East Pye Solar

Environmental Statement

Volume 3: Appendix 10.6 – Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

Revision 1

March 2026

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN0110014

Document Reference: APP/6.3.10.6

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

VOLUME 3. APPENDIX 10.6
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

EAST PYE SOLAR PROJECT
NORFOLK

PREPARED FOR
EAST PYE SOLAR LTD

February 2026

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY &HERITAGE

Project Reference: 1227/04
NCCHES Reference: CNF50757
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Norfolk Event Number: ENF156347

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated
i	Draft for comment	11.02.26

Contents

List of Figures

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd on behalf of East Pye Solar Ltd (the 'Applicant') in relation to an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for East Pye Solar (the 'Scheme').

1.2 The AMS details the overarching methodology for undertaking a programme of archaeological mitigation within the proposed East Pye Solar Order Limits in support of an application for a DCO. Written Schemes of Investigation will be appended to this AMS as the project reaches each phase of works.

1.3 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station with a total capacity exceeding 100 megawatts (MW) and associated development including a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), up to three 132 kV Project Substations and up to three 400kV Project Substations, Grid Connection Infrastructure and a new National Grid Substation. This AMS has been informed by the results of several previous stages of archaeological assessment. These have been produced to support the Environmental Statement (ES) and are appended to that document in the following Appendices to Chapter 10 ('Cultural Heritage'). This document should be read together with the supporting documents:

- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (GHC 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.2];
- Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report (Magnitude Surveys 2024) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.3];
- Aerial Investigation Mapping Survey (Headland Archaeology 2024) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.4]; and
- Archaeological Evaluation Report (PCA 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.5].

1.4 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.

Site Location and Description

1.5 The Scheme is located c. 10km south of Norwich in the general vicinity of the town of Long Stratton and surrounding villages of Hempnall, Tasburgh and Woodton, centred at NGR TM 23873 94851 (Figure 1). The Scheme is entirely located within the district of South Norfolk.

1.6 The Order Limits comprise a total area of 1,209.7 hectares (ha) of land located within the administrative areas of South Norfolk Council (SNC); and Norfolk County Council (NCC). Within the Order Limits, the Sites are the areas collectively containing the

Solar PV Panels, associated infrastructure including Grid Connection Infrastructure, landscaping, heritage, surface water and biodiversity mitigation areas.

1.7 Subdivisions of each site, referred to as 'Sub-Sites', generally represent a collection of contiguous fields; they have been numbered by Site with a letter suffix denoting the sub-division (e.g. Sub-Site 1A). The exceptions to this are the BESS and National Grid Project Substation which are included in Site 1.

1.8 The Scheme's ten sites span a linear distance of c.16km and have been grouped by location for ease of reference. A plan of the Sites and Cable Route Corridor (CRC) is included as Figure 1 and a table summarising the Sub-Sites is given below. Further detail on location of each Site is provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation (GHC 2025). The confirmed route of the CRC is also subject to this Archaeological Method Statement but is currently under investigation.

Site Group.	Sub-Site	Centred on (NGR)
Site 1	1A	TM 16672 89155
	1B	TM 17091 89199
	1C	TM 16676 88715
	1D	TM 17338 89722
Site 2	2A	TM 18330 87840
	2B	TM 18535 88946
	2C	TM 18977 89499
Site 3	3	TM2442091879
Site 4	4A	TM 20080 94666
	4B	TM 20595 94193
Site 5	5A	TM 22456 93844
	5B	TM 22835 93695
Site 6	6	Excluded
Site 7	7A	TM 21305 95643
	7B	TM 22754 94860
	7C	TM 22652 95494
	7D	TM 23571 96147
	7E	TM 24288 95610
	7F	TM 24402 95943
	7G	TM 25200 95322
	7H	TM 25775 95136
	7I	Excluded

	7J	TM 26245 95355
	7K	TM 26945 95508
	7L	TM 27238 95485
Site 8	8A	TM 26073 96726
	8B	TM 26049 97500
Site 9	9	TM 28072 98075
Site 10	10A	Excluded
	10B	TM 30640 95208
	10C	TM 29799 95550
	10D	Excluded
	10E	TM 31084 96297
BESS Site	N/A	TM 17220 88511

1.9 The topography of Order Limits is relatively flat with most of the Sites at a height of between c. 30m and c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the higher ground to the south of the Order Limits. The lowest ground is found on the Sites along the River Hempnall, a tributary of the River Tas, most notably within Sites 4A and 7A which are situated on either side of the valley on more sloping ground at a height of between c. 25m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) rising to a maximum of c. 35m AOD.

1.10 The solid geology of the site mostly comprises Norwich Crag Sand Formation, with a small section of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation between Long Stratton and Tasburgh in Site 4, the north of Sites 1 & 2, and the west of Site 7 (BGS 2025). The overlaying superficial geology, where present, generally consists of Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation but also includes areas of Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member (Site 4b), Head deposits (Site 5A, 7B).

The Scheme

1.11 The Solar PV electricity generating stations will be located across Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, with Site 6 being retained as open land for habitat management.

1.12 In addition, and external to the above Sites, the Order Limits include a linear Cable Route Corridor (CRC). This covers a total area of approximately 158 ha and connects the ten Sites to the new National Grid Substation proposed in Site 1. There are also isolated areas allocated for transport of abnormal loads within the Order Limits but these have no potential for archaeological impacts.

Historical Background

1.13 A full archaeological and historical background has been prepared in a separate archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), which should be consulted alongside this

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (GHC 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.2]. The DBA also covers the Cable Route Corridor (CRC) which is only presented in brief summary here.

1.14 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER) records that a limited number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within the development area. However, there are also numerous Portable Antiquities Scheme finds records and numerous instances of casual metal-detecting and fieldwalking from which archaeological artefacts have been recovered, both within the development area itself and across many of the agricultural fields that border it.

CRC

1.15 The desk-based assessment of the Cable Route Corridor has concluded that there is a high potential for the CRC to contain remains from the prehistoric period in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC11, high potential for Roman remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC10 and CRC13, high potential for Saxon and medieval remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC9 and high potential for post-medieval and modern remains in CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14. The remaining CRCs have low potential for archaeological remains.

