Green Hill Solar Farm
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Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Trenching

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Report Prepared for: Green Hill Solar Farm
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Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trenching

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trenching has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm ('the Client').

1.1.2 The WSI details a second programme of archaeological trenching within the Order Limits of the Green Hill Solar Farm ('the Scheme') in connection with an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). This WSI is in line with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) for the Scheme **[REP4-004]**, and is required to be carried out pursuant to Requirement 12 of the DCO, to supplement an earlier phase of trenching undertaken between August 2024 and March 2025 as part of the DCO application for the Scheme.

1.1.3 The results of the archaeological works proposed in this document will inform decisions on the need for any further archaeological mitigation in areas of the Scheme not subject to trenching during the pre-application evaluation works. The written schemes of investigation to be approved by the relevant planning authority under Requirement 12, which will set out the specific mitigations that will be implemented for each part of the Scheme, will be substantially in accordance with the AMS, and must also account for the results of the works proposed in this document as required.

1.1.4 The Scheme will comprise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW). The Scheme comprises nine Sites which are connected by a Cable Route Corridor to the Point of Connection at Grendon National Grid Substation.

1.1.5 The Scheme sites (‘the Sites’) are described in detail in Chapter 3: The Development Site **[REP1-029]** of the Environmental Statement (ES) and descriptions of the Scheme proposals are provided in ES Chapter 4: Scheme Description **[REP1-031]**.

1.1.6 This WSI has been informed by the results of several previous stages of archaeological desk-based assessment (ES Appendix 12.2; Lanpro 2025a - g), aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation (ES Appendix 12.3; Deegan 2025), geophysical survey (ES Appendix 12.4; ASWYAS 2023, 2024a - e; and 2025), the first phase of trenching (ES Appendix 12.5; CFA 2025a, 2025b; 2025c; and 2025d) and a multispectral survey (York Archaeology 2025). These assessments were undertaken to support an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Scheme and are appended to ES Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage **[APP-049]**. This document should be read together with the supporting documents:

- ES Appendix 12.2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (DBAs) **[APP-121** to **APP-127]**;
- ES Appendix 12.3: Aerial Photographic and LiDAR mapping and interpretation **[APP-128]**;
- ES Appendix 12.4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports **[REP1-059** to **REP1-078]**;

- ES Appendix 12.5: Archaeological Evaluation (Interim) Reports **[APP-139** to **APP-145]**; and
- ES Appendix 12.6: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy **[REP4-004]**.

1.1.7 The WSI takes into account the results of consultation undertaken with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) and Historic England, and seeks to address any comments provided as part of the consultation process.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm comprises nine sites (Green Hill A, A.2, B, C, D, E, F, G and BESS; Figure 1). Eight of the sites are located between Northampton and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire (Green Hill A to F and BESS). Green Hill G is located to the north of Lavendon in Buckinghamshire. Collectively the sites cover approximately c. 1200ha.

2.1.2 The sites are joined by a cable route corridor that traverse c. 319ha, of largely arable land, from the south east of Green Hill A in Northamptonshire to the north-west of Green Hill G in Buckinghamshire.

2.1.3 The sites are surrounded by several rural settlements. From north to south: Green Hill A is located central to Mawsley, Old and Walgrave; Green Hill A.2 is located to the east of Walgrave, Green Hill B is located between Holcot and Moulton, Site C is located to the north-east of Sywell; Green Hill D is located to the north of Mears Ashby, Green Hill E is located between Mears Ashby, Wellingborough and Earls Barton; the BESS site is located to the north of Grendon; Green Hill F is located between Grendon, Easton Maudit and Bozeat; and Green Hill G is located to the north of Lavendon.

2.1.4 Details of the size, location, historic and modern parishes and current land-use for each of the sites in provided in **Table 2.1** below:

Table 2.1: Details of Site Locations

Site	Area (ha)	Centroid	Historic Parish	Modern Parish	Current land use
A	174	480332.9 273527.8	Wold and Walgrave	Old CP and Walgrave CP	Arable / Pasture
A.2	65	482245.3 272911.8	Wold and Walgrave	Old CP and Walgrave CP	Arable
B	65	479327.1 268435.4	Moulton and Holcot	Holcot CP	Arable
C	56	483473.6 268404.2	Mears Ashby and Sywell	Mears Ashby CP and Sywell CP	Arable
D	42	484263.3 267850.5	Mears Ashby	Mears Ashby CP	Arable
E	309	484817.6 266236.8	Mears Ashby, Earls Barton and Wilby	Mears Ashby CP and Wilby CP	Arable
F	276	489291.8 258922	Grendon, Bozeat and Easton Maudit	Bozeat CP and Easton Maudit CP	Arable / Pasture
G	171	490595.7 255233.1	Lavendon and Warrington	Lavendon CP and Warrington CP	Arable
BESS	43	486923.2 261275.3	Grendon and Castle Ashby	Grendon CP	Arable

2.2 Geology and Topography

2.2.1 There are 10 different geological formations recorded within the Scheme: Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, ooidal), Whitby Mudstone Formation (Mudstone), Wellingborough Limestone (Limestone and mudstone), Stamford Member (Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded), Rutland Formation (Mudstone), Blisworth Limestone Formation (Limestone), Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone, interbedded), Cornbrash Formation (Limestone), Kellaways Clay Member (Mudstone) and Kellaways Sand Member (Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded) (BGS 2025).

2.2.2 Large areas of Oadby Member (Diamicton) superficial deposits are present across the Scheme. Alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel occurs adjacent to extant watercourses. Small pockets of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel), Milton Sand (Sand and gravel), Bozeat Till (Diamicton) and Ecton Member (Sand and gravel) are recorded within the Scheme, as well as occasional areas where no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2025).

2.2.3 Soils vary across the Scheme and are mapped as: Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5), freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape 6), freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7), sightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8), lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9) and slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18) (Cranfield University 2025).

2.2.4 The topography undulates across the Scheme with a general downward slope to the River Nene, which is located between Green Hill E and the BESS Site. The highest part of the Scheme is recorded at 135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is located in the north of Green Hill A.2. The lowest point of the Scheme is recorded at 45m aOD and is located in the east of the BESS Site.

2.2.5 Details of the geology, soil morphology and topography for each of the sites is provided in **Table 2.2** below:

Table 2.2: Details of Site Geology and Topography

Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum
A	Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, ooidal) Whitby Mudstone Formation (Mudstone) Stamford Member (Sandstone and	Oadby Member (Diamicton) Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel) Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)	109m aOD to 133m aOD

Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum
	siltstone, interbedded) Rutland Formation (Mudstone)			
A.2	Wellingborough Limestone (Limestone and mudstone) Rutland Formation (mudstone) Stamford Member (sandstone and siltstone)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) None recorded	Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)	110 m aOD to 135m aOD
B	Blisworth Limestone Formation (Limestone) Rutland Formation (Mudstone) Stamford Member (Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) Area of no recorded superficial deposits in Field BF2	Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape 6) Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)	119m aOD to 130m aOD
C	Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone, interbedded) Stamford Member (sandstone and siltstone, interbedded) Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, ooidal)	Oadby Member (Diamicton)	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)	109m aOD to 123m aOD
D	Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone, interbedded) Stamford Member (sandstone and siltstone, interbedded)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) No recorded superficial deposits along western edge of Site D	Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5) Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded	102m aOD to 117m aOD

Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum
	Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, ooidal) Rutland Formation (Mudstone)		drainage (Soilscape 9)	
E	Blisworth Limestone Formation (Limestone) Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone, interbedded) Stamford Member (sandstone and siltstone, interbedded) Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, ooidal) Rutland Formation (Mudstone)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) in north of Site E No recorded deposits in south of Site E Areas of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel) in Fields EF33 and EF34	Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5) Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) 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)	71m aOD to 114m aOD
F	Whitby Mudstone Formation (Mudstone) Stamford Member (andstone and siltstone, interbedded) Rutland Formation (mudstone) Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone, interbedded) Blisworth Limestone Formation (Limestone)	Alluvium (clay and silt) Milton Sand (Sand and gravel) Oadby Member (Diamicton) Bozeat Till (Diamicton)	Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5) 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)	54m aOD to 104m aOD
G	Cornbrash Formation (Limestone)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) Alluvium (Clay and silt)	Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Soilscape 5)	73m aOD to 105m aOD

Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum
	Kellaways Clay Member (Mudstone) Kellaways Sand Member (Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded)	No recorded deposits in the south Site G	Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)	
BESS	Whitby Mudstone Formation (Mudstone)	BESS 1: Alluvium (clay and silt) BESS2: Ecton Member (Sand and gravel) BESS3: Areas of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel) in east of BESS3; no recorded superficial deposits in west of BESS3	Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape 6) Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8)	45m aOD to 55m aOD
Cable Route Corridor	Rutland Formation (Mudstone) Stamford Member (Sandstone and Siltstone) Wellingborough Limestone Member (Limestone and Mudstone, Interbedded) Northampton Sand Formation (Ironstone, Ooidal) Whitby Mudstone Formation Blisworth Limestone Formation (Limestone) Cornbrash Formation (Limestone)	Oadby Member (Diamicton) Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) River terrace deposits (undifferentiated) Bozeat Till (Diamicton)	Limerich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9) Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18)	47 – 127m aOD

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 Sites A-G (ES Appendix 12.2; Lanpro 2025a - g), aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation (ES Appendix 12.3; Deegan 2025), geophysical survey (ES Appendix 12.4; ASWYAS 2023, 2024a - e; and 2025), the first phase of trenching (ES Appendix 12.5; CFA 2025a, 2025b; 2025c; and 2025d) and a multispectral Survey (York Archaeology 2025).

