-126 and 134-136 was under investigation), (AEC18; Fields 064 and 066 – an outlying feature to this complex, encountered in the evaluation Trench 175 was under investigation); (AEC022; Field 089 – features targeted in evaluation Trenches 212-218 produced pottery which has been provisionally dated to the Roman period)
- Areas of further potential Late Iron Age/Roman activity (AEC013; Field 003 - features targeted in the evaluation Trenches 61-65 was under investigation), (AEC016; Field 029-030 – features targeted by Trenches 5 and 14 were not encountered, with features revealed in the trench under investigation); (AEC020, Fields 117-118); (AEC021; Field 141); (AEC022; Field 093 – features targeted in evaluation Trenches 185-187 produced pottery which has been provisionally dated to the Roman period)
- Four additional areas of potential later prehistoric/Roman activity have been detected in the geophysical survey within the eastern extent of the Cable Corridor, within the environs of the Roman Road Ermine Street. These include rectilinear enclosures and potential ring features (AEC023; Fields 160-161); an extensive complex of enclosures, curvilinear features, discrete features and pit alignments likely indicative of multiperiod settlement (AEC024; Fields 165, 167, 169-172); rectangular enclosures, linear boundaries and potential curvilinear features (AEC025; Fields 176, 179, 182-184) and another pit alignment (AEC026; Field 189).

2.15. LiDAR analysis identified a previously unrecorded linear feature which could be associated with a former Roman Road within the Cable Corridor in Field 184. However, the geophysical survey confirmed this feature is associated with a modern utility service which traverses Fields 184 and 189. As such, this is not a heritage asset of archaeological value.

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2.16. A second possible Roman road has been identified through analysis of recent aerial photography within the Principal Site in Field 057 (AEC019), delineated by a ditch. It should be noted however that no road-like anomalies were detected through the geophysical survey (despite other features being detected in the area) and it is therefore unlikely this feature is of archaeological value.

2.17. In addition, the following findspots were recorded within the DCO Site: including a zoomorphic brooch (MLI85885), a bronze pin (MLI85882), and a spread of pottery and bronze pins (MLI86270). Other than being an indication that other artefacts of a similar nature and date might be encountered within the DCO Site, these finds had been removed, so they do not comprise sensitive heritage assets and are not further discussed.

#### ***Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066) and Medieval (1066 to 1540)***

2.18. There are no designated heritage assets of early medieval or medieval date within the DCO Site, and none are present within the 1km Study Area. Hall Close Scheduled Monument, a medieval and post-medieval hall complex south of Dovecote Lane, with dovecote, gardens, fishponds, churchyard and cultivation remains (NHLE 1021080), is located at Haddington, adjacent to the DCO Site. Within the 1km Study Area, further Scheduled Monuments include Somerton Castle (NHLE 1005015), located approximately 650m south of the Cable Corridor and St Germain's Churchyard Cross (NHLE 1013082) is located approximately 70m south of the DCO Site.

2.19. Further scheduled monuments are located in the 3km Study Area, including Remains of a Preceptory, Fishponds and Post-Medieval Gardens at Eagle Hall (NHLE 1008316), located 1.6km north west of the Site and Churchyard Cross, All Saints' churchyard (NHLE 1009215) located approximately 1.8km south of the DCO Site.

2.20. Many small settlements were established during the early medieval period close to Lincoln, including Aubourn (MLI82078), Haddington (MLI83395), Thorpe on the Hill (MLI83011), Thurlby (MLI85878), Norton Disney (MLI84044), Navenby, Boothby Graffoe (MLI60774) and Coleby (MLI60776), with associated recorded remains including agricultural features, cemeteries, churches and findspots.

2.21. The medieval activity is represented by the development of existing and new settlements, the establishment of moated manorial sites, granges and associated agricultural activity, which is evidenced by the recorded remains of ridge and furrow.

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The established early medieval settlements of Navenby, Coleby, Norton Disney, Aubourn, Bassingham continued to be inhabited through the medieval period.