Site 1

1.16 The HER contains two records within the southern part of Sub-Site 1B. One of these records relates to the recorded location of All Saints Church (NHER 10969 / MNF10969) which was demolished in 1570. It is possible that some medieval settlement associated with the church also survives in this area.

1.17 A scatter of medieval and early post-medieval pottery (NHER 14411 / MNF14411) is recorded just to the north of the postulated church site, which may merely represent a manuring scatter (broken pottery and other artefacts were often disposed of in dung heaps that were subsequently spread on fields as fertiliser) but the concentration may be indicative of settlement activity given the proximity to the church.

Site 2

1.18 There are no heritage assets within Site 2 although there are a number of multi-period findspots (dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period) in the vicinity of, and adjacent to, the Site. A Roman harness fitting was recorded in Sub-Site 2A (NHER 49966 / MNF54819).

1.19 The current A410, which lies to the immediate east of Site 2, originated as a Roman road (Pye Roman Road, NHER 7947 / MNF7947), although occupational activity appears to be further to the north.

Site 3

1.20 A small part of Site 3 is recorded by the HER as forming part of a World War II (WWII) airfield and possibly falls within the limits of a potential medieval deer park.

1.21 Site 3 is recorded on the HER as being subject to fieldwalking in the 1980s and metal detecting in 2018. Those surveys identified concentrations of burnt flint, which can be common finds on prehistoric sites, likely related to food preparation. The HER notes these finds as potential burnt mounds. However, no corresponding responses were noted in the geophysical survey nor features identified during the trial trenching that would correspond to this interpretation, and it is likely that the burnt flints only survive as surface deposits. The metal detecting survey identified a range of objects including a Roman coin and key handle, which may be related to the possible site of a Roman building located to the immediate north.

Site 4

1.22 Fourteen heritage assets have been identified within Site 4 predominantly comprising finds from fieldwalking and metal detecting. These include multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4A (NHER 25691 / MNF25691, NHER 16110 / MNF16110), prehistoric flints in Sub-Site 4A (NHER 16112 / MNF16112), Roman pottery in Sub-Site 4B (NHER 10163 / MNF10163), medieval and post-medieval pottery in Sub-Site 4B (NHER MNF15042 / MNF15042), multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4B (NHER 14110 / MNF14110), prehistoric flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery in Sub-Site 4B (NHER 14860 / MNF14860) and multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4B (NHER 16109 / MNF16109, NHER 17182 / MNF17182).

1.23 Medieval earthworks extend slightly into the southern edge of Sub-Site 4A (NHER 14107 / MNF14107) and cropmarks of a ring ditch and possible Roman field system have been identified in Sub-Site 4B (NHER 36355 / MNF40593).

1.24 Trial trenches excavated along the northern edge of Sub-Site 4B revealed no archaeologically significant material (NHER 68295 / MNF77485), whilst trial trenches in in the north-eastern edge of Sub-Site 4A exposed poorly-dated pits and ditches with finds of flints and post-medieval brick and tile, largely from unstratified contexts (NHER 68292 / MNF77481).

Site 5

1.25 There are five HER entries within Site 5 comprising a possible site of a medieval building (NHER 14318 / MNF14318) and multi-period finds. The southern tip of Boyland deserted medieval village and Hall (NHER 10168 / MNF10168) is also recorded as extending into the northern part of Site 5A.

Site 6

1.26 The only HER record falling within Site 6 relates to Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds (NHER 61677 / MNF69023) recovered by metal detecting within the site. It would seem likely that these finds derive from manuring scatters.

1.27 Site 6 has now been excluded from the Scheme.

Site 7

1.28 The HER contains 11 entries falling within Site 7. This includes the edge of a medieval moated site in Site 7C (NHER 10117 / MNF10117) and a post-medieval coin (NHER 39885 / MNF43667) found by metal detecting in Site 7A. Fieldwalking in Site 7B and 7C recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery (NHER 17052 / MNF17052, NHER 15043 / MNF15043).

1.29 The site of a medieval/post-medieval house (NHER 22194 / MNF22194) is recorded in the northern part of Site 7D (which coincides with a series of geophysical anomalies potentially indicating roadside settlement and/or stock enclosures).

1.30 A possible medieval moated site (NHER 28810 / MNF28810) is recorded on the southern boundary of Sites 7E and 7F, although nothing obvious relating to this is shown on the LiDAR data and the area of the record was not suitable for geophysical survey due to it falling partly within a block of woodland and partly overgrown fallow land.

1.31 A WWII bombing decoy site (NHER 32723 / MNF32723) is recorded in Site 7H but no indication of any associated remains was identified by the geophysical survey.

1.32 The remaining records within the wider Site 7 area generally relate to multi-period findspots dating from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods.

Site 8

1.33 The only HER entry for Site 8 relates to a findspot of five palaeolithic flint flakes (NHER 11658 / MNF11658) recovered from the ploughed surface within Site 8B.

Site 9

1.34 One HER entry has been identified within Site 9 following metal detecting in the central part of the Site, which recovered a medieval coin and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment (NHER 61813 / MNF69327).

Site 10

1.35 There are four HER entries within Site 10 relating to metal detecting finds in Site 10C, comprising a medieval harness pendant, a medieval bronze plaque, a Roman coin and sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery (NHER 33204 / MNF33204). Site 10E contained a fragment of a Roman quern-stone (NHER 19382 / MNF19382), and a medieval seal matrix was recorded in Site 10A (NHER 33206 / MNF33206).

1.36 The north-eastern part of Site 10C, the eastern part of Site 10B, along with Site 10D and 10E, fall within the extents of the WWII airfield at Seething (NHER 10466 / MNF10466), which was considerably larger than the existing airfield beyond the Site boundary.

BESS Site

1.37 The HER does not contain any entries within the BESS Site; The geophysical survey has not identified any potential archaeology within the BESS Site. Whilst there is a general potential

for more scattered and low significance prehistoric and/or Roman remains to be present, the potential is considered to be low.

Previous Investigations

1.38 The results of the aerial photograph mapping investigation (Headland Archaeology 2024) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.4] and a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2024) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.3] have been incorporated into historical background presented in the DBA (GHC 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.2] and are summarised by Site below. At the time of writing, a geophysical survey is underway on the Cable Route Corridor.

