

The Drovers Solar Farm

Appendix 8.4: Geophysical Survey Report (Part A)

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Droves Solar Farm, Swaffham, Norfolk

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT PLANNING REF. pre-application

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For Droves Solar Farm Limited

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Droves Solar Farm Limited (the Client), to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on land north of Swaffham, Norfolk, where the Client is preparing a planning application for a solar scheme, Droves Solar Farm. This geophysical survey report will be submitted in support of the planning application. The results may also inform future archaeological strategy, if required.

As well as recording anomalies of modern, agricultural and geological origin, the survey has recorded anomalies of clear archaeological origin, including two well-defined areas of archaeological activity, as well as several small clusters and discrete anomalies that are also interpreted as of possible archaeological origin.

The largest area of archaeological activity borders Fincham Drove, a former Roman road located in the centre-south of the site. Numerous enclosures with divisions and internal features have been recorded either side of Fincham Drove on an area of slightly higher ground as indicated by LiDAR data. The varying orientation, size and alignment of the enclosures are likely indicative of differing function and period. A second much smaller area of archaeological activity has been identified in the north-east of the site.

As well as the two areas of archaeological activity several other isolated weak and discontinuous anomalies have been recorded and are ascribed a possibly archaeological or uncertain origin based on factors such as their morphology and proximity to archaeological assets previously recorded on the local historic environment record.

In general, the archaeological anomalies in all parts of the site are of low magnitude and often discontinuous in nature owing to the likely low magnetic contrast of the sandy Breckland soils. The weak and discontinuous nature of the archaeological anomalies possibly indicates that the archaeological remains may be more extensive than recorded with the low magnetic contrast combined with potential degradation of the below-ground remains by modern farming practices leading to poor resolution of the sub-surface remains. However, it is considered likely that all main areas of archaeological activity have been identified by the survey.

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DROVES SOLAR FARM, SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Droves Solar Farm Limited (the Client), to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on land north of Swaffham, Norfolk (Illus 1) where the site (proposed development area – PDA) is outlined for a new solar farm scheme – Droves Solar Farm. This geophysical survey report will be submitted in support of a future planning application. The results may also inform future archaeological strategy, if required.

The scheme of work was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities DLUHC, 2023) and with the Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2024).

The WSI was produced to the standards laid down in the European Archaeological Council's guideline publication, EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CIfA 2020). The survey was carried out in line with the same best practice guidelines and local guidance (Standards for Development Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk, 2018).

The survey was carried out in several phases between April 8th and October 16th, 2024, to accommodate different ground conditions and cropping regimes.

1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The PDA comprises a single irregularly shaped block of land south of Castle Acre and north of Swaffham,

Norfolk, centred at NGR 580290 312545 (PE32 2AD), an area of approximately 736 hectares of mixed-use agricultural land. The eastern boundary is the A1065, and the northern boundary is defined by overhead electricity lines. Minor roads form the southern and western boundaries. Fincham Drove, a Roman road or trackway, runs through the centre of the site on a broad south-west to north-east alignment deviating to run north in the east of the site.

The PDA comprises 36 agricultural fields (F1 to F36 inclusive) under varying cropping and livestock regimes. Crops included cereals (barley, rye and wheat), as well as potato and oilseed rape (Illus 2 to Illus 5). Other fields were used for pig rearing (Illus 6) or chicken rearing (F32). The varying harvest and cultivation times dictated that the survey was carried out in several phases over a seven-month period. It should be noted that four fields (F3, F12, F19 and F20 – Illus 7), used for pig rearing, covering approximately 87 hectares, could not be surveyed.

Generally, the land within the PDA rises gradually from north to south, from approximately 50m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north, to about 80m AOD in the south with a band of relatively high ground either side of Fincham Drove in the centre of the site. A more detailed indication of the topography in and around the site is provided by the LiDAR data (Illus 11).

1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The solid geology underlying the site comprises chalk classified in the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formations, sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (NERC 2024).

There is no information on any superficial deposits that may overlie the bedrock across the majority of

the site. Lowestoft Formation diamicton (sands, gravels, silts and clays), sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, are recorded along the eastern and north-eastern fringes of the site (NERC 2024).

The soils are predominantly freely draining sandy Breckland soils, classified in Soilscape 11 (Cranfield University 2024).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There are 17 records on the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NCCHER) either within or bordering the PDA. The locations of these entries are shown on Illus 7.

Most are spot finds of all periods; however, five of the 17 recorded locations comprise Roman artefacts and pottery. There is also an underlying smattering of prehistoric items including a flint scatter and arrow-head as well as pot boilers suggestive of the presence nearby of a burnt mound. The remainder comprise a small assemblage of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material. Brief details are given below cross referenced with the fields in which they are recorded.

MNF3953 (F40)

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint implements were recovered from the area in 1934 and Neolithic pottery fragments in 1963. Metal-detecting and fieldwalking between 1985 and 2012 recovered a range of objects including prehistoric flints; pottery fragments from the Neolithic period onwards; Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects from the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods. The coin finds include a Late Iron Age coin hoard comprising four East Anglian silver units (one a plated copy with a copper alloy core). The other metal finds include a Late Iron Age/Early Roman brooch and toggle; Roman brooches; an Early Saxon sleeve clasp and toggle; a Middle to Late Saxon/early medieval hooked tag; Late Saxon silver bell fragments and medieval dress accessories.

MNF3986 (F14)

A concentration of pot boilers from a possible prehistoric burnt mound was noted at some (unspecified) date.

MNF3988 (F13)

Roman pottery fragments were found in 1961.

MNF4106 (F18/F19)

Various objects found in 1949 include prehistoric, worked flints, including a Mesolithic microlith. Two prehistoric core tools that were recorded as Neolithic but may be Mesolithic and an Early Neolithic flint laurel leaf have also been found. Other finds recovered include a Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axe head and copper alloy spearhead; Iron Age/Roman and Roman pottery sherds and a possible Saxon bead. It is possible that a Palaeolithic flint hand axe was also recovered in this field, although there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether it was from here or a pit to the north-east (NHER 4099).

MNF4108 (F17)

A prehistoric flint adze with tranchet edge, found in 1949, is almost certainly a Mesolithic tranchet axe.

MNF4111 (F19)

A very large concentration of pot boilers from a likely prehistoric burnt mound was noted in the corner of a field at an unknown date. The whole field is prolific in surface flint finds.

MNF4118 (F25)

Two pieces of Roman pottery were found in 1949.

MNF4120 (F25)

A Roman copper alloy trumpet brooch was found in 1949.

MNF4123 (F17)

An inscribed Roman copper alloy spoon was found in 1952.

MNF4147 (F20)

A probably Roman blue glass bead was found in 1951.

MNF4149 (F36)

A large Neolithic flint blade and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead were found in 1949.

MNF4154 (F18/F19)

Concentrations of pot boilers and blackened earth were noted in this area in 1949.

MNF4157 (F32)

This is the approximate site of earthworks known as 'Oliver Cromwell's Camp', although these are predominantly beyond the site boundary.

MNF17689 (F22)

A medieval coin of King John is recorded as having been found before 1974.

MNF29538 (F12)

A World War Two decoy airfield, designed to divert enemy bombers away from the real airfield at Marham was a 'Q' type decoy, for night-time use, and had mock runway lights. The site's bunker still remains.

MNF4140 (F38)

In 1961 a jet spindle whorl was found on the surface of newly ploughed field.

MNF3957 (F9)

An Early Saxon brooch was found in a field in 1964.

3. AIMS, METHODOLOGY & PRESENTATION

3.1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the geophysical survey were to gather information to establish the presence/absence, character, and extent of any archaeological remains within the PDA, and thereby support the forthcoming planning application and inform any further investigation strategies.

The aims of the survey were:

- to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified,
- to therefore determine the likely presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features, or other geophysical anomalies, and provide an interpretation, and
- to produce a comprehensive site archive and report.

3.2. METHODOLOGY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small

magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations detailed plans of sites can be obtained, as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 1.

Magnetometry is the most widely used geophysical survey technique in archaeology as it can quickly evaluate large areas and, under favourable conditions, identify a wide range of archaeological features including infilled cut features such as large pits, gullies and ditches, hearths, and areas of burning, and kilns and brick structures. It is therefore good at locating settlements of all periods, prehistoric field systems and enclosures, and areas of industrial or modern activity, amongst others. It is less successful in identifying smaller features such as post-holes and small pits (except when using a non-standard sampling interval), unenclosed (prehistoric) settlement sites and graves or burial grounds. However, magnetometry is by far the single most useful technique and was assessed as the best non-intrusive evaluation methodology for this site.