**2.22.** Known and potential archaeological remains within the DCO Site which may be affected by the Proposed Development comprise the following:

- The postulated extent of the early medieval and later settlement of Aubourn (MLI82078) extends into Fields 111 and 113. No associated remains were encountered at these locations in the LiDAR analysis or in the geophysical survey;
- It is also postulated that the early medieval and medieval settlement of Thurlby (MLI85878) extends into the DCO Site (Fields 106 and 108). Earthworks which could be associated with either early medieval or medieval activity at Thurlby have been identified through the LiDAR survey (AEC005, Fields 105-106, 108 and south of the DCO Site);
- Settlement of Morton (MLI83041) and Morton Grange (MLI83164) both extend partially within the DCO Site (Field 038). Earthworks and geophysical survey anomalies have been noted within this area and extended eastwards, into Fields 039 and 041 (AEC004). A number of features were encountered in trenches which targeted this area (Trenches 31-34), including building material which could be of medieval date, and as such four additional contingency trenches were deployed to further investigate these remains (investigations ongoing);
- Linear ditches, forming possibly parts of field boundaries, likely medieval or post-medieval agricultural remains associated with Morton (AEC017; Field 038);
- A fishery (MLI82090) and a watermill (MLI82089) are recorded to the south of Haddington, and potentially extend into the DCO Site (Fields 065 and 111) alongside the River Witham. No potential associated remains were recorded through LiDAR or geophysical surveys although it should be noted the postulated locations coincide with vegetation along field boundaries and as such detailed survey was not conducted;

**2.23.** Between the recorded settlements, the landscape would have been utilised for agriculture, with open field systems established widely in the surroundings of the villages. Remains of medieval field system and cultivation are recorded in the Historic Environment Records (MLI85884, MLI83440, MLI83438, MLI83040, MLI85883), and

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have been detected as earthworks, soilmarks or cropmarks through LiDAR and aerial photography analysis, as well as anomalies in the geophysical survey (Appendix 7-F: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation Report [APP-129] and Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report [APP-130]). Based on the results of the LiDAR assessment, the vast majority of the medieval ridge and furrow remains or associated agricultural features within the DCO Site appear to have been damaged by modern ploughing which either reduced or, most commonly, removed associated above ground earthworks. In those instances, only below ground remains are expected to survive. Examples of ridge and furrow with largely extant earthworks have been observed to the east of Thurlby (MLI85884; Field 105) and south of Haddington (MLI83438; Field 064). The trial trench evaluation revealed the buried remains of ploughed out furrows in a number of trenches across the DCO Site.

2.24. A findspot of a silver coin (MLI86266) has been recorded within the DCO Site, to the west of Bassingham. As this find had been removed, it does not comprise a sensitive heritage asset and is not considered further.

#### ***Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)***

2.25. There are no Scheduled Monuments of post-medieval date within the DCO Site or the 1km study area.

2.26. The post-medieval period within Lincolnshire is characterised by industrial expansion and further development of the existing medieval villages. With the advent of agricultural enclosure of the medieval field systems, which began in the early 1800s, post-medieval farmsteads were established to serve the newly enclosed fields, many of which are either fully or partially extant today. The recorded archaeological remains, structures and landscapes associated with post-medieval activity within the 1km Study Area reflect these patterns of development and are depicted on Figure 7-2E: Non-Designated Assets – Post Medieval of this ES [APP-072].

2.27. There are numerous post-medieval farmsteads recorded close to, but outside of, the DCO Site (including in the land excluded from Site Boundary, although surrounded by the DCO Site). The sites of two unnamed farmsteads (MLI124811 and MLI119639) are recorded within the DCO Site in the HER, with further such sites shown on historic mapping and identified through LiDAR and geophysics (AEC0077b; Field 122 and Field 112 – anomaly CJN\_002-01).

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2.28. The review of historic mapping, LiDAR analysis and geophysical survey has identified a range of remains associated with post-medieval agricultural activities and the use of the rural landscape within the DCO Site, including features such as droveways and former field boundaries (i.e. AEC006, which demonstrate the extent of boundary loss within parts of the DCO Site since the enclosure), plough marks and post-medieval ridge and furrow, ponds (AEC008) and drainage features. Rectilinear enclosures identified in the geophysical survey south of Tunman Wood could be associated with stock enclosures, potentially of post-medieval date, especially the eastern example, which aligns with historic field boundaries (AEC016; Field 029-030 and 032). South of the Fosse Way (AEC019) disperse anomalies had been detected, likely associated with former field boundaries. Buried remains associated with former field boundaries, including a large number of ditches corresponding to former boundaries mapped on historic mapping, were commonly encountered within the trenches excavated within the DCO Site.