1.39 In addition to the desk-based assessment and non-intrusive surveys, the Sites have been subject to archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (PCA 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.5]. The pre-determination trenching was limited in extent and targeted areas of known archaeological potential. The scope of works was agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES) and carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (GHC 2025).

1.40 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.

1.41 Some additional trenching was undertaken around the peripheries of the focal points identified by the geophysical survey to ascertain whether features continued that had not been responsive to geophysical survey.

1.42 Where no obvious targets were identified, specific attention was paid to former field boundaries to check whether they had potential for pre-Postmedieval origins or were associated with nearby archaeological features that had not been detected by the geophysical or aerial surveys.

Site 1

1.43 Geophysical survey of Site 1B identified an area of magnetic response in the location of the postulated church that is present on the historic mapping from the late 19th century.

1.44 Two trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 1A, one targeting undetermined geophysical anomalies and the other historic field boundaries. The trench focussed on the geophysical anomaly was found to be archaeologically blank. The second trench revealed two ditches, both corresponding with features shown on the tithe map and visible on aerial imagery from the 1960s but no longer present by the 1980s. A modern rubbish pit was also recorded, containing plastic and concrete. Aerial photographs from the 1946–1960s indicate significant disturbance across this area.

1.45 The sixteen trenches excavated within Sub-Site 1B primarily a geophysical anomaly, post-medieval boundary ditches shown on the tithe map and visible on aerial photographs until

the 1960s and an area of potential medieval settlement and church recorded in the HER. Most of the trenches were found to contain post-medieval field boundary ditches but a small undated pit was recorded in Trench 1B-10, and three undated postholes were identified in Trench 1b-12. A large pit-like feature, identified in Trench 1b-03, was thought likely to be no earlier than post-medieval in date. No trace of the postulated remains of All Saints Church (NHER 10969 /MNF10969) was identified.

Site 2

1.46 Geophysical survey of Site 2 identified areas of disturbance in Sub-Site 2B of uncertain nature and origin. The tithe mapping of 1839 indicates that there were occupational and industrial activities in this area. In the western section of Sub-Site 2B, there are two areas of disturbance that may relate to ponds.

1.47 Sub-Site 2A was evaluated by four trenches targeting field boundaries and a possible trackway. Field system ditches dating to the post-medieval period were identified in most trenches. These largely corresponded to boundaries visible on the tithe map with may remaining in use until the 1980s. Trench 2a-01, located in the north-east corner of the Sub-Site, revealed evidence of Roman activity, including a series of ditches and pits. These features may indicate the presence of evidence for further Roman activity in the vicinity of Trench 2a-01 and the geophysical anomaly previously identified as a possible trackway.

1.48 The four trenches that sampled Sub-Site 2B targeted field boundaries and a parish boundary. The only identified ditch not present on any early modern map was the one to the north-east end of Trench 2b-02 but this contained a tarmac fragment towards the base. None of the fills of other ditches were demonstrably earlier than post-medieval in date.

1.49 Sub-Site 2C was sampled by one trench that targeted a former field boundary. No other features were identified and the backfill of ditch was found to be consistent with a post-medieval field boundary ditch, visible on aerial photographs from the 1960s but backfilled by the 1980s.

Site 3

1.50 The remains of a post-medieval/modern building have been detected in Site 3, which is shown on the LiDAR, historic mapping and the geophysics.

1.51 Site 3 was sampled by 18 trenches within three groups. These targeted field boundaries, the site of a farm shown on the tithe map, features identified by the aerial photo survey and field boundaries where adjacent.

1.52 The four trenches at the south-west corner were found to contain the post-medieval ditches, as shown on the Tithe map and aerial photographs from the 1960s but backfilled by 1988. Trench 3b-01 also contained two ditches which, although they did not yield any dateable finds, are also likely to be post-medieval.

1.53 The group six trenches, located towards the centre of Site 3, were targeted on features identified by aerial photo survey and field boundaries where adjacent. Three of the trenches contained post-medieval field boundaries shown on the tithe map and aerial photographs from the 1960s but no longer present by 1988. The only additional feature was a single undated pit in Trench 3b-09.

1.54 The eight trenches in the north-eastern part of Site 3 targeted features identified by the aerial photo survey, geophysical anomalies and field boundaries where adjacent. The seven trenches closest to Spring Lane contained remains of medieval and post-medieval activity, including a series of ditches and extraction pits. Trenches 3b-13 and 3b-14 both yielded post-medieval cobbled surfaces placed directly on the natural which may relate to trackways or working surfaces. The north-eastern part of Site 3 is likely to contain archaeological evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval rural settlement, likely an isolated farmstead not captured on the later post-medieval mapping.

Site 4

1.55 A building was identified in Sub-Site 4A by the aerial photographic assessment (Headland Archaeology 2024). This is listed on the tithe map apportionment as 'In Mill Stone Close' and 'In Gt Friday Res' (Plots 26 and 27) respectively. The tithe map also annotates this area as 'Town'. This structure is also present on the geophysics. Within the same field, a linear feature has been identified running in a roughly north-west/south-east direction of uncertain date and origin. This has also been detected by the geophysics and the LiDAR. Neither of these features tally with any HER records. However, it runs in alignment with field boundaries on the opposite side of the Pye Roman Road to the south-east and could have potentially been a track leading to the deserted medieval settlement within Stratton St Michael.

1.56 In Sub-Site 4B, two features have been identified, one of which relates to quarrying activity along the northern edge. This is also noted on the tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping suggesting it has its origins from at least the early 19th century. It is also annotated as a 'Gravel Pit' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.57 A second circular feature in the same field is of unknown origin or date. A depression is visible on the LiDAR and an area of disturbance has been detected on the geophysics in the same area, although nothing is marked on the historic mapping or the HER records.

1.58 In Sub-Site 4B, a ring ditch has been identified that is also visible on the geophysics and faintly on the LiDAR. It is also listed on the HER (NHER 36355 / MNF40593) in conjunction with a possible Roman field system, although this latter element has not been detected within this study.

1.59 Sub-Sites 4A and 4B, situated either side of the A140, was sampled by a total of 40 trenches. The trenches targeted field boundaries, the continuation of possible track, and features

identified by the aerial and geophysical surveys and previously recorded in the HER from fieldwalking and aerial photographs.