The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 or Sensys FGM650 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz for the Bartington Grad601 and 300Hz for the Sensys FGM650 (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R12 Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 and MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect and export the data. Anomaly GeoSurvey v1.12.3 (Lichenstone Geoscience) and QGIS v.3.28.5 software was used to process and present the data respectively.

3.3. DATA PRESENTATION AND TECHNICAL DETAIL

A general site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:50,000. Illus 2 to Illus 6 inclusive are site

condition photographs. Illus 7 shows the location and direction of the site condition photographs and historic environment record entries within the PDA at a scale of 1:17,500. Illus 8 and Illus 9 present overviews of the processed greyscale data and interpretation of the data, also at 1:7,500. Illus 10 just displays those anomalies of archaeological potential and Illus 11 shows the same information overlaid on the LiDAR data.

Illus 12 to Illus 80 inclusive show the fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed (XY trace plot) data and interpretative plans, by Sector at a scale of 1:2,500. Sector 24 (Illus 81 to Illus 83) displays the data, and interpretation plots re-centred on the main focus of archaeological activity, at a scale of 1:6,000.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and magnetic survey methodology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 details the survey location information and Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 4. A copy of the OASIS entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 5.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2024), and guidelines outlined by Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC 2016) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Any variations in methodology from those detailed in Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (2018) were agreed with the Norfolk Historic Environment Senior Officer in advance of the survey.

All illustrations using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping are reproduced with the permission of the controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' (minimally processed) and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All illustrations are presented to display and interpret the data to best effect. The interpretations are based on the experience and knowledge of Headland management and reporting staff.

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

4.1. SITE CONDITIONS

Magnetometer survey is generally recommended over any sedimentary geology and the average response on chalk, is good. Results, however, may be variable if the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits, as is the case here across the eastern and north-eastern fringes of the site where Quaternary deposits of diamicton are recorded. In this scenario there may be a high degree of local variation depending on the mineralogy of the parent solid geology from which the superficial deposits are derived (English Heritage 2008; Table 4).

The magnetic background is variable with large parts of the site dominated by numerous curvilinear parallel linear anomalies or fan-like trends due to likely fissuring and variation in the underlying chalk bedrock. In the absence of these geological trends the background is relatively homogenous, reflecting the absence of any superficial deposits across most of the site. Where the superficial deposits are mapped, the magnetic background is generally more heterogenous.

Against this magnetic background, anomalies of agricultural, modern, and archaeological origin have been recorded (Illus 9 and Illus 10). This indicates that there was enough magnetic contrast, for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify the types, sizes and period of archaeological features as described in Section 3.2. It is therefore considered that the results of the survey provide a reasonably good indication of the archaeological potential of the site.

Surface conditions were variable but generally good (Illus 2 to Illus 5) and consequently data quality was also good with only minimal post-processing required. In addition to the fields with pigs (Illus 6) a few small areas were also unsuitable for survey, mostly due to strips of overgrown vegetation left as wild bird cover.

The anomalies recorded by the survey are discussed below according to their interpreted origin.

4.2. ANOMALIES OF FERROUS AND MODERN ORIGIN

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to

such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring or from tipping or infilling.

Three very high magnitude dipolar responses record the location of buried service pipes (SP1 – SP3; Illus 9).

SP1 extends from F1 in the west (Illus 14) in a south-easterly direction for several hundred metres to the eastern edge of F28 where it terminates at farm buildings (Illus 41). SP2 is aligned from north to south through the site from F35 in the north (Illus 26) to F18 in the south (Illus 80). F3 branches off SP2 in F24 running on a south-easterly bearing and running south before terminating in the south-west corner of F22 (Illus 74).

Across the site fourteen clusters of magnetically enhanced anomalies are recorded (Illus 9 - Q1 to Q14 inclusive). These anomalies, almost all round or oval in shape, and varying in magnitude locate former extraction or quarry pits, with many recorded on the 1888-1915 OS Six Inch historical mapping. The varying responses are due to the mixed composition of the material used to infill the former extraction pits.

In the centre of F32, in the north of the PDA, a broad area containing a magnetically enhanced discrete anomaly is identified (Illus 23 - FP1). This anomaly corresponds with the location of a former pond, also recorded on the 1888-1915 OS Six Inch map.

The response from a linear, magnetically enhanced anomaly (Illus 80 – LIRM1), aligned north-west to south-east parallel with the eastern boundary of F18, is indicative of the thermoremanent magnetisation caused by a lightning strike (see Section 7).

Bands or small areas of magnetic disturbance are recorded in multiple locations along the field edges and are likely a result of the accumulation of ferrous debris around field margins or to ferrous material in the boundary itself.

4.3. ANOMALIES OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

Analysis of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps shows there has been relatively little change in the layout and division of fields within the PDA since the late 19th century. Nevertheless, eleven low magnitude linear anomalies correlating with the positions of former field boundaries have been

recorded, most of these being located in the eastern fields, with six identified within F24 and F25 (Illus 59 and Illus 62).

Linear anomalies interpreted as field drains have been recorded in several fields, most extensively in F17 (Illus 68) in the south of the site.

Linear trends in the data parallel with or orthogonal to the current field boundaries are indicative of modern cultivation.

4.4. ANOMALIES OF GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

The data set is dominated by arcing fan-like trends in the data (see Section 4.1, para. 2) which are likely caused by fissuring in the chalk bedrock.

There is a clear boundary between where there are superficial deposits overlying the bedrock chalk and where there are not. Where there are recorded superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sands, gravels and diamicton, for example in the north of F19, in the north of F26 and F27, in F34 and the north-east corner of F32, this is generally indicated by an absence of the fan-like geological trends.

In F4, but also possibly in F5, the magnetic background varies from that in the surrounding fields. In F4 and to a lesser degree in F5, a dense, even distribution of magnetically elevated and ferrous 'spike' anomalies has been recorded (Illus 8). It is considered possible that 'greenwaste' may have been applied as a soil-improver in these fields. This material, depending on how well it has been sorted before spreading, can contain magnetic debris, which may account for the increased spread of ferrous responses. It is notable that no geological fan like trends can be discerned in this field.

4.5. ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE OR PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

It should be noted that many of the anomalies highlighted and described below are discontinuous and of low magnitude. This is likely to be the result of low magnetic contrast between the sandy Breckland soils and the bedrock. There is therefore the possibility that the archaeological remains may be more extensive than recorded by the survey. However, it is considered that all the main areas of archaeological activity have been identified.

An extensive area of archaeological activity has been recorded by the survey in the central southern part of the site, in F8, F9, F15, F18 and F23 (Illus 53, Illus 56, Illus 68 and Illus 71). For presentational purposes this area has also been displayed at a larger (1:6,000)

scale) on a single set of graphics (Illus 81 to Illus 83 inclusive). Here, a plethora of anomalies indicative of likely multi-phase activity, as suggested by morphology and the date-range of spot finds in the area, have been recorded.

This broad area of activity straddles either side of Fincham Drove, a Roman road or trackway identified on the NHER as MNF1289. In this area, a number of other HER entries are recorded. These include multi-period finds dated from the Lower Palaeolithic to Early Saxon (MNF4106) recorded over F23, as well as prehistoric burnt mounds in the same area (MNF4154 and MNF4111). LiDAR data (Illus 11) also shows this to be the highest part of the site.

The archaeological activity encompasses an extensive area (Illus 83) in a more or less continuous arc (broadly east to west) extending from E1 (F9) in the west (north of Fincham Drove) to E15 (F23) in the east (south of Fincham Drove). These enclosures are often subdivided into smaller spaces or further enclosures and contain numerous discrete pit-type anomalies which may be indicative of settlement activity.

The area defined as E1 is the only cluster of enclosures that appears to respect the line of the Roman road (Fincham Drove) with the cluster of enclosures E7 to E9 inclusive clearly being cut by the road. E2 is also likely cut by the road and is also on a different alignment to the other enclosures bordering Fincham Drove.

Enclosures E10 to E15 inclusive are slightly removed from the other main clusters of enclosure and exhibit a more complicated partitioning perhaps suggestive of a different function to those adjacent to Fincham Drove.

Two much larger enclosures (Illus 83 - E6 and E16) are recorded to the north and south of the main clusters of enclosures respectively. Within the largest enclosure, E6 in F15, a sub-circular anomaly with possible secondary internal circular anomaly is recorded. Part of a second similar anomaly is also recorded immediately to the east, potentially indicating a second ring ditch feature. However, this response is very weak and discontinuous.

