Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142

Volume 9
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Tillbridge Solar Ltd ('the Applicant') to prepare an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) which sets out the scope and guiding principles for the planning and implementation of archaeological investigation and mitigation works in relation to the Tillbridge Solar Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').

1.1.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken for the Scheme and an Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) (Ref. 1). In accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, the ES contains the assessment of the likely significant effects on cultural heritage that may be caused during the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Scheme and sets out the archaeological mitigation responses. This AMS outlines these archaeological mitigation measures and sets out the roles and responsibilities designed to ensure that such mitigation measures are carried out.

1.1.3 The Scheme has the potential to result in impacts to a number of non-designated heritage assets and archaeological remains as reported in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**.

1.1.4 This AMS sets out archaeological mitigation measures which, where reasonably practicable, will offset or reduce impacts arising from the Scheme on heritage assets and archaeological resource within the Order limits and where embedded mitigation or design measures cannot be employed to avoid or protect the heritage assets. These measures will comprise a programme of archaeological fieldwork, followed by assessment and reporting of the results and where appropriate publication.

1.1.5 The archaeological mitigation measures will be undertaken across the two main elements of the Scheme, being (i) the solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and associated infrastructure within the Principal Site and (ii) the High Voltage (HV) cable and associated infrastructure within the Cable Route Corridor. Archaeological mitigation measures within the Cable Route Corridor have been carefully considered in relation to adjacent solar projects, namely the Cottam Solar Project [**EN010133**], Gate Burton Energy Park [**EN010131**] and West Burton Solar Project [**EN010132**], which share sections of the same cable corridor alignment. Where possible, the archaeological mitigation measures set out in this AMS have been aligned with, or share measures to investigate and record, the same heritage assets or archaeological sites impacted by the other solar projects. The proposed archaeological mitigation measures being implemented for the other solar projects are set out in their respective Archaeological Mitigation Strategies.

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The Applicant submitted the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application ('the Application') for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Scheme. The Application was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, with the decision of whether to grant a DCO being made by the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (hereafter referred to as the 'Secretary of State' or 'SoS') pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 2).

1.2.2 The Applicant is a joint venture between Tribus Clean Energy Limited and Recurrent Energy (a subsidiary of Canadian Solar), who are both experienced developers of renewable energy projects.

1.3 The Scheme

1.3.1 The Tillbridge Solar Project (the Scheme) will comprise the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of ground-mounted solar PV arrays. The Scheme will also include associated development to support the solar PV arrays.

1.3.2 The Scheme is made up of the Principal Site, the Cable Route Corridor and works to the existing National Grid Cottam Substation. The Principal Site comprises the solar PV arrays, electrical substations, grid balancing infrastructure, cabling and areas for landscaping and ecological enhancement.

1.3.3 The associated development element of the Scheme includes but is not limited to access provision; a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), to support the operation of the ground mounted solar PV arrays; the development of on-site substations; underground cabling between the different areas of solar PV arrays; and areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

1.3.4 The Scheme also includes a 400kV underground Cable Route Corridor of approximately 18.5km in length connecting the Principal Site to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at the existing National Grid Cottam Substation. The Scheme will export and import electricity to the NETS.

1.3.5 A full description of the Scheme is included in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[APP-031]**. An overview of the Scheme and its environmental impacts is provided in the **Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary [APP-209]**.

1.3.6 The Scheme is located within the counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire and comprises two distinct elements, together referred to as the Order limits (Figure 1):

a. 'the Principal Site', which is the location where ground mounted solar PV panels, electrical sub-stations, and BESS will be installed; and

b. 'the Cable Route Corridor', which will comprise the 400kV underground electrical cable infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to the national electricity transmission network at the National Grid Cottam Substation.

1.3.7 The Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor are defined by the Order limits. The overall area within the Order limits is approximately 1,670 hectares (ha).

1.3.8 The Cable Route Corridor has been considered carefully in relation to Cottam Solar Project [**EN010133**] and Gate Burton Energy Park [**EN010131**], which are also proposed to connect to National Grid Cottam Substation, and West Burton Solar Project [**EN010132**] which is proposed to cross the Cable Route Corridor and make its connection at the National Grid substation at West Burton Power Station.

1.4 Site Location and Description

1.4.1 The Scheme is located approximately 5km to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13km to the north of Lincoln.

1.4.2 The Principal Site encompasses an area of approximately 1,350ha, measuring 4.7km wide (east to west) and 3km long (north to south). Centred on NGR 490792 388378, the Principal Site is located wholly within the District of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the north by Harpswell Lane (A631), to the east by Middle Street (B1398), Kexby Road to the south, and the village of Springthorpe and farmland to the west. The Principal Site is predominantly open agricultural land (a mix of arable and pasture) with small areas of scattered woodland.

1.4.3 The Principal Site will be connected by a Cable Route Corridor to National Grid Cottam Substation located at the decommissioned Cottam Power Station in Cottam on the Nottinghamshire border (NGR 481299 379206). The Cable Route Corridor extends for approximately 18.5km, covering an area of approximately 318ha running from the southwestern corner of the Principal Site southwards from Common Lane, crossing Cow Lane/Kexby Road and alongside a short section of Glentworth Road and Gipsy Lane. At Moor Bridge on Fillingham Lane the Cable Route Corridor turns to the southwest and west, crossing South Lane before continuing across open fields to the B1241 Stow Road at Normanby-by-Stow. The Cable Route Corridor then continues in a south-westerly direction before first crossing the East Midlands Railway line and then the A1500 (Stow Park Road) just west of Marton Grange. South of the A1500 the Cable Route Corridor continues southwest, passing to the south of Marton where it crosses High Street before crossing beneath the River Trent. West of the River Trent the Cable Route Corridor extends west through fields to the north of Cottam before crossing the disused railway line and Cow Pasture Lane where it turns south, crossing Cottam Road and onto Torksey Ferry Lane where it makes a final turn eastwards before connecting with National Grid Cottam Substation.

1.4.4 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor lies within the District of West Lindsey (Lincolnshire), however, west of the River Trent it is located within the District of Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire).

1.5 Purpose and Structure of the AMS

1.5.1 The purpose of the AMS is to set out the scope and methods proposed to mitigate effects of the Scheme on heritage assets within the Order limits, to secure compliance with relevant national and local planning policies. The

Scheme has been designed, as far as practicable, to avoid or reduce effects on cultural heritage assets through siting of the Scheme components, including panel free areas of archaeological preservation, e.g. defined Sensitive Archaeological Sites (SAS) within the Principal Site; the use of horizontal directional drilling rather than open cut trenching at selected locations within the Cable Route Corridor; and heritage buffer zones. Further information is provided in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, **Outline Design Principles Statement [APP-213]**, and **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [APP-219]**.

1.5.2 This document describes the principles to be applied in undertaking archaeological mitigation and strategies for the protection of archaeological remains, and for the investigation, recording, analysis and reporting of archaeological remains that are likely to be impacted as a result of construction of the Scheme.

1.5.3 This AMS is structured into nine sections, with appendices:

a. Section 2 presents an overview of the archaeological baseline and includes a summary of archaeological surveys that have been carried out for the Scheme;

b. Section 3 sets out the aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation and their relationship to regional research agendas;

c. Section 4 sets out the proposed mitigation strategy, describing the general approach and archaeological mitigation measures proposed for the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor;

d. Section 5 sets out the requirements for reporting the results of the programme of archaeological mitigation measures, post excavation assessment, publication and archiving;

e. Section 6 provides details for the monitoring of the archaeological mitigation works, site meetings, approvals and completion of the works;

f. Section 7 defines the protocols for unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction;

g. Section 8 outlines the requirements for public outreach and community engagement; and

h. Section 9 outlines the protocols for variations to Scheme design.

1.5.4 The AMS is supported by a set of Figures illustrating each archaeological mitigation site presented in **Appendix A**, with the detailed scope for each site and the proposed research questions provided at **Appendix B** (Principal Site) and **Appendix C** (Cable Route Corridor).

1.5.5 Detailed archaeological project designs or specifications for the archaeological mitigation works will be provided in a number of Site-Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (SSWSIs) to be prepared following the grant of development consent, in response to the detailed scheme design and in accordance with this AMS.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

1.6.1 The Applicant will establish the appropriate roles and responsibilities for site staff as set out in the **Framework CEMP [APP-219]**.

1.6.2 The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the DCO are met, in accordance with any conditions relating to archaeology.

1.6.3 The Scheme extends across West Lindsey District in Lincolnshire and Bassetlaw District in Nottinghamshire. The Local Planning Authorities are advised by the Historic Environment Officers at Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils respectively.

1.6.4 The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will regulate compliance to ensure the mitigation measures are correctly implemented, monitored and maintained during the construction phase of the works. This will include monitoring the Archaeological Contractor's work to ensure compliance with the SSWSIs and this AMS and monitoring the specific construction activities to ensure compliance with all archaeological mitigation requirements, including protection measures, set out in the **Outline Design Principles Statement [APP-213]**, **Framework CEMP [APP-219]** and this AMS. The Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be responsible for final sign off and approval of all mitigation measures.

1.6.5 The Applicant will appoint an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) for the Scheme. The ACoW, working on behalf of the Applicant, will be responsible for:

a. Working closely with the Applicant's delivery team to ensure any changes to the Scheme design or construction methods are identified early and that appropriate archaeological mitigation measures are implemented prior to the start of groundworks;

b. Liaising with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority;

c. Monitoring progress and compliance of the Archaeological Contractor against the requirements of this AMS and approved SSWSIs.

1.6.6 The Applicant will appoint an Archaeological Contractor to carry out the archaeological mitigation. The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for the production of SSWSIs for each stage of archaeological mitigation works (refer to Section 6.1).

2. Background Information

2.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations Undertaken for the Scheme

2.1.1 A series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken for the Scheme which identified the archaeological resource within the Principal Site and accessible areas of the Cable Route Corridor. A summary of these

surveys is provided below, and the reports are presented in full in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**.

Principal Site

Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Interpretation Survey

2.1.2 A detailed assessment of available aerial photographs and LiDAR data was undertaken for the Scheme. The assessed aerial photographs range widely in date and include digital and print, colour and black and white, vertical and oblique formats. LiDAR data and imagery were also utilised.

2.1.3 The survey identified evidence for levelled and buried remains of possible Iron Age and Roman settlements, remnants of medieval or post-medieval landscapes, and parts of Sturgate Airfield, which has its origins in the Second World War. The full report is presented in **Appendix 8-4: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation** of the ES **[APP-064]** and is summarised here.

2.1.4 No cropmark, soilmark or earthwork features of known or possible Neolithic or Bronze Age dated were identified by the survey.

2.1.5 Possible evidence of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement was identified at several locations. In the northern part of the Principal Site, just southeast of Harpswell Grange, faint cropmarks recorded in Field 87 suggest the presence of small, conjoined settlement enclosures. In Fields 60 and 68, two areas of indistinct cropmarks corresponding with very shallow surface features visible in the LiDAR imagery were interpreted as possibly representing groups of connected enclosures and possible field boundaries. Towards the southern part of the Principal Site, north-east of Glentworth Grange in Fields 94 and 115, LiDAR imagery recorded possible settlement remains evidenced by a series of shallow surface features.

2.1.6 Evidence for medieval settlement within the Principal Site was recorded within Field 124, to the east of Glentworth Grange, in the form of a small moat, associated features and a former hollow way/medieval park pale possibly associated with Glentworth deer park.

2.1.7 Extensive evidence for medieval or post-medieval cultivation remains, such as ridge and furrow and plough headlands, were recorded in many fields, particularly those associated with the villages of Harpswell and Glentworth to the east and Springthorpe and Heapham to the west. LiDAR imagery demonstrated that most of the ridge and furrow had been ploughed out by the second half of the 20th century, with well-preserved ridge and furrow only surviving in Field 55 [**AEC042**], north of Harpswell Low Farm.

2.1.8 Despite the Principal Site remaining predominantly farmland, modern remains were identified by the survey. In the southwestern part of the Principal Site, remains associated with the former Second World War and post-war RAF Sturgate [**MLI50912**] were recorded in Fields 33 and 35.

Geophysical Survey

2.1.9 Detailed gradiometer survey of the Principal Site was undertaken across 138 fields comprising 1,325.3ha. The results are set out in detail in **Appendix 8-**

5-1: Principal Site Geophysical Survey Report of the ES **[APP-065 and APP-066]**.

2.1.10 Twelve areas of archaeological activity were identified, defined by dense groups of probable or possible archaeological features, which appear to represent past settlement foci located on high points within the landscape or associated with local watercourses.

2.1.11 The results typically comprised groups of linear and curvilinear anomalies forming rectilinear or curvilinear enclosures with internal subdivisions and associated features such as pits and possible structures, representing a relatively dense pattern of later prehistoric or Romano-British rural settlement.

2.1.12 In Fields 133 and 134, a 400m long possible trackway was recorded parallel to the current Middle Street, possibly representing an earlier routeway.

2.1.13 The medieval moated site in Field 124 recorded by the aerial photographic and LiDAR survey was also evidenced by a double ditched rectilinear pattern of anomalies.

2.1.14 In addition to the areas of archaeological potential, extensive evidence of past agricultural practices was mapped across the Principal Site in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries, former ponds, more recent ploughing trends and post-medieval and modern land drainage.

2.1.15 Evidence for earlier agricultural activity was represented by areas of ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and field/dew ponds across the Principal Site, many of which were recorded on historic mapping.

2.1.16 Strong anomalies correlating with remains of the former airfield and runway at RAF Sturgate were also recorded across fields in the southwest corner of the Principal Site.

Trial Trench Evaluation

2.1.17 Trial trench evaluation of the Principal Site comprised 2,628 archaeological evaluation trenches across a 1,400ha area at the time (since reduced to 1350ha), representing a 1.88% sample of the Principal Site. The trial trench evaluation largely confirmed the results of the preceding aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical survey. The results of the trial trench evaluation are presented in ten reports with an overview provided in **Appendix 8-6: Archaeological Evaluation Overarching Executive Report** of the ES **[APP-068]**.

2.1.18 Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited, representing transient activity recorded in the form of residual worked flint artefacts found in later features. The earliest of these comprised a small number of blades, of probable Mesolithic date, found in the southeast part of Field 1. A single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit recorded in Field 132 [**AEC022**] produced the largest assemblage of worked flint and the only Beaker pottery from the evaluation.

2.1.19 The pattern of settlement was observed to change markedly in the Late Iron Age, with at least nine possible farmsteads or settlements being established during this period. The landscape continued to become more intensively

settled during the Romano-British period with a further 11 settlements or enclosure complexes recorded.

2.1.20 In Field 3 trial trenches confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, recording two groups of features, comprising rectilinear enclosures dated to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods (1st century BC to the 4th century AD) in the north of the field and a larger subdivided enclosure to the south [**AEC001**].

2.1.21 A cluster of enclosures and associated linear ditches representing a small Late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead were recorded in Field 4 [**AEC002**]. A single, residual leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from a Romano-British ditch provided possible evidence for transient Early Neolithic activity in the area.

2.1.22 In Field 31, a complex of ditches and gullies were recorded forming a regular arrangement of rectilinear ditches with possible enclosures, curvilinear gullies, and discrete pits between them [**AEC004**].

2.1.23 In Fields 139 and 140, a cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [**AEC005**] were recorded to the south of Common Lane. Settlement activity dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British with a focus towards the 2nd to 4th centuries AD evident.

2.1.24 Within Fields 45 and 47, the trial trench evaluation recorded a series of ditches and pits, representing differing enclosures and boundaries and associated activity dating to the middle–late Romano-British period [**AEC006**].

2.1.25 In Fields 49 and 54, dense and complex clusters of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes defined multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and possible evidence for timber post-built structures [**AEC011**]. The enclosures formed a clear area of Romano-British settlement with a focus in the middle–late Romano-British period.

2.1.26 The trial trenching in Field 55 recorded a series of ditches, gullies, pits, and postholes representing a boundary or track connecting two small rectilinear enclosures, with possible evidence for a small enclosure, or perhaps a ring ditch/drip gully recorded nearby [**AEC007**]. Finds recovered from the enclosures were predominantly of middle–late Romano-British date.

2.1.27 At the centre of Field 60, a series of enclosures and boundaries [**AEC010**] were recorded 60m to the south of the possibly contemporary settlement and enclosure system in Field 68. The settlement, possibly a complex farmstead, occupied the south-westerly side of a high point in the landscape, comprising a broadly L-shaped arrangement of enclosures defined by rectilinear and curvilinear ditches. A crop-drying oven and gravel surface provided evidence for processing of arable crops. A wide variety of artefacts were recovered from across the settlement, including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay and single pieces of cement, glass, shale and iron.

2.1.28 Field 62 contained evidence for a settlement complex comprising a central rectilinear enclosure, a larger enclosure with a curved western edge and a D-shaped enclosure, with smaller ditches and gullies representing internal

subdivisions of the principal enclosures [**AEC008**]. Pottery recovered from the enclosures dated from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period.

2.1.29 A complex of enclosures and settlement activity, situated to the east of a high point in the local topography, was investigated at the western edge of Field 68, extending into the eastern side of Field 60 [**AEC009**]. The trial trenching recorded ditches and gullies forming a series of regular cell-like enclosures and fields together with a smaller number of clustered pits and postholes. Three crop-drying ovens were recorded around the southern and eastern edge of the settlement. The features recorded illustrate a dense and complex pattern of occupation with up to four stratigraphic phases represented spanning the Middle Iron Age to later Romano-British periods.

2.1.30 In the north-western corner of Field 87 the trial trenching recorded a series of ditches and gullies which largely corresponded to geophysical anomalies that formed the southern side of a probable middle to late Romano-British farmstead or settlement, comprising a series of connected enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway [**AEC012**].

2.1.31 Within Fields 87 and 98, a Romano-British settlement complex [**AEC013**; **MLI53952**] was recorded comprising a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions extending across a 10ha area. The south extent of the settlement was recorded in Fields 99 and 100, where a large sub-rectangular enclosure was found with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches [**AEC015**]. To the east of the settlement, a pattern of rectilinear ditches was recorded extending eastwards across Field 98 and possibly representing a contemporary field system [**AEC014**]. Artefacts recovered from across the enclosure complex span the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

2.1.32 Towards the southern part of the Principal Site (Fields 115 and 94) a large northeast-southwest aligned rectangular enclosure was recorded, with regular internal subdivisions and groups of smaller cell-like enclosures at the northeast and southwest corners of the main enclosure [**AEC019**]. Small groups of gullies and discrete pits may indicate multiple inhabited spaces within the settlement rather than a single domestic focus. Pottery suggests that the settlement originated in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, with occupation continuing into the later Romano-British period.

2.1.33 Evidence for a possible Romano-British farmstead was recorded within Fields 102 and 106 [**AEC016**], in the form of ditches and gullies defining a series of enclosures and a small number of pits. Finds recovered span the Romano-British period with a focus in 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

2.1.34 The remains of Romano-British ditched enclosures [**AEC017**] were exposed in the western part of Field 112, where ditches defined a series of small, ‘cell-like’ rectangular enclosures. Within the enclosures a small number of gullies, pits and a posthole provided evidence for settlement activity dated to the Romano-British period.

2.1.35 In Field 116 ditches, gullies, a small number of pits defined two enclosure complexes south of Glentworth Grange [**AEC020**]. Finds included animal bone, flint, CBM, fired clay, a quern stone and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, suggesting that the settlement was contemporary with that recorded in Fields 94 and 115 [**AEC019**].

2.1.36 A small settlement or farmstead inhabited during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period comprised a series of small, incomplete enclosures broadly arranged north to south in Field 116 [**AEC021**]. A smaller amount of material recovered from the southern group of features suggests that the duration of occupation was shorter or less intense.

2.1.37 In Field 123 a Romano-British farmstead [**AEC018**] was evidenced by a series of ditched sub-rectangular enclosures, with smaller ditches and gullies corresponding with internal divisions or further field boundaries/enclosures.

2.1.38 At the foot of the Lincoln Cliff, a series of Romano-British enclosures and a probable settlement were identified extending across Fields 131, 132 and 137 [**AEC022**]. Ditches or gullies forming elements of a series of settlement enclosures were recorded in the trenches, some with dark charcoal-enriched fills, indicative of nearby settlement activity. A relatively sparse number of finds were recovered, including pottery spanning the Romano-British period, with a focus during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

2.1.39 At the northern end of Fields 130 and 140, the trial trenching recorded ditches and gullies, with pits and postholes forming rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [**AEC005**]. Artefacts spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods were recovered, with a particular focus of activity noted between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

2.1.40 Evidence of medieval activity was investigated in the southwest corner of Field 124 where a possible moated site [**MLI50291**] was previously identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys.

2.1.41 To the north of the moated site, in the centre of Field 123, the trial trenching recorded possible evidence for the medieval deer park pale [**MLI54002**] associated with Glentworth Hall. Evidence for medieval activity across the remainder of the Principal Site was limited to the buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.

2.1.42 Modern activity was also recorded during the trial trenching on the western side of the Principal Site where remains associated with the former RAF Sturgate airfield [**MLI50912**] were investigated. Made ground deposits used to consolidate parts of the runway and perimeter track, demolition layers, redeposited natural soil and a number of drains and buried tanks/structures were recorded across Fields 33, 35, 39 and 138.

2.1.43 In Fields 133 and 134, two parallel but discontinuous undated ditches may represent an earlier trackway running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street and a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches [**AEC023**].

Cable Route Corridor

Geophysical Survey

2.1.44 The results of geophysical surveys and an aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment undertaken by the Cottam Solar Project were used inform the assessment of archaeological potential within the Cable Route Corridor. Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken to investigate fields within the Cable Route Corridor which had not been subject to previous geophysical surveys for the Cottam Solar Project [**EN010133**]. The full report is available

at **Appendix 8-5-2: Cable Route Corridor Geophysical Survey Report** of the ES **[APP-067]**.

2.1.45 No anomalies clearly representing probable or possible archaeological activity were identified.

2.1.46 Numerous anomalies were detected in the fields east of the railway line north of Stow Park. These comprised multiple undetermined ferrous objects which did not correspond with any known features on historical mapping, available HER information, or satellite imagery. No confident interpretation of these features could be gained from the geophysical data alone and it is possible that they represent burning activity, kilns, or agricultural/modern activity.

2.1.47 Evidence of historic agricultural activity has been identified throughout the survey area, with ridge and furrow cultivation evident in the fields to the north of Stow Park and Marton Grange, indicating the area has been under cultivation since at least the medieval/post-medieval period. Former field boundaries were also recorded across the survey area corresponding with those depicted on historical Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

Geoarchaeology Assessment across the Scheme

2.1.48 A geoarchaeological borehole survey was undertaken to identify the presence, extent and geoarchaeological potential of superficial deposits across the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor. The full report is presented in **Appendix 8-7: Geo-archaeological Borehole Survey and Deposit Modelling** of the ES **[APP-079]** and summarised here.

2.1.49 A total of 52 boreholes were undertaken across the Order limits with 44 boreholes within the Principal Site, including nine boreholes to investigate the possible medieval moated site in Field 124, and eight boreholes within the Cable Route Corridor.

2.1.50 The boreholes were targeted to investigate Holocene alluvium infilling former stream valleys that cut through the surface of the Pleistocene till that forms the superficial deposits underlying the Principal Site and the eastern half of the Cable Route Corridor. The alluvial sequence recorded in both the Principal Site and in the Cable Route Corridor was entirely minerogenic, with no distinct organic rich or peat units observed. These deposits are of low potential to preserve archaeology or palaeoenvironmental remains and require no further geoarchaeological investigation.

2.1.51 The exception was a sequence of waterlain deposits infilling the former medieval moat [**MLI50291**] investigated in Field 124 of the Principal Site, where a single borehole sequence recorded the organic basal fill of the moat. This deposit is of moderate to high geoarchaeological potential on the basis that the deposits may preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, and material suitable for scientific dating.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical development of the area covering the Scheme. A full contextual discussion of

the baseline archaeological resource is detailed further in the **Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment (DBA)** of the ES **[APP-059]**.

2.2.2 Where relevant, asset references issued by the Historic Environment Records for Lincolnshire (e.g. [**MLI51357**]), Nottinghamshire (e.g. [**MNT4983**]) or for remains identified during archaeological investigations undertaken for the Scheme (e.g. [**AEC001**]) are provided for key heritage assets or archaeological sites.

Palaeolithic (c. 700,000 – 10,000 BC)

2.2.3 Evidence of Palaeolithic activity is rare nationally, with in situ remains particularly rare and the slightly more frequent findspots of stone tools providing most of the evidence for a human presence in Lincolnshire during the period.

2.2.4 There are no recorded Palaeolithic remains or artefacts within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor or 1km study area. However, the Cable Route Corridor crosses both the valley of the River Till, a tributary of the River Witham, towards the centre of the route and the floodplain and terraces of the River Trent at the western end of the route between Torksey and Cottam, an area in which isolated finds of Palaeolithic flint artefacts are recorded.

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC)

2.2.5 Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Order limits is sparse with a single findspot of Mesolithic flint artefacts recorded from the fields at the northwest corner of the Principal Site and a small number of flint blades, of probable Mesolithic date, recovered as residual artefacts during the trial trench evaluation of Field 1. The flint artefacts may represent transient activity across the drainage catchment of the River Till and River Trent.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,200 BC)

2.2.6 The introduction of domesticated crops and animals during the Early Neolithic marks a transition from mobile hunter-gatherer communities to a more fixed pattern of settlement, with the extensive forests being cleared for agriculture and small farming settlements.

2.2.7 Evidence for the clearance of woodland and agriculture within the Trent Valley has been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor during an auger survey in advance of the Blyborough to Cottam Pipeline, which recorded an extensive peat deposit [**MNT27156**] of probable Neolithic date extending across the floodplain west of the River Trent.

2.2.8 Artefactual evidence for Neolithic activity within the Order limits is limited to a single isolated find spot of a polished stone axe recorded in the northwest corner of the Principal Site and a loose cluster of Neolithic worked flint recovered during the trial trench evaluation of Fields 1-8, suggesting transient or periodic occupation of the area.

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 – 800 BC)

2.2.9 No evidence for Bronze Age activity has been recorded within the Order limits; however, a single previously unknown Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit was recorded during the trial trench evaluation of Field 132 amongst Late

Iron Age and Romano-British settlement enclosures [**AEC022**], providing some evidence for possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement along the base of the Lincoln Cliff.

2.2.10 A small number of findspots of Bronze Age metalwork do indicate a human presence within, or at least moving through, the landscape surrounding the Scheme, while evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the Trent Valley has been recorded approximately 500m to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor during archaeological investigations at Rampton Quarry.

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – AD 43)

2.2.11 The Principal Site is located to the east of the River Trent, which has been known to provide evidence of prehistoric remains from past exploitation of the resource. Evidence suggests that, by the Late Iron Age, the Trent Valley and south Nottinghamshire were well settled.

2.2.12 Evidence provided by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme suggests that the landscape of the Principal Site had by the Late Iron Age become well populated, with potentially ten farmsteads or rural settlements [**AEC001**, **AEC002**, **AEC005**, **AEC008**, **AEC009**, **AEC010**, **AEC013**, **AEC019**, **AEC020** and **AEC021**] having been established by the Iron Age and remaining occupied into the Romano-British Period. These settlements appear to be focussed in groups along low-lying ridges or topographic high points between the various local watercourses that formed part of the drainage catchment of the Rivers Till and Trent.

2.2.13 The earliest evidence for Iron Age settlement was recovered from the southwestern part of the Principal Site in Fields 60 and 68, where residual pottery found in Late Iron Age and Romano-British features suggest that these settlements may have originated in the Middle Iron Age.

2.2.14 A similar pattern of rural settlement has been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor, with evidence for a number of possible settlements [**AEC028**, **AEC030** and **AEC038**] dating to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods.

2.2.15 West of the River Trent, to the north and west of Cottam Power Station, extensive cropmarks provide evidence for widespread rural settlement and farming including a series of circular enclosures (possible hut circles), curvilinear enclosures, associated trackways and linear ditches.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

2.2.16 The Scheme is located within the agricultural hinterland to the northwest of the major legionary fortress established at Lincoln (Roman *Lindum Colonia*) between AD 50 and 60, which from the late 1st century was expanded to create a *colonia*, a town founded to settle veterans. The town grew in size and prosperity becoming the functional capital of the region, connected to the wider Roman province by three major Roman roads which cross Lincolnshire; Ermine Street (connecting London to York via Lincoln), the Fosse Way (Exeter to Lincoln) and Tillbridge Lane (linking Lincoln with the small town of *Segelocum*, located to the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor).

2.2.17 The presence of this communication network encouraged a number of smaller settlements to develop within the region, exploiting the agricultural resources of the area as well as the resources and transport route provided by the River Trent. This growth included a number of forts designed to control and protect the region and the strategically important crossing of the Trent near Tillbridge Lane, west of Marton.

2.2.18 Within the Principal Site, occupation of the settlements established during the Late Iron Age continued into the Romano-British period with the large sites becoming more complex with evidence for multiple phases of reorganisation of settlement layout and land use. A further nine new enclosed farmsteads/settlements were established during the period [**AEC004**, **AEC006**, **AEC007**, **AEC011**, **AEC012**, **AEC016**, **AEC017**, **AEC018** and **AEC022**], extending what would have been a relatively dense pattern of settlement. Although none of the settlements conform to a recognisably high-status villa estate, the results of the trial trench evaluation demonstrate that they were connected to wider trade and local market centres across the region.

2.2.19 The pattern of Romano-British settlement extends across the Cable Route Corridor. Undated ditches representing field systems [**AEC028**] were recorded north of the A1500 Stow Park Road. On the southern side of the A1500, a Romano-British ditch may provide fragmentary evidence for a field system associated with the enclosed farmstead [**AEC038**] recorded immediately to the west by the West Burton Solar Project. Immediately east of the River Trent a cluster of circular archaeological anomalies, possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity comprising either round houses or barrows, were also recorded [**AEC030**].

2.2.20 West of the River Trent, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park recorded a large concentration of ditches and gullies defining rectilinear settlement enclosures [**AEC032**], part of the extensive cropmark complex [**MNT4983**] to the west of Cottam, a series of Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field systems [**AEC033**], and a dense concentration of features forming a rectilinear enclosure [**AEC035**].

2.2.21 Evidence for Roman field systems have been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor in the form of cropmarks indicative of ditched enclosures [**MLI52472**], a trackway and field boundaries [**MLI52489**] to the east and southeast of Marton respectively.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

2.2.22 The withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain at the start of the 5th century is traditionally seen as the start of Anglo-Saxon migration into the east of England. By the 7th century, the kingdom of Lindsey was formed from a number of smaller tribal groups, eventually becoming part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

2.2.23 By the end of the early medieval period, the landscape within the study areas would have been characterised by scattered small agricultural villages across the wide fertile soils east of the River Trent and along the spring line at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. An important Saxon minster, or ecclesiastical

college and settlement was also centred on St Mary's Church at Stow, which occupies a high point in the local landscape south of the Cable Route Corridor.

2.2.24 Evidence for a possible early medieval rural settlement and associated cemetery [**AEC027**] has been identified 400m east of the Cable Route Corridor during archaeological investigations for the proposed Cottam Solar Project. The evidence comprised a complex of rectilinear enclosures within which twelve human burials were recorded, with pottery and a fragment of decorated bone comb suggesting an early medieval date.

2.2.25 Early medieval remains thought to represent the site of the overwinter camp of the Viking Great Army [**MLI125067**] have been recorded on the east bank of the River Trent, just south of Marton, possibly extending across the proposed access route to the Cable Route Corridor. It is believed that The Viking Great Army overwintered at this site in 872-873AD, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The camp sits on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on its western boundary, effectively forming an island. Extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area as well as Anglo-Saxon pottery. The Viking Torksey Project concluded that several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp, including warriors, craft workers and merchants and that metal processing and trading was being undertaken.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

2.2.26 The pattern of settlement within the study area at the start of the medieval period is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, which records the significant settlements, population, land use and ownership at the end of the 11th century.

2.2.27 The medieval landscape surrounding the Scheme is one of manorial sites and religious houses set within open agricultural land interspersed with small villages, farmsteads and moated complexes. Many of the villages and settlements noted in earlier periods continue to be inhabited into this period; some expand whilst others eventually decline and are abandoned.

2.2.28 The major topographic features of the limestone ridge of the Lincoln Cliff to the east and the River Trent to the west strongly influenced the pattern of medieval villages and routeways. This can still be seen to the east of the Principal Site with the line of villages including Willoughton, Hemswell, Harpswell, Glenworth and Fillingham that follow the spring line along the base of the Lincoln Cliff. A broadly northwest-southeast aligned line of villages also runs parallel to the Lincoln Cliff, including Corringham, Springthorpe, Sturgate, Heapham, and the ribbon settlements of Willingham by Stow, Normanby by Stow, Stow and Sturton by Stow. The land between these two lines of villages, including the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor, would have comprised a pattern of open field systems surrounding each village, pasture and woodland, with a small number of isolated farmsteads and two deer parks. At the western end of the study area the settlements of Gate Burton, Marton, Brampton and Torksey line the gravel ridge along the eastern bank of the Trent, with Cottam and Rampton west of the river.

2.2.29 Within the Principal Site evidence for medieval settlement is recorded at two locations. The first comprises a medieval moated site [**MLI50291**] east of Glentworth Grange, in the southwest corner of Field 124. The second lies to the north of the moated site, in the centre of Field 123, where the trial trenching recorded possible evidence for the medieval park pale [**MLI54002**] as an east–west aligned ditch in several trenches. The park pale was later associated with Glentworth Hall and the Wray's deer park.

2.2.30 Within the Cable Route Corridor the modern hamlet of Normanby by Stow represents the shrunken remains of a larger medieval village. The mapped extent of the medieval settlement [**MLI52445**] extends across the Cable Route Corridor comprising fragmentary earthworks, of which sufficient survive to suggest that Normanby by Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is followed by the modern course of the B1241. Other remains include the earthworks of possible crofts, hollow ways, field systems and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. It is notable that a scatter of early medieval pottery was also found within the bounds of the earthworks [**MLI89097**].

2.2.31 Extensive evidence for the buried remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded across the Principal Site during archaeological investigations undertaken for the Scheme, however only two fields contain surviving earthworks. Within Field 16 poorly surviving medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow [**AEC003**] has been identified, while ridge and furrow earthworks survive in Field 55 [**AEC042**].

2.2.32 Within the Cable Route Corridor, ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded extending into the Cable Route Corridor west of Cottam [**MNT5989**].

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

2.2.33 The rural landscape of the study area continued to change during the post-medieval period. The 16th and 17th centuries saw a further decline in the rural population as former arable land was converted to pasture by wealthy landowners who enclosed the former open rural medieval field systems to create a landscape of smaller fields, dispersed farmsteads and country estates.

2.2.34 Large country houses with surrounding designed landscapes are a notable feature of the post-medieval landscape and include the scheduled remains of Harpswell Hall located approximately 200m east of the Principal Site, the Grade II* listed Glentworth Hall, the Grade I listed Fillingham Castle, Grade II* listed Gate Burton Hall and the scheduled remains of Torksey Castle.

2.2.35 During this period, the landscape within the Order limits remained predominantly agricultural in nature. The enclosure of the medieval open fields introduced new farming practices from around 1750, with the establishment of isolated farmsteads away from the village core which now represent the majority of surviving traditional farmsteads in Lincolnshire.

2.2.36 Several post-medieval farms illustrate the more dispersed agricultural nature of the landscape during the period. In relation to the Principal Site, this includes the now demolished unnamed farmstead outside Harpswell

[**MLI118027**] and the former Northland's Farm, Glentworth [**MLI118035**] and Heapham Grove Farm [**MLI118061**].

2.2.37 Other post-medieval land use within the Principal Site is also recorded by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) in the form of a possible brick kiln at 'Brick Kiln Holt', shown on the 1888 OS map, on the eastern side of the Principal Site, and 16th and 17th century metal objects found north of Park Lane in the southeast corner of the Principal Site.

Modern (AD 1901 – present)

2.2.38 Agriculture has persisted as a predominant industry in Lincolnshire, despite changes during the 20th century, and landscape surrounding the Scheme has remained rural in character. Field systems remain rectilinear in form, with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Much of the road layout recorded on the 19th century maps also survives.

2.2.39 The flat open landscapes of Lincolnshire are well suited to military aviation and a number of airfields were constructed within the area surrounding the Scheme during the First and Second World Wars.

2.2.40 Sturgate Airfield [**MLI50912**], located on the western side of the Principal Site, was originally opened in 1944 and remained in use until 1946 before it was reopened in 1952 until 1964. Archaeological investigations undertaken for the Scheme recorded remains associated with RAF Sturgate across Fields 33, 35, 39 and 138, including made ground deposits used to consolidate parts of the runway and perimeter track, demolition layers, redeposited natural, a number of drains and buried tanks/structures.

2.2.41 A second complex of Second World War structures, is located within the northern boundary of the Principal Site [**MLI80678**], comprising the site of a former searchlight battery, a gun emplacement, possible accommodation buildings and a gatehouse or guardroom. Trial trenching of geophysical anomalies identified at the location recorded no evidence of the searchlight battery or associated structures.

2.2.42 Finally, at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor stands the decommissioned coal-fired Cottam Power Station, designed by Yorke Rosenberg Mardall Architects and built between 1964 and 1968. The complex is one of the Trentside chain of 2,000 MW stations and is a prominent landmark in the landscape.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The overall aim of the AMS is to avoid, off-set or reduce the impacts arising from the Scheme on the archaeological resource. Where possible, priority has been given to the preservation of archaeological remains, and where avoidance has not been possible, a programme of archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken.

General Objectives

3.1.2 The general objectives of the programme of archaeological investigation and recording are to:

a. Make a record of the archaeological resource that will be impacted as a result of the Scheme, as identified during previous evaluations;

b. Record (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of archaeological deposits or features encountered in order to successfully fulfil the research aims of the programme;

c. Record the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered in order to successfully fulfil the research aims of the programme;

d. Record and recover an adequate sample of the range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present in order to successfully fulfil the research aims of the programme;

e. Interpret the archaeology of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor within its local, regional and national archaeological context;

f. Ensure that the results of the archaeological investigations:

i. are made publicly available in an appropriate format for assimilation into the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Records;

ii. develop an understanding of the historic environment resource of the Scheme by the public at large;

iii. disseminate in a timely manner via the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS); and

g. Ensure the physical archive (artefacts and ecofacts) is made publicly accessible through their deposition at an appropriate receiving institution agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Local Planning Authorities.

3.1.3 The investigations will result in a comprehensive and structured record that takes into account relevant research agendas and research themes, as well as the results of relevant archaeological investigations undertaken adjacent to the Scheme and a report that is commensurate with the significance of the findings.

3.2 Regional Research Framework

3.2.1 Consideration of research themes is key to understanding the potential evidential significance of archaeological remains.

3.2.2 The broad principles of a number of existing research agendas will be applicable. Key archaeological research agendas include:

a. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (c. 4000 – c. 1150 cal BC);

b. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c.1150 cal BC – AD43);

c. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Romano-British (AD43 - c. 410);

d. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Early Medieval (410 - 1066);

e. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Medieval (1066 - 1540); and

f. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: Strategic Objectives for the Post-medieval (1540 - 1900).

3.2.3 Specific research objectives identified from the relevant research agendas of particular relevance to each archaeological mitigation site are set out in **Appendices A** and **B**.

3.2.4 Further research themes and agendas are outlined in the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource (Ref. 3) and will be consulted so that the archaeological evidence can, if possible, be placed within its local, regional and national context.

3.2.5 Provision shall be made for updating the EMHERF where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This should be done using the interactive digital resource and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.

4. Mitigation Strategy

4.1 General Approach

4.1.1 The Scheme design has been carefully considered to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potentially significant effects on heritage assets, surface earthworks and buried archaeological remains. Archaeological mitigation measures embedded into the design of the Scheme primarily include the avoidance and preservation, where possible, of heritage assets and archaeological remains. Further information regarding embedded mitigation measures that will be employed to minimise impacts to heritage assets before and during the construction are provided in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** and the **Framework CEMP [APP-219]**.

4.1.2 Priority has been given to the preservation of archaeological remains within the Order limits, and where avoidance has not been possible, a programme of archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken.

4.1.3 All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this AMS, the approved SSWSIs and any further specifications approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. The works will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England, including:

a. The Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Ref. 4);

b. Standard and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (Ref. 5 and 6);

c. Standard and Universal Guidance for archaeological excavation (Ref. 7 and 8);

d. Standard and Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (Ref. 9 and 10);

e. Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Ref. 11); and

f. Historic England guidance including Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (Ref 12).

4.1.4 The archaeological mitigation works will also be undertaken in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Ref. 13) and other current and relevant good practice and standards and guidance.

4.2 Mitigation measures to be employed

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation and mitigation measures proposed are detailed in Table 1. The proposed scope of the archaeological mitigation works within the Principal Site is set out at Section 4.3 and those within the Cable Route Corridor at Section 4.4. The locations and extents of each mitigation area are shown on Figures 1 to 34, presented within **Appendix A**.

4.2.2 Archaeological mitigation measures will be undertaken in a staged programme of investigation in advance of construction and are presented below for the two distinct elements of the Scheme, the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor. The staged approach will comprise:

a. Stage 1 - archaeological trial trench evaluation of a small number of areas within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor where non-intrusive archaeological survey (e.g. geophysical survey, aerial photography and LiDAR assessment) has identified a potential for possible archaeological remains and which have not previously been accessible;

b. Stage 2 - establishment and demarcation of SAS and areas of archaeological preservation;

c. Stage 3 – archaeological investigation and recording works undertaken in advance of construction; and

d. Stage 4 - archaeological investigation and recording works undertaken during construction.