3.2 Green Hill A and A.2

Designated Heritage Assets

3.2.1 Green Hill A and A.2 do not contain any designated heritage assets.

3.2.2 In the wider search area there are 28 Listed Buildings (two Grade I and 26 Grade II). There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 1km search area: 'Walgrave moated site' (NHLE 1011036) is located c.500m south of Green Hill A and A.2 and 'Walgrave Medieval village' (NHLE 1418583) is located c.885m south of the Green Hill A.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.2.3 The Northamptonshire HER records 130 'monument' entries within the 1km search area, eight of which are recorded as being within (or partially within) Green Hill A and A.2. The records relate to possible prehistoric enclosures identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs, an Iron Age coin and the Jurassic Way which runs to the east of Green Hill A.2, following the route of the modern Kettering Road (A43). The Northampton to Kettering Turnpike extends along the eastern edge of Green Hill A.2 in Field A.2F1.

Geophysical Survey

3.2.4 Geophysical survey of Green Hill A and A.2 has detected magnetic anomalies associated with an agricultural landscape, including former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains.

3.2.5 Most anomalies in Green Hill A and A.2 were assessed to be agricultural, including former field boundaries, ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing, and land drains. However, concentrations of anomalies in Fields AF1 and AF11 are likely to relate to prehistoric and Roman settlement activity. In Field AF1, a cluster of ring ditches, linear ditches and enclosures correspond with prehistoric cropmarks. Field AF11 contains a large rectangular enclosure, as well as smaller enclosures and possible ring ditches. Field AF15 has two possible ring ditches within an enclosure and a larger rectangular enclosure to the south. In Field AF16, two parallel ditches may relate to a buried feature continuing beyond the study site. A possible rectilinear enclosure and ring ditch were identified in Field AF20. In Field A.2F1, anomalies form part of a large enclosure with smaller enclosures inside, and in A.2F4, a ring ditch, D-shaped enclosure, and possible trackway are present. Several uncertain anomalies were identified, including a depression in Field AF4, pit-like responses in Field AF5, and parallel trends in

Field AF9. Some weak anomalies in Fields AF18 and AF26, and linear features in AF25, may relate to land drains.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.2.6 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 the study site (Deegan 2025). The results are summarised below.

3.2.7 Green Hill A shows no evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age features but includes possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures in AF1 and AF11. Widespread medieval and post-medieval cultivation is evident. Ridge and furrow patterns and plough headlands are recorded across numerous fields but have since been levelled. LiDAR imagery reveals slight lynchets along former field boundaries in AF1, AF11, and AF23, as well as earthwork banks in AF11, AF14, AF15, AF16, AF17 and AF18, which may represent additional lynchets or plough headlands. Post-medieval quarrying activity is indicated by depressions in AF1, AF9, AF10, AF11 and AF29 along with evidence of stream management and possible haystack platforms.

3.2.8 Green Hill A.2 shows no evidence of Roman or earlier features, however, there is evidence of medieval and possibly early post-medieval cultivation, including plough headlands and ridge and furrow in all the fields. While some ridge and furrow survived as earthworks into the 1940s, all plough ridges have now been levelled. LiDAR imagery reveals a network of low, well-spread plough headlands in A.2F3 and A.2F4, with some areas showing plough furrows running over the headlands instead of terminating on either side.

Evaluation Trenching

3.2.9 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Green Hill A and A.2 Field AF4, 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.

3.2.10 Within Green Hill A, 97 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 17 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025b).

3.2.11 In Field AF9, a north-west to south-east orientated gully in Trench 3 contained pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the early 2nd century. In Field AF15, a cluster of activity in the north-western corner was confirmed by excavation, aligning with geophysical survey features such as rectilinear ditches and gullies, possibly indicating a settlement area. A gully in Trench 1, interpreted as a ring ditch, was truncated by a furrow, limiting its visibility. In Field AF16, curvilinear ring ditches and linear ditches were recorded in Trenches 5 and 13, aligning with geophysical survey results. Two parallel ditches in Trench 12 may indicate a trackway. In Field AF20, north to south linear ditches in Trenches 13 and 17 matched features from the geophysical survey, with additional ditches in Fields

15, 16 and 20 corresponding to historic ridge and furrow. Features of unknown origin were found in Trenches 3, 5, 8 and 18. Pottery from a pit in Trench 16 dates to the prehistoric period, while pottery in Trench 8 dates to the 2nd century. In Field AF23, linear trends in Trench 1 may be part of an enclosure ditch, with pottery spanning from the prehistoric (likely Iron Age) to early Roman periods.

3.2.12 Within Green Hill A.2 Field 4, 42 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains were recorded within 15 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025a).

3.2.13 In Field A.2F4, features identified by trial trenching align with geophysical survey results, suggesting settlement and agricultural activity from the Late Iron Age to Roman period. A curvilinear ditch in Trench 2 and potential boundary or enclosure ditches in Trench 11 were recorded. A faint rectilinear or D-shaped enclosure, recorded by the geophysical survey at the eastern end of Field AF29, was confirmed through excavation in Trenches 33, 34 and 42, with associated peripheral features in Trenches 23, 24 and 32. Prehistoric pottery was found in Trench 34. Furrows in Trenches 1, 4 and 35 may be part of a ridge and furrow system, while a 19th-20th century field boundary was noted in Trench 18. Features of unknown origin were found in Trenches 15, 17 and 20, with Roman pottery recovered from Trench 17.

Multispectral Survey

3.2.14 Multispectral survey was completed in Fields AF4 to AF29 and A.2F1 to A.2F4.

3.2.15 Linear and rectilinear cropmarks were identified in Fields AF4, AF9, AF11, AF14 and AF29 that were interpreted as having an archaeological potential.

3.2.16 Trenching undertaken in Field AF29 did not identify any buried archaeological features that corresponded with the cropmark identified from the multispectral survey.

3.2.17 Survey results also identified numerous linear anomalies caused by agricultural activity including ridge and furrow and field boundaries.

3.3 Green Hill B

Designated Heritage Assets

3.3.1 Green Hill B does not contain any designated heritage assets.

3.3.2 In the wider 1km search area there are 12 listed buildings (one Grade I and 12 Grade II). Most of these are within the village of Holcot. Three Grade II Listed Buildings are located to the south of Green Hill B; ‘Overstone Old Rectory’ (NHLE 1075355), ‘Rectory Farmhouse’ (NHLE 1025896), and ‘The Old Farmhouse and attached Stables’ (NHLE 1354758).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.3.3 The Northamptonshire HER records 145 ’monument’ entries within the 1km search area, two of these are partially within Green Hill B in Field BF5, comprising records of undated possible enclosures and ditches and probable medieval or post-medieval plough headlands identified during from an aerial survey.

Geophysical Survey

3.3.4 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across Green Hill B in April 2024. 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 recorded within the south of Field BF2 in the form of discrete linear and curvilinear features which may form enclosures of a possible prehistoric/Roman date. Likewise, within the south of BF3, possible archaeological anomalies in the form of linear features forming a possible enclosure were recorded. Geological responses reflect either the topography of the site, a former water course or natural variations. Magnetic disturbance can be attributed to adjacent tracks and metal fencing with smaller areas corresponding to infilled ponds or former fencing (ASWYAS 2024b).