2.29. A single find, a pewter spoon (MLI83419) has been recorded within, but removed from, the DCO Site. It does not comprise a sensitive heritage asset and is not considered further.

#### *Modern (1901 to present)*

2.30. The DCO Site is situated within a rural landscape that has remained relatively undeveloped throughout the modern period, although the loss of former historic boundaries is noted (as discussed within Appendix 7-E Historic Landscape Character Assessment of this ES [APP-128]).

2.31. Recorded archaeological remains of modern date within the DCO Site are associated with Second World War activity and include:

- A Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924) is located within the DCO Site to the east of Thurlby (Fields 070 and 104). The aircraft, designated L7519 of 50 Squadron, crashed near Thurlby in May 1942. All five crew members were killed but recovered from the crash site and subsequently buried at different cemetery sites (see APP-032 Ref 7-39 and APP-032 Ref 7-40). A watching brief at Swinderby Sewage Treatment Works in 2013, which included the crash site, recovered aircraft debris from topsoil alongside the southern boundary of Field 070 and provides information from a local farmer who recalled substantial parts of the aircraft had been

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recovered there in the past (see APP-032 Ref-41). It is therefore considered that the mapped crash site is accurate, and there is potential for further debris (albeit not for human remains);

- The remains of an extension to RAF Coleby Grange (MLI60620, located approximately 160m to the north of the Cable Corridor) have been observed on historic aerial photographs within Fields 174 and 177 (AEC11) within the Cable Corridor, including extension to a grass runway, a Beam Approach Landing System and a small structure (the latter of which appears to be partially extant alongside the field boundary with Field 175);
- Bombing targets and craters (AEC10) have been observed on historic aerial photography within Field 141 in the Cable Corridor;
- Anti-aircraft landing trenches (AEC009) have been noted from historical air photographs, appearing as a grid like arrangement across Fields 139-143 in the Cable Corridor; and
- Second World War Radio Antenna and hut (AEC012b in Field 165) and barbed wire obstacle with associated structures (AEC012a in Field 170) have been observed on aerial photographs, but all these remains had been demolished/removed.

#### ***Undated***

2.32. A number of potential archaeological remains of unknown date are recorded within the 1km Study Area.

2.33. Within the DCO Site, these include a potential enclosure (MLI91080), identified in the course of the surveys for the Proposed Development as a likely site of Late Iron Age/Roman settlement (AEC001, discussed above) and an undated bank and ditch (MLI86284).

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### 3. OUTLINE SCOPE OF WORK

#### *Further archaeological trial trenching*

- 3.1. The trial trenching undertaken for the Proposed Development has proven to be a successful and efficient means of investigating the potential for buried archaeological remains that could be affected by construction work. It is possible, although relatively unlikely, that the ongoing, and any further, trial trenching work could reveal important buried archaeological remains. Therefore, where necessary and appropriate, further archaeological trial trenching will take place in advance of construction as part of the detailed design phase of the Proposed Development.
- 3.2. As has been adopted for other solar schemes, further archaeological trial trenching will be employed in only those areas where ground disturbance cannot be avoided and where this disturbance is of a scale / nature that would have a material impact on the heritage significance of buried remains, should any be situated in the relevant location. Specifically, the anticipated piling techniques (being infrequent) are very likely to avoid all or any surviving buried archaeological remains. Where an interaction between a pile and buried remains would occur, the area disturbed or displaced would be insignificant and not result in the loss of archaeological evidence. Therefore, no further trial trenching is proposed in those areas where construction activities are limited to piled foundations or shallow (within the ploughsoil) cable trenches.
- 3.3. As described above, the detailed design for the Proposed Development has not yet been developed and thus while the cabling and compound locations are to be within the areas as shown on the Works Plans, the exact location of these or other substantive earthwork operations (for instance, associated with the ecological enhancement areas) has not yet been determined.
- 3.4. Thus, as part of an iterative programme of informing the detailed design process, the provisional locations for those construction activities described above will be fed into the design for a programme of further trial trenching work.
- 3.5. Site specific WSIs (or a single WSI for multiple sites covered within a single phase of work) will be prepared for submission and approval to the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to the carrying out of any archaeological evaluation, trenching or investigation, which must take place prior to the commencement (as defined by the DCO) of the authorised development (as defined by the DCO).

