Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

Framework Written Scheme of Investigation (Tracked)

VOLUME

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Regulation 5(2)(q)

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Fosse Green Energy

Development Consent Order 202[ ]

Framework Written Scheme of Investigation

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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 1,3~~68~~54ha, extending from Bassingham to the west, Thorpe on the Hill to the north and to just beyond Navenby in the east (WSI Figure 1).

1.2. The Application has been submitted for a solar farm within the DCO Site, consisting of ~~solar panel~~Solar PV A~~a~~rray Areas, 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 Solar PV Array Areas~~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~~ Solar PV Array Areas~~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 Environmental Statement (ES) **[APP-028]**).

1.5. This Framework WSI sets out a programme of work to follow the already completed work to inform Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES **[APP-032]**, including the desk-based assessment (ES Appendix 7-B Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment **[APP-125]**) and remote-sensing assessment (ES Appendix 7-F Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation **[APP-129]**), geophysical survey (ES Appendix 7-G Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report **[APP-130]**) and completed ~~(plus on going – see~~

~~below)~~ trial trenching (Trial Trenching Report **[REP2-036]**~~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.

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 (during construction and operation). It details the measures to ensure archaeological remains are appropriately considered during as yet undefined operational or decommissioning works, and sets out the scope of the content of a future Archaeological Management Plan (AMP), which would assist in management of the archaeological resource throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development (construction, operation and decommissioning).

~~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).~~

1.8. This Framework WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard* and *Universal ~~g~~Guidance* documents (for archaeological field evaluation and ~~for~~ archaeological excavation; ~~(both~~ CIfA ~~2014; updated October 2020~~2023a-2023d),

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) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' emerging best practice guidance on assessing solar farm impacts on the archaeological resource (CIfA 2025).

~~1.9. .~~

~~1.10.~~1.9. This document has been drafted with reference to the following key policy documents:

a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1; 2025);

~~• Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1);~~

~~c.~~b. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3; 2025);

~~• Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3);~~

~~e.~~c. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; 2024); and

~~f.~~d. National Planning Practice Guidance (2019).

~~1.11.~~1.10. This document should be read alongside the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) ~~-~~ **[REP2-013~~APP-189~~]**, which also sets out various measures that will ensure any potential effects on buried archaeology will be appropriately mitigated, and other documents including the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[REP2-015]**, Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) **[REP2-017]**,~~-~~ and other plans and documents associated with the Proposed Development.

~~1.12.~~1.11. A professional, accredited and competent archaeological contractor will be appointed to deliver the work described within this Framework WSI.

~~1.13.~~1.12. This document is a live, working framework, and has been updated in March 2025 following the completion of the first phase of trial trench evaluation and the compilation of the evaluation report **[REP2-036]**~~toE. to be revisited and revised on at least one, but likely to be two, further occasions. As described in further detail below, further archaeological trail trenching is planned for September 2025 (following harvests); thus t~~This Framework WSI will be revised ~~and revised~~ on further occasions, as required ~~and updated versions submitted to the Examination as necessary~~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.~~1.13. 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.~~1.14. 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.~~1.15. 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.~~1.16. 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)~~.

~~1.19.~~1.17. 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.~~1.18. 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.

1.19. 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.

Proposed Development and likely impacts on archaeological remains

1.20. The components of the Proposed Development, as well as likely activities during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases are presented within Chapter 3 of the ES: The Proposed Development (Revision 2) **[REP1-015]** with more information included in other submission documents (referred to below where relevant). Those that may affect ~~the~~known or potential archaeological remains are summarised below, for each phase~~, based on information available at this stage~~. The detailed design, which will be carried out post-consent, will clarify the extent of the likely impacts to below ground archaeological remains (and some potential impacts may not be known until specific methods are clarified at the decommissioning phase, for instance). If this process (i.e. detailed design, or confirmation of ~~–~~methods for decommissioning) indicates departures from the anticipated below ground impacts as listed below, those impacts would be re-assessed and appropriate measures from the suite of available mitigation options, as detailed within this document, would be applied. The need for and scope of any required archaeological investigation and mitigation post-consent will be agreed with the local authority.

Construction phase

1.21. The components of the Proposed Development that could affect the below ground archaeological remains include:

a. Site preparation works including: the establishment of temporary construction compounds and perimeter fence and CCTV, upgrades to existing and construction of new tracks;
b. Principal Site construction, including: piles to install Solar PV panels, onsite cabling, construction of Solar Stations (inverters, transformers, switchgear), vehicle movement, drainage (i.e. swales, ditches, land drains), BESS and Onsite Substation compound. It should be noted that no site-wide reprofiling is required (levelling of areas would be needed i.e. for Onsite Substation and BESS compound but those areas are already anticipated to result in truncation of archaeology);

c. Principal Site: reinstatement, landscaping and planting, and habitat creation. This could include potential impacts from soil placement (i.e. if deep ripping is required – the details of any soil placement or reinstatement are not yet confirmed)
d. Cable Corridor construction: stripping of topsoil and excavations of trenches and running tracks, soil storage, drainage, launch and reception pits for horizontal directional drilling (HDD), jointing bays and reinstatement.

1.22. As mentioned above, and clarified in Chapter 3 of the ES **[REP1-015]**, many of these components mentioned will be further defined through detailed design process post-consent. As such locations and specific impacts associated with these elements are not yet known in detail. However, as per policy CH-C1 of the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Revision 2 **[REP1-031]**, detailed CEMP(s) will reflect any required mitigation measures required in response to the impacts from the Proposed Development upon the archaeological remains, including any archaeological investigations prior to commencement of or during construction (as applicable). The suite of available mitigation measures is presented within this document, and details will be provided within site specific WSI(s).

Operation phase

1.23. Impacts upon buried archaeological remains incurred during the construction phase would be permanent and irreversible. As such, potential for additional below ground impacts during the operation phase would be limited and would only be incurred if additional below ground impacts (beyond areas already disturbed/truncated during construction) are required. At this stage, the details of such additional impacts are not known, but may include:

a. activities associated with the replacement of the key equipment (which has anticipated lifespan from 10-15 years for batteries). Such works (replacement of equipment within BESS, substation, Solar Stations) would not necessitate additional below ground impacts (as existing concrete base foundations would be reused)
b. activities associated with the replacement of Solar PV Panels (with lifespan of 25-40 years). If replacement piles are not placed in the exact same location, they could potentially result in localised additional impacts to archaeological remains.

1.24. In the event of unforeseen activities associated with maintenance and replacement of the components which could affect the buried archaeological remains, ~~an action plan will be included in detailed~~the Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) may be updated with an action plan, as per policy CH-O2 of the Framework OEMP **[REP1-033]** with appropriate mitigation agreed with the local authority (a suite of suitable mitigation measures are discussed below in this document).

Decommissioning phase

1.25. As noted above, i~~I~~mpacts upon buried archaeological remains incurred during the construction phase would be permanent and irreversible, and as construction groundworks within areas of greatest impact (i.e. BESS, Onsite Substation, the cable trenches) are anticipated to remove archaeological remains, it is unlikely that those areas would require further consideration.

1.26. At this stage, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding potential for additional below ground impacts during the decommissioning phase as the likely methodology of the removal of the Solar PV infrastructure may differ as a result of potential changes in technology during the 60 years of operation. The details of such additional impacts are not known, but may include:

a. Removal of piles, cables, foundations or access tracks (if ground beyond the disturbance incurred during construction is affected by the methods/techniques used at the time);
b. Restoration of the land to agricultural (arable) use.

1.27. In the event that potential impacts to archaeological remains could be incurred during decommissioning activities ~~detailed~~the Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) will include appropriate mitigation (to be agreed with the local authority) and safeguarding with regard to the archaeological resource.

Assumptions and limitations

1.28. 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).

1.29. Specific details associated with the components of the Proposed Development that could affect buried archaeological remains discussed above (including in relation to construction but also other measures such as habitat creation or drainage) will be in due course clarified through detailed design and Site-specific plans. As such, this document discusses potential impacts of the Proposed Development as anticipated based on the current understanding of the proposed works and activities. As the exact locations or extent of some of the likely impacts will only be clarified through post-consent detailed design, location-specific mitigation measures cannot yet be defined. Instead, this document presents a suite of available mitigation options, with the specific measures, in response to final impacts identified through detailed design (and presented on Site-specific plans), to be agreed with the local authority via Site Specific WSI(s) in due course.

1.30. This document sets out the framework for archaeological investigation and recording post-consent, such that impacts on archaeological remains will be adequately managed and mitigated. Post-consent archaeological investigations are secured via Requirement 11 of the Draft DCO (Revision 3) **[REP2-005]**. DCO requirements are legally binding and enforceable by the LPA and failure to comply with the provisions of the various measures secured under the DCO requirements (including completion of further trial trenching and compliance with the Framework WSI) would be a breach of the terms of a DCO, which is a criminal offence.

1.31. During the geophysical survey, small, discrete areas were not available for access (principally due to crop cover or ground conditions at the time of survey), and a number of areas were excluded from the survey (proposed for retention as grassland or arable fields). The majority of areas excluded from the survey are located either outside areas where impacts from the Proposed Development are anticipated or there is sufficient information from other sources that this 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 i.e. where detailed design indicates there would be impacts to archaeological resource.

1.32. 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 Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES **[APP-032]**, and the Framework CEMP Revision 2 **[REP1-031]**, discussed further below. Whilst it is possible that further trial trenching work could reveal previously unrecorded archaeological remains, it is considered that any potential risks associated with such discoveries or current gaps in understanding of the resource can be adequately managed through the further evaluation and measures discussed within this document, including detailed design and archaeological mitigation (recording).

~~1.21.~~

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~~ES:

a. 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;

b. 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;

c. 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]**), the results of which are shown on WSI Figures 2a-2b and 3-21 of this WSI~~);~~; 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]**);

d. The geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the DCO Site between April 2023 and ~~April~~ March 2025 by Wessex Archaeology (Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report **[APP-130]**; the results of the geophysical survey are included on WSI Figures 2a-2b and 3-21 of this WSI). This survey covered all of the fields within the Principal Site where Solar PV Array Areas and associated infrastructure (WSI Figure 2a) are located and the vast majority of the Cable Corridor (WSI Figure 2b), 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 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~~

e. The trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology was carried out following the completion of the geophysical survey, in May-July and September 2025~~commenced in May 2025, following completion of the geophysical survey, and is ongoing~~. A total of 313 trenches were planned for t~~T~~his first stage of the evaluation, and whilst 6 trenches were not accessible, ~~comprised~~ 307 trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m were excavated, with an additional 5 contingency trenches targeting remains in Field 039 (WSI Figures 2a-2b and 3-21). The trenches were laid out to target areas of impact within the Principal Site, including Solar PV Array 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, including additional contingency trenches in Field 39~~18 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 Trial Trenching Report **[REP2-036]** and ~~to the Eis~~confirmed the presence of expected archaeological remains (as previously identified in the desk-based research

and the geophysical survey), with several key areas of archaeological activity spanning from the prehistoric to the medieval period in Fields 3, 19, 21, 39, 82, 89, 93 and 117, and further remains in Field 32 (WSI Figure 22a). Across the wider DCO Site, evidence of agricultural activity (i.e. post-medieval field systems and plough furrows), as anticipated from the geophysical survey and historic maps, was encountered.

f. An additional trial trench evaluation was carried out in 2025 for Navenby BESS site (Cotswold Archaeology 2026), which corresponds with Field 183 of the DCO Site (easternmost end of the Cable Corridor). A total of 34 trenches were excavated (WSI Figure 2b and 21), targeting geophysical anomalies, especially a possible pit alignment of likely later prehistoric date (AEC026; Field 189; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 6 **[APP-076]**), and other areas of the proposed scheme. The presence of the pit alignment was confirmed and AEC026 is one of the key areas of later prehistoric activity within the Cable Corridor (WSI Figure 22b).

- ~~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.~~

2.4.2.3. ~~It should be noted that n~~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 of the ES. Further detail on the assets referred to in the overview below, labelled ~~The references included~~ within the brackets (xxx), can be found in the appendices of ~~the~~ ES Chapter 7 and ~~field numbers on the~~ accompanying figures. In this WSI, Figures 2a-2b and 3-21 show the heritage field numbers, the results of the aerial photography and lidar assessment, geophysical survey, and trial trenching, with the key areas of archaeological activity, as defined following the trial trenching, presented on WSI Figures 22a-22b.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (c.700,000 BC to ~~AD 43~~700 BC)

~~2.5.~~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; see ES Figure 7-1 Designated Heritage Assets: Sheet 1 **[APP-071]**), 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 (both locations shown on ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**). 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. The trial trench evaluation confirmed this, with a single piece of worked flint dating to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic ~~was~~ recovered from Field 3 (Trench 64) (WSI Figures 3 and 22a), ~~was recovered as~~ a residual find within a later context.

~~2.6. re 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; ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**), 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; ES Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**) 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; ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**).

2.7. During the Navenby BESS evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2026; WSI Figure 21 and 22b) sparse artefactual evidence was recovered, comprising six worn and abraded pieces of pottery of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, collated from the pit alignment~~5~~. Although unconfirmed, it is likely the assemblage is residual within the pit alignment (which potentially dates to the Iron Age, see below).

2.8. 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; ES Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**). 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 tanged flint arrowhead (MLI86283) near Thorpe on the Hill to the north west of the DCO Site (see ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** for the location of the findspots). As t~~T~~hese finds are historical records, ~~had been~~ removed from the DCO Site prior to any works on the Proposed Development commencing, they ~~and~~ are not considered sensitive receptors. No finds or features dating to the~~1~~ Bronze Age were recorded during the evaluation.

~~2.8.~~ Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43) and

~~2.9. 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).~~

~~2.10. 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.~~

~~2.11. 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)

2.9. 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; ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**).

2.10. There is sparse evidence for Iron Age activity within the DCO Site, with an Iron Age coin (MLI86267; ES Figure 7-2A Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**) found near Bassingham. As this find had been removed, it does not comprise a sensitive heritage asset.

2.11. Potential later prehistoric and Roman remains have been identified within the DCO Site in surveys carried out to inform the Proposed Development. In Field 082 (WSI Figures 13 and 22a), the ~~The~~ trial trenching revealed a pair of possible ring ditches and associated pits containing three sherds of prehistoric pottery ~~potential prehistoric pottery within features in the eastern part of AEC022~~ (Trenches 194-195), which could be associated with settlement activity of Iron Age or earlier date. In the surrounding area, a number of ditches, likely part of a field system dating to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, were revealed.~~.~~

~~As the date of other potential features is currently unconfirmed, these are discussed together under the Roman section below to avoid repetition.~~

2.12. 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; ES Figure 7-1 Designated Heritage Assets: Sheet 3 **[APP-071]**) is located approximately 3km west of the DCO Site.

2.13. 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; not illustrated), 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; WSI Figure 22b) and Fosse Way (MLI60943; WSI Figure 22a), both of which traverse the DCO Site (shown on ES Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**-). Pre-existing Iron Age settlements expanded and continued to be inhabited into the Roman period.

2.14. 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 of Norton Disney (MLI86071) approximately 100m west of the DCO Site, with several enclosure ditches (MLI88578) and two potential graves recorded (all shown on ES Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**).

2.15. Recorded known and potential archaeological remains of later prehistoric and/or Roman date –within the DCO Site which could be affected by the Proposed Development include:

a. Roman Roads Fosse Way (MLI60943) and Ermine Street (MLI60638) (Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figures 22a and 22b);
b. Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement sites: (MLI91080/ AEC001 (; Field 145 within the Cable Corridor; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 4 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b);
c. Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement site, (AEC14; Field 008; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a) – remains in an area excluded from Solar PV Array Areas and associated infrastructure (not subject of evaluation);
d. Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement site (AEC15; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**;; Fields 019 and 021-022 – features revealed in the evaluation Trenches 124-126 and 134-136 was under investigation). The evaluation of Field 021 (WSI Figures 4 and 22a) revealed an area of Late Iron Age settlement, defined by intercutting linear and curvilinear features, which may have fallen out of use at some point during the Early Roman period. The recorded evidence included pottery assemblage indicative of domestic activity, animal bone highlighting animal husbandry and meat processing, and potential kiln furniture. In Field 19 (WSI Figures 4 and 22a), linear and rectilinear enclosures were interpreted as an area of Roman settlement, dating from 1st to the 3rd centuries AD based on

the pottery assemblage recovered, with similar animal bone evidence to that~~as~~ in Field 021.~~,~~

e. Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement site (AEC018; Fields 064 and 066: ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 2 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a ~~Fields 064 and 066~~). Whilst largely outside of the first phase of the evaluation (an area excluded from Solar PV Array Areas), ~~—~~an outlying feature to this complex, encountered in the evaluation Trench 175 (Field 066; WSI Figure 11), was ~~under investigation)~~ recorded during the evaluation to be a ditch, with no datable material (only a single piece of daub was recovered). This likely indicates the feature was peripheral to the main area of settlement activity, which likely focused on Field 064 to the north (WSI Figure 11);

f. Possible Late Iron Age/Roman settlement site (AEC022; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 3 **[APP-076]**; Field 089). A complex of intercutting rectilinear enclosures was revealed in trenches 212-218, as predicted by the geophysical survey (WSI Figures 15 and 22a). The recorded finds, which included a range of pottery types, burnt clay, animal bone and environmental evidence for crop processing, indicate a settlement site of predominantly dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, with limited prehistoric and later Roman pottery finds. The recorded evidence indicates a potential shift of activity from Field 089 to a Roman settlement site recorded at Water Lane in Bassingham (MLI60576; Figure 7-2B of ES Figure 7-2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**) in the 3rd century AD.

