Tillbridge Solar

Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142

Applicant's Responses to Local Impact Reports
Document Reference: EN010142/APP/9.26

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

December 2024
Revision Number: 00

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Tillbridge Solar Limited's (the Applicant) response to the Local Impact Reports (LIRs) received at Deadline 1A of the Examination, submitted by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in relation to the Tillbridge Solar Project (the Scheme).

1.1.2 A total of three LIRs were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate from the following Host Authorities (HAs):

a. Lincolnshire County Council (LCC);

b. West Lindsey District Council (WLDC); and

c. Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC).

1.1.3 Table 2-1, Table 2-2, and Table 2-3 below set out comments made by the above Host Authorities in their LIRs and the Applicant's responses to them. Where the Applicant acknowledges a section of the LIR and has no further comment, the Applicant has not copied the text from the LIR into the tables below. Those sections of the Host Authorities LIR's that require a response have been set out in the tables below verbatim, with the Applicants response alongside it.

1.1.4 Where applicable, paragraph or page numbers are provided to assist cross referencing to the relevant LIR.

1.1.5 For east of reference, a table of acronyms used in this document is provided in **Table 1-1** and this document.

Table 1-1. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
AGLV	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
BDC	Bassetlaw District Council
BMV	Best and Most Versatile Land
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BPM	Best Practicable Means
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DAS	Design and Access Statement
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan

Abbreviation	Definition
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EMP	Electro Magnetic Fields
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GW	Gigawatt
ha	Hectares
HA	Host Authority
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
IDB	Independent Drainage Board
IPs	Interested Parties
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological management Plan
LHA	Local Highway Authority
LIR	Local Impact Report
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LVIA	Land and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MSA	Minerals Safeguarding Areas
MW	Megawatt
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
ODPS	Outline Design Principles Statement
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
PA	Planning Act 2008
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PROW	Public Right of Way
PV	Photovoltaic
RAG	Red/Amber/Green
RR	Relevant Representation
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoS	Secretary of State
SRN	Strategic Road Network

Abbreviation	Definition
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSCEP	Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council

2. Applicant's Responses to Local Impact Reports

2.1 Lincolnshire County Council

Table 2-1. Applicant's Responses to Lincolnshire County Councils Local Impact Report [REP1A-001]

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
1.0 Terms of Reference				
			(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the Local Impact Report (LIR) prepared by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) and has no further comment.
2.0 Purpose and Structure of the LIR				
			(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
3.0 Overview of Proposed Development				
			The land within the order is entirely within the area governed by the County Council and within the administrative area of West Lindsey District Council area. The scheme is located approximately 5km to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13km to the north of Lincoln. The scheme has two distinct elements: • The Principal Site - which covers an area of approximately 1,400ha and is the location where ground mounted solar PV panels, electrical sub-stations and BESS will be installed. • The Cable Route Corridor - which covers an area of approximately 318ha which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to National Grid Cottam Substation.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant wishes to clarify that land within the Order limits is not entirely within the area governed by LCC. The Order limits includes land to the west of the River Trent, including the National Grid Cottam Substation as the Point of Connection for the Scheme. This part of the Cable Route Corridor falls within the administrative areas of both Nottinghamshire County Council and Bassetlaw District Council. It should also be noted that following acceptance of the Applicant's Change Request by the ExA into Examination as set out in Annex B of the **Rule 8 letter [PD-008]**, the Order limits has reduced from submission of the Application. The Principal Site now measures approximately 1,345ha and the Cable Route Corridor approximately 315 ha.
4.0 Description of the Site and Surrounding Areas				
			(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
5.0 Policy Context				
5.1	n/a	Policy Context	The Secretary of State (SoS) is required to have regard to any relevant national policy statement (NPS), amongst other matters, when deciding whether to grant a DCO. Where there is a relevant NPS in place DCO applications are determined in line with Section 104 of the PA2008.	The Applicant wishes to clarify the decision making framework in relation to the Scheme. The Energy National Policy Statements (NPS) EN-1 (Ref 1-1), EN-3 (Ref 1-2) and EN-5 (Ref 1-3) were designated in January 2024. This means that they have effect in relation to the Scheme and in accordance with Section 104 (3) of The Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-4) (PA 2008), the Secretary of State (SoS) must decide the application in accordance with the Energy NPS.

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			However, where there is no relevant NPS in place then Section 105 of the PA2008 takes effect and provides the legal basis for determining DCO applications. Section 105 requires the SoS to consider 'important and relevant' matters which includes this LIR and any matters which the SoS thinks are both important and relevant to its decision.	Section 104 (2) of the PA 2008 goes on to confirm that the SoS must also have regard to any local impact report and any other matters which are deemed both important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision.
5.2	n/a	Policy Context	The following NPS's are considered relevant to the determination of this DCO application however neither explicitly cover solar powered electricity generation. Nevertheless, they set out assessment principles for judging impacts of energy projects and are still a material consideration that the SoS will need to consider. The NPS's are as follows:	The Applicant seeks to clarify that given that the Energy NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1), EN-3 (Ref 1-2) and EN-5 (Ref 1-3) have effect, the Secretary of State must therefore decide the Application in accordance with these. Designated NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and EN-3 (Ref 1-2) do explicitly cover the role of solar development in generating electricity. Among other policies addressing solar paragraph 3.3.20 of NPS EN-1 confirms that *"a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar."* NPS EN-3 includes various policies throughout in respect of solar photovoltaic generation, including the dedicated section 2.10 setting out specific policies for solar national significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs). The designated Energy NPSs are not merely a material consideration, but national policy which has effect and which the application must be determined against.
5.3	n/a	EN-1 - Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy.	EN-1 confirms the Government's commitment to the legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. It also identifies the need to increase dramatically the amount of renewable electricity generation capacity in order to meet the commitments under the EU Renewable Energy Directive and to improve energy security by reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, decrease greenhouse gas emissions and providing economic opportunities. Solar is noted within the document as being an intermittent renewable technology.	Section 2.2 of the designated NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) sets out how the UK seeks to achieve net zero by 2050 and provides updated figures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by *"78 per cent by 2035 compared to 1990 levels."* Paragraphs 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 go on to confirm the legally binding target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 confirming that: "*This will require a step change in the decarbonisation of our energy system."* The Applicant wishes to clarify the context in which solar being referred to as an intermittent low carbon generation source is considered within NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). This is in relation to NPS EN-1 identifying the important role that the storage of electricity has in achieving net zero and providing flexibility to the energy system. Paragraph 3.3.27 of NPS EN-1 specifically confirms that storage can be used to maximise *"the usable output from intermittent low carbon generation (e.g. solar and wind)."* The Applicant has provided a response to comments relating to the efficiency of solar in Table 2-22 on page 298 of the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. The Applicant has also produced a technical note on generating capacity and associated development at Appendix B of the **Written Summary of Applicant's Oral Submissions at the Issue Specific Hearing 1 [REP1-046]** which explains the role of the BESS in ensuring that energy is captured and stored efficiently during periods of peak generation and can be made available for use throughout the year. The need, and presumption in favour of granting consent, is identified and highlighted in paragraphs 3.2.6 – 3.2.8 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1), which sets out that the Government has demonstrated that there is an urgent need for renewable energy infrastructure, being a CNP, and that substantial weight should be given to this need by the Secretary of State when

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				considering DCO applications under the PA 2008 (Ref 1-4). Paragraph 3.2.8 of NPS EN-1 (ref) notes that *"the Secretary of State is not required to consider separately the specific contribution of any individual project to satisfying the need established by this NPS"*, which further demonstrates the urgent and undisputed nature of the need for nationally significant renewable energy projects such as the Scheme. The incorporation of solar into the designated Energy NPS confirms and establishes that there is critical and urgent need to deliver solar development alongside other technologies.
5.4	n/a	EN-3 – Renewable Energy Infrastructure	[EN-3 provides that] solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector and that the government expects a five-fold increase in solar deployment by 2035 (up to 70GW). It is also stated that solar farms can be built quickly and - coupled with consistent reductions in the cost of materials and improvements in the efficiency of panels - large-scale solar is now viable in some cases to deploy subsidy-free. This NPS sets out the key considerations and factors that will need to be taken into consideration when selecting sites and these include irradiance and site topography, proximity of site to dwellings, agricultural land classification and land type, accessibility, public rights of way, security and lighting and grid connectivity. The technical considerations are set out in and include capacity of the site, site layout design and appearance, project lifetimes and flexibility. Impacts that will need to be considered are set out and biodiversity and nature conservation, landscape, visual and residential amenity, glint and glare, cultural heritage, construction including traffic and transport noise and vibration.	The Applicant acknowledges the reference by LCC to the key considerations involved in the siting of a solar farm as set out in paragraphs 2.10.18 to 2.10.38 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2). It is important to note that LCC's response does not include reference to the importance of grid connectivity in relation to bringing forward solar development with paragraph 2.10.25 confirming that: *"To maximise existing grid infrastructure, minimise disruption to existing local community infrastructure or biodiversity and reduce overall costs, applicants may choose a site based on nearby available grid export capacity."* In addition, LCC has not referred to decommissioning within the context of technical considerations whereby paragraph 2.10.68 of NPS EN-3 confirms that *"solar panels can be decommissioned relatively easily and cheaply."*
5.5	n/a	EN-5 – Electricity Networks Infrastructure	EN-5 (National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure) is also relevant as it recognises electricity networks as *"transmission systems (the long distance transfer of electricity through 400kV and 275kV lines), and distribution systems (lower voltage lines from 132kV to 230V from transmission substations to the end-user) which can either be carried on towers/poles or undergrounded"* and *"associated infrastructure, e.g. substations (the essential link between generation, transmission, and the distribution systems that also allows circuits to be switched or voltage transformed to a useable level for the consumer) and converter stations to convert DC power to AC power and vice versa."* This is therefore relevant in so far as it relates to the proposed Grid connection.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and wishes to add that NPS EN-5 (Ref 1-3) is also relevant with respect to the scheme's on-site substations, as well as cabling.
5.7	n/a	National Planning Policy	The NPPF does, however, state that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future and support renewable energy and associated infrastructure	The Applicant agrees that the NPPF (Ref 1-5) can be important and relevant in relation to development consent but this is limited, particular where the drafting of the Energy NPSs has taken account of the NPPF (Ref 1-5) and its associated guidance (NPPG (Ref 1-7))