Other noteworthy anomalies include three discrete anomalies with an elevated magnetic signature located to the east of E16 (Illus 83 - B1, B2, and B3). These anomalies broadly correlate with the recorded position of prehistoric hearths or burnt mounds (MNF4154) and their enhanced magnetic signals

and proximity to archaeological activity support this possible origin. However, these three anomalies also lie within a clear area of geological variation, with superficial sands, gravels and diamicton deposits presenting as similarly broad, irregular, but somewhat lower magnitude anomalies forming an almost sinuous, watercourse-like pattern. Burnt mounds are usually identified close to watercourses, giving credence to an archaeological interpretation. Alternatively, it is also plausible that B1 to B3 are merely higher concentrations of geological material with an elevated magnetic signature.

In the north of F27, in the north-east of the PDA, a second area of archaeological activity has been recorded. This area is much smaller than that described above and comprises a single large rectilinear enclosure (Illus 41 - E17) measuring 174m by 100m, with internal divisions. The effects of the bedrock geology at this location make it difficult to confidently differentiate between anthropogenic and naturally occurring anomalies particularly as the anomalies are generally low magnitude. Nevertheless, the extent of E17 is relatively clearly defined with the exception of its eastern edge, which appears to extend no further than the current field boundary with no anomalies of likely archaeological origin having been recorded in F26 immediately to the east.

Other anomalies of uncertain archaeological origin have been recorded at several locations. Due to their weak magnetic signature and discontinuous nature, and the fact that they have no known archaeological context they are interpreted as of possible archaeological origin. Examples are recorded in the west of F6 (Illus 50), where a sub-circular anomaly with elevated internal and external discrete features is identified, and in the south-east of F7 (Illus 65), where a rectilinear enclosure with an internal circular feature is identified.

Other localised areas of possible archaeological interest have been recorded. These include a possible cluster of discontinuous linear ditch-type anomalies and magnetically enhanced discrete anomalies in the south-western corner of F32 (Illus 23), and the north of F14 (Illus 38). The anomalies at both these locations are oblique to extant field boundaries and broadly correspond with a Roman pottery findspot (MNF4118). However, these anomalies are low magnitude and ephemeral and lie in an area of heavy modern disturbance as directly adjacent to the east are several chicken rearing sheds and associated infrastructure.

Very weak linear anomalies are recorded in F33 (Illus 23), F10 (Illus 53), and on the southern boundary of the site in F18 (Illus 80). As with many of the anomalies of possible archaeological origin the anomalies are discontinuous but may form part of large enclosures.

4.6. ANOMALIES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

Several low magnitude, discontinuous linear and curvilinear anomalies have been interpreted as of uncertain origin on the basis they cannot be confidently interpreted in any other category. Examples of these are recorded in F11, F14, F26, F21, F28, F29, F30 and F34. In the absence of any supporting archaeological context, a non-archaeological cause is considered most likely in all cases although an archaeological origin cannot be completely dismissed.

5. CONCLUSION

As well as recording anomalies of modern, agricultural and natural origin, the survey has recorded anomalies of clear archaeological origin, including two well-defined areas of archaeological activity, as well as several small clusters and discrete anomalies that are also interpreted as of possible archaeological origin.

The largest area of archaeological activity borders Fincham Drove, the former Roman road located in the centre-south of the PDA, where numerous enclosures with divisions and internal features have been recorded either side of the road. LiDAR data shows this to be on the highest part of the site. The varying orientation, size and alignment of the enclosures are likely indicative of differing function and period. A second much smaller area of archaeological activity has been identified in the north-east of the site.

As well as the two areas of archaeological activity several other isolated weak and discontinuous anomalies have been recorded and are ascribed a possibly archaeological or uncertain origin based on factors such as their morphology and proximity to archaeological assets previously recorded on the local historic environment record.

In general, the archaeological anomalies are of low magnitude and are often discontinuous in nature owing to the likely low magnetic contrast of the sandy Breckland soils present across the site. The

weak and discontinuous nature of the archaeological anomalies possibly indicates that the archaeological remains may be more extensive than recorded by the survey with the low magnetic contrast combined with potential degradation of the below-ground remains by modern farming practices leading to poor resolution of the sub-surface remains. However, it is considered likely that all main areas of archaeological potential have been recorded by the survey.

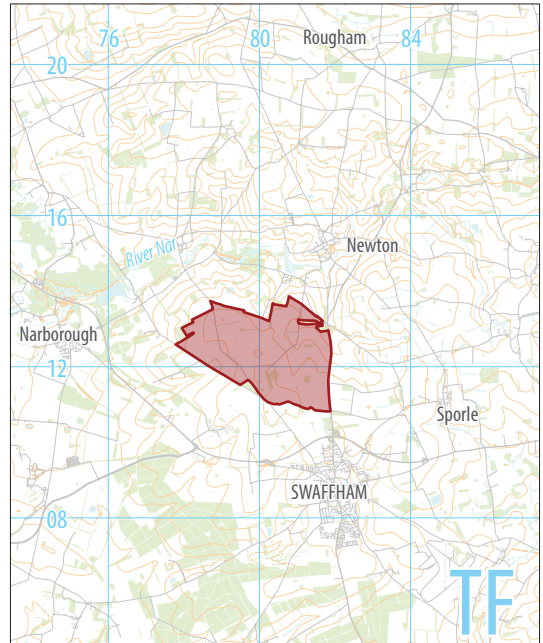
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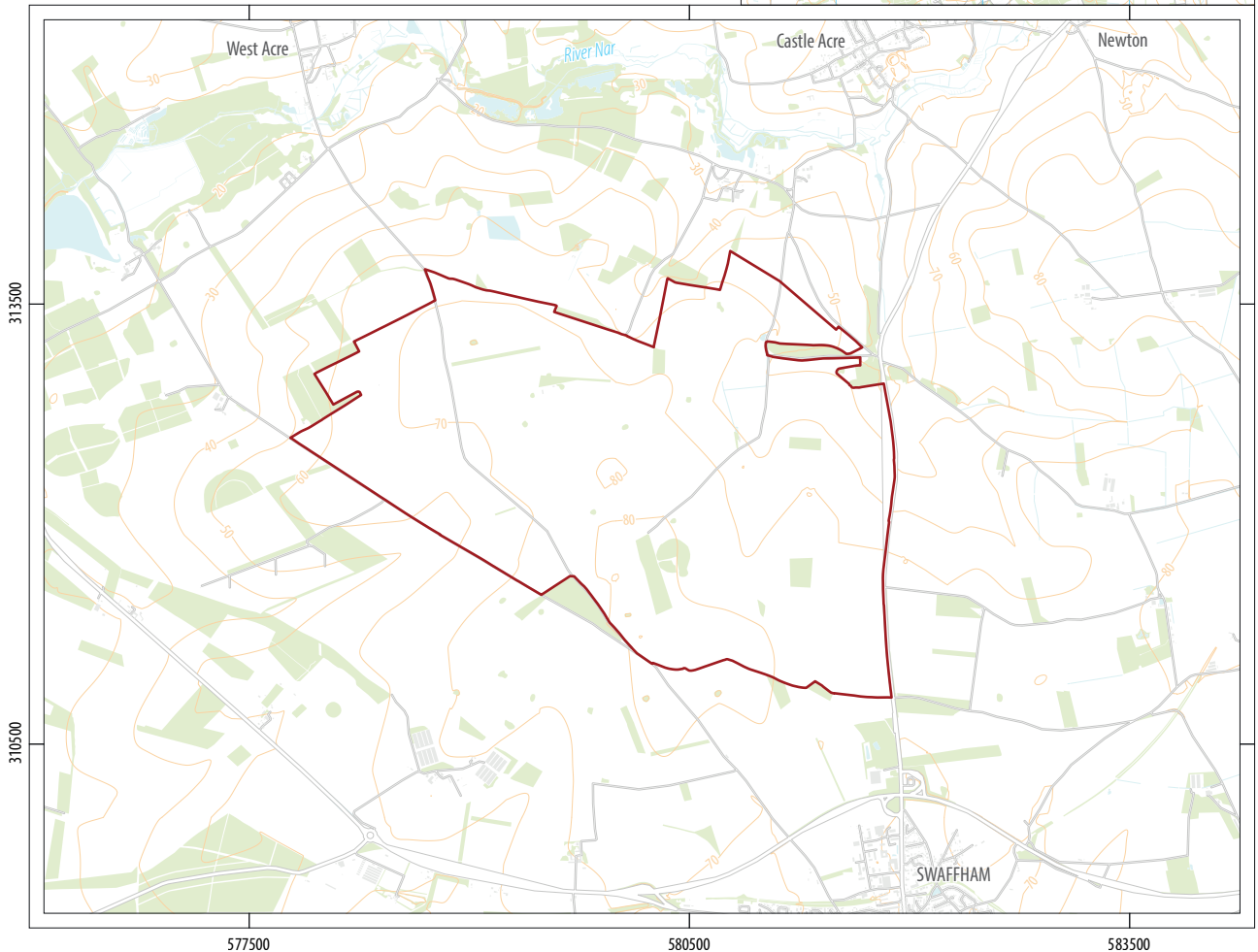
The Droves Solar Farm
Swaffham
Norfolk



