THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

The Droves Solar Farm

Appendix 8.7: outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Tracked)

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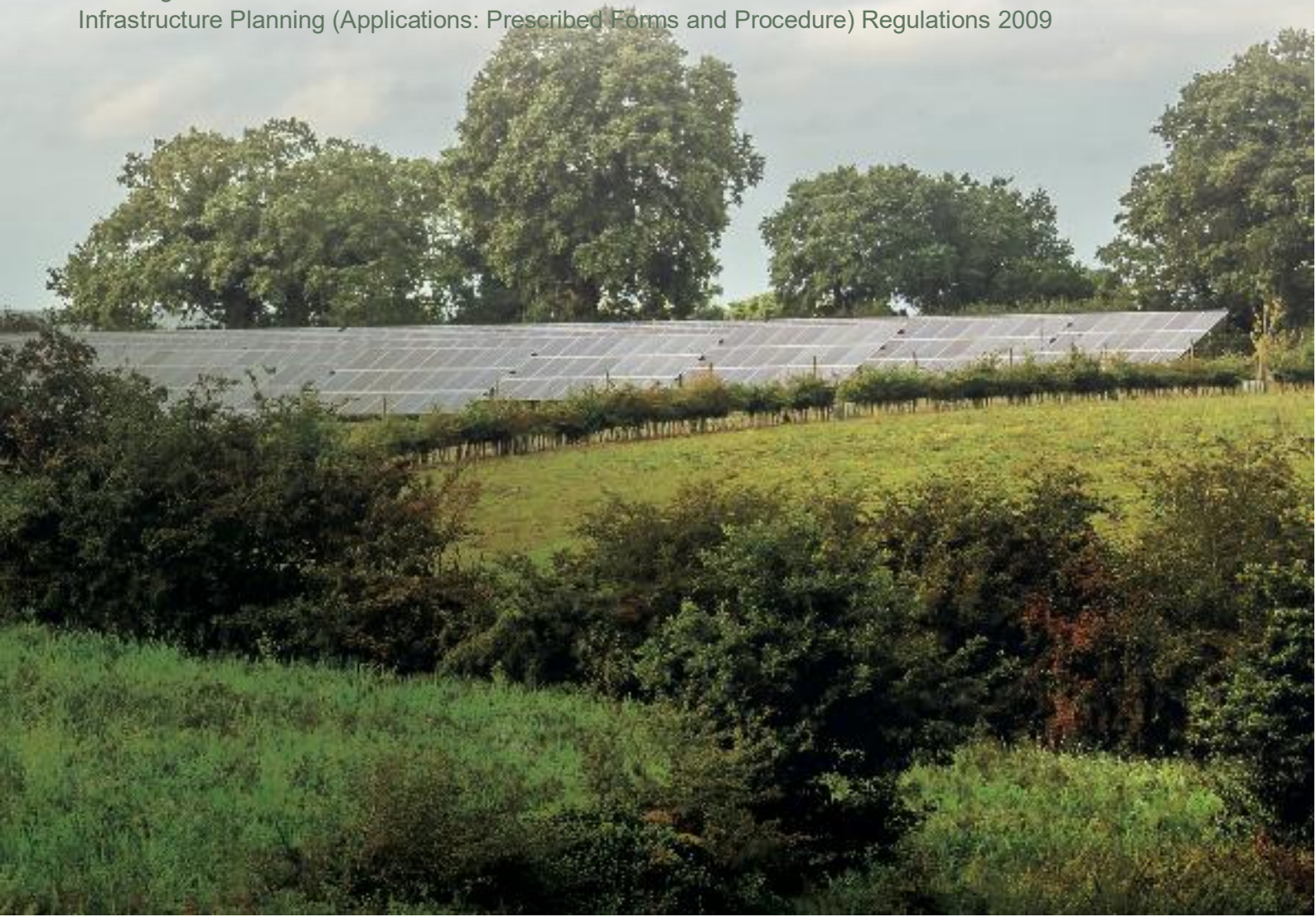

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i	Comments from NHES	10.11.25
ii	Comments from Historic England	19.6.26

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage on behalf of Island Green Power (IGP).

1.2 The AMS details the overarching methodology for undertaking a programme of archaeological mitigation within the proposed Droves Solar Farm area (the Scheme) in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (the DCO). Written Schemes of Investigation will be appended to this AMS for each phase of works.

1.3 The Scheme will comprise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations and new electricity pylons with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW).

1.4 This AMS has been informed by the results of several previous stages of archaeological assessment. These have been produced to support the ES and are appended to that document in the following Appendices to Chapter 8 ('Cultural Heritage). This document should be read together with the supporting documents:

- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (GHC 2025)
- Aerial Photographic and LiDAR mapping and interpretation (APS 2024)
- Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report (Headland 2024)
- Archaeological Evaluation Report (Oxford Archaeology 2025)

1.5 This AMS also takes into account the results of consultation and engagement undertaken with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s) and Historic England, throughout these stages of work, including regular meetings undertaken to monitor the progress of the evaluation trenching.

~~1.5~~1.6 This document has been updated at Deadline 2 to include references to guidance requested by Historic England. The document references have not been updated from the original submission. Please refer to the **Guide to the Application [APP/1.3.3]** for the list of current versions of documents.