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.3.5 Within Green Hill B, no features of Roman or earlier date have been identified as part of the air photo and LiDAR assessment (Deegan 2025). Medieval and possibly early post-medieval cultivation is, however, visible throughout the site, including ridge and furrow and plough headlands, which have been levelled. LiDAR imagery also reveals plough headlands and areas where plough furrows cut across them. The trackway from Tithe Farm, and the drainage ditch in BF2, are likely to be of late post-medieval origin.

Evaluation Trenching

3.3.6 Areas assessed to have archaeological potential, based on consideration of all available archaeological data, were targeted with evaluation trenches in Green Hill 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.

3.3.7 Within Green Hill B, 61 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 17 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025c).

3.3.8 In Field BF2, a ditch in Trench 7 may form part of a longer curvilinear feature identified by geophysical survey, while a possible rectilinear enclosure or set of parallel ditches in the south-western corner were confirmed in Trenches 12 and 23, with Roman grey ware pottery found in Trench 23. A complex series of linear features, possibly an enclosure, was confirmed in Trenches 27-30. In Field BF3, scattered features in Trenches 2, 3, and 4 indicate dispersed activity extending from BF2. Furrows in Trench 7 may be remnants of an older ridge and furrow system, and a north-south ditch in Trench 27 could be part of a possible rectilinear enclosure extending beyond the field.

Multispectral Survey

3.3.9 Multispectral survey was completed across all fields within Green Hill B. Cropmarks were identified in the north-east of Field B1 that were interpreted as possibly being caused by enclosures.

3.3.10 A further rectilinear cropmark was identified in Field BF3 as having a possible archaeological origin. Trenching undertaken in Field BF3 did not identify buried

archaeological features that corresponded with the cropmark identified from the multispectral survey.

3.3.11 Survey results also identified numerous linear anomalies caused by agricultural activity including ridge and furrow and headlands.

3.4 Green Hill C to E

Designated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 There are no designated heritage assets with Green Hill C, D and E.

3.4.2 There are 54 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, including one designated at Grade I (Church of All Saints, Earls Barton) and two at Grade II* (Church of All Saints, Mears Ashby and Mears Ashby Hall). In addition, there is one Scheduled Monument, comprising Earls Barton motte castle (NHLE 1009510), which is located c.860m to the south of the access route into Option Area E.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.4.3 There are 115 Northamptonshire HER records located within (or partially within) Green Hill C, D and E, comprising seven within Green Hill C, relating to prehistoric worked flint, Roman pottery, a possible prehistoric and Roman site, areas of Iron Age activity, a possible medieval / post-medieval ditch and bank and a medieval pottery scatter.

3.4.4 There are two records within Green Hill D, relating to medieval or post-medieval water management.

3.4.5 There are 103 HER records within Green Hill E, recording a Bronze Age barrow, prehistoric enclosures, Iron Age pits and ditches, prehistoric to Romano-British settlements, Romano-British enclosures and trackways, earthworks of a medieval windmill, and undated ditches and enclosures. There are post-medieval structures and Second World War searchlight also recorded.

Geophysical Survey

3.4.6 Geophysical survey in Green Hill C, D and E (ASWYAS 2024c) has detected magnetic anomalies associated with an agricultural landscape, including former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Numerous palaeochannels have also been mapped across Green Hill E, many of which respect natural topographical depressions.

3.4.7 In Green Hill C, various archaeological features were identified, suggesting late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity. In Field CF1, conjoined enclosures, linear ditches, and a ring ditch with a possible entrance were found, alongside a modern service trench. Survey in Field CF2 revealed rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, possibly indicating settlement, and Field CF4 contained a small rectilinear enclosure with a possible entrance. In Field CF5, curvilinear ditches were recorded, which potentially form part of an Iron Age settlement linked to the nearby CF10 site. The survey in Field CF6 revealed a sub-square enclosure and parallel ditches, possibly Romano-British, and related to a feature suggested to represent a possible vineyard. Fields CF8 and CF10 both contained

linear features considered to represent Iron Age settlements, with additional linear trends possibly of similar or later origin.

3.4.8 In Green Hill D, former field boundaries were recorded within Fields DF2 and DF3. Anomalies of an unknown origin were identified in Fields DF1 and DF2, and generally these were composed of very weak increases in magnetic value and align with anomalies related to agricultural activity.

3.4.9 In Green Hill E, geophysical survey mapped a series of contiguous enclosures, as well as rectilinear, linear, curvilinear and sub-circular anomalies that are indicative of likely prehistoric and/or Roman settlement activity. Further anomalies of a likely archaeological origin have been identified to the north of Mears Ashby Road in Fields EF4 and EF9.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.4.10 The air photo and LiDAR assessment (Deegan 2025) identified various archaeological features across multiple fields. In Field CF4, faint cropmarks of an Iron Age/Roman enclosure and a ditch were identified, potentially linked to nearby settlement activity. Post-medieval quarry pits were noted in Fields CF3 and CF4, and uncertain ditches were identified in Fields CF2 and CF3. Green Hill D showed no features of a possible archaeological origin. In Field EF9, several small enclosures were identified, along with a curving ditch. Iron Age/Roman enclosures were found in Fields EF16, EF19, and EF22, with additional features in EF23, EF24, EF25 and EF28. A potential Bronze Age round barrow was recorded in Fields EF30 and EF33, with associated Iron Age/Roman trackways and enclosures. Post-medieval quarrying was observed in Fields EF26 and EF33. World War II features, such as goods/ammunition stores and a possible searchlight/anti-aircraft battery, were identified in Fields EF5, EF9, and EF20. Other features were related to modern or agricultural activities, including ridge and furrow, plough headlands, and post-medieval structures.

Evaluation Trenching

3.4.11 Within Green Hill C, 50 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains were recorded within 19 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025d).

3.4.12 In Field CF1, an enclosure complex with possible ring ditches was confirmed, dating to the early Roman period, though an Iron Age origin cannot be ruled out. A second enclosure with a Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age ring ditch was also found. In Field CF2, complex ditches suggesting settlement activity were identified, with pottery dating to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. In Field CF5, ditches formed a possible small rectilinear enclosure, likely associated with nearby settlement evidence. Field CF6 contained a square enclosure with early Roman pottery, along with an irregular ditch interpreted as a furrow.

3.4.13 Within Green Hill E, 246 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains were recorded within 87 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025e).

3.4.14 In Field EF4, two Iron Age enclosures were identified, possibly used for livestock containment. In Field EF14, small enclosures with a meandering ditch were present, dating to the late Iron Age but containing some Roman pottery. Field EF15 contained a dense pattern of Romano-British enclosures, with finds including Roman pottery and a decorated sherd of plate. In Field EF16, a series

of rectilinear enclosures with Iron Age pottery was discovered, with Roman pottery isolated to a few features. Field EF17 contained both Iron Age and Roman features, including concentric ring ditches and square enclosures. Limited features were found in Field EF18, with evidence suggesting Iron Age activity. In Field EF21, Roman pottery was found with external boundary ditches and a kiln fragment. Field EF22 showed a mix of Roman and Iron Age features, with Iron Age ditches in some trenches and Roman-era cultivation furrows in others. In Field EF23, Iron Age square enclosures were identified, with evidence suggesting domestic use. Field EF24 contained both Iron Age ring ditches and Roman rectangular enclosures. In Field EF28, small to medium-sized ditches formed a field system, with evidence of a Roman farmstead found in the southern end of the field. Field EF31 contained Roman ditches forming a field system and Iron Age features in the south. Lastly, Field EF33 revealed Iron Age features, including drainage ditches and habitation evidence.

Multispectral Survey

3.4.15 Multispectral survey was completed across Fields CF1-CF8, DF1, DF2, EF5, EF6 and EF13-EF33.

3.4.16 Cropmarks were identified in the south of Green Hill E that corresponded with buried archaeological features recorded on the HER and further mapped by the geophysical survey (see section above).

3.4.17 Survey results also identified numerous linear anomalies caused by agricultural activity including ridge and furrow and headlands.

3.5 Green Hill F

Designated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are no designated heritage assets within Green Hill F.

3.5.2 There are 51 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, including two designated at Grade I (Church of St Peter and St Paul, Easton Maudit and Church of St Mary, Bozeat) and two at Grade II* (Church of St Mary, Grendon and 22, High Street, Easton Maudit). Easton Maudit Conservation Area (which contains 11 Listed Buildings) abuts the south-eastern corner of field FF16. In addition, there is one Scheduled Monument, comprising 'Site revealed by aerial photography N of Easton Lodge' (NHLE 1003876), which is located c.25m to the south of field FF32.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.5.3 There are 48 HER records located within (or partially within) Green Hill F. These comprise Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity including enclosures, ditches and trackways, a 3rd century stone footed circular building, a Roman villa at Easton Maudit, and a possible Saxon sunken-featured building, as well as Anglo-Saxon pottery and inhumations.