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



TF



0 1km
1:50,000 @ A4

proposed development area

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e yorkshireandnorth@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



Illus 2 F1, looking south-west



Illus 3 F23, looking north-west



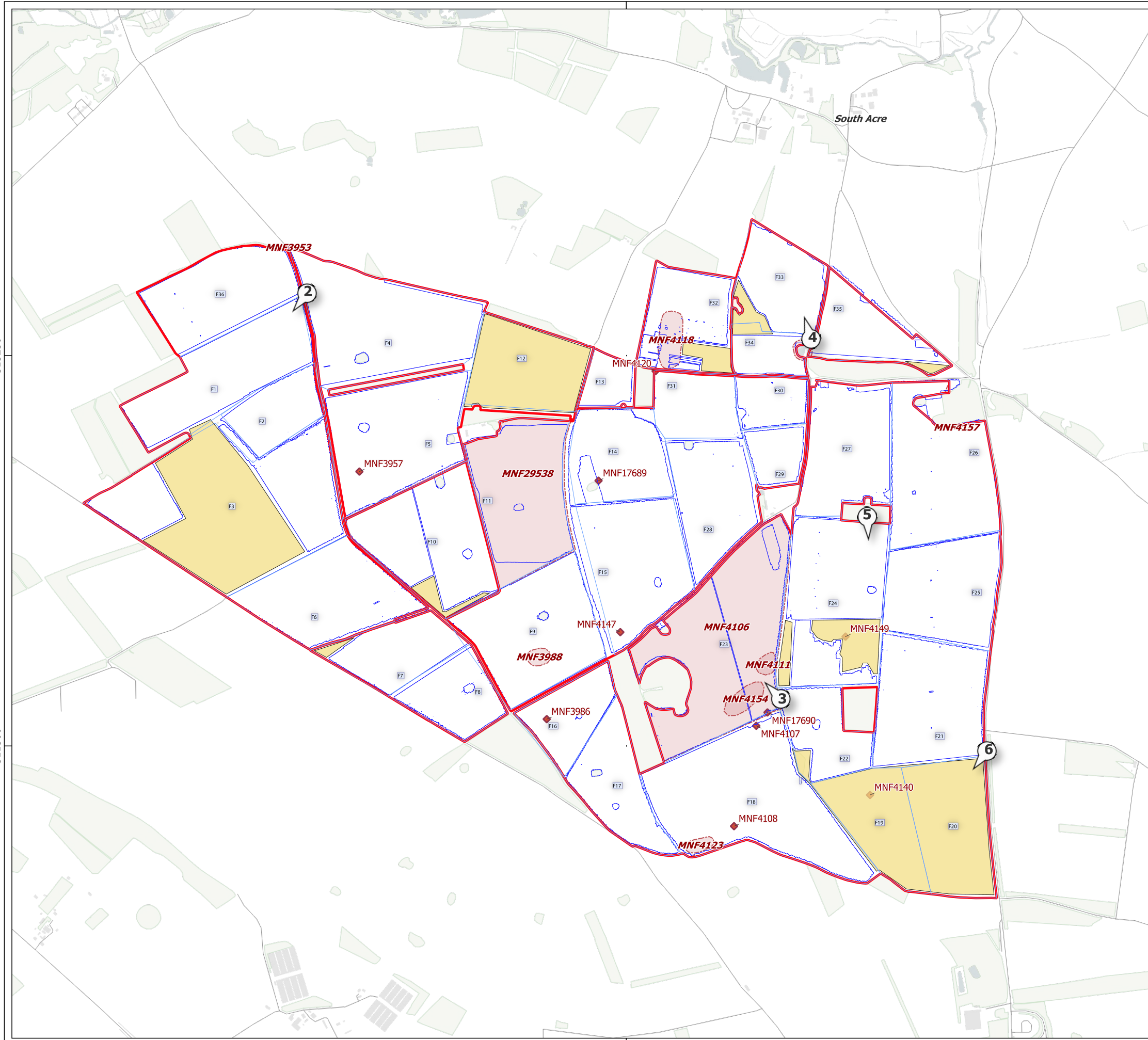
Illus 4 F33, looking north-west



Illus 5 F24, looking south



Illus 6 F20, unsuitable for survey, looking south-west



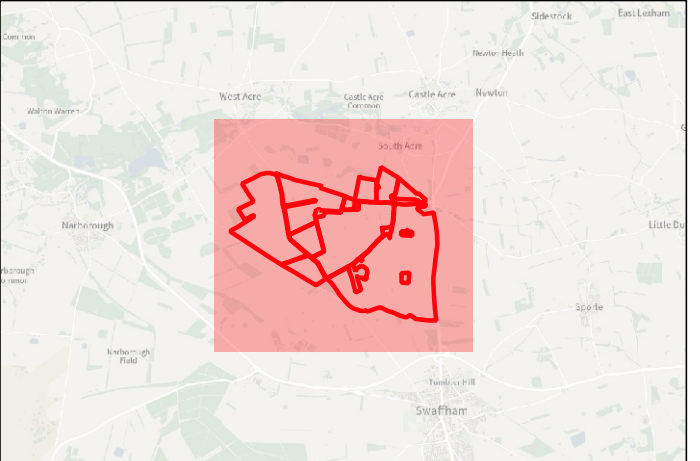
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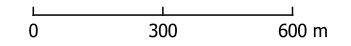
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Key

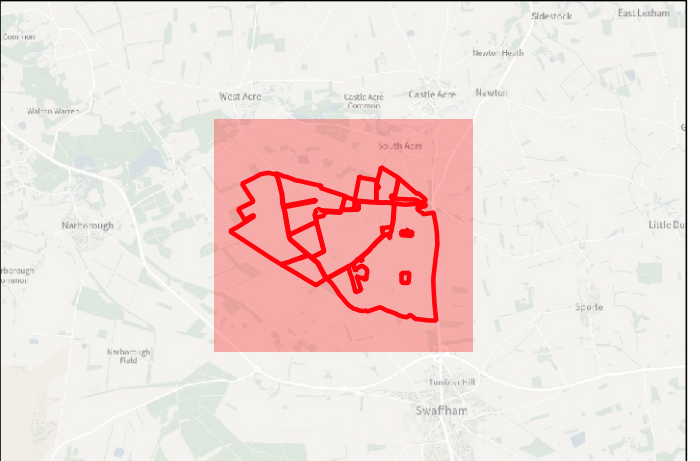
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- Survey Extent
- Location and Direction for Illus 02 to 06
- Unsuitable Survey Area
- HER Entries
- ◆ HER Entries
- HER Entries



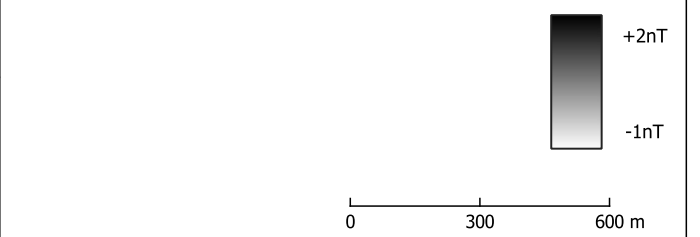
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Illus 07 - Survey location showing photograph locations and HER entries