~~b.~~g. ~~– features targeted in evaluation Trenches 212-218 produced pottery which has been provisionally dated to the Roman period)~~To the north of the settlement complex in Field 089, Trenches 185-187 in Field 093 targeted a series of rectilinear enclosures and pits (WSI Figures 16 and 22a). The pottery and finds recovered ~~date~~ indicate the activity was contemporaneous with the settlement in Field 089 (predominantly 1st to 2nd centuries AD), but due to much smaller assemblage of finds, the enclosures are thought to represent agricultural activity, on the periphery of the settlement to the south.

h. An area~~Areas~~ of further potential Late Iron Age/Roman activity (AEC013; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**; Field 003) was ~~- features~~ targeted in the evaluation Trenches 61-65 (WSI Figure 3) and recorded 10 features (ditches/gullies and a pit)~~was under investigation)~~, which largely corresponded to the geophysical survey, as well as plough furrows. These features contained sparse datable material, including Iron Age

and Roman pottery, as well as animal bone, with many features undated. The scarcity of domestic material would indicate this complex of features most likely represents agricultural activity, within the peripheries of settlements (such as AEC14, discussed above, in Field 008; see WSI Figure 22a).

i. An area of further potential Late Iron Age/Roman activity (AEC016; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**; Field 029-030) was targeted during the evaluation, but no ~~–~~ associated features were encountered in Trenches 7-8, 13-14 and 17-18 (WSI Figure 6), and ditches recorded in Trenches 15-16 corresponded to former field boundaries depicted on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. However, a series of linear ditches were recorded during the evaluation in Field 32, immediately to the west of AEC016 (Trenches 5-6; WSI Figures 6 and 22a), with the pottery assemblage dating the activity to a period from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period. Whilst a glass bead recorded in a ditch in Trench 5 could indicate an element of higher-status activity in the area, the scarcity of finds is again suggestive of agricultural activity on peripheries of settlement sites (i.e. such as such as AEC14, discussed above, in Field 008; see WSI Figure 22a).

j. ~~targeted by Trenches 5 and 14 were not encountered, with features revealed in the trench under investigation); ~~Areas of further potential Late Iron Age/Roman activity (AEC020; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 2 **[APP-076]**) were investigated across ~~,~~ Fields 117-118 (WSI Figures 18 and 22a). ~~);~~Field 117 (Trenches 266 and 268) contained a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies, including a possible D-shaped enclosure, as well as possible discrete pit-like features. The limited pottery assemblage dated the activity to Late Iron Age to Roman period, with environmental evidence indicating the presence of grasses. The recorded features and assemblage suggest this area was likely used for agricultural purposes, such as the control of livestock, as opposed to these being settlement remains.

~~c.~~k. Areas of further potential Late Iron Age/Roman activity (AEC021; Field 141 - within the Cable Corridor; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 4 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b); ~~(AEC022; Field 093 – features targeted in evaluation Trenches 185-187 produced pottery which has been provisionally dated to the Roman period)~~

l. Within the Cable Corridor, trial trench evaluation for the proposed Navenby BESS site (Cotswold Archaeology 2026) investigated another pit alignment

(AEC026; Field 189; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 6 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figures 21 and 22b). Although only sparse artefactual material was recovered (comprising abraded pottery of Neolithic or Bronze Age date), the form of the pit and ditch alignment suggests potentially Iron Age date, with the abraded pottery being residual within the later feature.

~~d.~~m. ~~Four~~ Three 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; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 5 **[APP-076]**); an extensive complex of enclosures, curvilinear features, discrete features and pit alignments likely indicative of multiperiod settlement (~~AE~~AEC024; Fields 165, 167, 169-17~~C024; Fields 165, 167, 169-17~~2; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 5 **[APP-076]**); and rectangular enclosures, linear boundaries and potential curvilinear features (AEC025; Fields 176, 179, 182-184; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 6 **[APP-076]**). All those areas are also shown on WSI Figure 22b. ~~and another pit alignment (AEC026; Field 189).~~

2.16. 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.

2.17. A second possible Roman road has been identified through analysis of recent aerial photography within the Principal Site in Field 057 (AEC019; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**), 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.

2.18. 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) (all shown on ES Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**). 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)

2.19. 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 (ES Figure 7-1 Designated Heritage Assets: Sheet 1 and 4 **[APP-071]**).

2.20. 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 (ES Figure 7-1 Designated Heritage Assets: Sheet 1 and3 **[APP-071]**).

2.21. Many small settlements were established during the early medieval period close to Lincoln, including Aubourn (MLI82078; see WSI Figure 22a), 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 (see ES Figure 7-2C and 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**).

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

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

a. The postulated extent of the early medieval and later settlement of Aubourn (MLI82078; ES Figure 7-2C Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a) extends into Fields 111 and 113. No associated remains were encountered at these locations in the LiDAR analysis or in the geophysical survey. Trenches 242-254 were excavated in Fields 111-113 (WSI Figure 17), and recorded archaeological remains included plough furrows, former field boundaries mapped on Ordnance Survey maps, with no evidence of medieval or later settlement. ;

- ~~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);~~

b. Settlement of Morton (MLI83041) and Morton Grange (MLI83164) (ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a) 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; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**). In Field 039, this complex was targeted by Trenches 33-41 with an additional 5 contingency trenches (445-449) excavated to further characterise the remains (WSI Figures 5 and 22a). The results indicate this area may represent a moated manorial site, associated with the settlement of Morton to the west. Whilst no intact structures were encountered in the trenches, building material (including glazed times and dressed limestone) indicates the presence of a structure within the enclosure during the early medieval to medieval periods. The recorded features, which included a range of pits and ditches, were dated by the pottery assemblage to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods, with the latest sherds dating to the 15th century suggesting settlement activity would have ceased after this time. The environmental and artefactual evidence recovered indicates domestic activity.

- ~~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);~~

~~d.~~c. Linear ditches, forming possibly parts of field boundaries, likely medieval or post-medieval agricultural remains associated with Morton (AEC017; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**~~-~~; Field 038 and WSI Figure 22a). This field will be retained as an agricultural field and thus was not subject to evaluation;

~~e.~~d. A fishery (MLI82090) and a watermill (MLI82089) (ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a) 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. No associated features were encountered in Trenches 242-244 in Field 111 (WSI Figure 17), with only agricultural remains of historic field boundary and plough furrow recorded;

2.24. 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; ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**), and 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) (ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**). The trial trench evaluation revealed the buried remains of ploughed out furrows in a number of trenches across the DCO Site.

2.25. A findspot of a silver coin (MLI86266) has been recorded within the DCO Site, to the west of Bassingham (ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]**).

As this find had been removed, it does not comprise a sensitive heritage asset and is not considered further.

Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)

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

2.27. 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 ES Figure 7-2E: Non-Designated Assets ~~– Post Medieval of this ES~~ **[APP-072]**.

2.28. 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; ES Figure 7-2E: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]**) are recorded within the DCO Site in the HER, with further such sites shown on historic mapping and identified through LiDAR and geophysics (AEC007~~7~~b; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 2 **[APP-076]**: Field 122 and Field 112 – anomaly CJN_002-01).

2.29. 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; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 3 **[APP-076]**), plough marks and post-medieval ridge and furrow, ponds (AEC008; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 3 **[APP-076]**) 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; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**: Field 029-030 and 032). South of the Fosse Way (AEC019: ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]**)

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.

2.30. A single find, a pewter spoon (MLI83419; ES Figure 7-2E: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]**) 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)

2.31. 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]**).

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

a. A Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924; ES Figure 7-2F: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a) 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 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 ~~trial trench~~ evaluation included Trenches 177-178 in Field 70 (WSI Figure 12~~3~~) but no features or debris associated with the crash site were recovered;
b. The remains of an extension to RAF Coleby Grange (MLI60620, located approximately 160m to the north of the Cable Corridor; ES Figure 7-2F: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]**) have been observed on historic aerial photographs within Fields 174 and 177 (AEC11; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical

Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 6 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b) 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);

c. Bombing targets and craters (AEC10; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 4 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b) have been observed on historic aerial photography within Field 141 in the Cable Corridor;

d. Anti-aircraft landing trenches (AEC009; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 4 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b) have been noted from historical air photographs, appearing as a grid like arrangement across Fields 139-143 in the Cable Corridor; and

e. Second World War Radio Antenna and hut (AEC012b in Field 165) and barbed wire obstacle with associated structures (AEC012a in Field 170) (ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 5 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22b) have been observed on aerial photographs, but all these remains had been demolished/removed.

Undated

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

2.34. Within the DCO Site, these include a potential enclosure (MLI91080; ES Figure 7-2G: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]**), 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; ES Figure 7-2G: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]**).

3. OUTLINE SCOPE OF WORK

3.1. This section sets out the outline approach for further investigation and mitigation of archaeological remains within the DCO Site post-consent (to be secured via Requirement 11 of the DCO), to inform detailed design, ahead of and during construction, as well as for the ongoing maintenance & ~~-~~mitigation measures during operation and decommissioning phases. This is a staged approach, with further work such as additional trial trenching ~~aiming to inform the detailed design which will~~to take place post-consent, ~~and then the detailed design (and understanding of the likely impacts)~~ feeding into the identification of site-specific mitigation measures, with appropriate timeframes allowed for the completion of all archaeological investigations that may be required ahead of and during construction. Additionally, and for the avoidance of doubt, the staged process and the suite of suitable and available mitigation measures presented in this document provide reassurance that archaeological remains can be appropriately managed throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development.

~~3.1.~~3.2. In order to ensure that the process of further archaeological investigation, mitigation and management of the resource throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development, an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be ~~put in place~~~~establish~~engaged to oversee the relevant archaeological works and identify any potential construction, operation and decommissioning works which could affect the below ground archaeological remains.

Further archaeological trial trenching

3.3. 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,~~currently unidentified ~~trial trenching work could reveal~~ important buried archaeological remains may also be present within parts of the DCO Site. 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. This will include, but will not necessarily be limited to, the Cable Corridor, which was not included in the first phase of trial trenching (known remains are discussed in section 2), as well as areas within the Principal Site which are proposed for~~fall within~~ areas of interconnecting cables or HDD corridors (which will be subject to detailed design ~~and further trenching~~). The

trenching will also respond to any other potential below ground impacts which could be identified through the detailed design process (i.e. including where sufficient below ground disturbance could be caused by any drainage or ecological enhancement works).

3.4. The particular archaeological remains which may be encountered during those works within the Principal Site (depending on detailed design), and which may require additional trenching (or mitigation) include:

a. The Fosse Way Roman Road (MLI60943; Figure 7-2B Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a) – the modern A46. No archaeological remains associated with the Roman Road were found in the evaluation trenches, but there is potential for remains especially if works are carried out closer to the carriageway;
b. Field 064 – Late Iron Age/ Roman settlement remains south of Haddington (AEC018; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 2 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a). This area was not evaluated as it falls under the HDD corridor (which will be subject to detailed design);
c. Fields 070 and 104 – Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924; ES Figure 7-2F: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a). The eastern part of the crash site was not evaluated as it falls within the interconnecting cable route crossing ~~as both~~ fields outside of those proposed~~e~~ for Solar PV ~~Panelsa~~Array Areas;

~~3.2.~~

~~3.3.~~3.5. As has been adopted for other solar schemes and in accordance with emerging best practice / guidance, 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 and limited in size) 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 ~~are~~is very likely to~~would~~ be insignificant and not result in the loss of archaeological evidence. Therefore, it is anticipated that no further trial trenching ~~is proposed~~would be required in those areas where construction activities are limited to piled

foundations or shallow (within the ploughsoil) cable trenches. If detailed design indicates other impacts would be incurred in those areas, or the approach to proposed piled foundations would be subject to change, appropriate evaluation (if necessary) or mitigation can be agreed via site specific WSIs.

~~3.4.~~3.6. 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 / habitat creation areas or required drainage features such as swales) has not yet been determined.

~~3.5.~~3.7. 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.

~~3.6.~~3.8. 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 any part of the authorised development (as defined by the DCO). For these purposes, non-intrusive preliminary works, being those within paragraphs (a) to (e) of the permitted preliminary works defined in Article 2, can be undertaken prior to commencement. Intrusive preliminary works, being those activities within paragraphs (f) to (j) of the permitted preliminary works defined in Article 2, may be carried out in advance of archaeological evaluation only if agreed with Lincolnshire County Council.

~~3.7.~~3.9. 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.

~~3.8.~~3.10. Thus, the results of the trial trenching will determine the scope of any further archaeological work (i.e. excavation) and / or opportunities to minimise and avoid disturbance to any discovered remains via preservation in situ ~~or excavation~~ (as described below).

~~3.9.~~3.11. Further details on the general methodological approach to the trial trenching is set out in section 4 of this document, below.

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

3.12. The assessment work completed for the Proposed Development to date, most notably the ~~desk-based assessment and~~ geophysical survey and trial trenching, identified particular and discrete locations where ~~important~~ buried archaeological remains survive (or may survive) within the Principal Site.

~~3.10.~~3.13. These are as follows:

a. Field 003 – Iron Age/ Roman agricultural activity; residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint (AEC013), targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 3 and 22a);
b. Field 008 – Late Iron Age/ Roman 'Ladder Settlement' (AEC014; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a);
c. Field 019 – an area of Roman settlement (AEC15), targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 4 and 22a);
d. Field 021 – an area of Late Iron Age settlement, potentially precursor to the settlement in Field 019 (AEC15), targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 4 and 22a);
e. Field 032 – Iron Age/ Roman agricultural activity, targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 6 and 22a);
f. Field 038 - likely medieval or post-medieval agricultural remains associated with Morton (AEC017; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a);
g. Field 039 – likely early medieval/medieval moated manorial site (AEC004), targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 5 and 22a) associated with the settlement of Morton (MLI83041) and Morton Grange (MLI83164) to the west (ES Figure 7-2D Non-Designated Heritage Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a);
- ~~the Fosse Way Roman Road (MLI60943)~~
h. Field 066 - agricultural remains to the south of AEC018 (targeted in the evaluation; WSI Figure 11);

i. Fields 070 and 104 – Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924; ES Figure 7-2F: Non-Designated Assets **[APP-072]** and WSI Figure 22a);

j. Field 082 – remains associated with settlement activity of Iron Age or earlier date and a later prehistoric/Early Roman field system, targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 13 and 22a);

k. Field 089 – Early Roman settlement site (AEC022) targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 15 and 22a);

l. Field 093 – Roman agricultural activity (AEC022) targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 16 and 22a);

m. Field 117 – Iron Age/ Roman agricultural activity targeted in the evaluation (WSI Figures 18 and 22a).

- ~~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);~~

~~3.16.~~3.14. 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.

~~3.17.~~ 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.

Preservation in situ

~~3.18.~~3.16. The nature of the Proposed 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~~including exclusion, ~~on the preclusion (~~'no-dig'~~)~~ solutions to construction or limiting of ground disturbing construction activities.

Preservation in situ by exclusion

3.17. 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~~Array Areas or other known construction activities. Associated with the specific exclusion of these areas from the ~~erection of solar panels~~Solar PV Array Areas (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), as well as any potential ecological enhancements which could affect buried archaeological remains (including excavation of any potential ponds, swales, drainage features or planting) – detailed design would ensure those remains which are to be preserved in situ are not affected by such works.~~.~~

3.18. The following areas have been excluded from Solar PV Array Areas and associated infrastructure as part of the design of the Proposed Development, ensuring the associated remains will be preserved in situ:

a. Field 008 – Late Iron Age/ Roman 'Ladder Settlement' (AEC014; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a). These remains are within Bird Mitigation Area (managed arable);
b. Field 038 - likely medieval or post-medieval agricultural remains associated with Morton (AEC017; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 1 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a). These remains are within Retained Arable and Grassland;
c. Field 089 – Early Roman settlement site (AEC022; ES Figure 7-6 Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan: Sheet 3 **[APP-076]** and WSI Figure 22a) – the majority of this settlement site (the eastern area) falls outside of development footprint (either Retained Arable and Grassland or area within the fenceline devoid of Solar PV Array Areas);

~~3.19.~~

~~3.20.~~ The protection of these areas will be described within the ~~detailed~~ CEMP (and during operation within ~~detailed~~the Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)), 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'. If appropriate, specific Archaeological Management Plans (AMP) for those areas ~~c~~would be prepared ~~and agreed~~, specifying any additional and resource-specific measures which would ensure appropriate future management of such remains. This would be especially relevant ~~be~~ for areas where non-Solar PV uses (i.e. retained arable or grassland) would be prevalent (and would include specific measures such as limitations on vehicle movement or construction associated storage in those areas). A suggested structure of an appropriate AMP is presented in Appendix B.

