Lime Down Solar Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

September 2025

Revision 1

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010168

Document Reference: APP/6.3

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) has been prepared on behalf of Lime Down Solar Park (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme').

1.1.2 The Outline AMS details the overarching methodology for undertaking a programme of archaeological mitigation within the Scheme in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). Project Designs (Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI)) will be appended to the AMS for each phase of works.

1.1.3 The Outline AMS will be updated following the completion of the programme of archaeological evaluation which will inform decisions on the need for any further archaeological mitigation in areas affected by the Scheme not trenched during the pre-application evaluation works. Should this be required, the scope of any additional archaeological mitigation will be detailed in approved Project Design(s) in line with the mitigation methodology detailed in Section 6, and these will be attached as addendum to this overarching Outline AMS.

1.1.4 The Scheme comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station of over 50 megawatts (MW) and 'associated development' comprising up to 500 MW export capacity Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.

1.1.5 The Scheme sites ('the Solar PV Sites'), Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas are set out in Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 1, **Chapter 2: The Order Limits [EN010168/APP/6.1]** and are described in detail in ES Volume 1, **Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.6 This Outline AMS has been informed by the results of several previous stages of archaeological desk-based assessment (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**), aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation [EN010168/APP/6.3]**), a geophysical survey (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) together with a geophysical survey report covering the Cable Route Corridor (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**), and an extensive programme of evaluation trenching (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). These have been produced to support the ES and

are appended to that document in the following Appendices to **ES Volume 1, Appendix 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1].** This document should be read together with the supporting documents from **ES Volume 3 [EN010168/APP/6.3]**:

- **Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments**
- **Appendix 12-3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation**
- **Appendix 12-4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports**
- **Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports**

1.1.7 This Outline AMS also takes into account the results of consultation and engagement undertaken with the County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council (WC) and Historic England, throughout these stages of work, including regular meetings undertaken to monitor the progress of the evaluation trenching. The matters raised are summarised in **Table 12-2** of **ES Volume 1, Appendix 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.8 The proposed mitigation strategy detailed in this Outline AMS provides for a programme of 'strip, map and sample', and archaeological monitoring, based on the location of identified archaeological remains where there is considered to be potential for such remains to be impacted by the Scheme. It also provides for preservation of archaeological remains *in situ* where possible through the use of non-intrusive construction methodology (such as surface mounted pre-cast concrete ground anchors which is a standard accepted approach to removing the impact of solar mounts upon potential archaeological sub-surface remains (Ref 7)), and the removal of specific areas of the Scheme from any proposed development work.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The proposed Lime Down Solar Park Scheme comprises five Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A, B, C, D and E), which are located to the south and south-west of Malmsbury and cover a combined area of approximately 749ha. The landscape within and surrounding the Solar PV Sites comprises predominantly agricultural fields and rural villages and hamlets, including Sherston (approximately 300 m north of Lime Down A), Luckington (approximately 830 m west of Lime Down C), Corston (approximately 480 m east of Lime Down D), Hullavington (approximately 700 m south of Lime Down D), and Rodbourne (approximately 150 m southeast of Lime Down E). The town of Malmesbury is located approximately 3 km northeast of Lime Down B.

2.1.2 Details of the size, location, historic and modern parishes and current land-use for each of the Solar PV Sites in provided in Table 2.1.1 below:

Table 2.1.1: Details of Solar PV Sites A to E

Solar PV Site	Area (ha)	Centroid	Historic Parish	Modern Parish	Current land-use
A	c. 94	ST 86281 84700	Sherston Magna	Sherston	Arable
B	c. 70	ST 88571 85010	Norton and Foxely	Norton	Arable
C	c. 241	ST 86198 83092	Alderton, Sherston Magna, Hullavington and Norton	Luckington, Sherston, Hullavington and Norton	Arable
D	c. 213	ST 89705 83780	Norton and Hullavington	Norton and Hullavington	Arable
E	c. 131	ST 92698 81906	St Paul Malmesbury and Great Somerford	St Paul Malmesbury Without CP	Arable and pasture

2.1.3 The Cable Route Corridor totals 462ha of largely arable land and lies within the parishes of Luckington, Sherston, Hullavington, Norton, St Paul Malmesbury Without CP, Grittleton, Yatton Keynell CP, Chippenham Without CP, Corsham and Melksham Without CP. The Highways Improvements Areas (HIA) are sections of the highway network that will contain localised improvements.

2.2 Geology and Topography

2.2.1 The underlying solid geology within the west of the Solar PV Sites comprises mudstone of the *Forest Marble Formation.* Younger formations are present to the east including *Cornbrash Formation Limestone*; mudstone of the *Kellaways Clay Member*; and interbedded sandstone and siltstone of the *Kellaways Sand Member* (Ref 6).

2.2.2 The majority of the Scheme is recorded as not containing any recorded superficial deposits. Alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel occurs adjacent to extant watercourses, and discrete deposits of Head (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) have been recorded in Lime Down B and C (Ref 6).

2.2.3 Soils vary across the Scheme and are mapped as shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3), slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8), lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with

impeded drainage (Soilscape 9), slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18), loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 20; Ref 20).

2.2.4 The topography undulates across the Solar PV Sites with a general downward slope to the east. The highest part of the Solar PV Sites is recorded at 129m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is located in the west of Lime Down C. The lowest point of the Solar PV Sites is recorded at 74m aOD and is located in the east of Lime Down D and centre of Lime Down F.

2.2.5 The South Wales Main Line railway runs on an east-west orientation between Lime Down C and E and south of Lime Down D, and is level with the natural topography in the east of the Scheme near Lime Down E. To the south-east of Lime Down D the railway line runs on a raised embankment of approximately 6m. To the southeast of Field D6 the railway line follows a cutting that gradually deepens westwards, and leads to a tunnel directly to the west of Lime Down C. The lowest point of this section of the railway line is located to the east of the tunnel between Fields C8 and C9 and is recorded at approximately14m below ground level.

2.2.6 Details of the geology, soil morphology and topography for each of the Solar PV Sites, Cable Route Corridor and HIAs is provided in **Appendix 12.2**:

3 Archaeological Baseline

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The information provided below is a summary of the baseline collated for the archaeological desk-based assessments for Solar PV Sites (Ref 39), as well as the results of geophysical (gradiometer) surveys (Ref 4) and the results of air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Ref 21).

Designated Heritage Assets

3.1.2 There are five Scheduled Monuments within a 2km Study Area of the Order Limits, none of which are in the Order Limits itself. Five Conservation Areas are located within, or partially within, the 2km Study Area, none of which are located within the Scheme Order Limits. There are 164 Listed Buildings within the 2km Study Area, comprising four at Grade I, nine at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, none of which are located within the Order Limits.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

3.1.3 The Wiltshire HER records 381 'monument' entries within a 2km Study Area of the Scheme, of which 43 are recorded as being within (or partially within) the Scheme Order Limits. In addition, the NRHE records 109 'monument' records within the 2km Study Area. The PAS records 190 findspots within the 2km Study Area, 21 of which are from locations within the Scheme Order Limits.

3.2 Lime Down A (Figure 2)

Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across Lime Down A between September 2023 and March 2025. The geophysical survey detected magnetic anomalies of agricultural origin, comprising former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Likely archaeological anomalies were also recorded likely indicative of prehistoric and Roman activity in Fields A1, A6, A7, A9 and A10.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.2.2 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, together with a full range of vertical air photo and digital orthophotography, were used to inform a detailed programme of aerial interpretation of land within the Scheme Order Limits (Ref 21). The results are summarised below.

3.2.3 A small enclosure, likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, was identified within Field A9, situated near a possible round barrow and a curving cropmark of uncertain date. The faint cropmark may represent the remains of a small, slightly elongated barrow or a mortuary enclosure. Additionally, a potential Iron Age or Roman enclosure with well-rounded corners was recorded in Field A7. Evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow, along with possible plough headlands, is present across all areas, with well-preserved ridge and furrow still extant in Field A4. Furthermore, a cluster of post-medieval extraction pits was observed within Field A9.

Evaluation trenching

3.2.4 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Lime Down A, both to 'ground truth' the results of previous surveys and to provide samples of 'blank' areas, in which archaeological remains had not been identified by non-intrusive methods. Overall, there was a strong correlation between the results of the geophysical survey,

aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, and the results of the evaluation.

3.2.5 Within Lime Down A, 83 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 16 trenches (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3];** Ref 8).

3.2.6 In Field A1, a double ring ditch containing Iron Age pottery was confirmed, along with a square boundary enclosure in the western part of the field, which was dated to the late Iron Age to Romano-British period. In Field A2, two linear ditches were identified but remained undated; however, a curvilinear feature in the same field was confirmed and given a provisional Iron Age to Roman date. Field D3 contained a confirmed late Iron Age to early Roman enclosure, and several pits yielded Romano-British pottery. An additional ditch in this field was provisionally dated to the prehistoric to early Roman period. In Field D6, two ditches were identified but were undated. In Field D7, an enclosure was confirmed, although no dating evidence was recovered. Field D9 contained a ring ditch with no associated dating evidence, along with five features interpreted as part of a former field system. In Field D10, an enclosure ditch with a possible entrance was confirmed, and pottery recovered from the feature suggests a prehistoric to Romano-British date.

3.3 Lime Down B (Figure 3)

Geophysical Survey

3.3.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across Lime Down between September 2023 and March 2025. The geophysical survey has mapped extensive features associated with probable Iron Age and/or Roman settlement within Fields B6, B9, B11 and B12, as well as magnetic anomalies of agricultural origin, comprising former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.3.2 In Lime Down B, five possible round barrows, likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, were identified within Fields B5, B6, B9, and two in B12. Field B12 also contains a complex of five conjoined enclosures, likely dating to the Iron Age or Roman period, suggesting a settlement. Extending outward from these enclosures are ditches, which are probably remnants of field systems or other land boundaries. In Field B5, the relationship between enclosures and ditches is less clear but may share a similar origin. Well-preserved ridge and furrow was recorded in Fields B1 and B4, while a quarry, depicted on late 19th- or early 20th-century maps, was

identified in Field B1. Additionally, a network of anti-landing trenches was cut across Field B12, with a short section extending into the eastern edge of Field B6.