1.60 The trenches within the northern field within Sub-Site 4A targeted geophysical anomalies that appeared to correspond with two field systems. One set of field boundaries was found to correlate with a post-medieval system, visible on the Tithe map but no longer present by 1888. The other system, aligned north north-east to south south-west, appeared to be Roman in date. Other archaeological features or a similar date were also identified including three small key-hole shaped ovens (Trench 4a-07). These ovens were small, simply constructed, and their stratigraphic relationships suggest they were short-lived in use. The possible remains of flint foundations of a small, square building or threshing surface was also exposed (Trench 4a-11), and may be related to the Roman activity although it is less securely dated.

1.61 The targeted remains in the central part of Sub-Site 4A were generally found to be post-medieval in date. They included two post-medieval ditches within Trench 4a-23 and Trench 4a-18, the former present on the Tithe map but no longer visible by 1888. Trenches 4a-21 and 4a-22 contained the likely remains of a post-medieval trackway, composed of two small parallel ditches with a cobbled surface between them. The ditch in Trench 4a-25 was undated but was also deemed likely to have been a continuation of the post-medieval field system.

1.62 The five trenches in the southern part of Sub-Site 4A revealed features of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. A small pit within Trench 4a-30 contained a notable quantity of Beaker pottery, whereas Trench 4a-30 contained two ditches that yielded Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. One of these continued into Trench 4a-28, which also contained another undated, but possibly contemporary, ditch. Trench 4a-31 contained a series of ditches and pits suggested the presence of a marginal medieval activity. Trench 4a-27 exposed a post-medieval ditch present on the 1888 OS map.

1.63 Sub-Site 4B, on the eastern side of the A140, was less intensely sampled, reflecting the decreased amount of geophysical anomalies. The five trenches in the northern part of the sub-site only identified undated remains of likely agricultural origin in addition to a large quarry pit, of likely post-medieval date, in the trench closest to the A140 (Trench 86 4b-05).

1.64 Further evidence for quarrying activity was identified further to the south (in Trench 4b-06) alongside two post-medieval field ditches. An undated ditch in was located in Trench 4b-09) but the other two trenches in the south-eastern corner of the Sub-Site were blank.

Site 5

1.65 The geophysical survey identified a range of enclosures and associated features along the eastern edge of Site 5B which are likely to represent medieval/early post-medieval settlement and/or stock enclosures. Within the north-western part of Site 5A the survey has

identified a large oval enclosure, potentially with internal features. The date and nature of this feature is currently unclear.

1.66 The aerial mapping identified a spoil heap at the northern end of Site 5A that likely relates to the construction of the road to the north. This is also visible on the geophysics and the LiDAR. On the HER, this is also the location of a possible medieval building (NHER 14318 / MNF14318).

1.67 Two areas of ponds/pits have been interpreted in Site 5B that are also recognised on the geophysics and the LiDAR. Two areas of historic plantations have been identified in Field 5A, which tally with the historic mapping.

1.68 A pipeline/cable route runs through the centre of the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction.

1.69 Site 5 was divided into a Sub-Site 5A and Sub-Site 5B which were divided by a gas main. The trenches targeted field boundaries and geophysical survey anomalies. Four trenches within 5B that were intended to be excavated were dropped from the scheme due to access constraints and layout changes.

1.70 Within Sub-Site 5A the main activity area was located to the north-west corner closest to Boyland House (Trenches 5a-16 to 5a-28). The features revealed appeared to relate to ancillary activity connected with the manor located on the northern side of the B1527. The eastern half of Site 5A contained only backfilled ditches relating to the post-medieval field system, first recorded on the Tithe map and no longer present by the mid-19th century.

1.71 The medieval activity consisted of a series of pits and ditches infilled with dumped material containing high quantities of charcoal, CBM and mortar (particularly concentrated in Trench 5a-22). A ditch exposed in Trench 5a-24 produced a substantial assemblage of medieval pottery and appeared to interact with a possible cobbled surface that continued beyond the limit of excavation.

1.72 Whilst a medieval date was likely for many of the archaeological features, some of the features recorded along the western side of the site correlated with tree lines and boundary ditches of plantations relating to the use of the site as post-medieval parkland. Some of these features were visible on aerial photography into the 1980's. An oval enclosure, identified as a probable archaeological feature by the geophysical survey, was not found to be present in trenches 5a – 21, 5a – 24 and 5a – 25.

1.73 No finds were recovered from any of the four trenches that were excavated within Sub-Site 5B. The archaeological features that were identified consisted of a post-medieval ditch present on the Tithe Map and gone by 1970s and an undated ditch and pit (Trench 5b-03).

Site 6

1.74 The geophysical survey identified a number of former field boundaries, some of which are not represented on historic mapping, but which are on a similar alignment and pattern to

those shown on historic mapping. A possible pit has been identified in the eastern part of the Site that tallies with the LiDAR and the tithe mapping that annotates this plot as 'Clay Pit Close' (Plot 599).

1.75 Site 6 was removed from the scheme and was not subject to trial trenching.

Site 7

1.76 In addition to the roadside features in Site 7D that are within the historic background, the geophysical survey identified a likely prehistoric ring ditch in Site 7B and a series of undated enclosures in Site 7C. This may include part of the medieval moated site indicated by HER data along the southern edge of Sites 7E and 7F. A potential Roman road runs through Site 7G.

1.77 A pipeline/cable route runs through the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction through Sites 7E and 7F as well as through Sites 7G and 7H.

1.78 The aerial mapping identified a pond or pit feature in Site 7A. This correlates with the LiDAR in which a circular depression is noted, although it is not marked on any of the historic mapping. In-Site 7C, a field system or trackway has been interpreted, which tallies with the LiDAR. There does not appear to be any correlation with the geophysics. Whilst there are also no linkages with the historic mapping, the east/west boundary aligns with a field boundary to the east.

1.79 Geological marks have been detected within Site 7E, which tally with the geophysical survey. A pond or pit feature has been identified within the north-eastern part of Site Field 7F. The geophysics and the LiDAR also show a depression in this area, although it is not noted on the historic mapping. The LiDAR shows the structure associated with 'Mudhole' in the south-western corner of Site 7D, although there are no signs of structures in the northern part of Site 7D or in the southern part of Site 7F.

