



WHITESTONE
solar farm

WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

Volume 5: Reports and Statements

5.16 Outline Written Scheme of Investigation

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OUTLINE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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Prepared for:

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
<i>The Applicant</i>	Whitestone Net Zero Ltd
<i>Cable Corridors</i>	Corridors within which the high voltage cables would be constructed.
<i>Conservation Area</i>	Conservation Areas are defined by local authorities as areas with special historic and architectural interest that are given extra protection through planning controls and considerations.
<i>Designated Asset</i>	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
<i>Heritage Asset</i>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<i>Heritage Significance</i>	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
<i>Historic Environment Records</i>	Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services maintained and managed by local authorities. They contain details on local archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes and are regularly updated. This information is usually held in a database with a digital mapping system (Geographic Information System).
<i>Listed Building</i>	Designated assets being buildings or structures of special architectural and historic interest protected by legislation.

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Term	Meaning
	There are three grades of listing, which are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grade I (these are of exceptional interest); • grade II* (these are particularly important); and • grade II (these are of special interest).
<i>Order Limits</i>	Maximum extent of the Proposed Development comprising the Site and Cable Corridors.
<i>The Proposed Development</i>	The proposed Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Registered Park and Garden</i>	A park and/or garden of special historic interest placed on a non-statutory Register. There are three grades of registration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I – these are of exceptional interest; • Grade II* - these are particularly important; and • Grade II – these are of special interest.
<i>Scheduled Monument</i>	A nationally important archaeological site and designated asset covered within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Act, 1979.
<i>Setting</i>	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
<i>The Site</i>	The land planned to be used for solar PV array and associated infrastructure, BESS substation, and landscaping and habitat enhancement. The Site is split into W1, W2, and W3.
<i>Whitestone 1 (W1)</i>	The northern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 2 (W2)</i>	The middle parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 3 (W3)</i>	The southern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
<i>ACoW</i>	Archaeological Clerk of Works
<i>APS</i>	Archaeological Preservation Strategy
<i>CEMP</i>	Construction and Environment Management Plan
<i>CIfA</i>	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
<i>DCO</i>	Development Consent Order
<i>ERM</i>	Environmental Resources Management
<i>ES</i>	Environmental Statement
<i>HAS</i>	Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity
<i>HE</i>	Historic England
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Records
<i>LB</i>	Listed Building
<i>LDP</i>	Local Development Plan

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Acronym	Meaning
<i>LPA</i>	Local Planning Authority
<i>MCIfA</i>	Member of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
<i>NEDDC</i>	North East Derbyshire District Council
<i>NMP</i>	National Mapping Project
<i>NPPF</i>	National Planning Policy Framework
<i>NPS</i>	National Policy Statement
<i>NSIP</i>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<i>OS</i>	Ordnance Survey
<i>OCEMP</i>	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
<i>PPG</i>	Planning Practice Guidance
<i>RMBC</i>	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
<i>RPG</i>	Registered Park and Garden
<i>SM</i>	Scheduled Monument
<i>SoS</i>	Secretary of State
<i>SYAS</i>	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
<i>SYRF</i>	South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework
<i>TA</i>	Technical Appendix
<i>WSI</i>	Written Scheme of Investigation
<i>oWSI</i>	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation
<i>WWI</i>	World War I/First World War
<i>WWII</i>	World War II/Second World War
<i>W1</i>	Whitestone 1
<i>W2</i>	Whitestone 2
<i>W3</i>	Whitestone 3

Units

Units	Meaning
<i>M</i>	Metres
<i>Km</i>	Kilometres

1 OUTLINE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd (the Applicant) and provides an outline Written Scheme of Investigation (oWSI) for forthcoming archaeological works at the proposed Whitestone Solar Farm (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2 This document has been prepared for submission alongside the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter (**ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**) as a securing document within the Development Consent Order (DCO) to present the Applicant's commitments to completing a staged programme of archaeological investigation, mitigation and monitoring.
- 1.1.3 In line with new guidance for solar development (ALGAO et al. 2026¹), this oWSI is part of a broader dynamic archaeological strategy, designed to provide proportionate and flexible responses to the results of an iterative sequence of investigation. As such, this document refers to the zones within the Site delineated according to available knowledge of sensitivity and potential impacts.
- 1.1.4 This oWSI should be read in conjunction with **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7. Archaeological Investigation and Preservation Strategy [EN0110020/APP/6.20]** which presents the overall archaeological programme that will continue after the Application submission, through the examination and post consent phases. This oWSI secures commitment to delivering measures presented in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: Archaeological Investigation and Preservation Strategy [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**