Evaluation trenching

3.3.3 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Lime Down B, both to 'ground truth' the results of previous surveys and to provide samples of 'blank' areas, in which archaeological remains had not been identified by non-intrusive methods. Overall, there was a strong correlation between the results of the geophysical survey, aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, and the results of the evaluation.

3.3.4 Within Lime Down B, 67 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 17 trenches (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3];** Ref 9).

3.3.5 In Field B5, a large pit and field boundary were excavated but contained no dating evidence. A large quarry pit was recorded in Field B6, and a sub-circular ditch confirmed the location of a Barrow noted on the HER, but no datable evidence was recovered. In Field B7, the only feature identified as a modern ditch and in Field B8 a ditch was recorded but contained no dating evidence. In Field B9, an Iron Age enclosure or field system was recorded with Prehistoric pottery and animal bone recovered from the ditches. A round barrow was also recorded, aligning with a HER record but had no dateable finds.

3.4 Lime Down C (Figure 4)

Geophysical Survey

3.4.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across Lime Down C between September 2023 and March 2025. Numerous rectilinear and linear anomalies have been recorded in Fields C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C11, C13, C14, C31 and C36 that suggest prehistoric and/or Roman activity. Rectilinear anomalies which could represent evidence of Roman settlement have been mapped in Field C20 and correspond with a findspot of Roman pottery.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.4.2 In Lime Down C, a single possible Neolithic monument was identified in Field C20. This faint U-shaped feature resembles cropmarks typically associated with levelled Neolithic long barrows, and undated flint was recovered nearby (HER ST88SE551). Possible ring ditches were also

recorded in Fields C20 and C11, the latter situated adjacent to ditches that appear to define a rectilinear enclosure, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Additional rectilinear enclosures were identified in Fields C2, C3, and C4, with ditches extending outward from the enclosure in Field C2. Well-preserved ridge and furrow is visible in Fields C6, C27, and C28, while post-medieval plough ridges were recorded in Fields C6 and C33. Small hollows observed in Fields C2, C6, C7, and C22, depicted on OS 25-inch maps published in 1923, are likely former ponds used for watering animals. In Field C20, a series of small pits, visible in late 1940s aerial photographs before being subsequently filled in, may have been impact craters associated with nearby Hullavington Airfield.

Evaluation trenching

3.4.3 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Lime Down C, both to 'ground truth' the results of previous surveys and to provide samples of 'blank' areas, in which archaeological remains had not been identified by non-intrusive methods. Overall, there was a strong correlation between the results of the geophysical survey, aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, and the results of the evaluation.

3.4.4 Within Site C, 121 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 30 trenches (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3];** Ref 10).

3.4.5 In Field C5, several shallow ditches and pits confirmed the location of a series of enclosures and contained pottery of a Romano-British date, the enclosures extended into Field C7. In Field C11, a square enclosure and curvilinear feature were confirmed, extending into Fields C13 and C14 and are of likely prehistoric date as it is bisected by the Fosse Way Roman Road. A further two ditches were recorded in Field C13 and within Field C14, a possible barrow was recorded as well as small pits and ditches. A small pit was recorded in Field C21 and ditches, a pit and part of a corn drying kiln were identified in Field C29, dated to the Romano-British period. A further ditch was identified in Field C29 that corresponds with agricultural trends and medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch. Romano-British enclosures were identified in Fields C30, C31 and Field C36.

3.5 Lime Down D (Figure 5)

Geophysical Survey

3.5.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the Lime Down D between September 2023 and March 2025. The geophysical survey detected magnetic anomalies of agricultural origin, comprising former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. A series of linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies are likely to be indicative of former prehistoric and/or Roman settlement activity.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.5.2 In Lime Down D, a round barrow, likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, was identified spanning Fields D8 and D9. A rectilinear enclosure was recorded in Field D1, featuring two distinct breaks in its ditch circuit, with additional detached ditches observed in Field D3. Well-preserved ridge and furrow is visible in Field D16, while Fields D13 and D14 contain a complex arrangement of ditches, which may represent the remains of a post-medieval water meadow system or a more recent drainage network. Additionally, a cluster of post-medieval extraction pits was identified in Fields D3, D19, and D22.

Evaluation trenching

3.5.3 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Lime Down D, both to ‘ground truth’ the results of previous surveys and to provide samples of ‘blank’ areas, in which archaeological remains had not been identified by non-intrusive methods. Overall, there was a strong correlation between the results of the geophysical survey, aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, and the results of the evaluation.

3.5.4 Within Lime Down D, 157 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 33 trenches (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3];** Ref 11).

3.5.5 In Field D1, a square C-shaped enclosure of possible prehistoric date was confirmed, along with a boundary ditch, two further ditches possibly forming part of an enclosure, and isolated pits. Field D3 contained a curvilinear feature, a large rectangular feature, and three possible ditches, although all were undated. In Field D6, a ditch branching from the main settlement area was confirmed, alongside a shallow ditch and three isolated linear features. In Field D11, two small ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure were identified but undated; however, two additional ditches and a curvilinear ditch in the same field contained Iron Age pottery. A small rectilinear enclosure was also confirmed in Field D19, though this too was undated. In Field D20, three curvilinear anomalies, a

further ditch, and isolated pits were confirmed; while finds were limited, the features are characteristic of prehistoric activity. Field D22 contained a ditch and a pit, while Field D24 revealed a complex series of intercutting ditches forming a small settlement, within which a burial in an informal grave was identified. Finds from this area suggest a Romano-British date for the settlement.

3.6 Lime Down E (Figure 6)

Geophysical Survey

3.6.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the Lime Down E between September 2023 and March 2025. The geophysical survey identified sparse anomalies that are considered likely to denote buried archaeological remains with results largely related to agricultural activity, geological or pedological changes in the substrata or modern activity. Subcircular anomalies were identified in Fields E14, E20 and E21 and part of a possible enclosure was identified in the west of Field E1.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.6.2 In Lime Down E, no features of likely Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, or Roman origin were identified in the examined imagery. However, several banks or lynchets, formed along former field boundaries shown on historic maps, are visible in Fields E8, E12, E18, and E30. A quarry, depicted on late 19th- or early 20th-century maps, was also recorded in Field E12. Aerial photographs from 1946 show a spread of degraded hardstanding and a disorderly arrangement of aircraft in Field E18, suggesting that this area, located on the eastern edge of Hullavington Airfield, was being used as an aircraft breaking yard at the time.

Evaluation trenching

3.6.3 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Lime Down E, both to ‘ground truth’ the results of previous surveys and to provide samples of ‘blank’ areas, in which archaeological remains had not been identified by non-intrusive methods. Overall, there was a strong correlation between the results of the geophysical survey, aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, and the results of the evaluation.

3.6.4 Within Lime Down E, 73 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 16 trenches (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3];** Ref 12). In Field E1, ditches forming a square

enclosure contained Romano-British pottery and truncated ditches were recorded in Field E2 but did not contain any dating evidence. A possible barrow was recorded in Field E14, but no dating evidence was recovered; however, this type of feature is more typical of prehistoric activity. A small enclosure was confirmed in Field E19, a possible barrow was recorded in Field E20, as well as three linear ditches, another possible barrow was recorded in Field E21 and a ditch and pit were recorded in Field E26 but none of the features contained any dating evidence.

4 Research Aims

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The overall aim of this Outline AMS will be to mitigate against the loss of any archaeological remains that may be impacted upon by the Scheme. Where possible, there will be a preference to conserve buried archaeological deposits through mitigation by design which will preserve them in situ (either through removal of areas from the Scheme or through non-intrusive construction methodologies such as concrete ground anchors). Where this is not achievable, mitigation by record will be undertaken in the form of archaeological excavation and/or archaeological monitoring. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To establish the spatial extent, date, character, condition and significance of the archaeological activity in the proposed archaeological mitigation areas;
- To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains;
- To identify areas where the conservation of archaeological features can be achieved by preservation in situ;
- Where preservation of archaeological features in situ cannot be achieved, to excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- To interpret the nature of human activity within the Scheme and to place identified archaeological remains in their local, regional and national context as appropriate;
- Assess the site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of the archaeological features and deposits;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;

- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and environmental samples to interpret their significance;
- Report and publish the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local, regional and national context; and
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository and provide information for the Wiltshire HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

4.2 Research Framework

4.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation has the potential to contribute to research priorities identified the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (Ref 46), however, until the results of the evaluation trenching are known specific research objectives cannot be identified.

4.2.2 Given the size of the Scheme, it is possible that evidence may be identified that can inform the objectives of the research agenda across a wide range of strategic objectives and periods. Information acquired from baseline information collated for the Scheme at the time of writing has been used to inform the strategic objectives identified in Table 4.1.1 below. These objectives will be reviewed and updated as the archaeological evaluation works proceed.

Table 4.1.1: Strategic Research Objectives

Strategic Objective	Research Agenda	Project Potential
Research Themes		
Research Aim 1: Extend the use of proven methodologies for site location and interpretation and encourage the development of new techniques.	1a	A landscape approach has been taken to understanding the archaeological potential within the Scheme. Ground truthing of the features identified, through excavation, could help understand the origin, character and date of such features.
Transitions		
Research Aim 10: Enhance our	10c, 10d, 10e, 10f	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to

Strategic Objective	Research Agenda	Project Potential
understanding of key transitional periods.		the understanding of transitional periods.
Settlement		
Research Aim 29: Gain a more comprehensive understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.	29a, 29c	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works contributes to the understanding of Roman rural settlement patterns.
Food Production		
Research Aim 39: Deepen our understanding of the relationships of Neolithic and Bronze Age people to plants and animals	39d	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of arable activity during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.
Research Aim 40: Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.	40a	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of agricultural activity during the middle Bronze Age onwards.
Research Aim 41: Assess the impact of the Roman empire on farming.	41a	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of agricultural activity during the Roman period.
Research Aim 42: Improve our understanding of Medieval farming.	42a	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of agricultural activity during the Medieval period.
Religion		
Research Aim 54: Widen our understanding of monumentality in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.	54h, 54j	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of Neolithic and/or Bronze

Strategic Objective	Research Agenda	Project Potential
		Age ritual and burial practice.
Post-Medieval		
Research Aim 57: Widen our understanding of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age mortuary practice.	57a, 57e,	Evidence from archaeological evaluation works could contribute to the understanding of prehistoric burial practices.