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		Framework (NPPF)	(paragraph 152) and that local planning authorities should, when determining planning applications for such development, approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. Applicants are not required to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy (paragraph 158(a))	For the avoidance of doubt, the paragraph references appear to be incorrect within LCC's LIR. The support for the transition to a low carbon future is set out at paragraph 157 of the NPPF (Ref 1-5). Paragraph 163 of the NPPF (Ref 1-5) does confirm that local planning authorities should not require applicants to demonstrate the need for renewable energy developments and confirms a presumption for approval if impacts can be made acceptable. Since the Scheme is a NSIP, these paragraphs are not directly relevant as these relate to applications to be determined under The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended) (Ref 1-6). However, it reiterates the presumption to grant renewable energy projects. This presumption is greater for NSIPs with the designation of the energy NPSs confirming that substantial weight should be given to the critical national priority need to deliver renewable energy projects. In addition, paragraph 4.2.15 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) confirms that: *"Where residual non-HRA or non-MCZ impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure. Therefore, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely that consent will be refused on the basis of these residual impacts."*
5.8	n/a	NPPG planning considerations for large scale ground-mounted solar farms	The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) outlines guidance on the specific planning considerations that relate to large scale ground-mounted solar PV farms (013 Reference ID: 5-013-20150327). It states that one consideration amongst others should be whether land is being used effectively; recommending that large scale solar farms are focused on previously developed and non-agricultural land.	The NPPG (Ref 1-7) seeks to provide further guidance and clarification on the interpretation of policies within the NPPF (Ref 1-5). In this case, paragraph 013 Reference ID: 5-013-20150327 relates to policy set out in paragraph 170 of the NPPF (Ref 1-5) in relation to planning and flood risk. It relates to the consideration of applications to be determined under The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended) (Ref 1-6) by a local planning authority and is not intended to be applied as a general design policy for solar development that are NSIPs. In this regard, factors influencing site selection and design to apply to NSIP developments are set out in paragraphs 2.10.18 to 2.10.72 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2).
5.9	n/a	NPPG use of greenfield land	The NPPG advises that where a proposal involves greenfield land, decision making should consider whether (i) the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary and poorer quality land has been used in preference to higher quality land; and (ii) the proposal allows for continued agricultural use where applicable and/or encourages biodiversity improvements around arrays.	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** and the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** set out the site selection process and design evolution for the identification of the Principal Site and associated development. It followed the key considerations for site selection set out in paragraphs 2.10.18 to 2.10.72 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2) including irradiance, topography and point of connection, then applied exclusionary criteria to remove land constrained by environmental and planning designations. This included the exclusion of grades 1 and 2 agricultural land to ensure poorer quality agricultural land was only included for further consideration than land of higher quality. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys carried out across the Principal Site then subsequently confirmed that the majority of the land within the Principal Site is not best and most versatile land. Whilst the energy NPS do not contain a policy test to prohibit solar development on greenfield or agricultural land, the Applicant did consider the availability of previously developed land as part of the site selection process. No suitable or available land was identified, demonstrating that the use of agricultural land is justified and that the Applicant has applied a sequential approach to site selection in relation to agricultural land quality seeking to minimise and limit the use of the highest quality land (best and most versatile).

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				Grazing of livestock could take place underneath the PV panels where appropriate. The Scheme itself will support farm diversification through landowning farm businesses receiving income from the Scheme's occupation of their land thereby supporting the continued operation of existing farm enterprises. These aspects are set out in paragraphs 15.8.21 to 15.8.23 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**. The Scheme will deliver significant ecological enhancements and benefits. These are set out in the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [APP-226]** and paragraphs 5.3.9 to 5.3.13 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**.
5.10	n/a	Written Ministerial Statement on BMV land and climate	The potential impacts of large-scale solar farms were also addressed through a speech by the then Minister for Energy and Climate Change to the solar PV industry on 25 April 2013 and subsequent Written Ministerial Statements. The speech highlighted the importance of considering the use of low grade agricultural land which works with farmers to allow grazing in parallel with generation, and the WMS (dated 25/3/15 - UIN HCWS488) stressed that meeting our energy goals should not be used to justify the unnecessary use of high quality agricultural land, noting that 'any proposal for a solar farm involving the best and most versatile agricultural land would need to be justified by the most compelling evidence'. On 15 May 2024, a Written Ministerial Statement ("WMS") was published on solar infrastructure and protecting food security and BMV land. The Council notes that the 15 May 2024 WMS captures elements of the 2024 NPSs. In particular, the 2024 WMS emphasises that when considering whether planning consent should be granted for solar development the cumulative impacts where several proposals come forward in the same locality should be considered	**Appendix B** of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** reports on the cumulative impact of solar projects on best and most versatile land in Lincolnshire. Paragraph 2.1.11 of that Appendix refers to the WMS of the 15 May 2024 confirming that it outlined the position that although food security is an essential part of national security, the Government retained concerns with energy security and prices and stated that they would be combatting this by *"racing ahead with deployment of renewable energy"* and state that solar power, specifically*, "is a key part of the Government's strategy for energy security, net zero and clean growth".* The WMS 2015 has not been formally withdrawn; however the Applicant considers it should be given limited weight, in light of the up to date government policy on site selection for solar projects and use of agricultural land being set out in EN-3 (Ref 1-2). The current statements in EN-3 paragraph 2.10.29 provide that "*While land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location applicants should, where possible, utilise suitable previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land avoiding the use of "Best and Most Versatile" agricultural land where possible*." The Applicant's position is that government policy has moved on since the WMS 2015, and therefore the WMS does need to be considered in the light of the more recent policy statements. The above can also be considered in light of the current, Labour Secretary of State's statement in the House of Commons on the 18 July 2024 called "Clean Energy Superpower Mission" (Ref 1-8) that *"the biggest threat to nature and food security and to our rural communities is not solar panels or onshore wind; it is the climate crisis, which threatens our best farmland, food production and the livelihoods of farmers".* In any case, a WMS, including those referenced, does not change the policy tests with respect to the use of agricultural land for solar development with a preference to the use of poorer quality agricultural land before higher quality to avoid the use of best and most versatile (BMV) land. The Application has demonstrated through its site selection process that it is necessary to use agricultural land and that the use of BMV has been minimised. **Appendix B** of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** sets out the cumulative impact of all solar DCOs and solar Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) projects in Lincolnshire on BMV land. **Table 6-1** on page 24 within **Appendix B** of the

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				Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028] report confirms that the cumulative impact would be negligible.
5.11	n/a	NPS	Notwithstanding, the NPSs provide the predominant policy context; and whilst the applicant's DCO application has cross referred to the NPPF and NPPG where applicable, where there are any inconsistencies between the NPPF and the relevant NPS.	The Applicant agrees that the Application should be determined in accordance with the energy NPSs as the predominant and primary policy. The NPPF (Ref 1-5) and NPPG (Ref 1-7) are only relevant and important if this sets out specific policy tests not captured fully within the NPS. For example, matters relating to flood risk.
5.16	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Energy Infrastructure Position Statement (December 2023)	The County Council position statement notes that Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) cover a range of potential developments including solar farms and cable routes. All new energy sources need to be connected to the grid and this creates a risk. The Council's position is that any cabling required should be underground unless connecting to an existing overhead line. The statement notes the advice contained in the NPPF that local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary Local Planning Authorities should require the use of areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality. Based on this the Council will object to development on Grade 1,2, 3a land. In considering NSIP proposals the protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land is the starting point for the Council for projects that involve significant land take. This principle will be cross referenced with other topics of consideration such as local environment, landscape, historic and community impacts to come to a view if there is any justification to override the loss of agricultural land. Finally, consideration should be given to the cumulative impact from proposals in combination for significant impact of numerous developments clustered within the same locality in a similar time period.	The Applicant can confirm that cables within the Cable Route Corridor will all be underground. Land above the cabling will be able to continue to be used for arable uses. The Applicant has demonstrated that development is necessary on agricultural land and through the site selection process has minimised the use of BMV land. Only 60.29ha of land (4.48%) of the Principal Site is BMV land, which is not considered significant, particularly given the majority of this is only temporarily removed from arable production during the Scheme's lifetime, after which it can return to agricultural use, and only 0.07% will be potentially permanently changed to woodland which would provide ecological benefits. This is explained in paragraph 6.13.9 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**. As previously stated, NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) confirms a presumption to grant development consent for renewable energy projects. The bar is high in terms of tipping the planning balance with this only to be applied in all but the most exceptional circumstances (paragraph 4.2.15 of NPS EN-1). The **Environmental Statement [APP-031 to APP-050]** sets out the environmental effects of the Scheme. **Chapter 19: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** provides a summary of significant residual effects following the incorporation of mitigation measures. This confirms residual effects remaining with respect to landscape and visual amenity both from the Scheme on its own and in combination (cumulatively) with other projects during construction and operation. A significant effect would also arise on the B1241, North Fleets Road during construction as a result of severance/pedestrian delay/non-motorised user amenity. A number of beneficial environmental effects will also arise from the Scheme including: • The generation of construction jobs within West Lindsey and Bassetlaw Districts. • The Scheme will provide significant carbon savings in energy generation and will play a part in transitioning to net zero required by nationally set policy commitments. • Beneficial ecological and nature conservation enhancements. • Beneficial impacts to soil resource through the recovery of soil functional capacity for agricultural production. • Beneficial impacts to supporting the diversification of farming enterprises. • The Scheme has been assessed and considered against all environmental impacts demonstrating that the benefits outweigh harm. This has been further considered within the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**. Section 7.4 sets out the overall