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3.6. This work will be instigated sufficiently in advance of the planned construction work to ensure the outcomes (i.e., the possible discovery of important buried archaeological remains) are appropriately considered and provided for in the detailed design for the Proposed Development.

3.7. Thus, the results of the trial trenching will determine the scope of any further archaeological work and / or opportunities to minimise and avoid disturbance to any discovered remains via preservation in situ or excavation (as described below).

3.8. Further details on the general methodological approach to the trial trenching is set out in section 4 of this document, below.

***Archaeological mitigation (excavation[s] or preservation in situ)***

3.9. The assessment work completed for the Proposed Development to date, most notably the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, identified particular and discrete locations where important buried archaeological remains survive. These are as follows:

- the Fosse Way Roman Road (MLI60943);
- Late Iron Age/ Roman settlement remains south of Haddington (AEC018);
- Late Iron Age/ Roman 'Ladder Settlement' (AEC014);
- The settlement of Thurlby (MLI85878);
- Settlement of Morton (MLI83041), Morton Grange (MLI83164) and associated remains (AEC004);
- Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924);

3.10. It is possible, although relatively unlikely, that the ongoing and any further trial trenching work, as described above, could reveal important buried archaeological remains. During the detailed design process, any such remains (if found) would be treated in the same manner as those locations highlighted above.

3.11. To avoid harm to heritage significance, two alternative design solutions are available to be deployed in those areas of known or discovered buried archaeological remains:  
i) preservation in situ; or ii) archaeological excavation in advance of / during construction.

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### **Preservation in situ**

3.12. The nature of the Development allows for the detailed design process to “preserve in situ” known or discovered important archaeological remains. This can be achieved by two different means, both reliant on the preclusion (‘no-dig’) or limiting of ground disturbing construction activities.

3.13. The first option is the simple exclusion of the discrete, identified area(s) of buried archaeological remains (and an appropriate protective ‘buffer’) from the Solar PV Development. Associated with the specific exclusion of these areas from the erection of solar panels (and excavation of any cable routes), there will be the need to avoid, limit and control other construction activities too. These other activities could include temporary access routes or haul roads, temporary storage areas and vehicle set down areas (compounds).

3.14. The protection of these areas will be described within the detailed CEMP, with physical measures set-out on the ground, in advance of any construction activities, including fencing and signposts. The reasoning and applied measures to protect these areas will be communicated to all site-based / construction staff via induction briefings and ‘toolbox talks’.

3.15. The second option that is available as part of the detailed design process is the use of ‘concrete-shoes’ (or other non-piling, surface ballast techniques) for discrete areas within the Principal Site. This option would be deployed on the assumption that the ground conditions are suitable, and compaction or vertical movement could be avoided (and guaranteed). These ‘no-dig’ construction solutions would also necessitate the burying of cables within the ploughsoils (or avoiding trenching excavations altogether) i.e., outside (above) the horizons where buried archaeological survive. Further to this, construction activities would be designed and implemented in such a way to avoid or greatly minimise ground disturbance from vehicular (plant) movements (i.e., avoiding rutting). These specific measures would be set out within the detailed CEMP.

3.16. It is feasible, and potentially desirable, for both options (‘exclusion areas’ and ‘concrete-shoes’) to be deployed together within areas of known (as above) or discovered buried archaeological remains.

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### Archaeological excavations

- 3.17. At the locations of known buried archaeological remains, described above (paragraph 3.9) and any other locations identified during the trial trenching undertaken as part of the detailed design process, small-scale archaeological excavations could take place.
- 3.18. These archaeological excavations would be directed and designed to achieve two interrelated objectives: (i) furthering our understanding of the past through expert investigation; and (ii) the communication of the findings to a wide audience.
- 3.19. Site specific WSIs would be developed for each area of archaeological excavation, as per the matters presented at paragraph 3.5 above. These will set out the particular research objectives for each programme of work. The research themes will be drafted in the context of the local / regional archaeological research frameworks (*East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework 2022*), national thematic (site type and / or period) research topics and emerging ideas and theories presented by the work completed to-date.
- 3.20. The site specific WSIs will also set out how the public will be given the opportunity to engage in the site work and the post-excavation process, alongside the means of communicating the findings of the work (via social media platforms, publications, community events and lectures, etc.).
- 3.21. Further details on the general methodological approach to archaeological excavation is set out in section 4 of this document, below. However, the methods deployed will be bespoke to each location and would be heavily influenced by the research objectives and community engagement programmes.