5 Standards and Guidance

5.1.1 All archaeological mitigation works will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

5.1.2 The programme of archaeological mitigation and post-excavation work will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (Ref 31) and the MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (PPN3) (Ref 27), as well as to meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 45) and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: *'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'*; Ref 44).

5.1.3 Guidance of particular relevance to the programme of works are:

- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Ref 13)
- Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Ref 14)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (Ref 15)
- Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (Ref 16)
- Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (Ref 17)
- Standard for archaeological excavation (Ref 18)
- Universal guidance for archaeological excavation (Ref 19)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Ref 27)

6 Scope of Mitigation Fieldwork

6.1.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation will comprise three main elements:

- Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
- Directional Drilling
- Preservation *in situ*

6.1.2 The form of mitigation has been determined based on an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive within specific areas of the Scheme based on all archaeological information obtained during previous stages of archaeological investigation, together with the assessed potential character and significance of any such remains, and the potential impact that the Scheme could have on these. The detailed methodology for undertaking the various elements of the archaeological mitigation fieldwork is provided in Section 7 of this Outline AMS. The mitigation work will be followed by a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, publication and dissemination (see Sections 8 and 9).

6.1.3 Archaeological mitigation strategies for specific areas are outlined in Table 6.1.1 below and the areas are marked on plan in Figures 1 to 12.

Table 6.1.1: Archaeological Mitigation Strategies

Site	Field Nos.	Mitigation Area Ref.	Archaeological Potential	Mitigation Type	Other ref	Area (ha)
Solar PV Sites						
A	A1	A1-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A3	0.39
A	A1	A1-03	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A2	0.07
A	A2	A2-01	Possible ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None, Geophysics: U2	0.07
A	A3	A3-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: P1	1.23

A	A6	A6-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: U3	0.6
A	A7	A7-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: ST88SE617; Geophysics: A5, A6	0.46
A	A9	A9-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A7	0.03
A	A9	A9-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None, Geophysics: None	0.11
A	A10	A10-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A8	0.5
A	A10	A10-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: None	0.2
A	A1	A1-01	Prehistoric Features	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: None; Geophysics: A1, U1	2.4
A	A6	A6-01	Ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: MWI79622; Geophysics: A4	0.09
B	B9	B9-01	Prehistoric round barrow	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: MWI64495; Geophysics: A18	0.18
B	B6	B6-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: ST88NE607; Geophysics: A14	0.06
B	B9	B9-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI44994; Geophysics: A16	0.7
B	B12	B12-01	Iron Age and Roman settlement	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: ST88NE637; Geophysics: A20, A21	17.6

B	B9	B9-03	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A17	0.09
C	C5	C5-01	Roman features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: ST88SE627; Geophysics: A30	2.2
C	C30	C30-01	Roman features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A26, A27, A28	2.6
C	C36	C36-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79654; Geophysics: A36	0.38
C	C36	C36-02	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER:MWI79656; Geophysics: A37	0.04
C	C11	C11-01	Prehistoric and Roman features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79184; Geophysics: A31, A32	1.39
C	C14	C14-01	Ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79655; Geophysics: A34	0.08
C	C1	C1-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: MWI79650, MWI2558, MWI79651; Geophysics: A22, A30, P5, P6, P7, U7	29.8
C	C11	C11-02	Roman features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: P8	0.05
C	C11	C11-03	Prehistoric ditches	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: P8	0.02
C	C29	C29-01	Possible Roman Kiln	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: None; Geophysics: None	0.11
C	C13	C13-01	Prehistoric ditch	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: None; Geophysics: None	0.06

D	D24	D24-01	Iron Age and Roman Features and burial	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: MWI79674; Geophysics: A38	2.0
D	D20	D20-01	Prehistoric ring ditches	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79672; Geophysics: A40, A41, A42	0.80
D	D1	D1-01	Prehistoric Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A43	1.96
D	D3	D3-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79178; Geophysics: A44	0.17
D	D6	D6-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: ST88SE612; Geophysics: A45	0.2
D	D6	D6-02	Iron Age and Roman settlement	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: ST88SE612; Geophysics: A45	5.6
D	D8	D8-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: MWI79204; Geophysics: A46	0.12
D	D21	D21-01	Ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79676; Geophysics: A39	0.07
D	D11	D11-03	Iron Age Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: A47	0.2
D	D11	D11-02	Iron Age Features	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: None; Geophysics: A48	0.06
D	D11	D11-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (no solar development)	HER: None; Geophysics: A47	0.1
D (BESS Area)	D1	D1-02	Iron Age and Roman Features	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: None; Geophysics: A43	3.9
E	E1	E1-01	Iron Age and Roman Features	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: P15	0.5

E	E14	E14-01	Ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79688; Geophysics: A49	0.03
E	E14	E14-02	Roman ditches	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: None; Geophysics: None	0.1
E	E12	E12-01	Ridge and furrow	**Re-instatement of earthworks following construction**	HER: None; Geophysics: None	1.4
E	E20-21	E20-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79686; Geophysics: A50, A51	0.2
E	E21	E21-01	Prehistoric ring ditch	**In situ** preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)	HER: MWI79685; Geophysics: A52	0.02
Cable Route Corridor:						
Cable Route Corridor	-	Full length of route excluding where crossing existing roads	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring** followed by targeted Strip, Map and Sample as required	-	-
Cable Route Corridor	B5 F23 F34 F38 F46 F64 F70 F71 F80 F106 F113 F114 F116 F123 O48	B5-01 F23-01 F34-01 F34-02 F38-01 F46-01 F64-01 F70-01 F71-01 F80-01 F106-01 F113-01 F114-01 F116-01 F123-01 O48-01	Bronze Age round barrow Iron Age/Roman features Fosse Way Roman Road Medieval settlement	**Strip, Map and Sample or in situ** preservation trenchless cabling techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	HER: MWI73948, ST86NE304, ST87SE611, ST87SE612, ST88NE302, ST88NE636 Geophysics: A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A10, A11, A12, A13, P12, P13, P18, P20, P21, P25, P29, P30, P36	

Cable Route Corridor	F120	F120-01	Pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm Iron Age/Roman features	**In situ** preservation trenchless cabling techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD)), or Strip, Map and Sample depending on final design	NHLE: 1018610	
Cable Route Corridor	F5 F12 F22	F5-01 F12-01 F22-01	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	**Re-instatement** of earthworks following construction	HER: MWI73999, MWI73895, ST86NE453	
Access Routes	-	Full length of all access routes not following existing tracks	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring** followed by targeted Strip, Map and Sample as required	-	-
Other Infrastructure:						
Substations	-	-	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring**	-	-
Temporary Construction Compound	F37 F68 F85	F37-01 F68-01 F85-01	Possible Iron Age/Roman features	**Strip, Map and Sample**	HER: ST87SE612, MWI73948	
Construction lay-down areas	-	-	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring**	-	-
Directional drilling access pits	-	-	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring**	-	-
Intrusive landscape and ecological mitigation	-	-	Low archaeological potential	**Archaeological Monitoring**	-	-

7 Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Personnel

7.1.1 The archaeological mitigation works, and post-excavation assessment and analysis of the results, will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractors, that will adhere to the CIfA Code of Conduct (Ref 15) and all appropriate standards and guidance (Ref 16, Ref 17, Ref 18, Ref 19).

7.1.2 Details of the CVs of the appointed contractor's key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, following appointment of the archaeological contractor. The appointed archaeological contractor's Project Manager for the project must be able to demonstrate competence and experience of managing archaeological projects of a similar size, nature and complexity. The appointed archaeological contractor will ensure they have the required capacity to deliver the works.

7.2 Project Initialisation

7.2.1 The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be informed at least one week in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork, or stages of fieldwork, within the Scheme.

7.2.2 Prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork, the appointed archaeological contractor will familiarise themselves with all existing documentation and reports relating to previous stages of archaeological investigation within the Scheme and any other relevant documents as necessary.

7.2.3 The appointed archaeological contractor will be provided with all available information relating to health and safety within the Order Limits, including any mapped utilities and any other constraints that may affect the mitigation works.

7.2.4 All works will be archived under the accession number obtained from the appropriate archives. The appointed archaeological contractors will complete all archive deposition forms as required.

7.2.5 Before fieldwork commences, an Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) online record will be initiated, and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms (Ref 1).

7.3 Preservation *in situ*

7.3.1 Where possible, areas of potentially extensive or significant archaeological remains will be preserved *in situ.*

7.3.2 There are eight areas containing probable extensive remains identified by non-intrusive survey within the Scheme which will be excluded from any development (see Table 6.1.1 above and Figures 2 to 6). The management of these excluded areas is detailed in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.12]**.

7.3.3 A further 37 areas (Figure 1) have been identified within the Lime Down Solar PV Sites through non-intrusive investigations and confirmed by evaluation trenching (Ref 8, Ref 9, Ref 10, Ref 11, Ref 12), as containing

archaeological features. Although impacts on any such remains from the Solar PV Mounting Structures would be limited, the potential for any impact will be mitigated through the use of non-intrusive construction methodology (such as surface mounted pre-cast concrete ground anchors, which is a standard accepted approach to removing the impact of Solar PV Mounting Structures upon potential archaeological sub-surface remains (Ref 7)), or through locating piles to avoid archaeology or cause minimal disturbance. The use of a non-intrusive methodology will depend on the final design. If a non-intrusive methodology is deemed unsuitable, a strip map and sample approach will be considered as a suitable alternative in accordance with the final design.