4.2.3 The detailed scope, specification and programme for the archaeological mitigation works will be informed by the detailed Scheme design and set out in one or more SSWSIs (described at Section 6.1) developed in consultation with and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

Table 1. Archaeological Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure	Description
Archaeological trial trench evaluation	In the few small areas where access has been denied prior to public examination, a targeted or sample-based mechanical or hand excavated trench-based investigation would be undertaken to record the extent, depth, character, date, state of preservation and significance of archaeological remains identified through non-intrusive survey and to inform decision making on further mitigation recording that may be appropriate.
Preservation in situ	Areas of Scheme (including SAS identified in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, and the **Framework CEMP [APP-219]**) that have been excluded from development to conserve archaeological remains, thereby preserving them for later generations. Preservation areas will not be used for any construction or operation related activities or laydown areas. Protective fencing will be installed around the perimeter of each location prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage during the works. Notices prohibiting works within the fenced off area will be attached to the fencing. Within the Principal Site, the protective fencing will be in place for the lifespan of the Scheme. The type of fencing to be installed will be agreed at the detailed design stage. Within the Principal Site, where ecological habitat creation is required within a SAS, e.g. species rich grassland, it would be established using low tillage methods and would be subject to annual maintenance in the form of mowing. A methodology for the creation of grassland habitat within, and management of, the preservation areas is provided **Appendix D**. Preservation areas and SAS will be monitored by the ACoW, as outlined in Section 6.2.

Mitigation Measure	Description
Strip, Map and Record Excavation	Strip, map and record excavation is a flexible fieldwork approach with defined objectives, which maps, examines, records and interprets archaeological remains at a site or within a specified area. It is of particular value where the presence of archaeological remains is known but the extent of areas requiring archaeological excavation is unclear. The areas for strip, map and record will be stripped with mechanical plant to an archaeological specification. This means the stripping of topsoil, subsoil or other overburden to the correct archaeological horizon under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, using mechanical plant with a toothless bucket. Plant will not be permitted to track over stripped areas until archaeological investigations at that location are complete. The Archaeological Contractor may deploy temporary fencing to demarcate the excavation area to ensure no plant inadvertently traverses the area during the works. Soil stripping will be followed by hand investigation, sampling and recording. The records made and the archaeological artefacts and samples gathered during the fieldwork will be combined and studied (assessed and if appropriate analysed) and the results published in detail appropriate to the SSWSI. Strip, map and record excavation will be undertaken where significant archaeological remains are either known from archaeological assessment or evaluation works. The extent of the investigation and the excavation strategy for each detailed excavation area would be agreed in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. As part of the flexible approach to strip, map and record excavation each SSWSI shall include provision for varying/extending the extent of the works to fully investigate significant archaeological remains found on the edge of the defined excavation area.
Geoarchaeological Assessment	Geoarchaeological Assessment will investigate and characterise the local sedimentary sequence within the Order limits and may include a programme of purposive geoarchaeological boreholes and/or trial pits (e.g. Site 27) to recover deeply buried

Mitigation Measure	Description
	material for off-site assessment and reporting. The geoarchaeological assessment will establish the extent, date and quality of preservation of archaeological horizons identified by previous archaeological investigations and geoarchaeological deposit modelling. Prior to the start of works, the Archaeological Contractor's geoarchaeological specialist will determine an appropriate sampling strategy, and where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Science Advisor will be sought. The scope of this sampling strategy will be included in the SSWSIs and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.
Earthwork recording and reinstatement	Earthwork recording is a controlled measurement of natural and artificial landscape features and is the most appropriate method of recording extant earthworks, e.g. extant ridge and furrow cultivation or historic flood defences, as part of, or prior to, archaeological fieldwork, construction activities or the repair/reinstatement of a heritage asset. The earthwork survey will be achieved using digital or traditional methods, but the format of the interpretative drawings produced from the survey e.g. two-dimensional or three-dimensional plans, profiles or a digital terrain model, shall be agreed with Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and the specification set out in a SSWSI before commencement of any site work, and will be in accordance with CIfA and Historic England best practice guidelines. This will include consideration of the use of photogrammetry, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) or LiDAR surveys. Following completion of the necessary construction activities the results of the earthwork recording will be used to inform the methodology for reinstatement of the earthworks.

Mitigation Measure	Description
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	Archaeological monitoring and recording will comprise a programme of observation, investigation and recording of archaeological remains undertaken in defined areas where intrusive groundworks and topsoil stripping are required, due to the residual low potential for, and dispersed nature of, archaeological remains to survive outside of the defined archaeological mitigation areas. The archaeological monitoring and recording will comprise a programme of observation, investigation and recording during the main construction programme. This will allow the Principal Contractor's preferred method of working to be undertaken with minimal disruption whilst providing sufficient archaeological controls, access and time for the recording of any archaeology present to the required standards. During the archaeological monitoring and recording the Archaeological Contractor will monitor and observe the removal of topsoil and overburden undertaken by the Principal Contractor to the archaeological horizon, natural substrate or formation level, whichever is encountered first. Where archaeological remains are identified, selective hand investigation and recording of the archaeological deposits will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor. If archaeological remains are exposed, they will be temporarily demarcated by fencing to avoid accidental damage while the remains are hand investigated and recorded. Should significant archaeological remains be identified within an area of archaeological monitoring and recording, targeted strip, map and sample may be implemented within areas of construction impact, in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. The Principal Contractor, or any other groundworks contractors operating on site will allow sufficient time for any archaeological features to be excavated and recorded to meet the requirements of the SSWSI.

4.3 Principal Site

4.3.1 Within the Principal Site archaeological mitigation measures will comprise a programme of:

a. Archaeological trial trench evaluation;

b. Preservation in situ;

c. Strip map and record excavation;

d. Earthwork recording and reinstatement, and

e. Archaeological monitoring and recording.

4.3.2 A schedule of the archaeological mitigation strategies and the sites they apply to is outlined in Table 2. The archaeological mitigation sites are set out in detail in **Appendix B** of this document and shown on Figures 3-15 presented in **Appendix A**.

Table 2. Archaeological Mitigation within the Principal Site

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
SAS 1	AEC001	Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement enclosures or farmstead.	Preservation in situ	3.47
SAS 2	AEC002	Enclosure complex representing a Late Iron Age to Romano-British rectilinear rural settlement or farmstead with residual finds of Neolithic flint artefacts.	Preservation in situ	1.16
SAS 3	AEC003	Extant, but poorly surviving medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow.	Preservation in situ	0.65
SAS 4	AEC004	Enclosure complex representing a Romano-British farmstead.	Preservation in situ	3.46
SAS 5	AEC005	A Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead and enclosures.	Preservation in situ	1.15
SAS 6	AEC006	A small enclosure complex representing a Romano-British farmstead.	Preservation in situ	2.26
SAS 7	AEC007	Two small rectilinear enclosures with a ring ditch/drip gully and possible trackway representing a Romano-British farmstead.	Preservation in situ	1.36
SAS 8	AEC008	A complex of Late Iron Age to Romano-British rectilinear and a D-shaped enclosures, representing a rural settlement or farmstead.	Preservation in situ	3.78
SAS 9	AEC009	A large complex of Late Iron and Romano-British period rectilinear enclosures and settlement activity, representing a developed farmstead. Residual Middle	Preservation in situ	3.15

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
		Iron Age pottery suggests a possible earlier phase of settlement.		
SAS 10	AEC010	A large 'L-shaped' complex of rectilinear enclosures, crop-drying oven and gravel surface representing a Romano-British developed farmstead.	Preservation in situ	5.80
SAS 11	AEC011	A dense and complex cluster of rectilinear ditches, gullies, pits, postholes with evidence for a timber-built representing multiple phases of a Romano-British farmstead or small rural settlement site.	Preservation in situ	3.17
SAS 12	AEC012	A series of connected Romano-British enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway.	Preservation in situ	3.28
SAS 13	AEC013 and MLI53952	A large Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex corresponding with cropmark evidence.	Preservation in situ	4.43
SAS 14	AEC013	Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex corresponding with cropmark evidence.	Preservation in situ	1.80
SAS 15	AEC015	A large sub-rectangular enclosure with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches and possible evidence for a structure, representing the southern extent of the large, developed Romano-British farmstead or settlement complex.	Preservation in situ and Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact	5.38
SAS 16	AEC016	A small cluster of enclosures defined by ditches and gullies, representing a Romano-British farmstead.	Preservation in situ	2.28
SAS 17	AEC017	A complex of small, 'cell-like' rectangular, ditched enclosures of Romano-British date.	Preservation in situ	1.79

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
SAS 18	AEC018	A complex of ditches defining a series of sub-rectangular settlement enclosures of Romano-British date.	Preservation in situ	3.33
SAS 19	AEC019	A large enclosure complex representing a Late Iron Age farmstead occupied into the Romano-British period.	Preservation in situ	6.43
SAS 20	AEC020	Two enclosure complexes representing a Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.	Preservation in situ	3.66
SAS 21	AEC021	A complex of ditched enclosures representing a small Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement or farmstead.	Preservation in situ	2.67
SAS 22	MLI50291	A medieval moated site.	Preservation in situ	1.56
SAS 23	AEC022	A large complex of Romano-British enclosures.	Preservation in situ	1.17
SAS 24	AEC022	A large complex of Romano-British enclosures, with an earlier Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit and residual prehistoric pottery.	Preservation in situ	3.38
SAS 25	AEC022	A large complex of Romano-British enclosures.	Preservation in situ	3.08
SAS 26	AEC023	Two undated, parallel but discontinuous ditches, with a coaxial arrangement of undated subsidiary ditches.	Preservation in situ	5.41
Site 1	N/A	Field 16 previously unavailable area. Geophysical survey identified minor trends of undetermined origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified.	Archaeological trial trench evaluation	2.91
Site 2	AEC042	Extant, medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	Earthwork recording and reinstatement	5.80

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
Site 3	AEC014	Late Iron Age to Romano-British field enclosures.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	12.09
Site 4	AEC023	Two undated, parallel but discontinuous ditches, with a coaxial arrangement of undated subsidiary ditches.	Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact	0.80
Site 5	AEC022	A large complex of Romano-British settlement enclosures.	Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact	3.31
Site 6	AEC022	A large complex of Romano-British settlement enclosures.	Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact	0.53
Site 7	MLI118027	Demolished Post-medieval Farm,	Archaeological monitoring and recording	1.17
Site 8	MLI118035	Demolished Post-medieval Farm.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	0.92
Site 9	MLI118030	Demolished Post-medieval Farm.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	0.90
Site 10	MLI118061	Demolished Post-medieval Farm.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	1.29
Site 11	MLI54002	Medieval deer park pale associated with Glentworth Hall.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	9.71
Site 12	AEC011	A dense and complex cluster of rectilinear ditches, gullies, pits, postholes with evidence for a timber-built	Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact	1.08

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
		representing multiple phases of a Romano-British farmstead or small rural settlement site.		

4.4 Cable Route Corridor

4.4.1 Archaeological mitigation measures within the Cable Route Corridor will comprise a programme of:

a. Archaeological trial trench evaluation;

b. Preservation in situ;

c. Strip map and record excavation;

d. Geoarchaeological assessment;

e. Earthwork recording and reinstatement; and

f. Archaeological monitoring and recording.

4.4.2 The full length of the Cable Route Corridor, outside of the defined archaeological mitigation sites, will be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording where intrusive groundworks and topsoil stripping are required, due to the residual low potential for archaeological remains to survive outside of the defined archaeological mitigation areas.

4.4.3 The following activities within the Cable Route Corridor will be subject to a route wide programme of archaeological monitoring and recording:

a. The HV cable trench easement;

b. Access routes where these require intrusive groundworks;

c. Construction lay-down areas;

d. Construction compounds; and

e. HDD starter and end pits.

4.4.4 A schedule of the archaeological mitigation strategies and the sites they apply to is outlined in Table 3. The archaeological mitigation sites are set out in detail in **Appendix C** of this document and shown on Figure 16-37.

Table 3. Archaeological Mitigation within the Cable Route Corridor

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
Site 13	AEC041	Undated cropmark and earthwork features.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	3.16
Site 14	AEC043	Undated, cropmarks of a series of broad shallow ditches, representing a rectilinear enclosure near Moor Bridge.	Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact	4.04
Site 15	AEC024	An undated rectilinear enclosure and an associated curvilinear ditch west of Lowfield Farm.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	3.15
Site 16	MLI52445	Normanby-by-Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	4.31
Site 17	MLI52445	Extant, medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks forming part of the Normanby-by-Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Earthwork recording and reinstatement within areas of construction impact	2.40
Site 18	N/A	Previously unavailable area north of Stow Park station. Geophysical survey identified numerous strong dipolar magnetic signals possibly representing the presence of kilns, agricultural activity or Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs), former ridge and furrow and trends of undetermined origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified.	Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact	27.82
Site 19	N/A	Previously unavailable area north of Stow Park station. Geophysical survey identified strong dipolar magnetic signals possibly representing the presence of kilns,	Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact	12.76

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
		agricultural activity or Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs), former ridge and furrow and trends of agricultural origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified.		
Site 20	AEC028	Undated ditches forming part of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	3.88
Site 21	MLI50575	Till Bridge Lane Roman Road.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	0.91
Site 22	AEC038	Late Iron Age or Romano-British field system.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	6.17
Site 23	MLI52489	Romano-British trackway and field boundaries.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	2.67
Site 24	MLI52488	Post-medieval earthwork flood defences.	Earthwork recording and reinstatement	1.00
Site 25	MLI125067	The northern extent of the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey [**MLI25067**],	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	2.46
Site 26	AEC030	A cluster of circular archaeological anomalies, possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British round houses or barrows [**AEC030**].	Preservation in situ	5.86

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
Site 27	MNT27156	Buried peat deposits west of the River Trent.	Geo-archaeological assessment within areas of construction impact	13.33
Site 28	AEC031; MNT15983	Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure complex west of Headstead Bank.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	13.34
Site 29	AEC032; AEC033; MNT4983	Romano-British enclosure complex trackway, multiple rectangular enclosures, ring gully, waterhole and field systems.	Preservation in situ	6.72
Site 30	AEC033; MNT4983	Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field systems.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	7.15
Site 31	AEC035	Rectilinear enclosures representing Romano-British settlement.	Strip, map and Record within areas of construction impact	1.42
Site 32	MNT6166	Medieval or post-medieval field boundary.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	2.25
Site 33	N/A	Land adjacent to the Fleet plantation moated site with potential for associated archaeological remains.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	2.02
Site 34	NHLE 1008594	Scheduled Monument Fleet plantation moated site.	Preservation/ avoidance - 20m buffer zone	N/A
Cable Route Corridor	N/A	The full route of the Grid Connection Corridor, outside of the identified mitigation sites, will be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording.	Archaeological monitoring and recording	N/A

Mitigation Site No.	Asset Reference	Description	Mitigation Type	Area (ha)
Cable Route Corridor	N/A	Deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential identified during the defined mitigation works will be subject to geoarchaeological assessment.	Geo-archaeological assessment	N/A

5. Reporting and Publication

5.1 General Approach

5.1.1 Following the completion of each element of the archaeological mitigation works, all finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked). Each category of find or environmental/industrial material will be examined by a suitably qualified specialist so that the results can be included in an appropriate report. The level of reporting will be proportionate to the significance of the results.

5.1.2 Each archaeological report will be prepared by the Archaeological Contractor and submitted to the ACoW and Applicant, as a digital .pdf copy (complete with illustrations and plates), for comment. When the draft report is of a sufficient standard, the ACoW will issue a copy of the draft report to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for comment or approval. In finalising the reports, the comments of the ACoW, Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority will be taken into account by the Archaeological Contractor.

5.1.3 The timeframe for preparing each archaeological report will be agreed with the ACoW and Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and will be set out in the relevant SSWSI.

5.2 Interim Report

5.2.1 The purpose of each interim report is to provide a basic account of the results of the investigations at each site to inform decision making regarding any further archaeological works and the level of further archaeological reporting required.

5.2.2 The timeframe for preparing interim reports will be set out in the relevant SSWSI but each report will be submitted for approval prior to the commencement of the post-excavation work.

5.2.3 The interim reports will include:

a. A brief summary of the results.

b. A draft or preliminary site plan of each archaeological area or site.

c. A quantification of the primary archive including finds and samples.

d. Identify any issues that have arisen during the course of the fieldwork to ensure that there is integration across the Scheme between sites and phases.

e. A programme of work and schedule for the completion of the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

5.3 Fieldwork Report

5.3.1 If the results of the archaeological mitigation works are decided by the ACoW and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority to

not be significant enough to warrant detailed analysis and publication, then a fieldwork report will be produced. This report will include the following as a minimum:

a. A Quality Assurance sheet detailing as a minimum title, author, version, date, checked by, approved by.

b. OASIS Report Form.

c. A non-technical summary.

d. Site location drawing.

e. Archaeological and historical background.

f. Methodology.

g. Aims and objectives.

h. Results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains).

i. Statement of potential with recommendations.

j. A statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context cross referenced to relevant research frameworks.

k. Current and proposed arrangements for archive storage and curation (including recipient museum details).

l. References.

m. General and detailed plans showing the location of the survey accurately positioned on an OS base map (to a standard scale).

n. Detailed plans and sections illustrating archaeological features (to a standard scale).

o. Detailed drawings at appropriate scale(s) and format to sufficiently illustrate the results of the topographic survey.

p. Colour photographic plates illustrating the site setting, work in progress and discovered archaeological remains.

q. A complete matrix for each archaeological area, if appropriate.

r. A cross-referenced index of the archaeological project archive.

5.3.2 The report will also aim to draw on the results of relevant previous archaeological investigations undertaken within and adjacent to the Scheme, to produce a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource.

5.3.3 A digital record of the final report shall be submitted to the ACoW and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority, containing image files in JPEG or TIFF format, digital text files in Microsoft Word format, and illustrations in AutoCAD format or ArcGIS shapefile format. A fully collated version of the report shall be included in .pdf format.

5.4 Post-excavation Assessment Report

5.4.1 If the results of an archaeological fieldwork are of sufficient significance to warrant publication, the report may take the form of a 'Post-excavation Assessment Report' and will include an Updated Project Design (UPD) in accordance with the guidance and standards set out in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Ref 8).

5.4.2 The report will also aim to draw on the results of relevant previous archaeological investigations undertaken within and adjacent to the Scheme, to produce a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource.

5.4.3 When preparing the post-excavation assessment, the Archaeological Contractor shall, where possible, seek opportunities to develop a collaborative programme of post-excavation analysis and possibly joint publication with the adjacent solar projects.

5.4.4 The Post-excavation Assessment Report and UPD will present:

a. A non-technical summary.
b. Site location.
c. Brief archaeological, historical and project background.
d. Methodology.
e. Aims and objectives.
f. A full factual statement on the results of each element of the archaeological mitigation works including stratigraphic, artefactual, environmental, initial scientific dating results;
g. Statements of potential (stratigraphic, artefactual, environmental).
h. Basic quantification and characterisation of the site archive (site records, artefacts with indicative dating, environmental remains, initial scientific dating). This basic level of quantification must be consistent between element of the archaeological mitigation works to enable site-wide comparisons.
i. Collection and disposal strategy for artefacts, ecofacts, and all paper, graphic and digital materials.
j. Review of original aims and objectives.
k. Statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional, national and international context.
l. Statement setting out how the research aims and objectives of the SSWSIs can be addressed at the analysis stage.
m. Post-excavation analysis method statements.
n. Recommendations for analysis, reporting and publication (including a synopsis of the proposed contents).
o. Proposed resources and programming (task list linked to key personnel, time required and key research questions that the task will answer or facilitate and programme cascade chart).

p. Report preparation (including details of the section headings).

q. Publication and dissemination proposals, as required.

r. Details of finds storage. The Archaeological Contractor shall include details of how the finds will be packaged for storage.

s. Data Management Plan for digital archiving.

t. Methods for preparation of the physical archive, including accession numbers.

u. Staffing. Details on the expertise of the project team is also required.

v. General and detailed plans showing the location of the investigation areas accurately positioned on an OS base with grid co-ordinates and a plan of the identified archaeological remains (to a known scale).

w. Detailed plans and sections/profiles, deposit models etc., to support the narrative.

x. Detailed stratigraphic matrix for each area excavated and how the areas interlink.

y. Photographs and illustrations, including any 3D models.

z. Bibliography.

aa. A cross-referenced index to the project archive and summary of contexts.

bb. Appendices containing specialist reports.

5.4.5 If detailed analysis and publication are recommended by the UPD, a stage of post-excavation analysis and publication will be required. The post-excavation analysis stage of the project will comprise the detailed quantification, analysis and reporting of the recorded archaeological remains (contextual records), artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the programme of archaeological mitigation. The post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor supported by external specialists as appropriate.

5.5 Publication

5.5.1 If significant results are obtained and it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required (i.e. additional watching brief areas); or, if investigation of a single (or several closely related sites) is undertaken over several phases of archaeological work; publication shall be deferred until such time as the archaeological works are substantially complete.

5.5.2 The format of any publication shall be commensurate with the significance of the archaeological results and will be agreed with the ACoW and in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. Online publication formats as well as traditional publication formats will be considered.

5.5.3 If the results merit it, a popular publication report and illustrated document explaining the results in lay terms shall be produced. The popular report shall inform the non-expert audience about the discoveries and their significance

in an accessible manner. Popular booklets may be produced both for children and for adult audiences.

5.5.4 Any identified publication shall also aim to draw on the results of relevant previous archaeological investigations undertaken within and adjacent to the Scheme, to present a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource within its wider landscape context.

5.6 OASIS

5.6.1 At the start of the site work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.6.2 The final OASIS record shall be included in the fieldwork report and/or post-excavation assessment report.

5.7 Archive and Data Management

5.7.1 Prior to the start of works, the Archaeological Contractor will contact the recipient museum (currently expected to be The Collection Museum, Lincoln and/or Nottingham Museum), to determine the requirements for the preparation and deposition of the physical archive and finds and agree any accession numbers.

5.7.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with relevant CIfA guidelines, including the Standard and Universal Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Ref. 9), and The Collections Archaeological Archives Deposition Guidelines which forms Chapter 17 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Ref. 13).

5.7.3 The Archaeological Contractor will compile a Data Management Plan in line with CIfA guidelines (Ref. 9) and include it in their SSWSI.

5.7.4 The digital archive must be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (such as the Archaeological Data Service) and it is anticipated that the repository will have in-house Data Management Plans to allow for the long-term preservation of the digital archive data, including plans for data back-up and migration to new digital formats as they emerge.

6. Monitoring and Approvals

6.1 Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigations

6.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for the production of SSWSIs for the archaeological mitigation work, or elements thereof. The SSWSIs will be drafted in accordance with the principles and methods set out in this AMS. The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for the delivery of the archaeological mitigation programme in accordance with the SSWSIs, and this responsibility will include all on-site and off-site archaeological works and recording.

6.1.2 The SSWSIs will be prepared in consultation with the ACoW and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to the start of works.

6.1.3 The SSWSI shall include the following sections as a minimum:

a. A statement on the technical, research and ethical competences of the project team, including relevant professional accreditation;
b. Site location (including map) and descriptions;
c. Context of the project;
d. Geological and topographical background;
e. Archaeological and historical background;
f. General and specific research aims of the project, with reference to Regional Research Frameworks;
g. Methodology;
h. Collection and disposal strategy for artefacts, ecofacts, and all paper, graphic and digital materials (including Selection Strategy);
i. Arrangements for immediate conservation of artefacts;
j. Details of backfilling;
k. Post-fieldwork assessment and analysis of project data;
l. Report preparation (including details of the section headings);
m. Publication and dissemination proposals, as required;
n. Copyright;
o. Details of finds storage;
p. Programme and staffing;
q. Health and Safety considerations;
r. Environmental protection considerations; and
s. Monitoring procedures.

6.2 Monitoring of the Works

6.2.1 The ACoW will liaise with the Archaeological Contractor, on behalf of the Applicant, to monitor progress and compliance with the requirements of this AMS and approved SSWSIs. This will include (but is not limited to):

a. Monitoring of all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, off-site processing, post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting;
b. Monitoring of the installation and removal of protective measures and fencing for preservation areas and Sensitive Archaeological Sites (details of monitoring regime will be set out in the detailed Operational Environmental Management Plan(s));
c. Co-ordination of access and monitoring arrangements with the relevant Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority; and

d. Oversight of engagement between the Archaeological Contractor's specialists and the relevant heritage stakeholders, to ensure the timely provision of on-site advice to the fieldwork team (if applicable), and off-site advice during the post-excavation phase.

6.3 Stakeholders and Statutory Roles

6.3.1 Implementation of the AMS and SSWSIs will also be monitored by the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority, in accordance with their statutory duties and their role as Competent Authority under the DCO.

6.3.2 Site monitoring meetings will be held as necessary throughout each stage of the programme of archaeological works to allow implementation of the works to be monitored to ensure adherence to the approved SSWSIs, effective decision making where required and to support timely 'sign-off' of archaeological completion (see Section 6.4 below).

6.4 Site Meetings

6.4.1 It is anticipated that site monitoring meetings will be held weekly during each stage of the programme of archaeological works. Attendees will normally include, but not be limited to the following, as required:

a. ACoW;

b. Archaeological Contractor; and

c. Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority.

6.5 Progress reports

6.5.1 The Archaeological Contractor will prepare weekly progress reports for the duration of each stage of the programme of archaeological works. The reports will be issued to the ACoW who will distribute them to the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority. The progress reports will include as a minimum:

a. General progress and summary of fieldwork results;

b. Programme and resources lookahead;

c. Site-specific issues (access/ constraints etc.); and

d. SHE issues.

6.6 Approvals and Sign-Off of Archaeological Mitigation Sites

6.6.1 Archaeological mitigation works that have been completed (confirmed as completed during a site meeting and agreed between the ACoW and the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority) will be subject to a sign-off procedure.

6.6.2 The Archaeological Contractor shall prepare and submit a written Completion Statement to the ACoW within one working day of completing each element of the archaeological mitigation works. The ACoW will then review and provide a copy of the Completion Statement to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for approval. The ACoW will provide a copy of the approved Completion Statement to the Applicant and Principal Contractor as confirmation that the relevant works have been completed in compliance with the AMS and relevant SSWSI. An example pro-forma Completion Statement is provided at **Appendix D** of this AMS.

7. Procedures for Unexpected Archaeological Discoveries during Construction

7.1.1 The comprehensive programme of archaeological assessment and field evaluation undertaken during preparation of the DCO Application have assessed the archaeological potential of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor and have identified a number of heritage assets and archaeological sites where archaeological mitigation measures shall be implemented. However, there remains the potential for unexpected archaeological discoveries beyond areas of defined archaeological mitigation.

7.1.2 Unexpected archaeological discoveries may include, but are not limited to:

a. Buried archaeological features;

b. Artefacts (e.g. pottery, animal bones, coins and metalwork);

c. Environmental remains;

d. Monuments or structural remains; and

e. Human remains.

7.1.3 In the event of unexpected archaeological discoveries being made in areas where no archaeological mitigation works are being undertaken, the construction or maintenance activity shall be suspended at that location. The archaeological discovery shall be clearly demarcated with temporary fencing to protect the remains from accidental damage, and plant or vehicles shall be prevented from entering the area of the discovery until given clearance to do so by the ACoW.

7.1.4 Any find of suspected archaeological material must be reported to the Principal Contractor, who will report the discovery, with photographs and notes if appropriate, to the ACoW at the earliest opportunity. The ACoW will liaise with the Applicant and Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Local Planning Authority in order to consider the significance of the find, determine an appropriate mitigation strategy and to estimate the additional time and resources needed to complete appropriate archaeological investigation and recording should the remains require investigation.

7.1.5 The ACoW will advise the Applicant, Principal Contractor and Archaeological Contractor on a suitable approach at the earliest opportunity in order to minimise undue delays. Depending on the outcome of the consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority, it may be necessary for the Archaeological Contractor to prepare an addendum to an existing SSWSI or a new SSWSI.

7.1.6 Should human remains be discovered where no archaeological mitigation works are being undertaken, the remains will be covered and protected and left in-situ in the first instance, in accordance with current best practice. All works within the vicinity of the relevant area of the discovery will stop until the remains have been removed. The ACoW or Applicant will notify H.M. Coroner, the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and the Local Police/Environmental Health officer, as appropriate, with details of the remains immediately. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a licence from the Ministry of Justice and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

7.1.7 Should the unexpected discovery comprise treasure within the meaning of the Treasure Act (1996), the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 and the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023, then a report will also be made to H.M Coroner, the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and the relevant Finds Liaison Officer.

7.1.8 The procedure for dealing properly with any unexpected finds will be set out in each approved SSWSI and recorded in the Principal Contractor’s CEMP.

8. Public Outreach and Community Engagement

8.1.1 A programme of public outreach and community engagement will be developed prior to the start of works in liaison with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Authority and will be set out in the Archaeological Contractor’s SSWSIs.

8.1.2 The aim of public outreach and community engagement is to collaboratively interpret and communicate the results of the archaeological mitigation works to a wide audience, including local communities directly impacted by the Scheme (that is, people living and working with the locality of the Scheme), and wider regional audiences where appropriate.

8.1.3 The objective of the public outreach and community engagement will be to provide information to a wide variety of audiences, ranging from those with a strong interest in archaeology and heritage, to those with no specific involvement.

8.1.4 The programme of public outreach and community engagement may incorporate site-based activities, initiatives undertaken during ongoing excavations, and activities undertaken throughout the post-excavation

phase. These will be fully set out in the Archaeological Contractors SSWSIs but could include:

a. Site-based activities such as:
    i. School visits and community open days where it is safe and practicable to do so;
    ii. Where open days or site visits are not possible virtual site tours or a virtual exhibition may be appropriate;
b. Hands-on participative and learning events such as:
    i. Work experience or volunteer involvement in off-site post-excavation such as finds cleaning, processing and recording (subject to regulations regarding the use of volunteers on development-led archaeological projects).
    ii. pop-up exhibitions and artefact handling sessions.
c. Education and learning such as:
    i. Specialist blog posts communicating the results of the archaeological works and any interesting discoveries and stories;
    ii. Providing learning resources for classroom-based archaeology sessions aimed at involving children and teachers in their local archaeology and heritage.
    iii. Public talks with local community organisations and local societies, some of which could be posted online to reach a wider audience; and
    iv. Where possible and at areas of significant footway, provision of information panels on site hoardings detailing the history and archaeology of the Site and promoting the programme of archaeological work undertaken by the Client may be employed.

8.1.5 The Archaeological Contractor shall also aim to collaborate with other relevant adjacent solar projects during any public outreach and community engagement activities, to present a coherent and comprehensive record of the archaeological resource within its wider landscape view.

9. Variations to Scheme Design

9.1.1 Any variations to Scheme design which have the potential to result in additional impacts to archaeological remains not previously identified and/or would change previously identified impacts, will be subject to review and reflected in an updated AMS as required. The review will identify any changes to previously identified impacts and will identify the requirement for an appropriate mitigation response.

9.1.2 Any variations to the Scheme design will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for review. Appropriate mitigation responses will be identified and agreed in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority and will be set out in the updated AMS.

9.1.3 The AMS will be updated and submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority for approval.

10. References

Ref. 1 His Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO). 2017. The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available at: The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)

Ref. 2 HMSO. 2008. The Planning Act. Available at: Planning Act 2008 (legislation.gov.uk)

Ref. 3 Research Frameworks. 2024. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource. Available at: East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework - East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (researchframeworks.org)

Ref. 4 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2022. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf

Ref. 5 CIfA. 2023a. Standard for archaeological field evaluation. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard%20for%20archaeological%20field%20evaluation.pdf

Ref. 6 CIfA. 2023b. Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Universal%20guidance%20for%20archaeological%20field%20evaluation.pdf

Ref. 7 CIfA. 2023c. Standard for archaeological excavation. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard%20for%20archaeological%20excavation.pdf

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Ref. 9 CIfA. 2023e. Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard%20for%20archaeological%20monitoring%20%26%20recording.pdf

Ref. 10 CIfA. 2023f. Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Universal%20guidance%20for%20archaeological%20monitoring%20%26%20recording.pdf

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Ref. 13 Lincolnshire County Council. 2019. The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook Available at:

https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2204/archaeology-handbook-pdfa

Appendix A Figures

Figure 1: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Principal Site

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-08-12

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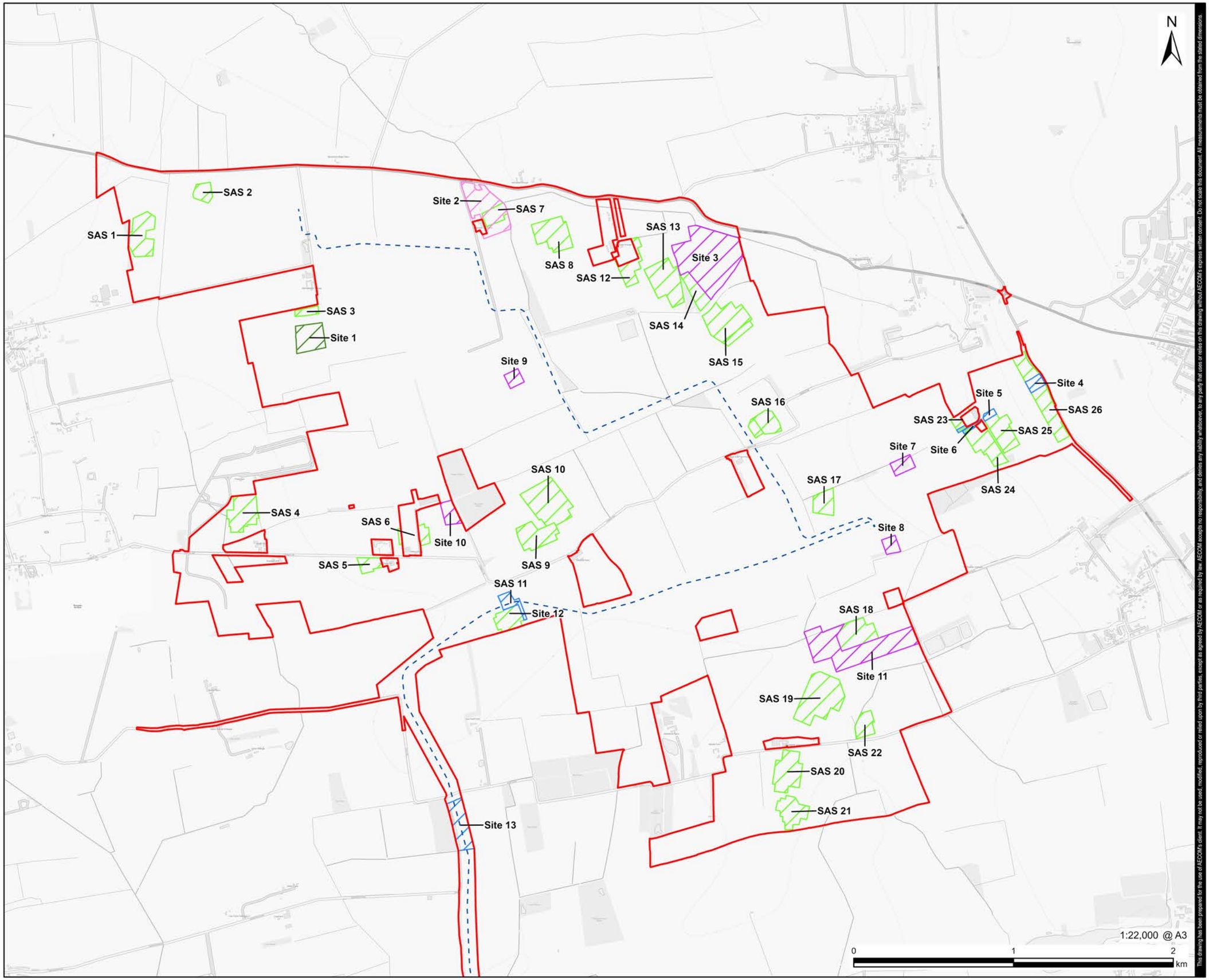

AECOM

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CLIENT

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Principal Site

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1

Figure 2: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Cable Route Corridor

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-08-12

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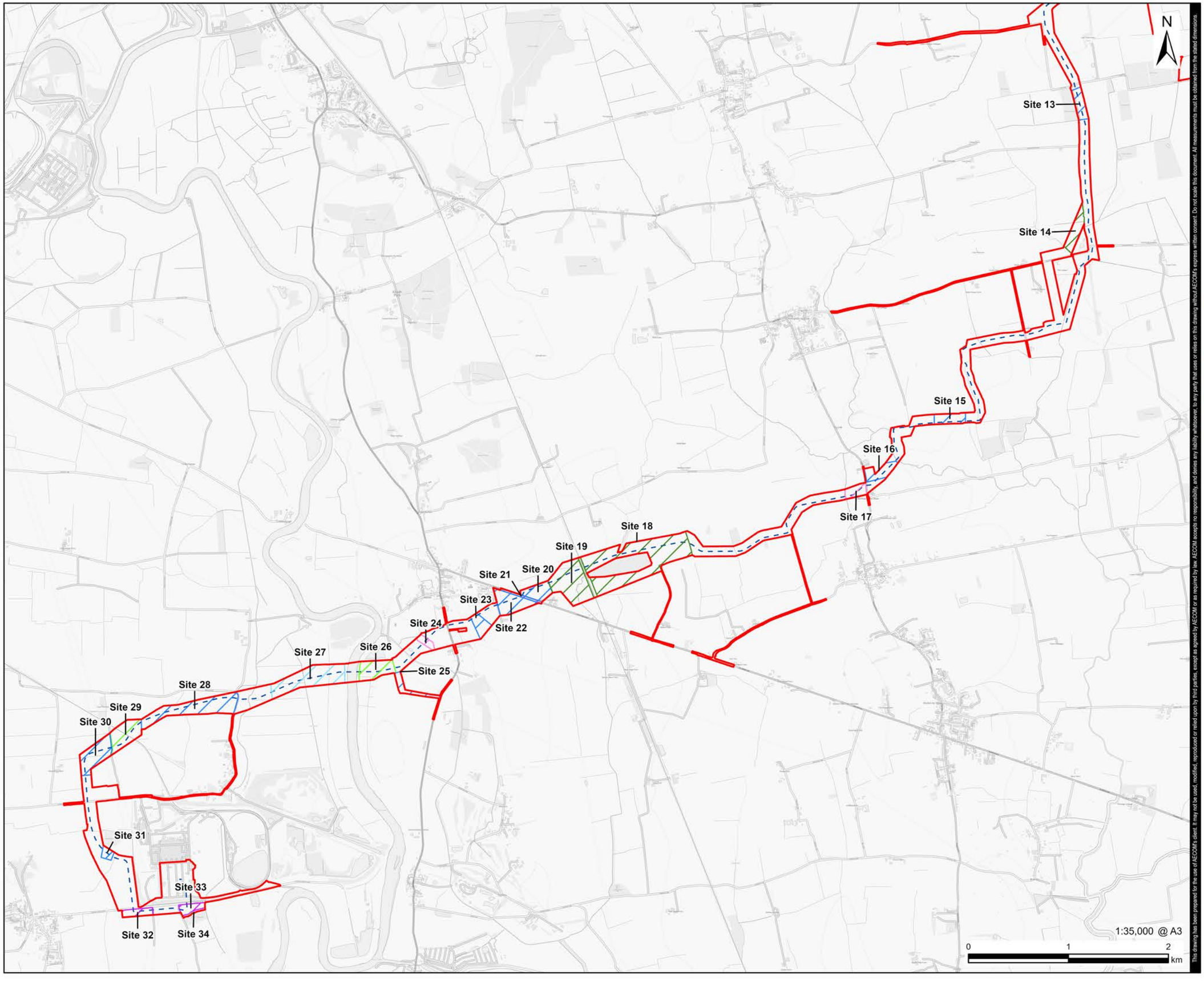

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement
- Geoarchaeological Assessment
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Cable Route Corridor

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2

Figure 3: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 1

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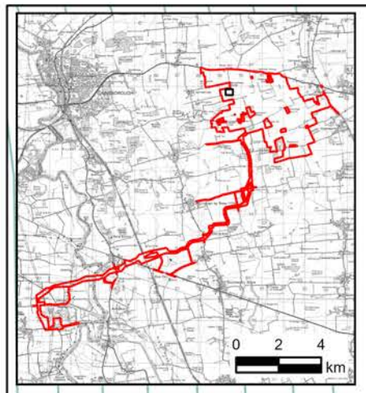

SAS 3

Site 1

N

1:1,000 @ A3

0 50 100
m

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LEGEND

- Order limits

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 1

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3

Figure 4: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 2

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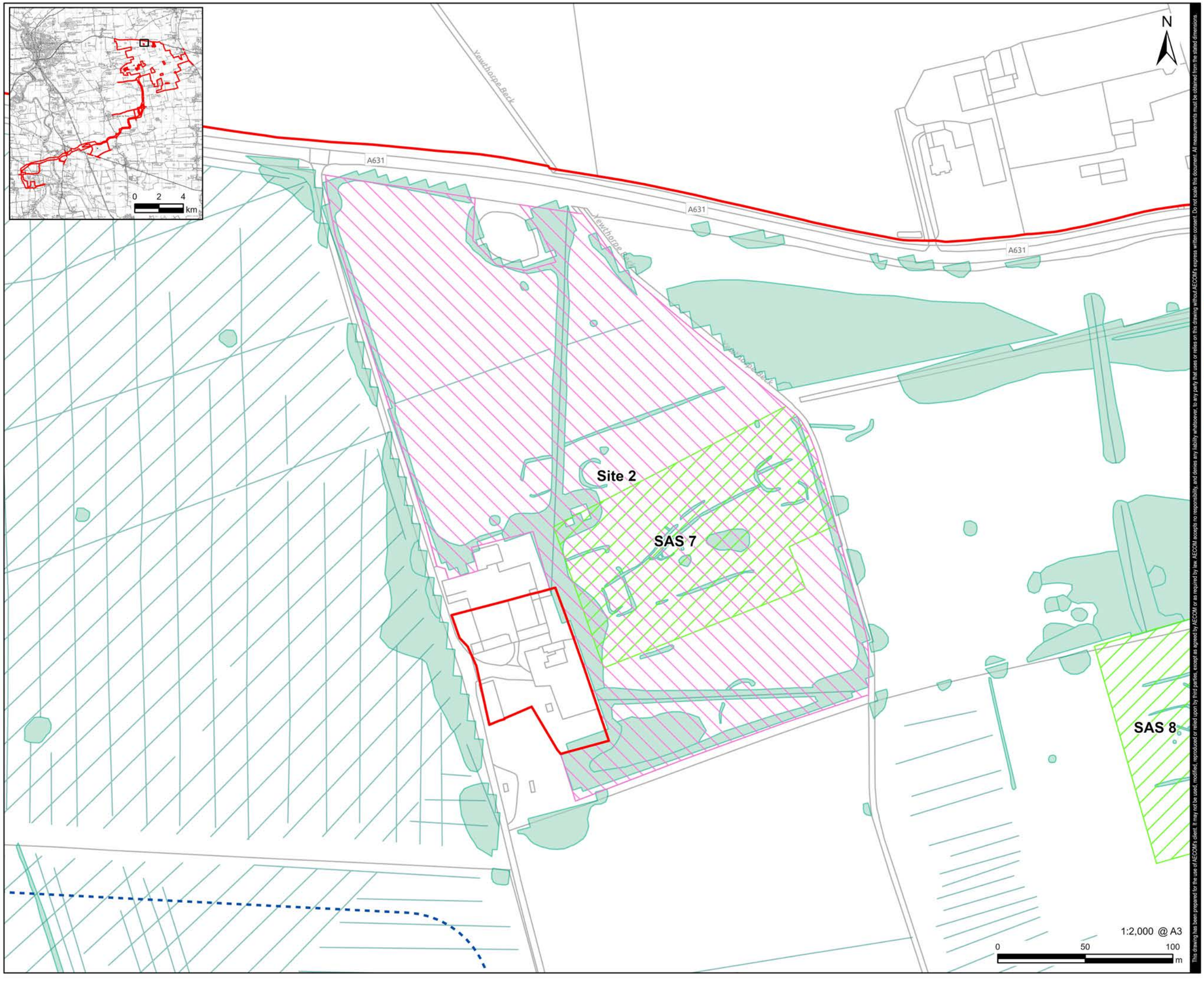