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## 4. TRIAL TRENCHING GENERAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. Specific WSIs will be drafted for each location or phase of archaeological trial trenching. The WSIs will follow the CfA guidance document(s) referred to above. These WSIs will set out any site-specific objectives, methodologies and will be accompanied by a trial trench location plan. The work is likely to adhere to methods as follows:
- 4.2. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the archaeological contractors 'safe system of working'. The final positions of the trenches may be adjusted during setting out to account for services or other constraints.
- 4.3. 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 substrate 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; and all trenches will be weathered out and will be checked thoroughly for any emerging features which require further investigation. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.4. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with the archaeological contractors recording manual. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into an appropriate digital recording system 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 the archaeological contractor's 'survey manual' (or equivalent). Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate using a digital SLR.
- 4.5. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives set out in the site specific WSI(s). 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 site specific

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WSI. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in length. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large enough to warrant it.

- 4.6. 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). 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, taking care to ensure that remains left in situ are protected.

### **Artefacts**

- 4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with the archaeological contractor's 'finds manual' (or equivalent). 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. In agreement with the LPA, 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 be undertaken in accordance with any further specific directions within the archaeological contractor's guide and / or manual for environmental sampling.
- 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 DCO Site, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

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- 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 OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site.
- 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, the archaeological contractor will notify the client / landowner and relevant LPA / PAS officer immediately. The archaeological contractor will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

#### **Human remains**

- 4.16. Upon discovery of human remains, the archaeological contractor will notify the client / landowner and the relevant LPA 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 bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be

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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* (ClfA 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* (APABE 2017).

4.19. 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

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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.

4.20. The draft trial trenching report will be distributed to the client and the LPA (as identified above) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

#### **Academic and public dissemination**

4.21. If the archaeological trial trenching work does not lead on to further work (see archaeological excavation, below) a note on the results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal(s).

4.22. 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.

#### **Archive deposition**

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- 4.23. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with the archaeological contractors technical manuals and the relevant recipient museum guidelines.
- 4.24. As part of the development of the site specific WSIs, the archaeological contractor will make 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.
- 4.25. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant recipient museum guidelines.
- 4.26. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent archaeological works required at the site, the project archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any further WSI(s).

#### *Selection strategy*

- 4.27. 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.
- 4.28. The site-selected material archive will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on the specialist reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum curator and the archaeological contractor, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

#### **Digital archive**

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

*Data management*

4.30. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by the archaeological contractor. 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.

4.31. Selected digital files will be transferred to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015).

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## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION GENERAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1. As per the directions for archaeological trial trenching, specific WSIs will be drafted for each location or phase of archaeological excavations. These WSIs will set out any site-specific objectives, methodologies and will be accompanied an excavation area location plan. The process set out in paragraph 3.5 of this Framework WSI will also apply to the site specific WSIs for archaeological excavations.
- 5.2. The excavation area will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained and competent staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the archaeological contractors 'safe system of working'. Excavation bounds may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded using Leica GPS.
- 5.3. Topsoil and overburden will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately in accordance with best practice and, if possible, kept on or adjacent to the site itself to minimise soil movement required. Machining will be conducted under constant archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. A pre-excavation surface plan will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment that will enable an excavation strategy to be determined.
- 5.4. Examination of features will concentrate on recovering a stratigraphically coherent site plan and investigate any structural sequences that are present. Particular emphasis will be placed on gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of artefactual evidence and samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate.
- 5.5. Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with archaeological contractor's recording manual. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the archaeological contractors digital recording system and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate)

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and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with the archaeological contractor's 'survey manual' (or equivalent). Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with an APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate.