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				planning balance when weighed against the environmental impacts confirming that residual impacts do not outweigh the critical urgent need for the Scheme and its associated benefits. The long term, temporary use of agricultural land is justified and necessary.
6.0 Assessment of Impacts and Adequacy of Response				
6.1		Topic Areas Considered	(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by Lincolnshire County Council LCC and has no further comment.
7.0 The Principle of the Development – Climate Change				
7.10	n/a	Energy generated in Central Lincolnshire	Paragraph 3.3.4 of the supporting text to policy S14 sets out that the aim of the Joint Committee that prepared the CLLP is to maximise appropriately located renewable energy generated in Central Lincolnshire. Policy S14 sets no floor or cap on the scale of renewable energy targeted to be generated, preferring, instead, an approach which supports all appropriate proposals that meet the policy requirements set out.	The Applicant welcomes the explanatory text supporting Policy S14 which confirms a presumption to grant and therefore support renewable energy development with no minimum or maximum cap on the scale of development to be supported. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** demonstrates the site selection process for the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor through the application of exclusionary criteria to remove sensitive locations from further consideration. This approach to site selection and further reflected within the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]**, which demonstrates that the Scheme (in terms of both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor) is suitable and appropriately located. Further, Table 2 (page 13-21) of **Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with Policy S14 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9).
7.12	n/a	Support for energy infrastructure – Joint Committee	CLLP Policy S16 (Wider Energy Infrastructure) states that the Joint Committee is committed to supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future and, in doing so, recognises and supports, in principle, the need for significant investment in new and upgraded energy infrastructure. Support will be given to proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region, which could include energy storage facilities and upgraded or new electricity facilities or other electricity infrastructure. This policy however caveats that any such proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals and take care to select not only appropriate locations for such facilities, but also design solutions (reference to policy S53) which minimises harm arising.	The Applicant welcomes the recognition by LCC that there is a presumption to support new energy infrastructure. The Scheme is necessary for the net zero transition, comprising critical national priority infrastructure to support the decarbonisation of electricity generation by 2035. The **Environmental Statement [APP-031 to APP-050]** demonstrates that through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, the design evolution of the Scheme has minimised harm. Through the site selection process, it is confirmed that the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor is a suitable location for the Scheme. Table 2 (page 22-23) of **Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with Policy S16 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9).
7.16	n/a	NPS	The Tillbridge Solar project would make a significant contribution towards renewable energy generation, generating 500MW of energy to power an equivalent of approximately 300,000 homes. This contribution aligns to key commitments at the national level and within the adopted NPS recognising the importance of the Government's commitments to cut greenhouse gases by 80% of 2050.	The Applicant welcomes the acknowledgment by LCC that the Application will make a significant contribution towards renewable electricity generation and its positive impacts in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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7.17	n/a	Climate Change	The Council recognises that solar energy development can help meet targets for reducing carbon emissions, reduce reliance on fossil fuels and provide local energy security. They can also provide economic diversification for farmers and landowners and support local employment opportunities. Therefore whilst the Tillbridge Solar Project, by its nature offers significant positive impacts in terms of the production of clean renewable energy and the transition and movements towards Net Zero, in order to be supported it must be demonstrated that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts that cannot be appropriately managed and/or mitigated through the DCO process. The Council's position is therefore that, adopting a 'whole life' approach to GHG emissions, there are no negative and neutral impacts and that significant **positive impacts** would accrue.	The Applicant welcomes the acknowledgment by LCC that the Application will make a significant contribution towards renewable electricity generation and its positive impacts in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Applicant notes that LCC state that "*in order to be supported it must be demonstrated that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts that cannot be appropriately managed and/or mitigated through the DCO process*" and wishes to highlight that paragraph 4.2.15 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) makes it clear that some residual impacts may remain (after following the mitigation hierarchy) and states that any *"residual non-HRA impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure" and that "in all but the most exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely that consent will be refused on the basis of these residual impacts*". In the case of the Scheme, only very few residual impacts remain, relating to significant effects upon landscape character due to the change in use of the land, with localised landscape and visual impacts being relatively limited and local in nature, and less than substantial harm at the lower end of the spectrum to designated heritage assets. As concluded in the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)**] it is very clear that the presumption to deliver CNP infrastructure is firmly engaged in favour of granting development consent.
8 – Landscape				
8.2	n/a	Design of scheme	EN-1 states that the ExA needs to consider the design of a scheme carefully. They should have regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate	Paragraphs 4.7.10 to 4.7.15 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) sets out how the SoS should consider design in decision making. The policy reference set out in LCC's LIR response must be considered in the context of other paragraphs within this part of the NPS. Whilst it is accurate that paragraph 4.7.12 states that landscape is an important factor in the design process, the preceding sentence states that the SoS should take account of the *"ultimate purpose of infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy".* This context illustrates that there is an understanding of the operational constraints associated with the design of infrastructure and that the Applicant should consider both functionality and aesthetics *"as far as possible"* (paragraph 4.7.11). Consideration of aesthetics does include visual impacts on the landscape, However the use of the phrase "*as far as possible"* illustrates that there is policy acceptance that nationally significant energy infrastructure will have some impacts on the landscape, with the test being to demonstrate that such impacts have been considered as far as possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** sets out the site selection process undertaken in identifying the Principal Site from the point of connection at National Grid Cottam Substation. The exclusionary criteria applied ensured that national landscape designations were excluded with these areas having the highest protection in landscape terms. In addition, the early consideration of excluding infrastructure within the Principal Site within the Area of Great Landscape Designation (The Cliff) was incorporated into initial design iteration. Paragraph 5.10.12 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) states that:

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				"Outside nationally designated areas, there are local landscapes that may be highly valued locally. Where a local development document in England or a local development plan in Wales has policies based on landscape or waterscape character assessment, these should be paid particular attention. However, locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development." Stage 5 of the site selection process as described on page 56 and 57 of **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** included a walk-over of the Principal Site and a red/amber/green (RAG) rating of field parcels to refine the Order limits. This iterative process reduced and refined the Order limits having regard to a number of characteristics including consideration of the Lincoln Edge/The Cliff as an Area of Great Landscape Value and viewpoints associated with made Neighbourhood Plans. The Applicant's early design work was therefore aware of and responded to the sensitive local landscape setting and sought to minimise impacts as far as practicable. It is also important to reiterate the critical and urgent need to deliver renewable energy projects and that, as paragraph 5.10.5 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) acknowledges that *"virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape",* the policy requirement at paragraph 5.10.6 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) is to demonstrate that the Scheme has been designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape and *"to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate."* The design of the Principal Site has been landscape-led having regard to views from The Cliff and sensitive receptors. Whist residual adverse landscape and visual effects remain, these visual impacts are substantially reduced and minimised as proposed landscaping matures. The Application has been designed carefully taking account of environmental effects on the landscape and has sought to minimise harm to the landscape as far as possible. This accords with NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1).
8.3	n/a	Adverse Impacts on Landscape	Paragraph 5.10.35 EN-1 (2024) states that the ExA should 'judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project'. Paragraph 5.10.36 then sets out that the ExA should 'consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the Secretary of State considers reasonable'	The Applicant agrees that the Secretary of State will need to consider the compliance with the Application in terms of paragraphs 5.10.35 and 5.10.36 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). However, as already stated within the Applicant's response to LCC's LIR (LIR Ref. 5.16), the bar is high in terms of residual impacts tipping the planning balance. In all but the most exceptional circumstances, the need for CNP infrastructure will outweigh any residual impacts (paragraphs 4.1.7 and 4.2.15 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1)). Such exceptional circumstances do not exist in respect of the Scheme. **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** confirms that the Scheme is not located within any national or regionally designated landscapes thereby resulting in no significant adverse effects upon these designated landscapes. A small section of the eastern part of the Principal Site is located within the locally designated AGLV Lincoln Cliff. There are not anticipated to be any significant adverse impacts to LLCA 2B (which includes the AGLV) at Year 15 of operation of the Scheme. It is considered that any effects on the AGLV should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as supported by paragraph 5.10.12 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) which confirms

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				that "*locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development".* In summary, the residual significant landscape effects are due to the change in land use and massing of the panels and associated structures, and the residual localised visual effects largely relate to sensitive receptors, such as residential properties where it is not possible to screen views of the Principal Site due to the elevated position of the Cliff and open views from it. The Scheme has sought to minimise impacts through design iteration, and whilst they may be long term, the residual landscape and localised visual effects will be temporary. The substantial benefits and need for the Scheme as set out in Section 5 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2 (Rev02)]**, including the delivery of CNP Infrastructure to contribute towards meeting national energy objectives outweigh the residual landscape effects when applying the planning balancing exercise to the Scheme.
8.6	n/a	EN-3 Visual Influence	The specific guidance relating to Solar Photovoltaic Generation in section 2.10 of the 2024 EN-3 notes at paragraph 2.10.94 that 'Solar farms are likely to be in low lying areas of good exposure and as such may have a wider zone of visual influence than other types of onshore energy infrastructure'. Paragraph 2.10.95 states that 'whilst it may be the case that the development covers a significant surface area, in the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and appropriate land topography, the area of a zone of visual influence could be appropriately minimised'.	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** was informed by the completion of a robust Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) incorporated within **Appendix 12-2** to **12-5** of the ES **[APP-102-105]** and an update to **Appendix 12-6** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** submitted into examination at Deadline 3. The LVIA then informed the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan (**Figure 3-1** of the ES **[AS-055]**) to deliver the establishment of landscape works (e.g. screen planting). These landscape works will manage the landscape effects of the Scheme in accordance with the outcome of the ES and will introduce effective screening that minimises the zone of visual influence of the Scheme as far as practicable in accordance with NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2). The provision of mitigation and illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-064]** will be implemented in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** and secured by Requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**.
8.8	n/a	LCC landscape review	The Council commissioned AAH Landscape Consultants to assist in the consideration and review of the landscape and visual elements of the Tillbridge proposal and have engaged and provided feedback and advice to the Applicant's design team on behalf of the Council throughout the pre-application stage. A full copy of the report prepared by AAH is attached as an Appendix A (to the LIR) which has reviewed the DCO application documentation and the following summary is based on those comments and should be read in conjunction with the full document.	The Applicant has provided a response to the report by AAH Landscape Consultants commissioned by the Council, which is provided at **Appendix A** of this document.
8.9	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Concerns from change of land use	By reason of its mass and scale, the proposed development would lead to significant adverse effects upon landscape character and visual amenity. The development has the potential to transform the local landscape by altering the character on a large scale. This landscape change also has potential to affect wider landscape character, at a regional or county scale, by replacing large areas of agricultural or rural land with solar development, affecting the current	This reflects the Applicant's assessment of a residual significant landscape effect on Local Landscape Character LLCA 3A Till Vale across the Principal Site (refer to **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**). However, the Applicant has carefully designed the Scheme in consultation with stakeholders to ensure landscape and visual impacts are mitigated as far as practicable by proposing a comprehensive landscape and ecological design which increases connectivity and local access through the landscape, with the inclusion of buffers from sensitive features and properties and the creation of new green infrastructure to provide