Site Location and Description

~~1.6~~1.7 The Site comprises approximately 805ha (centred at NGR TF 80232 12338; Figure 1) situated in the agricultural hinterland between the town of Swaffham (c.850m south) and several surrounding villages and hamlets, including South Acre (c.300m north), Great Palgrave (c.1.2km east) and Narford (c.1km west). The Site is located within the Norfolk district of Breckland and straddles three parishes: South Acre to the east, Narford to the west and Sporle and Palgrave to the south-east. The topography of the Site undulates with the highest ground towards the centre, from which point it slopes downwards to the north, towards the

Nar valley, and to the south, towards Swaffham town centre. It lies it a height of approximately 54m to 82m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

~~1.7~~1.8 The Site comprises 37 agricultural fields predominantly used for arable with a small contingent used for pigs and chickens, interspersed with a number of plantations excluded from the redline boundary. The fields have been numbered for ease of reference and are shown on Figure 1. The southern limit of the Site follows the northern boundary of Swaffham Parish, whilst the eastern limit is bounded by Castle Acre Road (A1065) and the western by Narford Lane. Surrounding the Site on all sides are further agricultural fields currently used for a mixture of arable and livestock.

~~1.8~~1.9 A single road crosses the Site, River Road, which although sinuous in places, runs broadly north to south across the western part of the Site, connecting Swaffham at the southern end to West Acre at the north. Additionally, a complex of droveways intersect the Site, the primary one of which is perhaps Fincham Drove, which extends from Narford Lane at the south-western corner to South Acre Road at the north-eastern side. Two further droves cross the Site, Petticoat and Washpit; and there are a number of public footpaths connecting to these routes.

~~1.9~~1.10 There are two small groupings of structures that, although excluded from the redline boundary, are encompassed by fields included within the Site. These comprise Keeper's Cottage, a c.19th century cottage with associated barns currently used as a holiday let accessed from Petticoat Drove; and a grouping of farm buildings to the north of Fincham Drove. None of these structures are designated heritage assets.

~~1.10~~1.11 The solid geology within the Site comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver formations, with a north to south trend of superficial diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation transecting the centre of the Site (BGS 2025).

Historical Background

~~1.11~~1.12 A full archaeological and historical background has been prepared in a separate archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), which should be consulted alongside this WSI. The following is a summary of the DBA's findings:

~~1.12~~1.13 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER) contains 145 records within a 1km search area, consisting of 136 'monuments' and nine 'events'.

Prehistoric

~~1.13~~1.14 Limited prehistoric activity has been recorded within the Site, most notably relating to three concentrations of 'pot-boilers' thought to represent burnt mounds situated in a cluster towards its centre (within Fields 16 and 23). Burnt mounds are prehistoric monuments relatively common across the UK and Ireland and are usually represented by spreads of stones that have been fractured from intense and repeated exposure to fire, commonly found associated with large vats or troughs where water would have been heated. These

monuments are generally artefact poor, but radiocarbon dating indicates that they were formed in the Neolithic to Iron Age periods, with the majority dating to the Bronze Age. Interpretations of burnt mounds are numerous and include brewing or cooking, sweat lodges or saunas and industrial processing.

~~1.14~~1.15 There are several HER entries relating to prehistoric findspots primarily recovered during metal-detecting and fieldwalking within and in the immediate environs of the Site, including pottery, lithics and metal items dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. Of note is a hoard of four Bronze Age copper alloy rivetted rapier blades, recovered in 1939 at the southern boundary of the Site. However, it is possible that the recorded location of this hoard is inaccurate, and may have been identified further south, within Swaffham Parish.

~~1.15~~1.16 Across the wider 1km Study Area, there are scattered Prehistoric finds and features dating from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, with a large proportion relating to Bronze Age activity including up to ten barrows.

Roman

~~1.16~~1.17 The projected route of the Fen Causeway, a potentially Roman road thought to have prehistoric origins (although this has recently been called into question), is recorded by the HER as extending into the western part of the Site followed by the current route of Fincham Drove. A second Roman road, the Peddars Way, is purported to extend c.1km to the east of the Site on a perpendicular alignment (orientated north-west to south-east) to the Fen Causeway.

Medieval

~~1.17~~1.18 Early medieval artefacts have been recovered during fieldwalking and metal-detecting within the Site itself and throughout the 1km Study Area. The most extensive evidence of early medieval activity relates to a cemetery c.1km north of the Site situated within a Bronze Age barrow. Excavations prior to gravel extraction identified that it was re-used as a burial ground for a considerable time throughout the Saxon period and may have been used to inter the remains of executed criminals or others who were denied more formal Christian burial elsewhere. A second early medieval inhumation cemetery may be located c.1km north-east of the Site, where metal-detecting recovered a notable group of Early Saxon finds from a relatively small area, including brooch fragments, a strap fitting, wrist clasp, copper alloy rings and the copper alloy handle from a stave-built bucket (MNF69676).