- 5.6. The excavation methodology and recording process is expected to adhere to the following the guidelines; however, this will be confirmed in the site specific WSI(s). Funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial and structural deposits will be 100% excavated while discrete features (isolated post-holes and pits) will be sampled by hand excavation (average sample 50%), although if their common/repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information, a reduced percentage may be undertaken. Some features, for example prehistoric pits or features with large and and/or significant finds assemblages, may require 100% excavation. All linear features (ditches, pathways etc) will be sampled to a maximum of 10%. Bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be 10% by area hand excavated, after which a decision may be taken to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site.
- 5.7. Data will be collected in a format that permits comparison with that recovered from comparable sites, both locally and nationally, and also evidence that will accrue from future work.

### **Artefacts**

- 5.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with the archaeological contractors 'finds manual'. 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. Material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 5.9. All finds will be brought back to the archaeological contractor's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing.

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## Environmental remains

5.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling 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 any applicable in-house guidance of the archaeological contractor. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site (as set out in the WSI) but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

5.11. 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. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context, where deemed more suitable.

5.12. 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. Given what is known regarding the soil/peat sequence that will be encountered, it is likely that monolith samples will need to be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macropollutants such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

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

5.14. The processing of samples will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other

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more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types will be set out in the site specific WSI.

#### **Treasure and human remains**

5.15. The treatment of any treasure and human remains encountered during the excavation work will follow the processes described above (in relation to trial trenching).

#### **Post-excavation, reporting and archiving**

5.16. Following completion of fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation and assessment of the results will be carried out.

#### *Artefacts and environmental samples*

5.17. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with the archaeological contractor's guidelines and best practice.

5.18. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depository which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

#### *Reporting*

5.19. A full archive report will be produced alongside, or instead of a post-excavation assessment (PXA) report that will be prepared in accordance with the specification given in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and the ALGAO *Advice note for post-excavation assessment* (ALGAO 2015). A typical PXA 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;
- a description of the project results;
- an interpretation of the excavation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;

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- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- a plan showing the location of the excavation area and the exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- detail plans of archaeological features as appropriate. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of excavation areas and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. The orientations of the drawings in relation to north/south/east/west will be shown;
- site matrices, if appropriate;
- photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the sizes of which will be noted in the illustration captions;
- a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional contexts;
- a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and
- 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/residuosity;
  - 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.

5.20. The draft PXA report will be distributed to the client, and the LPA. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

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*Academic and public dissemination*

5.21. Should the PXA identify the potential for further analysis and/or reporting, then an updated project design (UPD) will be prepared for inclusion in the PXA report. This UPD will detail the further analysis/reporting to be carried out. Depending on the excavation results, the UPD may detail arrangements for an appropriate level of academic publication. As a minimum, a short note on the project results will be produced for inclusion in an appropriate local archaeological journal.

5.22. 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. A summary of the OASIS record will be included as an appendix in the report.

*Archive deposition, digital archive and data management*

5.23. The general methods for archive deposition, digital archiving and data management described above (in relation to the trial trenching) would apply to the archaeological excavations.

5.24. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the excavation 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 or UPD.

5.25. 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.

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## **6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

6.1. The archaeological contractor 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/Principal Contractor 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.

## **7. MONITORING**

7.1. The site specific WSIs will set out the proposed methods of engagement and liaison with the LPA.

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## 8. REFERENCES

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

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) 2022 *Geology Viewer* [https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?\\_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252](https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252) Accessed 26 August 2022

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 *Standards and guidance for field evaluation*

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

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework 2022 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>

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*

Meaney, A. 1964 *Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government) 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

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## APPENDIX A: FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations

Figure 3: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 1-8

Figure 4: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 8, 11, 14-15 and 19-22

Figure 5: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 25-30

Figure 6: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 27-39

Figure 7: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 11-13, 23-25, 43-45, 49 and 51

Figure 8: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 40-44 and 46-48

Figure 9: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 21-22 and 53-56

Figure 10: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 21, 23, 44-45 and 49-53

Figure 11: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 57-67

Figure 12: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 68-74, 99-100 and 102-104

Figure 13: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 80-83, 85-86 and 88