1.2 Purpose of this Outline WSI

- 1.2.1 This document sets out the preliminary scope, strategy and guiding principles for the design, co-ordination and implementation of the next stages of archaeological investigations, known as Phase II, to be undertaken in relation to the Proposed Development. It also provides an outline method for any pre-construction and construction phase mitigation works that may be required following completion of the Phase II works.
- 1.2.2 The Phase II works described in this document consist of:
- Non-intrusive surveys in selected portions of the low impact zone (the solar PV array and Cable Corridors); and
 - Targeted trial trench evaluation across the low impact zone (solar PV array and Cable Corridors), aimed at defining the extent and character of known assets.
- 1.2.3 The potential pre-construction phase works referred to in this oWSI consist of:
- Controlled archaeological excavation; and
 - Archaeologically controlled soil stripping (strip map and sample).

- 1.2.4 The potential construction phase works referred to in this oWSI consist of:
- An archaeological watching brief.
- 1.2.5 This oWSI presents the professional standards, research objectives and overarching methodologies that will govern the works.
- 1.2.6 The document also outlines the approach to consultation and approvals for stages of further evaluation and mitigation that may be required, following the completion of Phase II works.

1.3 Policy and Guidance

Legislation, National and Local Planning Policy

- 1.3.1 Legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to buried heritage, and pertinent to this document comprises:

Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979²
- National Heritage Act 2002³
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997⁴
- Protection of Military Remains Act 1986⁵
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990⁶
- Treasure Act 1996⁷; and
- Burial Act 1857⁸.

National Planning Policy

- National Policy Statements (NPS) for Energy Infrastructure (December 2025)⁹
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024)¹⁰; and
- Planning Practice Guidance (2019)¹¹.

Local Planning Policy

- City of Doncaster Council - Doncaster Local Plan 2015 - 2035 (2021)¹²
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council - Rotherham Local Plan (2018)¹³
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council – Rotherham Local Plan: Core Strategy 2013-2028 (Adopted September 2014)¹⁴
- North East Derbyshire District Council – North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014 – 2034 (Adopted 2024)¹⁵
- Sheffield City Council – Sheffield Development Framework Core Strategy (Adopted March 2009)¹⁶
- Bolsover District Council – Local Plan for Bolsover District (Adopted 2020)¹⁷

- Dinnington St John's Neighbourhood Plan 2016 – 2028 (Adopted May 2021)¹⁸
- Maltby Neighbourhood Plan (Adopted February 2024)¹⁹; and
- Wickersley Neighbourhood Plan 2012 – 2028 (Adopted May 2022)²⁰.

National Guidance

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (and other partners) - Archaeology and Solar Farms Good Practice Guide: Advice for developers, archaeological advisors, consultants and contractors (2026)²¹
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) – Historic Environment (July 2019)²²
- Historic England (2011) Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)²³
- Historic England (2016) Preserving Archaeological Remains Decision-taking for Sites under Development²⁴
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment²⁵
- CIfA (2014) Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief²⁶
- CIfA (2023) Standard for archaeological field evaluation²⁷
- CIfA (2014) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials²⁸
- CIfA (2021) Professional Practice Paper: Delivering Public Benefit²⁹; and
- Historic England (2021) Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment³⁰.

1.3.2 Further details of the aforementioned legislation can be found in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

The Proposed Development

1.3.3 The Proposed Development comprises land to be used for the solar PV array, associated infrastructure, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations, and landscaping and habitat enhancements ('the Site') and the corridors planned to be used for the laying of interconnection cables to connect the Site ('Cable Corridors') together form the Order Limits.

1.3.4 The Site is split into three main areas, shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**:

- Whitestone 1 (W1), located south of Conisbrough (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 503962)
- Whitestone 2 (W2), located between Aston in the west and Dinnington in the east (centred on NGR SK 477874); and
- Whitestone 3 (W3), located south of Wales and Kiveton Park (centred on NGR SK 481807).