1.80 Site 7 covered an extensive area and was split into 12 Sub-Sites (7A to 7L). A total of 89 trenches were opened primarily targeting undetermined geophysical anomalies and field boundaries where adjacent, parish boundaries and those that differed from the boundaries shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping. No Trenches were opened in Su-Site 7I which contained only clear post inclosure boundaries.

1.81 The Site 7A was sampled by four trenches which targeted probable field boundary ditches identified by the geophysical survey. Most of these correlated with post-medieval boundary ditches present on the Tithe map and on 1960s aerial photographs, but no longer visible by 1988. Two ditches were identified that contained a small quantity of Roman pottery, within Trench 7a-03 and Trench 7a-04, and did correspond with any previously mapped boundaries. These remains suggest the presence of a Romano-British field system within the northern part of Sub-Site 7A.

1.82 The two trenches within Sub-Site 7B were blank and did not identify any subsurface features relating to the small circular geophysical anomalies in this area.

1.83 The eleven trenches along the northern section of Sub-Site 7C and ten trenches to the south confirmed the presence of the backfilled remains of a post-medieval field system, first recorded on the Tithe map and no longer present by the end of the 20th century.

1.84 The archaeological remains identified within the fifteen trenches within the central part of Sub-Site 7C could be divided into two zones of activity. The eastern zone exposed a series of medieval ditches and extraction pits that appeared to be of a more industrial character. A cobbled surface was recorded in Trench 7c-17 and the activity appeared to be delimited to the north of the large ditch recorded in Trench 7c-15.

1.85 The activity to the west was of a more agricultural nature and probably presents land management and shifting boundaries. The presence of a pond edge recorded in Trench 7c-21, which was more than 1.8 m deep and contained a highly organic deposit that was reached through auguring. The disturbance identified in the northern halves of trenches bordering D'oyly's Grove suggests that the position of the woodland's southern boundary has shifted over the centuries. The earliest datable material recovered was pottery from the 12-14th century although two fragments of possible Roman ceramic building material were recovered from trench 7c-21.

1.86 Sub-Site 7D was sampled by eight trenches. Four of these contained no archaeology, while three exposed a post-medieval ditch system that was present from the 1880s and had disappeared by the end of the 20th century. A spread of Victorian debris was recorded in the westernmost trench (7d-03), corresponding with an area of magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysical survey.

1.87 Three trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7E. Two of the trenches contained post-medieval ditches that were not present on historic mapping, while the third trench contained an undated ditch. A Neolithic flaked flint axe head was collected from the surface of this area, and a scatter of other struck and burnt flints was noted in the vicinity of the large natural hollow feature that is present in the southern end of these two fields.

1.88 Fourteen trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7F, nine of which contained post-medieval field boundary ditches present on the Tithe Map and backfilled during the second half of the 20th century. Trench 7f-13, in the southeastern corner of this sub-site contained a pair of intercutting features of prehistoric date, possibly a watering hole. To the south of this was a group of three postholes containing dark fills with burnt flint, suggesting that these were also of prehistoric date.

1.89 Five trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7G, one of which contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch present on the Tithe Map and backfilled by the 1990s.

1.90 Three trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7H. Trench 7h-02 contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch and a layer. Trench 7h-01 contained a post-medieval ditch. Both of them were present on the Tithe Map and were backfilled by the 1970s.

1.91 Four trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7J, three of which contained post-medieval field boundaries ditches. The ditch exposed in Trench 205 (7j-02) was first recorded on the 1888 OS Map, while those in Trenches 204 (7j-01) and 206 (7j-03) were depicted on the Tithe Map. All of these boundaries appear to have been backfilled in the 1980s.

1.92 Eight trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7K, four of which contained post-medieval field boundary ditches present on the Tithe Map and backfilled by the 1980s. Trenches 7k-06 and 7k-08 revealed no trace of features identified by the aerial photographic survey. Trench 7k-04 contained a partially exposed prehistoric feature, probably a watering hole.

1.93 Two trenches were excavated in Sub-Site 7L, both of which contained post-medieval ditches which were not present on historic mapping.

Site 8

1.94 The geophysical survey indicated a low potential for archaeological remains within Site 8. A linear feature runs through the northern part of Site 8B in a north-east/south-west direction that corresponds with a modern pipeline.

1.95 A pond/pit was identified from the aerial mapping in the northern part of Site 8B which tallies with the historic mapping. Data from the British Geological Survey indicates that this area was used for quarrying.

1.96 There are also two linear features that run parallel to each other within the same field in the vicinity of the pits. One of these is likely to be a field boundary as indicated by the historic mapping.

1.97 Site 8 was sampled by six trenches targeting undetermined geophysical anomalies, a parish and field boundaries. Three of the trenches planned for Sub-Site 8B area were omitted from the scheme due to a redesign.

1.98 Sub-Site 8A was sampled by five trenches, two of which exposed a post-medieval field system shown on the Tithe Map and no longer present by 1988.

1.99 Only one trench (8b-02) was opened Sub-Site 8B. This exposed a post-medieval ditch first recorded on the Tithe Map and no longer present by 1988.

Site 9

1.100 The geophysical survey identified a series of enclosures of uncertain date in the north-eastern part of Site 9. These may be related to settlement activity or stock enclosures, which align with the former field boundary visible on the early 19th century enclosure and tithe maps suggestive of a medieval to post-medieval date.

1.101 The aerial mapping identified circular features of uncertain function or date in the north-western part of the Site. Curvilinear features have also been interpreted in the eastern part of the Site, again of uncertain origin or function. Neither of these have been detected in the geophysics, LiDAR or historic mapping.

1.102 Site 9 was sample by thirty-four trenches, targeting possible and undetermined geophysical anomalies and adjacent field boundaries, plus the continuation of feature identified on aerial photographs in the adjacent field. Four trenches intended to be excavated in the south-western part of the site were dropped from the scheme

1.103 Most of which were located in the north-eastern part of the site in an area that contained a concentration of geophysical anomalies. Evidence of multi-period occupation was present in the north-eastern part of site with finds suggesting activity stretching across the Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

1.104 Early Neolithic pits were revealed in Trench 9-34, including an assemblage of pottery and large flint flakes. Trenches 9-35 and 9-36 also contained prehistoric pits. Trench 9-23 partially revealed a posthole roundhouse of possible Middle Iron Age date, with the trenches surrounding this also containing contemporary features including pits with burnt flint deposits and larger ditches, some of which contained dark fills. Further Iron Age features extended from Trench 9-24 northwards to Trench 9-19 and across into Trench 9-14. It was noted that surface scatters of burnt flint continued to the south of Trenches 9-12 and 9-24, suggesting this activity may continue southwards. Towards the southern edge of Site 9 a single large pit or watering hole of probable prehistoric date was partially revealed in Trench 9-07.