Geophysical Survey

3.5.4 Geophysical surveys across various fields (FF1, FF5, FF7, FF8, FF9, FF10, FF11, FF13, FF14, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF27, FF32) have revealed significant archaeological features, indicating extensive prehistoric and Roman activity

(ASWYAS 2024d). These include rectilinear and circular anomalies likely representing enclosures, trackways, and settlement remains, with some features possibly dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Additional evidence includes medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and field drains.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.5.5 Aerial imagery across Fields FF10, FF11, FF13, FF19, FF21 and FF27 has revealed various archaeological features (Deegan 2025). These include a possible small rectilinear Roman building in FF10, three possible Bronze Age round barrows in FF11, and Iron Age/Roman enclosures in FF13 and FF21. In FF19, cropmarks suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age curvilinear enclosure. The Easton Maudit Roman Villa in FF27 shows visible features such as a central range and two circular structures. Additional finds include poorly defined cropmarks, short ditches of uncertain date, and evidence of agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and land drains. Post-medieval activity is seen in quarrying, a windmill in FF16, and a trackway in FF33.

Evaluation Trenching

3.5.6 Within Green Hill F, 291 trenches were excavated and archaeological remains were recorded within 83 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025f).

3.5.7 Field FF1 contained a late Iron Age to early Romano-British enclosure with associated pottery. In Field FF4, a possible drainage channel was recorded, while Field FF5 produced a ditch and pits containing handmade Iron Age pottery. Field FF7 included ditches linked to peripheral activity from an enclosure complex on the boundary with Field FF11. Field FF10 showed dense occupation, especially in the north-west, with sub-rectangular enclosures and a large ring ditch dating from the 2nd to mid-4th century AD, though a Saxon date could not be ruled out. A well-preserved burial-oriented north-west to south-east was also found in the field's south-east corner. Field FF11 contained early Roman ditches, pottery, a brooch, and a possible cremation pit or butsum. Field FF15 included large features interpreted as former extraction pits. In Field FF19, a burial, multiple pits and ditches, and a large circular feature with Iron Age pottery were recorded; enclosures to the east included possible human remains, suggesting a barrow. Field FF21 showed late Iron Age to early Roman activity through ditches and pits. Field FF26 had extensive enclosure remains along its southern edge. In Field FF28, a large curvilinear ditch of probable late Iron Age to early Roman date was recorded. Pits and ditches were identified in Field FF32, while Field FF33 contained features likely representing former agricultural boundaries.

Multispectral Survey

3.5.8 Multispectral survey was completed across Fields FF1, FF2, FF5 to FF35.

3.5.9 Multispectral survey of Green Hill F identified possible Iron Age/Roman square enclosures in FF17 and a probable rectilinear enclosure, field boundaries and pits in FF13, alongside a possible prehistoric trackway (with further trackway remains and a medieval/post-medieval field boundary in FF5 and FF11). Trenching undertaken in Field FF15 did not identify buried archaeological features that corresponded with the cropmark identified from the multispectral survey.

3.5.10 Survey results also identified numerous linear anomalies caused by agricultural activity including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries.

3.6 Green Hill G

Designated Heritage Assets

3.6.1 Site G does not contain any designated Heritage Assets.

3.6.2 In the wider 1km search area there are 21 Listed Buildings, one of which is the Grade I Listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1312619). There are three Scheduled Monuments within 1km of Site G; Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm (NHLE 1009542), The Bury: a ringwork and associated earthworks 100m north of Lavendon Church (NHLE 1011295) and 'Lavendon Abbey: the site of a Premonstratensian abbey, fishponds and field system at Lavendon Grange' (1011309).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.6.3 There are 31 HER records located within (or partially within) Site G relating to Iron Age to Roman activity in the form of cropmarks of enclosures, ditches and trackways, areas of slag, Roman pottery, a Roman kiln, medieval ridge and furrow and plough headlands, a 19th century farmstead and a Second World War practice bombing range.

Geophysical Survey

3.6.4 In Fields GF1, GF2, GF3, GF4, GF6, GF10, GF11 and GF12, various archaeological and geological features have been identified through geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2024e). Linear and curvilinear anomalies in GF1 may indicate potential archaeological remains, while several Iron Age and Roman features, such as enclosures and trackways, were confirmed in Fields GF3 and GF6. Unidentified bomb craters and possible unexploded ordnance from a Second World War bombing range are present in GF7, GF8 and surrounding areas. Agricultural features, including ridge and furrow, and field boundaries are visible across multiple fields, with some elements corresponding to medieval/post-medieval activity. Some anomalies, particularly in GF12, are likely to be of geological origin.

Air Photo and LiDAR

3.6.5 Enclosures have been identified within Site G through aerial photo assessment, possibly dating to the Iron Age or Roman period, and are spread across Fields GF3, GF10, GF11 and possibly GF7 (Deegan 2025). A hollowed trackway in GF1, resembling a Roman road, aligns with a low embankment extending into GF3, though it is indistinguishable from medieval or post-medieval plough headlands. Ridge and furrow earthworks were present in several fields until the late 1940s but have since been levelled. Post-medieval field boundaries and lynchets are visible in various fields, with some possibly predating historical maps. Additionally, the disturbance at the former Tinnick Farm site in Field GO6 is noted from LiDAR data.

Evaluation Trenching

3.6.6 Within Site G, 189 trenches were excavated, and archaeological remains and features were recorded within 79 trenches (ES Appendix 13.4; CFA 2025g).

3.6.7 In Field GF1, Late Iron Age to Roman activity was evidenced by ditches and pits. Field GF3 contained an Iron Age to Roman sub-circular ditch and a series of ditches possibly related to former field boundaries. Field GF6 revealed a ring ditch and a rectangular enclosure, both associated with Iron Age to Roman pottery, along with other related features containing pottery and animal bones of similar date. Field GF10 primarily showed signs of agricultural use, but also included several ditches and a kiln with Romano-British dating, and one ditch dated to the Iron Age. In Field GF11, ditches and pits indicated Romano-British occupation from the 2nd century BC, with a skeleton found near one ditch, along with a possible ring ditch. Field GF12 contained a ditch which was dated to the Iron Age with four intercutting ditches suggesting a continuation of the Romano-British occupation seen in GF11.

Multispectral Survey

3.6.8 Multispectral survey was completed across Fields GF1-GF2, GF6-GF9, GF11-GF13, GO1 and GO4- GO6.

3.6.9 Multispectral survey of Site G identified a possible rectilinear enclosure in GF13, a potential ring ditch or small enclosure with associated pits and linear features of uncertain date in GF11–GF12, and several post-medieval field boundaries in GF6 and GF11–GF13. Groups of pits in GF7 likely relate to a WWII bombing range

3.6.10 Survey results also identified numerous linear anomalies caused by agricultural activity including ridge and furrow, field boundaries and land drains.

3.7 Green Hill BESS

Designated Heritage Assets

3.7.1 The Green Hill BESS site does not contain any designated heritage assets.

3.7.2 The Grendon Conservation Area is located c.530m to the south-east of the BESS Site at its nearest point. There are 29 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, and all but one are within the village of Grendon, including two listed at Grade II* and 26 at Grade II.

3.7.3 The northern extent of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Castle Ashby (NHLE 1000385) occupies much of the south-western part of the 1km search area, and the north-eastern edge of the park is c.30m from the south-western edge of the BESS Site. There is one Grade II Listed building within the RPG at Castle Ashby that is also within the 1km search area, comprising the Station Lodge (NHLE 1294156) at the northern entrance to the park, c.108m to the west of the access into the BESS Site off Station Road.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.7.4 There are 10 HER records within (or partially within) the BESS Site. These include five heritage assets that were recorded prior to gravel extraction in 2004-5, comprising a single sherd of prehistoric pottery, a 10m diameter ring ditch

enclosure dated to the Early Bronze Age, a small shallow pit which contained burnt bone, an undated pit, and a possible medieval trackway. The polygon surrounding a Middle to Late Iron Age trapezoidal enclosure excavated ahead of gravel extraction in 1974-5 also partially extends into the BESS Site although this is beyond the area investigated.

3.7.5 Further records relate to a recent trackway, a block of ridge and furrow earthworks, the remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Cotton, a sub-circular enclosure, a Second World War searchlight battery and a field barn depicted on early 19th century mapping.