Figure 14: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 82-87

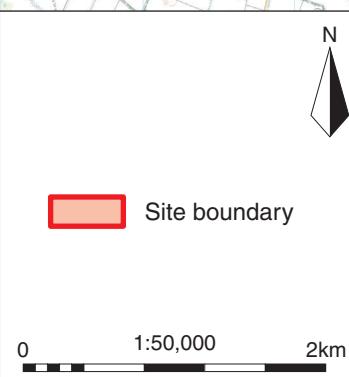
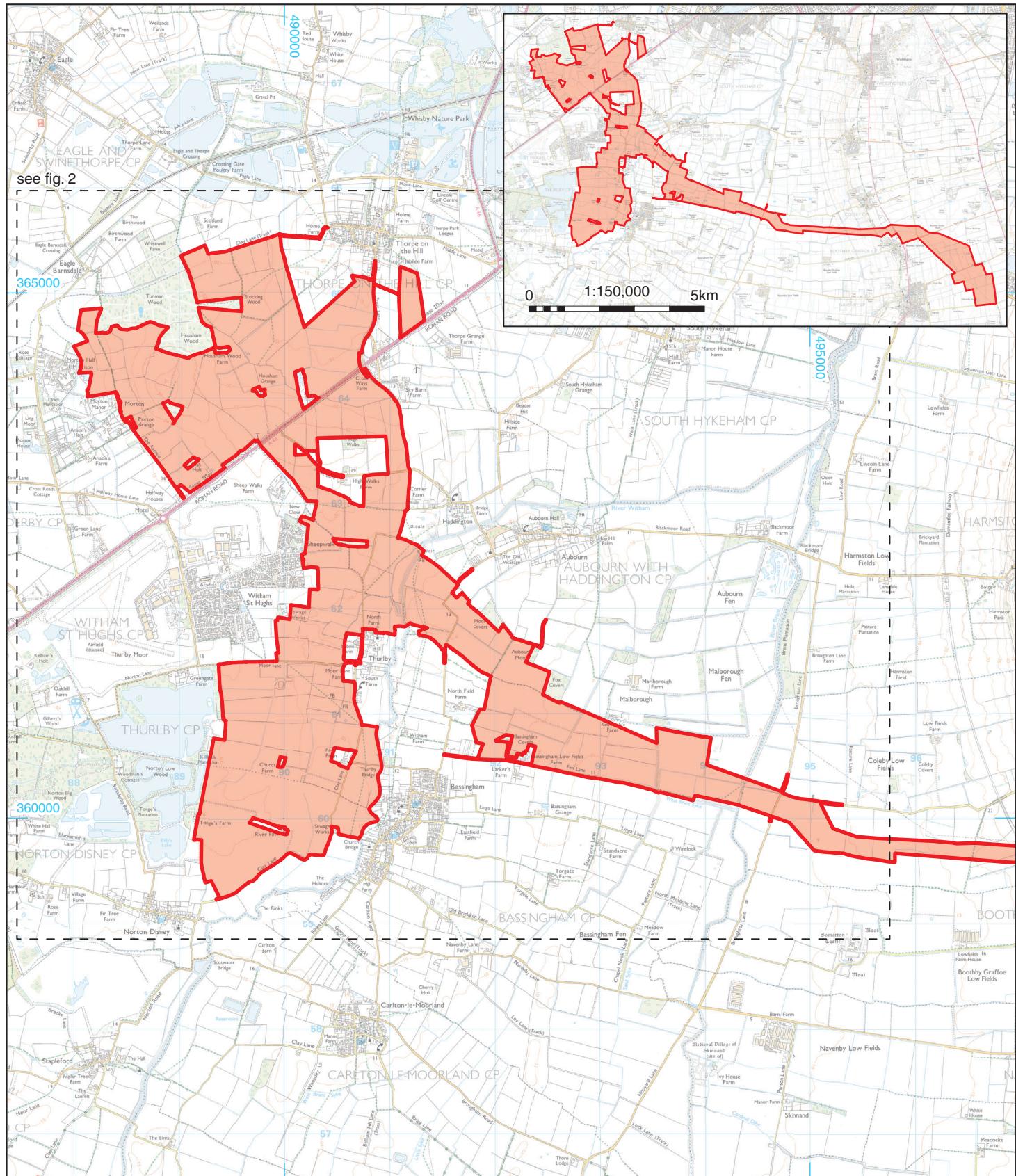
Figure 15: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 83 and 88-93

Figure 16: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 78, 81, 83, 89-96 and 101

Figure 17: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 64-66 and 107-115

Figure 18: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 118-130 and 133

Figure 19: Trench location plan, showing LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 119-120 and 129-138