7.3.4 Trenchless cabling techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD)) will be employed beneath mitigation area F120 of the Cable Route Corridor (see Figure 8), in the location of a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1018610). The depth of the directional drilling will be informed by the depth of archaeological remains identified within post-determination evaluation trenches, in order to avoid any impacts on potential buried archaeological deposits. If the final design does not allow for trenchless cabling techniques (such as HDD), a Strip, Map and Sample will be employed.

7.4 Mechanical Excavation

7.4.1 Topsoil or overburden across the mitigation excavation areas (see Table 6.1.1 above) will be stripped using 360° tracked excavators fitted with a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil.

7.4.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision, by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, with one archaeologist responsible for monitoring each excavator.

7.4.3 All areas of excavation will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.

7.4.4 Mechanical excavators will work backwards from the starting point of the excavation to avoid tracking over stripped areas.

7.4.5 Mechanical excavators and other plant will not track or drive over an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present, or that any features have been fully archaeologically recorded.

7.4.6 The stripped surface will be kept clean and free of loose spoil until fully archaeologically investigated and recorded.

7.4.7 If required, areas of archaeological remains will be fenced-off to prevent accidental damage.

7.4.8 Spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of finds.

7.4.9 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Excavated topsoil will be redeposited at a location to be determined in agreement with the principal contractor and the Applicants. All spoil will be stored and managed safely in line with the standards of the *Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites* (Ref 22).

7.4.10 Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed.

7.5 Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

7.5.1 'Strip, Map and Sample' excavation will be employed where archaeological evaluation has identified potential archaeological remains but based on current evidence, these do not appear to be extensive or potentially significant enough to warrant Open-Area excavation.

7.5.2 There are 5 areas containing archaeological remains within the Solar PV Sites, identified through evaluation trenching (see Figures 2 to 6) in which 'Strip, Map and Sample' excavation will be employed. These areas either contain significant archaeological remains or are located where extensive groundworks are proposed, such as for substations or the BESS.

7.5.3 There are 19 areas containing probable archaeological remains identified by non-intrusive survey within the Cable Route Corridor (see Figures 7 to 12) in which 'Strip, Map and Sample' excavation will be employed. This will be reviewed following the final design for the Scheme and trenchless cabling techniques (such as HDD) may be employed as a suitable alternative to Strip, Map and Sample (see Section 7.3).

7.5.4 Geophysical survey has only been completed on 228 ha of the Cable Route Corridor; it is intended for survey to be completed in autumn 2025 and the Outline AMS will be updated accordingly. If archaeological features are identified, archaeological mitigation will be proposed in the form of either HDD or Strip, Map and Sample.

7.5.5 Following machine topsoil excavation, a pre-excavation plan of identified potential archaeological features will be produced. This plan will be used to agree an excavation sampling strategy with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority, in order to decide which features, require hand excavation and the 'sample' of how much of these features should be excavated.

7.5.6 An indicative sampling strategy is provided below, but if archaeological remains are identified of either a lesser or greater extent / significance than anticipated, this may be subject to a change in scope following liaison with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

- 100% excavation of all stake-holes;
- 100% excavation of all structural, funerary or ritual features;
- 100% excavation of all post-holes and pits with a diameter of less than 0.4m;
- 50% excavation of pits between 0.4m and 1.5m in diameter;
- 25% excavation of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m. This will include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile;
- 10% excavation of all linear features, up to 5m in length; and
- Reduced percentage excavation of longer linear features, to be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.5.7 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be cleaned and excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.

7.5.8 Any excavation, by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ. No machine excavation of archaeological deposits or features will be undertaken without agreement from the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.5.9 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

7.5.10 During the Strip, Map and Sample excavation, where it has been established that areas of the site under investigation do not contain archaeological remains, these areas will be signed-off to allow for construction groundworks to proceed, following agreement with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.6 Archaeological Monitoring

7.6.1 Archaeological monitoring (a 'watching brief') will be undertaken on specific areas of groundworks (e.g. the cable route, access roads where these require intrusive groundworks) and where topsoil stripping is required as part of the construction process (e.g. battery storage areas, sub-stations, construction compounds, drilling access pits etc.).

7.6.2 All topsoil or overburden stripping across these areas will be undertaken using 360° tracked excavators fitted with toothless, flat bladed, grading buckets, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil. All machine stripping will be undertaken in line with the methodology in paragraphs 7.4.1 to 7.4.10 of this Outline AMS.

7.6.3 A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor groundworks in the specified areas and record any features in line with the recording methodology for excavation detailed above. The archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks will include the following:

- archaeological inspection of overburden / topsoil removal;
- inspection of subsoil for archaeological features; and
- excavation, recording and environmental sampling of features necessary to determine their date and character.

7.6.4 The principal contractor, or any other groundworks contractors operating on site, will allow sufficient time for any archaeological features to be excavated, sampled and recorded to meet the requirements of this Outline AMS.

7.6.5 Every effort will be made to implement the archaeological monitoring without affecting the construction timetable, however, some limited suspension of groundworks in specific areas of the Scheme under investigation may be required in order to record and sample any archaeological evidence uncovered (in line with the 'Strip, Map and Sample' methodology provided in this Outline AMS). The length of stoppage time will be determined by the nature of archaeological features or deposits identified.

7.6.6 Where it can be demonstrated that survival conditions are such that archaeological potential is negligible, the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be informed and, as agreed, the archaeological monitoring suspended in specific areas.

7.6.7 The results of the archaeological monitoring will be fully integrated with results of the excavation stage and the overall post-excavation assessment and analysis.

7.7 Hand Excavation and Recording

7.7.1 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features.

7.7.2 All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than safe working depth, suitable stepping will be employed.

7.7.3 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the mitigation fieldwork, over archaeological features and excavated spoil in accordance with the Historic England guidance *Our Portable Past. Guidance for Good Practice* (Ref 35). Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will be set not to discriminate against iron. Metal detecting will also be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.

7.7.4 The stripped surface will be kept clean and free of loose spoil until fully archaeologically investigated and recorded. Wherever possible, spoil arising during hand-cleaning and hand-excavation will be piled beyond the limits of excavation.

7.7.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological mitigation works.

7.7.6 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed.

7.7.7 Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 with a site plan at 1:100 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to above OD using cm accurate survey grade GPS equipment.

7.7.8 A photographic record, utilising high resolution digital photography of a minimum of 12 megapixels and in RAW format, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and recorded in a photographic register. This will include:

- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
- the layout of archaeological features within the site;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections; and

- groups of features where their relationship is important.

7.7.9 All photography will follow industry best practice (Ref 32). Images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.

7.8 Finds Recovery

7.8.1 All identified finds will be collected and retained and bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'special finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet.

7.8.2 No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.8.3 It is anticipated that unstratified 20th and 21st century material will be noted, spot dated as required, and discarded.

7.8.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation stage. Finds will be exposed, lifted, bagged, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in *the CIfA guidelines Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Ref 14).

7.8.5 The provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended) (Ref 47), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 (Ref 48) will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures under the Treasure Act 1996 (and the Act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items), after discussion with the Applicant, the landowner, the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and the Finds Liaison Officer.

7.9 Paleoenvironmental Sampling

7.9.1 The paleoenvironmental sampling strategy will be identified prior to each stage of works with consideration to identifying a targeted approach that links to site-specific aims and objectives. In line with English Heritage guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Ref 29), the sampling strategy will be aimed at identifying:

- the nature of biological remains present;

- the preservation of identified remains;
- any patterns in concentration and distribution; and
- the significance of identified remains.

7.9.2 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).

7.9.3 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples, or more if appropriate. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts. Suitable deposits will also be sampled for industrial residues.

7.9.4 If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in controlled environments and specialists will be consulted during the course of the work as necessary.

7.9.5 Depending on the nature of deposits being sampled, a qualified and experienced palaeoenvironmental specialist will be consulted. If required they will undertake site visits to discuss the sampling strategy and assist in any required fieldwork. The advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought as appropriate.

7.9.6 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Ref 29).

7.10 Human Remains

7.10.1 The Ministry of Justice and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be informed if human remains are found. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.

7.10.2 If human remains are encountered, they will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal, following receipt of the required Ministry of Justice licence. The burials will only be lifted by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) and English Heritage (EH) guidance *Science and the*

dead: A guide for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis (Ref 2) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (2nd Edition)* (Ref 3) and the *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Ref 41). If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the preservation in situ and recording and assist in the later removal of any human skeletal remains (Ref 36). Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with *Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports* (Ref 24).

7.10.3 The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment, or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7.10.4 If required, a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

7.11 Strategy Review

7.11.1 The strategy for the archaeological fieldwork will be held under continuous review and a final version will be developed prior to the commencement of construction.

7.11.2 If archaeological remains are identified of either a lesser or greater extent / significant than anticipated, this may be subject to change in scope following liaison with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.11.3 Where areas of the Scheme have been shown to contain no archaeological remains following stages of archaeologically monitored top-soil stripping, or where specific areas of the Scheme have been fully archaeologically excavated, agreement will be sought with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority to allow for construction groundworks to proceed in these specific areas.

7.11.4 Should the strategy be considered unsuitable at any time by the appointed archaeological contractor, an alternative strategy will be proposed for agreement with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

7.12 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.12.1 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologists

on site, more detailed recording or extensive excavation than is appropriate in the terms of this Outline AMS, the scope of the AMS will be reviewed.

8 Post-Excavation Assessment

8.1.1 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the finds, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed for their potential and significance for further analysis.

8.1.2 An assessment report on the fieldwork will be produced within an agreed timetable following the completion of the fieldwork, which will inform the production of an Updated Project Design (UPD) detailing the methodology for the analysis and publication stage if necessary (see Section 9).