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- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 2

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4

Figure 5: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 3

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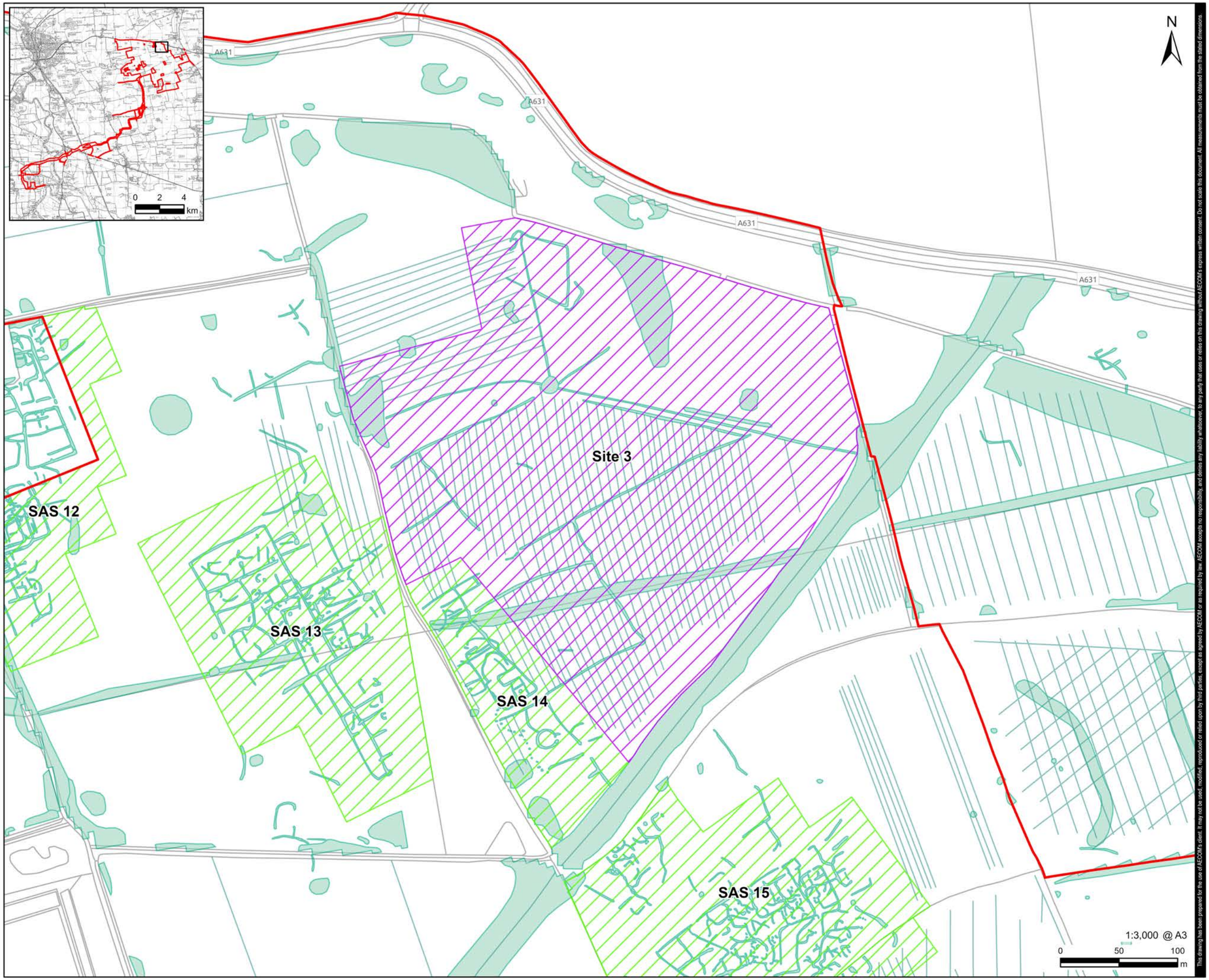

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 3

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 5

Figure 6: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 4

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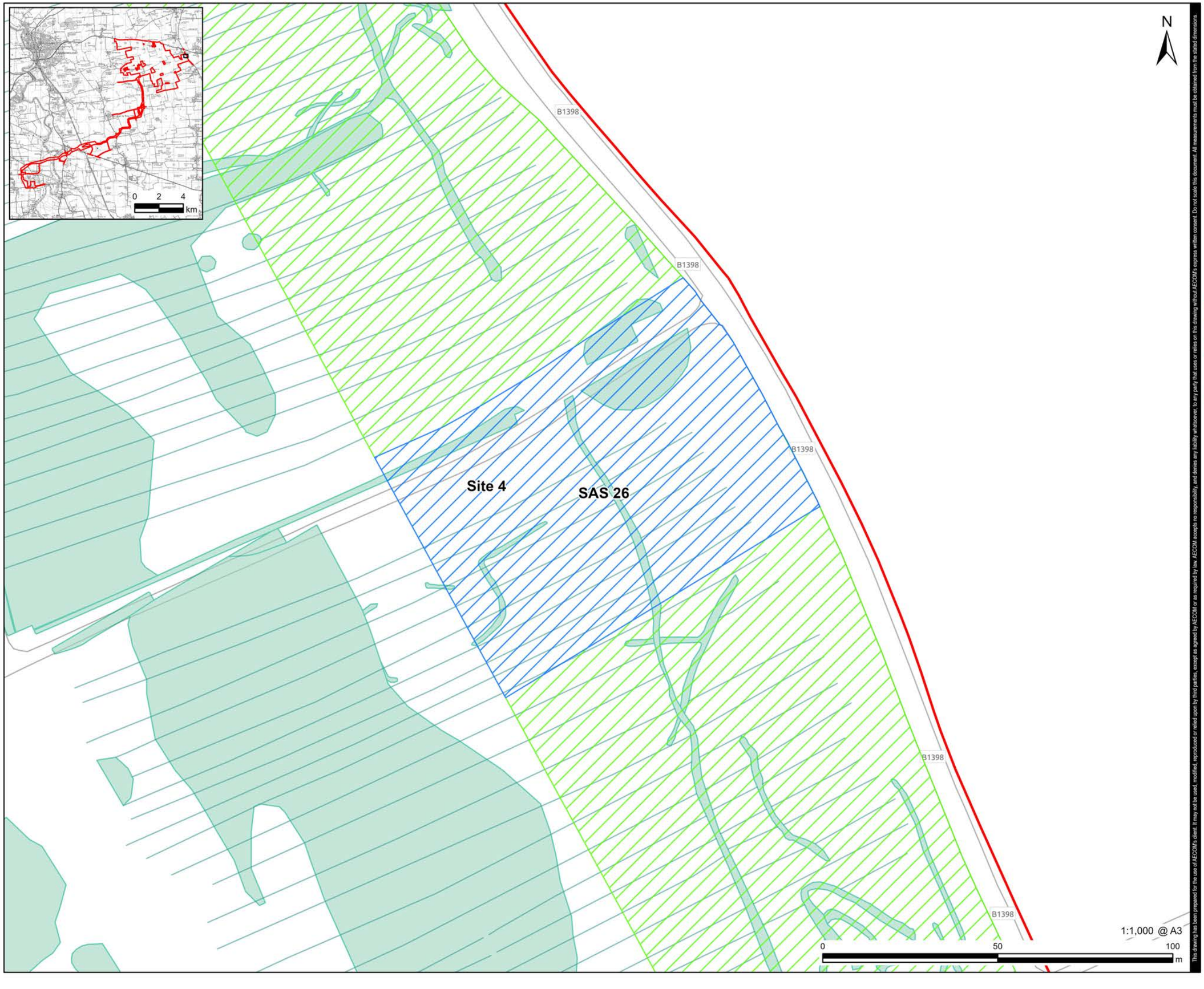

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Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6

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Figure 7: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 5

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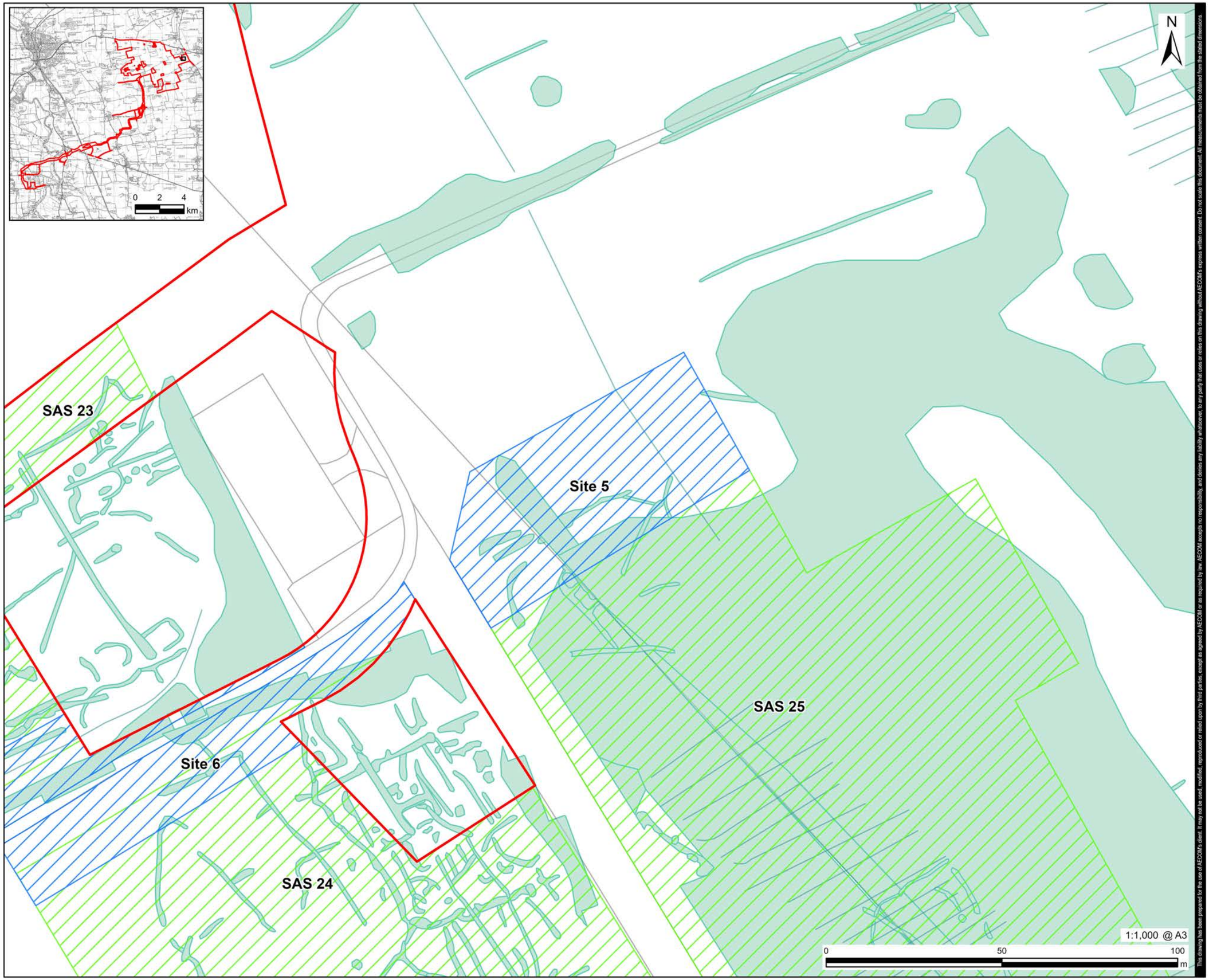

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- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 5

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7

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Figure 8: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 6

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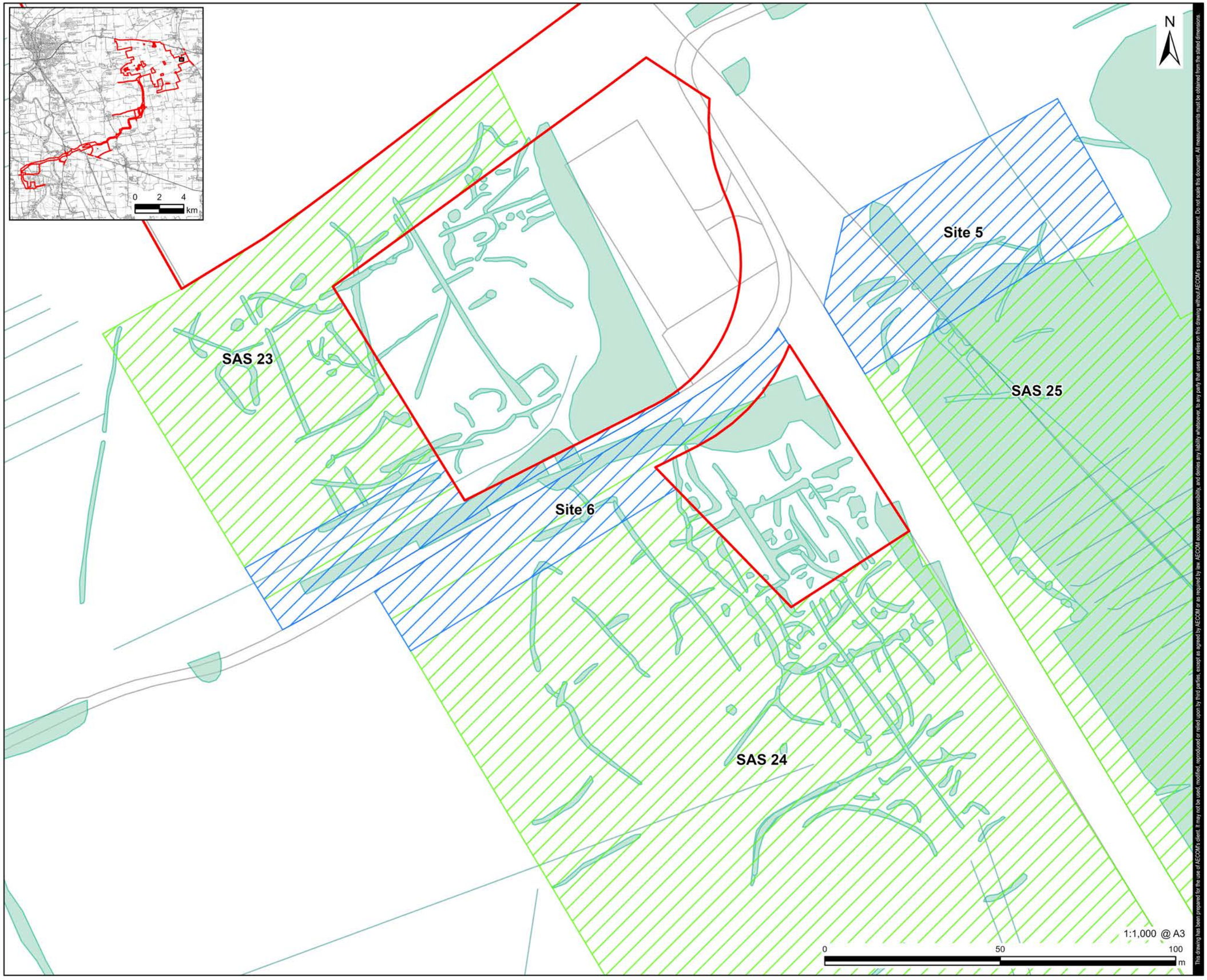

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- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 6

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 8

Figure 9: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 7

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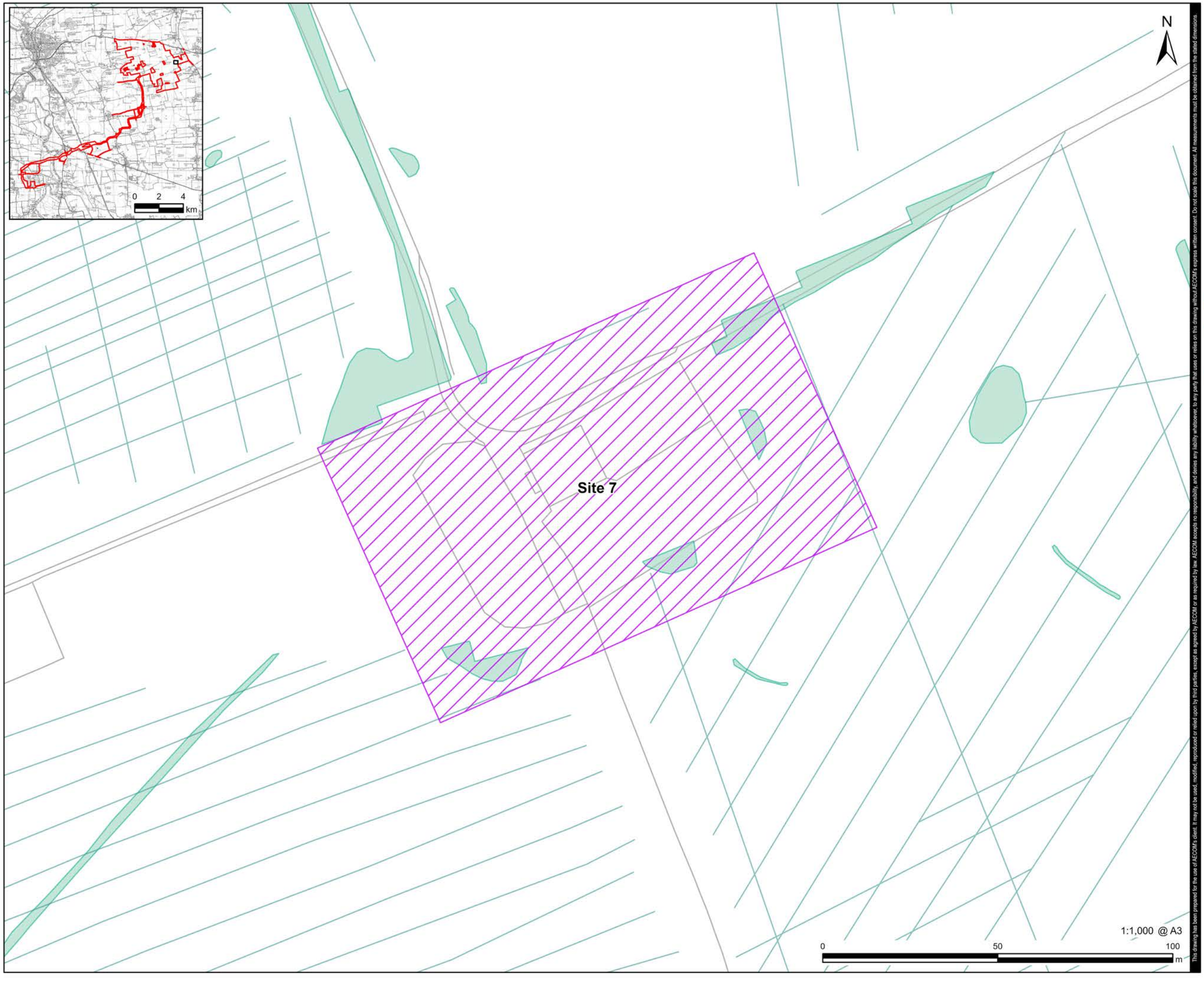

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Tillbridge PV Geophys Line

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 7

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 9

Figure 10: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 8

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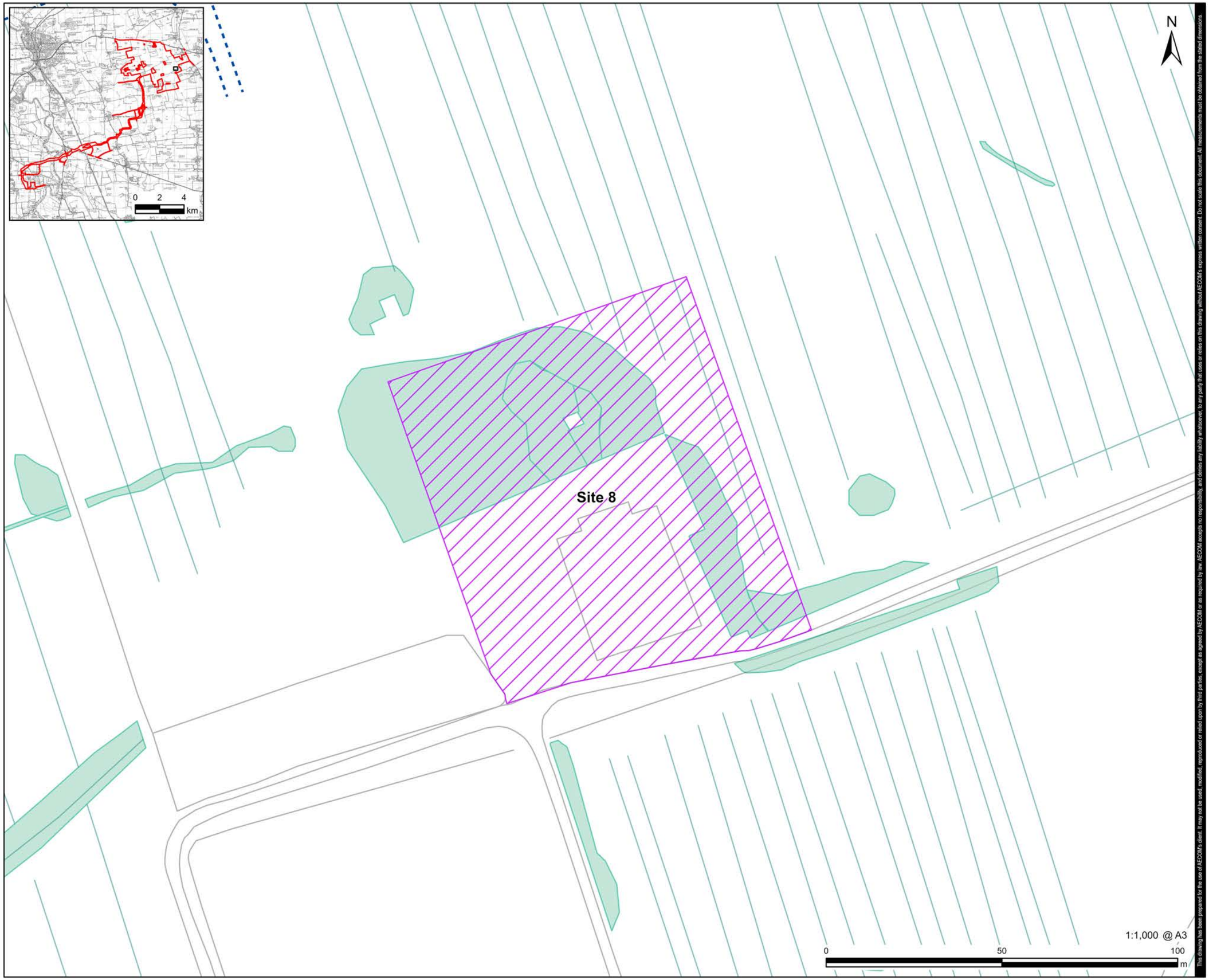

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 8

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 10

Figure 11: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 9

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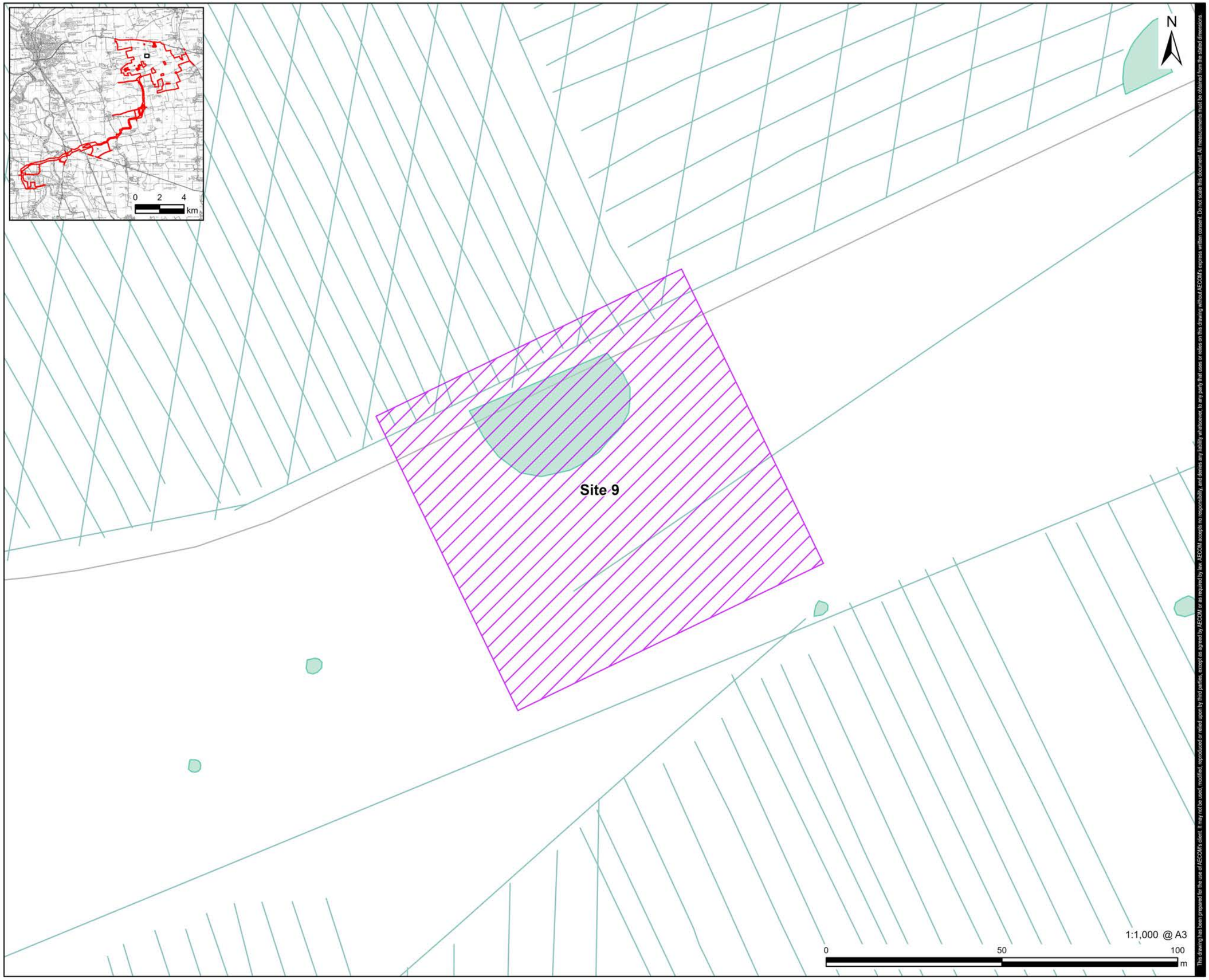

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Archaeological Survey Information

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Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

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PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 9

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 11

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Figure 12: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 10

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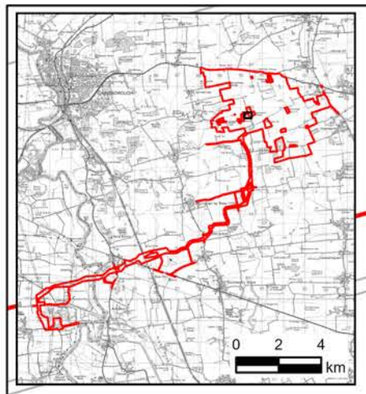

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Site 10

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Archaeological Survey Information

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AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 10

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 12

Figure 13: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 11

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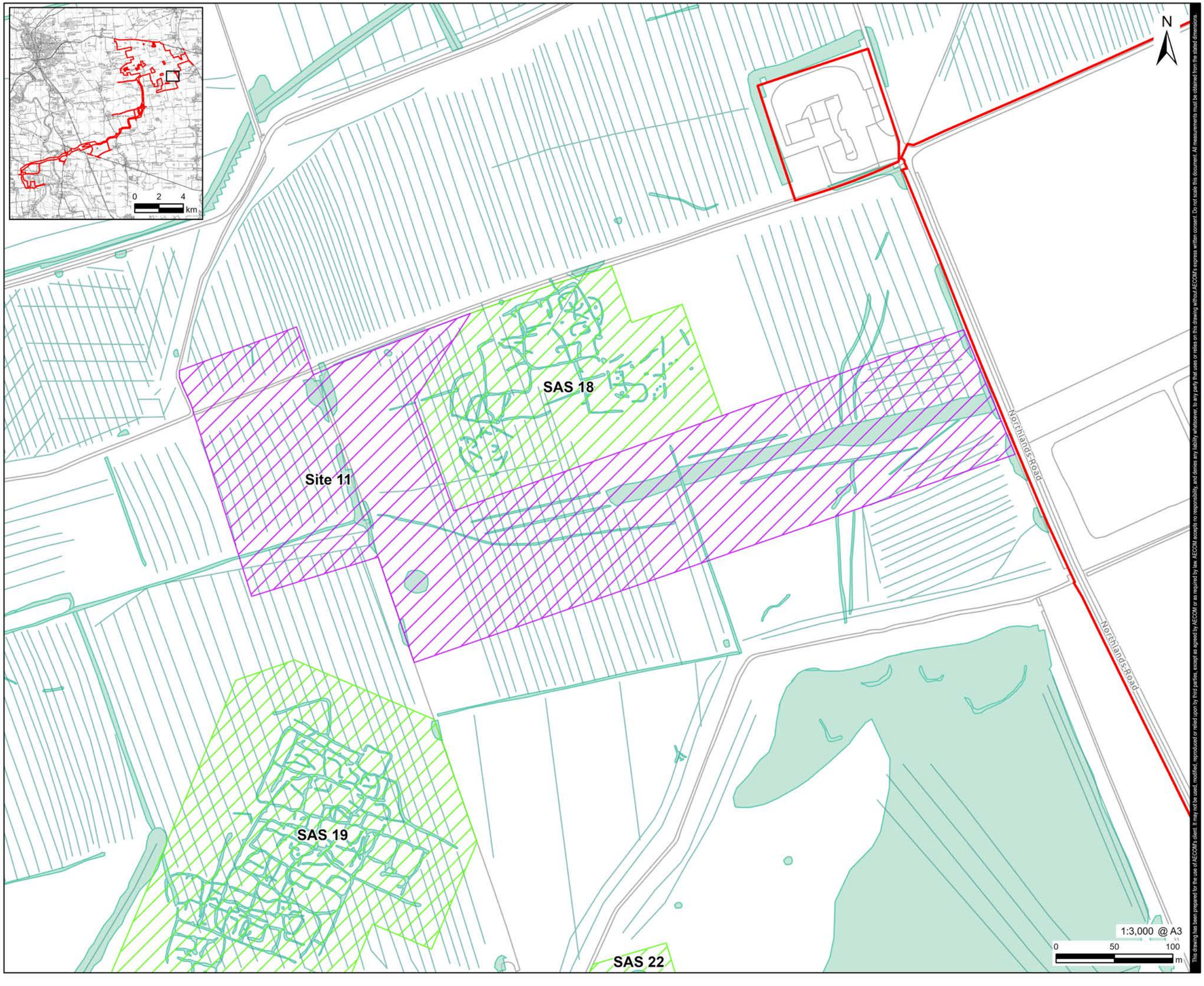

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Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 11

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 13

Figure 14: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 12

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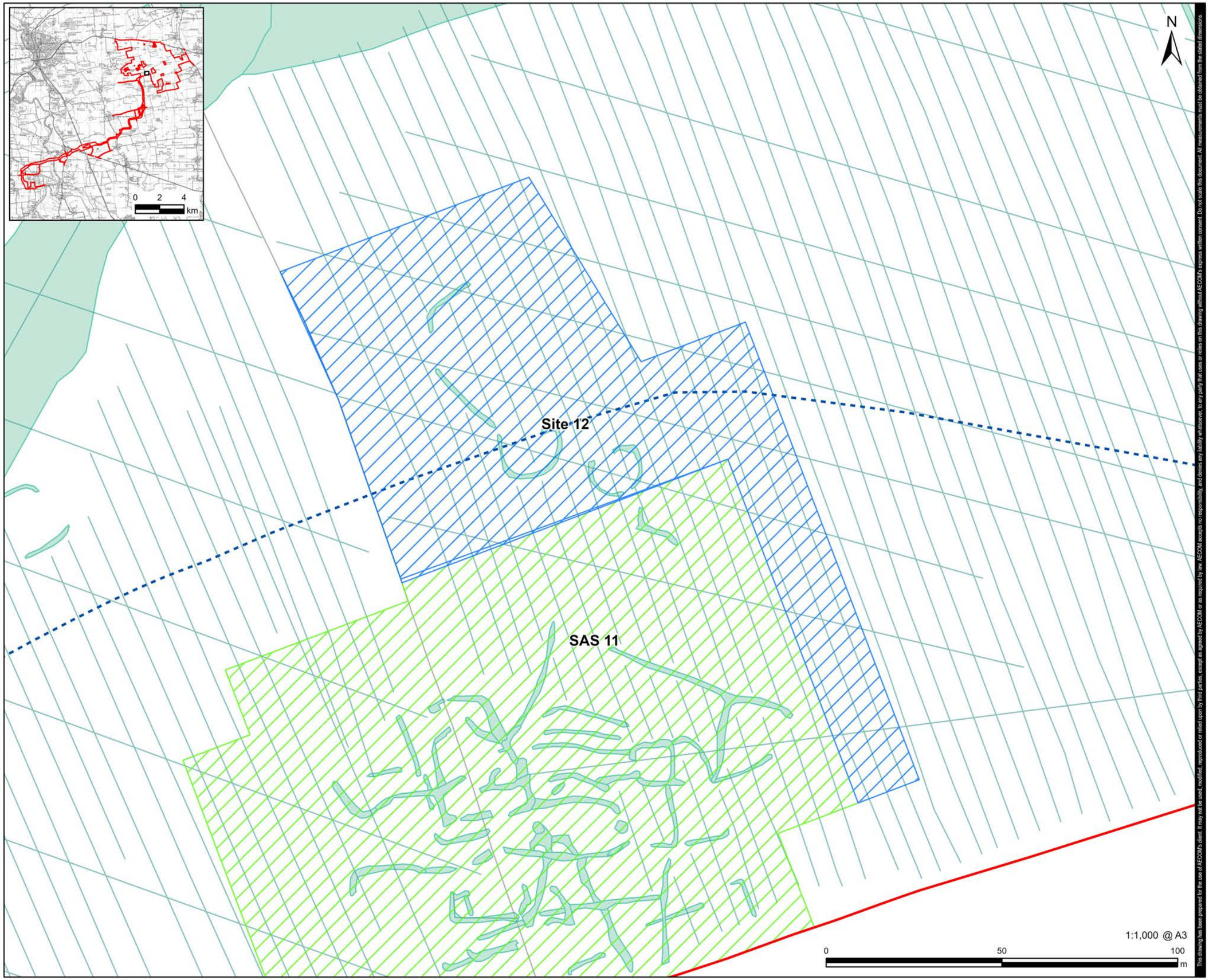

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- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Tillbridge PV Geophys Line
- Tillbridge PV Geophys Polygon

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 12

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 14

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Figure 15: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 13

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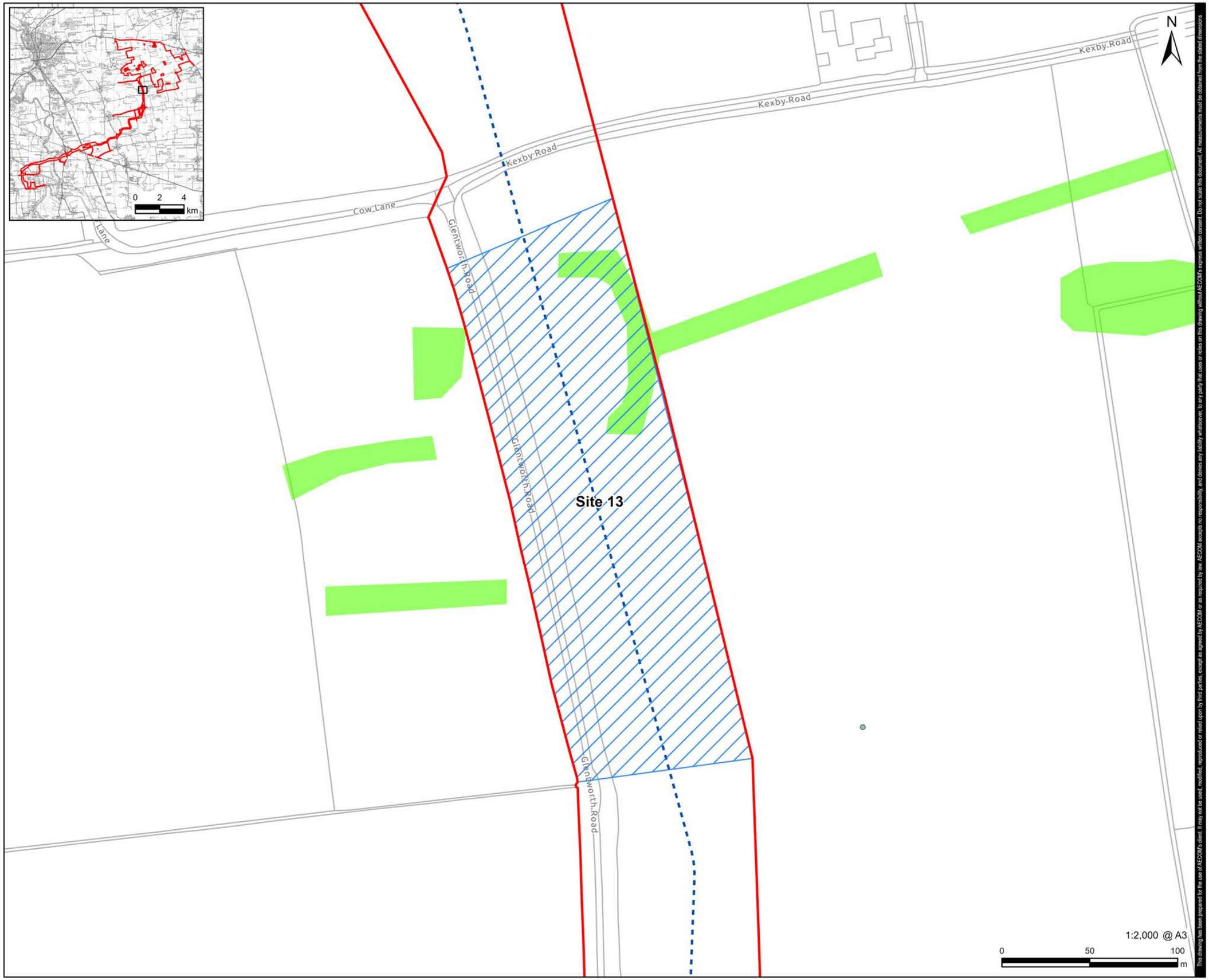

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- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- AP and LIDAR Ditch