**PROJECT TITLE**

**Fosse Green Energy, Lincolnshire**

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

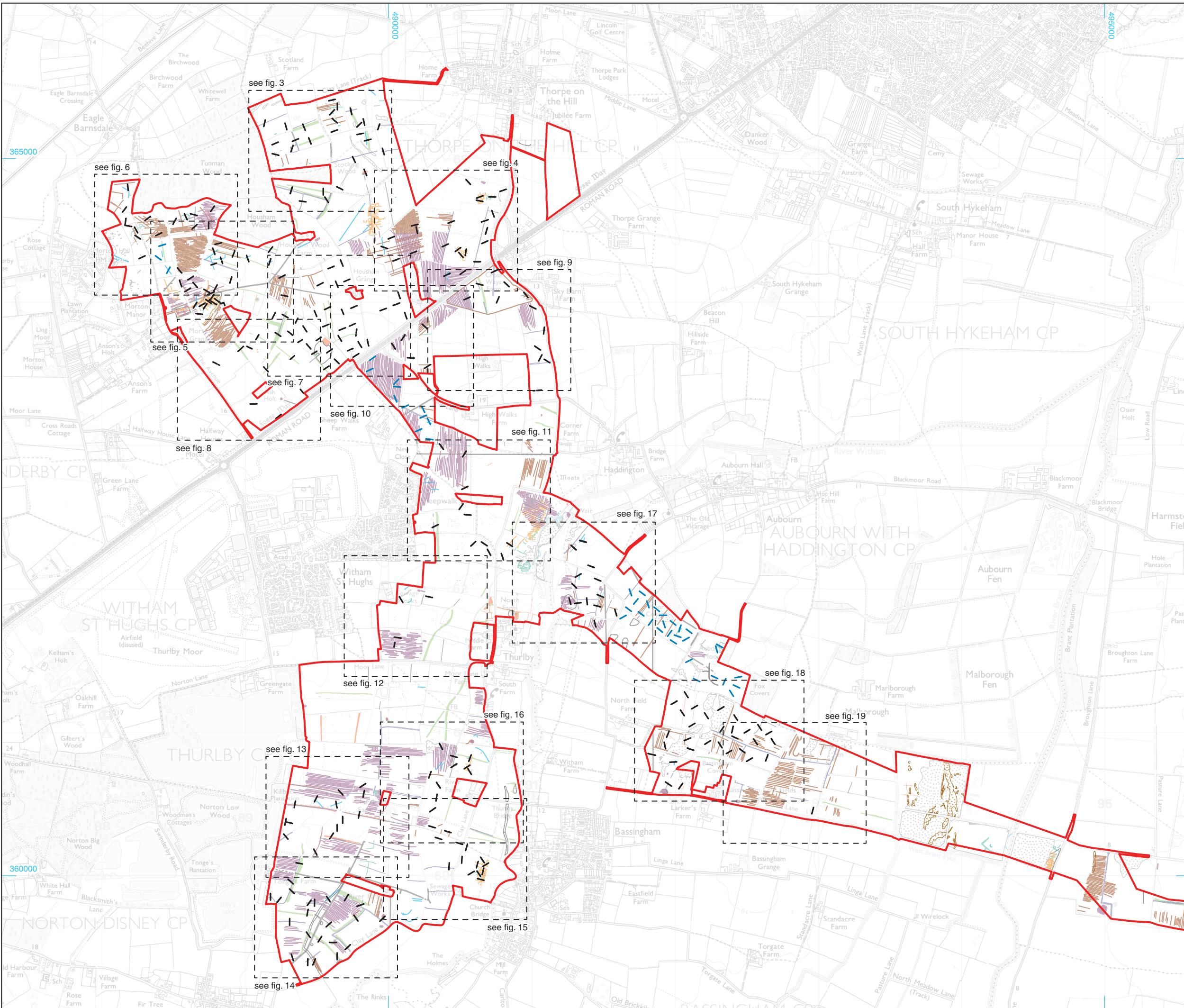
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**Site boundary**  
**Evaluation trench**  
**Proposed trench**

**Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)**

- Trend
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Modern service
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geomorphology
- Geology

**Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)**

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

0 1:25,000 1km

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Fosse Green Energy, Lincolnshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations**

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