Geophysical Survey

3.7.6 The results of the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2023) largely relate to agricultural activity, including former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and modern ploughing. Linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified within the southern part of the BESS Site, which are of an unknown origin, although they could be associated with agricultural activity.

3.7.7 Towards the south-west of the BESS Site, ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance were identified which are interpreted as relating to an infilled pond. Close to the northern boundary of the BESS Site a diffuse area of modern building material and rubble also caused magnetic disturbance. It is noteworthy that this is in the vicinity of the site of the 19th century field barn depicted on historic mapping which appears to have been used as the site of a searchlight battery during the Second World War (HER 9201/0/1). Other areas of magnetic disturbance were identified as being caused by an electricity pylon and overhead power lines, and along the limits of survey areas due to interference from metal fencing, adjacent roads, and the existing substation. Significant magnetic disturbance interpreted as being of geological origin was detected following the eastern boundary of the BESS Site, following the course of a brook which flows around the eastern edge of the field, which could indicate a palaeochannel. Agricultural anomalies associated with medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow ridge and furrow, and two former field boundaries were also identified.

3.7.8 Within the BESS Site, no anomalies were identified that were considered to be of archaeological interest. Instead anomalies were considered to be caused by agricultural activity associated with medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow.

Multispectral Survey

3.7.9 Multispectral survey was completed across the BESS Site. Survey results identified anomalies caused by agricultural activity such as ridge and furrow.

3.8 Cable Route Corridor

Designated Heritage Assets

3.8.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Cable Route Corridor.

3.8.2 Within the 250m search area, there are three Grade II Listed Buildings. Station Lodge (NHLE 1294156) is located adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor, to the south-west of Station Road. Doddington Barn (NHLE 1293977) is situated c.45m to the east of the Cable Route Corridor, near the A45. The Easton Maudit Conservation Area lies to the east of the Cable Route Corridor. The Old Vicarage

(NHLE 1040782) is located within the conservation area and is c. 240m east of the Cable Route Corridor. The northern extent of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Castle Ashby (NHLE 1000385) is adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor that runs to the west and south-east of the BESS site.

3.8.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments or registered battlefields within the 250m search area.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.8.4 There are 95 Northamptonshire HER records and one Milton Keynes HER record located within the Cable Route Corridor, and the NRHE also contains entries for nine of these records.

3.8.5 The Northamptonshire HER records 238 'monument' records within the 250m search area, for which the NRHE also contains entries for 27 of them. In addition, the NRHE contains entries for a further six 'monuments' within the 250m search area that are not recorded on the HER. There are 37 PAS records within the 250m search area, four of which were located in the Cable Route Corridor.

Geophysical Survey

3.8.6 The results of the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2025) identified several linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies indicative of buried features associated with prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity, some of which correspond with HER records. These include probable enclosures and settlement features in Fields CR1a.3, CR1a.7, CR1b.17, CR2a.5, CR2a.6, CR6.5 and CR6.21 near Sites A, B, C, E and BESS (e.g. HER 8924, 5789, 7237, 3563, 6522), anomalies indicative of Iron Age–Roman settlements in Field CR5a.25, which is c. 180 m to the north-west of the deserted medieval settlement at Barton Thorpe (HER 2682). Anomalies of an uncertain origin were also identified that are likely to be agricultural or geological in nature. Ridge and furrow and former field boundaries were recorded, which align with medieval open field systems recorded on the HER (e.g. HER 2199, 5966, 8310, 6521).

4 Standards and Guidance

4.1.1 All archaeological 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).

4.1.2 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 (2015a) and the MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3) (English Heritage 2008a), as well as to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised 2024).

4.1.3 All excavation will be undertaken using recording standards detailed in the Archaeological Field Manual (MOLAS 1994).

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

- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020b);
- Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020c);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022);
- Standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a);
- Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023b); and
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008a).

5 Research Design

5.1 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The overall aim will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed Scheme.

5.1.2 The results of the additional archaeological works proposed in this document will inform the need for any further archaeological mitigation, in addition to the measures identified pursuant to the results of the pre-application evaluation works and set out as the proposed mitigation strategy provided in the AMS. Should the need for further archaeological mitigation be identified, the AMS will be updated to include this.

5.1.3 This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To report the results of the archaeological assessment and place them in their local and regional context; and
- To compile and deposit a site archive and to provide information for the HER.

5.2 Research Framework

5.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation has the potential to contribute to research priorities identified the East Midlands and Thames Solent Regional Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2025a and 2025b).

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 Information acquired from baseline information collated for the Scheme has been used to inform the strategic objectives identified in Section 4.2 of the AMS. These objectives will be reviewed and updated following the completion of the archaeological trenching works proposed in this document.

5.2.4 The programme of additional archaeological works will also take account of the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England *Research Strategy* (2016) and *Research Agenda* (2017).

6 Methodology

6.1 Project Initialisation

6.1.1 Before fieldwork commences, the appropriate archives will be contacted (see Section 8). An OASIS online record will be initiated, and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.

6.1.2 Lanpro will inform the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

6.1.3 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 site, and any other relevant documents as necessary.

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

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of 72 trenches measuring 50m by 2m and one trench measuring 60m by 2m. The location of the proposed trenches is shown on Figures 2 to 14.

6.2.2 Topsoil across the trenches will be stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket, down to the first archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil.

6.2.3 Spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts, and topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately.

6.2.4 Metal detecting will be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.

6.2.5 All trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.

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

6.2.7 Should the excavation of the trenches reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology, provided this will have no detrimental effects upon archaeological deposits.

6.2.8 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.

6.2.9 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(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.2.10 At least one end of each trench will be ramped to provide safe access and egress for staff and to enable any wildlife that may accidentally fall into the trenches to escape.

6.2.11 There will be a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes), should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For linear features, minimum 1m wide slots should be excavated across their width. For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled, but in some instances 100% may be requested by the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.2.12 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.

6.2.13 Where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, or other specialists, will be sought.

6.2.14 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the evaluation. Metal detecting of trench locations should be carried out before trenches are excavated, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened. Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

6.2.15 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.2.16 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation. 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. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered.

6.2.17 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.

6.2.18 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 each trench;
- Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections; and
- Groups of features where their relationship is important.

6.2.19 All photography will follow industry good practice (Historic England 2015b). 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.

6.2.20 Following excavation and recording of any archaeological remains, and with the agreement of the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s), the evaluation trenches will be back-filled with the previously excavated spoil.

6.3 Contingency Trenching

6.3.1 Contingency for additional trenching will be allowed for, should the results of the evaluation trenching in specific areas require this in order to meet the objectives of this WSI. Should additional trenches be required, the size, number and location of these will be agreed in advance between the Client and the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.4 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling Strategy

6.4.1 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).

6.4.2 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. 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 where necessary, as well as any significant industrial residues.

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

6.4.4 The post-excavation processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the former English Heritage's (now Historic England) publications Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists (2006) and Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011).

6.4.5 Where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, or other specialists, will be sought.

6.5 Human Remains

6.5.1 The Client, the Ministry of Justice and the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum. Any human remains encountered will be accurately recorded in plan to identify the date and character of the remains, including in situ examination by a palaeopathologist, but no further investigation will occur, and the remains will be covered and protected.

6.5.2 Removal of human remains will only take place if necessary (such as where there is a risk of damage or desecration), and under appropriate government and environmental health regulations. Where works are undertaken following the grant of development consent, the removal of human remains will be carried out in accordance with Article 18 (Removal of Human Remains) of the Development Consent Order, and otherwise in compliance with the Burial Act 1857, following agreement with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.5.3 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, and the advice of the Historic England Regional Science Advisor sought.

6.5.4 Human remains will be processed as part of the post-excavation assessment following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and the Church of England/English Heritage (2017).

6.6 Scientific Dating

6.6.1 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, if appropriate.

6.7 Other Finds

6.7.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (1990) and the CIfA guidelines Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2020d).

6.7.2 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation and post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the appropriate archives.

6.7.3 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the First Aid for Finds guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). In accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008a), significant iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment.

6.7.4 For ceramic assemblages, recording will be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections. The guidelines for handling post-Roman ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group will also be followed (MPRG 2001).

6.7.5 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be achieved immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will immediately be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will inform the coroner according to the procedures relating to 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 Client and the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.7.6 Ownership of any finds recovered during archaeological works rests with the landowner except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, Burial Act 1857). The landowner will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to the relevant archives. In the event of the legal owner(s) resolving to retain all or part of the site archive, it is necessary that they are made aware that they shall be responsible for the future preservation and maintenance of any material element of that archive.