3.19.

Preservation in situ by 'no-dig' construction

3.20. 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 archaeolog~~ical~~ly 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 or, if deemed necessary, within a site specific AMP (in line with the draft structure presented in Appendix B).

3.21. ~~At present, n~~There are n~~No specific sites~~locations within the Principal Site, where this measure ~~is~~is due to be deployed ~~required at this stage in the design have been identified~~, although this will be clarified through detailed design ~~in due course~~post-consent. However, for some of the sites of archaeological activity listed under the excavation section below, where piling within the Solar PV Array Areas ~~remain~~would

be the only impact, the deployment of concrete shoes or similar methods ~~w~~could remove the need for archaeological excavations (although ~~noting~~ the public benefits the excavations and dissemination of results would deliver, if pursued, should be noted). This could especially apply to remains in Field 019 (an area of 90m by 70m), Field 021 (an area of 100m by 70m), Field 039 (an area c. 110m by 175m); Field 082 (only remains outside the Solar Station Compound: c. 15m by 15m); and Field 089 (remains within the Solar PV Array Area, c. 140m by 50m) (the fields are shown on WSI Figure 22a however the specific areas of investigation are not yet defined, as this will be subject to further design post-consent and approval by local authority).

~~3.22.~~ It is feasible, and potentially desirable, for both options ('exclusion areas' and '~~concrete shoes~~'no-dig') to be deployed together within areas of known (as above) or subsequently discovered buried archaeological remains.

3.22.

Preservation in situ by limited impacts and Development benefits

3.23. In line with Historic England advice and assessment, ploughing can destroy or cause damage to buried remains[1]. As recognised within EN-3, "*solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing*" (paragraph 2.10.110). Cessation of ploughing across the Principal Site (PV Panels areas) will therefore serve to deliver this positive effect and is in line with the government policy within EN-3.

3.24. Furthermore, the specific nature of the shallow cabling and piled footings in the Solar PV Array Areas will ~~cause~~result in insignificant effects on the vast majority of the buried archaeological remains that are known, or potentially may survive, within the Principal Site. Thus, the 'net result' will be at worst a neutral effect or more likely an overall positive outcome during the construction and operation phases of the Development. In short, the very essence of piling across Solar PV Array Areas represents 'preservation in situ'. This is further explored as follows:

[1] Historic England 2024, *Management of Archaeological Sites on Arable Land*, https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/monuments-and-sites/management-of-archaeological-sites-on-arable-land/ (accessed 5 March 2026)

3.25. The typical cross-section of the pile footings for solar arrays is 50mm x 100mm, with two 12mm 'returns' to create the~~'~~ 'c-shape'. The thickness of each pile is only 3mm. Thus, the total area of ground disturbance for each pile footing would equate to circa. 0.000672m2 per pile. If one is it to assume that each pile, during insertion and then removal, was to displace all material within its extent (as if it were a solid shape, not the thin frame that it is) the total area for each pile would be 0.005m2 (50mm x 100mm). One could expect c. 1,200 piles per hectare (or per 100m x 100m). This would equate to 6m2 of displaced (horizontal) material per hectare (10,000m2) or 0.06% of the area. It is important to note that this does not equate to 6m2 of potential buried archaeological remains that would be disturbed (see below).

3.26. For comparison, the effects of construction for residential or commercial developments, ~~for~~ new road schemes, water infrastructure projects or highspeed railways, is typically determined to be 100% of the developed area. The 0.06% impact from piling is therefore relatively 'limited', and it is recognised in EN-3 (paragraph 2.10.109). For clarity this comparison is for areas where piling (and shallow cable runs) are the only impacts. Greater, but in ~~the~~ relation to the DCO Site as a whole localised, impacts from other elements of the Proposed Development are discussed elsewhere within ~~the~~ ES Chapter 7 **[APP-032]** and in this document, and covered by other measures (including exclusion or where this is not feasible, archaeological excavations discussed below).

3.27. Typically, even the most densely packed archaeological site (in a rural context, similar to the specific location here) would very rarely extend buried remains to cover more than 1/3rd of any development area. In the examples identified within the Solar PV Array Areas (from the geophysical survey and trial trenching) the extent of buried archaeological remains within each land parcel would be expected to be, for the majority, in the region of 5% to 10% of the total area. ~~Whilst t~~The identified settlement sites fall within the higher categories, the settlement site in Field 021 covering around 10% of the Solar PV Array Areas, with the percentage rising to around 30% for the medieval remains in Field 039 (WSI Figures 5 and 22a) (still, around 1/3rd), where higher concentration of remains across such sites is anticipated. However, ~~for~~ other types of remains, especially those widely recorded prehistoric/Roman agricultural remains, as well as medieval and later plough furrows and field boundaries, have been demonstrated to fall within those lower categories. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the likelihood of the piles encountering buried archaeological remains is

very low (i.e., most would simply miss / avoid buried remains). For instance, remains of pits, post holes or stake holes, similar to those that have been identified already and further ones that might be encountered within the late prehistoric or Roman period settlement sites, occur very infrequently. It is exceptionally unlikely that any given pile would be located at exactly the same position as one of the these 'discrete' (small) features.

3.28. Were impacts to occur, for instance at the location of larger archaeological features, such as the discovered infilled boundary ditches (i.e. as listed in paragraph 3.32), the displaced material from a pile or even several piles would be insignificant (tiny fractions of a percentage) compared with that which would remain unaffected / still in situ. The key consideration is that the archaeological interest of the buried remains would be retained within the Solar PV Array Areas i.e., (as per the definition within EN-1 and the NPPF) the "*evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point*" would in no way be affected. Further to this point, as described above, they would be protected and safeguarded from on-going damage from ploughing.

3.29. For some especially rare and sensitive buried archaeological remains, the disturbance of piling could have a material effect, including:

a. waterlogged remains, whereby the soil chemistry and conditions –could be affected – no such remains have been recorded to date;
b. human remains, whereby even minimal disturbance could result in a potentially disproportionate loss of archaeological evidence, alongside the ethical considerations – no such remains have been recorded to date; and
c. complex structured deposits, such as those associated with burials but also structural remains such as floor surfaces – no such remains have been recorded to date.

3.30. To confirm,

no such 'sensitive' remains have been recorded to date.~~,~~ Settlement sites, within which some evidence of former structures has been recorded, have been encountered~~ed~~, although no in situ structural remains have been recorded.

3.31. The measures presented above (preservation in situ by exclusion and 'no-dig' construction) and below (archaeological excavations) aim to address potential ~~development~~construction impacts upon more sensitive or complex remains (including settlement sites), should they be encountered, or where more extensive impacts are anticipated.

3.32. For other types of archaeological remains ~~as recorded~~, including for instance boundary ditches, enclosure ditches or furrows, associated with prehistoric and Roman, medieval and later agricultural remains, the limited impacts from piling, in combination with the additional benefits from taking those areas out of the plough, would serve to ensure preservation of those remains in situ, so that their archaeological integrity (and feasibility of future research should this be desired at a later date) is not affected at all. Those include:

a. Field 003 – Iron Age / Roman agricultural activity; residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint (AEC013) (WSI Figures 3 and 22a);
b. Field 032 – Iron Age/ Roman agricultural activity (WSI Figure 6 and 22a);
c. Field 066 – agricultural remains to the south of AEC018 (WSI Figure 11);
d. Field 070 – panel area around the Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924; WSI Figure 22a) as potential debris in the field would not be affected by the piles (WSI Figure 12);
e. Field 082 – area of a later prehistoric/Early Roman field system (WSI Figure 13 and 22a);
f. Field 093 – Roman agricultural activity (AEC022) (WSI Figure 16 and 22a);

Archaeological excavations

3.33. At the locations of known buried archaeological remains which would be sensitive to impacts (including from panels in Solar PV Array Areas), ~~, 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.

3.34. The identified areas where archaeological mitigation would be required in the form of archaeological excavation, because of more extensive impacts from the Proposed Development (i.e. substation, compounds or solar station areas) include:

a. Field 070 – Second World War Avro Manchester aircraft crash site (MLI98924; WSI Figure 22a – small archaeological excavation within the Solar Station compound footprint (WSI Figure 12);
b. Field 082 – remains associated with settlement activity of Iron Age or earlier date – small excavation within the Solar Station compound footprint, potentially extending to capture the adjacent ring ditch that falls within the Solar PV Array Areas (WSI Figure 13 and 22a);
c. Field 117 – Iron Age/ Roman agricultural activity is recorded within the area of the On Site Substation and (partly) BESS. As the construction work would remove archaeological remains, an excavation area is required (WSI Figure 18 and 22a).

3.35. In addition, whilst the archaeological sites mentioned below would only be subject to limited impacts from the installation of the panels in ~~s~~Solar PV Array Areas, there is an opportunity to enhance the understanding of those remains via a suite of additional targeted excavations, helping deliver ~~the~~ public benefits (see below). The specific details of those investigations will be defined through detailed design (i.e. if 'no-dig' solutions are proposed, there would be no impact, removing the need for further investigation). These sites include:

a. Field 019 – an area of Roman settlement (AEC15) (WSI Figure 4 and 22a);
b. Field 021 – an area of Late Iron Age settlement, potentially precursor to the settlement in Field 019 (AEC15). Note part of this area extends into the HDD corridor (in this area, detailed design would inform appropriate additional measures, if required) (WSI Figure 4 and 22a);
c. Field 039 – likely early medieval/medieval moated manorial site (AEC004) (WSI Figure 5 and 22a);
d. Field 089 – Early Roman settlement site (AEC022). Note a small investigation area could be carried out within the Solar PV Array Area and within the proposed new hedgerow line (the latter to be informed by detailed design and depending on impact) (WSI Figure 15 and 22a);

3.36. It should be noted here that although the pit alignment AEC026 within the Cable Corridor (WSI Figures 21 and 22b) would require a similar response if affected by the

construction of the Cable Corridor, the~~is~~ Navenby BESS site is subject to a separate planning application which if consented and developed would have removed any archaeological remains within the footprint of the BESS ~~(which includes the archaeological remains)~~. Any investigations for this site are expected to be managed separately via the TCPA planning application process (North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) planning ref: 25/0491/FUL).

~~3.23.~~

~~3.24.~~3.37. 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.

3.38. 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~~2025), national thematic (site type and / or period) research topics and emerging ideas and theories presented by the work completed to-date. Based on the results of the trial trenching evaluation, it is considered that th~~e~~ese research themes could be of particular importance:

a. Iron Age:
    i. Research theme “4.6.1 (development of field and boundary systems)”;
    ii. Research theme “4.8.1 (processes of woodland clearance/agricultural intensification)”;
    iii. Research aim “4.8.2 (variation in diet and land-use over time)”;
b. Roman:
    i. Research theme “5.4.1 (Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes)”; “5.4.4 (development and changing patterns in field and boundary theme)”;
    ii. Research aim “5.4.5 (patterns of settlement locations in the landscape)”;
c. High medieval:
    i. Research theme “7.2.3 (evolution and functions of buildings within rural settlements)”;

ii. Research theme "7.3.1 (classification of moated and non-moated manorial sites)" (research themes as per the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework 2025).

~~3.25.~~

~~3.26.~~3.39. 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.).

~~3.27.~~3.40. Further details on the general methodological approach to archaeological excavation is set out in section ~~4~~ 5 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.

4. TRIAL TRENCHING GENERAL METHODOLOGY

4.1. Site ~~S~~specific WSIs will be drafted for each location or phase of archaeological trial trenching. The WSIs will follow the CIfA 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). Metal detecting would be conducted where relevant to assist in identifying potential phases or extents of activity. 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 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 (as defined in accordance with the archaeological contractor's 'finds manual' (or

equivalent)). 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. A notable exception to this– would be the investigation of features of interest dating to those periods i.e. those associated with Second World War activity.

Environmental remains

4.9. For each of the sites that will be investigated, the site specific WSI(s) will define clear sampling aims, linked to project research questions, in line with the overarching approach detailed below.

4.9.4.10. 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 HeritageHistoric England 20112025) and be undertaken in accordance with any further specific directions within the archaeological contractor's guide and / or manual for environmental sampling. The animal bone assemblage will be recorded in accordance with guidance contained in *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive* (Historic England 2019).

4.10.4.11. 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.

4.11.4.12. 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, with the decisions made in line with site-specific WSIs and recorded in the field. 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.

4.12.4.13. 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.~~4.14. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site.

~~4.14.~~4.15. 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.~~4.16. 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.~~4.17. 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.~~4.18. 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 disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible.

~~4.18.~~4.19. 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* (APABE 2017).

~~4.19.~~4.20. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

a. an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
b. a summary of the project's background;
c. a description and illustration of the site location;
d. a methodology of the works undertaken;
e. 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;
f. a description of the evaluation results;
g. an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
h. a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
i. a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
j. 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;
k. 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;
l. 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;
m. summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
n. a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;

o. specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
    i. specialist aims and objectives;
    ii. processing methodologies (where relevant);
    iii. any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    iv. quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
    v. for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
    vi. a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

4.20.4.21. 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

4.21.4.22. 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.

4.23.

Archive deposition

4.23.4.24. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with the archaeological contractor's technical manuals and the relevant recipient museum guidelines.

4.24.4.25. 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.

4.25.4.26. 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* (CIfA 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.

4.26.4.27. 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

4.27.4.28. 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.

4.29.

Digital archive

4.29.4.30. 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

4.30.4.31. 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.

4.31.4.32. 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).

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 by an excavation area location plan. The process set out in paragraph 3.~~5~~ 7 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. Metal detecting would be conducted where relevant to assist in identifying potential phases or extents of activity.

5.5. Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with the 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) 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 (as defined in accordance with the archaeological contractor's 'finds manual' (or equivalent)). 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. A notable exception to this would be the investigation of features of interest dating to those periods i.e. those associated with Second World War activity.

5.9. All finds will be brought back to the archaeological contractor's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing.

Environmental remains

5.10. For each of the sites that will be investigated, the site specific WSI(s) will define clear sampling aims, linked to project research questions, in line with the overarching approach detailed below. This will also be informed by the results of any other investigations that may have taken place prior to planned excavations (such as trial trenching).

~~5.10.~~5.11. 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* (Historic England ~~English Heritage 2011~~2025), 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. The animal bone assemblage will be recorded in accordance with guidance contained in *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive* (Historic England 2019).

~~5.11.~~5.12. 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. A sub-sample of undated deposits will also be considered for further investigation. 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.~~5.13. 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/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

~~5.13.~~5.14. 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.~~5.15. 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 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 ~~d~~set out in the site specific WSI.

Treasure and human remains

~~5.15.~~5.16. 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.~~5.17. Following completion of fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation and assessment of the results will be carried out.

Artefacts and environmental samples

~~5.17.~~5.18. 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.~~5.19. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depositary which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

Reporting

~~5.19.~~5.20. 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:

a. an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
b. a summary of the project's background;
c. a description and illustration of the site location;
d. a methodology of the works undertaken;
e. a description of the project results;
f. an interpretation of the excavation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
g. a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
h. a plan showing the location of the excavation area and the exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
i. 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;
j. 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;
k. site matrices, if appropriate;
l. 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;
m. a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional contexts;
n. a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and

o. specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
p. specialist aims and objectives;
q. processing methodologies (where relevant);
r. any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
s. quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
t. for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
u. a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

~~5.20.~~5.21. 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.

Academic and public dissemination

~~5.21.~~5.22. 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.~~5.23. 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.~~5.24. 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.~~5.25. 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.~~5.26. 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.

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 local authority~~LPA~~.