1.105 Roman activity was present in Trenches 9-26, 9-27, 9-32, 9-33, 9-36, 9-37 and 9-39. The most significant feature was a pottery kiln in Trench 9-27, the inside of which was well-preserved. Ovens were revealed in Trenches 9-26 and 9-27, suggesting possible domestic occupation, while surrounding trenches contained pits and ditches with pottery and other finds assemblages supporting this focus of activity. Trench 9-37 contained cultivation channels suggesting the Roman activity was part of a more extensive agrarian landscape.

1.106 Medieval features were present in Trenches 9-14, 9-16, 9-17 and 9-18. This appeared to represent the edge of a possible farmstead site including an area of metaled trackway. This activity continues in the field to the west on geophysics.

1.107 No trace of a continuation of the aerial photographic feature was identified in Trenches 9-37 and 9-38.

Site 10

1.108 The geophysical survey identified a number of rectilinear enclosures within Site 10C. It was not possible to date these features on morphological grounds although they were judged unlikely to be of prehistoric origin. Other features of interest include a circular response in the centre of Site 10C that may be prehistoric.

1.109 Site 10B contains an area of disturbance relating to the remains of Berry's Farm that was previously sited in this area in accordance with the historic mapping and the LiDAR. Several anomalies have been identified in Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E that represent part of the former RAF Seething airfield.

1.110 Aerial mapping also identified a circular feature in Site 10C that tallies with the geophysics and may be a prehistoric ring ditch. The outlines of the airfield as well as Berry's Farm are also visible on the aerial mapping.

1.111 Site 10 was sampled by 52 trenches split over three Sub-Sites: 10B, 10C, and 10E. No trenches were opened in Sub-Sites 10A or 10D. The excavated trenches targeted possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey, and anomaly identified on the aerial photographic study, parish boundaries, ditches-like anomalies not on the historic mapping and the site of Berry's Farm.

1.112 Sub-Site 10B was sampled by eighteen trenches. The most significant archaeology was revealed in Trench 10b-17 where the rake-out pit and the edge of a Late Saxon to early medieval pottery kiln was exposed. The rake-out pit contained fragments of pot waste dated to the 10th and 11th centuries. A pit in the northern end of the trench also contained pot waste and fragments of kiln structure, suggesting this had been used to dump waste material from kilns in the vicinity. Further anomalies on the magnetometry survey suggest other possible kilns or industry on the field.

1.113 The majority of the remaining archaeological features identified in this Sub-Site was of post-medieval date. This included the remains of Berry's Farm farmhouse and extended farmyard in Trenches 10b-05 and 10b-06; there was no apparent earlier evidence for medieval occupation. Within the former Second World War airfield to the east, a number of post-medieval ditches and pits had been deliberately infilled to level the area when the airfield was created, including in Trench 10b-12, where the ditches of a former trackway also formed the parish boundary. A pair of parallel ditches in Trench 10b-03 may represent the route of another trackway, but no dating evidence was recovered. A post-medieval ditch not depicted on historic mapping was also excavated in Trench 10b-01. An undated ditch and possible small charcoaling clamp were also revealed in Trench 10b-03.

1.114 Twenty-six trenches were excavated Sub-Site 10C, mostly towards the southern end of the area adjacent to a series of trackways. The only prehistoric feature revealed was a small pit containing burnt flint and stone in Trench 10c-21 located towards the centre of the Sub-Site. The scatter of trenches across the northern part of the area mainly revealed post-medieval or undated ditches.

1.115 The majority of the identified archaeological features was found in the southern trenches within Sub-Site 10C and was of medieval date. A further series of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery kilns exposed in Trenches 10c-15 and 10c-17 likely to be contemporary with that found in Sub-Site 10 B. A number of features surrounding these appeared to relate

to this industry, or had been used for the dumping of waste from the kilns. A large, partially exposed rectangular pit in Trench 10c-07 appeared to also have been used for the dumping of pottery and other industrial material, but this may be of slightly later date. A complex of medieval ditches was present across much of this southern concentration of trenches, and these appear to represent enclosures and areas defining the pottery production sites and related industrial activity. Further anomalies on the magnetometry survey suggest other possible kilns or industry on the field.

1.116 Eight trenches were excavated within Sub-Site 10E. Three discrete patches of medieval activity were detected, possibly representing small foci of domestic activity or industry. A cluster of ditches and pits in Trenches 10E-01and 10E-02 suggested a focus of activity, with a notable concentration of pottery sherds collected from the subsoil of these trenches. A further concentration of medieval features was present in Trenches 10E-05 and 10E-06, including a small possible oven, while one ditch was noted as having a relatively dark fill indicative of activity in the vicinity. Features in Trench 10E-08 produced Late Saxon to medieval pottery and had fills that also suggested activity in the vicinity that may also relate to pottery production, although no direct evidence of kilns was detected during this trenching.

BESS Site

1.117 The geophysical survey has not identified any potential archaeology within the BESS Site. Trial trench evaluation of the Infrastructure BESS Site identified an undated large pit or watering hole and two post-medieval ditches, both visible as field boundaries on historic mapping.

Summary and Interpretation

1.118 The results of the trial trench evaluation correlated reasonably 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. None of the potential features highlighted by the aerial photo survey, but not identified by the geophysical survey, were found to relate to sub-surface archaeological features.

1.119 The historic mapping (Ordnance Survey and tithe mapping) was found to be broadly accurate with the exception recorded location of All Saints Church (NHER 10969 /MNF10969), which was thought to have been located within Site 1. No remains of a church or graveyard were identified.

1.120 Several phases of activity were identified by the pre-determination trial trench evaluation. The earliest artefacts recovered were flints that could be typologically dated to the late Mesolithic-early Neolithic transitional period and were residual finds recovered from various trenches in Sub-Site 4A. Another notable find was a Neolithic flaked flint axe from the southern part of Sub-Site 7E, but this was an unstratified surface find and may have and may be indicative of nothing more than exploitation of the wider landscape in this period.