- 1.3.5 There are Cable Corridors included within the Order Limits for the operation of the Proposed Development as described in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**. These Cable Corridors have been identified as areas within which interconnection cables would be constructed. It is important to note that the construction width of the cables would be considerably narrower than the corridors shown at this stage, and would be determined as part of detailed design.

1.4 Existing Baseline Conditions

- 1.4.1 **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline [EN0110020/APP/6.20]** sets out the baseline, which is based upon desk-based assessment of secondary data sources, as well as primary survey in the form of walkover survey, setting assessment site visits and geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the solar PV arrays.

1.5 Current status of archaeological investigations

- 1.5.1 Phase I surveys, those completed before Application submission or prior to the start of or during examination are:
- Geophysical survey of W1, W2 and W3, results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.6: Geophysical Survey [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**
 - Trial trenching of high impact zones within the Site comprising the substation and BESS components of the Proposed Development. Results of trial trenching completed to date are presented in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.9: Phase I Trial Trenching Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**; and
 - Geophysical survey of the Cable Corridor, results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.8: Cable Corridor Geophysical Survey [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 1.5.2 Due to land access restrictions, some land parcels along the Cable Corridor were not able to be completed at the time of writing. In addition, some Phase I trench locations were not able to be completed at the time of writing, due to land access and weather/ground conditions. Completion of these Phase I investigations is ongoing and outputs will be provided prior to or during examination to ensure interested parties are able to comment on the information.
- 1.5.3 Based on the extensive survey work undertaken, it is considered that sufficient baseline has been recorded to base the assessment on and inform the design. In particular, this assessment has ensured that a reasonable worst-case scenario has been assessed through the use of public information, assumptions, and embedded mitigation (including requirements relating to avoidance measures, and requirements for pre-construction surveys which will inform post-consent activities). The Applicant's approach has sought to survey land where there are no access constraints. Where surveys have not been completed, this assessment has used assumptions, embedded. Nonetheless, the Applicant is, as part of its readiness to implement the project and validate its findings, completing the Phase I investigations with information submitted prior to the start of or during the examination to ensure interested parties are able to comment on that information. The Applicant is confident that the approach above meets the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in providing information reasonably required to reach a reasoned conclusion based

on a reasonable worst case scenario, is consistent with established precedent and practice of accepted DCO applications, and relevant case law (in particular, R (Jones) v Mansfield District Council [2003] EWCA Civ 1408 at [39], and National Trusts' Application [2013] NIQB 60 at [70]).

1.6 Overview of impact zones

- 1.6.1 Construction impacts associated with parts of the Proposed Development, specifically the Power Conversion Stations, BESS, Substations and Satellite substations, would be of sufficient magnitude to truncate and likely remove all sub-surface remains within their footprint. These are considered **high impact zones**.
- 1.6.2 Construction impacts associated with the installation of the solar PV array, via piling methods, would be of a lesser magnitude. When considered against the surface area of the Site as a whole, the piling footprint would represent a fraction of a percent of the Site's surface area, and the probability of the piles having a material impact on the archaeological interest of any subsurface archaeological remains is very low. There remains some potential for certain piles to pass through smaller discrete features, e.g. post holes, and/or to affect the interface between archaeological features. Again, however, taking into account the very low proportion of the Site that would be physically affected by the piling, the probability of any such material loss of archaeological interest/heritage significance is very low overall. These are considered **low impact zones**.
- 1.6.3 Construction impacts associated with installation of the cabling along the Cable Corridors or within solar areas, would truncate and likely remove all sub surface remains within the footprint of cable trenches and within areas of soil stripping for the construction corridor. Cable Corridors will however be sited to avoid buried archaeology and are therefore considered **low impact zones**. If further surveys identify an area of heightened sensitivity across a large portion, or across the entire width, of the construction corridor, these portions of the Cable Corridors would be considered **high impact zones**.

1.7 Aims, objectives and scope

General Objectives

- 1.7.1 The objectives of this WSI are to:
- Establish the extent, nature and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the Sites of W1 – W3
 - Place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological; and
 - Place the results of these investigations into their local, regional, and national context.
- 1.7.2 Establish procedures for preservation by record to be undertaken where impacts cannot be avoided;
- Establish procedures for construction phase monitoring to avoid significant effects as a result of unexpected discoveries

- Establish the overarching procedures and order of authority for those undertaking the archaeological works on Site; and
- Disseminate results through reporting and publication of results as appropriate.