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 13

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 15

Figure 16: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 14

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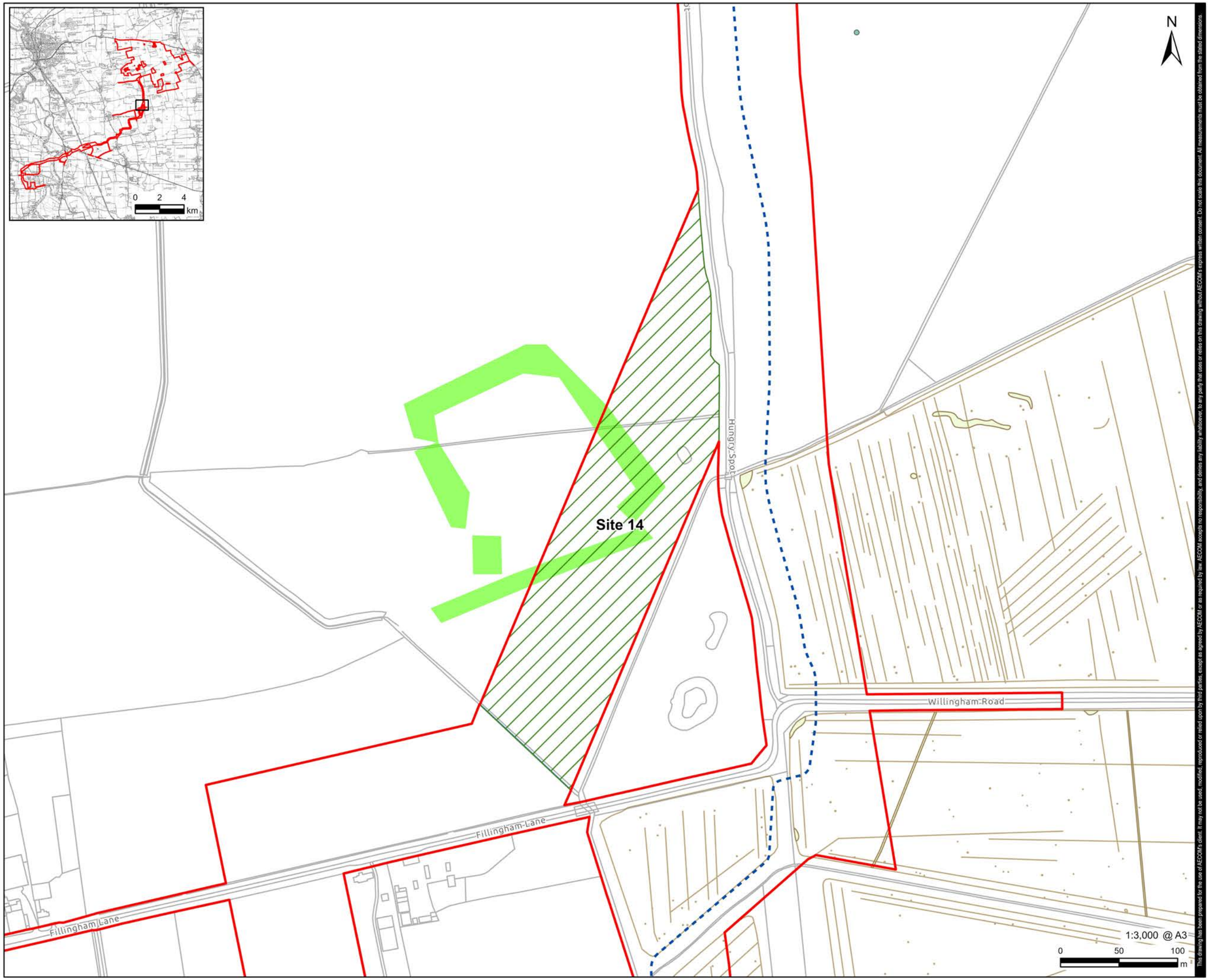

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- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- Cottam 1 Geophysics
- Cottam 1 Geophysics
- AP and LIDAR Ditch

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AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 14

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 16

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Figure 17: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 15

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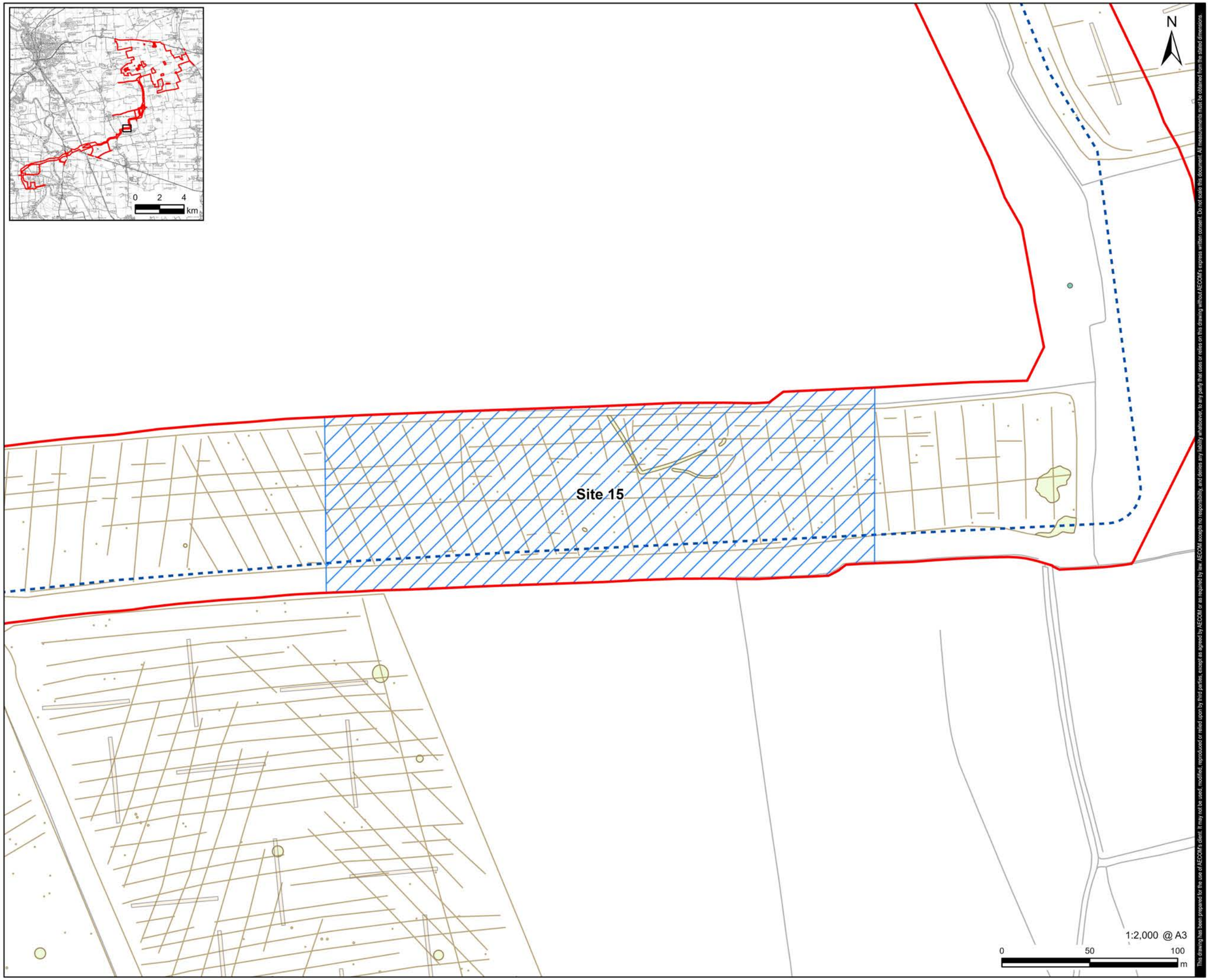

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- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- Cottam 1 Geophysics
- CFA GIS Trench
- Cottam 1 Geophysics

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 15

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 17

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Figure 18: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 16

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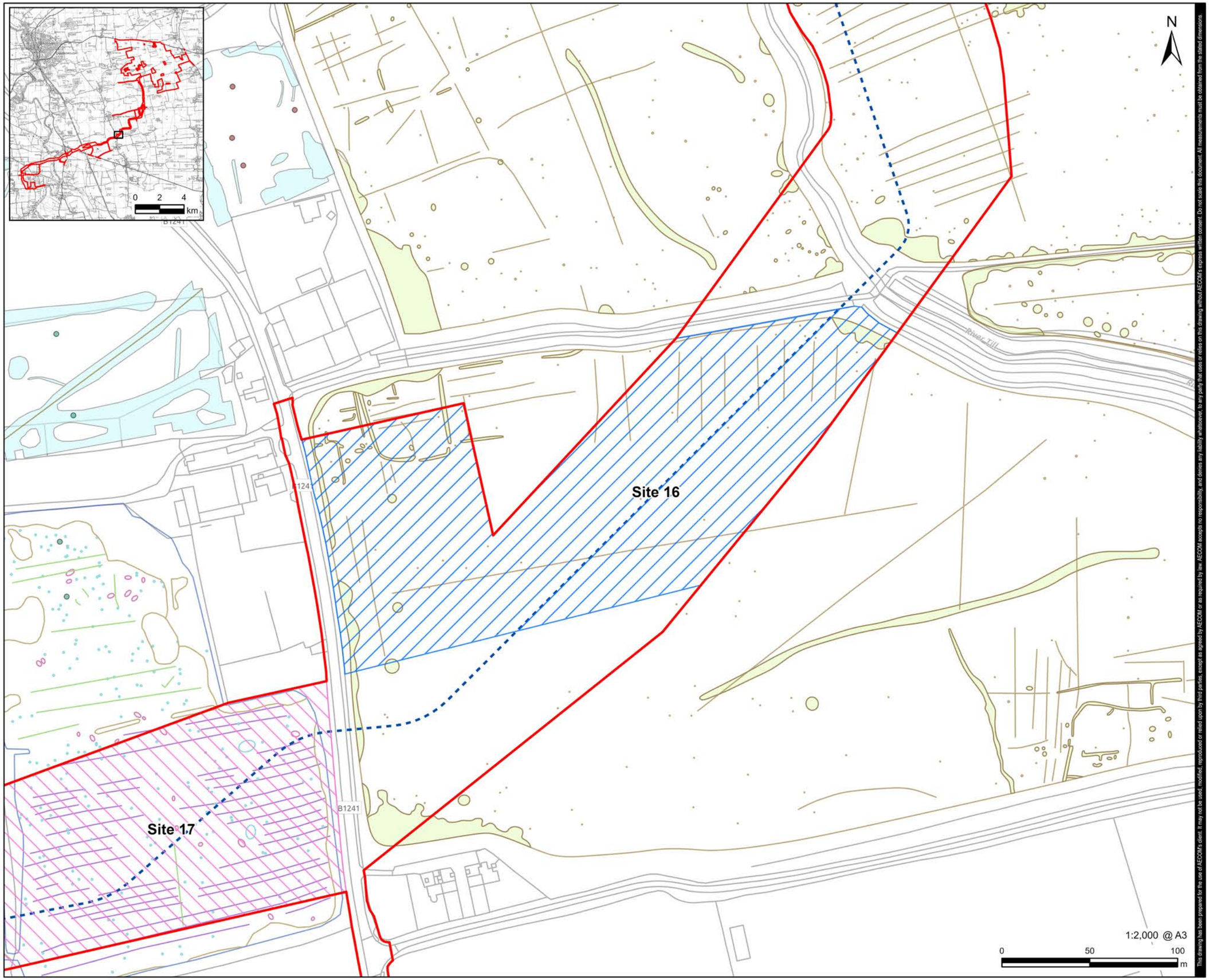

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- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- CRC Geophys: Points
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Normanby By Stow Extents
- Normanby By Stow Agriculture
- Normanby By Stow Ferrous
- Normanby By Stow Geology
- Normanby By Stow Mag Dist
- Normanby By Stow r+f
- Cottam 1 Geophysics
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- Cottam 1 Geophysics

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 16

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 18

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Figure 19: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 17

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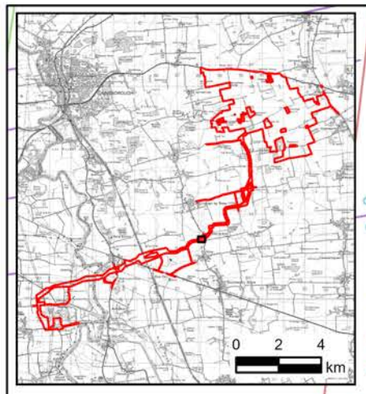

Site 16

Site 17

B1241

B1241

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Normanby by Stow

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0 50 100
m

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- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- Normanby By Stow Extents
- Normanby By Stow Agriculture
- Normanby By Stow Drain
- Normanby By Stow Ferrous
- Normanby By Stow Geology
- Normanby By Stow Mag Dist
- Normanby By Stow r+f
- Cottam 1 Geophysics
- Cottam 1 Geophysics

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FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 17

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 19

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Figure 20: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 18

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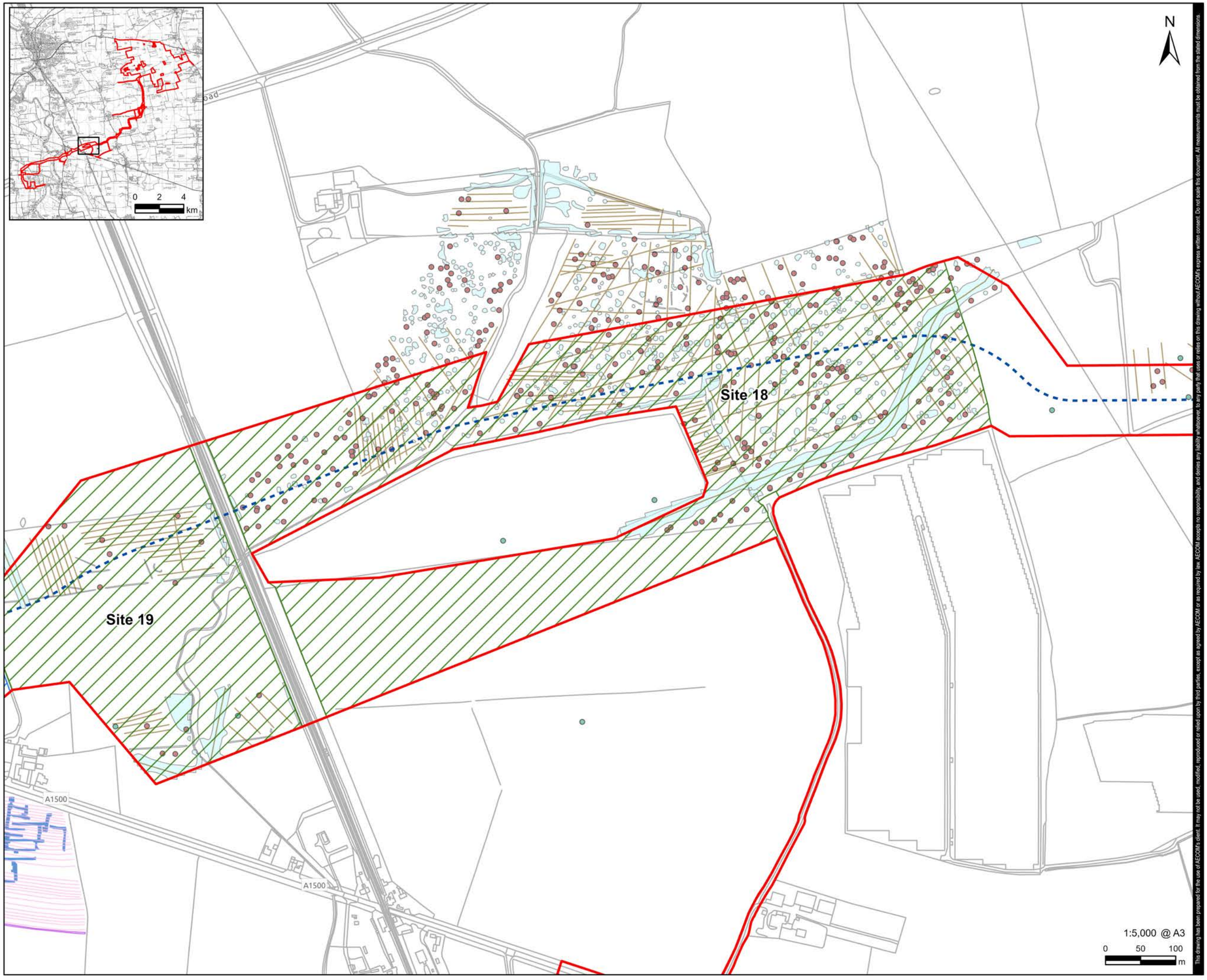

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Aldgate Tower
2, Leman Street
London, E1 8FA
United Kingdom
T +44-0207-645-2000
aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- CRC Geophys: Points
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- West Burton Geophysical Survey – Archaeology

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

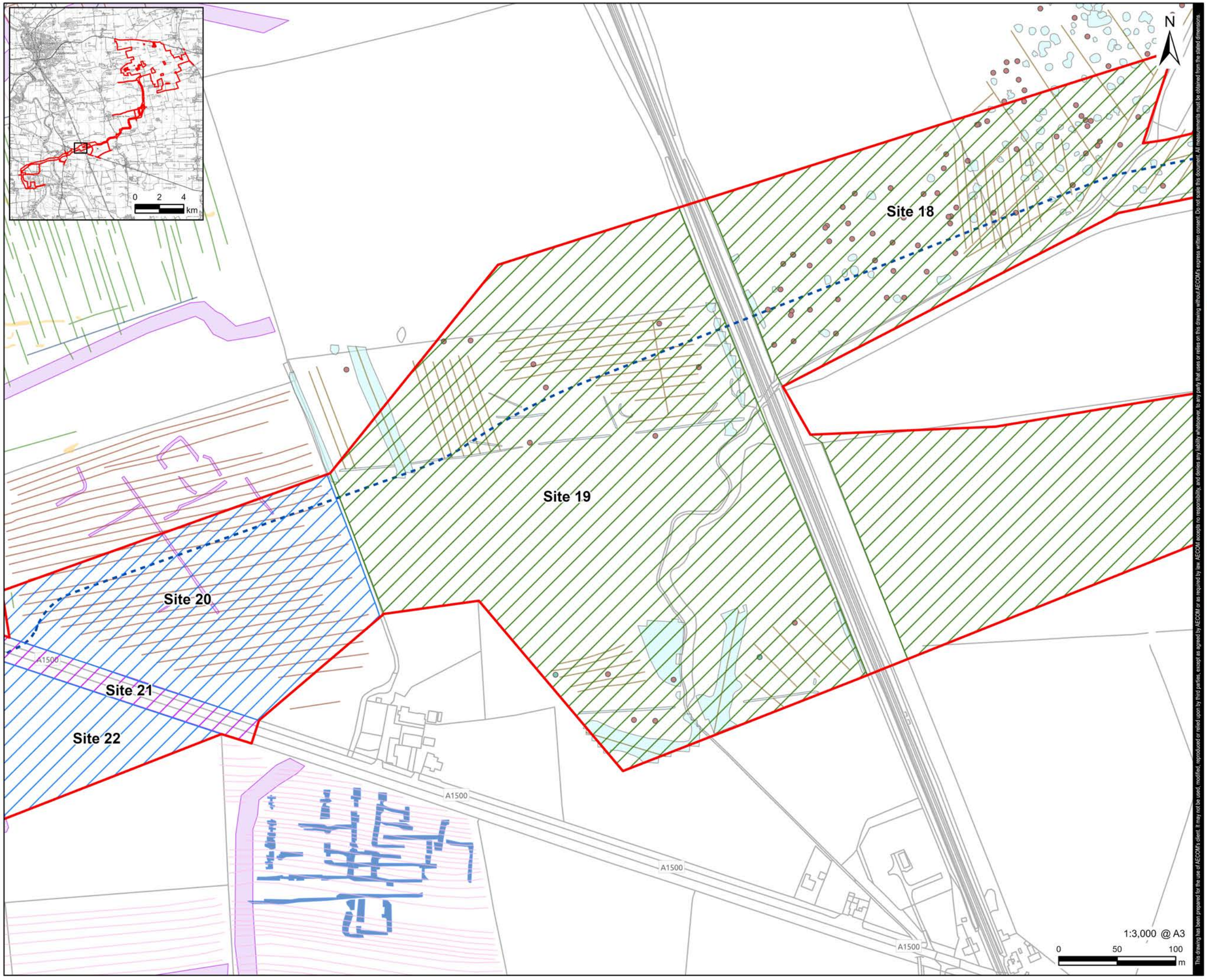
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 18

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 20

Figure 21: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 19

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- CRC Geophys: Points
- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- West Burton Geophysical Survey – Archaeology

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 19

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 21

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta III\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 22: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 20

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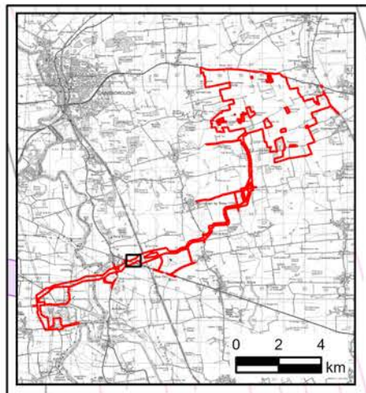

Site 19

Site 20

Site 21

Site 22

A1500

A1500

A1500

N

1:2,000 @ A3

0 50 100
m

AECOM

PROJECT

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Cottam CR Geophysics
- CRC Geophys: Points
- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- West Burton Geophysical Survey – Archaeology

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 20

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 22

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEAL\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW0011\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta III\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 23: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 21

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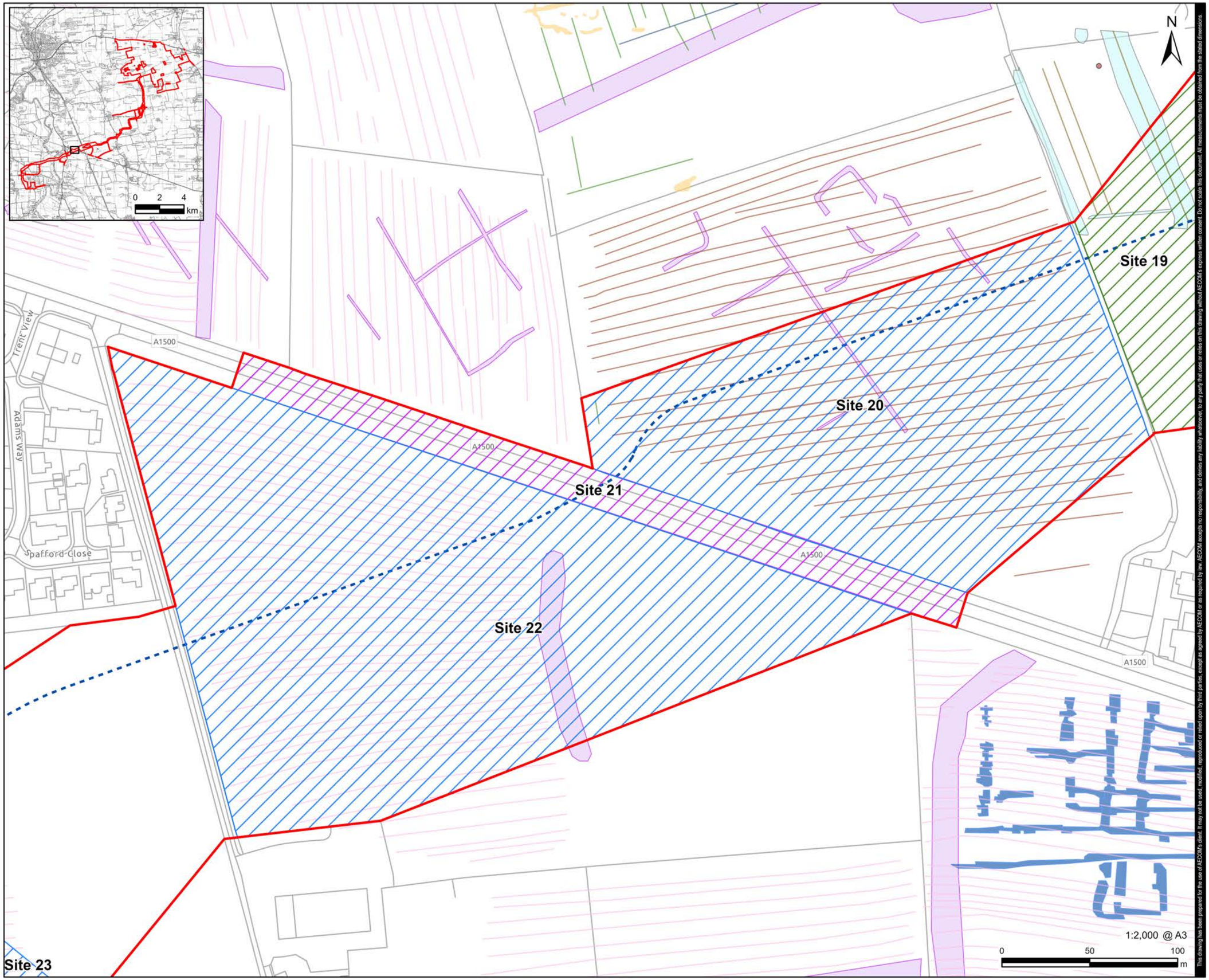

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- CRC Geophys: Points
- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- West Burton Geophysical Survey – Archaeology

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 21

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 23

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\EMEAI.ondon-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 24: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 22

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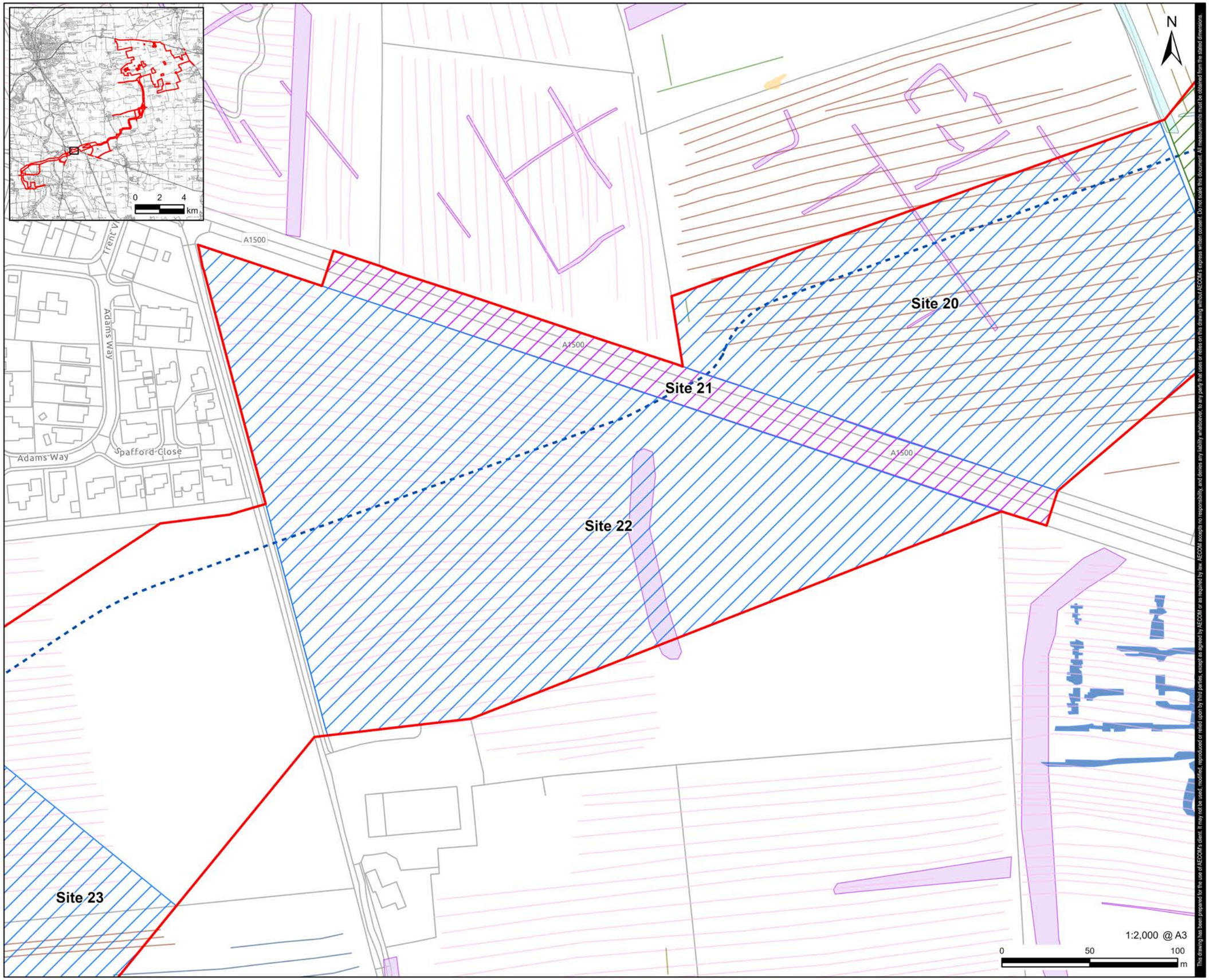

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
- Strip Map and Sample
- Post-DCO Trial Trench Evaluation

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- CRC Geophys: Polyline
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region
- CRC Geophys: Polygon
- West Burton Geophysical Survey – Archaeology

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 22

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 24

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPEL\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\!Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 25: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 23

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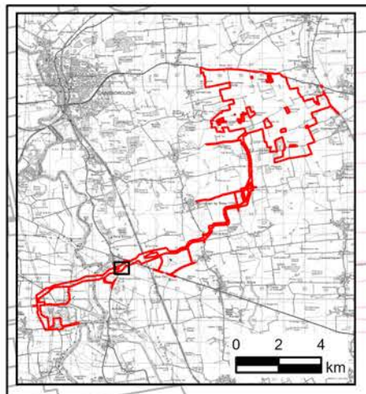

Site 22

Site 23

Adams Way

Spafford Close

A156

A156

N

1:2,000 @ A3

0 50 100
m

AECOM

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aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

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PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 23

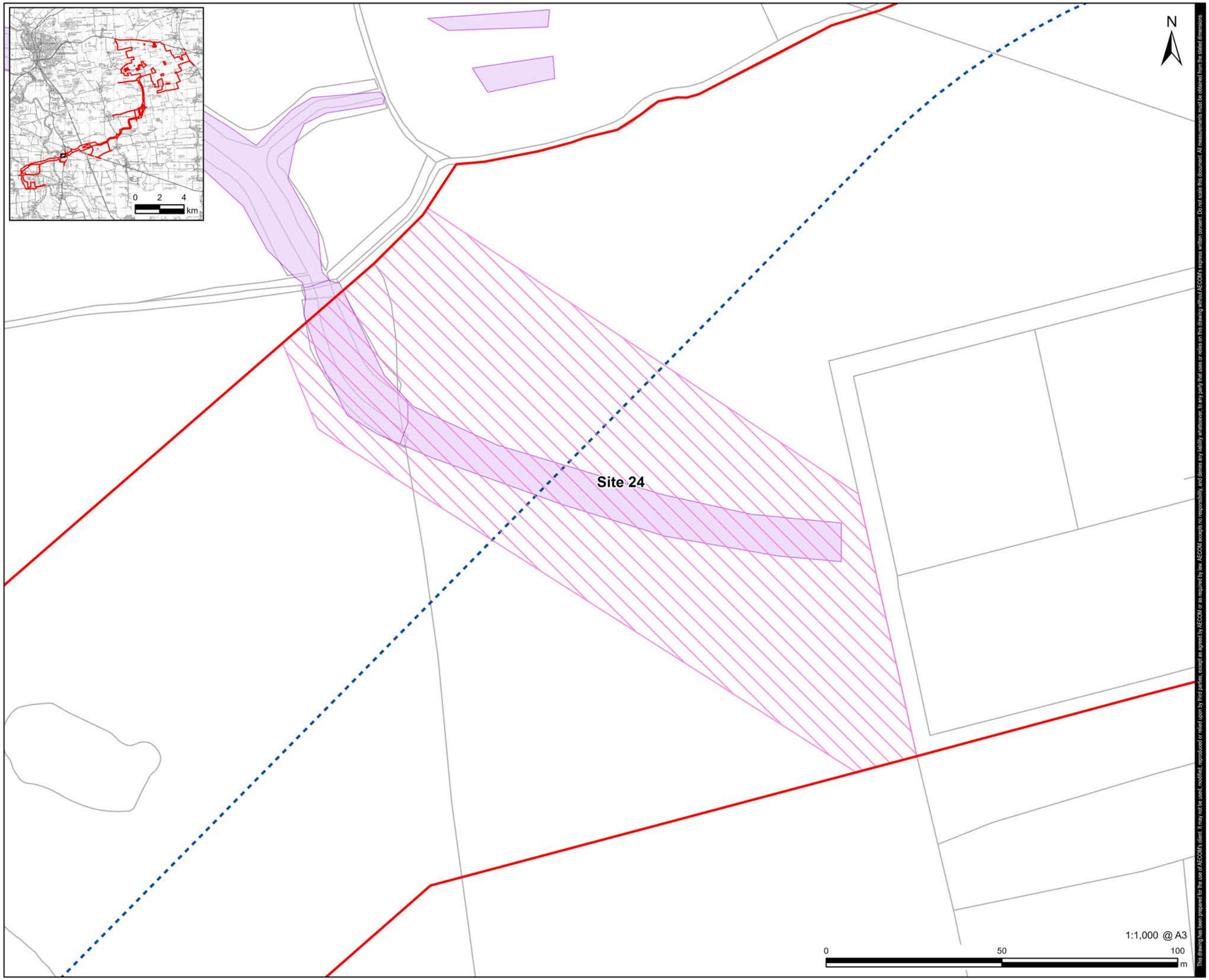
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 25

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEAI\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW0011\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 26: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 24

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Earthwork Recording and Reinstatement

Archaeological Survey Information

- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 24

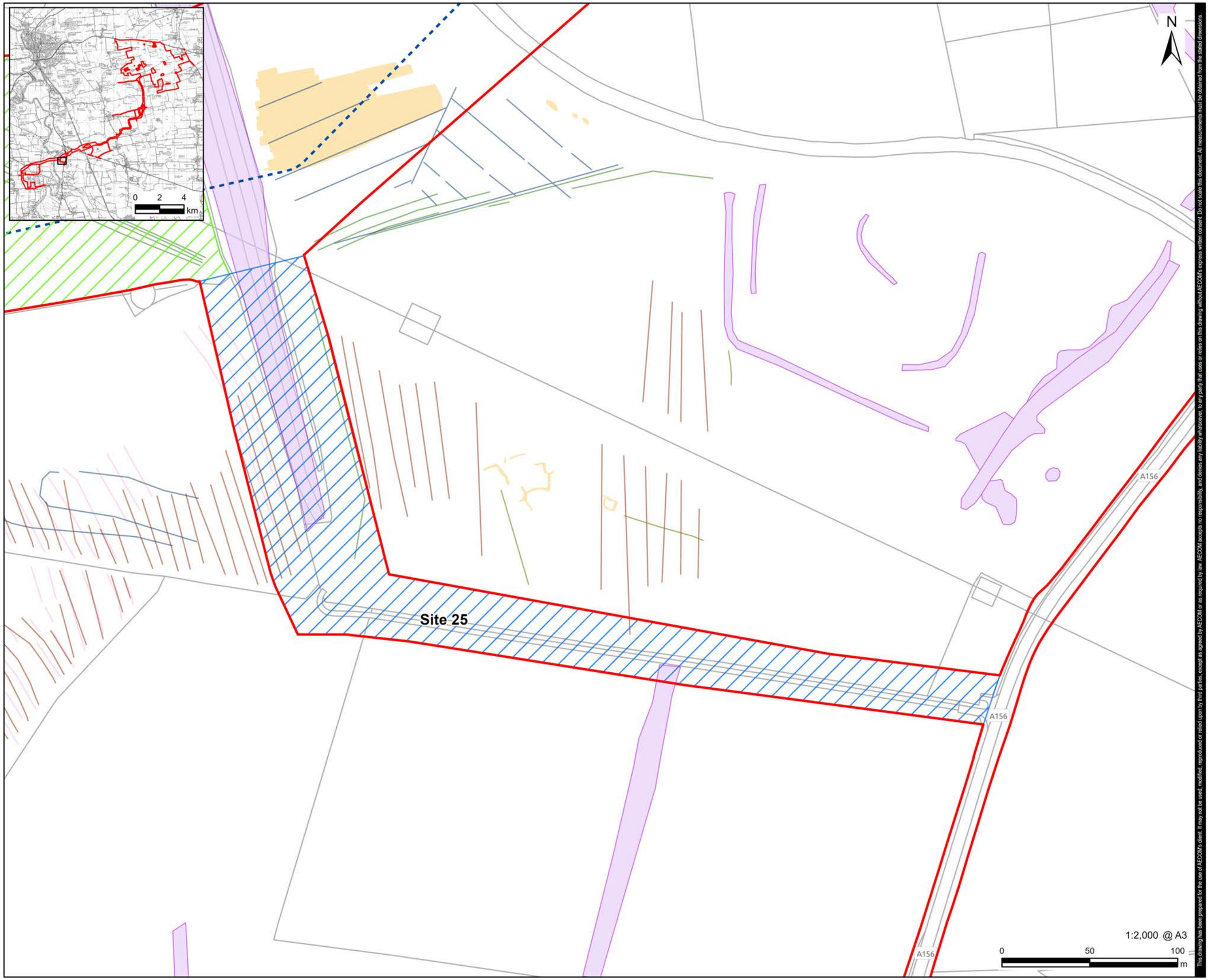
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 26

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1DPEL\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 27: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 25

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



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aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 25

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 27

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ffs\EMEAI\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge SolarAMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 28: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 26

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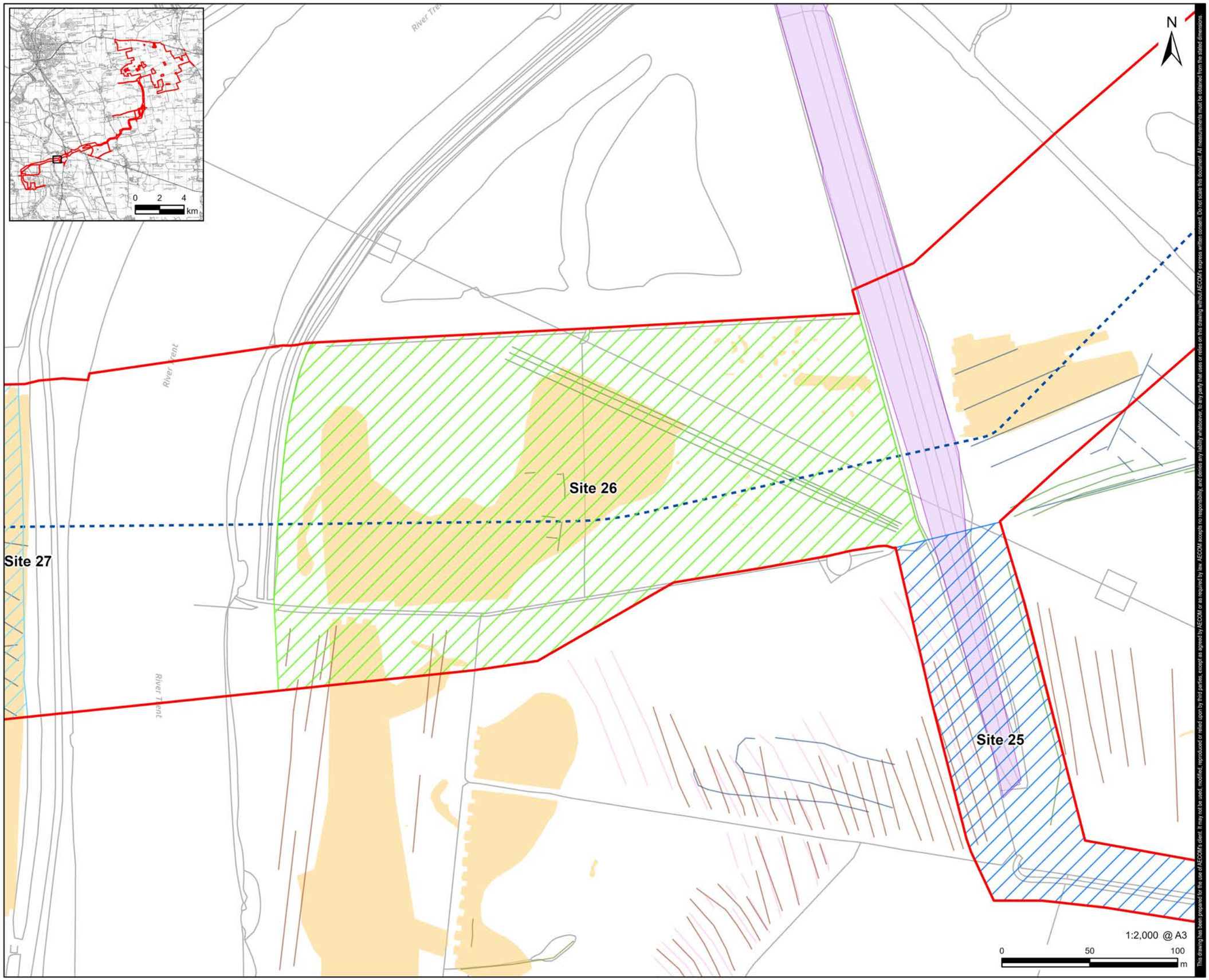

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aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Geoarchaeological Assessment
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 26

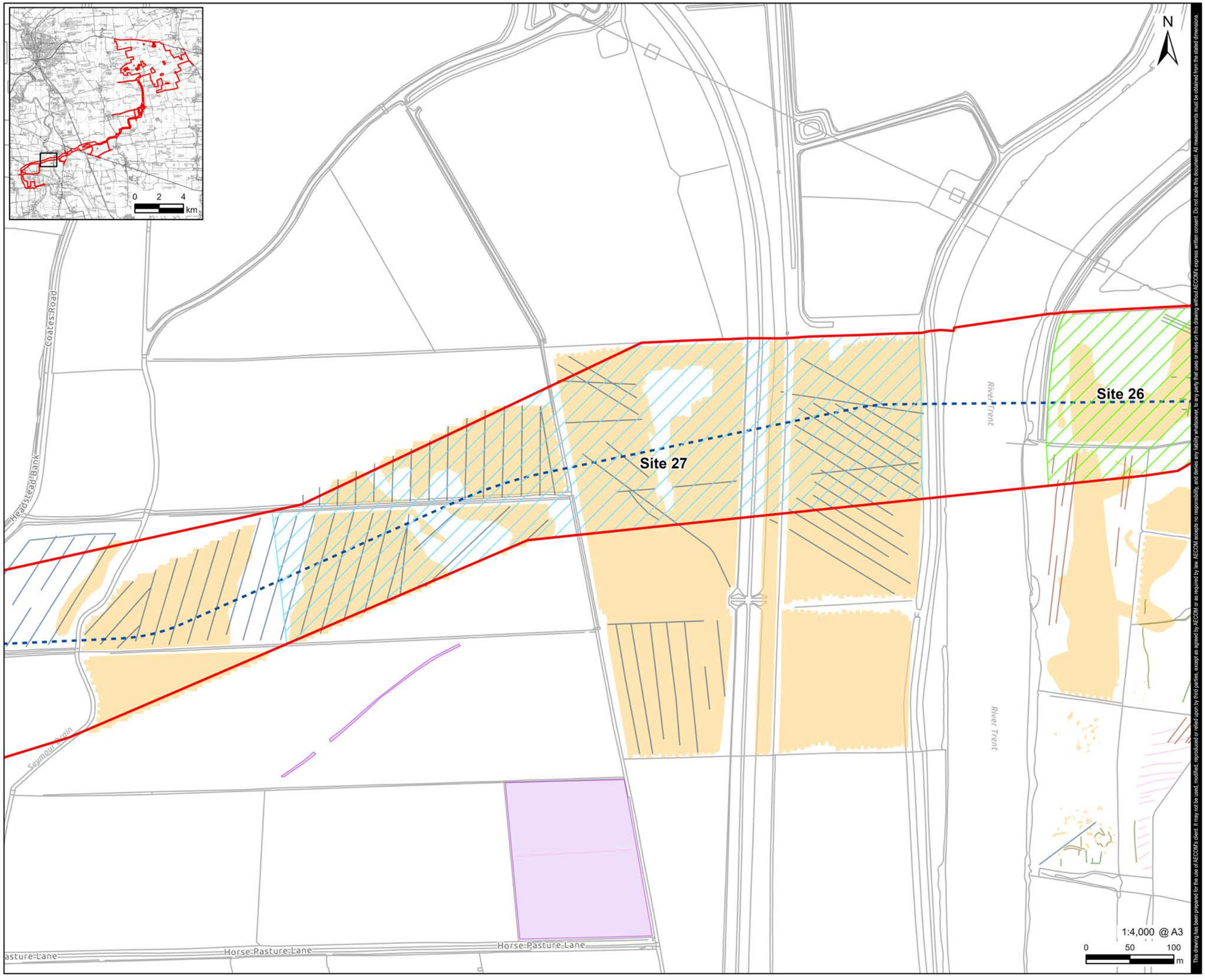
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 28