Archaeological features providing evidence for Neolithic activity was confined to early Neolithic pits within one trench (Trench 9-34) in Site 9, that contained an assemblage of pottery and large flint flakes.

1.121 Prehistoric activity within the vicinity of Sub-Site 4A continued into the Bronze Age as evidenced by the identification of a small pit containing Beaker pottery (trench 4a-30) which may be indicative of funerary activity I this area. Three possible prehistoric watering holes were revealed also identified in Sub-Sites 7F, 7K and 9 although this was no accompanied by any direct evidence for settlement activity. Potential evidence for settlement activity dating from the Middle Iron age was identified in the norther part of Site 9, where the remains of a possible post-built roundhouse was located along with evidence of pitting.

1.122 Evidence for occupation and associated agricultural activity during the Late Iron Age and Roman period was identified in Sub-Site 4A and Site 9, the latter appearing to be a continuation of the Middle Iron Age activity identified in this area. Whilst both sites contained evidence for ovens and likely crop processing activity, the Roman farmstead in the northern part of Site 9 appeared to include evidence for industrial activity including the production of pottery.

1.123 In Site 10, a number of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery kilns were revealed alongside associated features in the southern block of trenches, while further medieval activity was revealed in the northernmost field. The kilns appear to be part of the Kirstead series of Thetford-type ware industry and are regionally significant as the only multi-kiln site of this industry known in the Eastern region.

1.124 The densest concentrations of archaeological remains were recorded in the north-east corner of Site 3B, where medieval activity of possible industrial character was identified. In Site 7C, the central area contained further medieval activity showing notable similarities to that recorded in Site 3. The identified medieval activity within Site 9 is more likely to relate to landscape management.

1.125 Site 5A revealed evidence of ancillary activity likely associated with the nearby manor during the medieval period with a number of features likely to date the later post-medieval period and the use of the area as formal parkland. Elsewhere none of the tested post-medieval boundaries or farmsteads appeared to have earlier origins although in the case of the agricultural boundary ditches these could have been lost to re-cutting.

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 [i.e. preservation in record]
- 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 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 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 04: How can we increase our understanding of the Early to Middle Iron Age transition?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f3ea64231938

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

MSax-Lsax 02: How can we better characterise Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon settlement types and forms?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f610ab2cb543

MSax-Lsax 06: To what extent can we identify sub-regional variations in Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon period?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5f610ab2ccfd1

MSax-Lsax 26: How can we increase our understanding of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon craft production?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/research-agenda/middle-late-anglo-saxon/

Med (Rural) 04: How can we improve our understanding of medieval rural industries?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05b95e

Med (Rural) 09: How can we characterise medieval rural settlement morphology and relationships?
https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05d53c

Med (Rural) 14: How can we characterise and explain medieval rural settlement change, evolution and abandonment?

https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05f182

Med (Rural) 17: How can we characterise medieval rural farms and farmsteads?

https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb06036d

2.4 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

2.5 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).

2.6 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 5.9.13 of NPS EN-1 (2025) and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised 2024).

2.7 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); and
- Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022).

3 SCOPE OF MITIGATION FIELDWORK

3.1 Following discussions with NCCHES it has been agreed that the mitigation will be led by, and proportionate to, the below ground impacts of the Scheme. 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 NCCHES for approval prior to each stage of archaeological mitigation, however, the general methodologies to be employed are detailed below.

3.2 It has been agreed with NCCHES that any negative potential development impact to the regionally significant remains relating to medieval pottery production in Site 10 will result in a requirement for full excavation or preservation in situ. The predetermination trenching report (PCA 2026) [EN0110014/APP/6.3.10.5] also identified a number of archaeological features / sites of local significance. Mitigation in the form of archaeological excavation, or preservation in situ, may be necessary in these areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.

Sub-Site	Potential Archaeological Sensitivity	Centred on (NGR)	PCA (2026) ref.
2A	Roman activity	TM 18008 87900	Figure 3

3B	Area of medieval settlement	TM 24950 92220	Figure 8
4A	Roman ovens	TM 20049 94870	Figure 12
4A	Possible Roman building	TM 20375 94782	Figure 12
4A/4B	Area of prehistoric & medieval activity	TM 20200 94289	Figure 12
5A	Area of medieval settlement	TM 22267 94045	Figure 22
7A	Roman activity	TM 21443 95819	Figure 27
7C	Medieval activity	TM 22742 95314	Figure 27
7E	Prehistoric activity	TM 24511 95767	Figure 27
7K	Prehistoric activity	TM 27297 95780	Figure 30
9	Prehistoric, Roman & medieval activity	TM 28309 98333	Figure 36
10B	Early medieval potter production site	TM 30272 95012	Figure 44
10C	Early medieval potter production site	TM 29847 95247	Figure 44
10E	Early medieval activity	TM 31067 96209	Figure 44

The extent and form of the mitigation will need to be balanced against the impact of the finalised detailed development plans and may be require refinement through additional informative trenching.

Geophysical Survey

3.3 Where feasible, geophysical survey (magnetometry) will be completed on the areas that were not available for survey prior to the predetermination trenching.

3.4 Geophysical survey of full 50m width of the Cable Connection Corridor will be undertaken along the working corridor for grid connection infrastructure will be undertaken to inform the positioning of the easement strip within the wider survey corridor.

3.5 Geophysical survey (magnetometry) will be undertaken in areas that were not previously available for survey, including where necessary within the Cable Route Corridor. It has been agreed with NCCHES that any outstanding geophysical survey will take place pre-consent to allow for micro siting the route of the cable trench and working area within the Cable Route Corridor if required, and to avoid any anomalies of very high archaeological potential.

Informative Trenching

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

3.7 Informative trenching will be undertaken in the remaining areas of the Site not subject to previous trenching. It has been agreed with NCCHES that the amount and location of any additional trenching will be targeted on areas of higher impact and will be 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

3.8 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 NCCHES.

Archaeological Excavation

3.9 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).

Archaeological Monitoring

3.10 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

3.11 It has been agreed with NCCHES 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 remains 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.

3.12 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.

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 NCCHES 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 NCCHES 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 prior to fieldwork commencement. The NCCHES's consultation reference number **CNF50757** 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 NCCHES.

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 NCCHES.