1.8 Roles and Responsibilities

Pre-construction phase roles and responsibilities

- 1.8.1 The Applicant will appoint an Archaeological Contractor (The Appointed Archaeologist) to be responsible for all parts of the non-intrusive and intrusive aspects of Phase II works to be undertaken post-consent as set out in this oWSI, including the production of detailed WSIs, completion of the fieldwork, post-survey work, reporting and archiving for the non-intrusive surveys and trial trench evaluation, the outline method for which is provided below in Section 1.9.
- 1.8.2 The Appointed Archaeologist will also be responsible for all mitigation measures to be undertaken post-consent during the pre-construction phase, including any controlled archaeological excavations or strip map and sample work that may be required, the outline method for which is provided below in Section 1.9.
- 1.8.3 The Appointed Archaeologist on behalf of the Applicant, will be responsible for communicating the results of the pre-construction phase to South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS). SYAS will be responsible for confirming that the requirements of the DCO relating to archaeology undertaken during the pre-construction phase are met.
- 1.8.4 The Applicant, in collaboration with SYAS, will be responsible, together for designing and implementing the additional archaeological works and mitigation measures that may be required during the construction phase following the completion of the pre-construction evaluation and mitigation. Historic England (HE) will be responsible for signing off protective measures associated with scheduled monuments.

Construction phase roles and responsibilities

- 1.8.5 The Applicant will appoint an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) for the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
- 1.8.6 The ACoW, working on behalf of the Applicant, will be responsible for liaising with SYAS and HE to ensure that mitigation measures are correctly implemented, monitored, and maintained during the construction phase of the works.
- 1.8.7 This will include monitoring the Appointed Archaeologist's work to ensure compliance with the agreed methodology and this oWSI and monitoring the specific construction activities to ensure compliance with all archaeological mitigation requirements, including protection measures, set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.9]**.
- 1.8.8 The Applicant will establish the appropriate roles and responsibilities for Site staff as set out in the **oCEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.9]**.

1.9 Methodology

Further surveys (Phase II)

Trial Trench evaluation

- 1.9.1 Trial trench evaluation is required within the low impact zones (solar PV arrays and the Cable Corridors) to identify the presence, condition, age and significance of buried archaeology and to determine the approach to mitigation. Further details on the approach to mitigation is outlined within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7. Archaeological Investigation and Preservation Strategy [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 1.9.2 Following consent of the Application, the Appointed Archaeologist will provide a survey specific method statement for trial trench evaluation, including survey plans, schedule and data collection specifications.
- 1.9.3 Consultation will be undertaken with SYAS to agree the approach and a detailed WSI will be produced in line with this methodology.
- 1.9.4 Key elements of the detailed trial trench evaluation WSI would include as a minimum:
- Machine and hand excavation methodology
 - Archaeological recording methodology
 - Environmental sampling methodology
 - Selection methodology; and
 - Finds storage and specialist laboratory arrangements;
- 1.9.5 The detailed trial trench evaluation WSI will set also set out a method for unexpected discoveries, human remains, post-excavation assessment, archiving, public engagement, publication, report writing and archiving in line with that presented below in this section and Section 1.10.

Non-Intrusive Surveys

- 1.9.6 Additional targeted geophysical survey is required in areas of uncertain archaeological sensitivity. The preliminary scope and areas where this may be undertaken are outlined below.

Targeted Electromagnetic (EM) Survey

- 1.9.7 In areas where magnetometry identified areas of such high background magnetism (possible green waste) that archaeological features are unlikely to have been detected, targeted electromagnetic survey will be undertaken. To ensure that this technique is effective at identifying archaeology, it is proposed to undertake a trial on two small areas.
- 1.9.8 The proposed trial areas would be:
- A known enclosure within W1 that is not within an area of high background magnetism; and
 - An enclosure in land parcel 34 of W1, where high background magnetism is present; this enclosure is recorded in the HER (ref. 04365/01) but was not

identified by the magnetometry survey. Land parcel references are show on **ES Volume 3, Figure 6.1: Land Parcel Reference [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

- 1.9.9 If the trial proves effective on the area of high background magnetism, consideration will be given to extending the survey to other fields containing high background magnetism in W1.
- 1.9.10 Following consent of the Application, a professional geophysical contractor will be appointed by the Applicant to provide a survey specific method statement, including survey plans, schedule, data collection and report writing specifications. Consultation will be undertaken with SYAS to agree the approach and a detailed WSI will be produced in line with this methodology.