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			openness, tranquillity and agricultural character, that are identified as defining characteristics of the area. The Council are particularly concerned about the landscape character effects through changes to the land use over a large area. Significant landscape effects are subsequently identified within the LVIA chapter "due to the change in land use and the massing of the panels and associated structures"	screening and enhance the landscape condition as discussed in the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** and in the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. This design is illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-028]**. NPS EN-1 at paragraph 5.10.5 (Ref 1-1) acknowledges that *"virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape."* The Scheme has sought to minimise impacts and provide mitigation where possible. The residual landscape visual effects are localised affecting a small number of residential receptors and some extents of footpaths and public rights of way. Two of the viewpoints relate to views from The Cliff looking across the lower land below. Paragraph 4.1.7 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) states that, for projects which qualify as CNP infrastructure (such as the Scheme), the need case will generally outweigh the residual effects in *"all but the most exceptional cases".* None of the exceptional circumstances set out in paragraph 4.1.7 apply in respect of the Scheme. Therefore it is the Applicants position that the substantial benefits and need for the Scheme as set out in Section 5 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2 (Rev02)]**, including the delivery of CNP infrastructure to contribute towards meeting national energy objectives outweigh the residual landscape effects when applying the planning balancing exercise to the Scheme.
8.10		Impact of development on views	The scale and extent of development would also lead to significant adverse effects on views from receptors, changing from views within an agricultural or rural landscape to that of a landscape containing large scale solar development.	The Applicant's LVIA concludes that there will be residual significant visual effects on a small number of representative viewpoints associated with the Principal Site (refer to **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, in particular Table 12-8: Summary of Significant Residual Effects (operation)).
8.11	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Significant change to visual receptors	The development has been identified in the LVIA as resulting in a significant change to a variety of visual receptors, with significant residual visual effects identified from three viewpoints (and associated receptors), largely arising from open elevated views from the Cliff. The LVIA judges that the residual effects would be from "higher sensitivity receptors such as residents where it is not possible to sufficiently screen expansive views of the site due to elevation on the Cliff".	The Applicant acknowledges, as set out in Table 12-7 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, that significant adverse effects are anticipated to arise during the construction of the Scheme on three receptors, including LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell, LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland and LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland. However, these effects are short term and temporary lasting only for the duration of the construction period. The Applicant wishes to clarify that the assessment and conclusions set out in Table 12-8 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, state that during the operation of the Scheme, the significant adverse effects would be limited at year 1, to LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell and LLCA 3A: Till Vale - Open Farmland and reducing to LLCA: Till Vale – Open Farmland at year 15. At year 15, significant visual effects would remain at three viewpoints (VP7 B1398 Middle Street, VP9 Kexby Road and VP13 Public footpath (Hems/787/820.
8.12	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Cumulative Impacts	The cumulative landscape and visual effects of the proposed development are also of concern, particularly when assessed alongside the proposed Cottam, West Burton and Gate Burton Solar sites. The mass and scale of these projects combined would lead to adverse effects upon landscape character and visual amenity over an extensive	This broadly reflects the Applicant's assessment of a residual (Year 15) significant cumulative landscape effect on Local Landscape Character LLCA 3A Till Vale in relation to the Principal Site; and residual (Year 15) significant cumulative visual effects for representative viewpoints 7 and 13 on Lincoln Cliff (refer to **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**).

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			area. The landscape character of the local, and potentially regional area, may be completely altered, particularly when experienced sequentially while traveling through the landscape.	These significant residual cumulative effects will predominantly arise through the addition of the Cottam Solar Project, which is the closest Solar DCO to the Scheme, through the presence of solar infrastructure to areas both north and south, or from the Scheme 'infilling' between. Landscape effects will be more spatially extensive for all four Solar DCO Projects combined, although intervisibility (and perceptual influence) will be limited away from viewpoints along the Lincoln Cliff. Aside from these locations, cumulative visual effects arising from sequential views will be experienced by lower sensitivity receptors (e.g. along the A631) and the limited PRoW network around the Scheme, which in turn reduces wider connectivity with other PRoW. Higher-sensitivity rural routes generally run east to west, requiring longer distances between viewpoints and cumulative schemes than if such routes ran north-south. As such, it is not considered that residual significant effects will arise beyond those for the identified representative viewpoints along the Lincoln Cliff. It is also noted that development consent was recently granted for the Gate Burton Energy Park (12 July 2024) and the Cottam Solar Project on (5 September 2024). Both projects are located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the Scheme. The Secretary of State concluded that the cumulative effects of the Gate Burton Energy Park and the Cottam Solar Project, in combination with each other and the West Burton Solar Project and the Scheme, lead to moderate adverse landscape effects and material harm to landscape character but that there are no significant adverse cumulative effects on visual receptors. The Secretary of State, in deciding to grant development consent for both projects, concluded that the harms, including cumulatively with other solar projects in the area, were clearly outweighed by the substantial weight to be attached to the critical and urgent need to deliver low-carbon and renewable energy. This is also the Applicant's position as set out in paragraph 8.1.8 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**, which states that in terms of the overall planning balance, the clear and substantial benefits of the Scheme clearly outweigh any adverse effects, which would be localised, short-term, temporary and/or reversible at the end of the Scheme's lifetime, in accordance with the presumption in favour of consent in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). These recent decisions are material considerations in assessing the merits of the Scheme.
8.13	**Hedgerow Removal Plan [APP-013]** **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to 109]**	Retention and removal of hedgerow and trees	The submission has provided detailed information regarding the retention and removal of hedgerows on the Hedgerow Removal Plans and, the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) details tree protection and removal. The considerations of vegetation removal and protection appear to consider wider highways works, which can negatively influence vegetation such as for abnormal load access or improvements to the highway.	The **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]**, which is supported by Schedule 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010141/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** and **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to 109]** has taken into account existing tree constraints and wider highway works where possible and sought to minimise the loss of vegetation whilst accommodating access requirements. Section 5, pages 40 to 42 of **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to APP-109]** details the tree and hedgerow loss across the Scheme, which utilises the indicative Principal Site layout (**Figure 3-1** of the ES **[AS-055]**) and an indicative worst-case scenario for the works required for the Cable Route Corridor and associated works. The maximum length and location of hedgerow removal is presented on the **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]** and recorded on Schedule 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. This presents the maximum length and location of hedgerow removal required to undertake all construction and enabling works on the Principal Site and

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				the Cable Route Corridor using an indicative worst-case scenario. The removal of hedgerow identified on this plan would be approved with consent of the DCO.
8.14	**Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-064]**	Landscape and ecological improvements	The proposal would evidently deliver landscape and ecological improvements through mitigation areas and planting. However, this will be dependent upon the information set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan and Indicative Landscape Masterplans which illustrate the mitigation, which should be further explored, and assume would be refined at the detailed design stages.	The detailed LEMP will need to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** as secured by requirement 7 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. The Framework LEMP includes the design principles associated with the provision of mitigation and green infrastructure illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-064]**. The detailed design of the Scheme will therefore need to substantially adhere to these principles to ensure that the environmental effects remain the same as reported in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**.
8.15	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**	Additional landscape and ecological mitigation schemes	The DCO should include for approval of any subsequent detailed landscape and ecological mitigation scheme (planting works), as referenced in Schedule 2, Requirement 7. This should clearly link to any landscape mitigation scheme that is submitted as part of the DCO, and subsequently that which has been assessed as part of the LVIA.	The Applicant can confirm that Requirement 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires approval of a LEMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. Requirement 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires that the LEMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, implemented as approved and maintained throughout the operation of the relevant part of the authorised development. The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** provides a framework for achieving the outline design, as presented in **Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan** that forms part of the ES **[AS-055]**. This will secure the implementation and delivery of the landscape mitigation assessed as part of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**.
8.16	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** **Hedgerow Removal Plan [APP-013]** **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES [**APP-107 to 109]**	Vegetation Removal Refinement	Vegetation removal identified within the draft DCO (articles 39., 40., and Schedule 12) should be clarified, and processes put in place to ensure any vegetation loss is agreed with the relevant parties prior to any works being carried out. This should clearly relate to hedgerow removal plans and AIA, and this must also include vegetation removal or works to facilitate wider highways and access works, such as for abnormal loads.	With reference to the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, RR-165 (Page 106) explains that all vegetation removal will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s), which must be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant local authority (/authorities), including (where relevant) the local highways authority, before construction can commence under Requirement 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Requirement 12 provides that the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan(s) must be in substantial accordance with the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**, which sets out controls on vegetation removal works including a requirement that all tree works must be undertaken in accordance with **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to APP-109]** and, should any additional tree works be required, these must be discussed with an arboriculturist and no works can be undertaken without the prior consent of the relevant local planning authority. Section 5, pages 40 to 42 of **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to APP-109]** details the tree and hedgerow loss across the Scheme, which utilises