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW0011\UKLON06PFPSW0001-V1\DPEL\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 29: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 27

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



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PROJECT

Tillbridge Solar Project

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London, E1 8FA
United Kingdom
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aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Geoarchaeological Assessment

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 27

FIGURE NUMBER

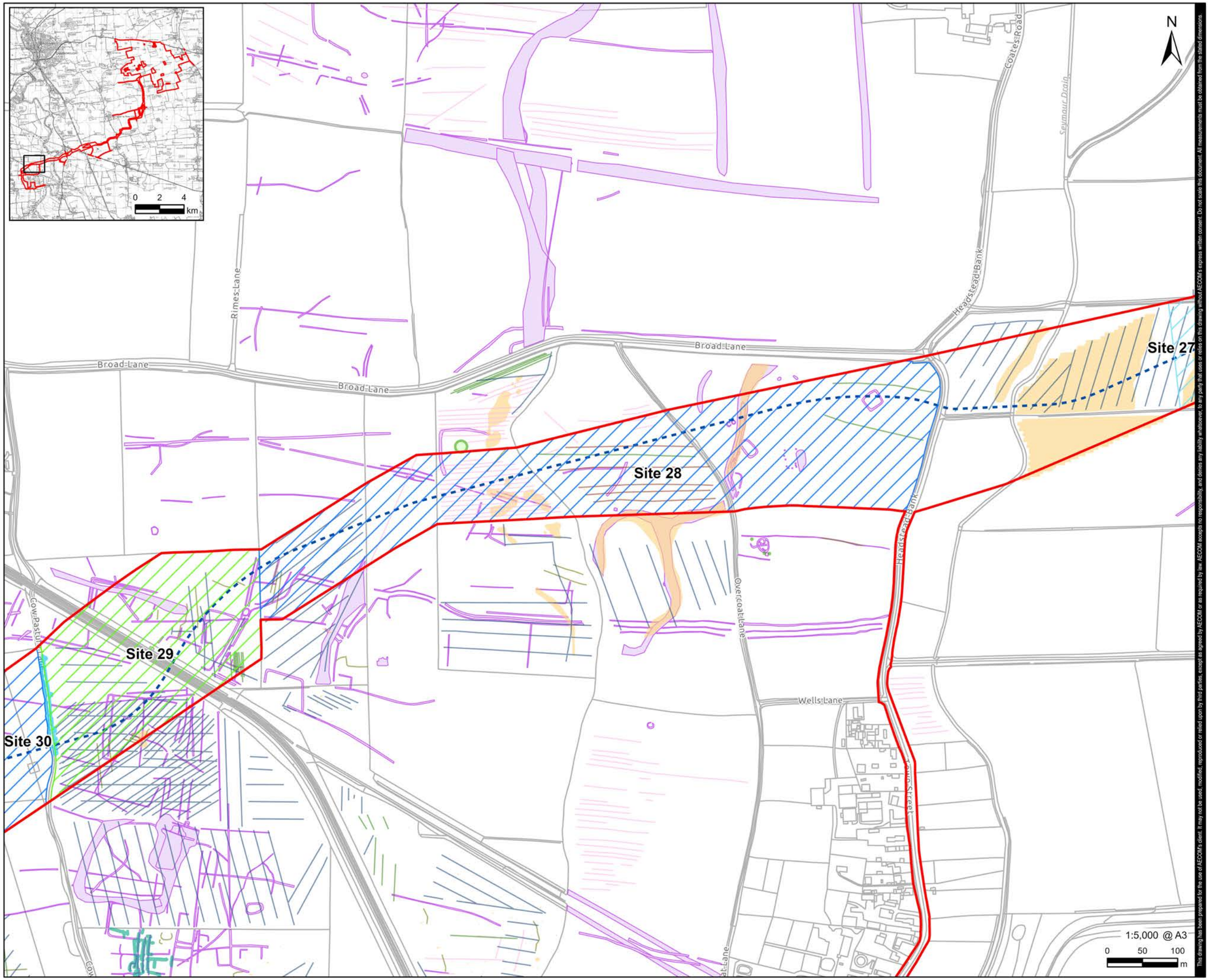
Figure 29

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEALondon-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta III\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 30: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 28

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta III\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx



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United Kingdom
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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Geoarchaeological Assessment
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Gate Burton Ridge Furrow
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Gate Burton Archaeology
- Gate Burton Track
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Ellipse
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

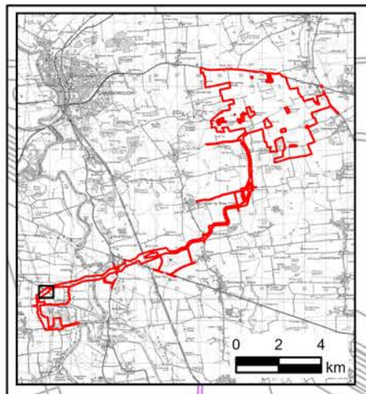
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 28

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 30

Figure 31: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 29

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



Site 28

Site 29

Site 30

Cow Pasture Lane

N

1:2,000 @ A3

0 50 100 m

AECOM

PROJECT

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2, Leman Street
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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Gate Burton Track
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 29

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 31

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEAI\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1DPEI\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 32: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 30

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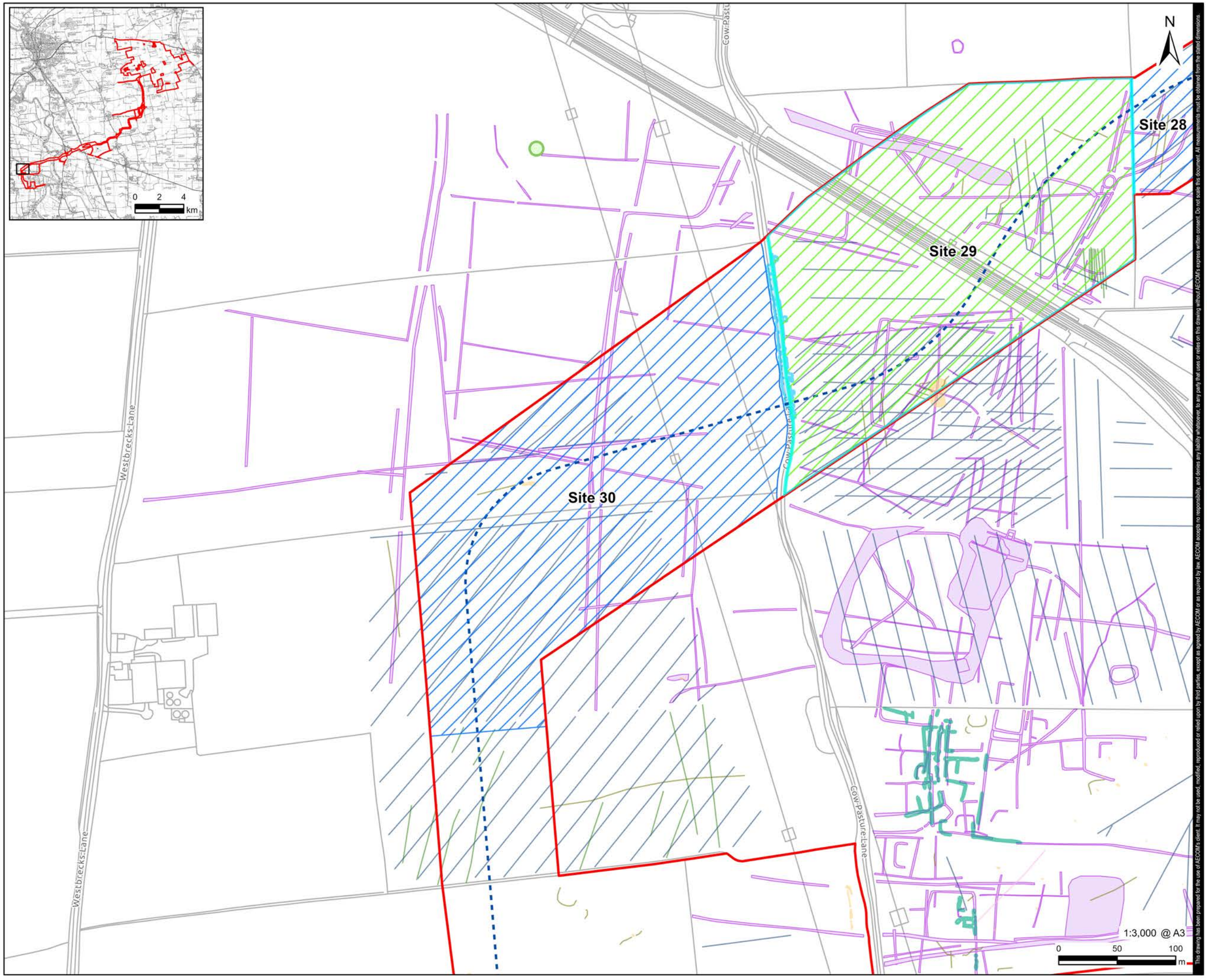

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Gate Burton Archaeology
- Gate Burton Track
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Ellipse
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 30

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 32

Figure 33: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 31

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09

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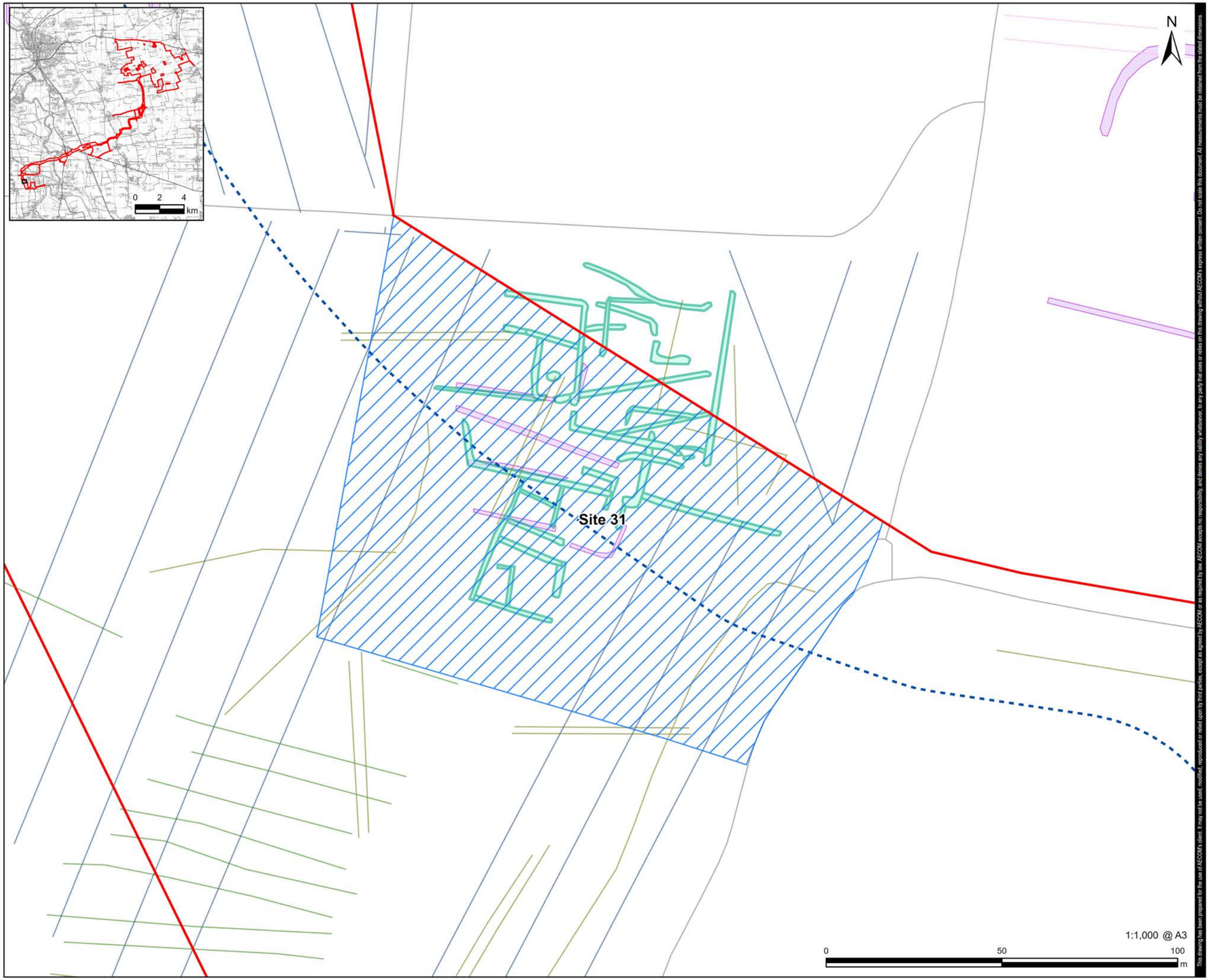

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Strip Map and Sample

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Gate Burton Archaeology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

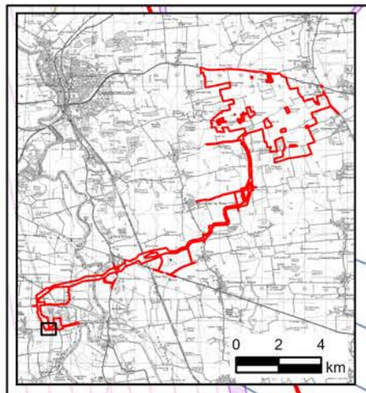
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 31

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 33

Figure 34: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 32

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09



Site 32

Torksey Ferry Road

Torksey Ferry Road

Torksey Ferry Road

Torks

Nightleys Road

Nightleys Road

N

1:2,000 @ A3

0 50 100
m

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Drainage
- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 32

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 34

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\ifs\EMEAI\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW0011\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1\DPE\Library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 35: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 33

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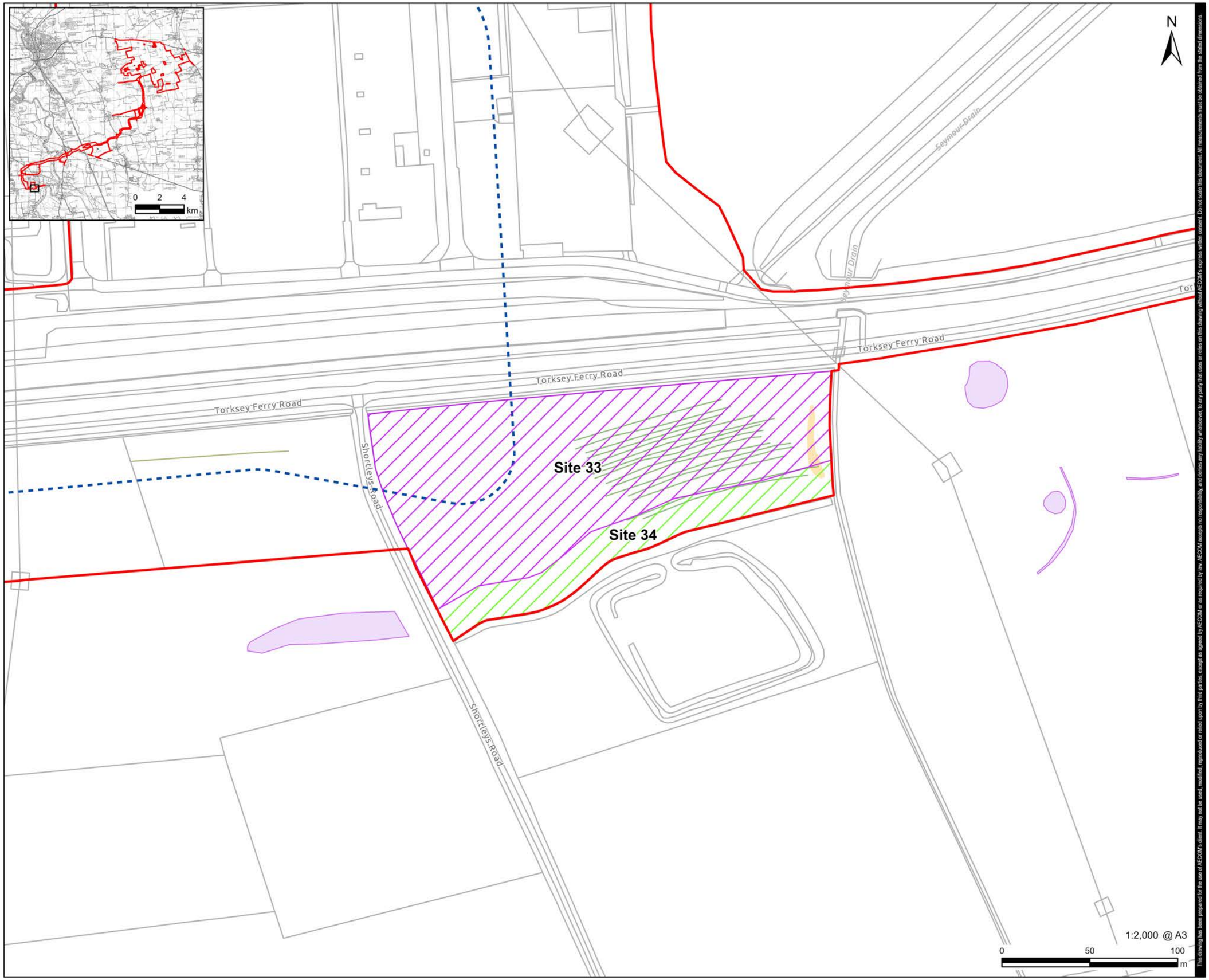

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Gate Burton Trend
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 33

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 35

Filename: \\na.aecomnet.com\lfs\EMEA\London-UKLON06\Legacy\UKLON06PFPSW001\UKLON06PFPSW001-V1DPEL\library\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta II\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\AMS\TillbridgeSolar_AMS_Figures.aprx

Figure 36: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy – Site 34

Revision: 01 Drawn: HW Checked: LL Approved: IW Date: 2024-10-09

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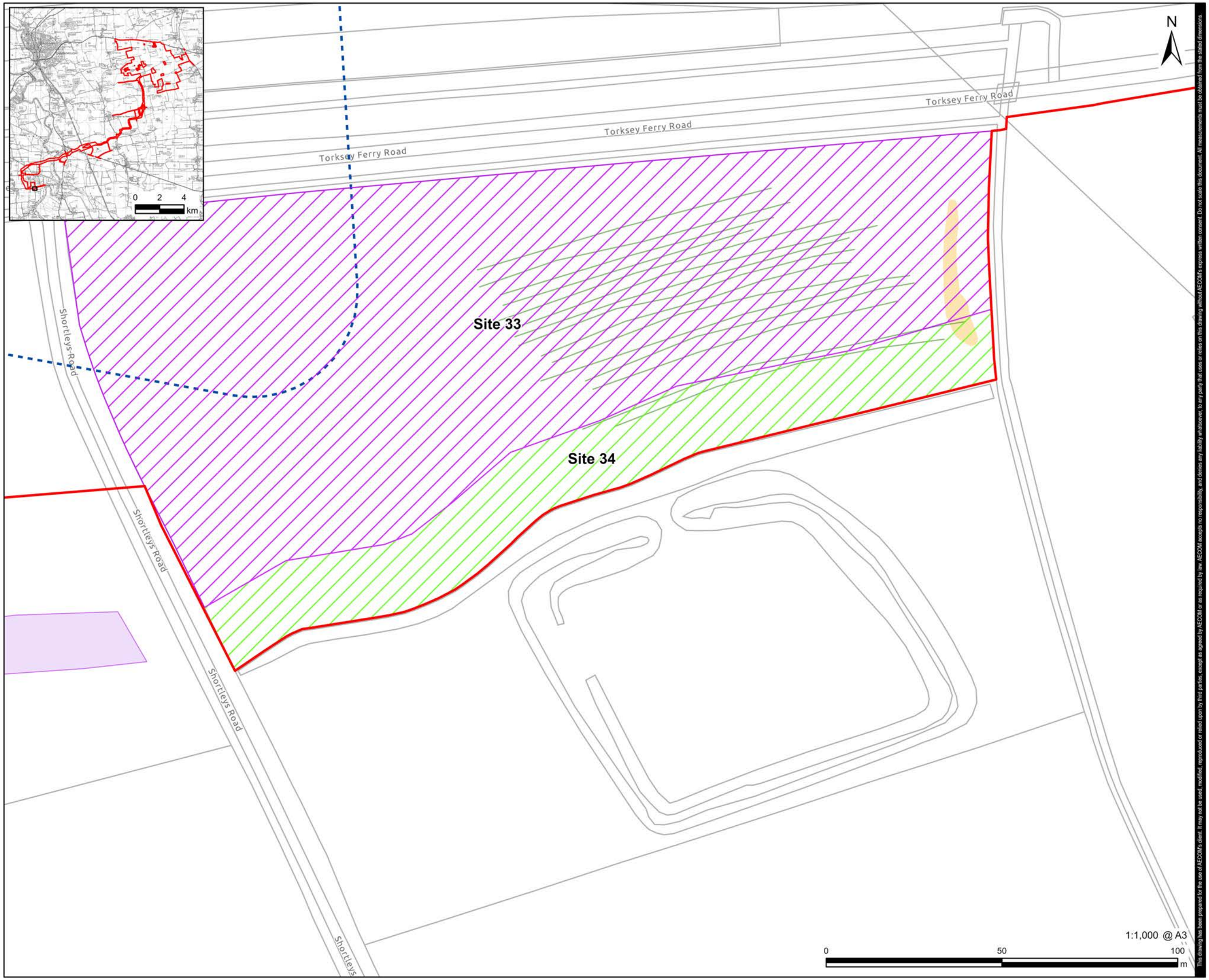

AECOM

PROJECT

Tillbridge Solar Project

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- Indicative Cable Route Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy Site

- Preservation
- Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Archaeological Survey Information

- Gate Burton Ploughing
- Superficial Geology
- Aerial Assessment LIDAR Region

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

AMS Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60682158

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy - Site 34

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 36

Appendix B Archaeological Mitigation Sites

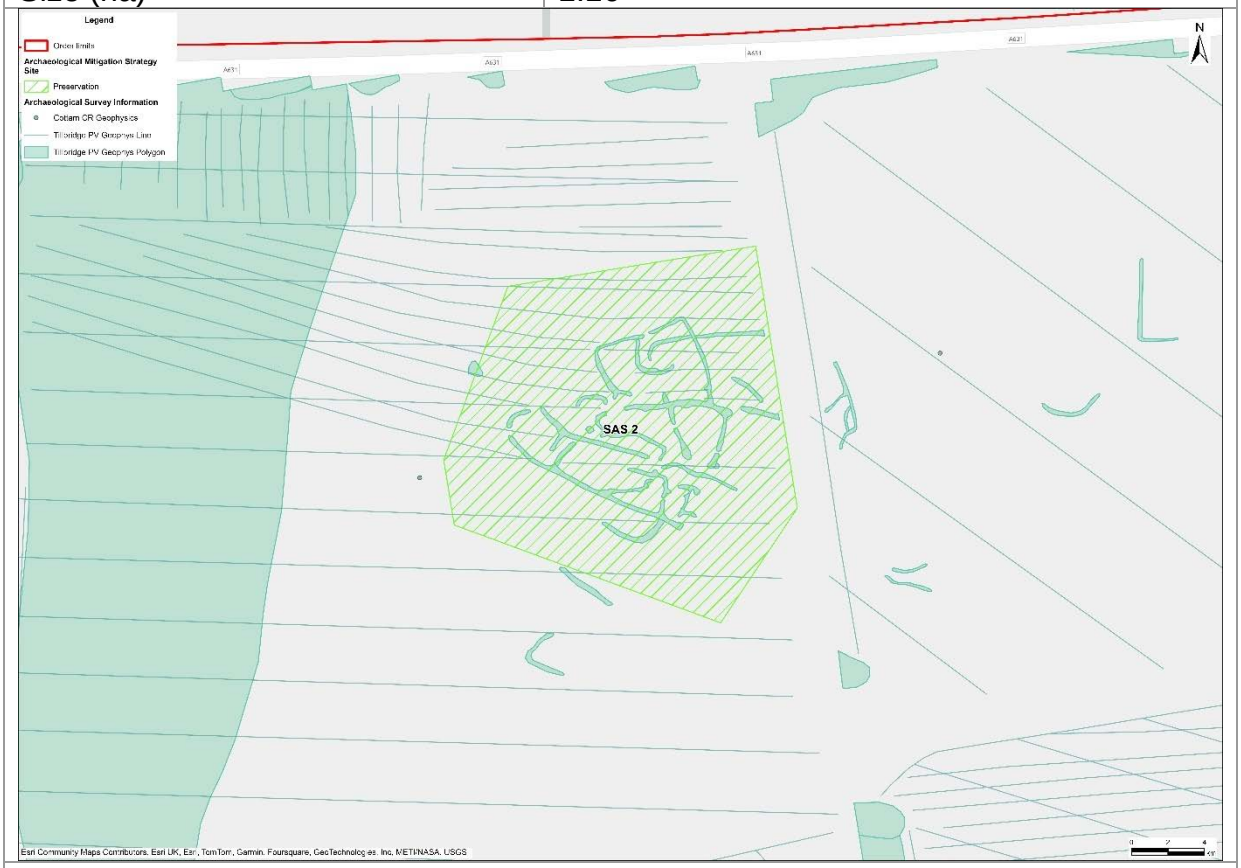
Principal Site

SAS 1	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 3
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC001
Size (ha)	3.47

Description
A Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead was identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. Two groups of rectilinear enclosure, one with internal subdivisions and associated curvilinear features were recorded demonstrating reasonably good correlation with the geophysical survey, although several additional gullies not identified as geophysical anomalies were recorded. Artefacts recovered from the excavated features comprise pottery spanning the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods, animal bone, a small number of iron objects and a fragment from a rotary quern.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or

operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 2	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 4
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC002
Size (ha)	1.16



Description

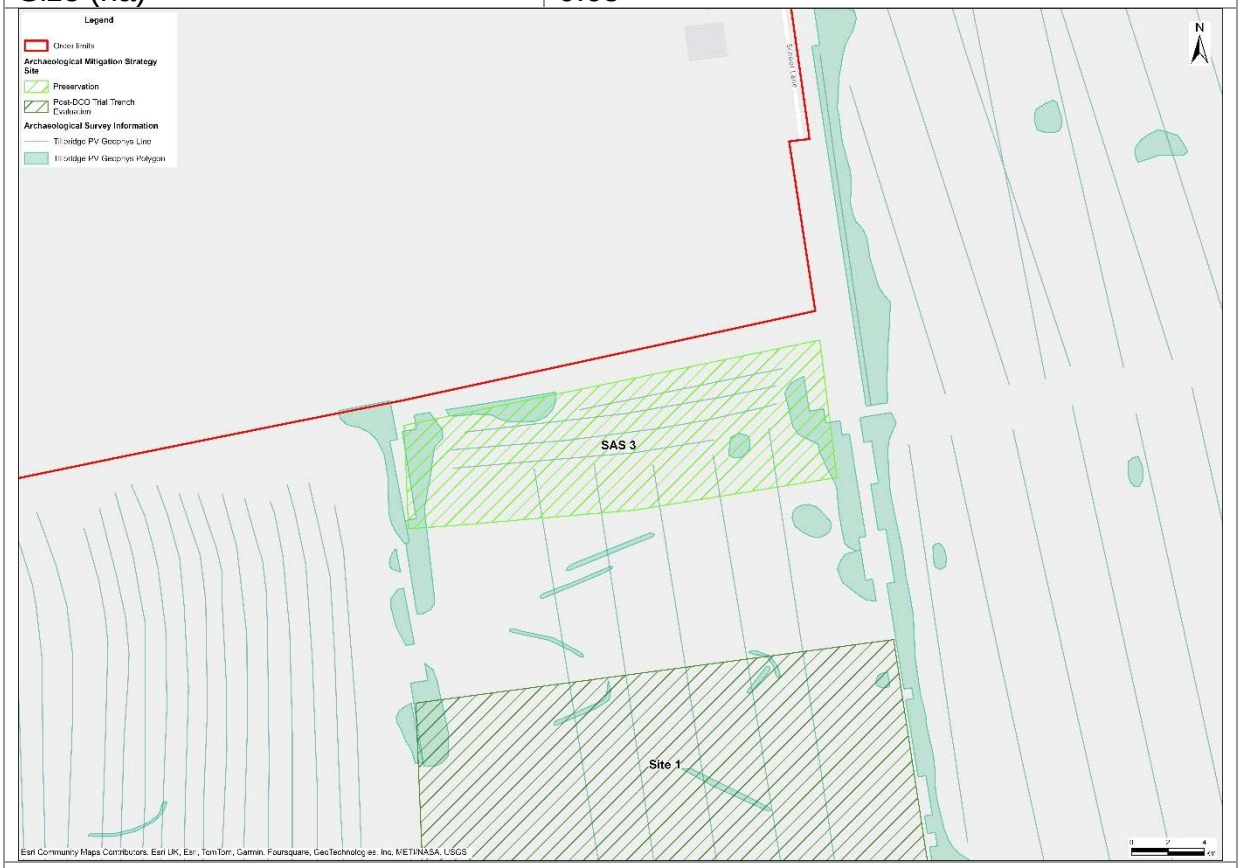
Complex of rectilinear enclosures with associated occupation layers and pits representing Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead [AEC002] was recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. The features recorded during the trial trench evaluation generally corresponded well with the results of the geophysical survey, although a small number of gullies and pits not identified by the geophysics suggest a greater density of features may survive. Pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and metal work including a 3rd century copper alloy coin indicate that the site was occupied during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods with a focus in the mid-late Romano-British period. A residual Neolithic flint arrowhead and possible flint blades recovered from later Romano-British features provide some evidence for earlier transient activity.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 3	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 16
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC003
Size (ha)	0.65



Description
Extant, but poorly surviving east-west aligned medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow identified by aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys at the northern end of Field 16 [AEC003].
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 4	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 31
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC004
Size (ha)	3.47

Description
A complex of ditches and gullies were recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. The features formed a regular arrangement of rectilinear ditches with possible enclosures, curvilinear gullies, and discrete pits between them [AEC004]. The enclosures represent a Romano-British farmstead, with stratigraphic relationships between features providing evidence for two phases of occupation. Pottery recovered from the features suggests that this farmstead originated in the early to middle Romano-British period with the principal phase of activity being of middle–late Romano-British date.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives

N/A

SAS 5	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 139 and 140
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC005
Size (ha)	1.15

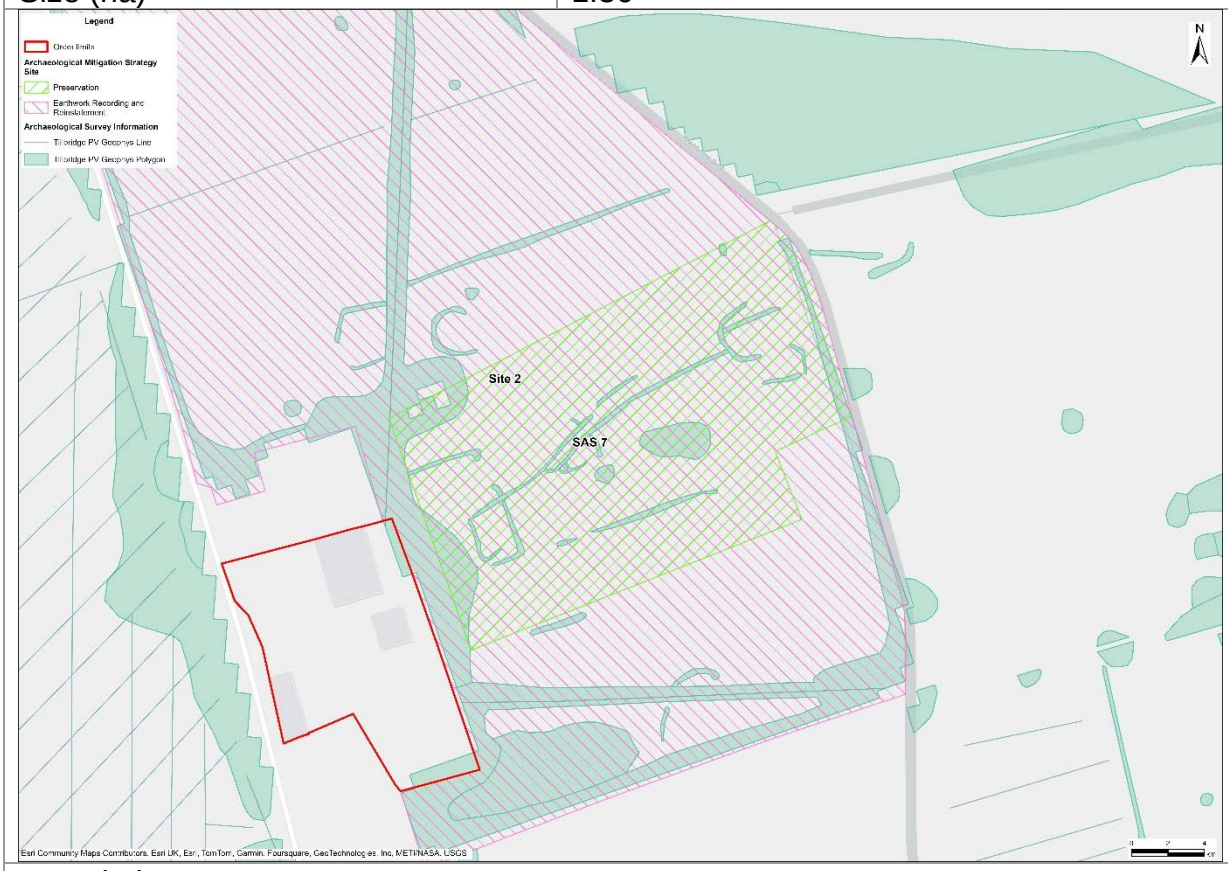
Description
Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme identified a Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead [AEC005]. The farmstead was defined by a cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, gullies and pits. The features excavated during the trial trench evaluation corresponded well with the geophysical survey results, although a number of additional features in some trenches suggest a greater density of archaeology may survive. Artefacts including animal bone and pottery spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, were recovered with a focus towards the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ

Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 6	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 45 and 47
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC006
Size (ha)	2.26

Description
A small Romano-British enclosure complex [AEC006] was recorded by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trench evaluation. Animal bone, CBM, fired clay, flint, shell, an iron rod and pottery predominantly of middle–late Romano-British period were excavated from the enclosure ditches and suggest that this settlement may be contemporary with the enclosures recorded in Fields 139 and 140.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 7	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 55
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC007
Size (ha)	1.36



Description
To the east of Harpswell Low Farm, trial trench evaluation recorded a Romano-British farmstead [AEC007] comprising two small rectilinear enclosures linked by curvilinear gullies forming a boundary or track, with a small enclosure/ring ditch nearby. The excavated features largely corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. The features produced a range of artefacts including pottery of middle–late Romano-British date, animal bone and fragments of a late 3rd to 4th century AD copper alloy bracelet/armlet.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 8	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 62
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC008
Size (ha)	3.78

Description

Evidence for a settlement complex was identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme. The settlement remains comprised a central rectilinear enclosure, a larger enclosure with a curved western edge and a D-shaped enclosure, with smaller ditches and gullies representing internal subdivisions of the principal enclosures [AEC008]. A good correlation between the archaeological features and geophysical anomalies was evident. Pottery recovered from the enclosures dated from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period, with the D-shaped enclosure producing material of a later middle to late Romano-British date. Craft items such as a spindle whorl, a stone pounder and a whetstone were also recorded.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation

Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 9	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 60 and 68
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC009
Size (ha)	3.15

Description

A complex of enclosures and settlement activity was recorded to the east of a high point in the local topography [AEC009]. The geophysical and aerial imagery surveys indicated that the settlement covers a broadly rectangular area measuring approximately 205m by 170m. The trial trench evaluation results correlated well with the earlier surveys confirming that ditches and gullies of varying size formed a series of regular cell-like enclosures and fields orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. A smaller number of discrete and clustered pits and postholes, and dumps of possible midden material were recorded among the enclosures. Three crop-drying ovens were also recorded around the southern and eastern edge of the settlement. The features recorded illustrated a dense and complex pattern of occupation with up to four stratigraphic phases represented. Artefacts recovered indicate that the main phase of activity occurred during the mid–late Romano-British period. However, an earlier origin for the settlement is suggested by the recovery of smaller amounts of Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British and early to middle Romano-British pottery.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent

accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 10	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 60
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC010
Size (ha)	5.80

Description

A series of enclosures and boundaries [AEC010] were recorded 60m to the south of the possibly contemporary settlement and enclosure system in Field 68. The settlement, possibly a developed farmstead, occupied the south-westerly side of a high point in the landscape comprising a broadly L-shaped arrangement of enclosures defined by rectilinear and curvilinear ditches and gullies. Relatively few pits and postholes were identified, while a crop-drying oven and a surface constructed from closely packed gravels and cobbles provided evidence for the processing of arable crops. A wide variety of artefacts were recovered from across the settlement including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and single pieces of cement, glass, shale and iron.

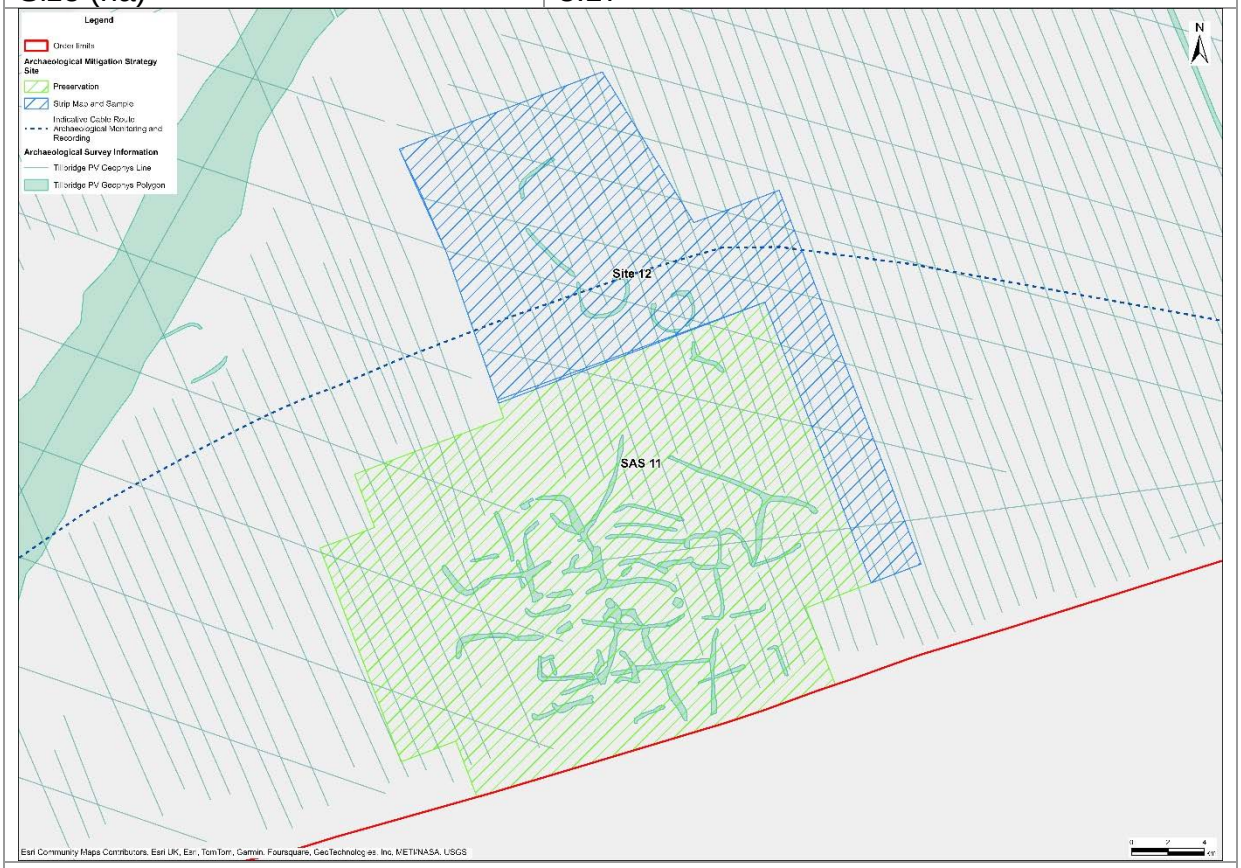
Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation

Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 11	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 49 and 54
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC011
Size (ha)	3.17



Description

A small enclosure complex comprising linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in the southern half of Fields 49 and 54, with a second small group of linear and curvilinear located 30m to the north were identified by the geophysical survey. Trial trench evaluation recorded dense and complex clusters of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes representing multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [AEC011]. Possible evidence for timber post-built structures within the enclosure was recorded with several stone-packed post-holes in Trench 589. The enclosures formed a clear area of Romano-British settlement with a focus in the middle–late Romano-British period.