8.2 Finds Processing

8.2.1 All finds will be treated in a proper manner during the post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the appropriate archives. Finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in the CIfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Ref 14).

8.2.2 In accordance with the procedures outlined in *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (Ref 26), x-radiography will be undertaken on metalwork where required to clarify object morphology, which has been obscured by the process of deterioration / burial.

8.2.3 All material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Ref 49). Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with in line with the Historic England guidance documents, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Ref 37) and *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (Ref 28), as well as with consideration to the draft version of *Waterlogged Wood*, which is currently being consulted on (Ref 38).

8.2.4 The finds assessment will be reported in the overall post-excavation assessment report and include proposals for full analysis to be incorporated into the UPD.

8.2.5 Finds for dating will be submitted to specialists promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of the UPD for the analysis stage.

8.2.6 For ceramic assemblages, recording will be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections. Reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the

guidance given in *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Ref 5) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

8.3 Environmental Sample Processing

8.3.1 The processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the English Heritage publications *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists (Ref 25)* and *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Ref 29).

8.3.2 The samples will be processed, and ecofacts collected and assessed with regard to the potential for detailed analysis of pollen, charred plant macrofossils, land molluscs, faunal remains (including small mammals and fish) and soil micromorphology. Samples suitable for radiocarbon, or other dating methods, will also be identified. The environmental assessment will be reported within the overall post-excavation assessment report and include proposals for full analysis to be incorporated into the UPD. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

8.3.3 Samples for dating will be submitted to specialists promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of the UPD for the analysis stage.

8.4 Human Remains Processing

8.4.1 If discovered, human remains will be processed following national standards and guidance, including Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (Ref 24), Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Ref 41), and Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (2nd edition) (Ref 3). Processing will be undertaken by experienced specialists trained in the identification of human remains and who are familiar with delicate areas of the skeleton that need careful preservation, important areas required for an individual identification (e.g. age and sex), as well as potentially pathologically altered bones.

8.4.2 Where specialist processing may be required, for example where samples may be required for DNA analysis, specialist advice will be sought to minimise potential contamination. The human remains will be placed in breathable bags and labelled and boxed protected by polyethylene 3mm foam sheeting and in line with any specific archive requirements.

8.4.3 Cremation burials will be processed by removing the fill of the vessel in 5 to 10mm spits, recording the distribution and density of the bone per spit following guidance by Mitchell and Brickley (Ref 41). Fills will be wet sieved over a 1mm mesh with retrieval of burnt bone, pyre debris such as charcoal and botanical remains, and the remains air-dried and hand-sorted.

8.5 Conservation

8.5.1 If required at the assessment stage or earlier, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Ref 49). Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).

8.6 Assessment Report

8.6.1 The results of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment stage will be presented in an integrated assessment report to allow an informed decision to be made on the future analysis and publication of the project.

8.6.2 As a minimum the assessment report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report;
- A non-technical summary of the scope, methodology and results of the work;
- Introduction which includes site code/project number, planning reference number and dates when the fieldwork took place, grid reference;
- Description of the aims, methodology and extent of fieldwork completed;
- Factual assessments of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence;
- Factual assessment of stratigraphic evidence to include interpretation, covering phasing of the site sequence and integrating spot-dating of ceramics or other material;
- Factual assessment of the artefactual evidence, where applicable including inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection

of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy;

- Factual assessment of the environmental evidence;
- An assessment of the archaeological potential of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records;
- Proposals for the selection of samples or sub-samples for further analysis and reporting;
- Identification of interim and long-term conservation and storage requirements;
- Updated Project Design (UPD) detailing proposed programme for analysis and publication;
- Proposed format for analysis reporting and publication of the results;
- Conclusions;
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number(s)), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
- Copy of the OASIS entry form and any entry updates;
- Appendices, illustrations and figures, as appropriate; and
- References and bibliography of all sources used.

8.6.3 Copies of the draft assessment report will be provided in both MS Word and PDF formats and submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for comment.

8.6.4 All survey data will be provided in PDF/A format at a suitable scale, together with AutoCAD DWG files or Esri Shapefiles, as required.

8.6.5 A digital copy of the final assessment report will be provided to in PDF/A format to:

- The Applicants;
- Wiltshire HER;
- Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for dissemination to the Local Planning Authority; and
- Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

8.6.6 Digital copies of the final assessment report will also be submitted to OASIS and ADS to allow the results to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

8.6.7 The assessment report will be used to inform the scope of UPD detailing the methodology for further analysis and dating of artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information. This will include a selection strategy in order to establish what records and finds will be retained as part of the final archaeological archive, in line with CIfA guidance (Ref 13).

9 Post-Excavation Analysis

9.1.1 The scope of work for the analysis stage will be detailed in the UPD and a detailed publication quality report produced following the results of the analysis as required.

9.1.2 The analysis stage will also draw on the results of all previous archaeological investigations within and adjacent to the Scheme, to produce a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource.

9.1.3 The following is provided as a guide to the potential content of the analysis report, but this will be reviewed within the UPD as necessary. As a minimum, the analysis report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report;
- A non-technical summary of the scope, methodology and results of the work;
- Introduction which includes site code/project number, planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place, grid reference;
- A description of, and a background to, the works and its aims and objectives;
- A description of the site location and the archaeological and historical context for the area;
- An account of the methods and results of the fieldwork, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered;
- The results and interpretation of specialist analysis of stratigraphic records, artefacts, environmental and scientific samples, as necessary and based upon the requirements identified at the assessment stage and detailed in the UPD;
- An analysis of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region;
- Details of archive selection strategy;

- Conclusions;
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number) together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive; and
- Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the updated project design; and References and bibliography of all sources used.

9.1.4 Digital copies of the report will be provided in draft form in MS Word and PDF format to the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. Two iterations of the draft analysis report based on consultee and Applicants comments will be allowed for.

9.1.5 The appointed archaeological contractor shall rectify any defects and make any amendments as identified by Lanpro, the Applicants and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and shall subsequently submit the final report within an agreed programme, following receipt of any comments.

9.1.6 Final copies of the analysis report (in PDF/A format) will be produced, and submitted to the following, together with all other digital information in industry standard formats as required:

- Wiltshire HER;
- Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority to distribute to the Local Planning Authority; and
- Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

9.1.7 Digital copies of the final analysis report and the digital archive will be submitted to OASIS and ADS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

9.1.8 The preparation of a publication report for an appropriate journal (or in another agreed form) will be required if the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority considers the results significant enough to warrant dissemination to a wider audience.

9.1.9 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at Wiltshire's Festival of Archaeology, talking to local societies etc.

10 Decommissioning

10.1.1 A Decommissioning Strategy will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, which will be sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the

decommissioning phase. An **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.14]** has been prepared to support the Application.

11 Archiving and Data Management

11.1 Archive Content

11.1.1 The Archaeological Fieldwork Contractor will contact Wiltshire Museum Archive in advance of commencing any fieldwork to determine the preparation, and deposition of the archive and finds, and agree any additional accession numbers for all archaeological works.

11.1.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the CIfA guidelines detailed in Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Ref 14).

11.1.3 The preparation of the archive will also be informed by the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (Ref 49), Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Ref 43), and in accordance with Wiltshire Museum's deposition guidelines (Ref 51). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

11.1.4 The landowner will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to the relevant archive. The archive will be presented to Wiltshire Museum within six months of completion of all fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with Wiltshire Council (WC).

11.1.5 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Wiltshire Museum;
- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix; and
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff.

11.1.6 The archive will consist of paper records and digital data, as well as finds and samples as selected. Not all material collected or created during the

course of the works will require preservation in perpetuity, and the final contents of the archive will be subject to selection prior to the accession of the archive to the Wiltshire Museum, in line with a Selection Strategy agreed with IGP and WC.

11.1.7 The selected contents of the archive will be appropriate to establish the significance of the results of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities. Selection will be focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs. Methods for disposing of de-selected material will be agreed with the landowner and other relevant stakeholders.

11.1.8 A copy of the digital archive will be submitted to WC on completion of all work, for integration into the HER.

11.1.9 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and an electronic copy of the final report and the digital archive deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

11.2 Data Management

11.2.1 A Data Management Plan will be created and managed by the appointed archaeological contractor on commencement of the project, which will outline the strategy for the sharing and preservation of the project's digital data.

11.2.2 The Data Management Plan will be produced in line with CIfA standards (2020c) and guidance produced by the ADS (Ref 1), and will include;

- Details of data that will be generated during the work;
- Type of file formats to be used (e.g. .doc, .pdf., .dwg., .shp, etc.);
- Methods of data collection or capture (e.g. GPS/Total Station/digitising from hard copies);
- File naming conventions (e.g. ADS naming conventions);
- Metadata, standards and quality assurance measures;
- Plans for sharing data;
- Ethical and legal issues or restrictions on data sharing (e.g client confidentiality etc.);
- Copyright and intellectual property rights of data;
- Data storage and back-up measures;
- Data management roles and responsibilities; and
- Costing or resources needed (ADS archiving costs etc.).

11.2.3 The digital archive will be produced using industry standard file formats, with a clear file structure that allows these to be easily shared with all stakeholders, and allows the data to continue to be preserved and shared with the public through, for example, the HER.

11.2.4 The data comprising the digital archive will comply with the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance on historic environment data standards, Monument Inventory Data Standard (MIDAS) Heritage; the UK Historic Environment Data Standard (Ref 30).

11.2.5 It is anticipated that the repositories to which the digital archive are submitted (i.e. HER/Wiltshire Museum) will have in-house Data Management Plans to allow for the long-term preservation of the digital archive data, including plans for data back-up and migration to new digital formats as these emerge.

12 Public Outreach and Engagement

12.1.1 It is recognised that community engagement both fosters public understanding and support for the historic environment and adds value to archaeological work.