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				the indicative Principal Site layout and an indicative worst-case scenario for the works required for the Cable Route Corridor and associated works. No veteran or ancient trees are to be removed. The final extent of tree loss will be determined by the Arboricultural Method Statement, secured by the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)].** During construction, the retained hedgerows, woodland and trees will be protected. Measures to be employed will include the use of clearly defined stand-offs, managing the structure and integrity of the retained vegetation, and undertaking any pruning outside of the bird breeding season. The **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]** is also specifically referenced. Refer to Table 3- 4 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** for more detail. The maximum length and location of hedgerow removal is presented on the **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]** and recorded in Schedule 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. This presents the maximum length and location of hedgerow removal required to undertake all construction and enabling works on the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor using an indicative worst-case scenario. Along the Cable Route Corridor, alternative removals are presented depending on the final alignment of the cable, of these only one alignment route and set of hedgerow removals will be implemented. The removal of hedgerow identified on this plan would be approved with consent of the DCO. In accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, where hedgerows are removed along the Cable Route Corridor they will be re-instated upon completion of construction. In addition to these controls and protections in place for vegetation, the degree of vegetation removal influences and informs the detailed design of the Scheme as well as the detailed CEMP(s), LEMP(s) and BNG strategy to be submitted for approval pursuant to requirements 7, 8 and 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Pursuant to the provisions of Schedule 17 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** (which deals with discharge of requirements), upon submitting a detailed plan for approval, the Applicant will need to include a statement to confirm whether it is likely that the subject matter of the application (i.e. the detailed design or management plan) will give rise to any materially new or different environmental effects compared to those in the ES. This requirement acts as an additional control to ensure that at detailed design, removal of vegetation proposed would not result in effects any worse than those set out in the ES, thereby effectively aligning the extent of removal with the assumptions in the ES.
8.17	**Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP /7.17(Rev03)]**	Landscape Maintenance Additions	The DCO should also include for an appropriate period of landscape maintenance, currently referenced at Article 31(11), that ties into the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, and would expect an initial 15 year period of management and maintenance as a minimum, which would align with the assessed residual landscape and visual effects, and then this would subsequently be regularly reviewed at a reasonable period, such as every three to five years	Article 31 (11) of the **draft DCO[EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** confirms that the maintenance period in relation to landscape will be the time period set out in the LEMP to be approved in accordance with requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)].** The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** confirms at paragraph 8.3.1 that detailed plans for the establishment and management of landscape and ecological elements will be agreed and implemented for the five-year post-planting (establishment) period, and the long-term maintenance period during the operation of the Scheme. Section 8.4 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** sets out broad principles for long-term monitoring, which would confirm any remedial management action that may be required. In accordance with paragraph 8.4.2 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, walkover

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				surveys of the Order limits will be undertaken between April and June in years 2, 4, 6 ,10, 15, 20, 25 and 30. The surveys will involve an inspection of the woodland, hedgerows, grassland, and wetland habitats to ensure that they are being managed accordingly. The full details of post-construction monitoring are to be approved as part of the detailed LEMP, secured by requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)].**
9 - Highways and Transportation				
9.3		EN-1 Transport mitigation	With regards to mitigation, EN-1 states that the SoS may attach requirements to a consent where there is likely to be substantial HGV traffic that control numbers of HGV movements to and from the site in a specified period during its construction and possibly on the routing of such movements, make sufficient provision for HGV parking including to avoid prolonged queuing on approach roads and ensuring satisfactory arrangements for reasonably foreseeable abnormal disruption (paragraph 5.14.14).	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant considers that the **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan** (CTMP) **[EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** as prepared and submitted provides suitable and sufficient control measures to minimise the impact of HGVs during the construction phase. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant is happy to continue engagement with the LHAs with regards to mitigation for the Scheme.
9.4		CLLP policy S47- Contribution of development proposals to safe transport networks	CLLP Policy S47 (Accessibility and Transport) states that development proposals are required to contribute towards an efficient and safe transport network. All developments should demonstrate, where appropriate, that they have regard to the need to minimise additional travel demand by using travel planning, safe and convenient public transport, walking and cycling links, and integration with existing infrastructure. This policy also states that any development that has severe transport implications will not be granted planning permission unless deliverable mitigation measures have been identified, and arrangements secured for their implementation, which will make the development acceptable in transport terms.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** ensures the efficient use of the transport network through measures such as scheduling travel times outside peak hours. Furthermore, it includes measures intended to provide sustainable travel opportunities for staff, such as the use of staff minibuses and car sharing. **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** has demonstrated that the Scheme will not have severe transport implications, particularly given the extensive embedded mitigation measures secured through the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)].**
9.5	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Highway capacity	ES Chapter 16 Transport and Access and Appendix 16.2 - Transport Assessment. The methodology is reasonable, the impacts of LGVs and HGVs are fairly high in terms of percentages on the key routes (Table 8.10) with several links increasing by over 100%. However, these are for the development peak hours 6am-7am and 7pm-8pm; and the total flows in these hours would be less than current peak hour flows on the links. There is therefore not expected to be any traffic capacity concerns with regard to the development.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and welcomes confirmation from LCC as the local highway authority that there is no traffic capacity concerns with regard to the development.
9.6	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP /7.11(Rev03)]**	Hours of Construction	The above assessment is predicated on the shift patterns of workers for the developments being 7am-7pm; and it is therefore essential that this is secured through an appropriately worded requirement and monitored through	Section 2.4 of the **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan** (CEMP) **[EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** sets out the core construction working hours on-site from 0700 to 1900. Requirement 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a final CEMP prior to the commencement of the authorised

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			the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Section 5.3 states working hours and travel patterns etc).	development. The final CEMP must be substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP. Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a CTMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Section 5.3 of the Framework CTMP sets out construction vehicle movements over the 0700 to 1900 period. The Framework CEMP and Framework CTMP establish the principle of shift patterns and construction vehicle movements reflecting the number of trips to be generated by the construction phase of the Scheme in accordance with the environmental effects set out in **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**. The CEMP and CTMP will need to be substantially in accordance with the framework plans and the Scheme implemented in accordance with the approved plans. These control mechanisms will ensure that traffic is managed during the construction phase to ensure that there are no highway capacity issues as confirmed by **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**.
9.7	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	Traffic Management/Regulation	Some small single track roads (Cow Lane, Fillingham Lane) will experience high volumes of construction vehicles and rather than provide numerous passing places the proposal is to close these roads for periods of weeks to enable construction activity to take place, a summary of the likely temporary traffic impact is in 16.8.24- 16.8.38. This is acceptable in principle but will need agreement with the Highways Authority which is acknowledged in 16.8.35 - "Advance warning will be provided in line with local highway authority guidance".	Section 7.2 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** requires that prior to the implementation of traffic management/regulation measures that advance approval must by sought by the local highway authority prior to the carrying out of management works. This is further reiterated in paragraph 8.3.9 to ensure that impacts are minimised on the local highway network. Table 8-1 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** confirms that both Cow Lane and Fillingham Lane are expected to be closed in full for 4 weeks. The works will be carefully planned to minimise impacts and to include consideration of the continued access of any local residents or commercial businesses that fall within the area of the closure. Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a CTMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. This will include those traffic management measures described above and advance warning with the local highway authority prior to the carrying out of temporary road closures.
9.8		Technical Highway design	The applicant needs to provide construction details for technical approval (at a later date) of vehicle access crossings and any minor works. Subsequently this would be subject to the approval of the Councils dedicated teams.	The **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** was updated and submitted at Deadline 1 to include measures for the local highway authority to approve the technical highway design of highway works forming part of the authorised development. The details are set out in Section 7.1 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a CTMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**.
9.9		Highway permitting scheme	Any works on the highway need to follow the Councils Permitting Scheme procedures as is the case for any Statutory Undertaker	The Applicant acknowledges the comments from LCC in respect of ensuring the street works and traffic management articles within the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** appropriately align with the Council's permitting Scheme.

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9.10	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP /3.1(Rev04)]**	Meeting Draft DCO requirements	• Article 9 – the Council need to technically approve the works in Paragraph 1 • Article 10 - includes provision for Highways Authority approval • Article 11 - Temporary Prohibitions - this needs to follow the Councils Permitting scheme approvals • Article 16 - TROs - this needs to follow the Councils Permitting scheme approvals.	The Applicant held a joint meeting between the Applicant and LCC and Nottinghamshire County Councils (NCC) highways teams (as the two relevant local highway authorities (LHAs) for the Scheme) on 3 December 2024 to discuss comments in the LIR for each County Council in relation to the highway articles in the **draft DCO[EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)].** The intention of this meeting was to explain the interaction between the articles and each authority's permitting scheme, and ensure the highway teams consider these to be workable or whether subsequent changes may be required to the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** and **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to appropriately manage the matters raised. This meeting took place on 3 December 2024 and the Applicant considers that it was positive in terms of aligning positions on the matters raised in the respective LIRs. The Applicant outlined how the street works articles of the draft DCO interact with and align with LCC and NCC's separate permitting schemes, and confirmed that the Applicant agrees that the permitting schemes would have effect with respect to the Scheme. The Applicant also outlined the Deadline 1 updates to Chapter 7 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** which requires the Applicant to submit material related to Articles 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 for approval to the LHAs. The Applicant and LHAs also discussed proposed changes to the Framework CTMP for inclusion at Deadline 3 to further address the matters raised in the LIRs. This includes: • Changes requested by NCC and discussed in response to Point 5.41 in the Applicant's Response to the **NCC LIR [REP1A-002**]. • Additional control mechanisms from the Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project Framework CTMPs as requested by the ExA. • Minor revision to Chapter 7 to refer to LHAs generally rather than just LCC, as an outcome of the meeting. The LHAs supported the principle of the changes with regards to addressing the issues set out in the LIRs, albeit they will need to review the Framework CTMP itself when submitted at Deadline 3. Positive discussion took place with regards the permit scheme and the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** itself. The Applicant has shared drafting on the permit scheme and the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** with the LHAs for their review and input, with a view to reaching agreement. All parties agreed to continued and proactive dialogue on the subject if and when required. The Applicant understands that the combination of confirmation with respect to the permit schemes remaining in effect, and the additional controls in the CTMP, should address the LHA's concerns in principle, albeit they need the opportunity to consider the proposed drafting in detail. The Applicant proposes to update the Examining Authority at Deadline 4 as to the outcome of these discussions, including providing any agreed updates to the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** in respect of permitting schemes.