~~1.18~~1.19 Around the time of the Conquest (AD 1066), the Site would have been situated in the hinterland between several settlements, all of which would presumably have been established either by the Late Saxon period or very soon following the invasion, including Swaffham to the south, Palgrave to the east and Castle Acre, South Acre, Custhorpe and Narford to the north. Further, there are several known deserted medieval villages (DMV) in the surrounding area. Of most interest is Stow DMV which incorporates the site of St Guthlac's Chapel, located c.180m from the southern boundary of the Site. The Site does not

appear to have been heavily utilised in this period, although the HER records a small number of findspots recovered from within its boundaries.

Post-Medieval and Modern

~~1.19~~1.20 Post-medieval activity from the Site itself is similarly sparse.

~~1.20~~1.21 In the 20th century, the Site was used as the location for a World War Two bombing decoy designed to divert enemy bombers away from the real airfield, situated at Marham c.7.5km to the west.

Previous Investigations

~~1.21~~1.22 In addition to the desk based assessment, the findings of which are summarised above, the Site has been subject to an Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Assessment (APS 2024), a geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2024) and trial trench evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2025).

~~1.22~~1.23 The Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Assessment did not identify any potential archaeological features.

~~1.23~~1.24 During the geophysical survey, several fields could not be surveyed at the time due to the presence of livestock (part of Field 3, Field 12, Fields 19 and 20, and part of Field 24). The survey has identified a focus of probable archaeological activity towards the centre of the Site, in Fields 9, 15 and 23 with outlying features located in Field 11 and 18; and a second, smaller centre of activity to the north-east, in Field 27.

~~1.24~~1.25 The morphology of the anomalies identified could be consistent with Prehistoric and Roman activity, including: a double ring-ditched feature within a squared enclosure positioned in Field 15; a complex of ditched enclosures on a similar alignment to the south of the ring-ditch feature in Fields 15 and 23; a possible focus of settlement activity to the west, in Field 9 that joins onto and is oriented to the purported route of Fen Causeway Roman Road; and further, similar field systems to the north-east in Field 27 that may be broadly contemporary.

~~1.25~~1.26 No evidence of the purported prehistoric burnt mounds recorded by the HER within the Site were identified by the geophysical survey, nor any anomalies relating to the Fen Causeway Roman Road itself, which is thought to be followed by the current route of Fincham Drove and was not surveyed as it is excluded from the red line boundary. Burnt mounds are notoriously ephemeral features and the absence of evidence from the survey does not preclude their possible presence within the Site.

~~1.26~~1.27 The trial trench evaluation was principally targeted on the geophysical anomalies in order to test the veracity of the geophysical survey results and to provided information on the date, nature and condition of the identified anomalies. Some additional trenching was undertaken around the peripheries of the foci identified by the geophysical survey to ascertain whether features continued that had not been responsive to geophysical survey. The proposed

trenches within Field 33 could not be excavated due to the presence of livestock (pigs) within the field.

Field 6

~~1.27~~1.28 A single trench was excavated in this field targeting a possible enclosure. This was not present but two pits (both also identified by the geophysical survey) were recorded that produced a small quantity of prehistoric (likely Iron Age) pottery.

Field 8

~~1.28~~1.29 A single trench was excavated within Field 8 to examine a potential sub-square enclosure surrounding a ring ditch that had been tentatively identified by the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were found.

Field 9

~~1.29~~1.30 A total of 27 of the 29 trenches excavated in this field contained archaeological remains. These mostly comprised numerous enclosure and boundary ditches, the layout of which combined with the distribution of finds recovered suggests a phased settlement with associated stock enclosures. The earliest phase is Late Iron Age to Early Roman in date and is represented by a polygonal enclosure that appears to be cut by Fincham Drove. The settlement appears to have been reorganised in the Romano-British period with a rectilinear arrangement of enclosure ditches to the west respecting the layout of Fincham Drove, indicating that it may well be a Roman road as recorded by the HER. Finds from the latter phase of enclosure ditches included almost 6kg of pottery, small quantities of fired clay and ceramic building material and five iron artefacts, one piece provisionally identified as the arm of a Roman steelyard.

Field 10

~~1.30~~1.31 Three trenches were excavated within Field 10 to examine a potential sub-square enclosure and ring ditch that had been tentatively identified by the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were found.

Field 11

~~1.31~~1.32 Four trenches were excavated within Field 11 to examine a series potential linear features that had been tentatively identified by the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were found.

Field 13

~~1.32~~1.33 Two trenches were excavated in this field, targeting linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey. Only one of these anomalies corresponded with a ditch revealed by the trenching and produced a single small sherd of prehistoric pottery. In addition to this ditch. a small pit in the same trench contained a large deposit of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Field 14

~~1.33~~1.34 One trench was excavated in this field, targeting a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (which continued into Field 28). No archaeological features were found.

Field 15

~~1.34~~1.35 Archaeological remains were present in 11 of the 17 trenches excavated within this field, broadly relating to the continuation of the Iron Age field system identified in Field 9 on the opposite side of Fincham Drove together with a large rectilinear enclosure of putative prehistoric date. A small nearby pit contained a near-complete pottery vessel provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The lack of Roman finds in this field indicates that activity here may have predated the major phases of Roman activity identified to the west in Field 9.