Key
 Survey Extent
 Area for Illus 11 - 82

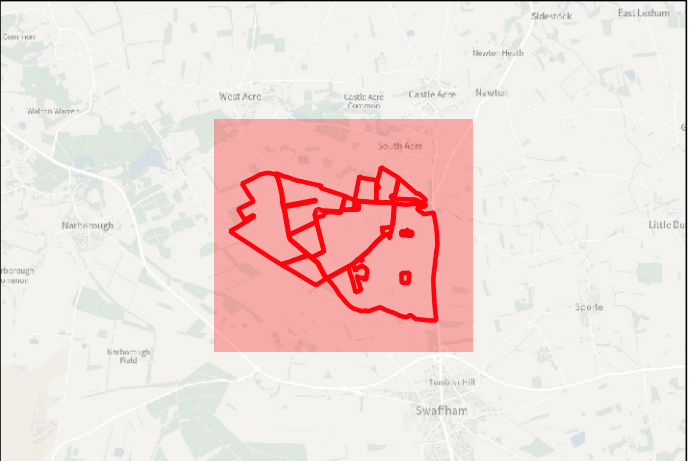
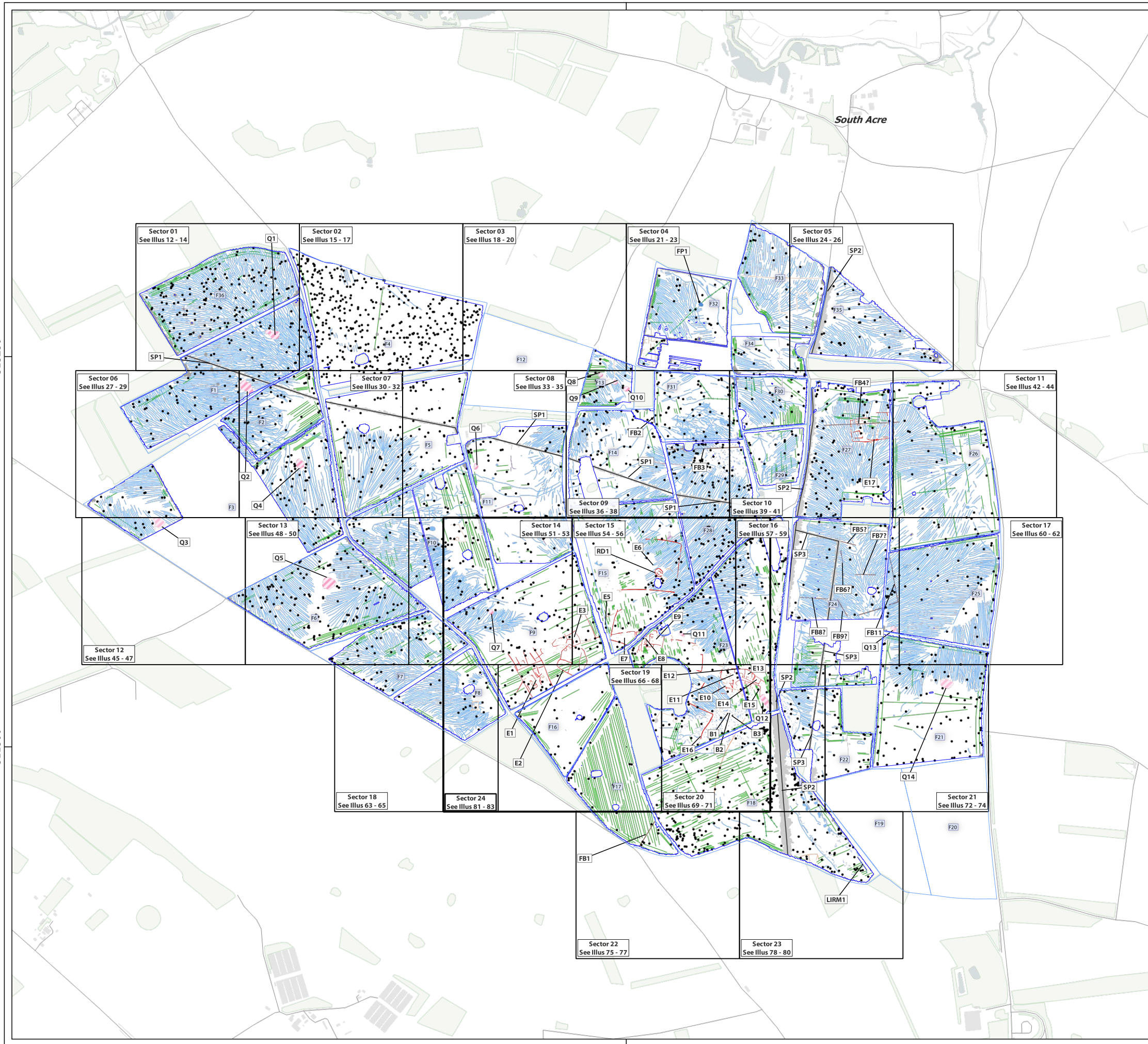


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Key

- Survey Extent
- Area for Illus 11 - 82
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Data Artefact
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Uncertain
- LIRM
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Quarry
- Uncertain
- Burning
- Former Pond

Abbreviation	
B	Burning
E	Enclosure
FB	Former Boundary
FB?	Former Boundary
FP	Former Pond
LIRM	Linear
Q	Quarrying
RD	Ring Ditch
SP	Service Pipe