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9.11	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** **Appendix 16-2: Transport Assessment [APP-118]**	Monitoring throughout construction period	The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (ES Vol 7) needs to be captured as a requirement rather than a stand alone document. This document underpins many of the assumptions in the Transport Assessment, regarding staff hours (e.g. arrivals 06:00-07:00), use of shuttle buses etc. It also outlines the site accesses, and the detail which will need submitting (and approval) later. Vehicle routing, compounds and parking provision and also highway condition surveys. All the above will need monitoring throughout the construction period to ensure that the FCTMP is complied with.	Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a CTMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The Requirement provides that the CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. This will therefore ensure that those management measures set out in the Framework CTMP are brought forward in the CTMP and that the Scheme is then implemented in accordance with the approved details.
9.12	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Transport and Access effects	In terms of traffic and transport effects, the Local Highway Authority, considers the assessment in the Transport and Access chapter to be reasonable. Subject to the clarification of the wording in the draft DCO for Articles and the imposition of a further requirement, the Council concludes that traffic and transport impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning would be neutral.	The Applicant welcomes the response provided by the local highway authority confirming that the transport and access effects as set out **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** are reasonable and that subject to controls captured in the DCO requirements to manage traffic and construction as set out above that there would be neutral impacts arising.
10 - Public Rights of Way				
10.2		PROWs	Section 2.10 of the 2024 EN-3 makes several recommendations in relation to accessibility and public rights of way, noting at 2.10.35 that the suitability of the access routes to the proposed site for both the construction and operation of the solar farm must be considered, with the former likely to raise more issues. With reference to public rights of way, the draft advises that applicants should keep, as far as is practicable and safe, all public rights of way that cross the proposed development site open during construction and protect users accordingly. They are also encouraged to design the layout and appearance of the site to ensure continued recreational use of public rights of way, where possible during construction, and in particular during operation, and to provide enhancements to public rights of way and the adoption of new public rights of way through the site.	Through the site selection process as described in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**, this ensured that the Principal Site contained minimal public rights of way. There is just one small length of public right of way (PRoW LL/Gltw/85/1) within the southern part of the Principal Site. The proposals will ensure its continued use with temporary management during the construction phase. In addition, there is a claimed PRoW (Glentworth to Harpswell Public Bridleway 1209) within the eastern part of the Principal Site. The continued use of this claimed PRoW will be ensured through the construction phase of the Scheme by temporary management measures, regardless of whether or not it is added to the Definitive Map in the intervening period. The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** forms part of the Application and provides a framework for achieving the outline design, as presented in **Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan** of the ES **[AS-055]**. Requirement 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires that the LEMP is substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP and that the Scheme is implemented in accordance with the approved FLEMP. These measures, along with the **Works Plans [REP2-004]** will secure the proposed permissive paths within the Principal Site as denoted by Work No. 6 (c) and described in Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** and the retention of the existing and claimed PRoW within the Scheme. There are a number of Public Rights of Way running through the Cable Route Corridor. During construction, these will either be temporarily diverted or managed during construction. Requirement 16 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** prevents the commencement of development until a public rights of way management plan has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority. The public rights of way

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				management plan must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** and implemented as approved and maintained throughout the operation of the relevant parts of the authorised development to which the plan relates. These measures will ensure that the detailed design retains the existing and claimed PRoW within the Principal Site, includes the addition of two permissive paths as part of the Scheme to provide an enhancement to recreational access and the management of existing PRoW during construction within the Cable Route Corridor. The approach to the management of existing PRoW and the delivery of new permissive paths accords with paragraphs 2.10.40 to 2.10.45 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2). The Applicant welcomes agreement with LCC that these are neutral impacts.
10.3		CLLP Policies	The theme of the CLLP policies relates to the protection, maintenance, and availability of public rights of way, specifically on the grounds that they provide public access to green/natural spaces as well as provide places for exercise, health, and wellbeing.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC, and the CLLP polices which relate to PRoWs. These CLLP policies have been considered in the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** to minimise the temporary impact of the Scheme on PRoWs.
10.4		Conclusion and recommendation PROWS	It is noted that the network of public rights of way (PROWs) and bridleways falls outside of the principal site and would, therefore, be unaffected in the long term. However, temporary impacts and re-routing for construction and cable laying (along the entire cable corridor route) must be considered. If the development goes ahead, opportunities to improve connections should be explored, including potential for a long-distance route along the cable corridor to Cottam. This could also act as a corridor for nature to support biodiversity. Subject to the above being captured the impact on Public Rights of Way would be neutral.	The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** to minimise the temporary impact of the Scheme on PRoWs. This sets out the management measures which would be put in place to achieve this. This will be secured by requirement 16 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. This requirement provides that the final PRoW Management Plan will need to be substantially in accordance with the Framework PRoW Management Plan **[EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]**. The Applicant has acknowledged that NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) (paragraph 2.10.44) seeks applicants to consider and maximise opportunities to facilitate enhancements to PRoWs. The Scheme includes the provision of two permissive paths within the Principal Site that will link with existing connections. Given there is currently only one PRoW within the Principal Site, this will provide a benefit to the local community through providing additional recreational routes and connections to PRoWs beyond the Principal Site. The Scheme will not have a significant effect on PRoWs and temporary diversions and closures will be carefully managed. The NPPF (Ref 1-5) and associated NPPG (Ref 1-7) is important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision making. Planning obligations must only be sought where they are necessary to make development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. There is no need to mitigate against impacts on PRoWs within the Cable Route Corridor other than managing temporary closures and diversion in accordance with the **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** and the approved PRoW Management Plan. It would not be reasonable for the Scheme to deliver a long-distance route along the Cable Route Corridor with this failing to be fairly and reasonably related in scale to the impacts associated with the Scheme given that works

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				within the Cable Route Corridor are temporary. This could also raise other impacts with respect of the use of agricultural land and compulsory acquisition (where the Cable Corridor seeks only permanent rights for the cables laid underground).
11 - Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water				
11.4		EN-1 & Development in flood risks	Paragraph 5.8.7 of the 2024 EN-1 notes that new energy infrastructure should only be permitted by exception in flood risk areas (for example where there are no reasonably available sites in areas at lower risk), and that it should be safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, should reduce flood risk overall. It should also be designed and constructed to remain operational in times of flood. Paragraphs 5.8.9 and 5.8.10 confirm the requirement for the flood risk sequential and exception tests to be applied.	Through the site selection process as described in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**, areas at a high risk of flooding were excluded from consideration for the Principal Site seeking the identification of a contiguous site predominantly at a low risk of flooding. A sequential approach has been applied in selecting the land for the Scheme and to the layout and design of the Principal Site. Part of the Cable Route Corridor is located in Flood Zone 3a but with no reasonable available alternative being available due to the fixed point of connection at National Grid Cottam Substation and the delivery of a shared Cable Route Corridor with other solar projects. Paragraphs 6.8.31 to 6.8.41 on pages 81 to 83 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the sequential and exception tests have been applied. This is further expanded upon in the FRA set out in **Appendix 10-3** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2 (Rev01)]** also confirming how embedded design measures will ensure that the Scheme will be safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.
11.5	**Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** **Appendix 10-4: Outline Drainage Strategy [APP-098]**	Detailed drainage design	ES Appendix 10.3 Flood Risk Assessment and Appendix 10.4 Outline Drainage Strategy. These documents deal with the surface water flood risk satisfactorily. Run off rate will be kept to greenfield, and attenuation will be provided for 100-year event + 40% climate change. Impermeable areas have been identified (BESS, Substations) and indicative storage volumes calculated. The proposal is for swales to be provided on site to provide attenuation. The Surface Water proposals (Outline Drainage Strategy App10.4) is acceptable. To ensure that this issue is satisfactorily addressed the detailed drainage design needs to be submitted for approval by the Council as Lead Local Flood Authority and therefore a suitably worded requirement is necessary to secure this.	The Applicant welcomes comments from LCC confirming that the proposed approach to manage surface water flood risk is acceptable and as set out In the Outline Drainage Strategy in **Appendix 10-4** of the ES **[APP-098]**. The Applicant's full response to this comment, as originally set out in LCC's relevant representation, is located on page 89 of the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
11.6	**Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**	Conclusion and recommendation from council	With the implementation of the outlined mitigation measures, the Applicant concludes that effects on the flood risk and drainage of the area would be negligible and therefore not significant. The Council as the lead local flood authority agrees with the principles of the FRA subject to a suitably worded requirement being imposed on any Consent granted, with this in place the Council concludes that the impacts in relation to flood risk and drainage will be neutral.	The Applicant welcomes the confirmation provided by LCC that they agree with the conclusions on flood risk set out in **Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** and that impacts are neutral.