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=2.233603102.1860071663.1765363031-1283007066.17 65363031 ~~https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252~~ Accessed ~~26~~ 10 December 2025~~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*

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

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

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2023c *Standard for archaeological excavation*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2023d *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2025 *DRAFT / EMERGING Archaeology and Solar Farms: Good Practice Guide: A toolkit for developers, archaeological advisors, consultants and contractors*

Cotswold Archaeology 2025 *Fosse Green Energy, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation*, report ref. MK1227_2 **[REP2-036]**

Cotswold Archaeology 2026 *Navenby BESS, Green Man Road, Navenby, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation*, report ref MK1300_1

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework ~~2022~~ 2025 https://researchframework s.org/emherf/ ~~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*

HE (Historic England) 2019 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to Archive*

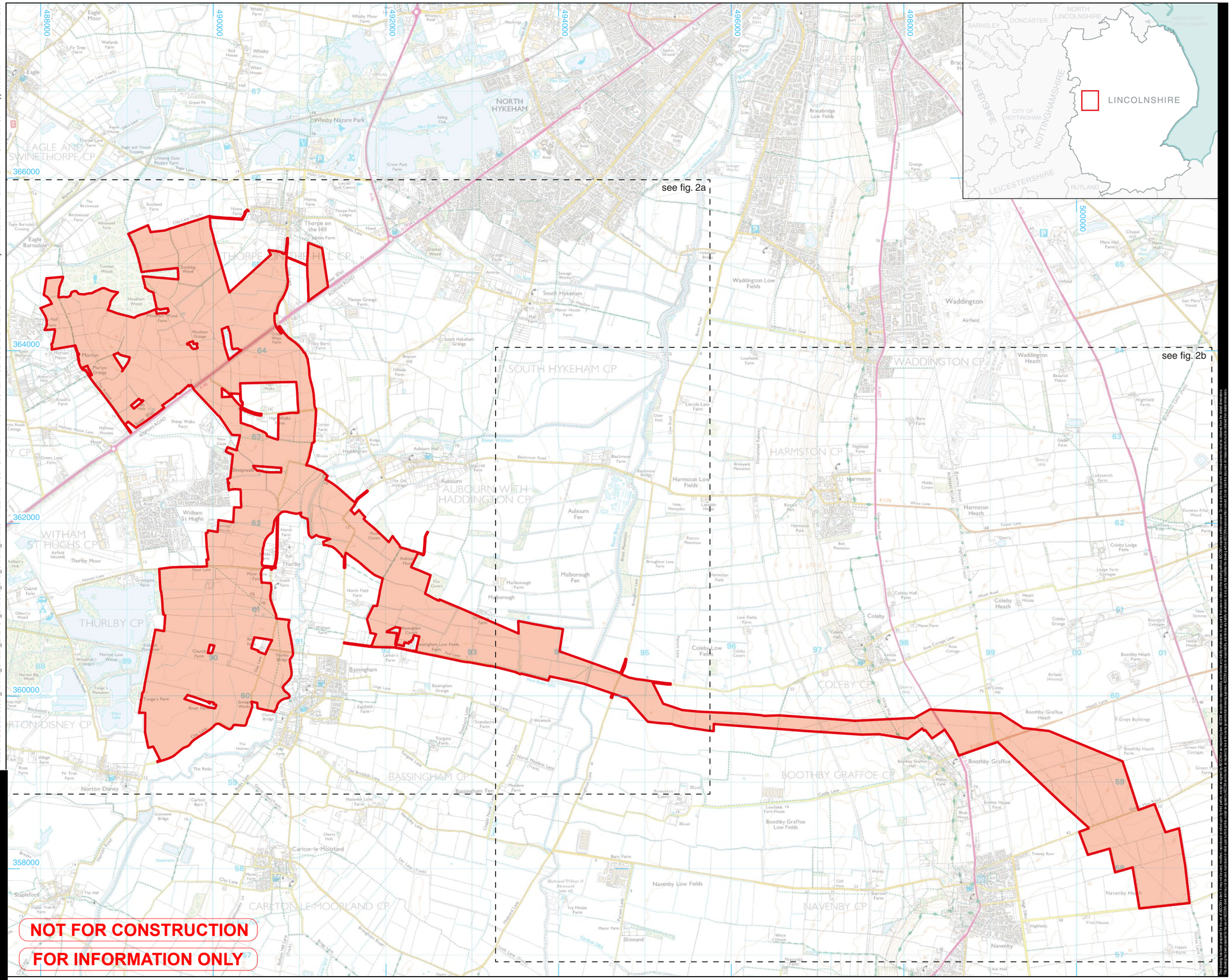
HE (Historic England) 2025 *A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

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

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government) ~~2021~~ 2024 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

Figure 22b: Key areas of archaeological activity



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[redacted]

LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

Site boundary

0 1:40,000 1km

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

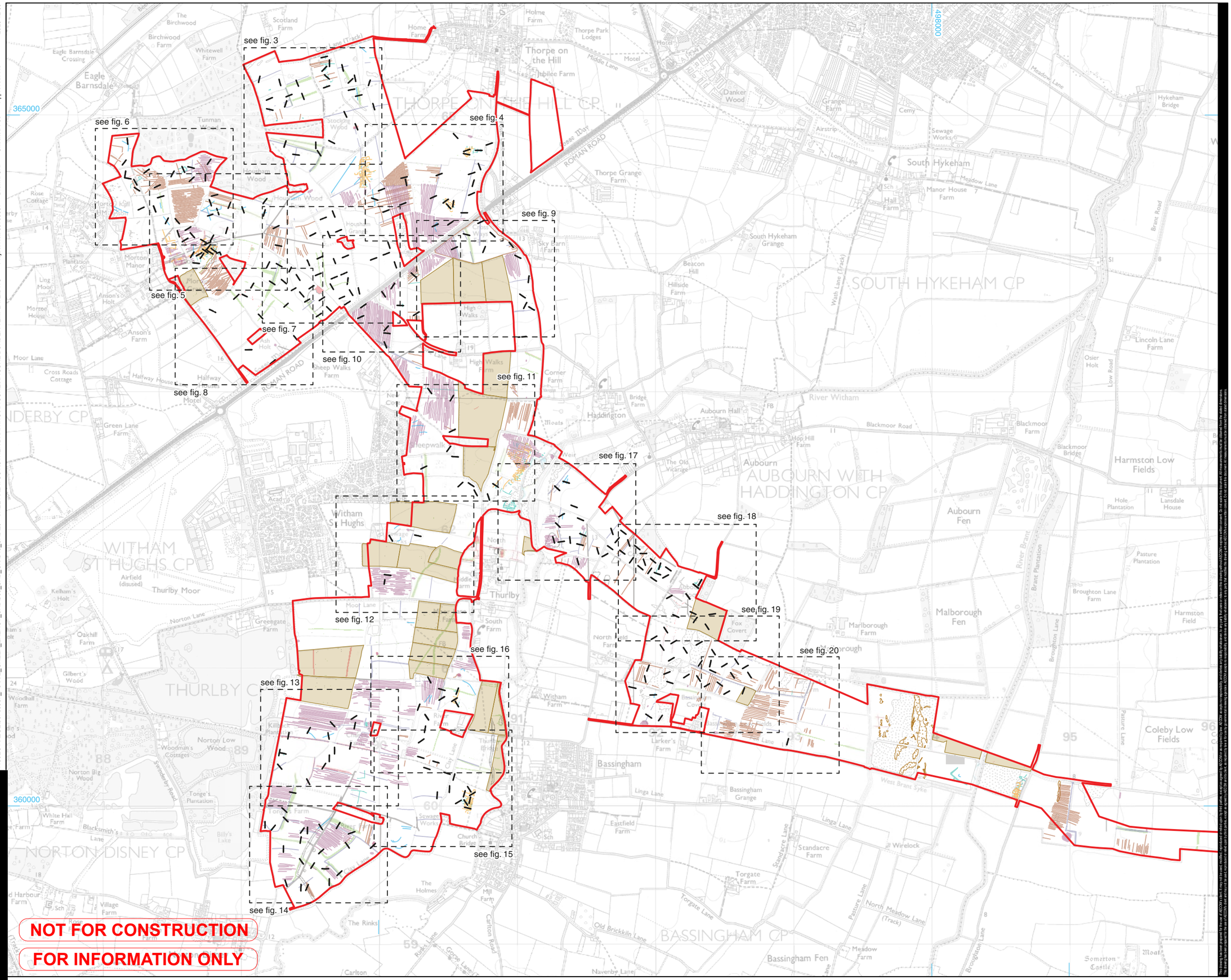
Site location plan

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 1 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Areas excluded from geophysical survey

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

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

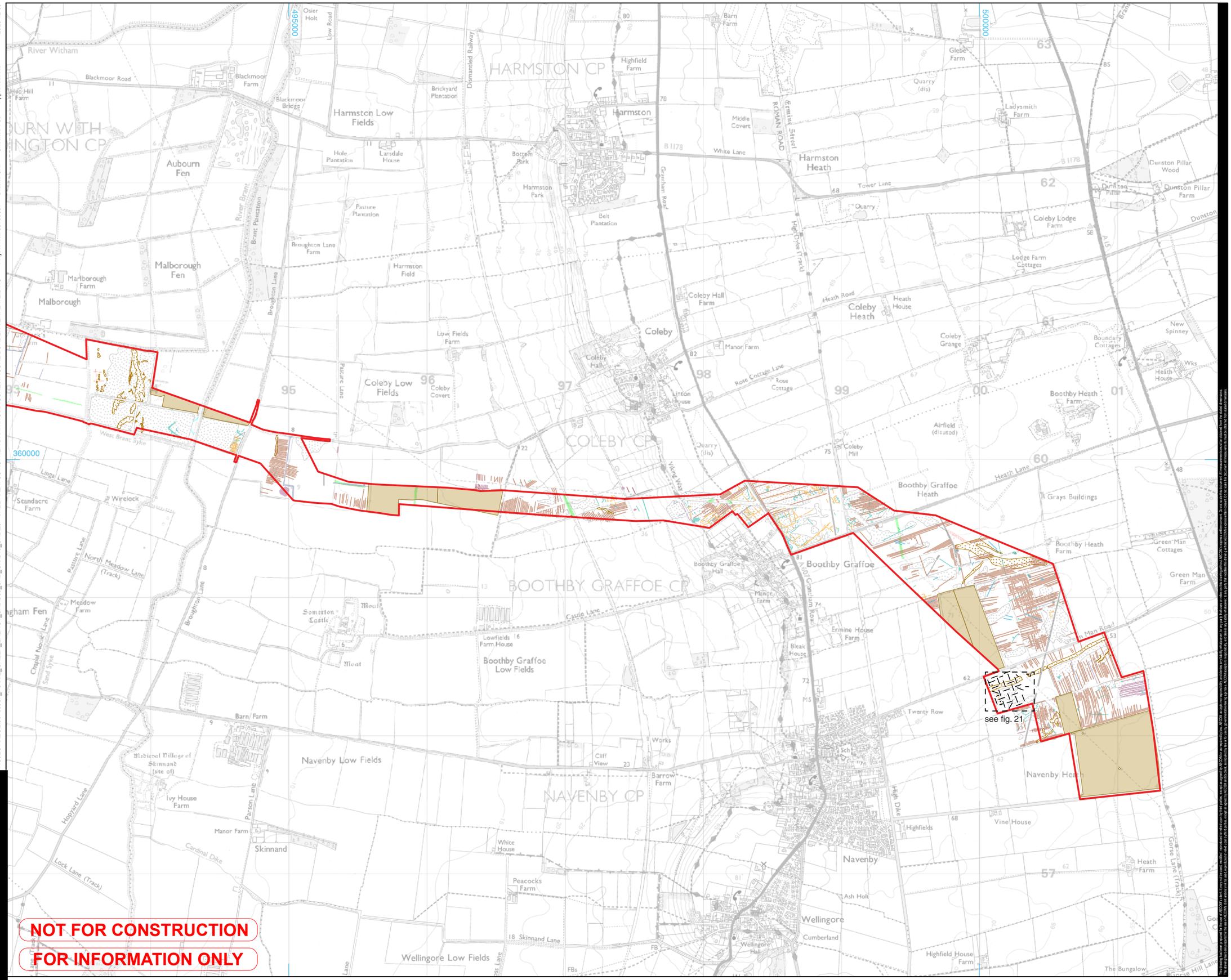
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 2a 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Areas excluded from geophysical survey

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

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

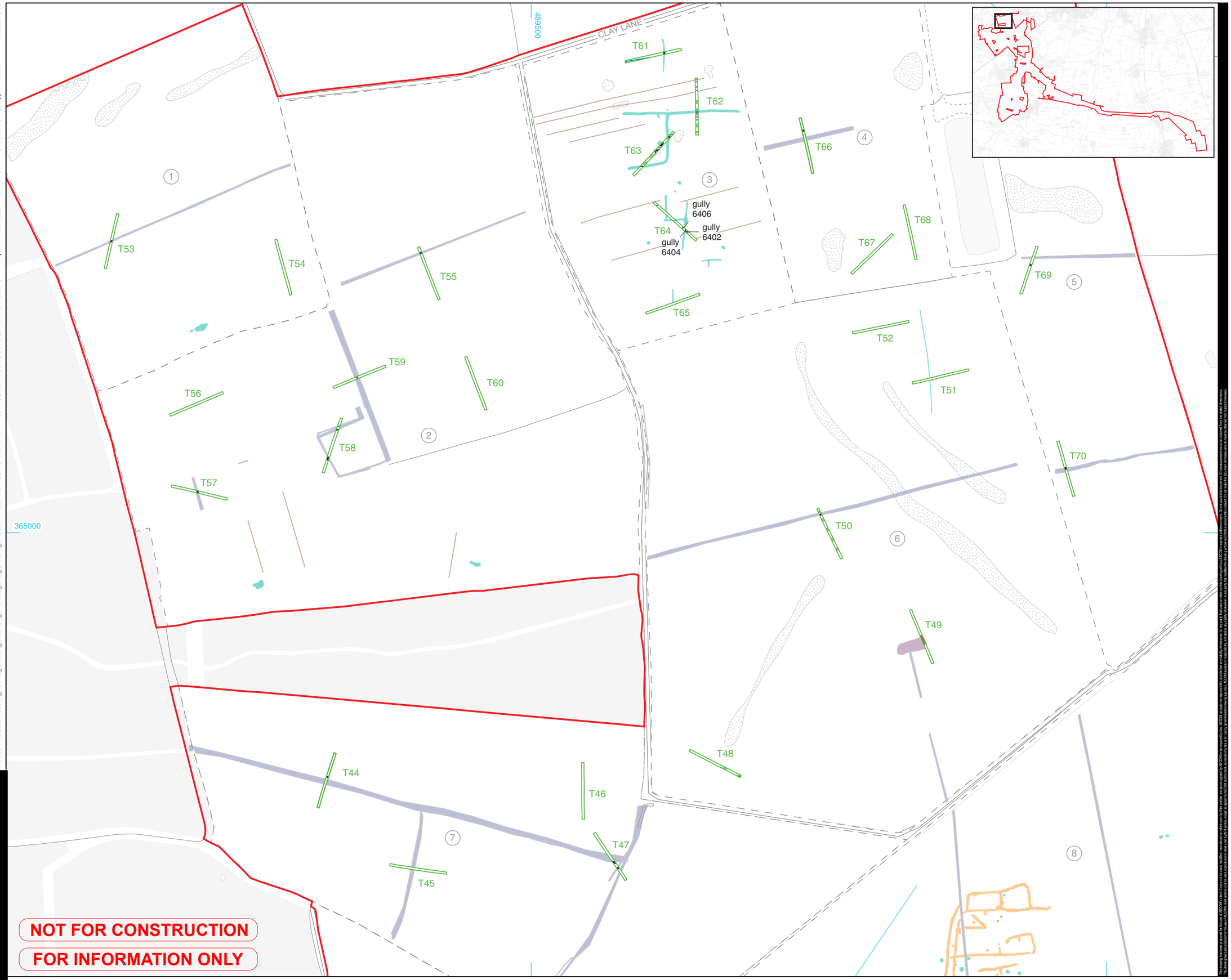
Cable route location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 2b 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