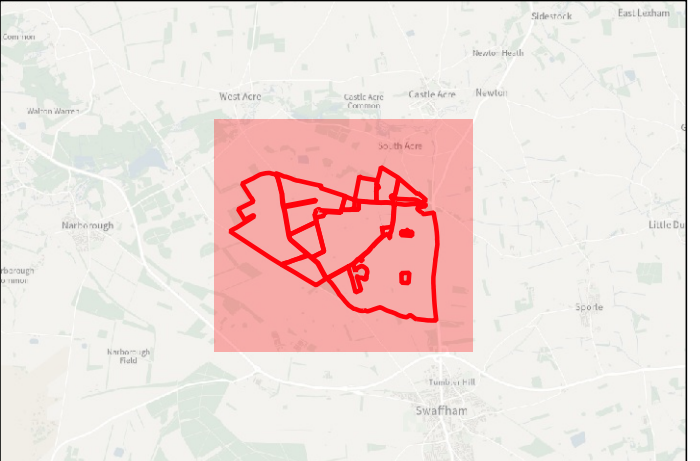
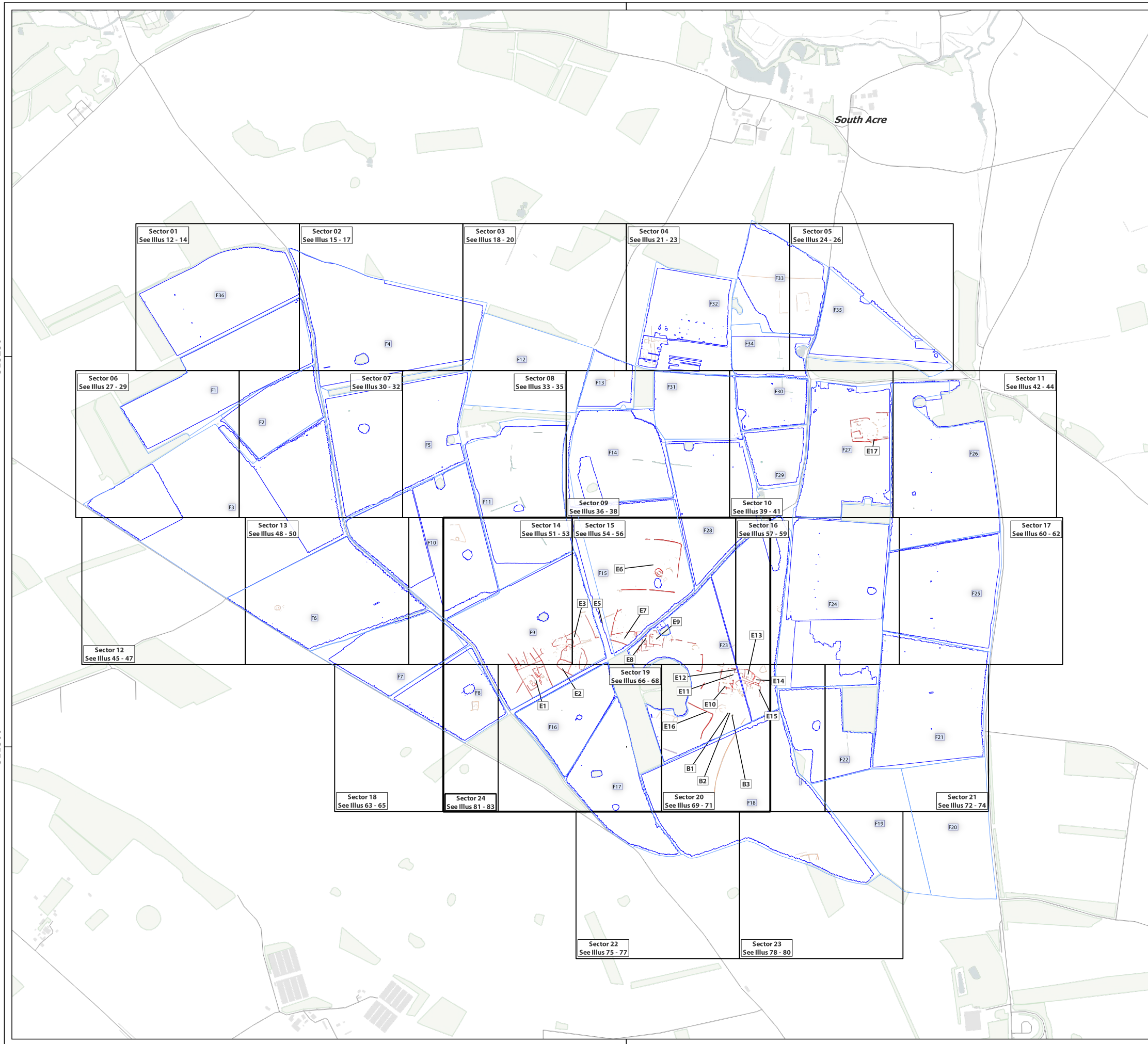
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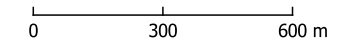
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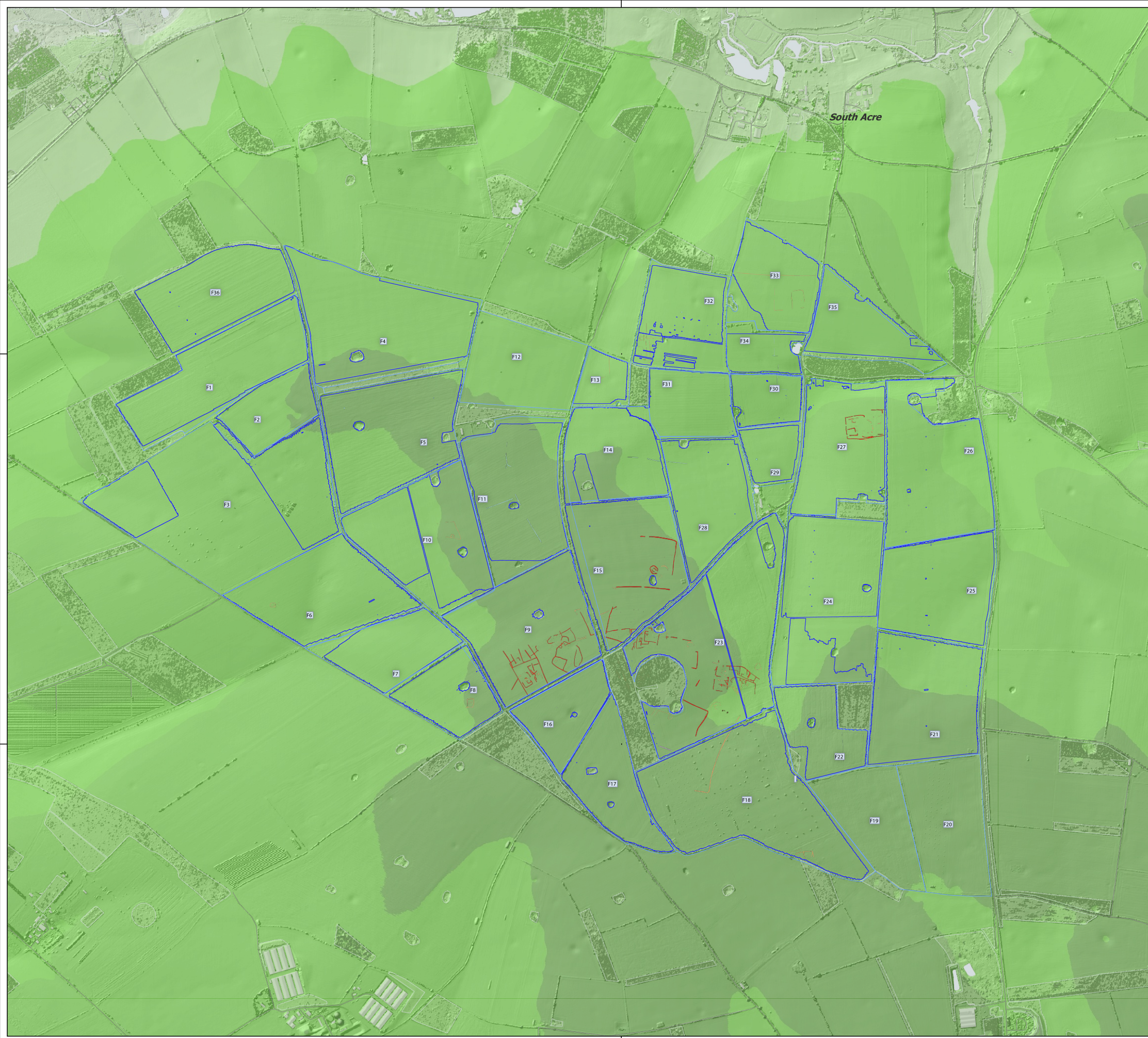


Key		Abbreviation	
	Survey Extent	B	Burning
	Area for Illus 11 - 82	E	Enclosure
	Uncertain	FB	Former Boundary
	Archaeology	FB?	Former Boundary
	Possible Archaeology	FP	Former Pond
	Uncertain	LIRM	Linear
	Burning	Q	Quarrying
		RD	Ring Ditch
		SP	Service Pipe



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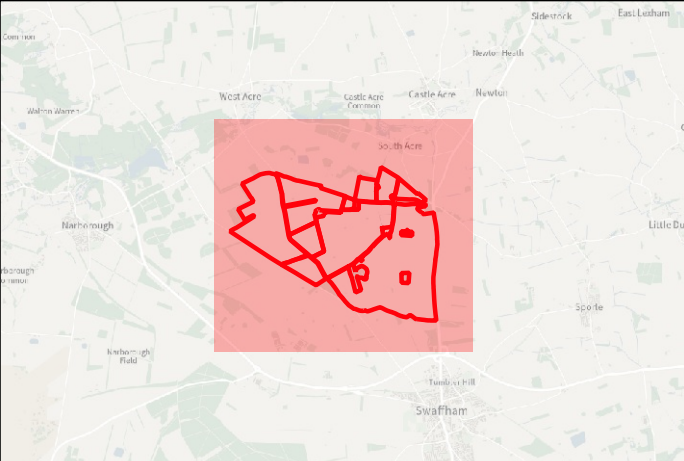
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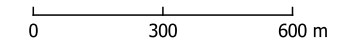


Key

- Survey Extent
- Uncertain
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Burning

LiDAR Elevation

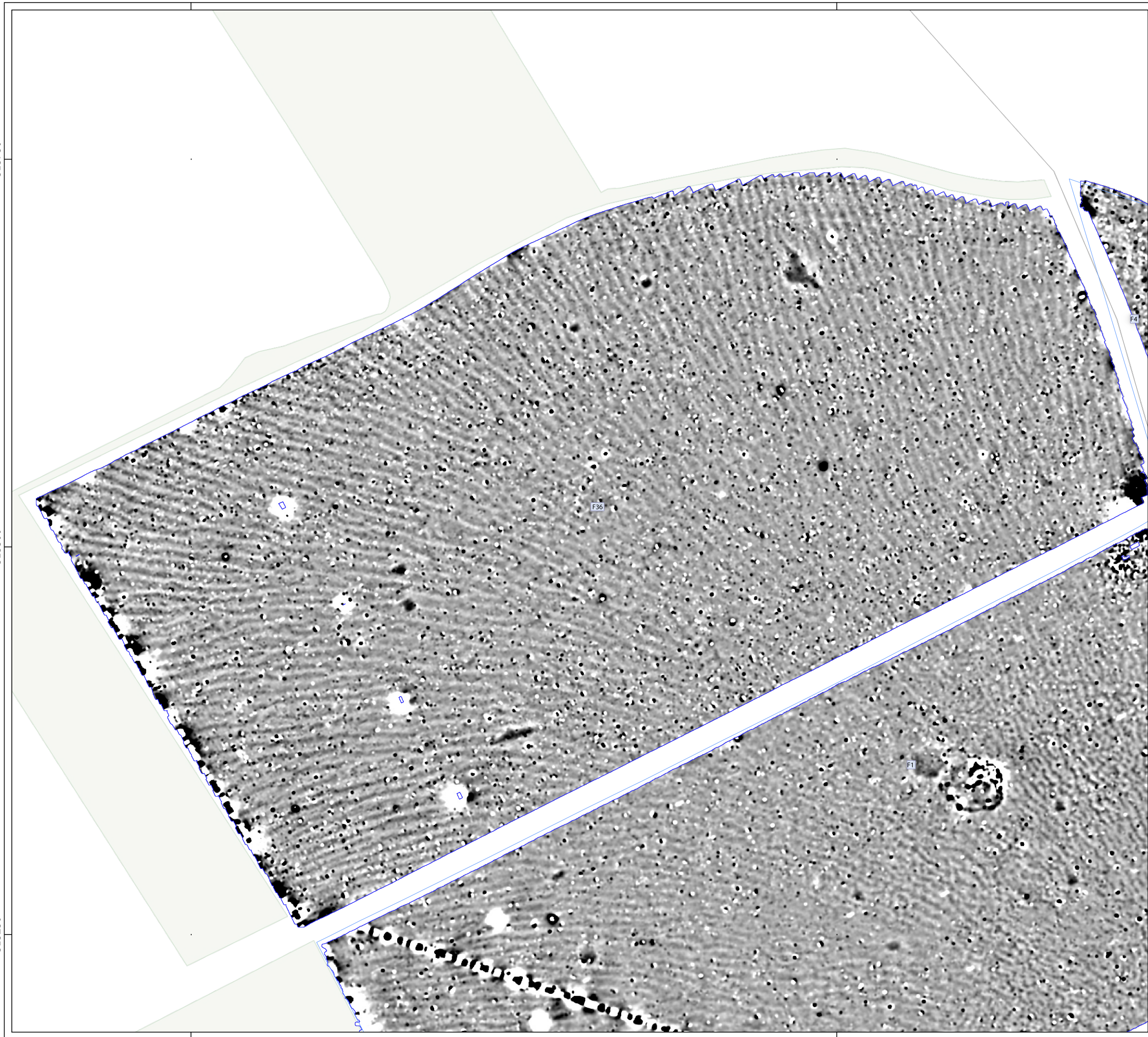
- 75 - 100 m
- 50 - 75 m
- 35 - 50 m
- 20 - 35 m