12.1.2 A programme of public outreach and engagement will be developed during the archaeological mitigation and post-excavation stages of the project, depending on the character and form of any archaeological remains encountered, in liaison with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority, Historic England and/or any other interested community groups.

12.1.3 The programme of public outreach and engagement could include, for example, provision of talks and presentations, guided walks, arranging conferences, exhibitions, open days and living history events, providing school project work and learning resources, offering work experience and volunteering opportunities, and supporting community archaeology projects.

13 Staffing

13.1.1 A suitably qualified and experienced archaeological clerk of works will be responsible for overseeing the archaeological mitigation works as detailed in the AMS.

13.1.2 All archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor, that will adhere to the CIfA Code of Conduct and all appropriate standards and guidance.

13.1.3 Details of the CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority in advance

of the commencement of fieldwork, following appointment of the archaeological contractor. The appointed archaeological contractor's Project Manager for the project must be able to demonstrate competence and experience of managing archaeological projects of a similar size, nature and complexity.

13.1.4 Assessment and analysis of finds, environmental samples and human remains will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced specialists.

14 Project Timetable

14.1.1 A timetable for the programme of archaeological mitigation fieldwork and post-excavation assessment reporting will be agreed between the appointed archaeological contractor, the Applicant, and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The appointed archaeological contractor will ensure they have the required capacity to deliver the works.

14.1.2 The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be informed of the proposed start date for the project as soon as practicable, and at least one week before commencement of fieldwork.

14.1.3 The full programme of archaeological mitigation will be established following the trial trenching.

14.1.4 The appointed archaeological contractor will provide at least weekly progress reports on the progress of fieldwork via email to Lanpro, and regular site meetings will be held between the archaeological contractor, Lanpro, the principal contractor, the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

14.1.5 A draft assessment report will be provided to the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority within an agreed timeframe following completion of fieldwork, with a final version to be submitted to the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority following receipt of any comments within the agreed timeframe.

14.1.6 A draft analysis report will be submitted to Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority within a programme agreed in the UPD, informed by the results of the post-excavation assessment. This will be followed by a final report following any comments, and the publication of the results of the report in a suitable format.

15 Monitoring

15.1.1 The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will monitor the implementation of the archaeological mitigation works and

evaluate the scope and progress of the work against the methodology detailed in the AMS.

16 Communication

16.1.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will provide at least weekly updates to Lanpro via email and/or telephone. Any issues that arise on site or during the post-excavation stages should first be addressed by the archaeological contractor directly to Lanpro, who will then liaise with the Applicant, Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and any other stakeholders in order to resolve the matter.

16.1.2 In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this Outline AMS, or the scope or methodology of the excavation, these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting Lanpro who will liaise with the Applicant and Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority to determine a solution. Should the issue not be resolved remotely a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy for progress to be agreed by all parties.

17 Copyright and Publicity

17.1.1 Copyright of the documentation prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the Applicant, Lanpro, and the appropriate HER to use such documentation for their commercial, statutory or educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties.

17.1.2 Under the *Environmental Information Regulations* (Ref 23), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

17.1.3 It is recognised that the Scheme may identify remains which are of interest to the public and these may be publicised through appropriate media. Any publicity for the Scheme proposed by the archaeological contractor should be approved by the Applicant. The appointed contractor will not issue any information on the work through media, internet or social media without prior agreement of the Applicant.

17.1.4 Care will be taken to ensure that any publicity does not compromise the security of archaeological remains that may have been identified or recovered.

18 Insurance and Health and Safety

18.1 Insurance

18.1.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to at least the following amounts:

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Employer's Liability £5,000,000
- Professional indemnity (for any single claim) £10,000,000

18.2 Health and Safety

18.2.1 The management of all health and safety, and welfare provision, on site during the excavation phase will be the responsibility of the principal contractor or the appointed archaeological contractor, depending on the stage and nature of the work being undertaken.

18.2.2 All works will be undertaken by the principal contractor or appointed archaeological contractor in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice.

18.2.3 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.

18.2.4 A site-specific risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor, prior to the commencement of work on site.

18.2.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to all staff by the archaeological contractor, including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required.

18.2.6 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the principal contractor and/or the appointed archaeological contractor.

18.2.7 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by the archaeological contractor in consultation with the site workforce.

18.2.8 Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks. The risk assessment will be updated and control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

18.2.9 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features will be recorded by photography at a safe distance.

18.2.10 All areas of excavation will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.

18.2.11 Where open excavations are left unattended overnight, these will be surrounded by suitable safety / security fencing, to be fitted with suitable warning signage. The responsibility for site security / safety fencing will lie with the lead contractor on site (i.e. either the Principal Contractor or the appointed archaeological contractor, depending on the nature and stage of work).

18.2.12 Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme. Sub-Contractors health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.

18.2.13 All spoil will be stored and managed safely in line with the standards of the Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Ref 22).

19 References

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Ref 3 APABE / English Heritage 2017, Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (2nd edition), Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials and England (APABE) and Historic England

Ref 4 ASWYAS 2025, Lime Down Solar Park, Wiltshire: Geophysical Survey. Report ref: 4313

Ref 5 Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth P. and Evans, J. 2016, A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology

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Ref 9 CFA 2025b, 'Lime Down Solar Park Lime Down B Wiltshire Archaeological Trial Trenching-Interim', report no. 4672

Ref 10 CFA 2025c, 'Lime Down Solar Park Lime Down C Wiltshire Archaeological Trial Trenching-Interim', report no. 4690

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Ref 12 CFA 2025e, 'Lime Down Solar Park Lime Down E Wiltshire Archaeological Trial Trenching-Interim', report no. 4661

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Ref 14 CIfA 2020b, Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

Ref 15 CIfA 2022, Code of Conduct

Ref 16 CIfA 2023a, Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording

Ref 17 CIfA 2023b, Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording

Ref 18 CIfA 2023c, Standard for guidance for archaeological excavation

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Ref 22 DEFRA 2009, Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites

Ref 23 EIR 2004, Environmental Information Regulations

Ref 24 English Heritage 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports

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Ref 28 English Heritage 2010, Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood

Ref 29 English Heritage 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Ref 30 English Heritage 2012b, MIDAS Heritage; the UK Historic Environment Data Standard

Ref 31 Historic England, 2015a, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

Ref 32 Historic England 2015b, Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guidelines for Best Practice

Ref 33 Historic England 2016, Research Strategy

Ref 34 Historic England 2017, Research Agenda

Ref 35 Historic England 2018a, Our Portable Past. Guidance for Good Practice

Ref 36 Historic England 2018b, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project

Ref 37 Historic England 2018c, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation

Ref 38 Historic England 2018d (consultation draft), Waterlogged Wood Historic England Draft Guidelines on the Excavation, Recording, Sampling and Conservation of Waterlogged Wood

Ref 39 Lanpro 2025a. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Lime Down Solar Park (Solar Sites).

Ref 40 Lanpro 2025b. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Lime Down Solar Park (Cable Route).

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Ref 45 NPS 2024a, Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1

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Figures

380000 384000 388000 392000 396000 400000

184000 180000 176000 172000 168000

Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 4 Figure 5 Figure 6 Figure 7 Figure 8 Figure 9 Figure 10 Figure 11 Figure 12

Lime Down A Lime Down B Lime Down C Lime Down D Lime Down E

B5-01 B9-01 C29-01 C13-01 O48-01 D24-01 D1-02 E12-01 F123-01 F120-01 F116-01 F114-01 F113-01 F106-01 F85-01 F80-01 F71-01 F70-01 F68-01 F64-01 F46-01 F37-01 F38-01 F34-01 F34-02 F23-01 F22-01 F12-01 F5-01

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 1. General location of proposed archaeological mitigation areas

Document:

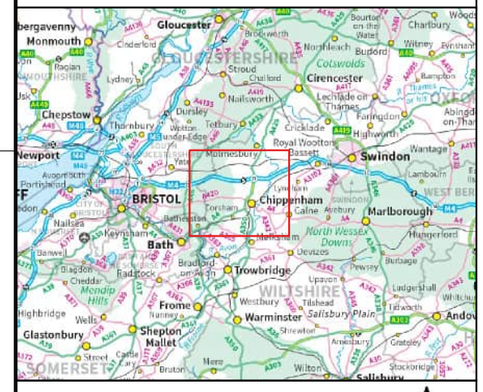
Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Archaeological Mitigation Area

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly



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Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 2. Proposed archaeological mitigation areas within Lime Down A and cable route

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits

Mitigation

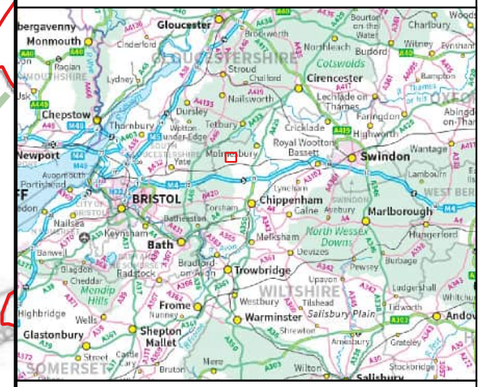
- In situ preservation (no solar development)
- In situ preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)

AP and LIDAR Survey Features:

- Bank (earthwork)
- Ditch

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly



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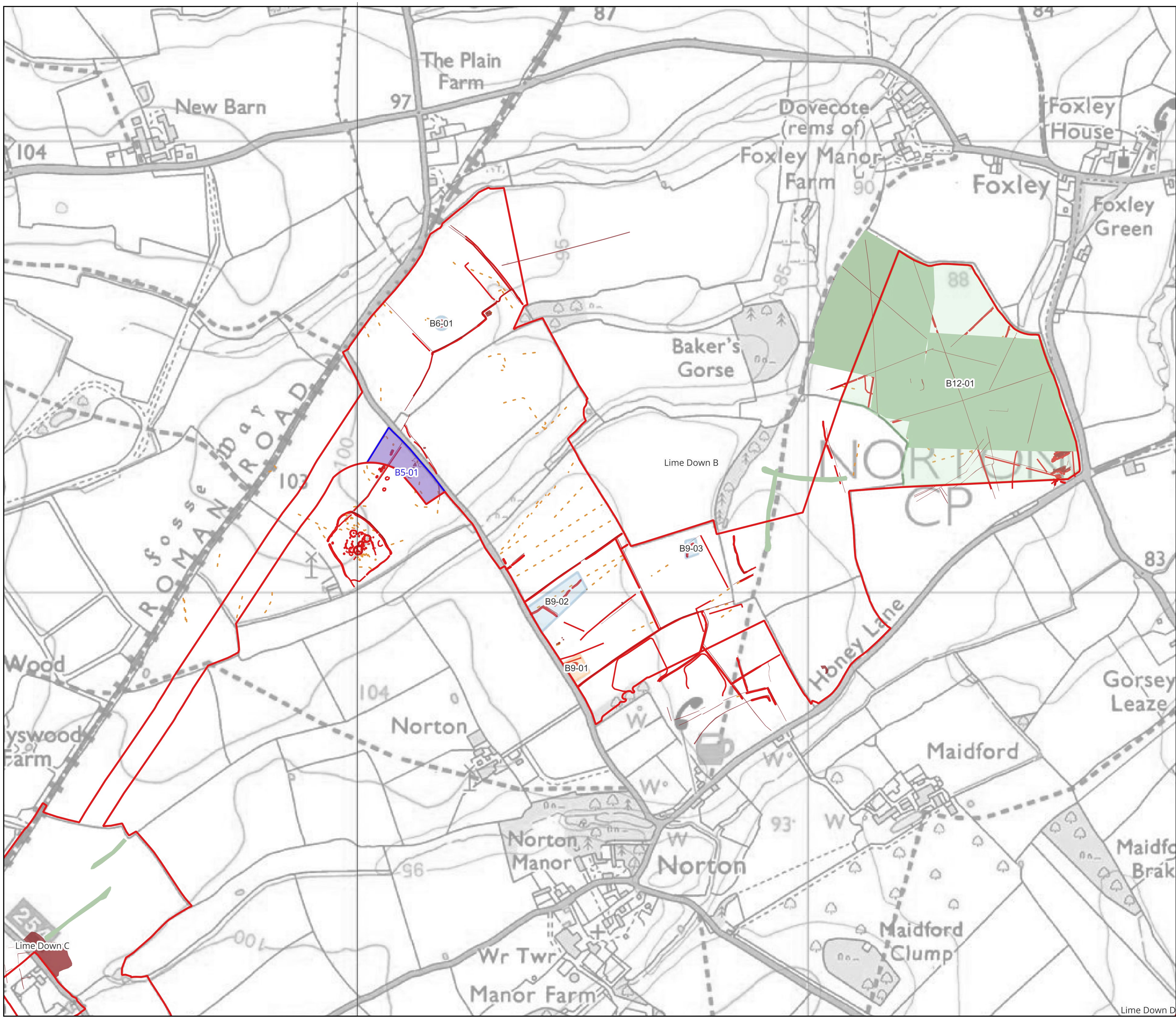

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 3. Proposed archaeological mitigation areas within Lime Down B and cable route

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Cable Route Corridor - Mitigation Area

Mitigation

- In situ preservation (no solar development)
- In situ preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)
- Strip, Map and Sample

AP and LIDAR Survey Features:

- Bank (earthwork)
- Ditch

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly

Data: © Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

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Island Green Power

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C30-01 C29-01 C36-01 C1-01 C5-01 Lime Down C C36-02 O48-01 C14-01 C11-01 C11-02 C11-03 C13-01 F123-01 F123-01 F120-01 F116-01

Commonwood Farm · Lordswood House · Lord's Wood · Cream Gorse · Fosse Farm · Townlease Farm · Farleaze Farm · Pig Lane · Broadmead Covert · Knigway Covert · Surrendell Wood · Surrendell Farm · New Covert · Quarry (dis) · Chapel (site of) · Elm and Ash · East Dunley Cottages · Fosse Lodge · East Dunley Farm · Pillow Mound · Quarry (dis) · Dunley Gorse · West Dunley Farm · Dunley · Dunley Wood · Little Worth Wood · Clapcote Brake · Ford · Tunnel

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 4. Proposed archaeological mitigation areas within Lime Down C and cable route

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits

Mitigation

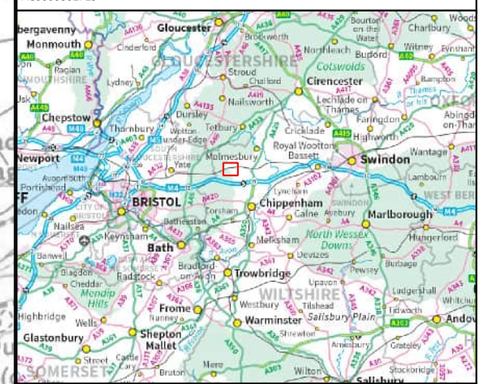
- In situ preservation (no solar development)
- In situ preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)
- Strip, Map and Sample
- Directional Drilling or Strip, Map and Sample
- Cable Route Corridor - Mitigation Area

AP and LIDAR Survey Features:

- Bank (earthwork)
- Ditch

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly



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Scale: 1:11000 @ A3

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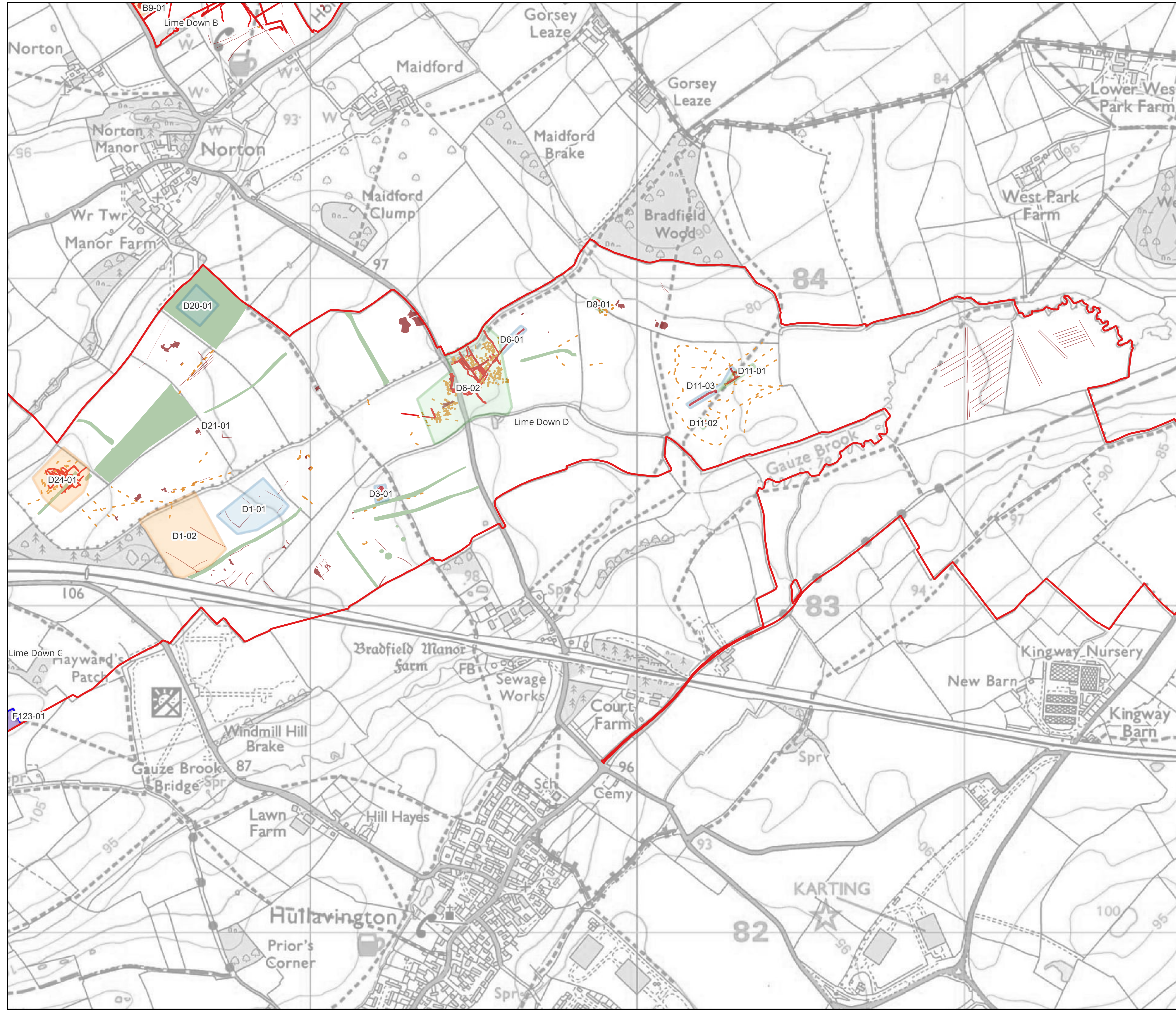
N

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro



Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 5. Proposed archaeological mitigation areas within Lime Down D and cable route

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
- Order Limits

Mitigation
- In situ preservation (no solar development)
- In situ preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)
- Strip, Map and Sample

AP and LIDAR Survey Features:
- Bank (earthwork)
- Ditch

Geophysical Survey Features:
- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly

Data: © Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3
0 80 160 240 320 m
N

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392000

Water Tower

Cross

Rodbourne

Manor Farm

Gabriel's Well

Bottom Farm

Goosegreen Farm

Rodbourne Bottom

Grove Farm

Cleeve House (Childrens Home)

Nursery

Kingway Barn

MS

Bincombe Wood

E1-01

E12-01

E14-02

E14-01

E20-01

E21-01

Lime Down E

Hangar Farm

Rowden Wood

Sewage Works (disused)