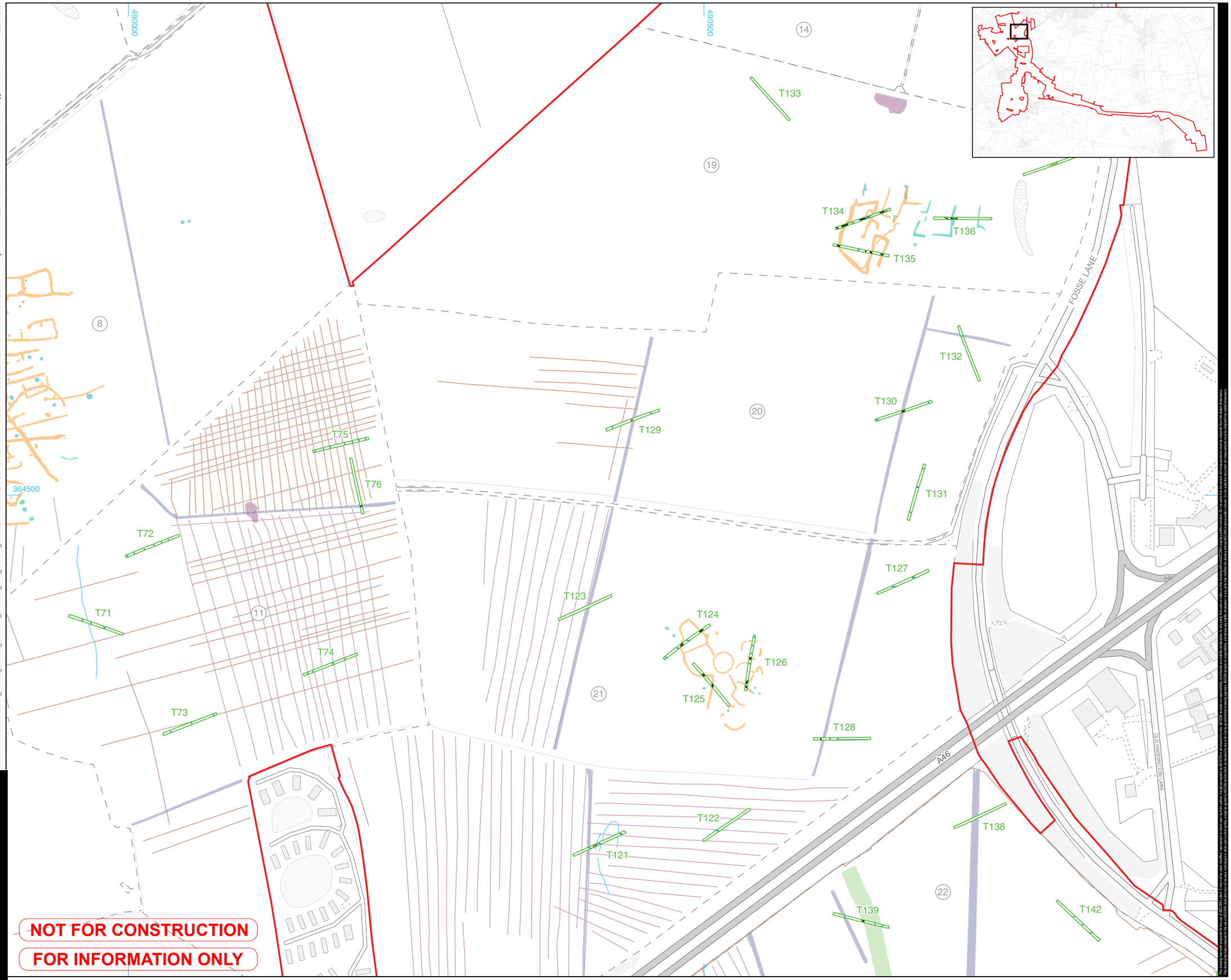
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 1-8

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 3 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Trend
- Agricultural trend
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Modern service
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological bank

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

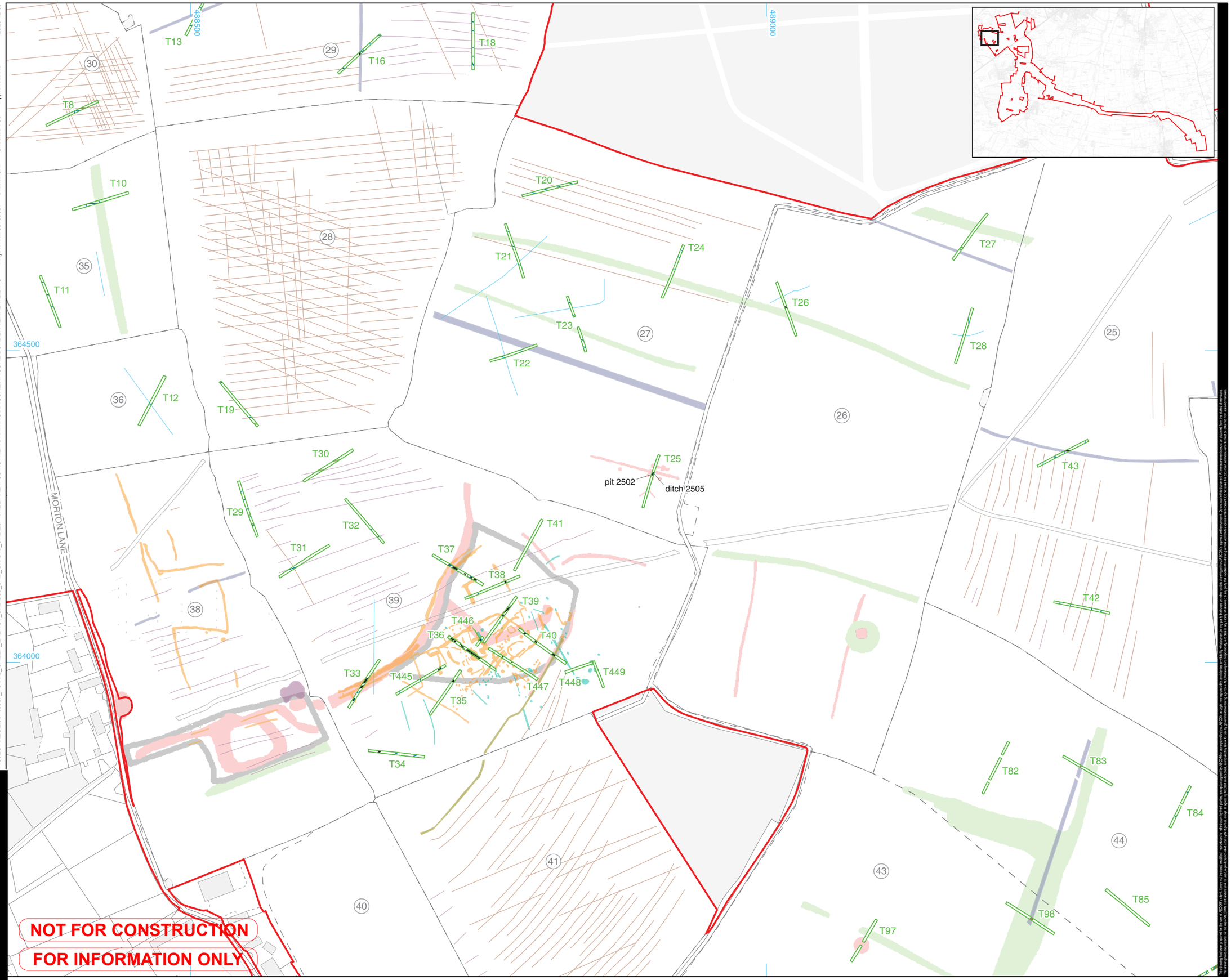
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 8, 11, 14-15 and 19-22

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 4 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

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

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 5	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001

Date: 2025 12 09 Approved: RS Checked : JS Drawn: CRP Project No.: 60700987 ROJECTS\EGE\60700987_FOSSE_GREEN_ENERGY_CAD\900_CAD_GIS\910_CAD\20 - SHEETS\LAY\OTHER DRAWINGS\FIGURES\FIGURE BORDER TEMPLATE.DWG

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364500

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31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 29 28 27

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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

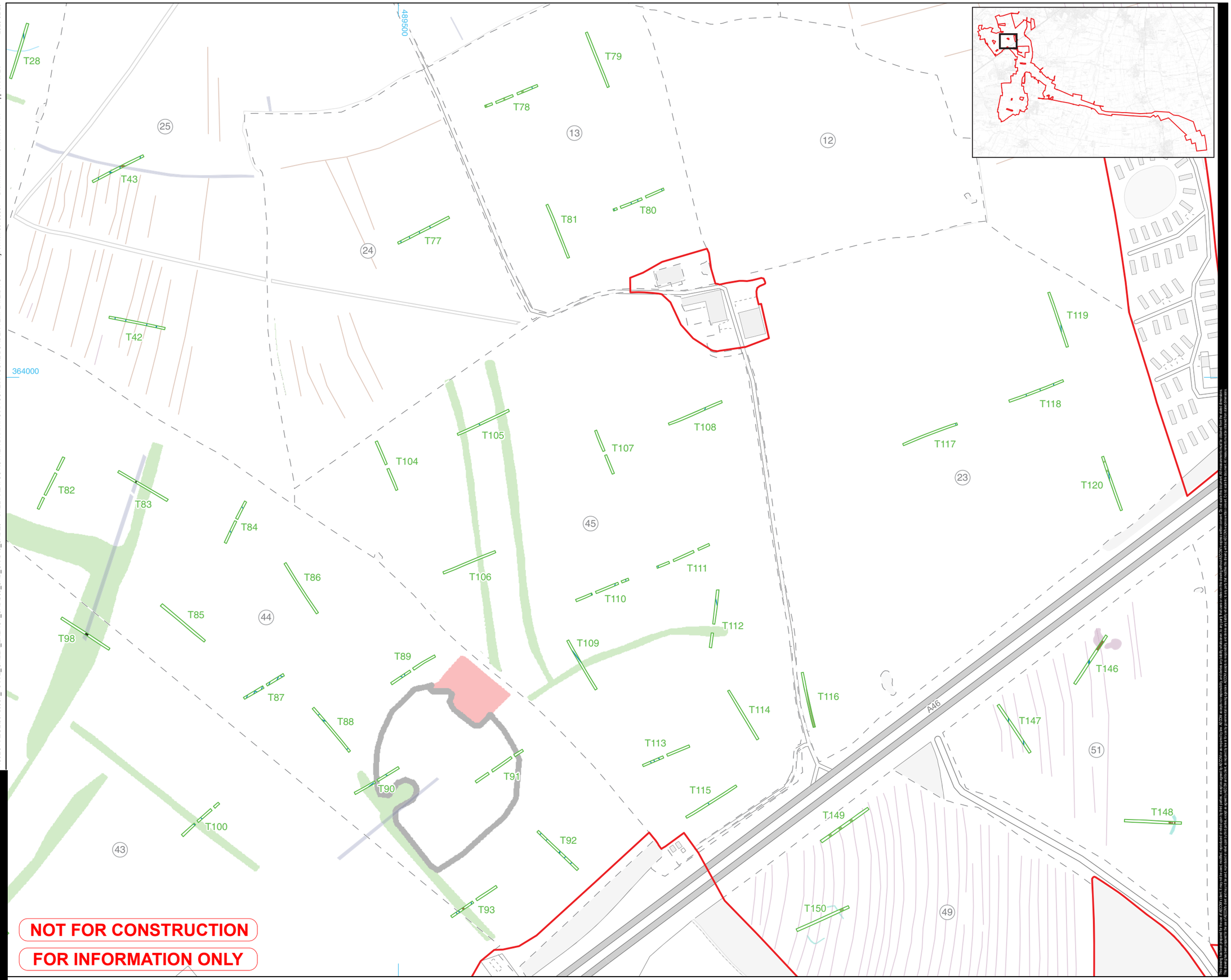
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 27-39

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 6 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

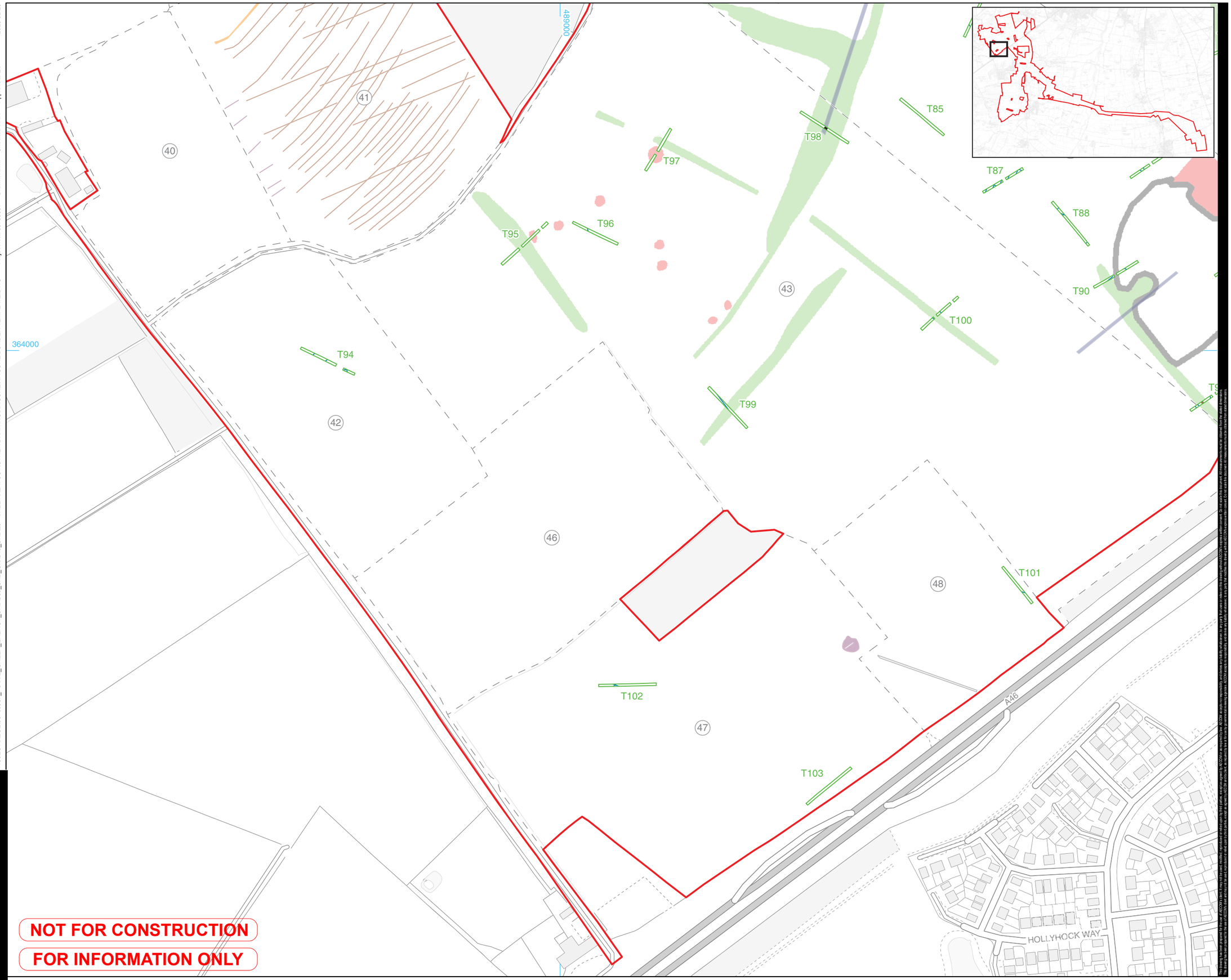
Trench location plan, showing Lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 11-13, 23-25, 43-45, 49 and 51

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 7 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- (1) Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Archaeology
- Modern service
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