6.8 Strategy Review

6.8.1 The approach to the trenching will be held under continuous review.

6.8.2 Following agreement with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s), the excavation ‘sample’ of features will be reduced where sufficient information has been attained to understand the archaeological significance of identified deposits.

6.8.3 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed and an appropriate strategy agreed with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

6.8.4 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, relevant stakeholders will be provided with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) and the Client.

6.9 Plant and Equipment

6.9.1 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant, and health and safety equipment.

7 Post-Excavation Assessment and Reporting

7.1 Assessment

7.1.1 The post-excavation assessment work will comprise the following:

- Checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- Cataloguing of photographic material;
- Cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered;
- Processing and assessment of environmental samples; and
- Finds requiring specialist conservation will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment, including identification and initial dating.

7.2 Reporting

7.2.1 The assessment report will consist of:

- Title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author / originating body, Client's name and address;
- Non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- Description of the archaeological background to the site;
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- Description of the findings of the evaluation;
- Factual assessment of stratigraphic evidence;
- Factual assessment of the artefactual evidence, where applicable;
- Factual assessment of the environmental evidence;
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape, and in their local and regional context;
- An assessment of the archaeological potential of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records;
- Recommendations for further archaeological work, as required;
- Conclusions;
- Site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches;
- Section drawings of the excavated archaeological features;
- An assessment of artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;

- Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- A full context list;
- Details of archive locations and destinations, 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.

7.2.2 Depending on the results of the evaluation trenching, recommendations for further archaeological investigation and/or post-excavation analysis will be made in the report, following discussion with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s). If further work is required, the methodology for this will be detailed in an additional updated WSI.

7.2.3 The results of the work will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the relevant HERs. It will include, where relevant, examination of all readily available cartographic sources to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where relevant and permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies will be presented in the report. This will also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

7.2.4 An interim report on the fieldwork will be provided to the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A final assessment report will be provided for approval within three months, subject to the complexity of any identified archaeological remains.

7.2.5 Where subsequent mitigation is required, full specialist assessments of artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site may be undertaken as part of subsequent analysis phases to allow for a comprehensive understanding of artefactual / ecofactual remains once a full assemblage of material(s) has been excavated.

7.2.6 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results.

8 Archive and Data Management

8.1 Archive Content

8.1.1 The archaeological contractor will contact the appropriate archives in advance of commencing any fieldwork to determine the preparation, and deposition of the archives and finds, and agree any additional accession numbers for all archaeological works.

8.1.2 The archives will be prepared in accordance with the CIfA guidelines detailed in Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020c), Northants Archaeological Resource Centre Archaeological Archives Standard (2023) and Milton Keynes Museum Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2022).

8.1.3 The preparation of the archives will also be informed by the Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), and in accordance with the relevant archive's deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

8.1.4 The landowner will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to the relevant archive. The archive will be presented to the relevant archive within six months of completion of all fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

8.1.5 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 archive;
- 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.

8.1.6 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 relevant archive, in line with a Selection Strategy agreed with the Client and the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

8.1.7 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.

8.1.8 A copy of the digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) on completion of all work, for integration into the appropriate HER.

8.1.9 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and an electronic copy of the final report and the digital archive deposited with the ADS.

8.2 Data Management

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 The Data Management Plan will be produced in line with CIfA standards (2020b) and guidance produced by the ADS (2014), 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.).

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 The data comprising the digital archive will comply with the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance on historic environment data standards, MIDAS Heritage; the UK Historic Environment Data Standard (English Heritage 2012).

8.2.5 It is anticipated that the repositories to which the digital archive are submitted (i.e. HER/local museum/archive) 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.

9 Timetable and Staffing

9.1 Timetable

9.1.1 Lanpro will inform the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

9.1.2 An interim report will be produced within six weeks of completion of fieldwork, to be followed by a full assessment report within three months, subject to the complexity of any archaeological features or finds encountered.

9.2 Staffing

9.2.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching and post-excavation works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor, who will adhere to the CIfA Code of Conduct and all appropriate standards and guidance.

9.2.2 The contractor will undertake all works in line with this WSI. The archaeological contractor will provide a statement of commitment to the WSI, as well as any other information required for the commencement of site works.

9.2.3 The Project Manager for the works will have extensive experience of managing archaeological projects of a similar size, nature and complexity. If required, CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

9.2.4 Assessment and analysis of finds, environmental samples and human remains will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced specialists, details of which can be provided if required.

9.2.5 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for the organisation and management of all plant, welfare and health and safety on site in line with national professional guidance.

9.2.6 Lanpro will oversee management of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the Client.

10 Monitoring and Communication

10.1 Monitoring

10.1.1 The Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) will monitor the implementation of the archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and review the scope and progress of the work against the methodology detailed in the WSI.

10.1.2 Any changes to the agreed scope of works will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s). Any such changes will be agreed in writing with relevant stakeholders prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest opportunity.

10.1.3 The Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) will be free to visit the site at any time by prior arrangement with Lanpro.

10.2 Communication

10.2.1 The archaeological contractor will provide regular, at least weekly, updates to Lanpro.

10.2.2 Any issues that arise on site or during the post-excavation stages should first be addressed by The archaeological contractor in consultant with Lanpro, who will then liaise with the Client, the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) and any other stakeholders in order to resolve the matter.

10.2.3 In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this WSI, or the scope or methodology of the evaluation, these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting Lanpro who will liaise with the Client and, the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) 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.

10.3 Copyright and Publicity

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

10.3.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR 2004), 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'.

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

10.3.4 Care will be taken to ensure that any publicity does not compromise the security of archaeological remains that may have been identified or recovered. Any approaches by the press to the archaeological contractor should be referred to Lanpro in the first instance.

11 Insurance and Health and Safety

11.1 Insurance

11.1.1 The archaeological contractor holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to at least the following amounts:

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

11.2 Health and Safety

11.2.1 The management of all health and safety on site during the fieldwork phase will be the responsibility of The archaeological contractor. All works will be undertaken in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice. All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.

11.2.2 A site-specific risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) will be produced prior to the commencement of work on site, and will be subject to regular review.

11.2.3 As required, all work will be undertaken in-line with the government's and the CIfA guidance for health and safety on construction sites during an epidemic /pandemic outbreak (CIfA 2022). Enhanced documented procedures for safe working will be supplied by the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor, in addition to the usual site-specific RAMS.

11.2.4 Suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities will be provided by The archaeological contractor, including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required.

11.2.5 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the archaeological contractor. 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 reviewed and updated as necessary. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

11.2.6 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 and the Archaeological Consultant.

11.2.7 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.

11.2.8 All trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.

11.2.9 Provision will be made, through grading of trench ends or provision of planks, to allow wildlife egress from trenches left open overnight.

11.2.10 Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme.

11.2.11 Health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.

11.2.12 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 (DEFRA 2009).

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Figures

476000 480000 484000 488000 492000 496000

272000 268000 264000 260000 256000

Green Hill A
Green Hill A.2
Green Hill B
Green Hill C
Green Hill D
Green Hill E
Green Hill BESS
Green Hill F
Green Hill G

Green Hill Solar Farm

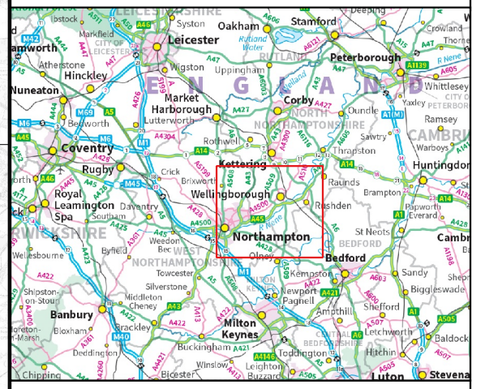
Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 1. General location of Scheme

Legend:

Green Hill Site Boundary



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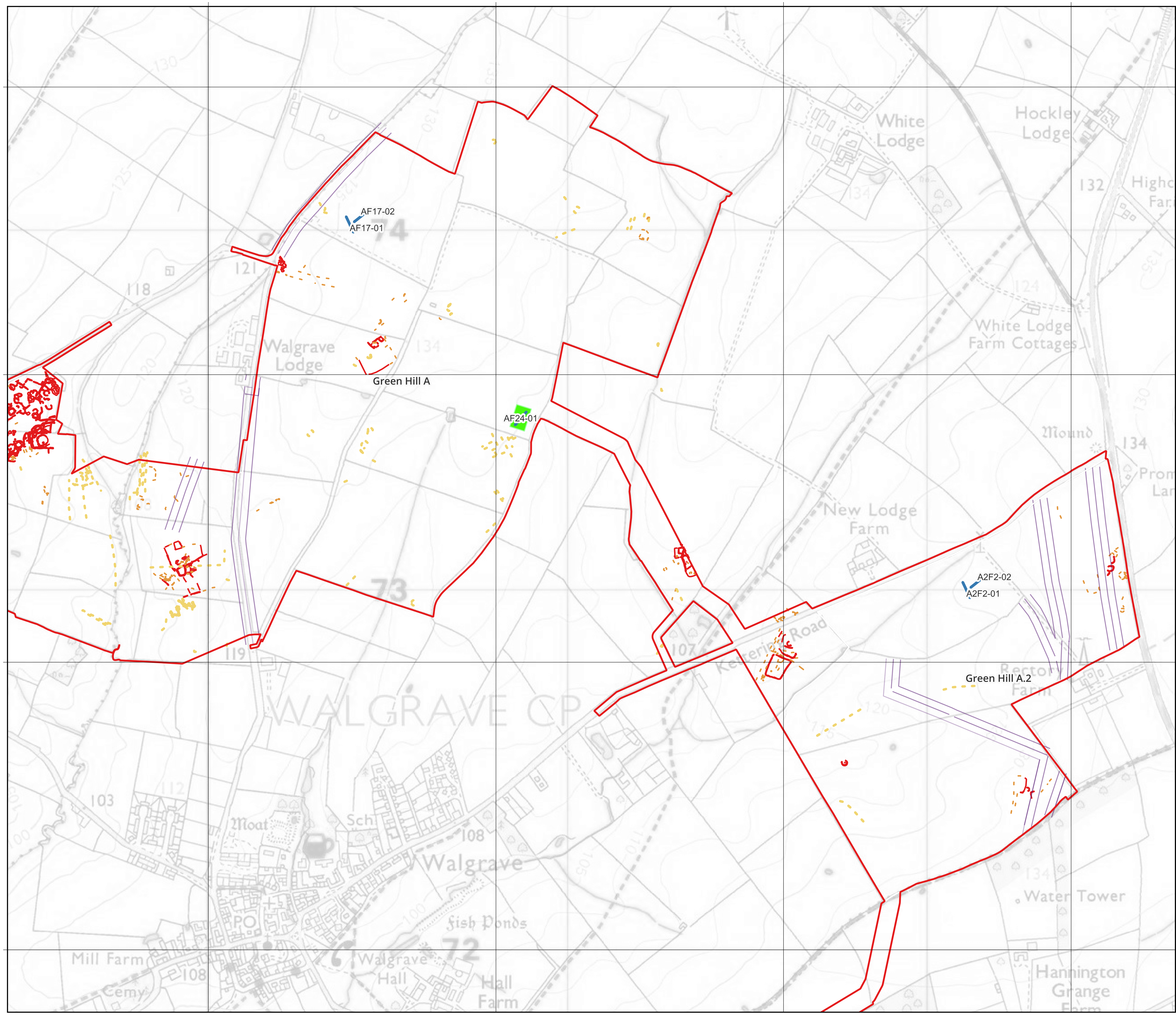


Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 2. Location of proposed trenches in Site A

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

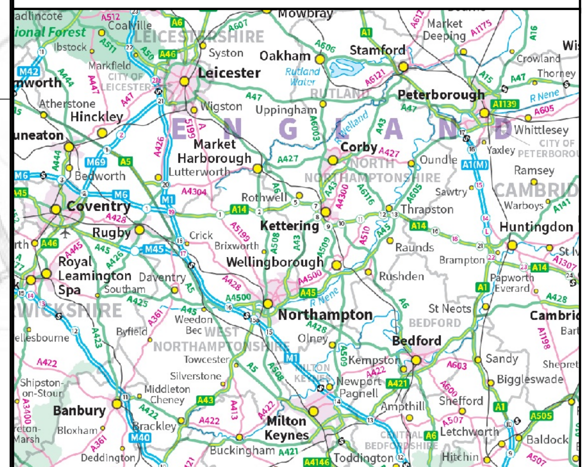
Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer

Design

Substation



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480800

481600

482400

271200

CR1a.10

CR1a.11

CR1a.12

Cr1a:12-01

Cr1a:12-02

CR1a.13

CR1a.15

CR1a.16-01

CR1a.16

CR1a.17

CR1a.18

CR1a.19

CR1a.19-01

CR1a.20

Red House Lane

Hannington

Manor Farm

Poplars Farm

Marsta House

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 3. Location of proposed trenches in CR1a.12, CR1a.16 and CR1a.19

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

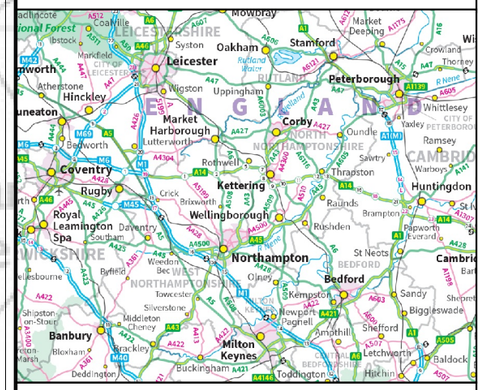
Mitigation

Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly



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CR1a.20

CR1.1

CRC1-03

CRC1-04

CRC1-02

CR1.4

CRC1-01

CRC1-10

CRC1-11

CRC1-08

CR1.5

CRC1-06

CRC1-09

CRC1-12

CRC1-05

CR1.6

CRC1-07

CRC1-13

CR1.2

CR2a.1

CR1b.18

CR2a.2

CR2a.5

CR2a.5-01

CR1b.17

CR2a.4

CR2a.6

Rifle Range

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 4. Location of proposed trenches in Compound Area and CR2a.5

Legend:

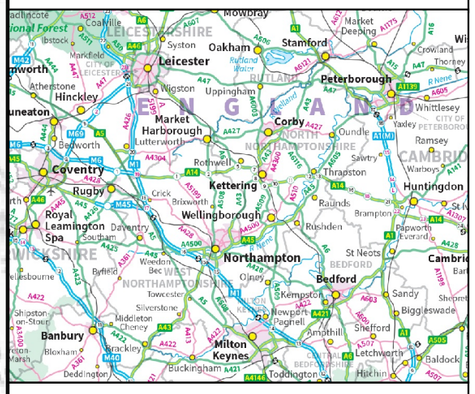
- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer



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CR1b.11

CR1b.8

CR1b.10

CR1b.7

CR1b.6

CR1b.4

CR1b.2

CR1b.3

CR1b.1

BF4-01

BF4-02

Green Hill B

HOLCOT CP

Hillcrest

Lodge

Tithe Farm

Overstone Old Rectory

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 5. Location of proposed trenches in Site B

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

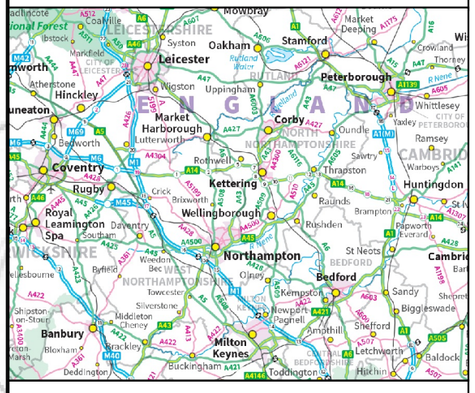
Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer

Design

PVcase Road

Substation



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Lanpro

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 6. Location of proposed trenches in Site E

Legend:

- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

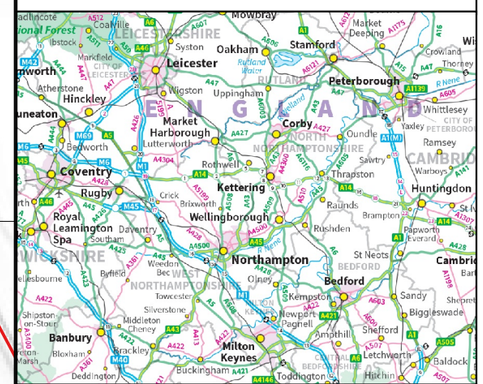
- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer

Design

- PVcase Road
- Substation



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484000 484800

268000 267200

CR3a.1 Green Hill C CR3b.2 CR4a.1 CR4a.2 Green Hill D Green Hill E EF1-01 EF1-02 EF1-03 Wilby Hall Highfield Road Wr Twr The Grange Manor Farm