Scheme Impact

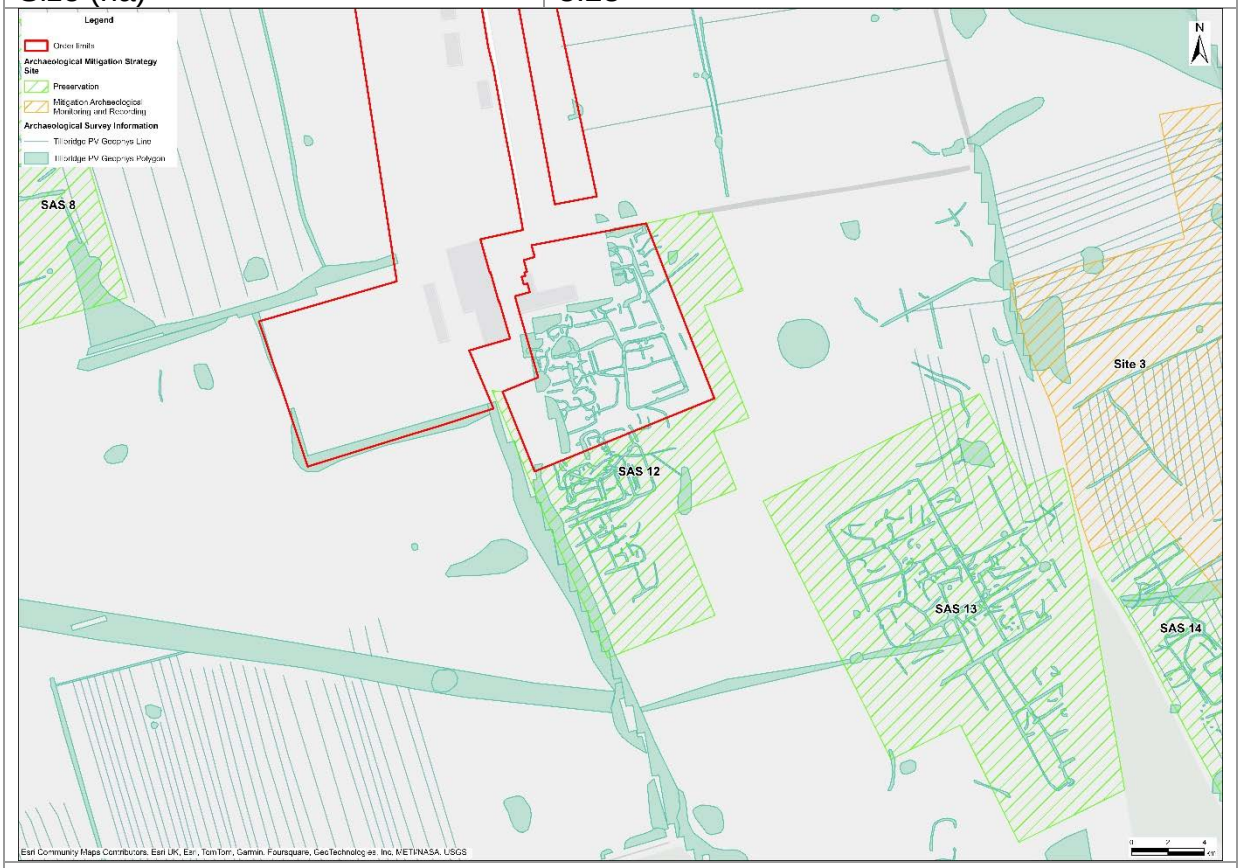
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation

Preservation in situ

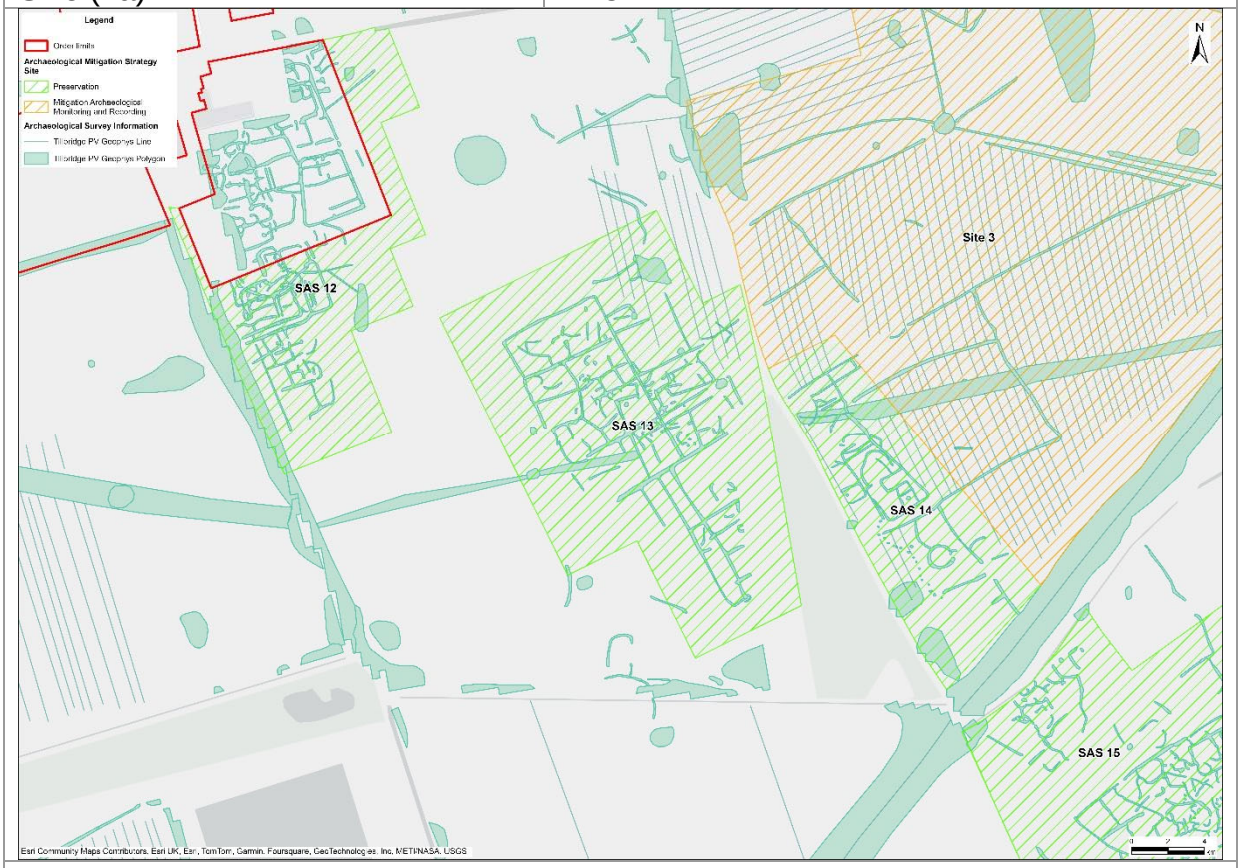
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 12	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 87
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC012
Size (ha)	3.28



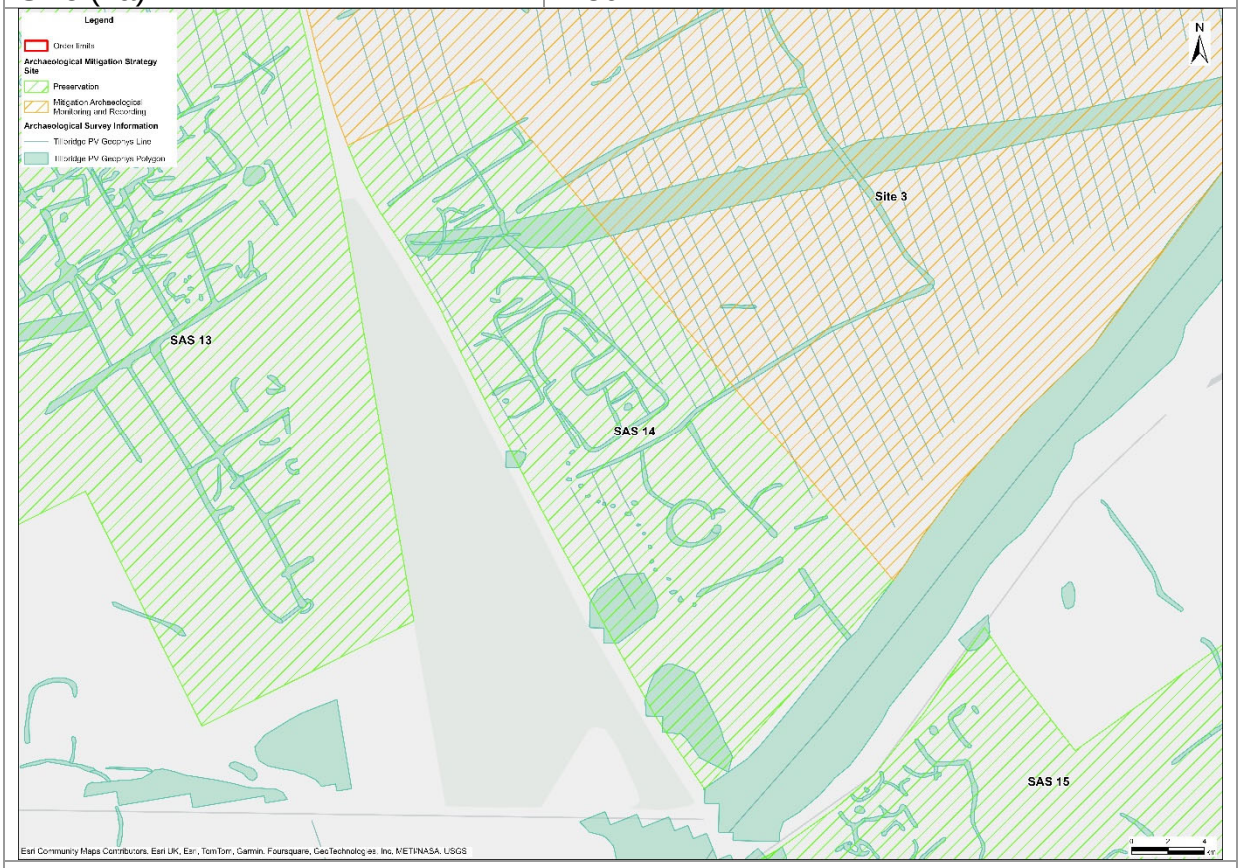
Description
In the north-western corner of Field 87 the trial trenching recorded a series of ditches and gullies which largely corresponded to geophysical anomalies that formed the southern side of probable farmstead or settlement complex comprising a series of connected enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway [AEC012]. The settlement appears to extend northwest, beyond Order limits, into the field south of Harpswell Grange. Finds including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a copper alloy coin (dated AD 343–48) and a fragment of shale bracelet/armlet were recovered.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 13	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 87
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC013 and MLI53952
Size (ha)	4.43



Description
A large Romano-British settlement complex [AEC013] extending across a 10ha area was identified by geophysical survey and cropmark evidence [MLI53952], approximately 150m south-east of the farmstead [AEC012]. The trial trenching recorded a pattern of ditches and gullies in the northern part of the complex, forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions which correlate well with the enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. A possible penannular feature and a small number of pits were also recorded.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 14	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 98
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC013
Size (ha)	1.80



Description
The eastern side of the large Romano-British settlement complex [AEC013] was identified by geophysical survey and cropmark evidence [MLI53952] in Field 98. The trial trenching recorded a pattern of ditches and gullies in the northern part of the complex, forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions which correlate well with the enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. A possible penannular feature and a small number of pits were also recorded.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 15	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 99 and 100
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC015
Size (ha)	5.38

Description

The south extent of the large Romano-British settlement complex [AEC013] was recorded in Fields 99 and 100. A large sub-rectangular enclosure was found with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches [AEC015]. Possible evidence for a structure comprising linear arrangement of stone associated with a possible posthole was found close to the centre of the enclosures.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

It should be noted that the proposed route of a gravel maintenance track extends across the northwest corner of SAS15. Construction of access track has the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the Romano-British settlement complex, while the core of the Romano-British farmstead remains preserved within majority of SAS 15.

Mitigation
Preservation in situ Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 16	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 102 and 106
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC016
Size (ha)	2.28

Description
In a small group of enclosures, linear and curvilinear ditches and gullies recorded by trial trench evaluation corresponded with anomalies identified by geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme. The remains may represent a Romano-British farmstead defined by ditches and gullies [AEC016], with finds spanning the Romano-British period, particularly the 1st to 2nd centuries AD recovered from the excavated features.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 17	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 112
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC017
Size (ha)	1.79

Description
The remains of Romano-British ditched enclosures [AEC017] were exposed during trial trench evaluation in the western part of Field 112, correlating with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and a previous archaeological watching brief undertaken for the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline [ELI5070 and ELI5075]. Ditches defining a series of small, ‘cell-like’ rectangular enclosures were recorded, within which a small number of gullies, pits and a posthole provided evidence for settlement activity dated to the Romano-British period.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 18	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 123
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC018
Size (ha)	3.33

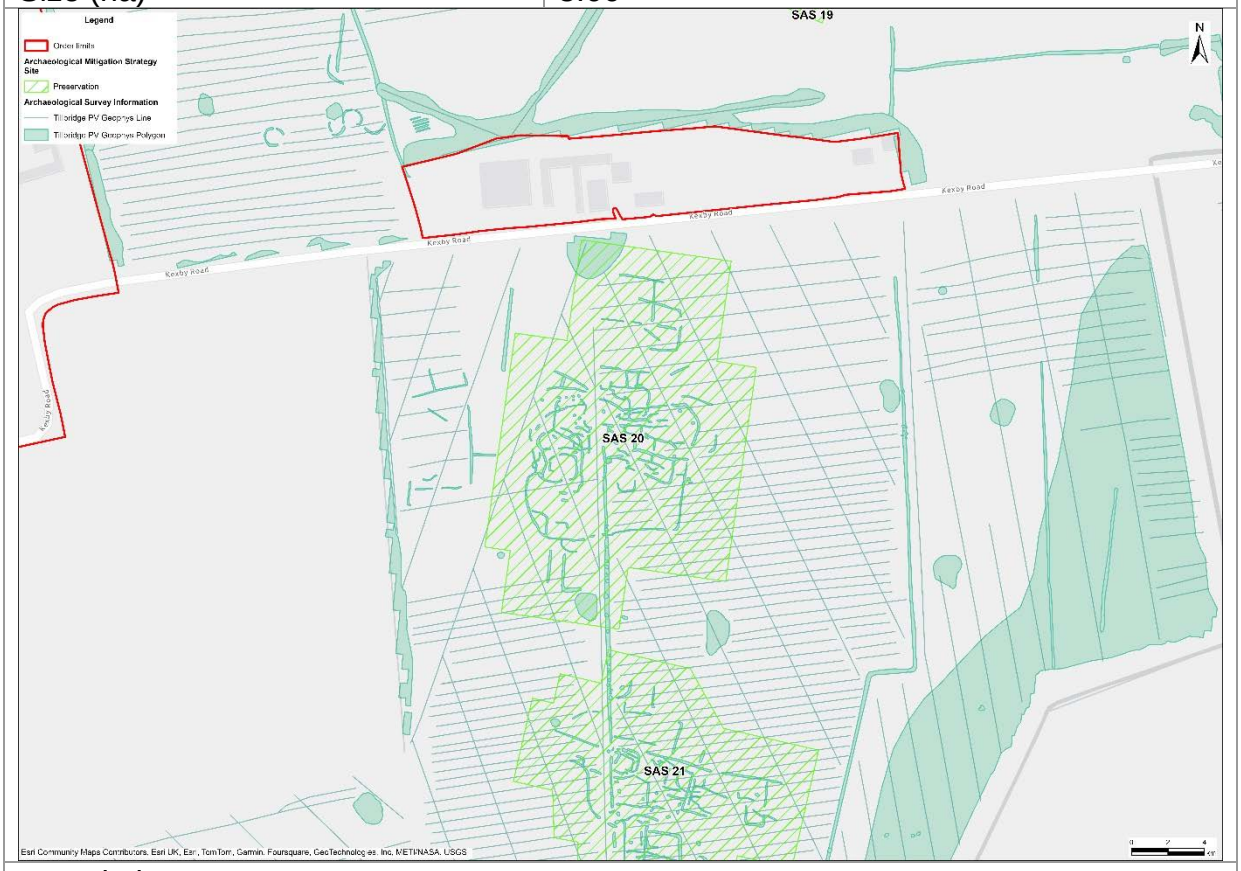
Description
Trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme recorded a group of ditches defining a series of sub-rectangular enclosures [AEC018], with smaller ditches and gullies corresponding with internal divisions or further field boundaries/enclosures identified the by geophysical survey. A number of ditches, pits and gullies were also recorded which did not correlate with the geophysical survey results. The settlement appears to have been occupied for some time with pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 19	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 94 and 115
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC019
Size (ha)	6.43

Description
Towards the southern part of the Principal Site, an enclosure complex [AEC019] was recorded during trial trench evaluation of Field 115, extending southwest into Field 94. Focused on a large northeast-southwest aligned rectangular enclosure with generally regular internal subdivisions and groups of smaller cell-like enclosures at the northeast and southwest corners of the main enclosure. The features recorded by the trial trenching corresponded well with the possible settlement identified by the geophysical survey. Small groups of gullies and discrete pits may indicate multiple inhabited spaces within the settlement rather than a single domestic focus. Pottery suggests that the settlement originated in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, with occupation continuing into the later Romano-British period.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives

N/A

SAS 20	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 116
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC020
Size (ha)	3.66



Description

Trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of two enclosure complexes south of Glentworth Grange which had previously been identified by the geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme. The northern group of features comprised ditches, gullies, a small number of pits and ditch/gully terminals representing a series of abutting curvilinear cells with possible internal divisions, pits and hearths [AEC020]. Finds included animal bone, flint, CBM, fired clay, quern stone and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, suggesting that the settlement was contemporary with that recorded in Fields 94 and 115 [AEC019].

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation

Preservation in situ

Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 21	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 116
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC021
Size (ha)	2.67

Description

The ephemeral remains of a possibly short-lived or less intensively occupied settlement [AEC021] were confirmed by the trial trenching as representing a small settlement or farmstead, comprising a series of small, incomplete enclosures broadly arranged north to south. Ditches defined the enclosures with smaller numbers of gullies, pits and concentrations of stone rubble in the southernmost enclosure ditch also recorded. Features in the northern half of the settlement exhibited darker fills, possibly suggesting that the focus of settlement activity lay in this part of the enclosure. Finds dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, including transitional wares, suggest that both settlements were contemporary with that recorded in Fields 115 and 94 [AEC020].

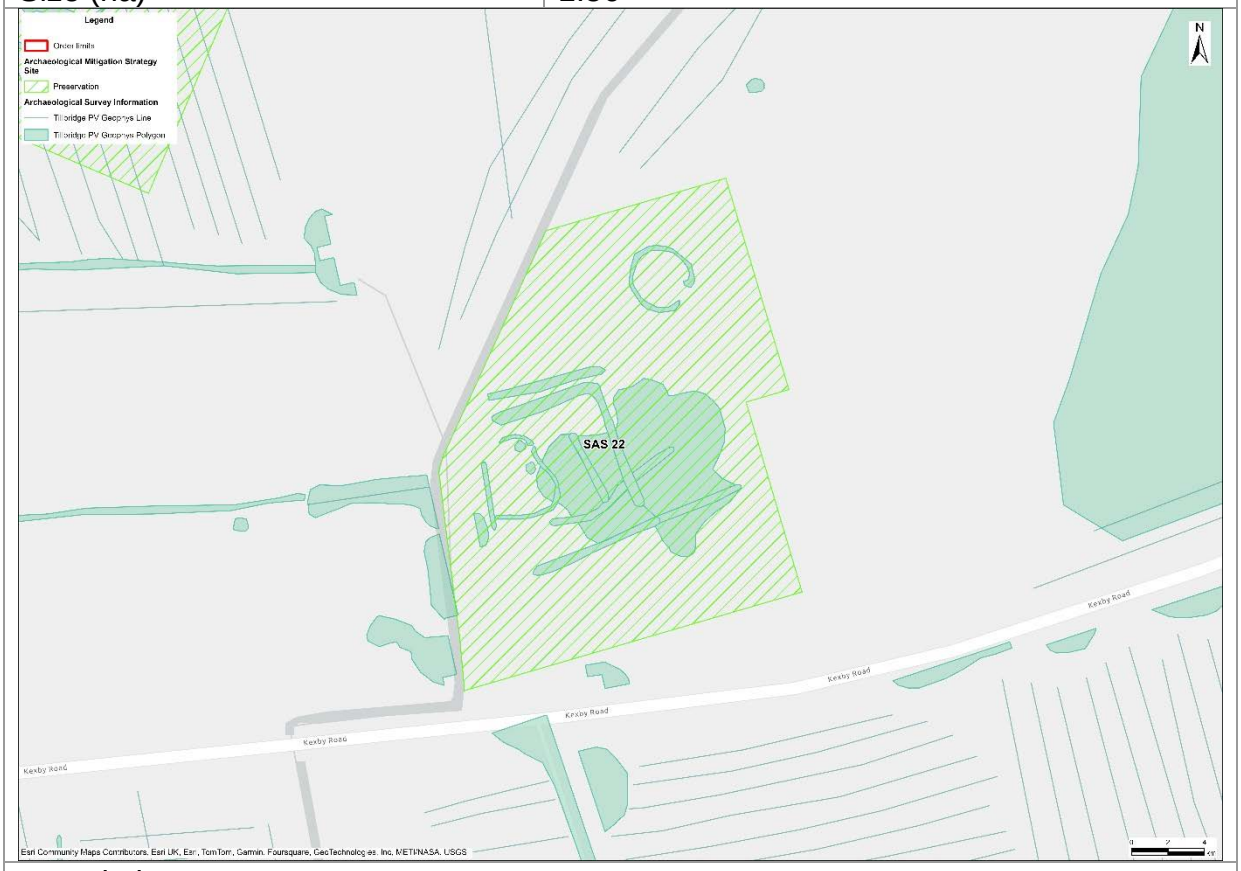
Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation

Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 22	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 124
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI50291
Size (ha)	1.56



Description

In the southwest corner of Field 124 trial trench evaluation recorded the remains of a medieval moated site [MLI50291] identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys, historic mapping and the Lincolnshire HER. The remains of the eastern and southern extents of the moat, stone revetment wall foundations, moat platform with ground levelling/raising deposits or occupation layers, two robbed stone walls and a stone surface were recorded. Finds including animal bone, a fragment of medieval iron horseshoe, medieval – late medieval pottery, a medieval whetstone, an iron nail, fragments of roofing tile and a lump of fired clay were recovered from the moat and levelling layers. Environmental samples and borehole cores recovered from water-logged deposits in the moat rich in environmental evidence representative of the surrounding environment and development of the site through time.

Scheme Impact

Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.

Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 23	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 131
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC022
Size (ha)	1.17

Description
The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] were recorded during trial trench evaluation of fields at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The remains corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

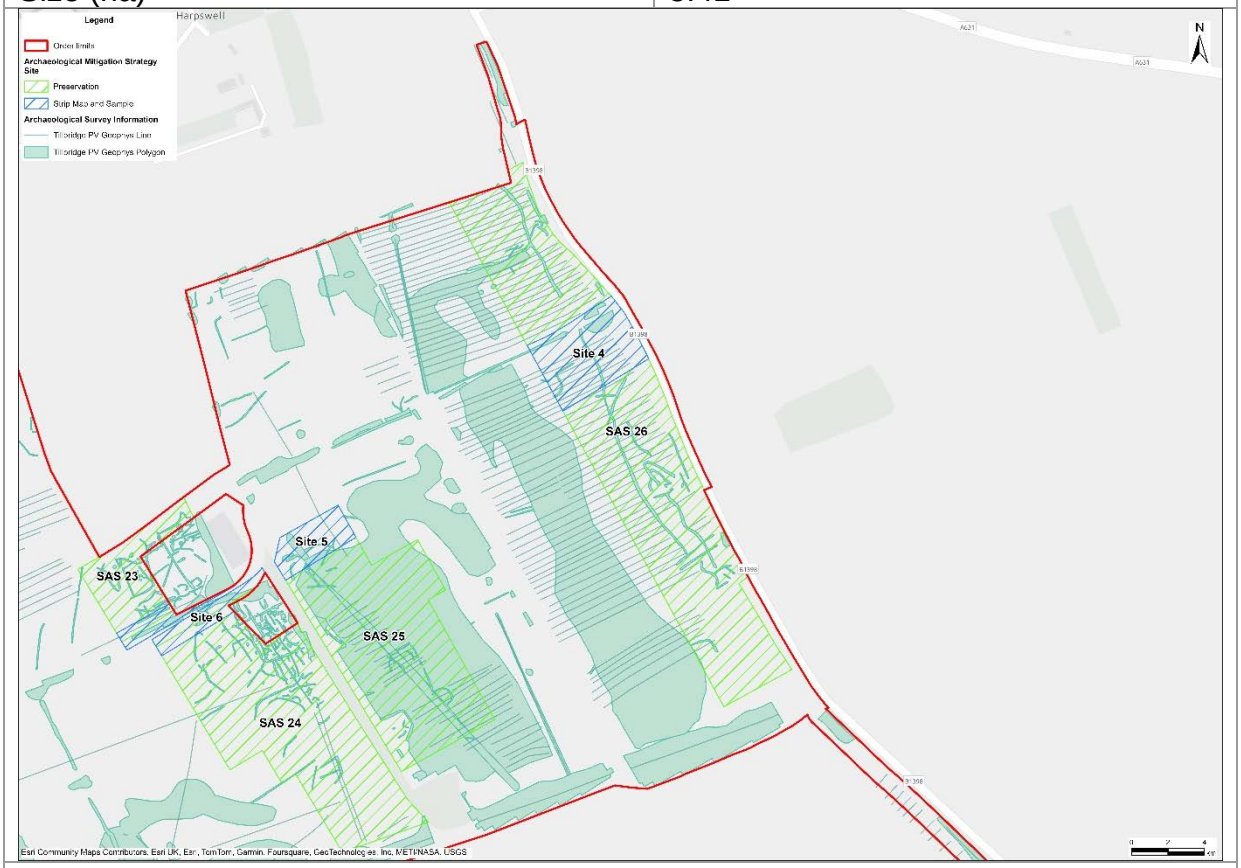
SAS 24	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 132
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC022
Size (ha)	3.38

Description
The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] were recorded during trial trench evaluation of fields at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The remains corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Evidence for earlier occupation activity was also recorded in the form of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit and residual prehistoric pottery found in later Romano-British features.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 25	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 137
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC022
Size (ha)	3.08

Description
The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] were recorded during trial trench evaluation of fields at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The remains corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

SAS 26	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 133 and 134
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC023
Size (ha)	5.41



Description
The possible trackway and associated a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches [AEC023] were recorded by trial trench evaluation. running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street. The features correlate with anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The date and function of the features is uncertain as, with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, their fills were archaeologically sterile.
Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation will provide an area excluded from development and photovoltaic panels to preserve earthworks and subsurface archaeological remains. The Sensitive Archaeological Site will be demarcated with fencing and signage installed prior to the preliminary and main works construction stage, to prevent accidental damage. The area will not be used for any construction, maintenance or operation related activities or laydown areas. The protective fencing will remain in place and the area managed and monitored for the lifespan of the Scheme.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

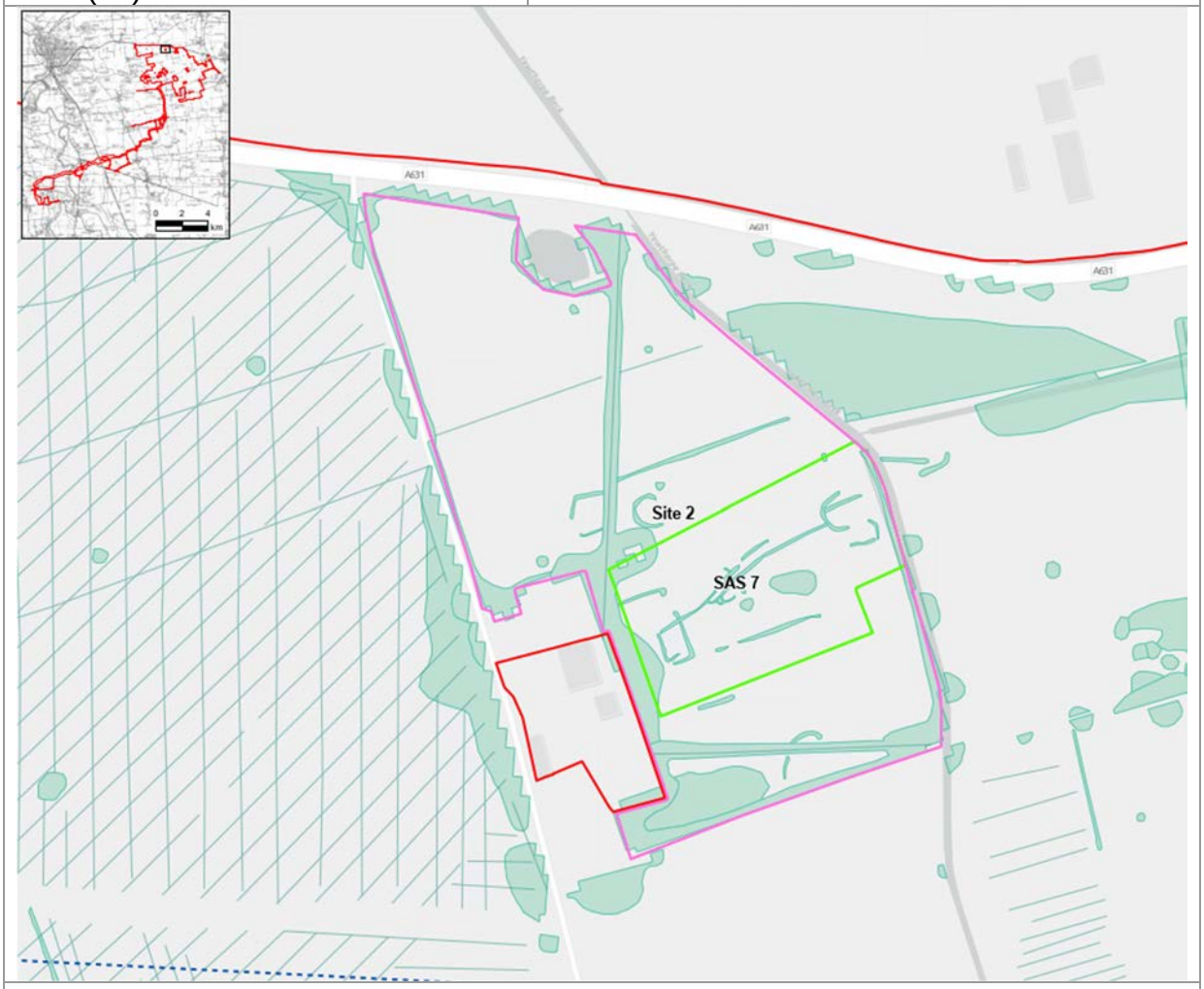
Site 1	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 16
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	N/A
Size (ha)	2.91

Description
Geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme identified minor trends of undetermined and agricultural origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified. This field was previously unavailable for intrusive surveys.
Scheme Impact
The installation of Solar PV panels (PV Area 13), solar station and battery energy storage system (BESS), low voltage cabling between the Solar PV panels and associated gravel access track.
Mitigation
Trial trench evaluation If significant remains are present further archaeological mitigation measures may be required prior to, or during construction.
Potential Research Objectives
No known archaeological remains are present within this field and as such, specific research objectives can only be set out once the asset is better understood.

Medieval

- 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 2	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 55
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC042
Size (ha)	5.80



Description
Well-preserved earthwork ridge and furrow, north of Harpswell Low Farm [AEC042].
Scheme Impact
The creation of species rich grassland within Biodiversity Zone 6 (BZ6).
Mitigation
Earthwork recording and if necessary, reinstatement. It may be possible to preserve the ridge and furrow earthworks by using overseeding to non-intrusive methods and this shall be explored as part of the detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (DLEMP).
Potential Research Objectives
Medieval • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 3	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 98
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC014
Size (ha)	12.09

Description

A pattern of rectilinear ditches a was recorded extending eastwards across Field 98 during geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme. The ditches possibly represent a contemporary field system [AEC014] contemporary with settlement enclosures recorded to the west in Field 87 [AEC012 and AEC013]. Artefacts recovered from across the enclosures span the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Scheme Impact

The installation of Solar PV panels (PV Areas 78 and 79), solar station and battery energy storage system (BESS), low voltage cabling between the Solar PV panels and associated gravel access track.

Mitigation

Archaeological monitoring and recording
Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age • 4C: Characterise the LBA-EIA settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 4	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC023
Size (ha)	0.80

Description
The possible trackway and associated a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches [AEC023] were recorded by trial trench evaluation. running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street. The features correlate with anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The date and function of the features is uncertain as, with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, their fills were archaeologically sterile.
Scheme Impact
Upgrading of the existing farm access for Principal Site Access 4. Construction of access road will require soil stripping with the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the possible trackway, while the majority of the remains will be preserved within SAS 26.
Mitigation
Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact.

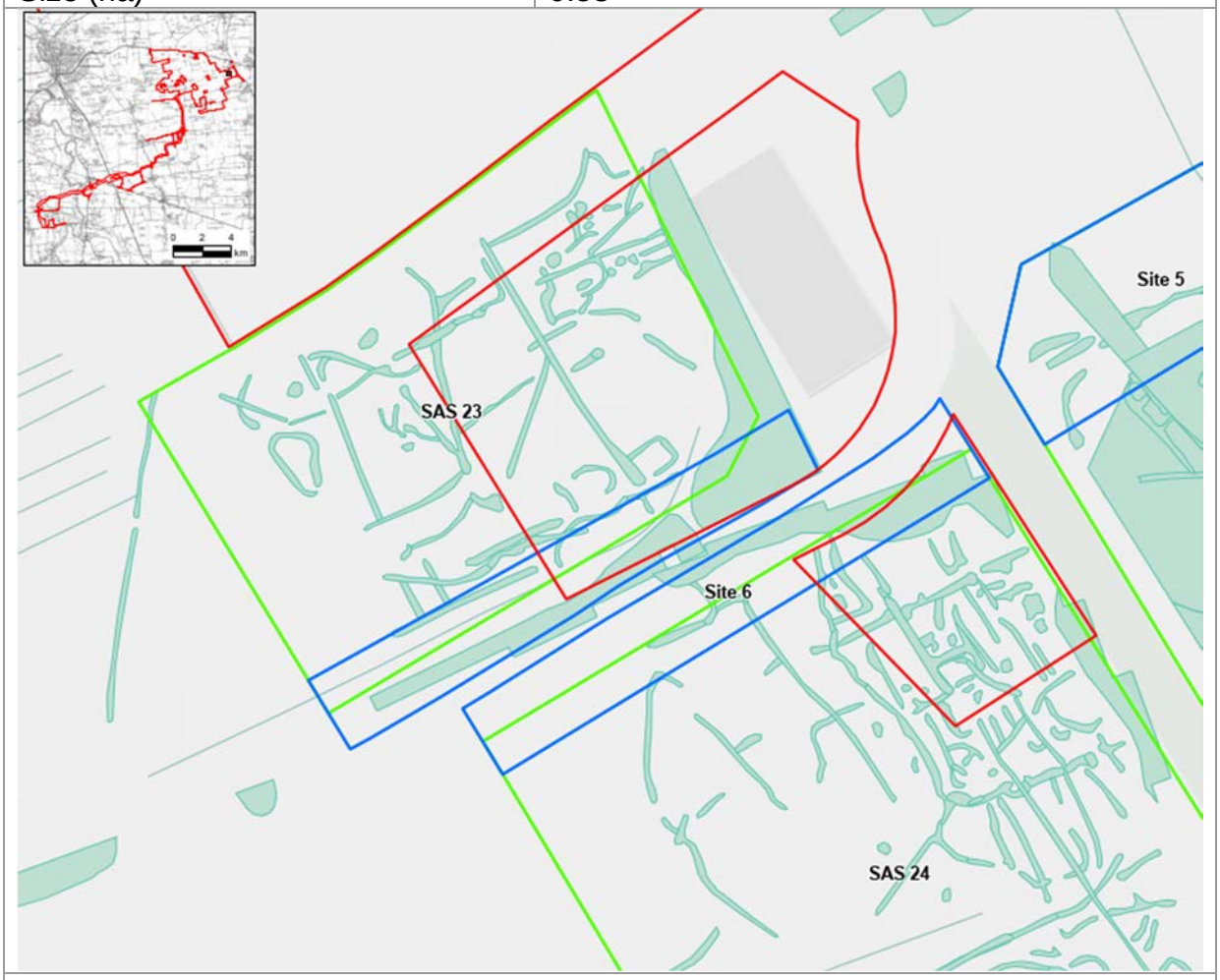
Potential Research Objectives
The possible trackway and associated ditches are currently undated and specific research objectives will be set out once the asset is better understood. However, possible specific objectives for consideration include: Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age • 3I: Investigate the development and intensification of agriculture Iron Age • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis Medieval • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 5	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 137
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC022
Size (ha)	3.31

Description
The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] were recorded during trial trench evaluation of fields at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The remains corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.
Scheme Impact
Upgrading of the existing farm access for Principal Site Access 4. Construction of access road will require soil stripping with the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the Romano-British settlement remains, while the majority of the remains will be preserved within SAS 25.
Mitigation
Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact.

Potential Research Objectives
Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 6	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 131 and 132
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC022
Size (ha)	0.53



Description

The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] were recorded during trial trench evaluation of fields at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The remains corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Evidence for earlier occupation activity was also recorded in the form of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit and residual prehistoric pottery found in later Romano-British features.

Scheme Impact

Upgrading of the existing farm access for Principal Site Access 4. Construction of access road will require soil stripping and planting of screening vegetation with the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the Romano-British settlement remains, while the majority of the remains will be preserved within SAS 23 and 24.

Mitigation

Strip, map and record within areas of construction impact.

Potential Research Objectives
Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age • 3I: Investigate the development and intensification of agriculture • 3J: Foster relevant artefact studies Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 7	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 118
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI118027
Size (ha)	1.17

Description

The Lincolnshire HER records the location of a now demolished 19th century outfarm [MLI118027] in the northwest corner of Field 118. No evidence for the remains of the farm were recorded by the aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation or geophysical survey and the location was inaccessible during the trial trench evaluation. The farm is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps as comprising regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings on the third side of the yard.

Scheme Impact

The proposed route of the internal cable route corridor within the Principal Site may extend through the mapped extent of the former farm. Proposed works may include

topsoil stripping within the internal cable route corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track.
Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
Post-medieval • 8C: Establish a typology of regional building traditions

Site 8	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 119
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI118035
Size (ha)	0.92

Description

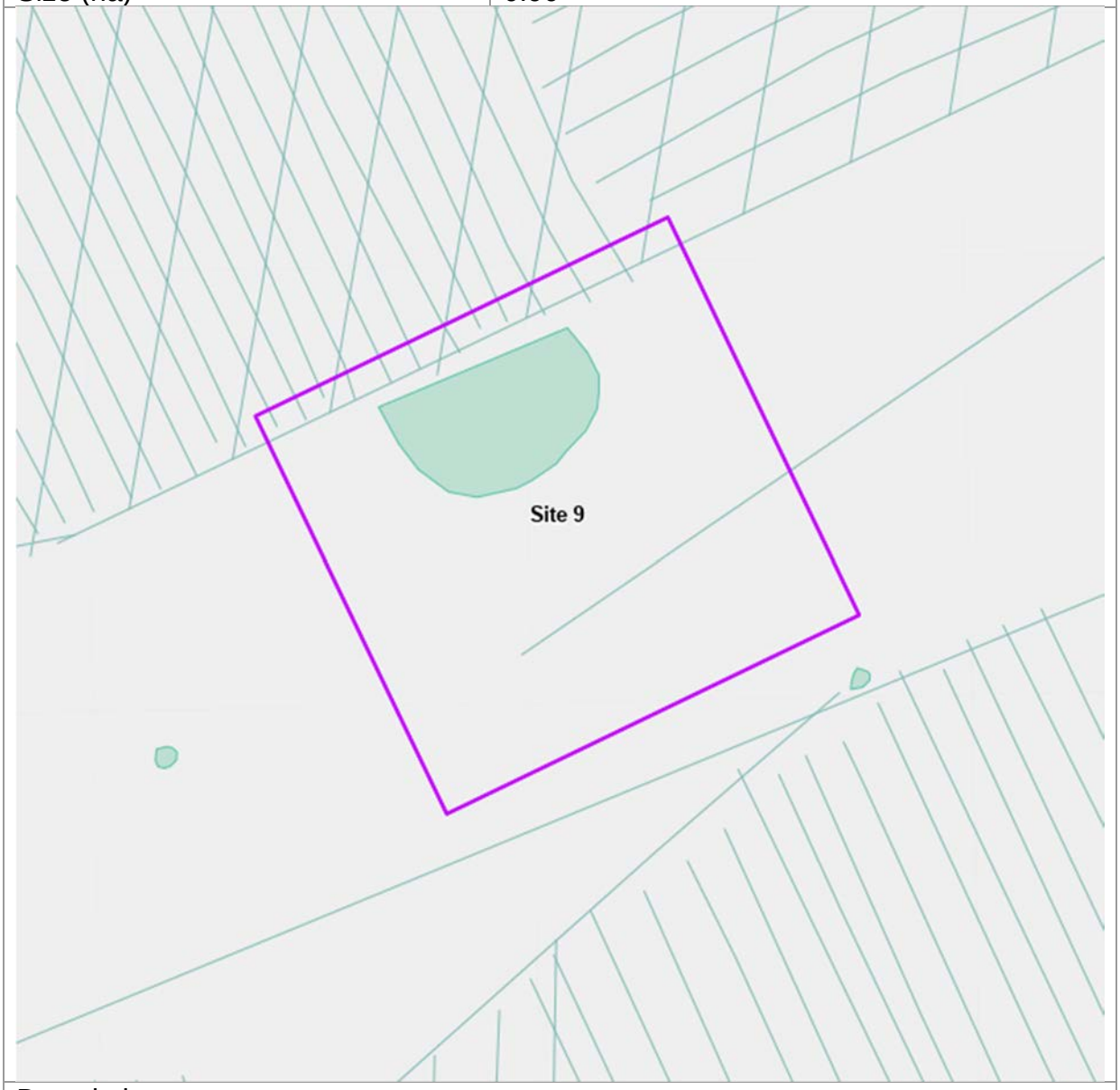
The demolished 19th century Northland's Farm, Glentworth [MLI118035], is recorded within Field 119 with a regular courtyard of ‘E-plan’ and a farmhouse detached from the main working complex. The buried remains of the main farm buildings lie within a small agricultural yard surrounded by scrub vegetation. No evidence for the remains of the farm were recorded by the aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation or geophysical survey and the location was inaccessible during the trial trench evaluation. The remains of the farm are likely to have been subject to previous ground disturbance from construction of the existing yard surface.