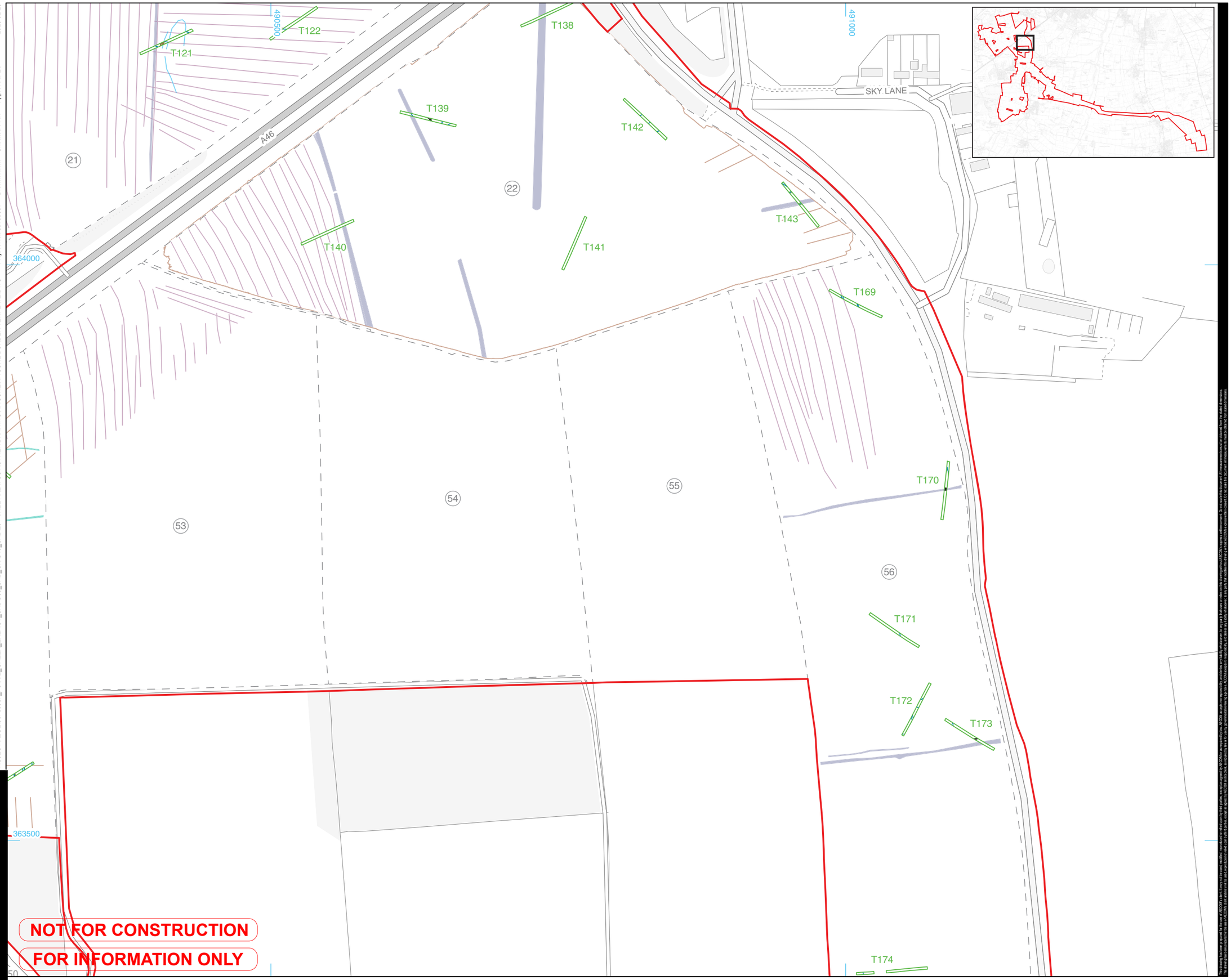
FIGURE TITLE

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

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 8	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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[redacted]

LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Trend
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological bank

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

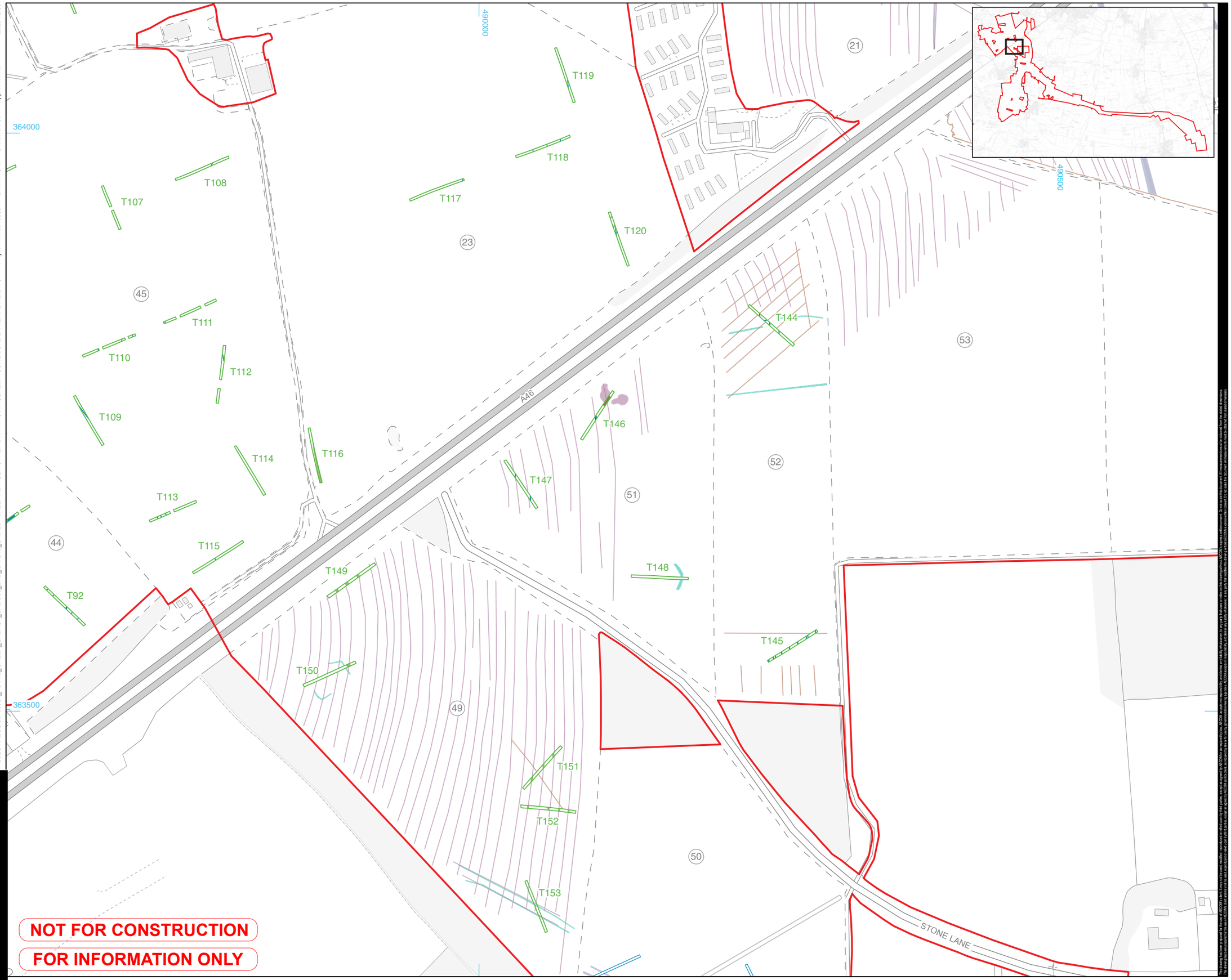
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 21-22 and 53-56

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 9 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed trench
- (1) Field number
- Field boundary
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Possible archaeology
- Modern service
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

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

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 10 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001

363000
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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Natural feature

0 1:3000 100m

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

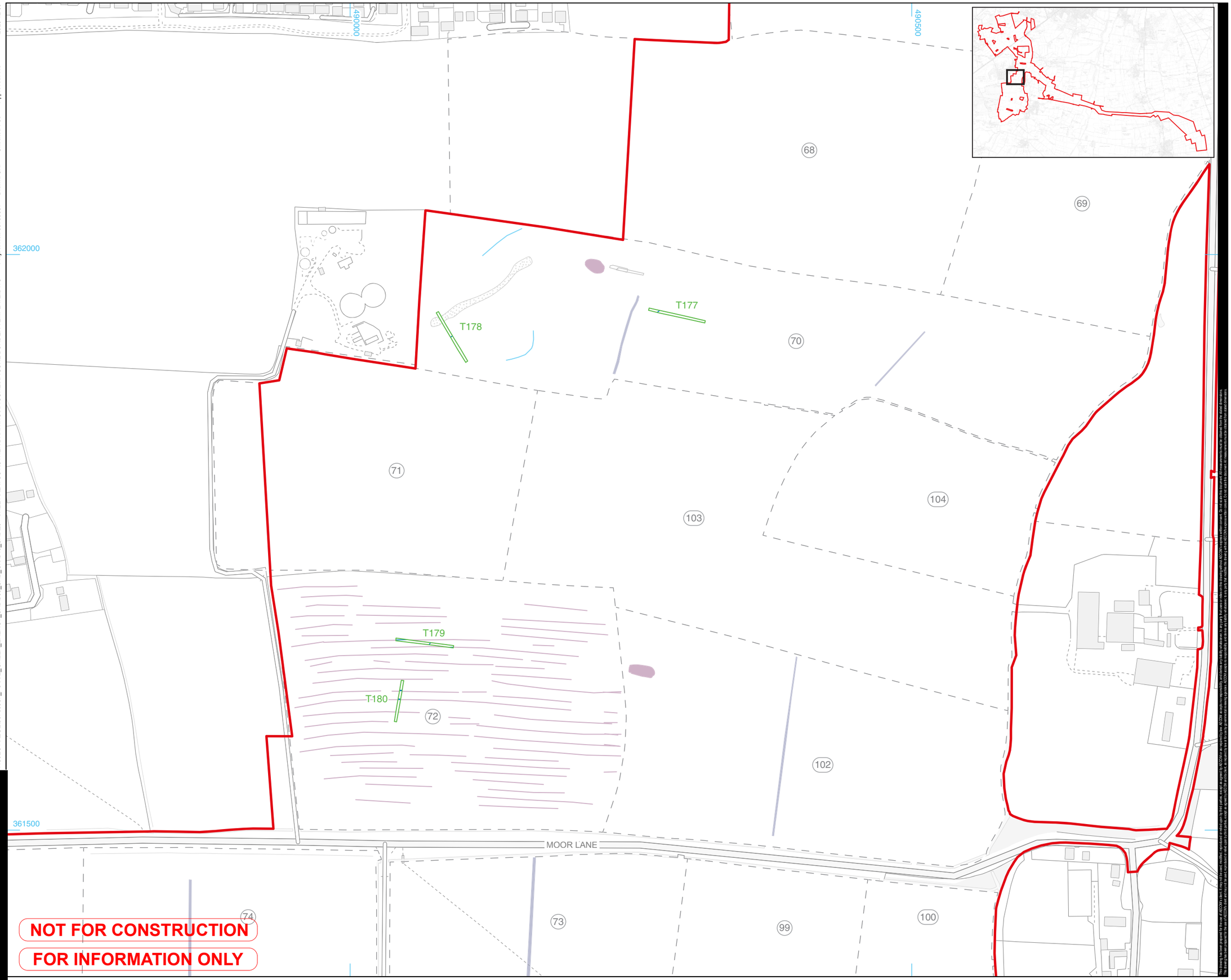
ISSUE PURPOSE
DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER
60700987

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 57-67

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**
Figure 11 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- (1) Field number
- Field boundary
- Land drain

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

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

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

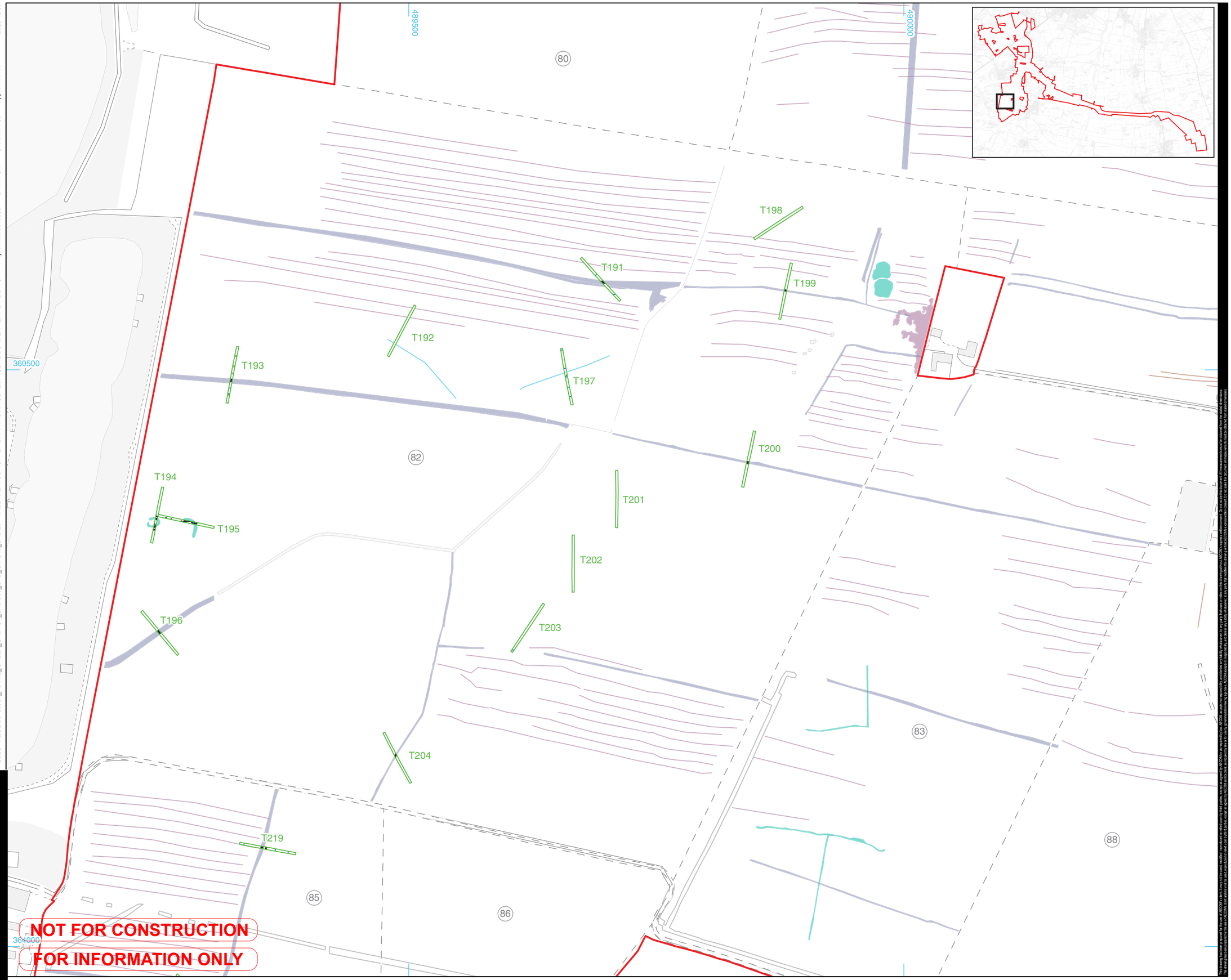
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 68-74, 99-100 and 102-104

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 12 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

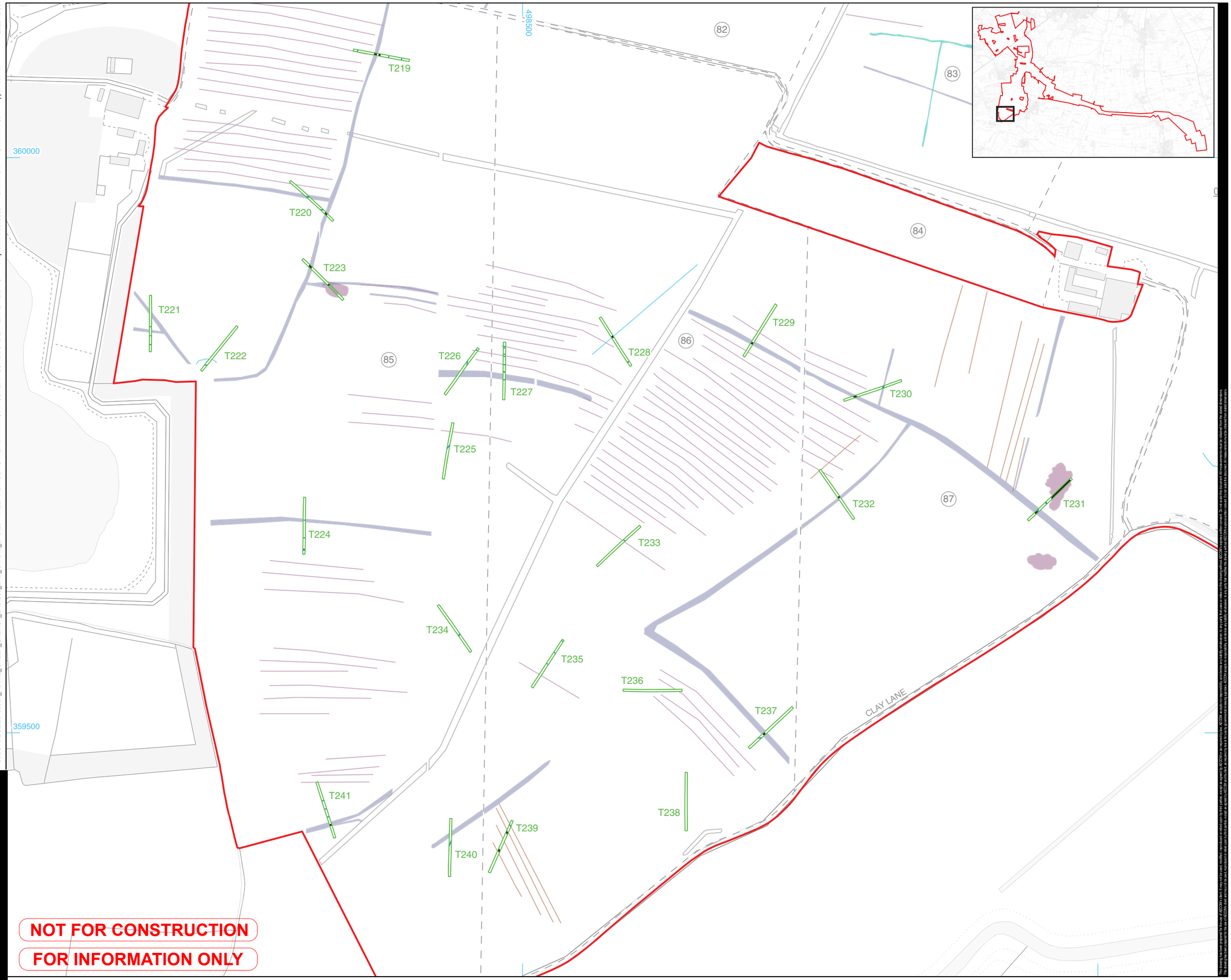
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 80-83, 85-86 and 88