Pre-Construction Mitigation

- 1.9.11 If significant archaeology that is confirmed within any of the Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity (HAS) areas or outside of those areas cannot be avoided through the implementation of the Archaeological Preservation Strategy (APS) measures, outlined within **Appendix 8.7. Archaeological Investigation and Preservation Strategy [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**, and impacts to below ground archaeology is predicted, then pre-construction mitigation will be required.
- 1.9.12 Consultation with SYAS will follow the Phase II trial trench evaluation to determine the nature of any pre-construction mitigation required. It is likely that the mitigation of significant buried archaeology would either take the form of controlled archaeological excavation or a strip map and sample exercise.
- 1.9.13 Controlled archaeological excavation is where a specified mitigation area that corresponds to the area of impact within which known buried archaeological features are located, is set aside for archaeological investigation.
- 1.9.14 Strip map and sample excavation would be undertaken across a less well defined or larger area when archaeology is known to be present. Often this technique would be employed when it is thought unlikely that significant archaeology is present.
- 1.9.15 Following consent of the Application, the Appointed Archaeologist will provide a survey specific method statement for pre-construction mitigation, including survey plans, schedule and data collection. The specified area, timetable and sample size of the pre-construction mitigation areas will be discussed and agreed with SYAS and outlined in one or more Site Specific WSIs as appropriate.

Construction

Archaeological Watching brief

- 1.9.16 There will be some areas with potential for sub-surface remains that are not included in pre-construction investigations. Within these areas, ground-breaking activity during construction will be subject to close archaeological supervision. This will be in the form of archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) until it can be determined that no potential for preservation remains.
- 1.9.17 An archaeological watching brief consists of observation, investigation and recording during the main construction programme. The watching brief will seek to cause minimal disruption whilst providing sufficient access and time for the recording of any exposed archaeology. Where archaeological remains are

identified, selective hand investigation and recording of the archaeological deposits will be undertaken by the Appointed Archaeologist. The detailed WSI for the archaeological watching brief will comprise:

- Clearly demarcated roles and responsibilities, including names and contact details of the Applicant or Site Owner, Construction Site Manager, Health and Safety Officer, Archaeological Advisor, Principal Contractor, the Appointed Archaeologist and the Archaeological Clerk of Works
- A monitoring and consultation plan agreed with the Archaeological Advisor
- Plans showing which parts of the Site require a watching brief
- A procedure for the design of further evaluation and mitigation works, should significant remains be encountered during the watching brief
- In addition to the above information, the WSI will outline the specifics of how groundworks will be monitored and recorded in each area. As a minimum it will include:
 - A summary of the archaeological potential of each watching brief area
 - A method for archaeological recording, should archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief
 - A method for storage, processing and post-excavation analysis of finds and samples, should archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief;
 - Names and contact details of specialist archaeologists; and
 - Methods for archiving and report writing.

Procedures for Unexpected Archaeological Discoveries

Human Remains

- 1.9.18 If any human remains are encountered during any of the archaeological investigations, the H.M Coroner and ACoW will be notified by the Appointed Archaeologist immediately, who will discuss the details of the remains found.
- 1.9.19 The removal of the remains, if needed, will only take place in accordance with a licence from the Ministry of Justice and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (HM Government, 1857).
- 1.9.20 The following guidance will be adhered to if the excavation of human remains is needed:
- Mitchell P & Brickley M (eds) 2017 Updated guidelines to the standards for recording human remains; and
 - APABE 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (2nd ed).

Unanticipated Significant or Complex Archaeological Discoveries

- 1.9.21 If any unanticipated significant or complex archaeological discoveries are discovered during the watching brief, the Applicant and ACoW will be notified immediately by the Appointed Archaeologist. The ACoW will liaise with SYAS and HE, to determine the appropriate archaeological response.

- 1.9.22 They will also liaise with the Applicant and Appointed Archaeologist in order to estimate any additional resources and time needed to complete the archaeological work these unexpected discoveries may require if beyond the scope set out within this oWSI and other relevant documents.