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 NCCHES:

- 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 NCCHES 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 NCCHES, the evaluation trenches will be backfilled with the previously excavated spoil and excavation areas will be handed back to the developer for backfill.

<u>Archaeological Monitoring</u>

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; and
- 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, NCCHES 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 NCCHES.

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; and
- 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 (NCCHES 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; and
- 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 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).

4.28 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.

4.29 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.

4.30 Where appropriate, reference will be made to *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record (HE 2015d) and Deposit Modelling and Archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits (HE 2020)*.

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

Human remains

4.32 The Ministry of Justice and NCCHES 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.

4.33 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.

4.34 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.

4.35 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

4.36 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.

4.37 Specialist dating will be undertaken following discussion with NCCHES and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor. Where appropriate, reference will be made to *Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practice. (HE 2022).*

Other finds

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).

4.39 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.

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

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 NCCHES.

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 NCCHES.

Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries

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.

4.44 In the event of a review of the AMS and/or PDs being required, GHC will contact the client and NCCHES 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 NCCHES and the client.

Plant and equipment

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

4.46 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 NCCHES.

Post-excavation

Informative trenching

4.47 Unless otherwise agreed with NCCHES, a report detailing the results of the informative trenching will be prepared within four 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;
- Environmental evidence, including results of specialist reports;
- Archaeological science reports, including results specialist reports;
- 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.

4.48 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to NCCHES 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

4.49 Unless otherwise agreed with NCCHES, 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.

4.50 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).

4.51 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.

4.52 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.

4.53 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.

4.54 A draft copy of the PXA/UPD will be supplied to NCCHES 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.

4.55 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.

4.56 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.

4.57 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).

4.58 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.

4.59 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.

4.60 NCCHES 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.

4.61 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 NCCHES, at the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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).

4.63 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 NCCHES, 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 NCCHES upon request.

6.2 Paul Gajos MCIfA, 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 NCCHES 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. NCCHES 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 Paul Gajos 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 NCCHES approval.

7.5 NCCHES 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 NCCHES 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 Strategy will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority (NCCHES) prior to decommissioning, which will be sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

11.2 The methodology for removal of such measures will include locating the decommissioning compounds in areas of low sensitivity to both the archaeological resource and the settings of designated heritage assets, and ensuring that minimal below ground disturbance is undertaken in the removal of infrastructure.

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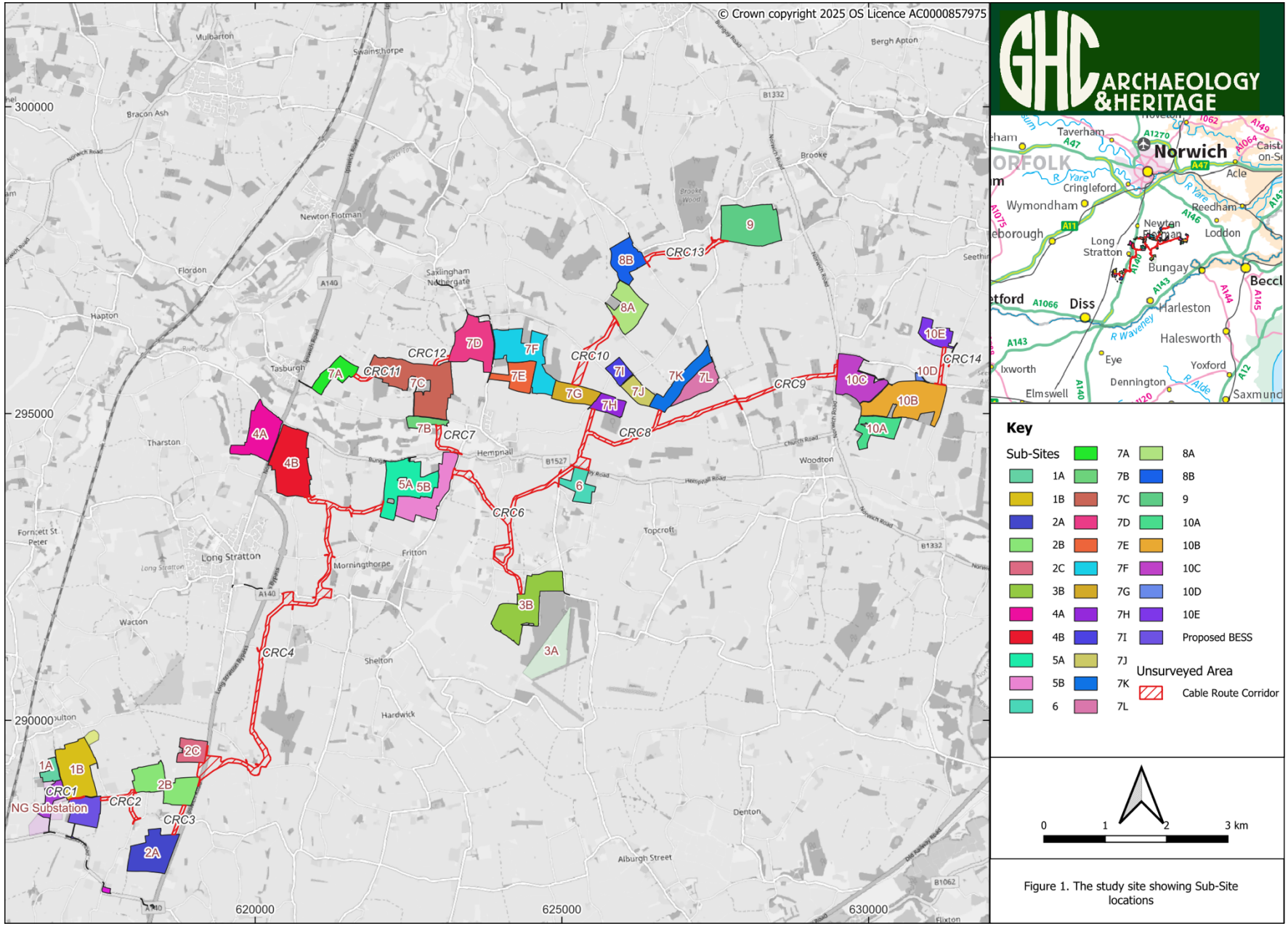

Figure 1. The study site showing Sub-Site locations


GHC