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 13 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- (1) Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

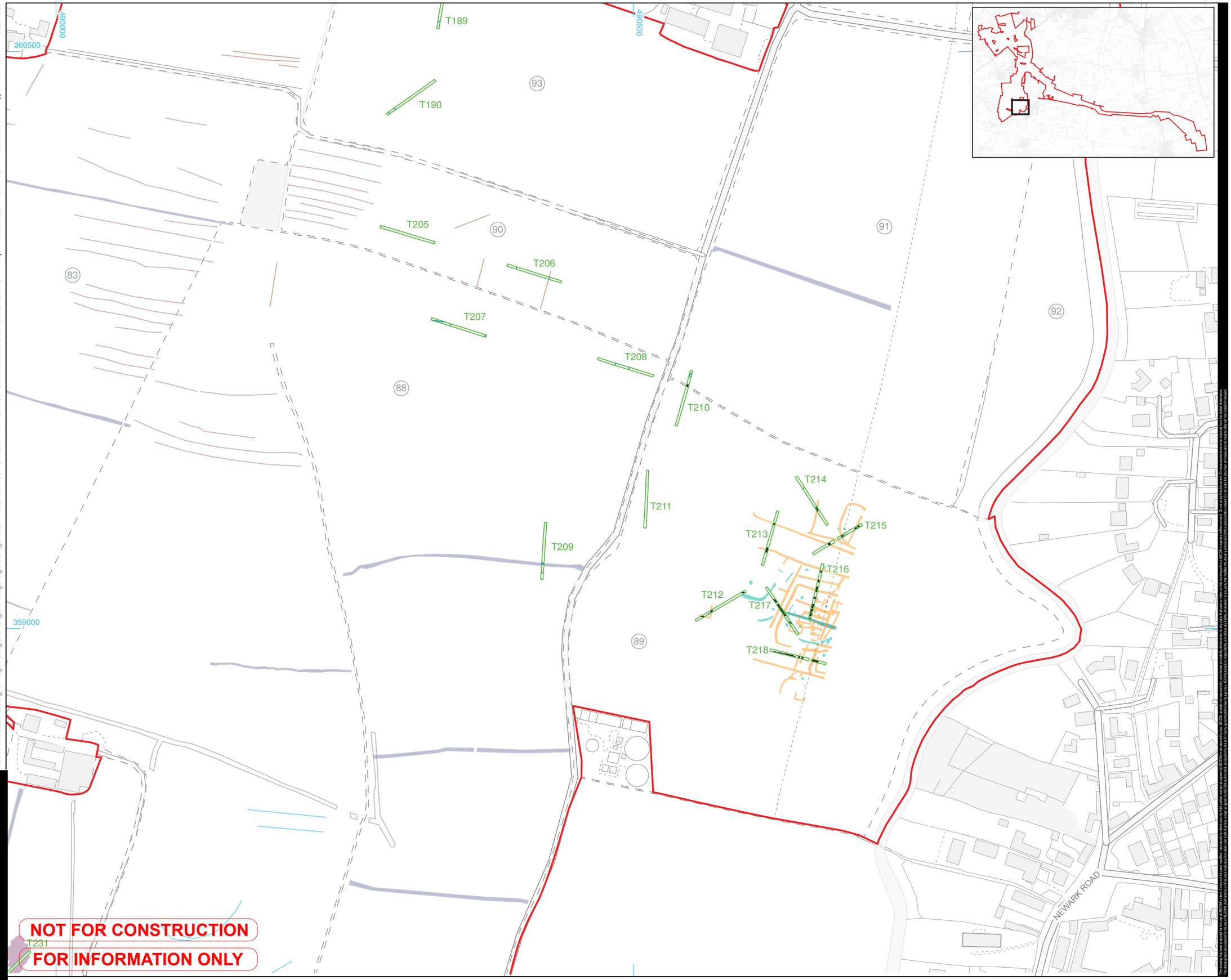
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 82-87

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 14 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural
- Tree throw

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

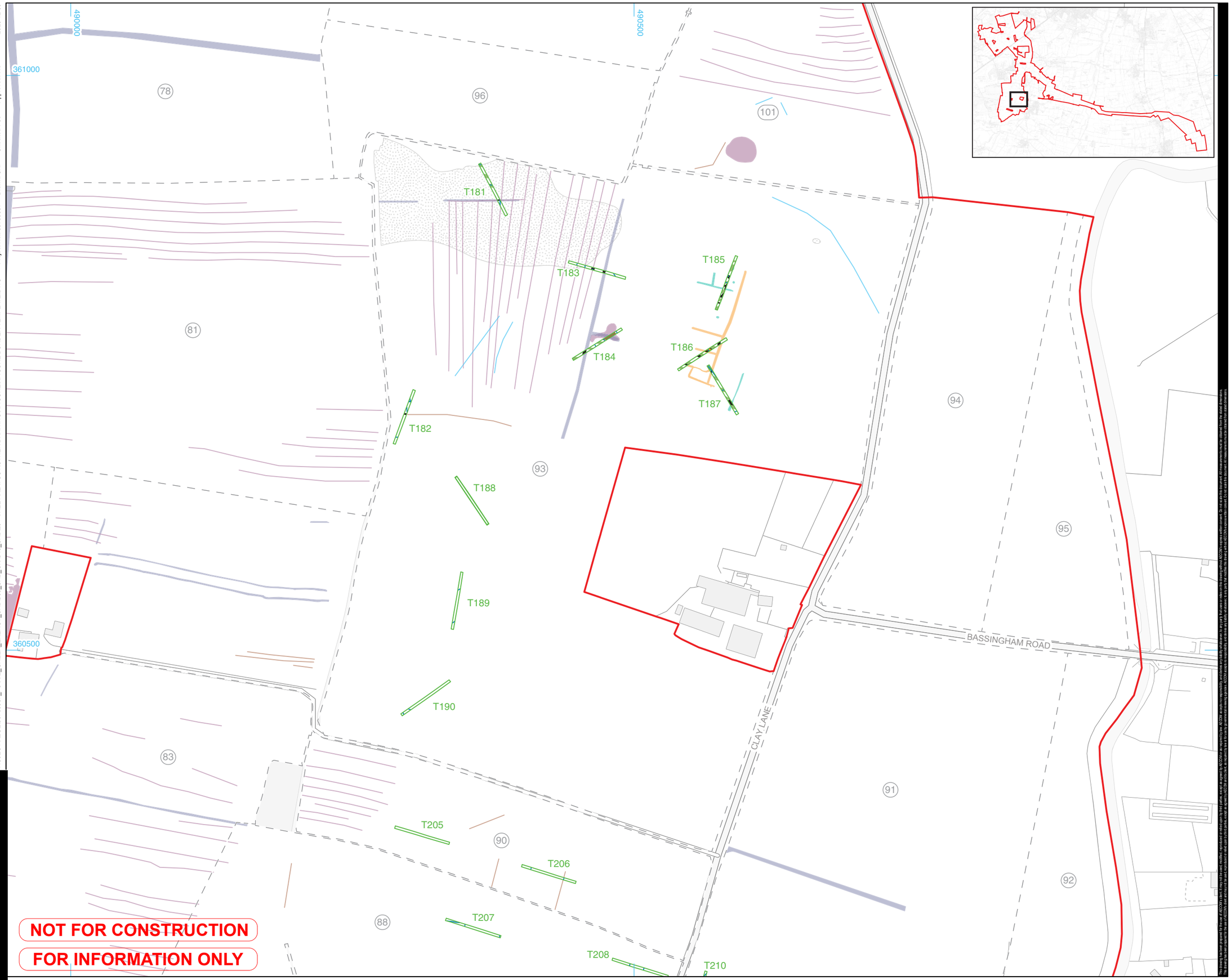
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 83 and 88-93

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 15 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- 1 Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

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

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 16 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001

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unexcavated 25902

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[redacted]

LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeology
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

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

0 1:3000 100m

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

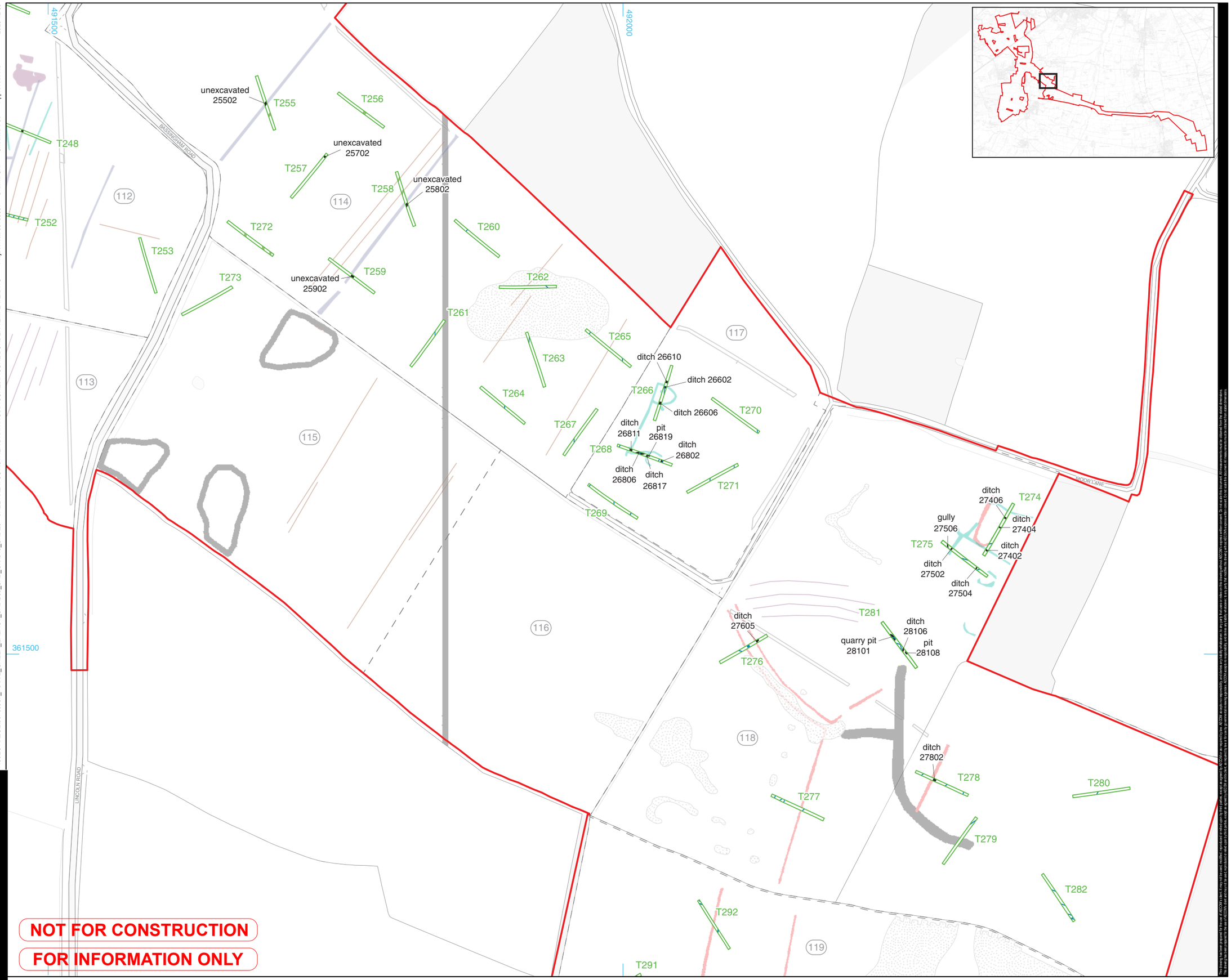
ISSUE PURPOSE
DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER
60700987

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 64-66 and 107-115

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**
Figure 17 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- (1) Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeology
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

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

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 114-118

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 18	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001

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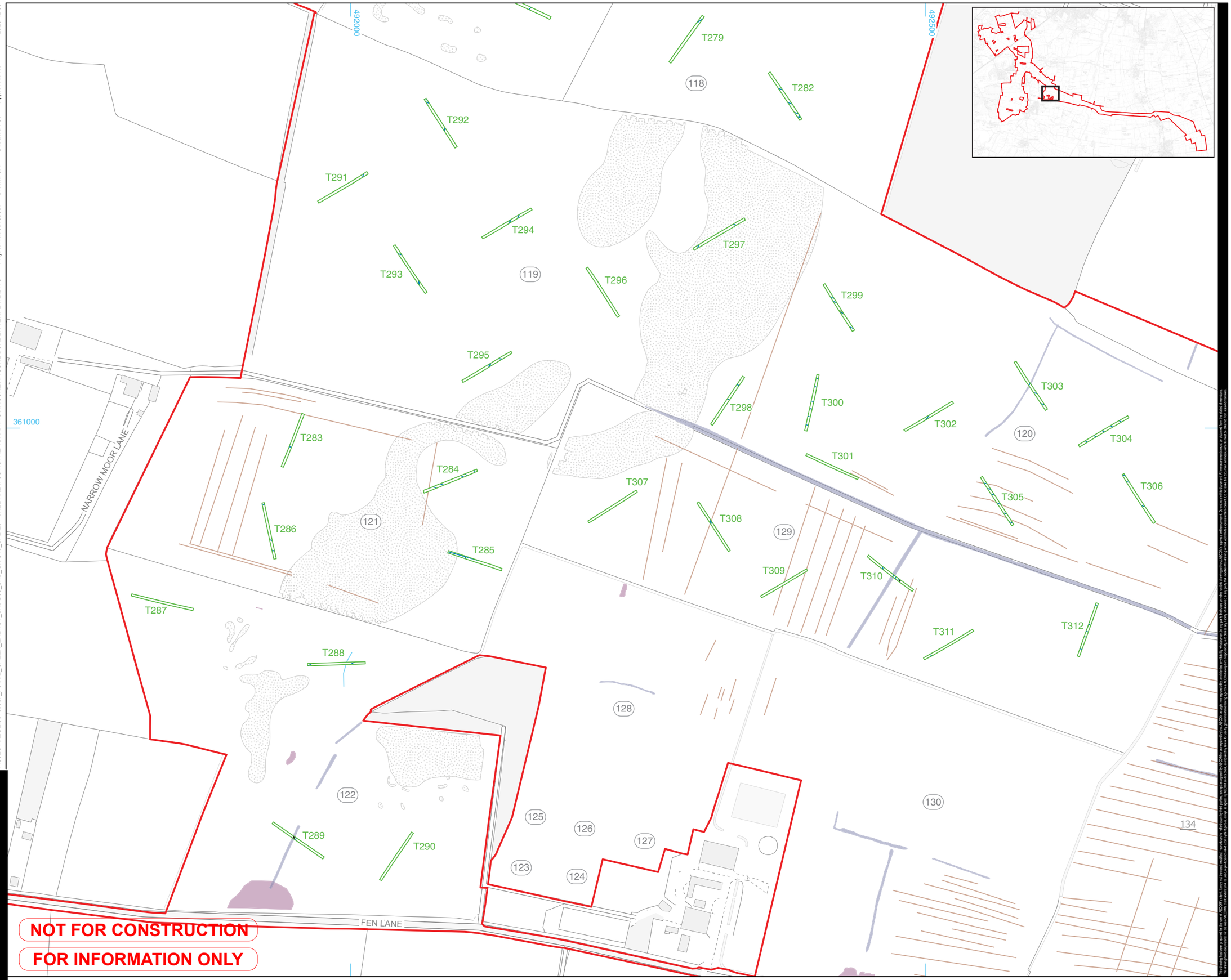

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[redacted]

LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Field number
- Field boundary
- Land drain/modern
- Furrow
- Natural

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Trend
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Historical structure