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12 – Minerals and Waste				
12.3	**Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]**	Proposals against policies of LMWLP	The applicant includes an assessment of the proposals against the relevant policies of the LMWLP within a Planning Statement. No objections to this approach provided that appropriate and proportionate consideration is given to the matters raised in our original response to the EIA Scoping stage.	Paragraphs 6.15.8 to 6.15.14 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** includes a proportionate consideration of the impact of the Application upon minerals safeguarding areas (MSA) and existing mineral sites, as well as proportionate consideration to the matters raised in the original response to the EIA Scoping report via the EIA Scoping Opinion (see **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]** and **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [APP-052])**. A small area of the Cable Route Corridor, to the east of Willingham by Stow is located within a sand and gravel MSA. The cable route will not sterilise the mineral or prevent it from future extraction. The layout of the Principal Site has had regard to the presence of an operational mineral site and taken into account planning permission granted to extend this ensuring that the Application will not prejudice its existing operation or implementing the extant planning permission.
12.4		Requested mineral safeguarding	In terms of safeguarded mineral resources (Policy M11), it is acknowledged that the vast majority of the PV site itself does not lie within a Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), and the potential sterilisation of underlying mineral resources may therefore be very limited. Further consideration of the proposed grid connection corridor which passes through the sand and gravel MSA adjacent to the River Trent was requested.	See comment above in response to 12.3.
12.5		Cable Route Considerations	Wherever possible the cable route should follow existing constraints and infrastructure corridors such as roads, railways, drainage routes or existing pipelines or cable routes or alternatively follow the edge of significant landscape features rather than directly crossing open fields. This would ensure minimal sterilisation of resources. An opportunity to share the cable corridor with other proposed solar schemes in the area was identified early in the project and it is positive that this has become a reality.	The Applicant welcomes the support from LCC on the implementation of a shared Cable Route Corridor with the other solar projects to minimise environmental effects. At this stage, the Application seeks flexibility on the alignment of the cable within the limits of deviation within the Order limits associated with the Cable Route Corridor and as shown on the **Works Plan [REP2-004]** but with design principles established through the **Outline Design Principles Statement (ODPS) [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev 02)]** forming part of the Application. The detailed design, post consent, should development consent be granted, will need to accord with the ODPS. Detailed design approval will be required to be approved by the relevant planning authority. The flexibility sought at this stage will enable micro-siting to minimise impacts as far as practicable as requested by LCC in their LIR response.
12.6		Further consultation on Glentworth K oil site	With regard to Policy M12, and in line with the broader agent of change principle, expect sufficient information to be provided and assessments undertaken to demonstrate that the proposed development would not prejudice or detrimentally impact upon the operation of the safeguarded Glentworth K oil site that is surrounded on three sides by the proposed DCO boundary. Relevant issues to consider may include (but are not limited to) access, health and safety (including fire safety), screening/boundary treatments, site buffers, and the need to protect any associated utilities and infrastructure/pipelines etc. The Council suggest contacting the site operator (Igas) and relevant experts such as the Environment Agency and local Environmental Health Officers to accurately determine the	The Glentworth K oil site is owned and operated by IGas Energy. The Applicant wrote to IGas in September 2023 enclosing the standard protective provisions applicable to their assets/apparatus that would potentially be impacted by the Scheme, offering to commence discussions regarding the inclusion of protective provisions in the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to ensure their apparatus and operations were appropriately protected. No response was received to that initial correspondence. The Applicant followed up with IGas via email in May 2024 following acceptance of the DCO Application. No response has been received from IGas to date. The **Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan** of the ES **[AS-055]** shows the exclusion of the existing Glentworth K oil site from the Order limits of the Scheme and a landscape buffer around it. This is then reflected in the **Works Plans [REP2-004]**.

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			detailed matters that should be considered and any necessary mitigation. At this stage the Council has not seen any evidence that such engagement has been undertaken and would wish to see further evidence to confirm that such engagement has taken place and a satisfactory outcome achieved.	Following acceptance by the ExA of the Applicant's Change Request confirmed in the **Rule 8 letter** date 24 October 2024 **[PD-008]**, the Applicant removed Northlands Road from the Order limits. This confirms that there is no intention to utilise Northlands Road for access during construction, operation or maintenance of the Scheme. The Glentworth K oil site is accessed via Northlands Road. The above measures will ensure that the operation of the existing oil site is not impacted by the Scheme. The Applicant has also since incorporated a buffer of 30m from Work No. 2 (a) and (b) as defined within Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to the existing Glentworth K Oil Site as well as the area of land proposed for a further oil site under planning permission ref. PL/0135/22 which was approved on 8 February 2024. This is in order to avoid any safety concerns relating to the operation of battery cells and its associated containers and the Oil Site, and this commitment is set out in the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.1(Rev02)]** submitted into examination at Deadline 3.
12.7		Safeguarding existing permissions	On 17 April 2023 the County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee resolved to grant planning permission (subject to pending legal agreement) for a further oil site to the west of Glentworth K and to be connected by pipeline. This permission was granted on 8th February 2024 and the existence of this permission needs to be safeguarded to enable this development to proceed without any encroachment caused by the proposed development. Whilst this permission has not yet been implemented appropriate safeguards need to be put into place as is the case for the existing oil production site. Subject to this being achieved the Council concludes that the impacts on minerals is neutral	The Order limits exclude the area of the further oil site (LCC planning application ref. PL/0135/22) located to the west of the existing Glentworth K oil site ensuring that the extant planning permission can be implemented. Discussions took place between the Applicant and IGas prior to planning permission being granted to ensure that there were no issues with the emerging Tillbridge Solar Project. Some adjustments were made to the Scheme design to ensure that access could be retained to the new oil site and an agreement was reached to amend IGas' proposals to divert the new pipeline that would connect the existing wellhead to the proposed wellhead. The Application will not prejudice the new oil site coming forward. In addition to these discussions, the Applicant wrote to IGas in September 2023 enclosing the standard protective provisions applicable to their assets/apparatus that would potentially be impacted by the Scheme, offering to commence discussions regarding the inclusion of protective provisions in the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to ensure their apparatus and operations were appropriately protected. No response was received to that initial correspondence. The Applicant followed up with IGas via email in May 2024 following acceptance of the DCO Application. No response has been received from IGas to date. The Applicant has therefore assumed that the previous discussions and agreed design changes referred to above were sufficient to address IGas' concerns. The Applicant has since incorporated a buffer of 30m from Work No. 2 (a) and (b) as defined within Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to the existing Glentworth K Oil Site as well as the area of land proposed for a further oil site under planning permission ref. PL/0135/22 which was approved on 8 February 2024. This is in order to avoid any safety concerns relating to the operation of battery cells and its associated containers and the Oil Site, and this commitment is set out in the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.1(Rev02)]** submitted into examination at Deadline 3.
12.10-12.14	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental**	Recycling concerns	Recycling (Particularly PV Panels): Whilst indicating that in line with the waste hierarchy, it is proposed to prioritise recycling over landfill, at this stage limited plans are	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative

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	Topics of the **ES [APP-048]** **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**		identified to show how this will be achieved. The following concerns are: 12.11 (ES Ch17, 17.8.55) It is over-optimistic to assume that "the market (for solar panel recycling) will have expanded to meet demand as solar PV installations increase". 12.12 (ES Ch17, Table 17-12) The Council has previously commented on the impacts of operational replacement, particularly in light of cumulative with other solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire. The ES points to OEMP as covering waste recycling & reuse but that (e.g. section 2.7.3) seems to assume that the necessary capacity will appear when needed without any explanation as to how this will be achieved. 12.13 (ES Ch18, 18.18.10a) Seems to imply that the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is responsible for ensuring there'll be sufficient facilities to recycle their panels. Whilst the WPA through its Waste Needs Assessment can identify what capacity is needed and make provision for developments to come forward, there's no guarantee that the market conditions will exist for developers to deliver this. 12.14 (ES Ch18, 18.18.13/14) Whilst it's true that processing capacity doesn't have to be in Lincolnshire, it's a big assumption that sufficient panel recycling capacity will appear somewhere in the UK and it would prove economically viable to transport such waste over long distances.	Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
12.15-12.19	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the **ES [APP-048]**	Landfill Concerns	Landfill: Despite an ambition to minimise landfill, much of the detail provided indicates a reliance on landfill for example: 12.16 (ES Ch17, 17.8.8) "The landfill diversion rate for the Scheme will be more than 60%" - This seems high, particularly considering 17.8.12b ("good practice landfill diversion rate of 90%") and of the repeated statements about following the waste hierarchy (e.g. 17.8.20/24/27). 12.17 (ES Ch17, 17.8.18) An assumption is made that current landfill capacity will remain available as the WPA will consent more if required given the move in direction away from landfill this is very unlikely.	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.

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			12.18 (ES Ch17, 17.8.39/52/60) Whilst committing to prioritise recycling, only assess operational impacts against landfill capacity (see also Ch18, 18.18.10c re-cumulative impacts) - Is that correct as a "worst case" assumption? 12.19 Need for further documents/clarification: CEMP section 2.9 - Commit to producing Construction Resource Management Plan (CRMP) & Decommissioning Resource Management Plan (DRMP) (both aka Site Waste Management Plan).	
12.20-12.21		Waste Management/ Strategy Plan requirements	As requested with other solar NSIPs, the OEMP must be accompanied by a Waste Management Strategy/Plan along the following lines. Separate sections covering waste from commissioning, operational and decommissioning phases. For each phase show the overall total and split by year: 24 12.21 Tonnage of each type of waste: - Whether any of those waste type has specific status - e.g. hazardous. - Preferred fate for each waste type of waste - e.g. reuse - including how they've considered the Waste Hierarchy. - Hierarchy of backup plan(s) if proposed fate is not available – e.g. recycling. - 'Worst case' fate – e.g. landfill. - Proposed destination (host Waste Planning Authority) of each type of waste, including if this differs depending on 'fate'.	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
12.22	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the **ES [APP-048]**	Justification of selected areas needed	(ES Ch17, 17.8.10b) Study Area for waste management – Need to justify the areas selected as the Council would prefer to see a more local area to align with the proximity principle	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
12.23	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the **ES [APP-048]**	Further details to end of life of panels	(ES Ch17, 17.8.62) Their statement that "All effects are not significant" needs further details to establish how this is determined based on that panels will be reaching end of life stage during operation and when combined with the other consented and proposed solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire consider this impact will be significant.	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
12.24	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES	Need to assess waste cumulatively	(ES Ch18, Table 18-1) The Scoping Opinion produced by PINS states "The ES should also consider the requirement for cumulative [waste] impacts to be assessed at decommissioning due to a number of solar farms in the local area also likely to be decommissioned at a similar timescale". The ES refers to section 18.18, but this lacks	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.