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Illus 11 - Overall archaeological interpretation of magnetometer data and LiDAR



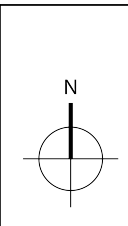
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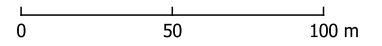
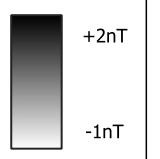
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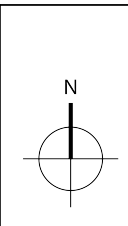
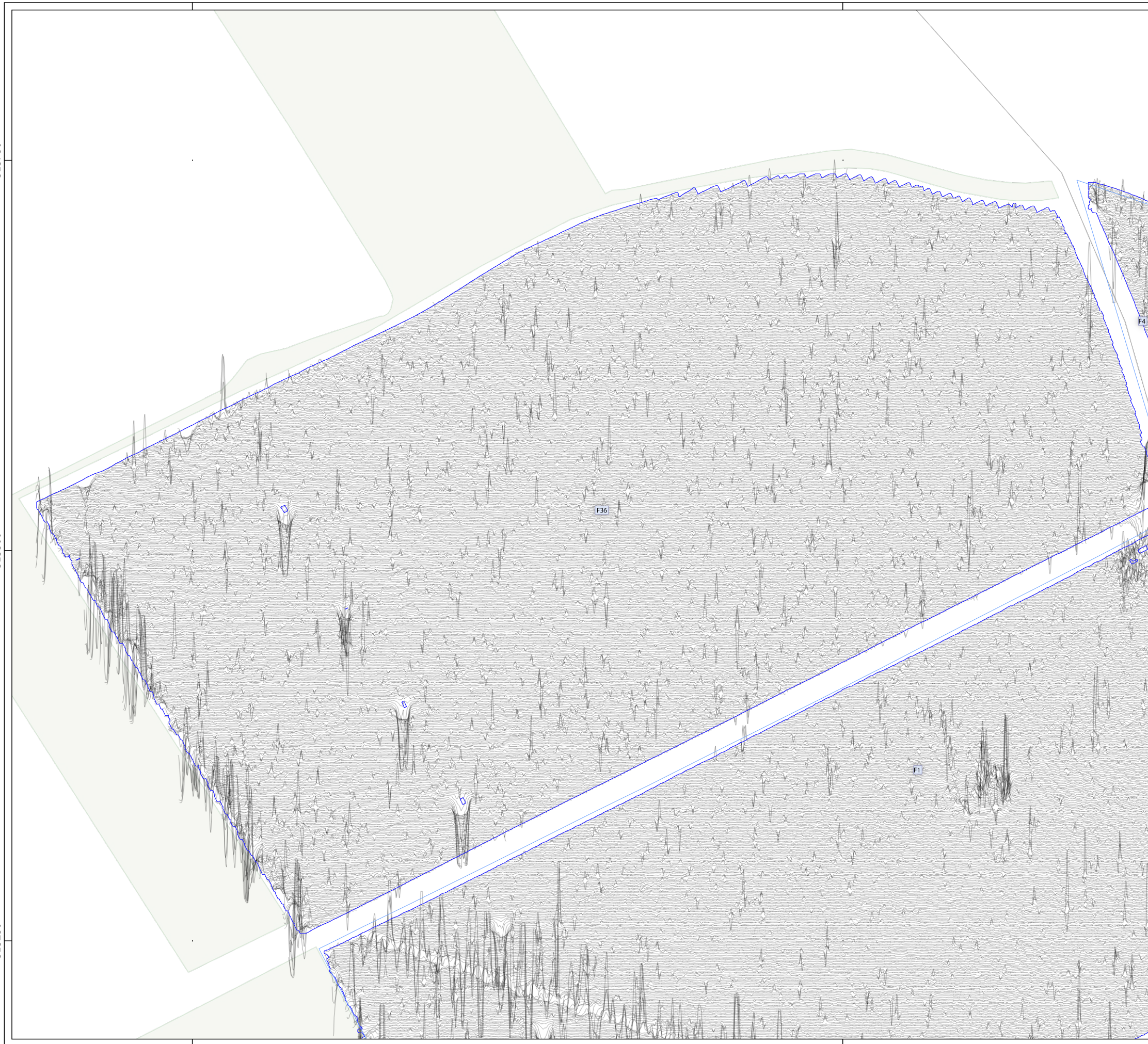


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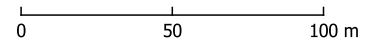


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Key
 Survey Extent
 XY Trace (25nT/cm)