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

FIGURE TITLE

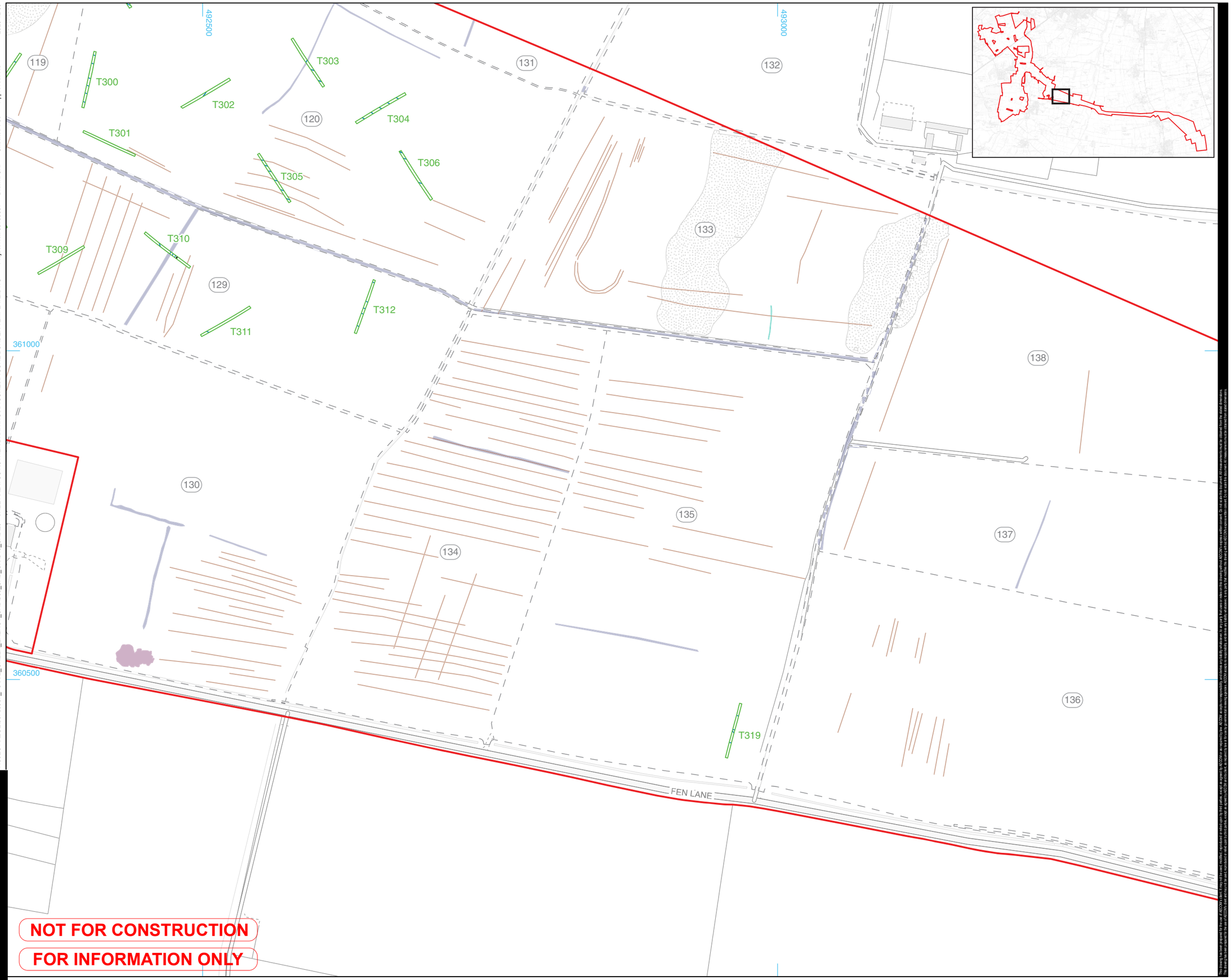
Trench location plan, showing lidar and geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features: fields 118-130 and 133

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 19 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- 1 Field number
- Field boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain/modern

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Agricultural trend
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology

Lidar Interpretations (AD 2023)

- Archaeological bank

0 1:3000 100m

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER

60700987

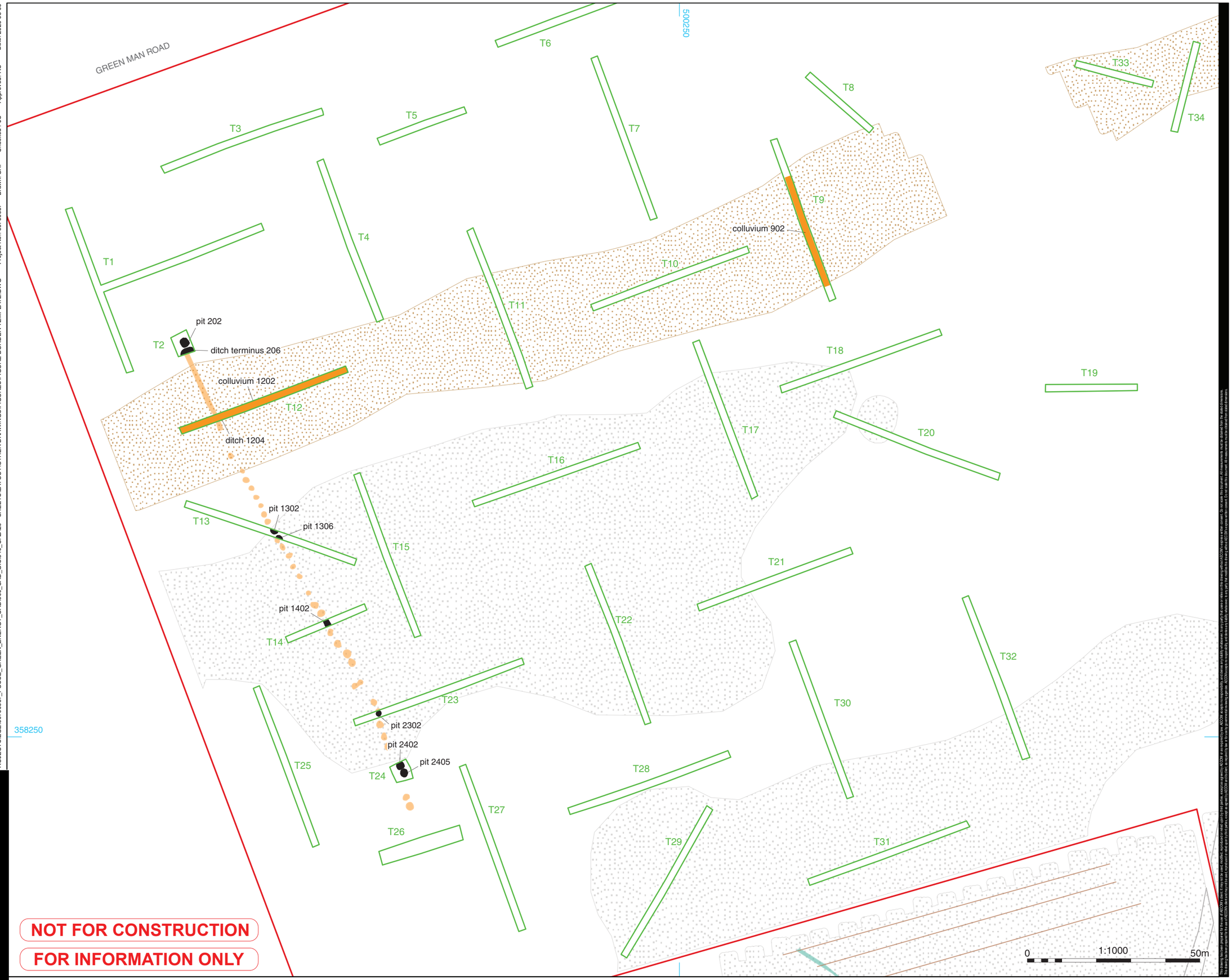
FIGURE TITLE

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

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 20	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

- Agricultural trend
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

LEGISLATION

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

ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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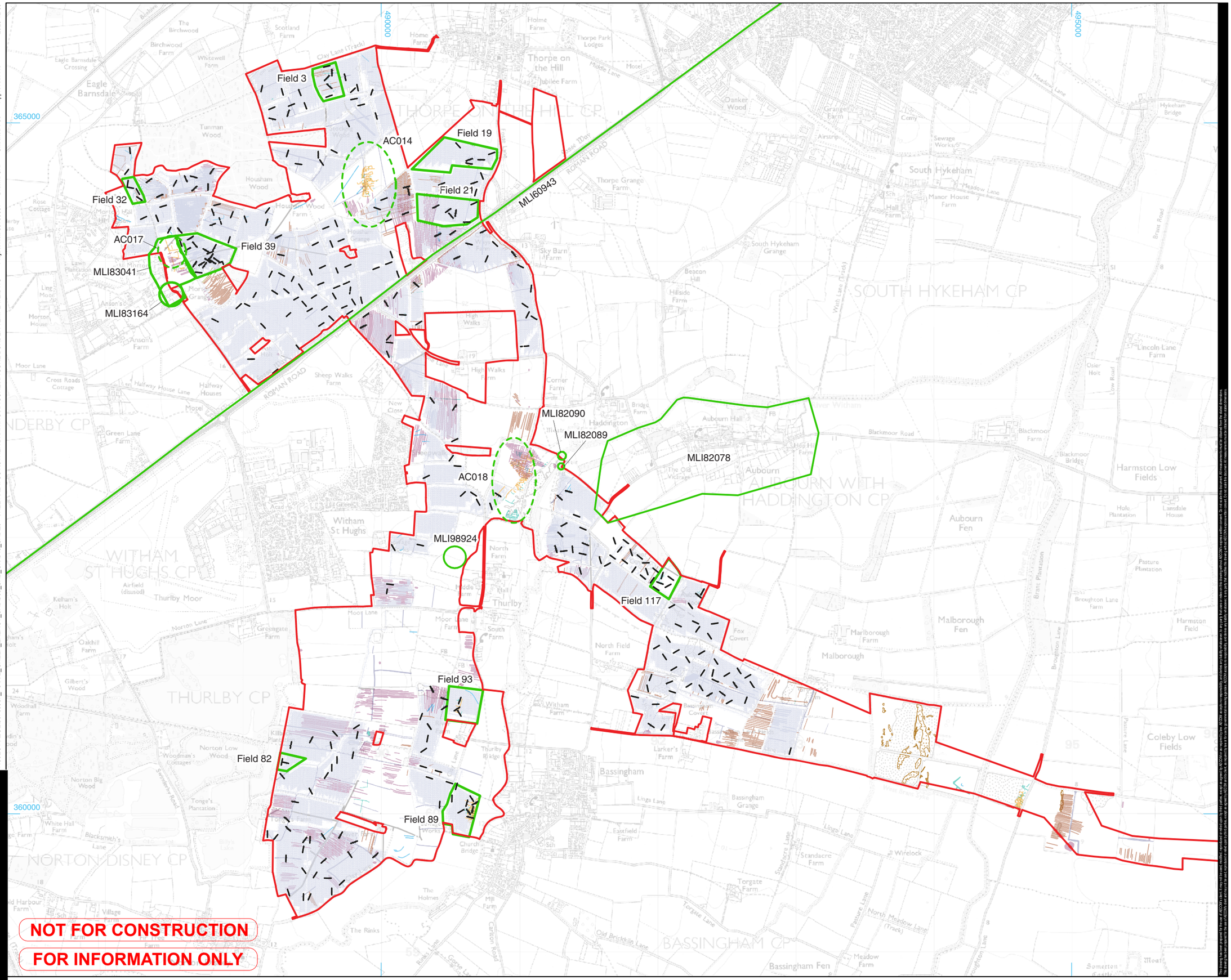
FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey interpretations and archaeological features at Navenby BESS site

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 21	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND **REFERENCES** **NOTES**

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Solar panel layout
- Area of archaeological activity

Geophysical Interpretations (WA 2025)

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

0 1:25,000 1km

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

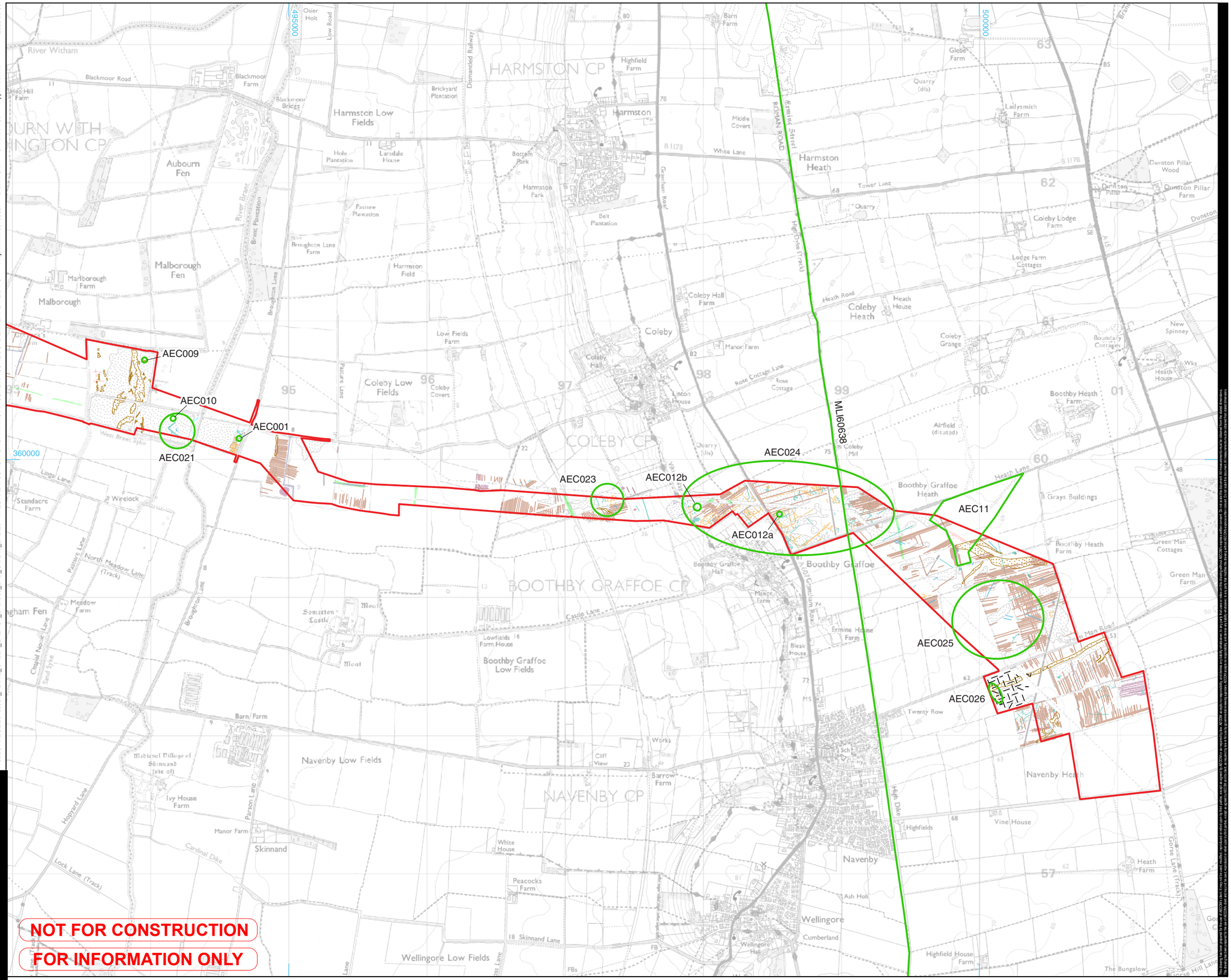
Key areas of archaeological activity

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 22a 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001



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LEGEND REFERENCES NOTES

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Area of archaeological activity

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

LEGISLATION

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Key areas of archaeological activity

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

Figure 22b 01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

AS-001

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENT

1. Introduction
2. Archaeological Background (including reinterpretation of original assessments / predicted model following completion of further investigations in the interim)
3. Development impacts (site wide and location specific)
4. Outline Archaeological Management Plan
    a. Need for / scope for aAdditional trial trench evaluation
    b. Preservation in situ (i.e. exclusion incl. areas of habitat creation; areas of piling only; areas of concrete feet)
        i. Management of archaeological exclusion areas during construction
        ii. Ongoing maintenance of archaeological exclusion areas (during operation)
        iii. Management of archaeological exclusion areas during decommissioning
    c. Archaeological mitigation by record
        i. Archaeological excavations
        ii. Archaeological monitoring
    d. Contractor's responsibilities and enforcement
5. Conclusions
6. References
7. Illustrations
    a. Including site location illustrating archaeological remains and highlighting areas of different sensitivities and approaches to mitigation