Scheme Impact

Construction of the proposed Substation B, which extend into the northern edge of the former farm buildings and installation of Solar PV panels on the eastern edge of the asset.

Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
Post-medieval • 8C: Establish a typology of regional building traditions

Site 9	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 57 and 58
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI118030
Size (ha)	0.90



Description

The location of a now demolished 19th century outfarm in Harpswell [MLI118030] is recorded on the boundary between Fields 57 and 58. No evidence for the remains of the farm were recorded by the aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation, geophysical survey or trial trench evaluation, The farm is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps as comprising regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings on the third side of the yard.

Scheme Impact

The installation of Solar PV panels (PV Areas 52 and 53) and low voltage cabling between the Solar PV panels.

Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
Post-medieval • 8C: Establish a typology of regional building traditions

Site 10	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Field 47
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI118061
Size (ha)	1.29

Description

The Lincolnshire HER records the location of the demolished 19th century Heapham Grove Farm [MLI118061] on the western edge of Harpswell Wood. No evidence for the remains of the farm were recorded by the aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation while the geophysical survey recorded only ferrous debris. The farmstead is recorded as having a regular 'U-plan' courtyard and farmhouse detached from the main working complex.

Scheme Impact

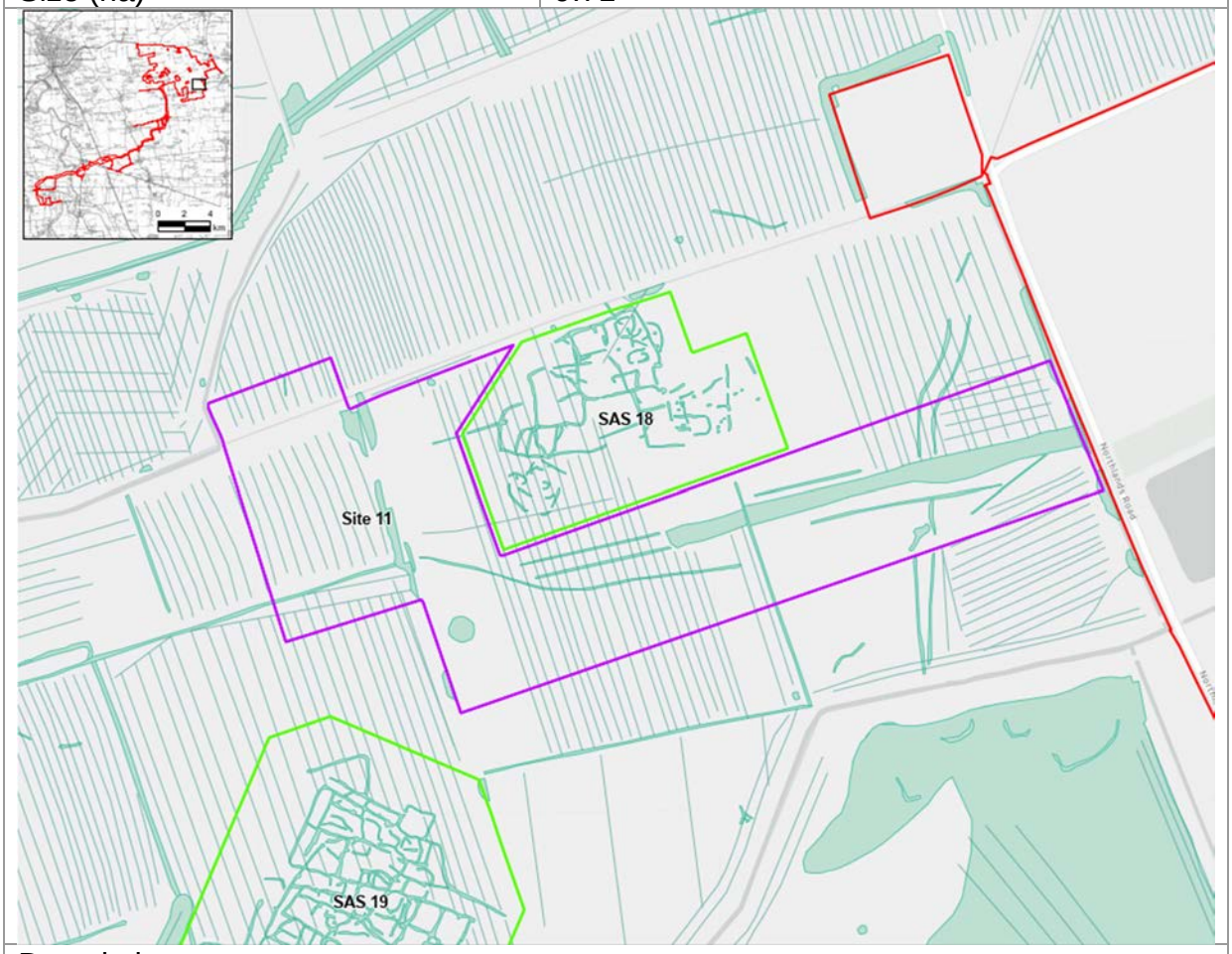
The installation of Solar PV panels (PV Area 41), solar station and battery energy storage system (BESS), low voltage cabling between the Solar PV panels and associated gravel access track.

Mitigation

Archaeological monitoring and recording.

Potential Research Objectives
Post-medieval • 8C: Establish a typology of regional building traditions

Site 11	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI54002
Size (ha)	9.71



Description

Trial trench evaluation recorded possible evidence for the medieval deer park pale [MLI54002] associated with Glentworth Hall as an east–west aligned ditch in several trenches. The buried remains of the park pale retain archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the development of the medieval and post-medieval local landscape prior to, during and after emparkment.

Scheme Impact

The installation of Solar PV panels (PV Areas 77, 89 and 93), solar station and battery energy storage system (BESS), low voltage cabling between the Solar PV panels and associated gravel access track.

Construction of the Scheme has the potential to remove a short 4.5m - 5m wide section of the park pale, while individual steel mounting poles have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of highly localised elements of the asset, which extends for a length of at least 820m within the Principal Site.

Mitigation

Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
Medieval • 7F: Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 12	
Designation:	Non-designated
Field No.:	Fields 49 and 54
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC011
Size (ha)	1.08

Description

A small enclosure complex comprising linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in the southern half of Fields 49 and 54, with a second small group of linear and curvilinear located 30m to the north were identified by the geophysical survey. Trial trench evaluation recorded dense and complex clusters of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes representing multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [AEC011]. Possible evidence for timber post-built structures within the enclosure was recorded with several stone-packed post-holes in Trench 589. The enclosures formed a clear area of Romano-British settlement with a focus in the middle–late Romano-British period.

Scheme Impact

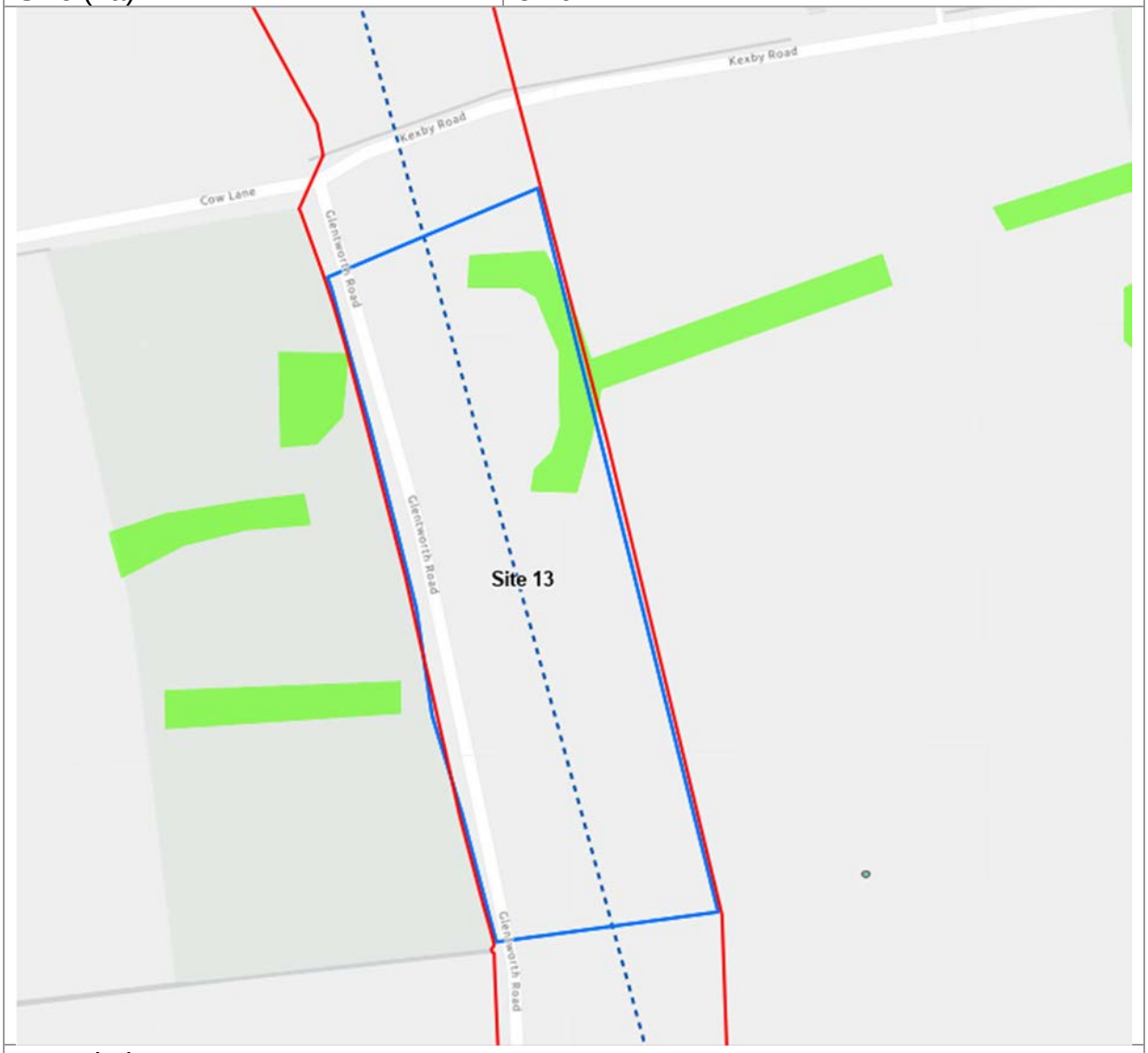
Solar PV panels and associated infrastructure have been removed from the Scheme Design (SAS 11). However, the proposed route of the internal cable route corridor within the Principal Site may extend through the northern half of SAS 11. Proposed

works may include topsoil stripping within the internal cable route corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track.
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Appendix C Archaeological Mitigation Sites

Cable Route Corridor

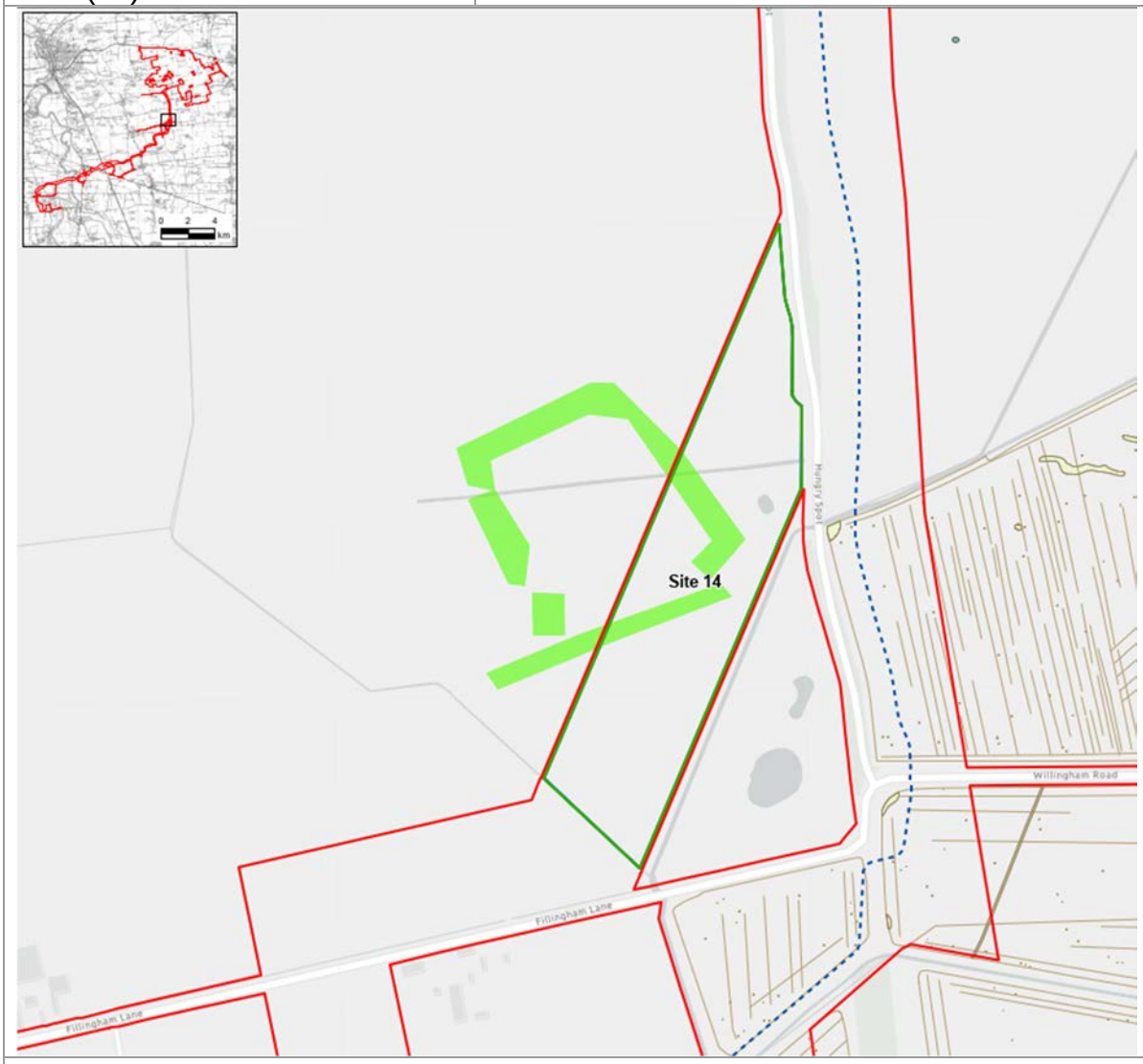
Site 13	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC041
Size (ha)	3.16



Description
A group of ditches and earthwork hollows and banks of uncertain date [AEC041] were identified extending across the Cable Route Corridor and Heaton's Wood by the aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping undertaken for the Cottam Solar Project. The features may either represent Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure ditches or post-medieval field boundaries and land drainage.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench,

jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 14	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC043
Size (ha)	4.04



Description
A group of undated, broad shallow ditches, near Moor Bridge, that may represent a rectilinear enclosure measuring 160mx120m [AEC043], on the northern side of a former field boundary. The ditches were identified from LiDAR imagery assessed for the Cottam Solar Project. The feature may represent a former settlement enclosure or former field.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact.

If significant remains are present further archaeological mitigation measures may be required prior to, or during construction.

Potential Research Objectives

The ditches are currently undated and specific research objectives will be assigned once the asset is better understood. However, possible specific objectives for consideration include:

Iron Age

- 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies
- 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems

Romano-British

- 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements
- 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Medieval

- 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 15	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC024
Size (ha)	3.15

Description
Geophysical survey undertaken for the Cottam Solar Project identified a small focus of archaeological activity comprising a possible rectilinear enclosure, extending northwards beyond the Cable Route Corridor, and an associated curvilinear ditch. Trial trench evaluation of these anomalies confirmed two sides of the enclosure [AEC024], defined by a deep, steep-sided ditch from which fragments of slag, animal bone and a single small fragment of undated pottery were recovered.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives

The enclosure is currently undated and specific research objectives will be assigned once the asset is better understood. However, possible specific objectives for consideration include:

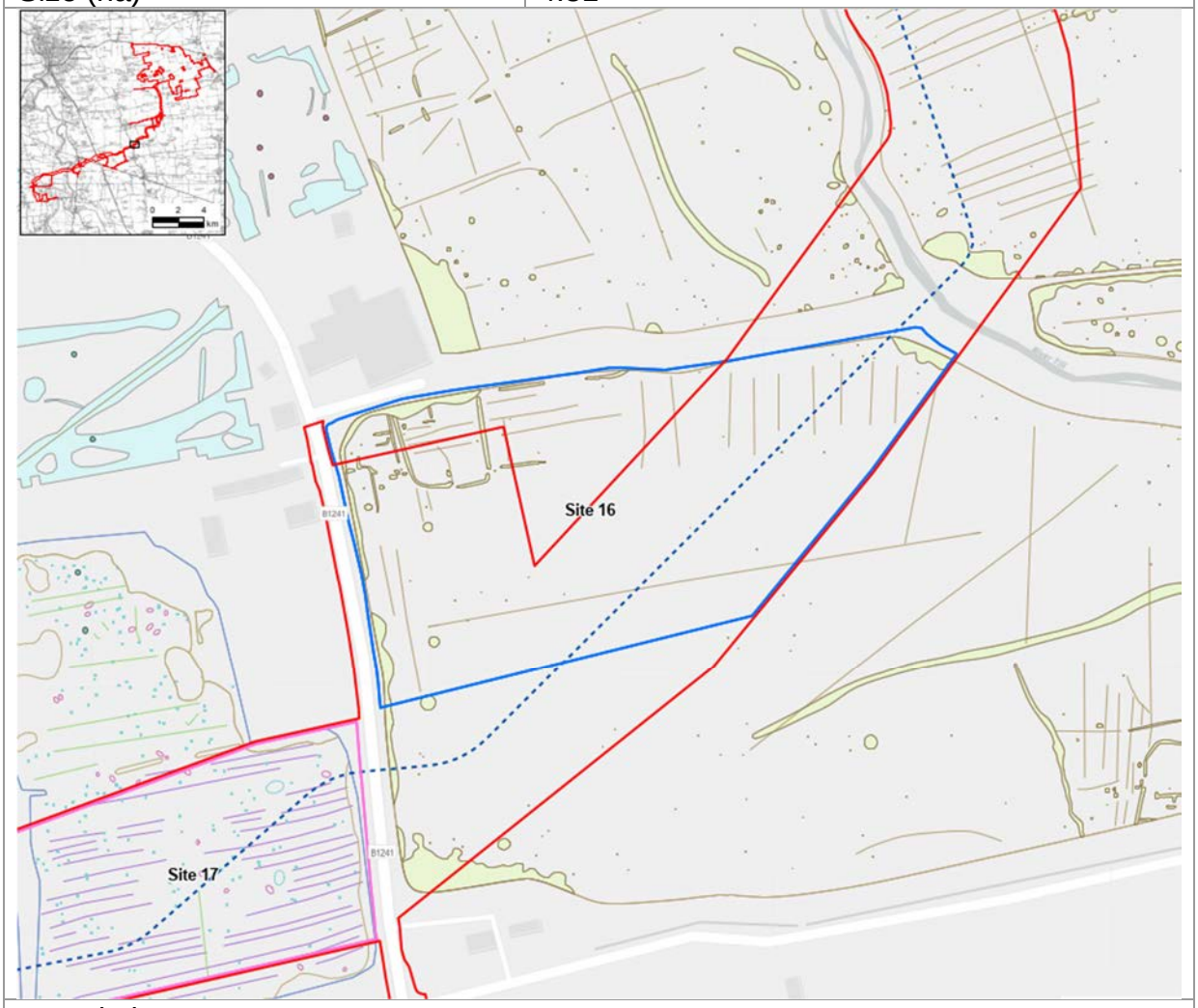
Iron Age

- 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies
- 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems

Romano-British

- 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements
- 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 16	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI52445
Size (ha)	4.31



Description

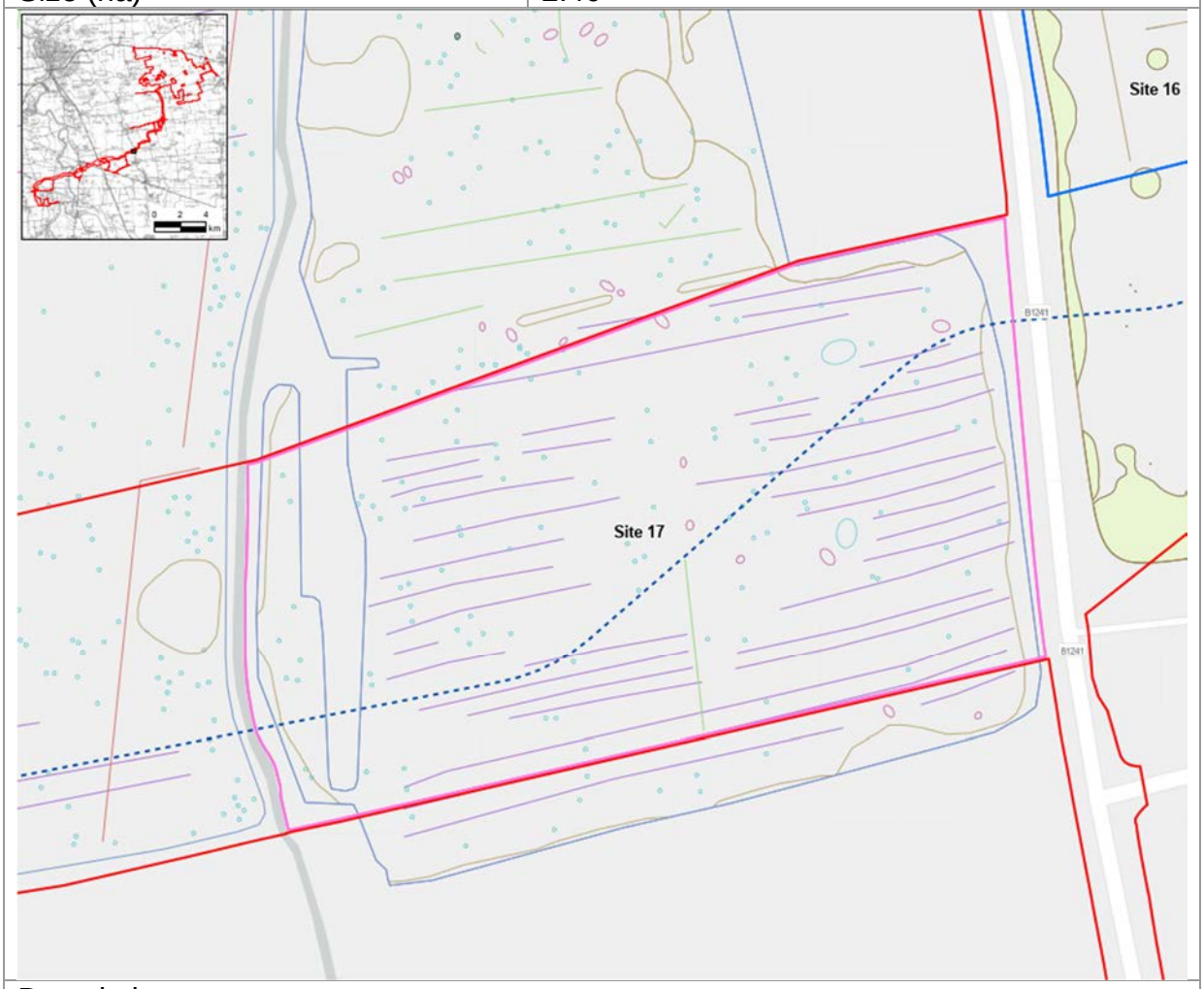
The mapped extent of the medieval settlement [MLI52445] extends across the Cable Route Corridor comprising fragmentary earthworks, of which sufficient survive to suggest that Normanby by Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is followed by the modern course of the B1241. Other remains include the earthworks of possible crofts, hollow ways, field systems and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. It is notable that a scatter of early medieval pottery was also found within the bounds of the earthworks [MLI89097]. Geophysical survey undertaken for the proposed Cottam Solar Project recorded a complex of rectilinear enclosures with internal subdivisions and associated ditches were interpreted as forming part of the shrunken medieval village to the east of East Farm, while further archaeological anomalies south of East Farm comprised several rectilinear enclosures and linear ditches which may also represent further medieval settlement.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench,

jointing pits, associated access track and construction compound. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of medieval remains.
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Medieval period • 7E: Investigate the morphology of rural settlements • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

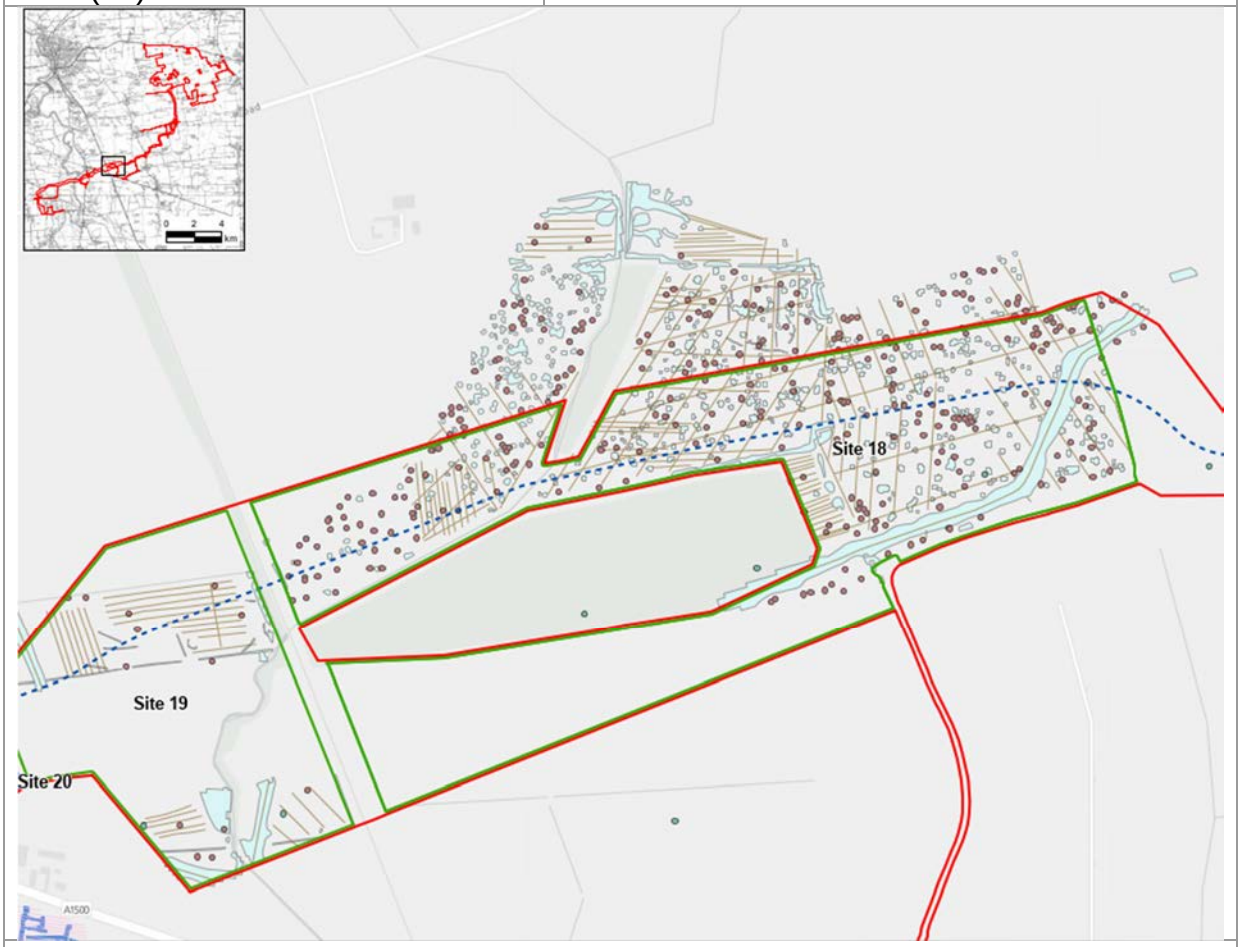
Site 17	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI52445
Size (ha)	2.40



Description
Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation survives as well preserved, east-west aligned earthworks within the Cable Route Corridor to the south of West Farm. The ridge and furrow forms part of the shrunken medieval village of Normanby by Stow [MLI52445], representing part of the former open field that surrounded the village.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of medieval remains.
Mitigation
Earthwork recording and reinstatement within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Medieval period

- 7E: Investigate the morphology of rural settlements
- 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

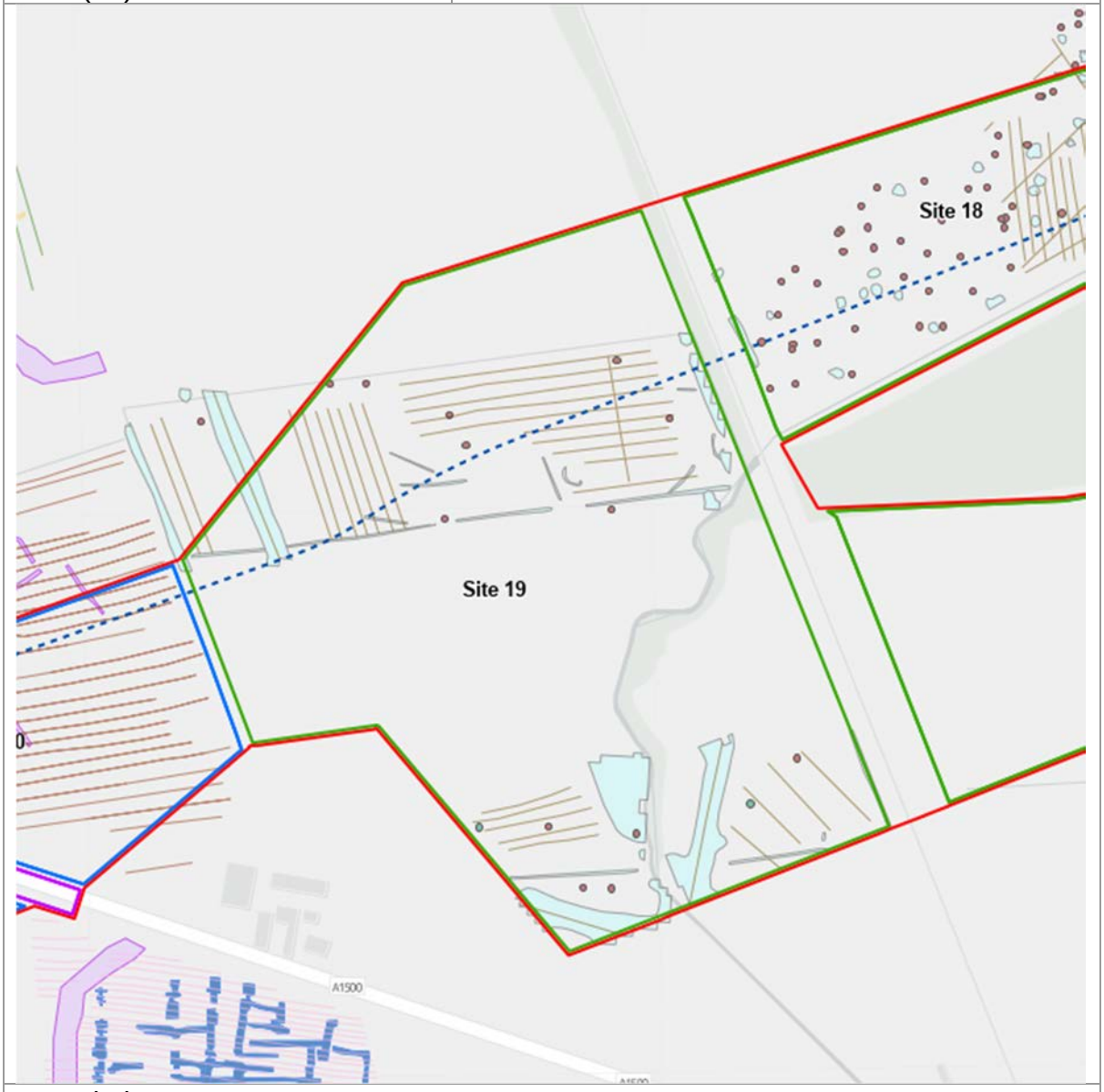
Site 18	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	N/A
Size (ha)	27.82



Description
Previously unavailable area north of Stow Park station. Geophysical survey identified numerous strong dipolar magnetic signals possibly representing the presence of kilns, agricultural activity or Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs), former ridge and furrow and trends of undetermined origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, associated access track and starter/end pit for Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) under the East Midlands railway line. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of previously unknown archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact. If significant remains are present further archaeological mitigation measures may be required prior to, or during construction.

Potential Research Objectives
Specific research objectives will be assigned once the character and date of any surviving archaeological remains in this area are better understood. However, possible specific objectives for consideration include: Iron Age • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis Medieval • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

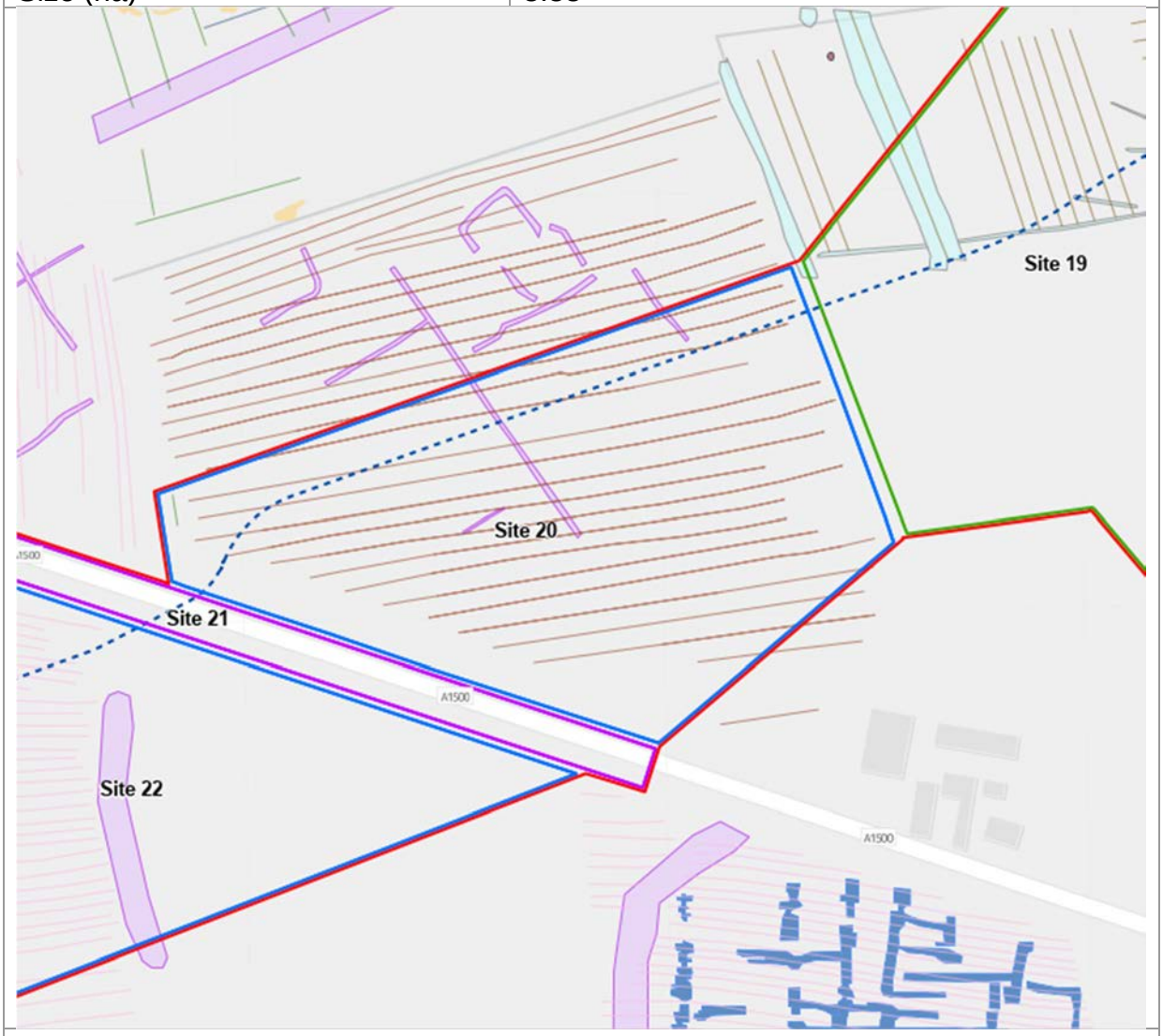
Site 19	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	N/A
Size (ha)	12.76



Description
Previously unavailable area north of Stow Park station. Geophysical survey identified strong dipolar magnetic signals possibly representing the presence of kilns, agricultural activity or UXOs, former ridge and furrow and trends of agricultural origin. No possible or probable archaeological anomalies were identified.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, associated access track and HDD starter/end pit. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of previously unknown archaeological remains.

Mitigation
Archaeological trial trench evaluation within areas of construction impact. If significant remains are present further archaeological mitigation measures may be required prior to, or during construction.
Potential Research Objectives
Specific research objectives will be assigned once the character and date of any surviving archaeological remains in this area are better understood. However, possible specific objectives for consideration include: Iron Age • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis Medieval • 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 20	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC028
Size (ha)	3.88



Description

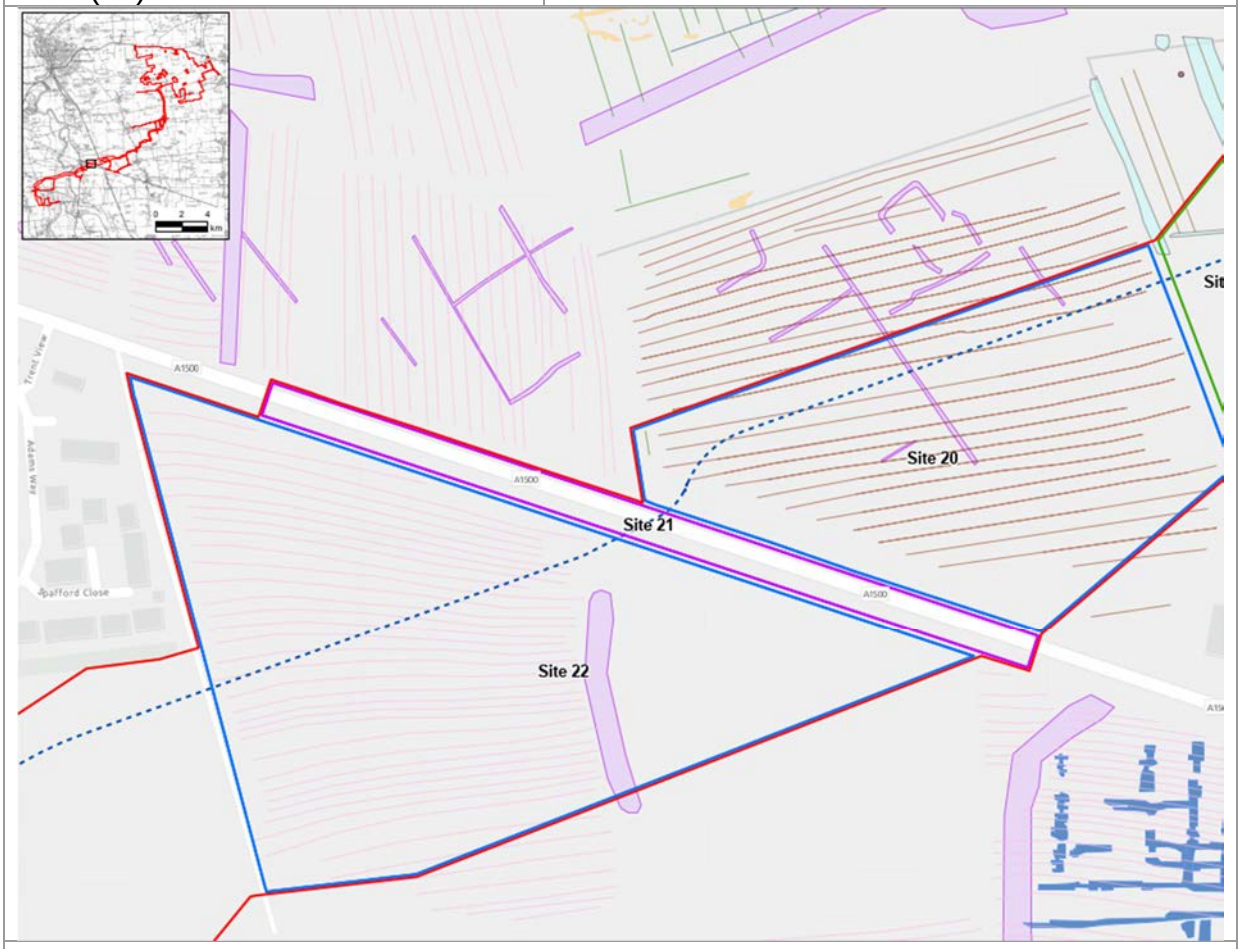
Undated ditches forming part of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system [AEC028] recorded by the aerial photographic assessment and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park may be associated with the known Roman settlement sites in the vicinity [MLI52472] and may also be related to the Romano-British field system and settlement [AEC038] identified south of the A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road during geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation for the adjacent West Burton solar project.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of the wider complex of Iron Age or Romano-British remains.

Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 21	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI50575
Size (ha)	0.91



Description

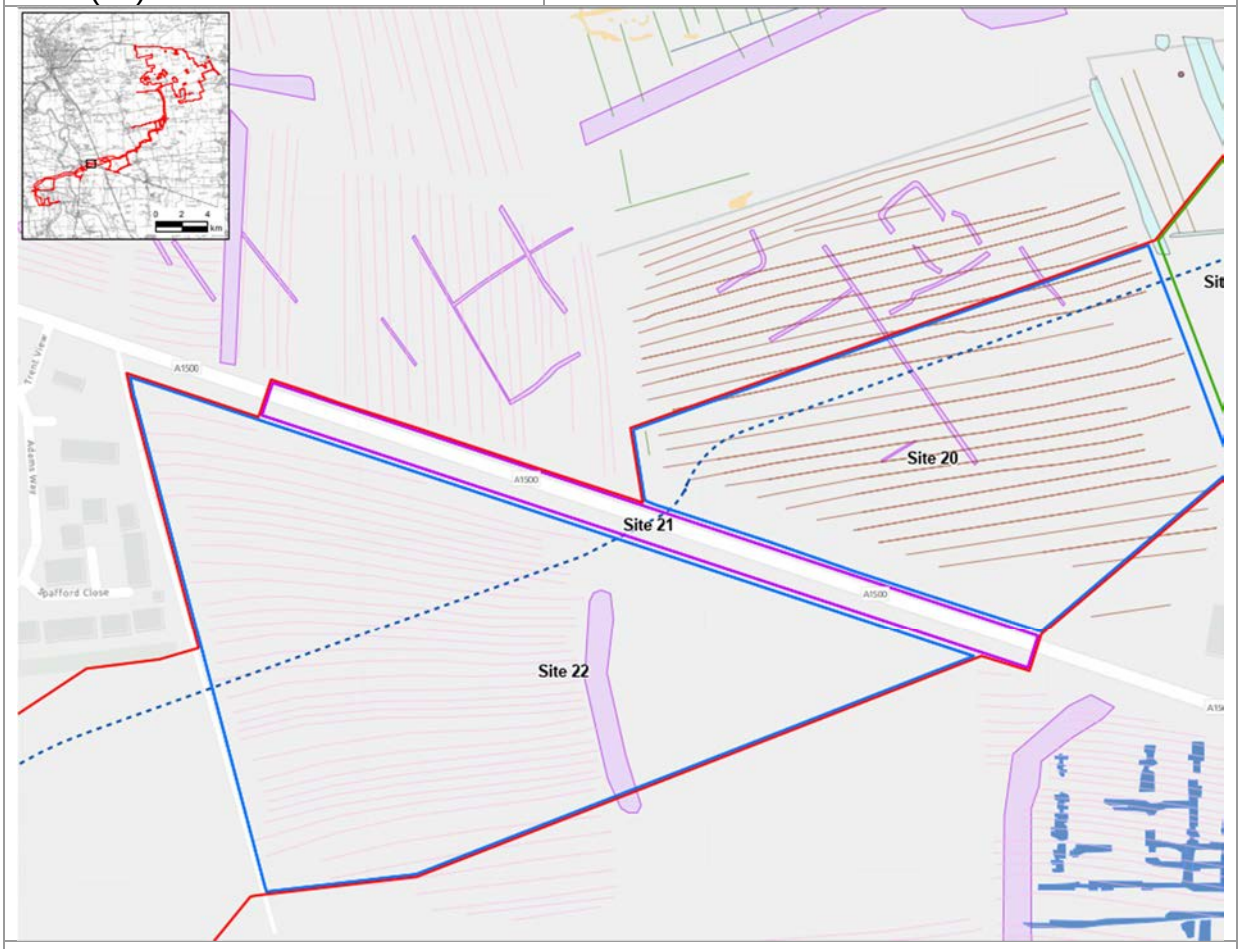
The major Roman road of Till Bridge Lane [MLI50575], now the A1500 runs southeast to northwest through the Cable Route Corridor just east of Marton. The Roman road ran from Ermine Street to the north of Lincoln, to the crossing of the Trent at Littleborough to reach the Roman settlement of *Segelocum*, before continuing on to Doncaster. It formed a key overland route to Roman York, avoiding the wide ferry crossing of the River Humber. Within Lincoln, a 3rd century milestone was found which recorded the distance to *Segelocum*, indicating that this may have been an important route during the Roman period. Archaeological investigation during drainage works in 1959 recorded a part of the road suggesting that it was well preserved, stating that it was '*well built with a sound metalled surface*'.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may require the excavation of an open cut cable trench crossing (OC16) of the A1500. New access points from the A1500 into the Cable Route Corridor will also be required (Points 19/03 and 19/04 shown on Streets, Access and Rights of Way Plans [APP-008]). The proposed works have the potential to result in the localised disturbance or loss of any surviving remains of the former Roman road and associate features.

Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 22	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC038
Size (ha)	6.17



Description

In fields south of the A1500 Stow Park Road (West Burton Field Q9), linear ditches possibly representing fragmentary evidence for a Late Iron Age or Romano-British field system extend into the Cable Route Corridor [AEC038]. The field system is contemporary with a complex of intercutting rectilinear enclosures recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the West Burton Solar Project and representing possible roadside settlement alongside the Tillbridge Lane Roman road.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of elements of the wider complex of Romano-British remains.

Mitigation

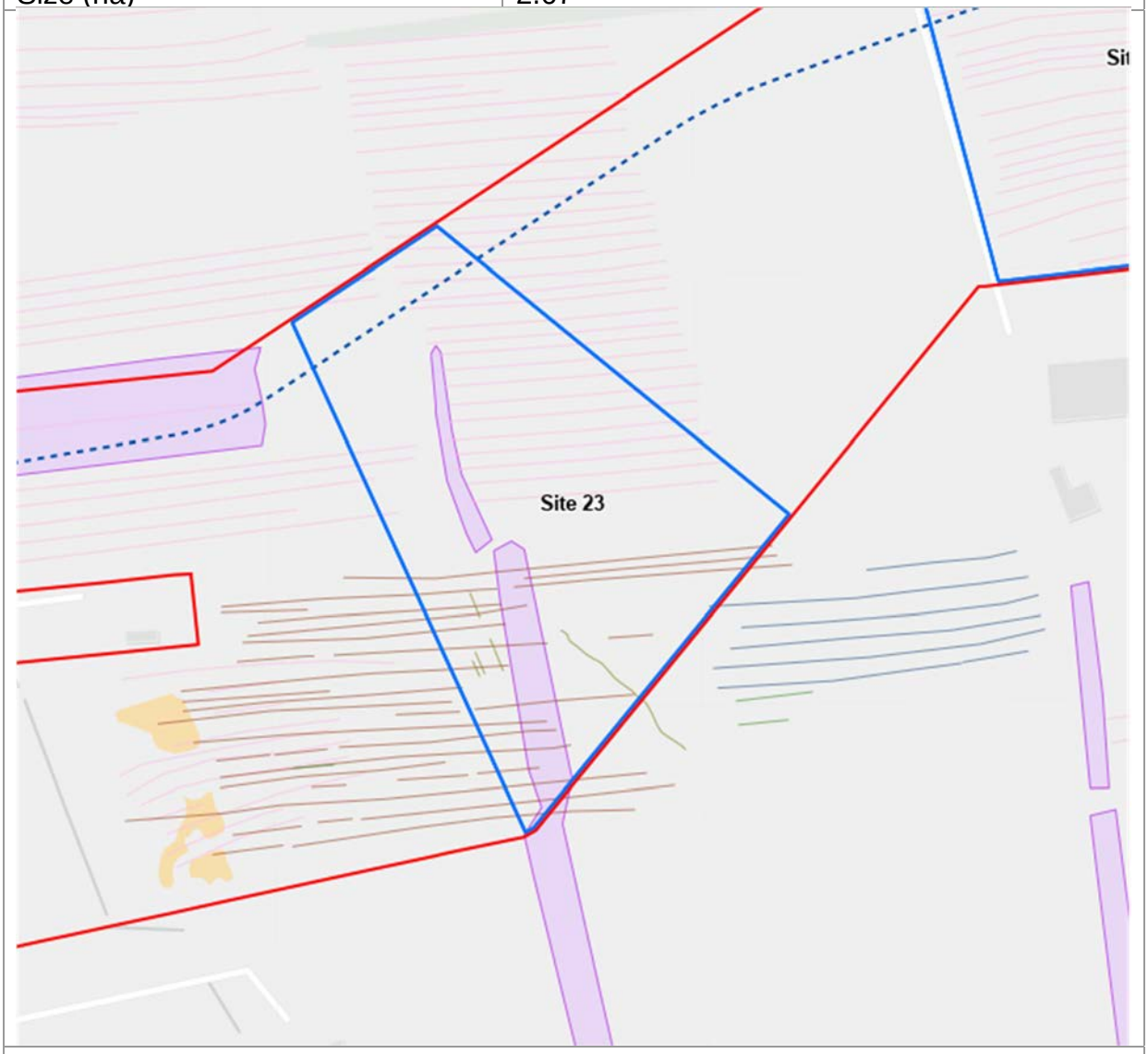
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.

Potential Research Objectives

Romano-British

- 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques
- 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements
- 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 23	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI52489
Size (ha)	2.67



Description

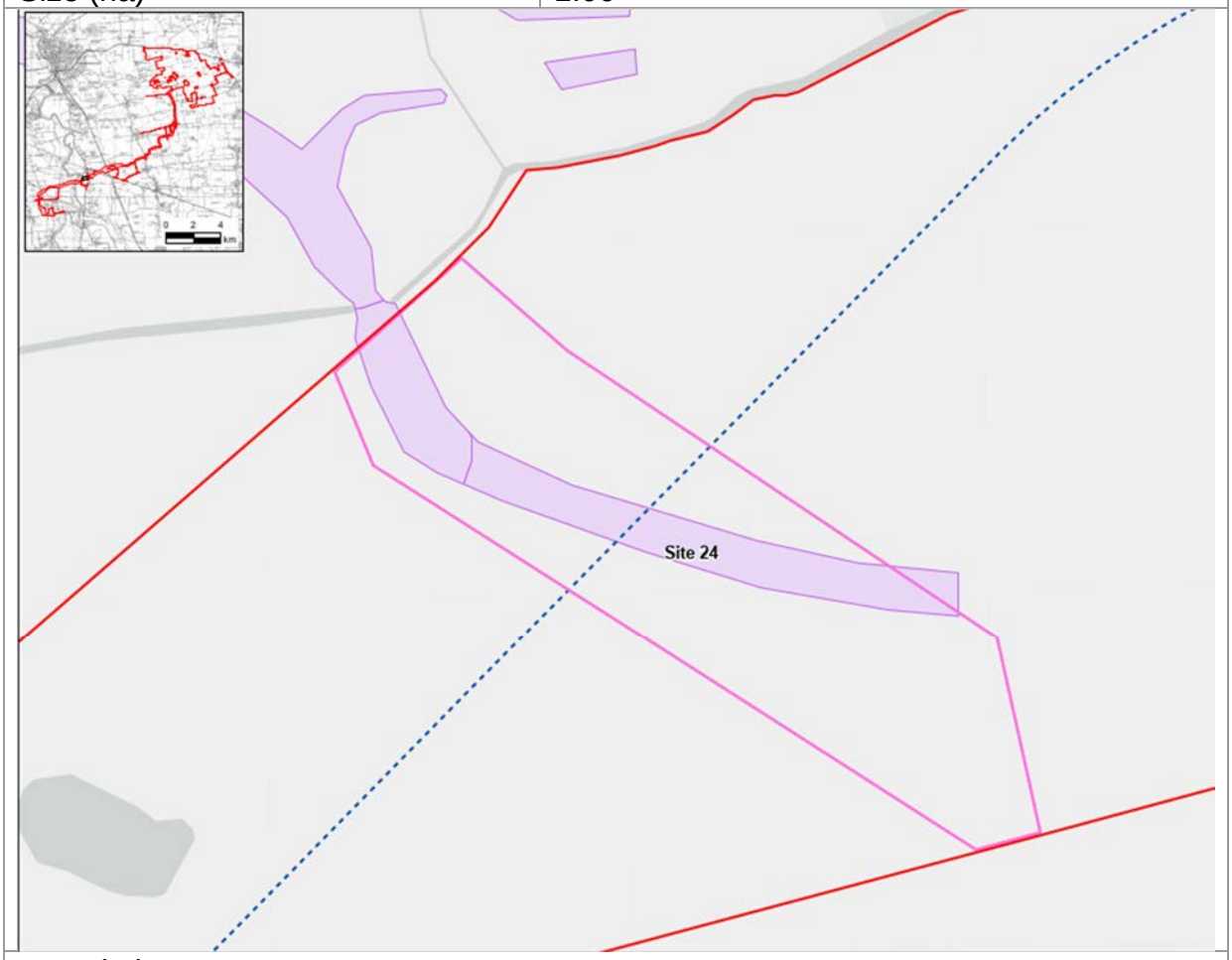
Cropmark evidence for the Romano-British agricultural landscape is recorded southeast of Marton in the form of a trackway and field boundaries [MLI52489] recorded during an aerial photographic survey as part of the National Mapping Programme undertaken in 1992-1996. Remains associated with the cropmarks may extend across the Cable Route Corridor. Trial trench evaluation undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park did not identify any archaeological evidence for the cropmark features, although it is noted that access constraints prevented the full extent of the cropmarks being investigated. The buried archaeological deposits evidenced by the cropmarks may inform our understanding of the Roman rural economy, land use and management.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench,

jointing pits and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of buried archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 24	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI52488
Size (ha)	1.00



Description
The earthwork remains of two banks south of Marton, representing post-medieval flood defences [MLI52488] constructed on the floodplain east of the River Trent.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping to create the 40m wide construction corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage, temporary haul road and open cut trench crossing (OC12). The Scheme therefore has the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of part of the northern of the two earthwork flood banks.
Mitigation
Earthwork recording and reinstatement within areas of construction impact. Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

Site 25	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MLI125067
Size (ha)	2.46

Description

The winter camp of the Viking Great Army [MLI125067] is located on a prominent ridge and bluff overlooking a curve in the River Trent, just to the west of the A156. The Winter Camp consists of substantial areas of temporary settlement between AD 872 and 873, evidenced by archaeological features identified during the Torksey Viking Project and early medieval metal working, along with a large number of artefacts. A 2012 geophysical survey investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor identifying geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches.

It should be noted that the winter camp of Viking Great Army is potentially a site of national significance. The deposit sequence recorded during previous archaeological investigations includes complex buried sand dunes and windblown sand deposits. When planning the programme of archaeological mitigation at this location, the results of the archaeological survey and evaluation work undertaken by the Torksey Viking Project shall be consulted and used to inform the scope, objective and specification of work set out in future Site-Specific Written Schemes of Investigation.

Previous works to be consulted will include:

Hadley DM and Richards JD. 2016. THE WINTER CAMP OF THE VIKING GREAT ARMY, ad 872–3, TORKSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE. The Antiquaries Journal. Vol. 96 pp. 23-67.

Hadley DM, Richards JD, Craig-Atkins E and Perry G. 2023. TORKSEY AFTER THE VIKINGS: URBAN ORIGINS IN ENGLAND. The Antiquaries Journal. Vol. 103 pp. 102-134.

Scheme Impact

Cable Route Corridor Access 6 crosses the northern extent of the asset as mapped by the Lincolnshire HER requiring the topsoil stripping for the creation of a temporary access road and associated drainage corridor 6m wide. Within the Cable Route Corridor itself, topsoil stripping to create the 40m wide construction corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage and temporary haul road have the potential to disturb or remove any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Viking Winter Camp [MLI125067].

Mitigation

Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.

Potential Research Objectives

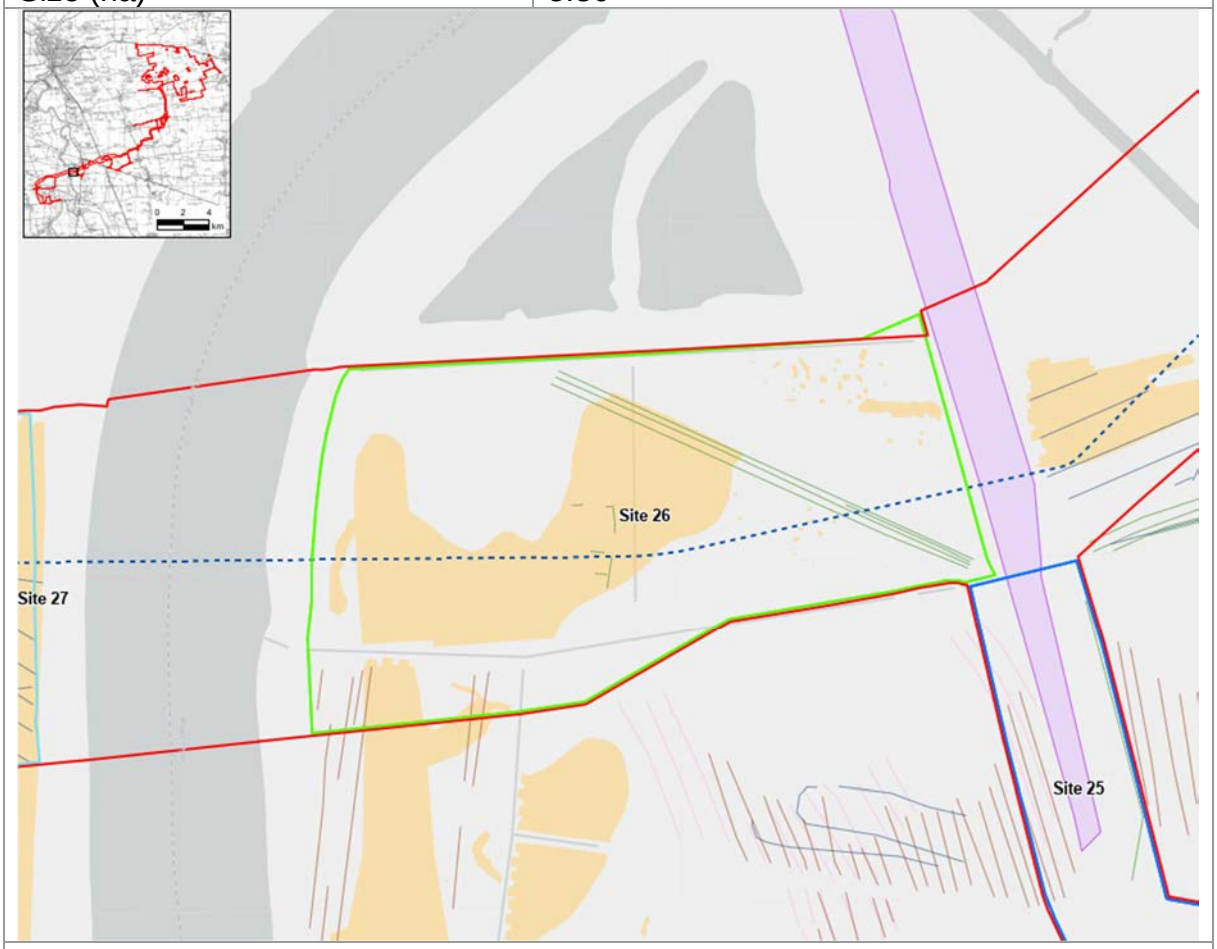
Early Medieval

- 6A: Elucidate the chronology and demography of Roman to Anglo-Saxon transition period
- 6C: Review the evidence for developing settlement hierarchies
- 6F: Identify cultural boundaries in the Early Medieval period
- 6I: Review the nature and distribution of exotic imported goods in Anglo-Saxon contexts

Medieval

- 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Site 26	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC030
Size (ha)	5.86



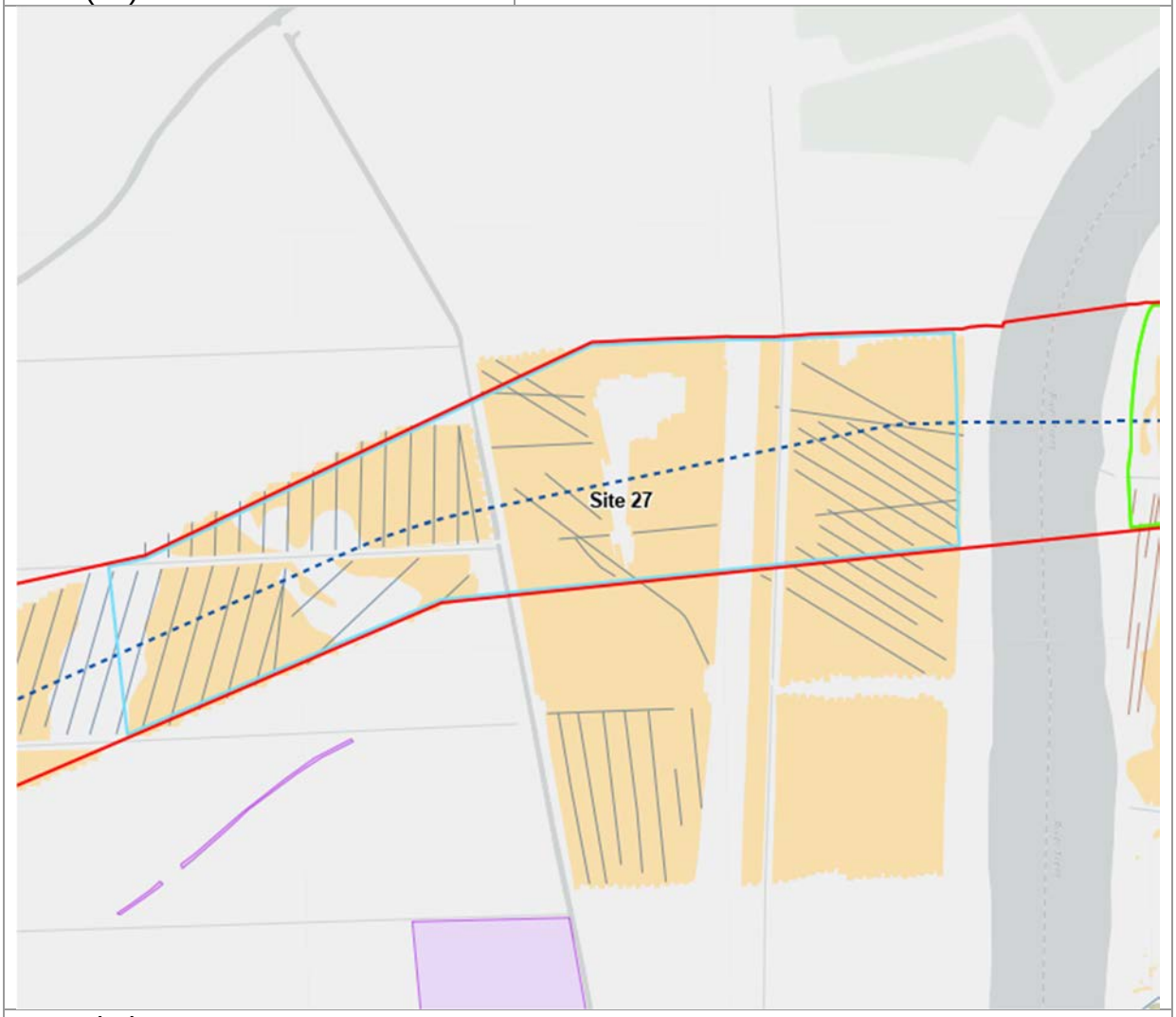
Description
A cluster of circular archaeological anomalies possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity comprising either round houses or barrows [AEC030], were identified immediately east of the River Trent by LiDAR data and geophysical surveys in Gate Burton Field 115. Given the riverside location these features may also represent variation in the underlying natural geology.
Scheme Impact
This part of the Cable Route Corridor is located within the proposed HDD trenchless crossing under the River Trent. The proposed trenchless crossing platform for the launch/reception of the directional drill is located approximately 340m east of [AEC030] with cable installation passing beneath the buried remains that comprise the asset.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age

- 4C: Characterise the LBA-EIA settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability
- 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies

Romano-British

- 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements
- 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 27	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MNT27156
Size (ha)	13.33



Description

Buried peat deposits containing palaeoenvironmental remains [MNT27156] were recorded during an auger survey [ENT4450] and geoarchaeological deposit modelling undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park, west of the River Trent. The deposits, recorded between approximately 2.90m and 3.40m below ground level are likely to date to the Neolithic period.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable at this location may include the use of trenchless crossings of the River Trent (T13) and local watercourses (T11 and T12) as shown on Figure 3-11: Cable Route Corridor Trenched and Trenchless Crossing Location [EN0101042/APP/6.3]. The 3m internal diameter launch/reception shafts required for the thrust bore solution have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of part of this extensive asset.

Mitigation
Geo-archaeological assessment within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Neolithic • 3I: Investigate the development and intensification of agriculture

Site 28	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC031; MNT15983
Size (ha)	13.34

Description

Cropmarks to the west of the River Trent may be Iron Age or Romano-British date [MNT15983] and provide evidence for an extensively settled landscape northwest of the modern village of Cottam. Within Site 28 the cropmarks are indicative of a large curvilinear enclosure measuring approximately 180m long and 100m wide, within which were small circular enclosures, possibly roundhouses, and a linear feature, possibly a trackway, to the east. Trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park recorded two oval enclosures [AEC031], although no other archaeological features were identified. No finds were recovered from the features, which may be geological in origin.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping to create the 40m wide construction corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage, temporary haul road an open cut trench crossing and thrust bore trenchless crossing T9.

Mitigation

Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.

Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age • 4C: Characterise the LBA-EIA settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies Romano-British • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

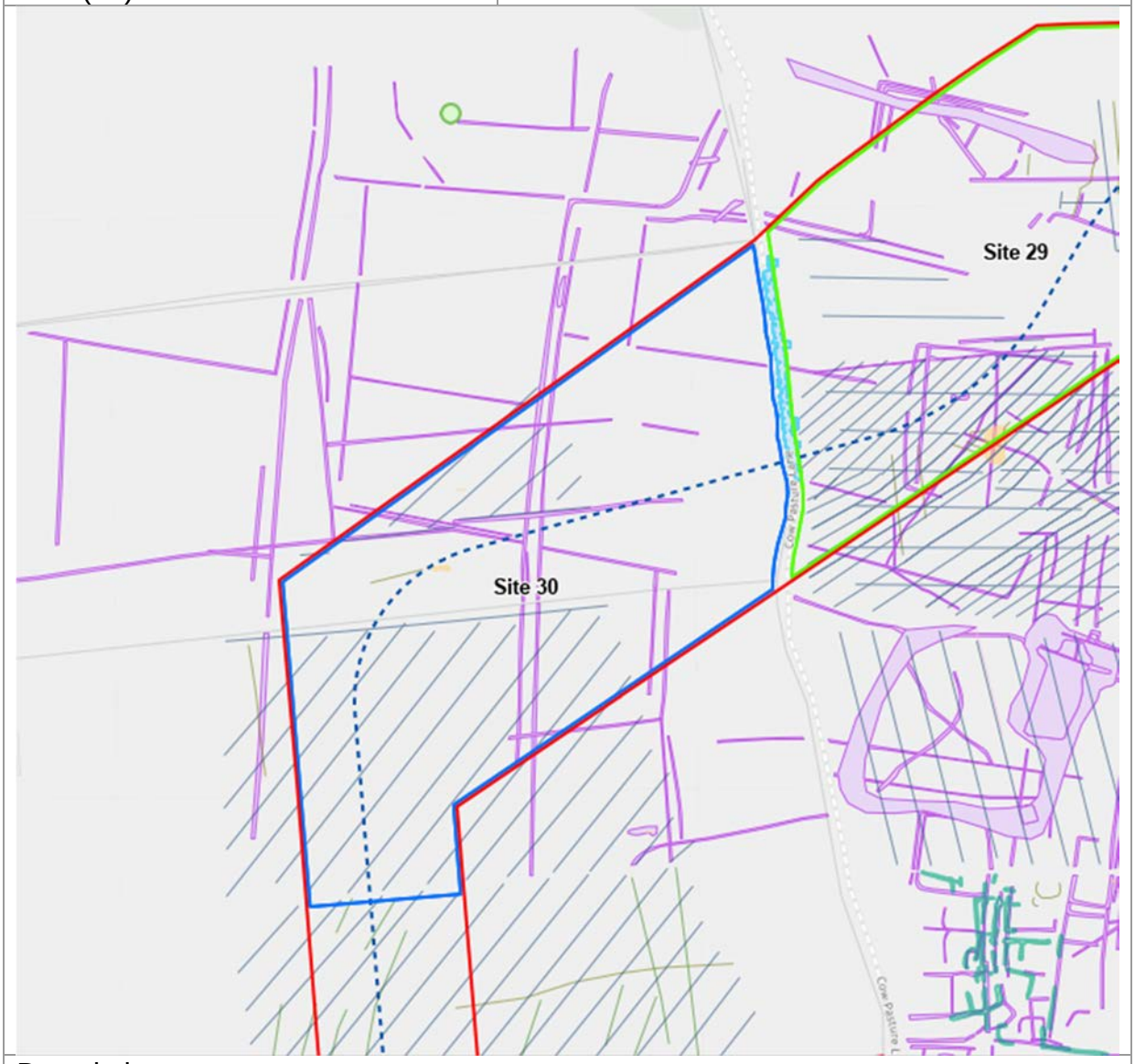
Site 29	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC032 and AEC033; MNT4983
Size (ha)	6.72

Description

An extensive crop mark complex west of Cottam [MNT4983] has been investigated by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park. North of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station, previously undated cropmarks have been confirmed as a series of Romano-British ditches and gullies defining rectilinear enclosures, at least one ring gully, pits and a possible waterhole dated 1st - 4th centuries AD [AEC032]. To the south of the railway line, further Romano-British ditches representing a series of enclosures, trackways and field systems [AEC033] were recorded. The significance of these assets derives from their archaeological and historic interest and potential contribution to the understanding of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity and land management west of the River Trent and across the wider region.

Scheme Impact
Embedded mitigation is provided in the form of HDD at approximately 10m below the existing ground level and below the depth of archaeological remains, which would not result in any physical impacts to the parts of this asset located within these fields.
Mitigation
Preservation in situ
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

Site 30	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC032 and AEC033; MNT4983
Size (ha)	7.15

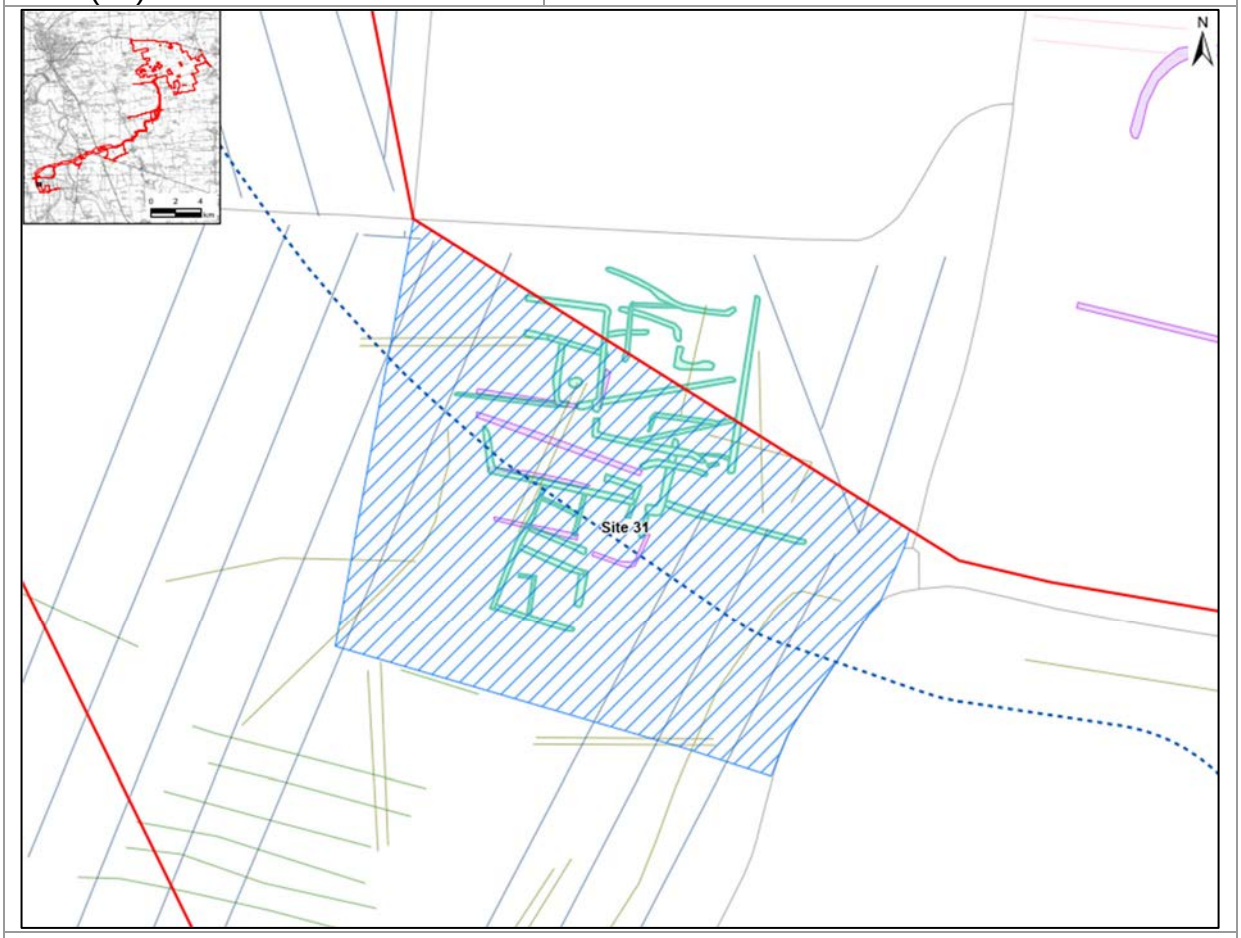


Description

An extensive crop mark complex west of Cottam [MNT4983] has been investigated by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park. North of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station, previously undated cropmarks have been confirmed as a series of Romano-British ditches and gullies defining rectilinear enclosures, at least one ring gully, pits and a possible waterhole dated 1st - 4th centuries AD [AEC032]. To the south of the railway line, further Romano-British ditches representing a series of enclosures, trackways and field systems [AEC033] were recorded. The significance of these assets derives from their archaeological and historic interest and potential contribution to the understanding of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity and land management west of the River Trent and across the wider region.

Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable include topsoil stripping to create the 40m wide construction corridor, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage, temporary haul road and open cut trench crossings (OC5 and OC6), trenchless crossing platforms (T8) and trenchless crossing (T7).
Mitigation
Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.
Potential Research Objectives
Iron Age • 4C: Characterise the LBA-EIA settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability • 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies • 4F: Investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems Romano-British • 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques • 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements • 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 31	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	AEC035
Size (ha)	1.42



Description

A dense concentration of archaeological features indicative of a small Romano-British settlement [AEC035] was recorded during the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park to the west of the former Cottam Power Station. The features corresponded with a series of rectilinear enclosures identified from the geophysical survey. Finds recovered from the excavated features comprise animal bone, pottery, and CBM of Romano-British date.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of buried archaeological remains.

Mitigation

Strip map and record excavation within areas of construction impact.

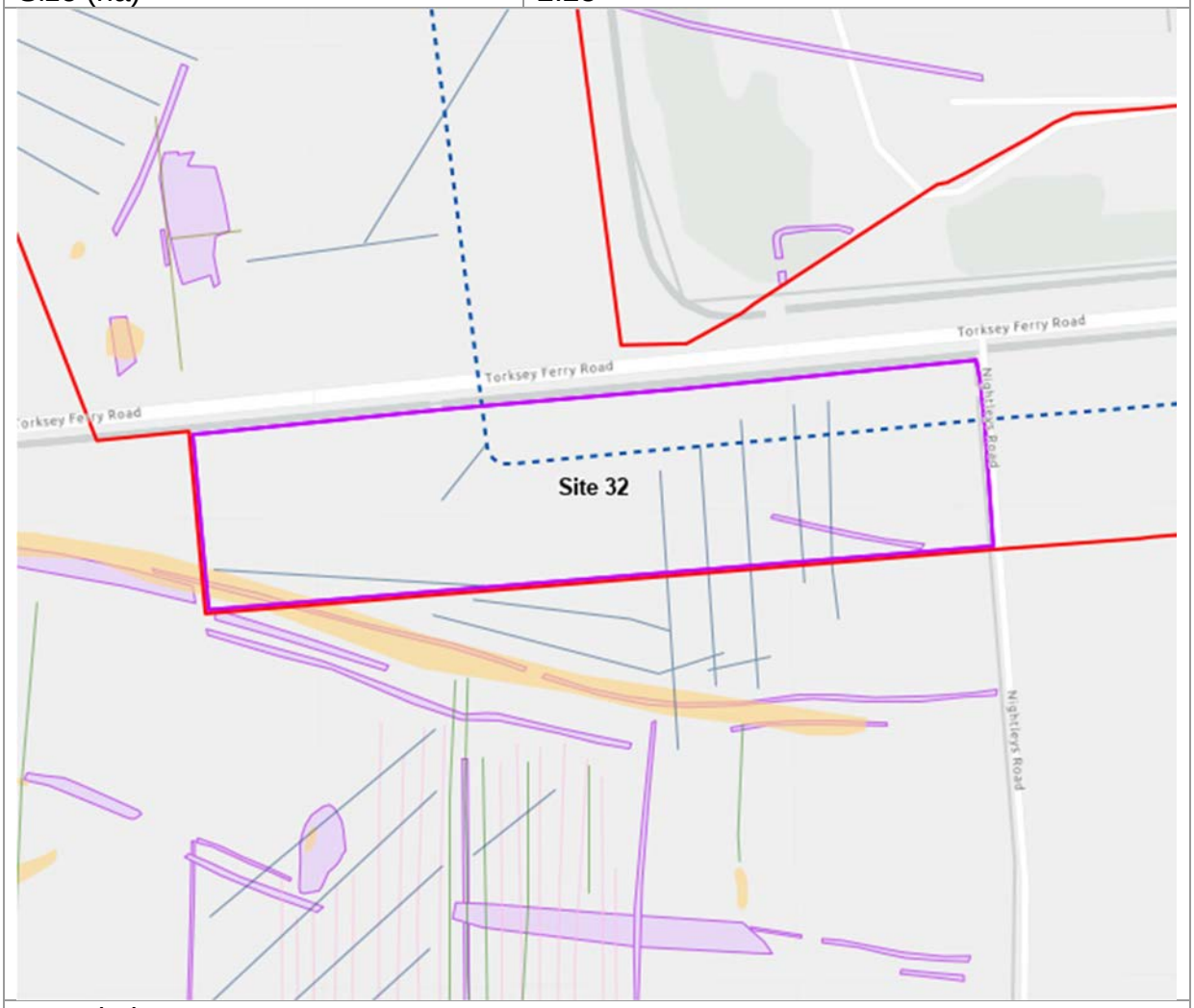
Potential Research Objectives

Romano-British

- 5C: Promote systematic application of scientific dating techniques

- 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements
- 5I: Support research and publication of landscape synthesis

Site 32	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	MNT6166
Size (ha)	2.25



Description
A probable medieval or post-medieval boundary [MNT6166] is recorded crossing the southwest corner of the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor to the south of Torksey Ferry Road. The boundary is defined by a single ditch approximately 450m long with some small breaks along its length. The ditch was also identified by the aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment and geophysical surveys undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, drainage and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of buried archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Potential Research Objectives

Medieval period

- 7E: Investigate the morphology of rural settlements
- 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Post-medieval

- 8E: Identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

Site 33	
Designation:	Non-designated
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	N/A
Size (ha)	2.02

Description
A small number of undated archaeological features, including a northwest-southeast aligned ditch and a sub-circular pit, were recorded within the immediately north of the scheduled Fleet Plantation moated site during geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park. Although undated the remains may indicate the potential for the survival of further archaeological remains associated with the Fleet Plantation medieval moated site.
Scheme Impact
Installation of the buried high-voltage cable may include topsoil stripping of a 40m wide temporary working area/easement, excavation of an open cut cable trench, jointing pits, HDD platform and starter/end pits, drainage and associated access track. The proposed works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of buried archaeological remains.
Mitigation
Archaeological monitoring and recording.

Potential Research Objectives
Medieval period • 7E: Investigate the morphology of rural settlements • 7F: Investigate the development, structure and landholdings of manorial estate centres

Site 34	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Asset Reference: (HER or AECOM reference)	NHLE 1008594; MNT15343
Size (ha)	N/A

Description

The Fleet Plantation moated site is a scheduled monument [NHLE 1008594] (recorded on the LHER [MNT4640]), located approximately 150m south of the Cable Route Corridor. The monument comprises a well-defined moat with the ditches being up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. The area enclosed by the moat is likely a platform for a building although some of this area had been dug for stone and sand. The site is currently heavily overgrown but has the potential to preserve evidence of the 16th – 17th century building which occupied the site as well as its medieval precursor.

Scheme Impact

Installation of the buried high voltage cable in the field immediately north of the asset will include topsoil stripping for the 40m construction corridor, the open cut cable trench and the trenchless crossing platforms (crossing T1). These works would be separated from the asset by a 20m buffer within which no construction activities would take place.

Mitigation
Embedded mitigation comprising a 20m buffer zone will be implemented to ensure that construction activities do not result in physical impacts to this asset, ensuing its preservation.
Potential Research Objectives
N/A

Appendix D Fieldwork Completion Statement

Site Name:

Site Code:

Historic Environment Investigation Type:

Archaeological Contractor:

Fieldwork Director:

Site Area:

Dates of fieldwork:

Summary of Results:

	Name	Signature	Date
Author: (Archaeological Contractor)			
Checked: (ACoW)			
Approved: (LPA Historic Environment Officer)			