~~1.35~~1.36 Trenches targeted on a circular ring ditch like anomaly detected by the geophysics in the interior of the enclosure failed to reveal any sub-surface traces of this feature.

Field 16

~~1.36~~1.37 One trench was excavated in this field, targeting a group of pit like anomalies detected by the geophysical survey which were in proximity to a potential burnt mound recorded on the HER. No archaeological features were found.

Field 18

~~1.37~~1.38 Trenches excavated in the northern part of the field encountered the remains of a single large Late Iron Age ditch, to the south of which were two ditches likely to correspond to the sub-squared enclosure visible on the geophysical survey. Small quantities of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the latter. Two small discrete features of unknown date were also recorded.

Field 23

~~1.38~~1.39 A total of 19 of the 31 trenches excavated within this field contained archaeological features. A series of boundary and enclosure ditches were present in the western part of the field, elements of which comprised a continuation of those recorded in Field 15 to the west. There were also several discrete features amongst the ditches. Finds predominantly comprised Roman pottery, most of which dated to the 1st-2nd century AD.

~~1.39~~1.40 To the east were several conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures and numerous other small ditches and discrete features. Datable finds spanned the Early to Middle/Late Roman period. On the eastern edge of the enclosure complex was evidence of the burnt mound feature

recorded by the HER. This was characterised by a thin, discontinuous layer of charcoal rich silty sands and calcined flint.

~~1.40~~1.41 An L-shaped ditch of Roman date was identified in the southern part of the field, but no evidence of the D-shaped enclosure visible on the geophysical survey was encountered.

Field 27

~~1.41~~1.42 All of the trenches excavated within this field were designed to target a rectangular enclosure, which was represented by a series of predominantly linear ditches. Additional features were also recorded, including pits, postholes and smaller ditches within the interior of the enclosure. The finds assemblage overwhelmingly indicates a Roman date for these features, although the relatively small quantity may suggest agricultural rather than settlement activity.

Field 28

~~1.42~~1.43 One trench was excavated in this field, targeting a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (which continued into Field 14). No archaeological features were found.

Field 29

~~1.43~~1.44 One trench was excavated in this field, targeting a large pit like anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were found.

Field 30

~~1.44~~1.45 Two linear ditches were identified in this field, which produced a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery. Only one of these ditches was present on the geophysical survey.

Field 34

~~1.45~~1.46 A continuation of the ditch identified in Field 30 was present in Field 34, along with three undated pits.

Interpretation

~~1.46~~1.47 Several phases of activity were identified by the trial trench evaluation. The earliest relates to a series of Bronze Age features, particularly the enclosure and nearby pit in Field 15, isolated pit in Field 13 and a possible burnt mound in Field 23. No evidence of the other burnt mounds recorded by the HER was encountered during the evaluation.

~~1.47~~1.48 Activity in the Iron Age period appears to have been more widespread and comprises an area of probable settlement centred on the trapezoidal enclosure within Fields 9 with a series of associated stock enclosures, boundaries and discrete features of a more agricultural function in Fields 6, 15 and 18.

~~1.48~~1.49 A road on the same trajectory as Fincham Drove appears to have been laid out in the Roman period (considering that it transects the Iron Age settlement area in Fields 9 and 15), and a roadside settlement of mid 2nd to 3rd/4th centuries AD in date was established. Agricultural

activity, potentially a small farmstead, of Roman date was also encountered in Field 23 and further, smaller-scale, agricultural activity was recorded in Fields 18, 27, 30 and 34.

~~1.49~~1.50 The results of the trial trench evaluation generally correlated well with those of the geophysical survey, although no evidence was present of several of the potential enclosures and there were numerous discrete features not identified on the survey.

2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Aims and Objectives

2.1 The primary aim will be to mitigate against the loss of any archaeological remains that may be impacted by the Scheme. Where possible, there will be a preference to conserve buried archaeological deposits through mitigation by design which will minimise impact to an acceptable level agreed with the Local Planning Authority archaeological advisor (i.e. where impact is of such a low level that it is effectively preservation in situ). Where this is not achievable, mitigation by record will be undertaken in the form of archaeological excavation and/or archaeological monitoring. In some instances the archaeological excavation may be designed to compensate for impacts beyond the area of excavation.

2.2 This will be realised through the achievement of the following objectives:

- To establish the spatial extent, date, character, condition and significance of the archaeological activity in the proposed archaeological mitigation areas.
- To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains.
- To identify areas where the conservation of archaeological features can be achieved by preservation in situ.
- Where preservation of archaeological features in situ cannot be achieved, to excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance.
- To recover environmental evidence where appropriate;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To report the results of the excavation and place them in their local and regional context;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

Research Framework

2.3 The programme of archaeological works has the potential to contribute to research priorities identified in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and updated in the online version of the *East of England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2021). The results of the fieldwork will

ultimately determine the specific research objectives that will be most relevant, but the evaluation of the site indicates that the results may have the potential to contribute to the following current research agenda questions:

Neo 10: To what extent was there continuity from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e297d1a0020b

Neo 11: To what extent is the Neolithic in Norfolk distinctive in the region?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e297d1a00800