Treasure

- 1.9.23 In line with the Treasure Act of 1996, any artefacts that are found and designated as treasure will be treated in accordance with said act.
- 1.9.24 If found, any treasure will be reported immediately to the Applicant, and the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer for South Yorkshire.
- 1.9.25 The Appointed Archaeologist will be in charge of ensuring that the Treasure Act regulations and requirements are complied with successfully and that all appropriate parties are kept informed. Any finds found that are designated as treasure under the Treasure Act will be listed and included within the appropriate field reports.
- 1.9.26 If found, any treasure will be removed to a secure location if possible. If removal is impractical or not possible, suitable security measurements will be arranged to protect the treasure from loss, theft and damage.

Post-Excavation Assessment

- 1.9.27 Following the completion of each phase of fieldwork, the site records, finds and samples will be assessed for their potential for further analysis. Conservation and specialist storage requirements will also be assessed at this stage. Finds that are susceptible to degradation should be selected for stabilisation after recording.
- 1.9.28 Processing of paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological samples, or a representative sub-sample must also be completed soon after fieldwork ends. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in appropriate environmental and storage conditions.
- 1.9.29 Dating samples must be submitted to an appropriate laboratory as soon as possible after fieldwork ends to inform subsequent stages of fieldwork.

Public Engagement and Publication

- 1.9.30 The objective of public engagement is to communicate the results of the archaeological works to a wider audience. This can range from audiences with a strong interest in archaeology and heritage (such as local archaeological interest groups), to members of the local community.
- 1.9.31 Outputs from archaeological works (during Phase II, pre-construction or construction) will be discussed with relevant stakeholders, such as SYAS, Historic England and the Local Planning Authority. Should it be determined that results are considered important enough to share with archaeological interest groups and wider public, then the method and format of sharing this information will be discussed and agreed.

1.10 Reporting and Archive

Archaeological Report

- 1.10.1 Draft reports will be submitted to the Applicant within a reasonable timeframe after the completion of fieldwork.
- 1.10.2 A report will also be available online as an OASIS entry.
- 1.10.3 The Applicant and SYAS will receive copies of all reports for approval. Approved versions of all reports will also be submitted to the appropriate LPA's HER.

Report Structure

- 1.10.4 Each report will include the following:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives
 - An introduction which will include site code/s and archive code/s/number/s
 - Dates when fieldwork took place, personnel involved and who commissioned it
 - An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered
 - Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics (descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the evaluation site at an appropriate scale
 - An overall plan of the evaluation site at an appropriate scale; a plan or plans at an appropriate standard scale (1:2500 minimum scale) locating all excavated trenches relative to current Ordnance Survey data and accurately geo-referenced to the National Grid
 - All archaeological features or deposits of archaeological or geoarchaeological importance should be located with plan drawings at an appropriate scale with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of any archaeological deposits within each trench and including heights relative to Ordnance Datum
 - Specialist assessments of the artefacts recovered, and environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for further study, and long-term conservation and storage needs. The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences must be presented in the evaluation report and must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. They should include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts and must include non-technical summaries
 - The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. The relevant local reference collection codes for ceramic assemblages must be used. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation and will be incorporated into the Brief/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy
 - An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region and the potential for the site to contribute to the regional research agenda

- A conclusion with an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the known and/or potential archaeological resource. If the precise impact cannot be assessed at this stage, this should be stated
- Details of archive location and destination including timetable for deposition
- Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including copies of the curatorial Brief (where issued), and Project Design
- References and bibliography of all sources used/consulted; and
- Copy of OASIS recording form.

Archiving

- 1.10.5 All project archiving activity is the responsibility of the Appointed Archaeologist, unless otherwise specified.
- 1.10.6 Following the guidelines of Historic England's procedural document, *Management of Research Projects in the Historical Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015), a comprehensive archive of all results of the evaluation will be compiled.
- 1.10.7 The catalogued archive from these works will be prepared for deposition in a suitable repository within a year of the completion of all fieldwork. The Appointed Archaeologist will make provision to retain the project archives until a suitable solution can be found.
- 1.10.8 Digital copies of a selection of photographs and plans will be deposited separately for inclusion in the appropriate HER and/ or OASIS within 6 months of completion.

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- ¹⁵ North East Derbyshire District Council. (2024) *North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014–2034*. Available at: <https://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/planning/local-plan> (Accessed: May 2026).
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