Lower Stanton Farm

Avil's Farm

Seagry Wood

Marsh

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 6. Proposed archaeological mitigation areas within Lime Down E and cable route

Document:

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits

Mitigation

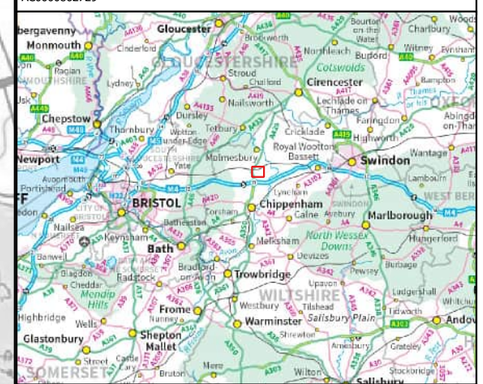
- In situ preservation (non-intrusive construction methodology)
- Re-instatement of earthworks following construction

AP and LIDAR Survey Features:

- Bank (earthwork)
- Ditch

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly



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Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

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N

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388000

184000

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7. Proposed cable route mitigation areas B5-01, O48-01 and F123-01

Document:

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

B5-01

Lime Down A

Lime Down B

Lime Down C

Lime Down D

O48-01

F123-01

Lady's Wood

Ladyswood Farm

Norton

Norton Manor

Norton

Maidford

Maidford Clump

Honey Lane

Lordswood Farm

New Plantation

Lordswood House

Lord's Wood

Fosse Farm

Wr Twr

Manor Farm

Cream Gorse

Townlease Farm

Farleaze Farm

Pig Lane

Hayward's Patch

Windmill Hill Brake

Gauze Brook Bridge

Lawn

Hill Hayes

Bradfield Manor Farm

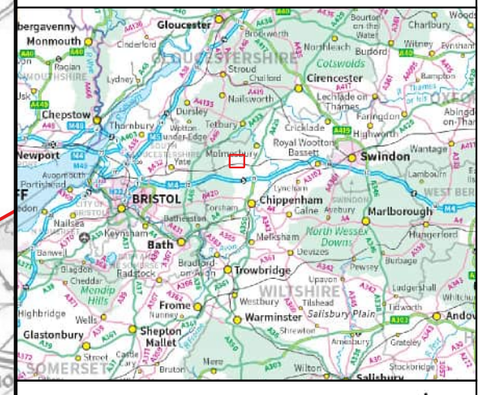
Surrendell Wood

HULLAVINGTON CP

NORTON CP

Fosse Roman Road

254



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

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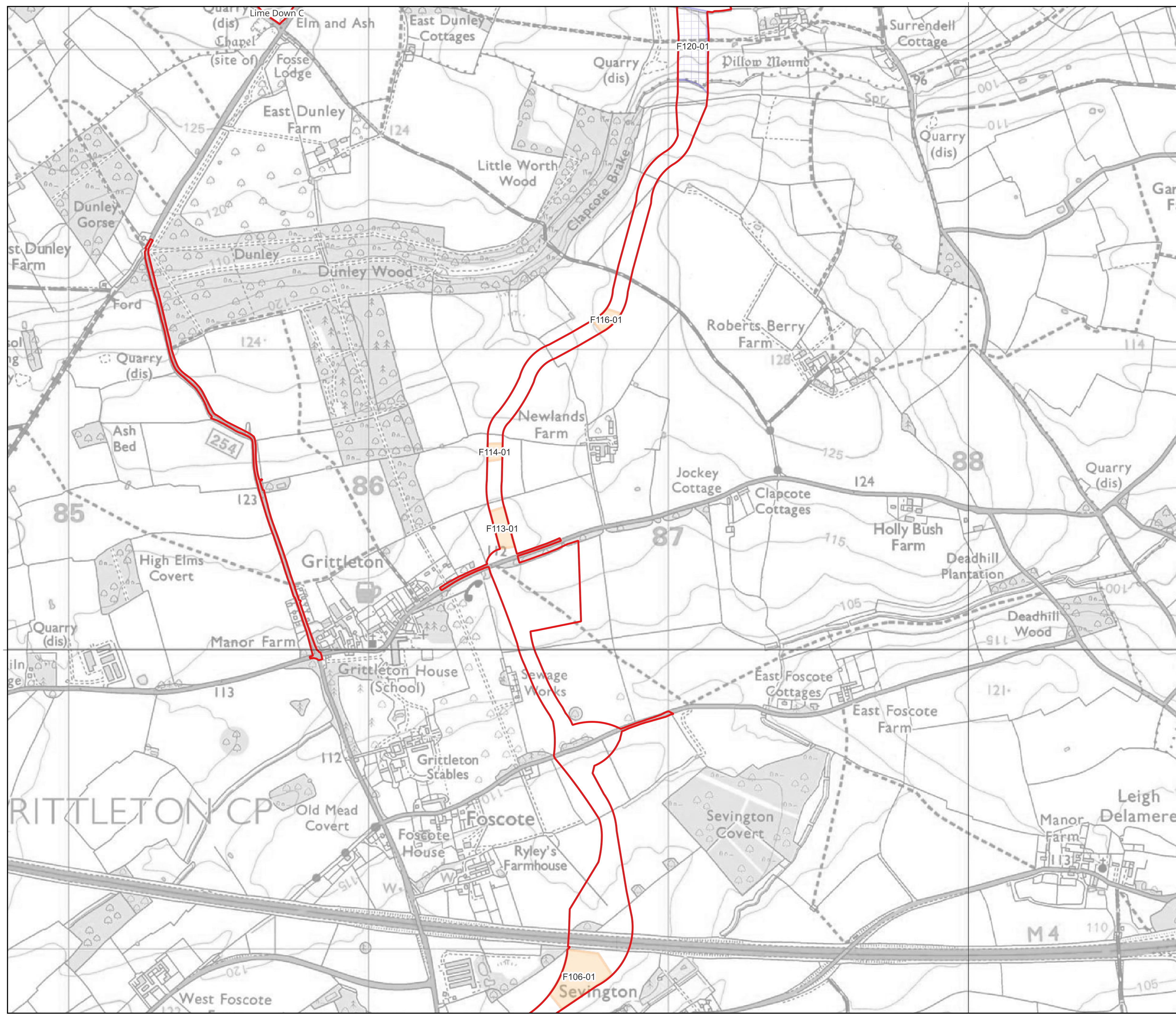

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 8. Proposed cable route mitigation areas F120-01, F116-01, F114-01, F113-01 and F106-01

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

Directional Drilling or Strip, Map and Sample

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

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F85-01

F80-01

F71-01

F70-01

F68-01

CHIPPENHAM WITHOUT CP

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 9. Proposed cable route mitigation areas F85-01, F80-01, F71-01, F70-01 and F68-01

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

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Title:

Figure 10. Proposed cable route mitigation areas F64-01, F46-01, F38-01, F37-01, F34-02 and F34-01

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Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

388000

172000

F64-01

F46-01

F38-01

F37-01

F34-01 F34-02

Stowell Farm
Jubilee Wood
Briary Wood
Chequers Hill Plantation
Mynte Farm
Chequers Farm
The Chequers
Pudding Brook
A4
Superstores
Easton Lane
Saltersford Lane
Hunters Moon
Patterdown
Rifle Range
Patterdown Farm
Holywell House
The Folly
North Walk
Mynte Wood
Withy Bed
North Avenue
Corsham Park
The Belt
Pheasant Covert
Showell Cottages
Showell Farm
Thingley Junction
Corsham
Corsham Court
Westrop Plantation
Corsham Lake
Park Farm
Westrop
Easton
Easton Farm
Easton Court Farm
Thingley
Thingley Court Farm
Dismtd Rly
Thingley Farm
The Barn
Notton Park
Lacock Road
Football Ground
CORSHAM CP
Ladbrook Lane
Cemy
Ladbrookside Farm
Courtlands
Larks Nest Farm
Notton
Whiteoaks Farm
Thingley Cottage Farm
Thingley Bridge Farm
New Farm
Sewage Works
Broadstone
403
A350
B4528
B4643

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 11. Proposed cable route mitigation areas F64-01, F46-01, F38-01, F37-01, F34-02, F34-01

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

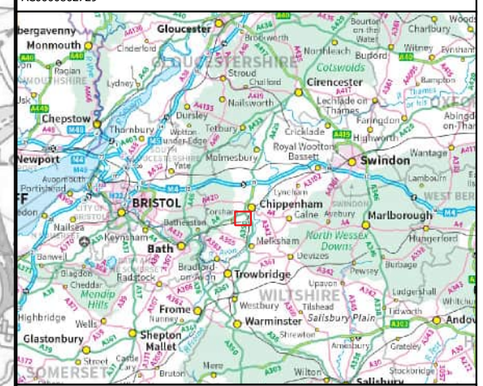
Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

Re-instatement of earthworks following construction



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

388000

168000

F23-01

F22-01

F12-01

F5-01

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 12. Proposed cable route mitigation areas F23-01, F22-01, F12-01 and F5-01

Document:

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Environmental Statement (ES)

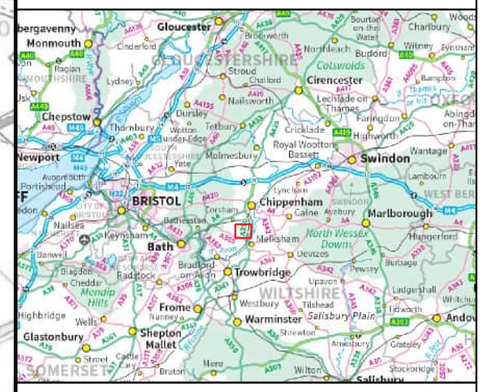
Legend:

Order Limits

Mitigation

Strip, Map and Sample

Re-instatement of earthworks following construction



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0 80 160 240 320 m

N

Island Green Power

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