Neo 23: How can we better characterise the variability of the Neolithic landscape?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e297d1a05f6e

E-MBA 03: How can we refine the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze Age?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d467d8c

E-MBA 07: How can we refine the chronology of Bronze Age field systems?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d46964a

E-MBA 10: How can we refine the chronology of Middle to Late Bronze Age ceramic sequences?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d46a7f0

E-MBA 12: How do we explain regional difference in the Early and Middle Bronze Age?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d46b364

E-MBA 14: How do we further our understanding of Bronze Age pioneer landscapes?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d46c0b5

E-MBA 15: What can archaeology tell us about Bronze Age settlement mobility?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2af6d46c7b6

LBA-MIA 01: What can be done to refine the chronology of the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age?

https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea6422c208

LBA-MIA 04: How can we increase our understanding of the Early to Middle Iron Age transition?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea64231938

LBA-MIA 09: Were settlements permanently or periodically occupied?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea642369b9

LBA-MIA 15: How can we increase our understanding of Bronze Age field systems?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea6423bcbd

LIA-Rom 06: How can we increase our understanding of the Iron Age and Roman environment?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f626da646aa1

LIA-Rom 10: Can we map the development of Late Iron Age and Roman roads?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f626da648c5d

LIA-Rom 13: How can we increase our understanding of Late Iron Age and Roman farmsteads?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f626da649def

LIA-Rom 16: Can we better distinguish between Late Iron Age and Early Roman features and sites?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f626da64afe5

2.4 Reassessment of these research aims will be undertaken for each phase of archaeological work within the Detailed Project Design (see 3.1 below) for that phase to ensure that the strategy evolves as more information becomes available and that specific sampling strategies are devised.

2.5 The investigations will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in Historic England (SNHESE), first published in 2008.

Standards

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

2.7 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 2008), as well as to meet the requirements of Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (2023) and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised 2024).

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

- Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (Robertson et al 2018)
- Requirements for Deposition of Fieldwork and Excavation Archives with Norfolk Museums Service (NMS 2018)
- Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England East (Gurney 2003)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015b);
- Standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a)
- Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA 2023a)
- Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023b)
- Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA2023f)
- Standard for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2023c)
- Universal guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2023d)
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020a);
- Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022).

3 SCOPE OF MITIGATION FIELDWORK

3.1 Following discussions with Norfolk Historic Environment Service it has been agreed that the mitigation will be led by, and proportionate to, the below ground impacts of the Scheme (taking into account the effects of piling in accordance with the Historic England publication *Piling and Archaeology: Guidance and good practice (2019)*. As the precise layout of aspects such as cable trenches, inverter locations, new pylons and the depth of impact of aspects such as access tracks and the temporary working areas for the grid connection infrastructure are not yet available the precise details of areas of mitigation cannot yet be determined. Detailed Project Designs will be supplied to Historic England for comment and to NHES for approval prior to each stage of archaeological mitigation, however, the general methodologies to be employed are detailed below.

Geophysical Survey

3.2 Geophysical survey (magnetometry) will be completed on the areas that area currently not available for survey (part of Field 3, Field 12, Fields 19 and 20, and part of Field 24). The need for geophysical survey along the working corridor for grid connection infrastructure will be determined once the details of potential below ground disturbance are known.

Informative Trenching

3.3 The areas of known extensive impact (Substations, BESS, working compounds) will be subject to informative trenching at 3.5% by area.

3.4 Informative trenching will be undertaken in the remaining areas of the Site not subject to previous trenching. It has been agreed with NHES that the amount and location of any additional trenching will be targeted on areas of higher impact and proportionate to the cumulative impact of all elements of the scheme. As such the amount and location of the trenches can only be confirmed following detailed design.

Geoarchaeological Assessment

3.5 The need for and location of deep impacts (up to 12m for piles and/or directional drilling) are not yet known and so it is not possible to firmly identify the need for and location of any geoarchaeological assessment. Once details are available the need for and scope of any geoarchaeological assessment will be agreed with NHES following further consultation with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor. All geoarchaeological works will be undertaken in line with the Historic England guidance *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record (2015)* and *Deposit Modelling and Archaeology: Guidance for mapping buried deposits (2020).*

Archaeological Excavation

3.6 Precise details of areas that will be subject to full archaeological excavation will be defined following completion of the geophysical survey and informative trenching and finalisation of the location and extent of development impacts. Some of the archaeological excavation

areas may take the form of 'compensation' excavation rather than mitigation of individual impacts (i.e. certain areas may be examined in more detail in order to compensate for the loss of other areas).

3.7 It is known that the Roman period enclosure within Field 27 will be subject to almost complete removal by the installation of the substation and these remains will, therefore, require full excavation. On current understanding this will be a minimum of 2.5ha but the area may extend following results of informative trenching.

3.8 It is known that the proposed construction will necessitate cable trenches to be excavated across some of the existing droves. Fincham Drove in particular is likely to have been formed in the Roman period, but the date of other elements of the droves within the scheme is not yet known. Therefore, any locations of cable trenches crossing droves will be subject to detailed archaeological excavation.