485600

486400

265600

CR5a.4

CR5a.6-02

CR5a.6-01

CR5a.6

CR5a.7-02

CR5a.7

CR5a:7-01

Green Hill E

CR5a.9

CR5a.10

CR5a.11

CR5a.12

CR5a:12.01

CR5a.13

Springhill

Brookhill House

Wilby Bridge

Brookhill Farm

Sandpit

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 7. Location of proposed trenches in CR5a.6, CR5a.7 and CR5a.12

Legend:

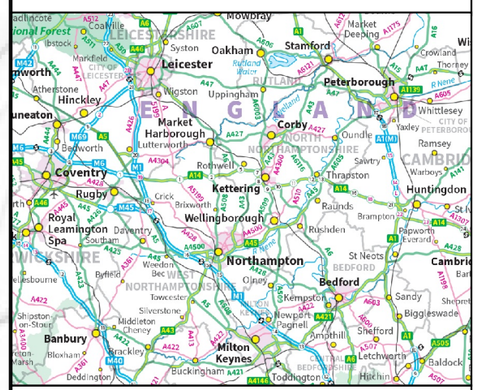
- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer



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Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 8. Location of proposed trenches in Compound Area and CR5a.23

Legend:

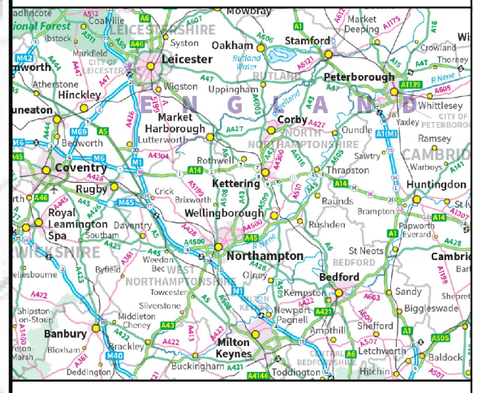
- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:4000 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 m

N

Lanpro

485600

262400

CR5a.27

CR5a.28

CR5a.29

CR5a.30

CR5a.31

CR6.1

CR6.1

CR6.2

CR6.3

CR6.5-01

CR6.5

CR6.8

CR6.7

CR6.9

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 9. Location of proposed trenches in CR6.5

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

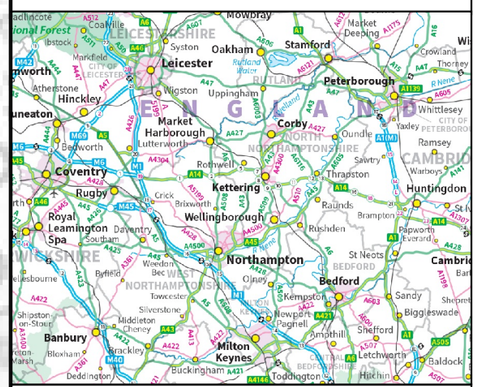
Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:3000 @ A3

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N

Lanpro

485600

261600

CR6.7
CR6.9
CR6.10
CR6.13
CR6.11
CR6.12
CR6.14
CR6.15
CR6.16
CR6.17
CR6.18-01
CR6.18
CR6.18-02
CR6.18-03
CR6.19
CR6.21
CR6.23
CR6.24
Green Hill BESS

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 10. Location of proposed trenches in CR6.18

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

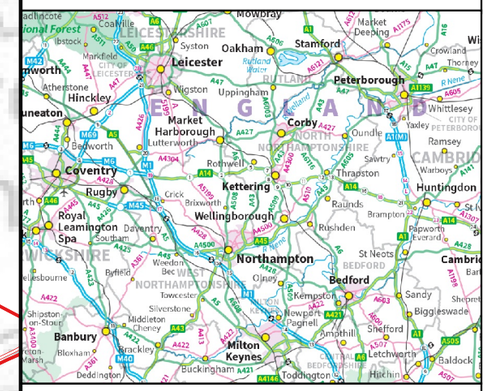
Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:3000 @ A3

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N

Lanpro

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 11. Location of proposed trenches in the BESS Site

Legend:

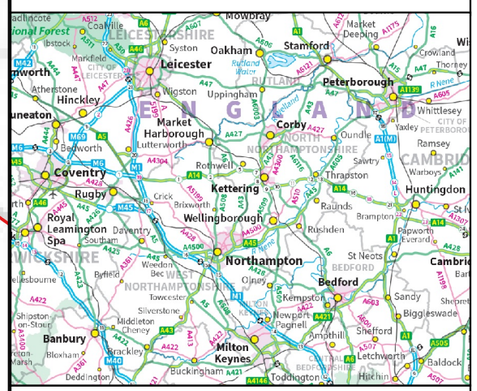
- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:3000 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 m

N

Lanpro

486400

487200

260800

Green Hill BESS

BESS-01-01
BESS-01-02
BESS-01-03
BESS-01-04
BESS-01-05
BESS-01-06
BESS-01-07
BESS-01-08

BESS-02-01
BESS-02-02
BESS-02-03
BESS-02-04
BESS-02-05
BESS-02-06
BESS-02-07
BESS-02-08

CR6.21
CR6.23
CR6.24
CR7.1
CR7.2
CR7.3
CR7.4
CR7.5
CR7.6
CR7.7

487200

488000

259200

CR7.11

CR7.12

CR7.13

CR7.14

CR7.15

CRC3-01

CRC3-02

CRC3-03

CRC3-04

CRC3-05

Yardley Road

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 12. Location of proposed trenches in Compound Area and CR7.15

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

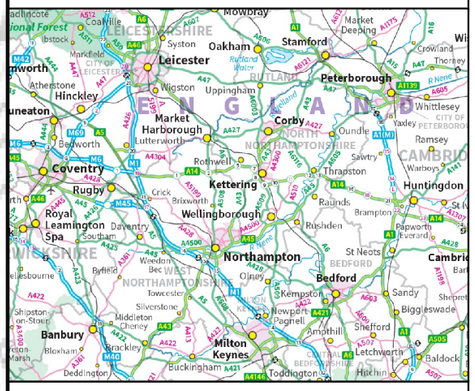
Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:3000 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 m

N

Lanpro

489600

259200

258400

FF22

FF25-01

Green Hill F

Park Farm

Low Farm

Slyne House

Sewage Works

Cemy

Easton Lane

A509

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Trenching

Title:

Figure 13. Location of proposed trenches in Site F

Legend:

- Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

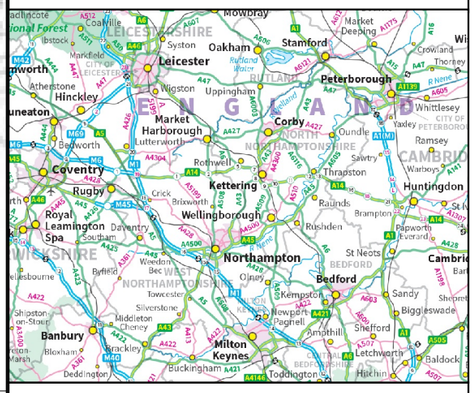
- Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

- Archaeological anomaly
- Possible archaeological anomaly
- Utility buffer

Design

- PVcase Road
- Substation



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:4000 @ A3

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 m

Lanpro

Green Hill Solar Farm

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trenching

Title:
Figure 14. Location of proposed trenches in CR9a.6 and CR9a.7

Legend:

Green Hill Site boundary

Mitigation

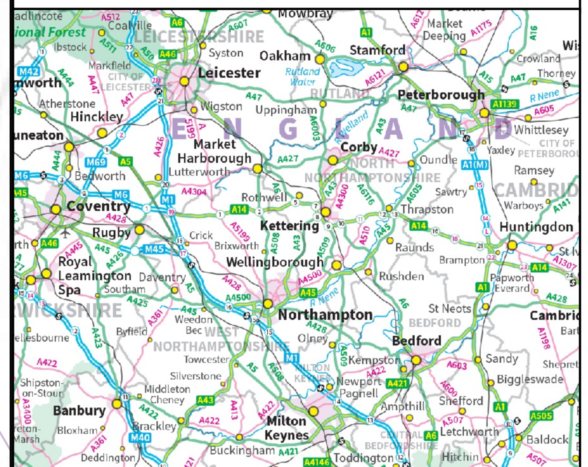
Proposed Mitigation Trenches

Geophysical Survey Features:

Archaeological anomaly

Possible archaeological anomaly

Utility buffer



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:4000 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 m

N

Lanpro