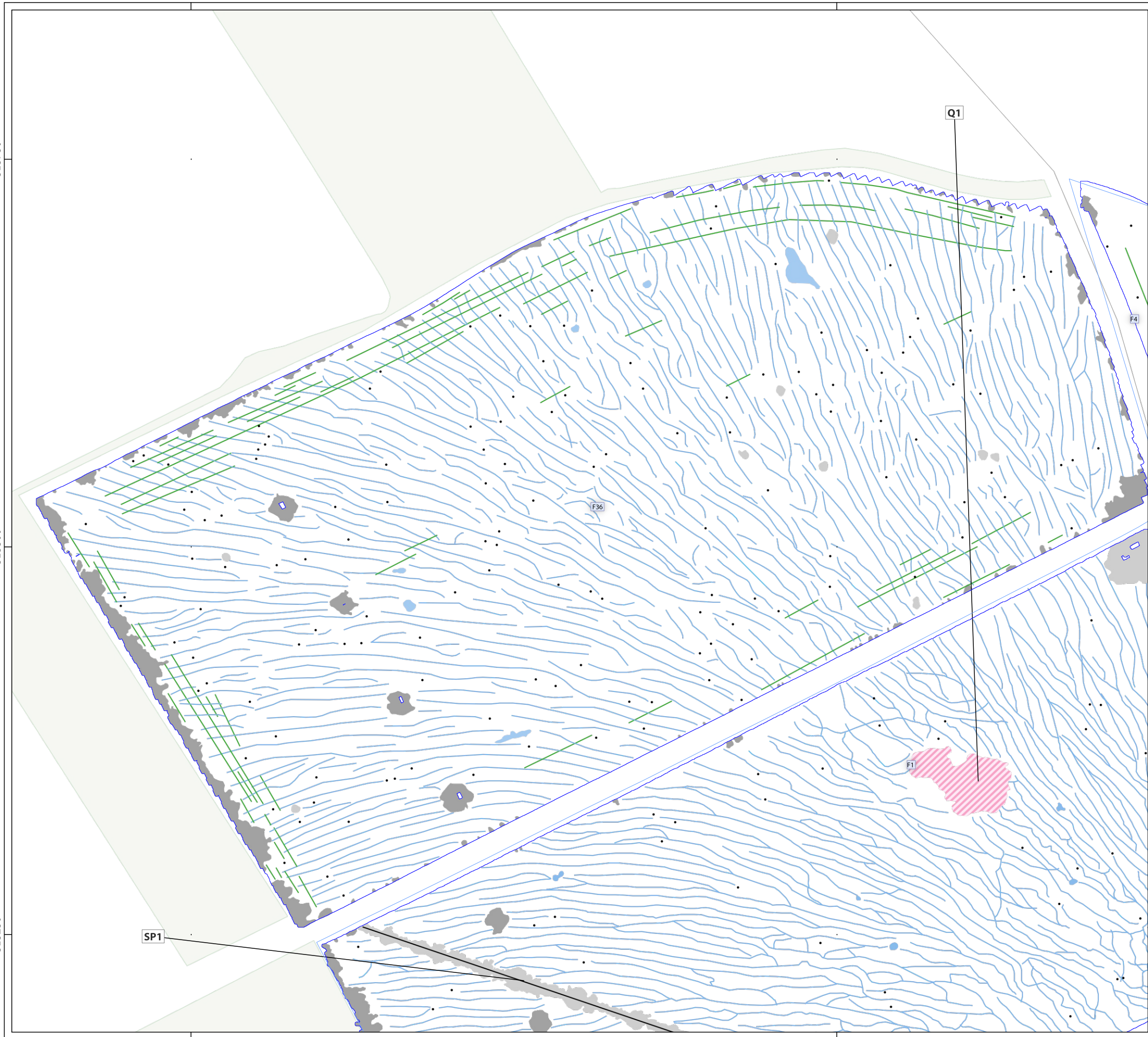


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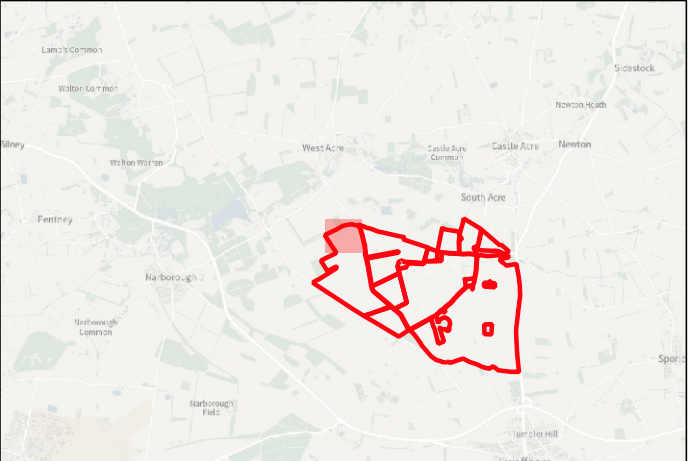
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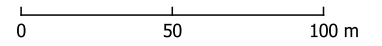
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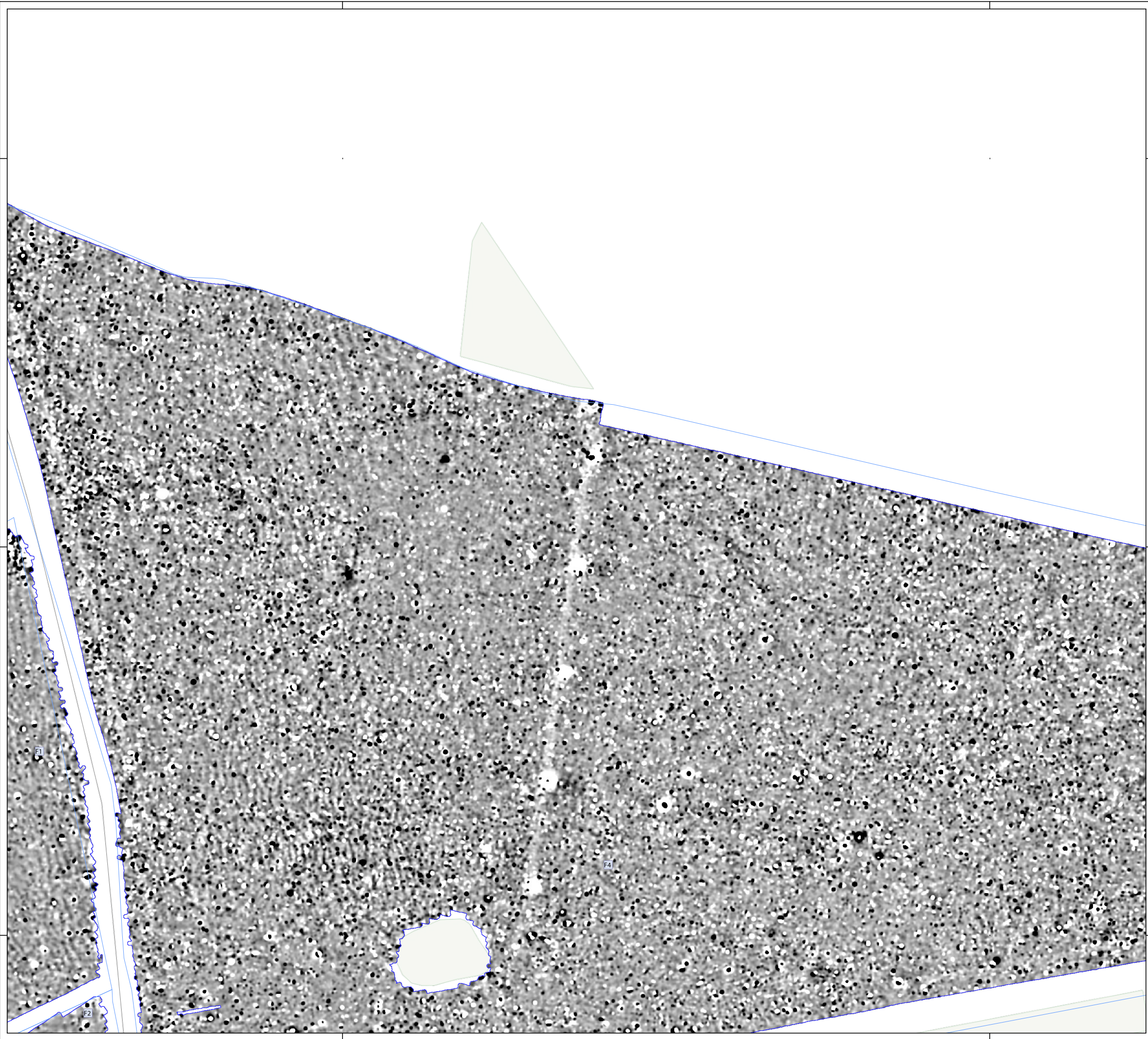


Key		Abbreviation	
	Survey Extent	B	Burning
	Ferrous Objects	E	Enclosure
	Agriculture	FB	Former Boundary
	Natural	FB?	Former Boundary
	Service	FP	Former Pond
	Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)	LIRM	Linear
	Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)	Q	Quarrying
	Natural	RD	Ring Ditch
	Quarry	SP	Service Pipe



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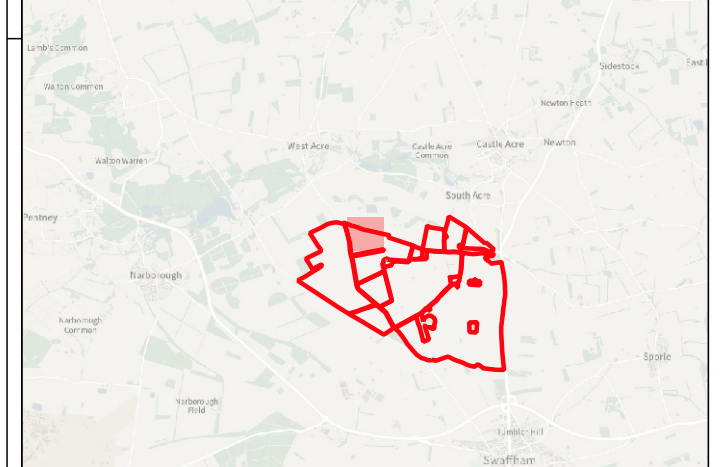
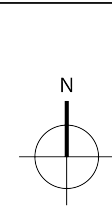
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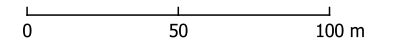
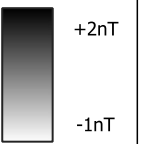
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Key
 Survey Extent



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