Archaeological Monitoring

3.9 Archaeological monitoring (a 'watching brief') may be required in certain areas where the impacts is limited and/or where full excavation is not warranted.

Preservation in situ

3.10 It has been agreed with NHES that the impact of piling for the panel support structures is of such a low level that it will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological or limit the ability to understand the remains should archaeological investigation be carried out at a future date, with the proviso that certain archaeological features would need to be avoided or fully excavated. Such features would include (but are not limited to) structures, waterlogged remains, features with high artefactual or environment potential, industrial features and human remains. Should such features be identified by the informative trenching this would require either the adjustment of the pile layout to avoid particular archaeological features and/or the targeted use of concrete feet rather than piles to support the panel support structure. It is not envisaged that extensive areas will require this treatment but any such works would be targeted and localised.

3.11 The option for localised areas of above ground cabling to preserve significant archaeological remains in situ where it is not practicable or desirable to mitigate by archaeological excavation will be available and will be informed by the detailed design and informative trenching.

~~3.11~~3.12 If areas of preservation in situ are required, that preservation will be undertaken in accordance with the Historic England guidance *Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision taking for sites under development (2016).*

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (Robertson et al 2018).

4.2 GHC will inform the NHES in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. Details of the appointed Archaeological Contractor's Project Manager, Lead Fieldwork Archaeologist, Metal Detectorist and Post Excavation Specialists will be provided prior to work commencement as an appendix within the final issue of this document; CV's will be provided to NHES on request.

4.3 For each stage of work, the Archaeological Contractor will obtain a Norfolk Historic Environment Record Event (ENF) number by supplying a completed request form to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record at Norfolk Historic Environment Services (NHES) prior to fieldwork commencement. The NHES's consultation reference number **CNF50756** will be included on any request forms.

4.4 The Contractor shall contact the relevant local receiving museum (Norfolk Museums Service) prior to the start of each stage of fieldwork and obtain the necessary Accession Numbers/complete the required archive deposition forms.

4.5 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.

4.6 All members of the archaeological project team will have read this AMS and the relevant Project Design in advance of commencement of the fieldwork, as well as the relevant standards and guidance quoted in section 2.6, above.

4.7 The overall site area covered by this AMS is shown on Figure 1.

Intrusive Fieldwork

4.8 Topsoil and modern overburden for each excavation area will be stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil. Spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts. Topsoil / overburden and subsoil will be stored separately. No machine excavation of archaeological deposits or features will be undertaken without agreement from NHES.

4.9 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.

4.10 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 NHES.

4.11 The archaeological excavation area and spoil will be scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user. Metal detecting should be carried out before and after trial trenches are opened and throughout the excavation process, including the scanning of spoil. Any metal

finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

4.12 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be cleaned and excavated 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. A sufficient sample of every archaeological and suspected archaeological feature or deposit will be excavated. An indicative sampling strategy is provided below, but if archaeological remains are identified of either a lesser or greater extent/significance than anticipated this may be subject to a change in scope following discussion with NHES:

- Slots through each linear feature (minimum 1m where possible) totalling no less than 10% of substantial linear features.
- Relationships with other features and deposits will be investigated sufficiently to determine stratigraphic order.
- Unless falling into the category below, discrete/non-linear features (pits and postholes for example) will be 50% excavated (half-sectioned), with provision for large features to be quadranted.
- Discrete features of high potential (palaeoenvironmental and artefactual potential, for example) and those relating to structures, burials or industrial features will be fully (100%) excavated.

4.13 All spoil will be stored and managed in line with the standards of the *Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites* (DEFRA 2018).

4.14 Should the excavations reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a sondage will be excavated (where it is not considered to adversely impact archaeological deposits) in order to establish the depth of natural geology. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed, in line with an appropriate risk assessment, to enable investigation of basal fills as far as is reasonably practicable. The NHES will be afforded the reasonable opportunity to inspect all archaeological excavations, however deep excavation considered to be potentially unsafe will be photographed and immediately backfilled.

4.15 Following excavation and recording of any archaeological remains, and with the agreement of NHES, the evaluation trenches will be backfilled with the previously excavated spoil and excavation areas will be handed back to the developer for backfill.

Archaeological Monitoring

4.16 A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor groundworks in the specified areas and record any features in line with the recording methodology for excavation detailed

above. The archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks will include the following:

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

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

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

4.19 Where it can be demonstrated that survival conditions are such that archaeological potential is negligible, NHES will be informed and, as agreed, the archaeological monitoring suspended in specific areas.

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

Recording Strategy

4.21 All archaeological deposits, features and artefacts exposed, examined or excavated will be fully recorded, employing standardised and documented recording methods, and utilising pro forma recording sheets. Context numbers will be assigned to all features, deposits, structures and other significant elements (e.g., articulated skeletal material) encountered, however recent their origin. All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, and 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. The finds selection/selection strategy will be developed using the CIfA Selection Toolkit. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of NHES.

4.22 A drawn record will be made of all features revealed during the archaeological evaluation. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the OS National Grid with levels given to above Ordnance Datum.

4.23 A photographic record will be made of all of the archaeological features, deposits, structures or building elements investigated or exposed during fieldwork, and a detailed register will be maintained of the location, subject and direction of view of all photographs taken. General site shots will also be taken to provide a wider context to the excavations.

4.24 The photographic record will be maintained throughout the course of the fieldwork and will include as a minimum:

- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork
- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork
- the layout of archaeological features within each trench/excavation area
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections
- groups of features where their relationship is assessed to be important

4.25 Where digital photography is employed, this will follow the requirements of Historic England guidance for digital image capture (Historic England 2015b) and the specific Norfolk standards (NHES 2018; NMS 2018):

- The camera used has a minimum sensor size (APS-C) of 22mm by 15mm
- The camera used has a sensor that exceeds 10 Mega Pixels
- All photographs are taken in a raw format (.raw or .nef, for example). Photographs must not be taken in .jpg format
- All photographs are converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. Raw format and .jpg photographs are not suitable for archiving
- Digital photographs will not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in a project archive
- File names will meet the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service

4.26 Drone-based digital photography may be employed where suitable and if required.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy

4.27 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy will be identified prior to each stage of works and detailed within the Detailed Project Design for that stage. Consideration will be given to identifying a targeted approach that links to site-specific aims and objectives in consultation with NHES and Historic England. This will be undertaken in line with the Historic England publication *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2025). The sampling strategy will be aimed at identifying:

- the nature of biological remains present
- the preservation of identified remains
- any patterns in concentration and distribution; and

- the significance of identified remains.

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

4.284.29 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.

4.30 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.

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

4.304.32 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 Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (202511).

Human remains

4.314.33 The Ministry of Justice and NHES 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.

4.324.34 Removal of human remains will only take place in exceptional circumstances (i.e. where they cannot be preserved in situ) and under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice.

4.334.35 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.

~~4.34~~4.36 Human remains will be processed as part of the post-excavation assessment following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Mitchell and Brickley (2017) and the Church of England/Historic England (2017).

Scientific dating

~~4.35~~4.37 Provision will be made to recover material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, dendrochronological and other scientific dating. Where material suitable for dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation. Specialist dating will be undertaken following discussion with NHES and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

Other finds

~~4.36~~4.38 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 Norfolk Museums Service. 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* (2020b).

~~4.37~~4.39 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 (2015b), 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.

~~4.38~~4.40 For ceramic assemblages, recording will be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections.

~~4.39~~4.41 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected 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 be immediately reported to the Norfolk Finds Liaison Officer and the Treasure team at the British Museum (treasure@britishmuseum.org), 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 NHES.

~~4.40~~4.42 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). However, GHC Archaeology & Heritage will seek to obtain agreement from the landowner to donate the recovered artefacts to the Norfolk Museums Service (subject to statutory laws concerning human remains and treasure trove). Should the landowner not wish to donate the finds they must provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive

(such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects) to the satisfaction of NHES.

Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries

~~4.41~~4.43 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 AMS and PDs, the scope will be reviewed.

~~4.42~~4.44 In the event of a review of the AMS and/or PDs being required, GHC will contact the client and NHES with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward. Any variations to this AMS will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including NHES and the client.

Plant and equipment

~~4.43~~4.45 The Archaeological Contractor on site will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant, and health and safety equipment.

Strategy Review

~~4.44~~4.46 The strategy for the archaeological fieldwork will be held under continuous review. Should the strategy be considered unsuitable at any time by GHC or the appointed Archaeological Contractor, an alternative strategy will be proposed for agreement with NHES.

Post-excavation

Informative trenching

~~4.45~~4.47 Unless otherwise agreed with NHES, a report detailing the results of the informative trenching will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will include:

- A title page or cover sheet giving key project details
- A brief non-technical executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
- Acknowledgements
- Site details, including location, HER event number, OASIS reference, grid reference, geology and soils, place of deposition of the archive, museum accession number, full dates of work and any relevant details of the project's history
- Legible site location plan, indicating site north and based on current Ordnance Survey data, produced at the most appropriate scale. This must clearly delineate the site boundary and effectively and clearly anchor the site in its surroundings
- Project aims and objectives

- A section detailing the archaeological and historical background of the site including an up to date HER search
- Documentary and cartographic evidence
- Methodology including recording and surveying
- Site narrative, comprising the detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the site
- Artefactual evidence, including results of specialist reports, statement of potential and recommendation for further work
- Environmental evidence, including results of specialist reports, statement of potential and recommendation for further work
- ~~•~~ Archaeological science reports, including results specialist reports, statement of potential and recommendation for further work
-
- Discussion/conclusions
- Bibliography
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, elevation drawings, sections, appropriate detail drawings and a key to any conventions used
- Photographs, where appropriate
- Tabular quantification of archive components
- An appendix listing all the recorded contexts with detailed descriptions, locations (trench numbers or excavation areas), dimensions and final spot-dates or phasing
- Separate finds catalogues by context and finds types, as appendices. Specialist reports should include details of methodology, results, interpretation and nontechnical summaries
- Copies of the AMS an PD as an appendix; and
- Copies of the relevant OASIS data collection forms

~~4.46~~4.48 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to NHES for comment. Following approval of the report, a hard copy and a digital copy in a PDF/a format on CD will be supplied to the Norfolk HER.

Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring

~~4.47~~4.49 Unless otherwise agreed with NHES, a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting will be produced for approval within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-

excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor at six monthly intervals.

~~4.48~~4.50 A post-excavation assessment report (PXA) on the fieldwork will be prepared in accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015b).

~~4.49~~4.51 The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, publication, dissemination, and archive deposition. The publication will be in an appropriate national or regional journal and/or monograph, such as East Anglian Archaeology, and will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority archaeological advisor at Updated project Design (UPD) stage.

~~4.50~~4.52 The PXA will offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This will be agreed in advance with the intended Receiving Repository.

~~4.51~~4.53 The UPD will state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance will be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition.

~~4.52~~4.54 A draft copy of the PXA/UPD will be supplied to NHES for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a single hard copy and a digital copy in a PDF/a format will be supplied to the Norfolk HER. If additional specialist investigations, such as scientific dating, is required, this will be undertaken and the results incorporated into the report prior to final approval.

~~4.53~~4.55 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared and will be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store. It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to the Archaeological Service or the designated Norfolk museum.

~~4.54~~4.56 The Archaeological Contractor will consult with the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

~~4.55~~4.57 A digital archive will be created in full accordance with current CIfA guidance (https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital) and in accordance with a data management plan (Appendix 2). The Digital Archive should only be deposited with a Trusted Digital repository which must have a Core Trust Seal status. The location of the digital archive/web address will be included in the final report; it is anticipated that the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

~~4.56~~4.58 For deposition in the Norfolk Museum Service (NMS) the archive will fully comply with the museum's guidelines (NMS 2018). If another depository is used, the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the museum is able to provide secure storage to Nationally recognised appropriate standards, and that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Norfolk HER.

~~4.57~~4.59 Digital vector plans of mitigation areas, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, should be provided as georeferenced (EPSG: 27700) ESRI shape or QGIS GPK files. These files should have the relevant attributes attached to them including; HER Event Code, Primary Reference Number e.g. (Section Number; Context Number; Sample Number; Small Find number; etc); Group or Feature Number; Archaeological Periods and Phases. These GIS files should be provided to the Norfolk HER following approval of the final report.

~~4.58~~4.60 NHES supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed and a copy will be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

~~4.59~~4.61 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual fieldwork summaries in the local journal. It will be included in the project report, or submitted to NHES, at the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

~~4.60~~4.62 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990); Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992); and the Archaeological Archives Forum's Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation for archaeological archives (Brown 2011).

~~4.61~~4.63 All documentation and correspondence created as part of this project will clearly quote the Norfolk HER number.

5 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

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

5.2 A programme of public outreach and engagement will be developed during the archaeological mitigation and post-excavation stages of the project, depending on the character and form of any archaeological remains encountered, in liaison with NHES, Historic England and/or any other interested community groups.

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

6 TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL

6.1 The Archaeological Contractor for each stage of work will be a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation. Full details of the key staff who will be involved in this project (including specialists) and CVs will be provided to the NHES upon request.

6.2 [redacted], Director for GHC will be in overall charge of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the developer.

7 MONITORING

7.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority's archaeological advisor.

7.2 NHES will be given adequate notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with GHC. NHES will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.

7.3 [redacted] of GHC will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developer.

7.4 Trenches and excavation areas will not be considered signed off or be backfilled within prior NHES approval.

7.5 NHES will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

8 INSURANCE

8.1 The Archaeological Contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 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. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.

9.2 A site-specific risk assessment will be produced by the appointed Archaeological contractor, prior to the commencement of work on site, which will be subject to regular review.

9.3 All fieldwork staff will be required to wear suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required. Suitable PPE and welfare facilities will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor.

9.4 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the Archaeological Contractor, and visitors to the site will receive an induction as required. The Archaeological Contractor will provide all staff on site with copies of all health and safety documentation.

9.5 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by GHC and the Archaeological Contractor in consultation with the site workforce. 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.

9.6 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. Excavations greater than safe working depth will be fenced off with netlon safety fencing.

9.7 One end of each trench will be battered to allow egress for wildlife.

9.8 The developer will provide plans of all known services prior to excavation, and areas of excavation will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.

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

9.10 Measures must be taken to keep the access road clean and free from mud.

10 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

10.1 Copyright of the documentation prepared by the Archaeological Contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of IGP, GHC and NHES to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as required.

10.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR 2005), 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 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 must be approved by GHC and IGP.

10.4 The appointed contractor will not issue any information on the work through media, internet or social media without prior agreement with GHC.

10.5 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 GHC in the first instance.

11 DECOMISSIONING

11.1 A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan will be agreed with NHES prior to decommissioning, which will be sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

12 REFERENCES

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Figures

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE

Key

Study Site

0 0.5 1 km

Figure 1. The study site and showing Field Numbers

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE

Key

- Study Site
- Geophysical Survey
- 3.5% Trial Trenching
- Minimum Excavation Area

0 0.5 1 km

Figure 2. Areas of Known Mitigation


GHC

THE DROVES

SOLAR FARM