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	[EN010142/APP /6.1(Rev01)]		detail about the provision of recycling facilities to process the discarded materials from the development.	
12.25		Waste facilities Needed	In respect of Policy W1 of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan this requires the Council to make provision for sites to meet predicted future capacity gaps for waste arisings. Currently there are no waste facilities to process discarded solar infrastructure as it is replaced during the lifetime of the development and at the decommissioning stage. When combined with the other solar projects in the this will present an issue that will need additional facilities to ensure these products are sustainably disposed of.	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.
12.26		Conclusions and recommendations waste	Therefore, it will be necessary for a mechanism to be incorporated on any DCO permitted that requires a waste management strategy to be submitted which demonstrates the expected quantity of solar infrastructure that will be discarded during the operational and decommissioning phases and the arrangements to be put in to ensure adequate facilities are available to sustainably dispose/recycle these items in the future. The Council does however wish to draw the ExA's attention to the point relating to not just the predicted decommissioning GHG emissions associated with the recycling or disposal of components and panels at specialist disposal facilities, but also the need for replacement infrastructure during the lifetime of the development which is unrestricted and therefore could result in the infrastructure being replaced a number of times during the lifetime of the development. Therefore, in this regard it is assessed as having a negative impact.	These concerns were also raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to the matters raised in the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This included preparation of a Waste Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, which assesses the cumulative waste impacts of the Scheme, which was provided as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. GHG emissions associated with disposal of panels and replacement throughout the life cycle are assessed and presented in **Table 7-13** of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. The Scheme is still assessed as having a beneficial impact in terms of GHG emissions and savings.
13 – Cultural Heritage – Archaeology				
13.2 - 13.5		Policy S57 Requirements	13.2 Policy S57: The Historic Environment - Section 5.9.21 of the 2011 EN-1 National Policy Statement states that where there is high probability that a development site may include yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interests then requirements should be considered to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction. This is largely carried through in National Policy Statement EN-3. 13.3 CLLP Policy S57 (The Historic Environment) - States that development proposals are required to protect, conserve, and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire. Proposals will be	The Applicant wishes to highlight that LCC are referencing the old version of the NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1), which has since been updated, along with NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2), and the latest versions are the November 2023 versions that were designated in January 2024. NPS EN-1 states at paragraph 5.9.21 that "*where there is a high probability (based on an adequate assessment) that a development site may include, as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction*." This text aligns with the 2011 version of the NPS. The Applicant's assessment of impacts on heritage assets is presented within **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**. The Applicant has undertaken an iterative design process which responds to policy requirements, published historic landscape character assessments and fieldwork analysis, in order to minimise harm to the historic environment. In

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			supported where they protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) and consider the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting. In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (where designated or non-designated), the applicant will be required to undertake and provide information on the significance of the asset; the impact of the proposed development on the significance and special character of the asset; and a clear justification for the works so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits. 13.4 This policy also states that where development proposals would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm. In addition to this, development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance 13.5 Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance. Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them. If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provisions must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.	accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, the Scheme design has been carefully considered to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potentially significant effects on cultural heritage and archaeology assets as set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]]** and the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]**. This has resulted in a Scheme that avoids direct physical impact on any designated heritage assets. Whilst there will be some residual impacts on the setting of some designated heritage assets, these have been assessed to result in 'less than substantial harm' (see the Heritage Harm Statement provided as Appendix C to the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** for more detail). Impacts are expected upon non-designated heritage assets; however these are not significant following the implementation of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording to be undertaken in accordance with the **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP1-025]**, which was submitted into the examination at Deadline 1, and sets out the scope and guiding principles for the planning and implementation of archaeological investigation and mitigation works in relation to the Scheme. Requirement 11 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires that the authorised development must be implemented in accordance with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and no part of the authorised development can commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation for that part has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority (/authorities). In accordance with NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.9.31 (Ref 1-1) (and taking account of the principles set out by 4.2.16 and 4.2.17 of NPS EN-1), the substantial public benefits and need for the Scheme, as set out in Section 5 and Section 6.2 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02]**, including the delivery of CNP infrastructure to contribute towards meeting national energy security objectives and carbon reduction commitments, clearly and demonstrably outweigh the less than substantial harm to designated heritage assets and the small scale permanent harm to the non-designated asset of schedulable quality that would result.

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13.6-13.8	**Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP1-025**	Acknowledgement of Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS)	13.6 With respect to archaeology, this application has been characterised by effective engagement and reasonable and timely evaluation which has provided sufficient baseline evidence to understand the archaeological potential of the redline boundary and inform a proportionate and fit for purpose programme of site-specific mitigation to deal with the impact of the proposed development. The Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been discussed and following minor amendments has been agreed 13.7 The provision of sufficient baseline information to identify and assess the impact on known and potential heritage assets is in accordance with the National Planning Statement Policy EN1 (Section 5.8), the National Planning Policy Framework and the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which states that "The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner…the direct and indirect significant impacts of the proposed development on…material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape." (Regulation 5 (2d)). 13.8 As stated in the AMS there will need to be an Archaeological Clerk of Works and the management strategy for the preservation in situ areas will need to be included in the CEMP to ensure the protection measures stay in place throughout the development.	The Applicant notes agreement on the **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP1-025]**. The **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP1-025]** includes provision for an Archaeological Clerk of Works, and **Table 3-3**, page 16 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** sets out that the 26 Sensitive Archaeological Sites on the Principal Site have been defined to preserve archaeological remains and will be excluded from the development and PV panels.
13.9	**Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment [APP-059]**	Heritage Assets	Welcome the approach and methodology set out in the DBA and ES for assessing built heritage and historic landscape. Agree with the conclusions drawn for many of the built heritage assets affected within the study area with some amendments.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
13.10		Further consideration for historic landscapes	Refer to Historic England's comments for designated assets and have no further comments at this stage. The Council agree with much of the assessment for built heritage set out in the ES. This includes the decision to scope several farmsteads from the DBA to the ES. While welcome this approach, encourage further consideration regarding the impact of the proposed scheme on the experience of the historic landscape both in its own right and in terms of setting for the various farmsteads and associated assets within the order limits which are set out below.	The Applicant provided detailed responses to the comments referenced at paragraph 13.10 of LCC's LIR at pages 89 to 99 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. Further responses are provided below, where appropriate and/or necessary.
13.11	**Chapter 8: Cultural**	Clarity on level of change for farmsteads	Note the current criteria for determining the value of heritage assets set out in the Impact Assessment Methodology and shown in Tables 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3. A key	The assessment criteria for assigning the value of heritage assets, magnitude of impact and significance of effect in EIA terms was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate as part of the EIA Scoping process (refer to **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]** and **Appendix**

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	Heritage of the ES **[APP-039]**		concern is the consideration of historic farmsteads and their immediate setting. Based on the current assessment criteria, the current value, level and degree of impact is stated as a 'low' or 'negligible adverse' outcome for many assets. Given that a significant number will experience noticeable and significant changes to their setting, we would ask for great clarity on this determination where the level of change will result in the full and/or partial loss of setting.	**1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [APP-052]**). Those historic farmsteads that are not of demonstrable national or regional significance to be granted listed status are recorded on the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (LCC HER) as non-designated heritage assets reflecting their local importance. The 2015 publication, 'Building the Evidence Base for Historic Farmsteads in Greater Lincolnshire' (Ref 1-10) provided a county wide study of historic farmsteads categorised according to their level of survival. This was considered when assigning the value of the existing built heritage historic farmsteads within **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, and as such, historic farmsteads within the study area were assigned as low or very low value assets. To trigger a significant effect on assets of low value, a high magnitude of impact (in accordance with the assessment criteria established through EIA Scoping) would be required, such that the value of the heritage asset is totally altered or destroyed through physical impact or comprehensive alteration to its setting affecting its value, seriously impeding the ability to understand and appreciate the asset. As set out in paragraph 8.8.6 of **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, the Scheme design has applied buffers around historic farmsteads. The change experienced by the setting of the historic farms is low or very low. This is set against an overall context where the value of the historic farmsteads has already been eroded due to the loss of their historic fabric and/or the presence of modern sheds. The inclusion of buffers as part of the Scheme as well as excluding these assets from the Order limits will ensure negligible adverse effects that are not significant.
13.12	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Need to address cumulative impacts for farmsteads on cultural heritage	An assessment of the cumulative effects of the scheme on historic farmsteads is not in the ES assessment criteria (Chapter 8, Cultural Heritage, 8.4.14 to 8.4.21). Installing solar panels on the agrarian landscape will compromise how these farmsteads are experienced and appreciated, both individually and collectively, as the viewer moves through the landscape, encountering associated assets such as barns and neighbouring farmsteads. The Council note that the cumulative effects of other solar projects are addressed in Chapter 18 (EN010142/APP/6.1); however, details on the cumulative impact of the scheme for particular asset types (in this case, farmsteads) would be helpful in supporting the individual assessments reached for each farmstead receptor discussed in the ES.	In respect of a discussion of the cumulative effects of the Scheme on historic farmsteads, this was not included in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, as cumulative impacts were assessed in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. The cumulative impact of the solar panels on the Scheme itself upon the agrarian landscape has been assessed under the Historic Landscape Character section paragraphs 8.9.434 – 8.9.445 in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**. The pattern, layout and key boundaries and features of the historic landscape will not be altered by the presence of the Scheme whilst buffers around residential properties within post-medieval farmsteads have been incorporated within the embedded design to retain their scattered pattern in the landscape. The magnitude of impact was assessed as low upon the historic landscape character, resulting in a minor adverse significance of effect which does not trigger a significant effect. In addition, the surrounding agrarian landscape and historic association of farm buildings with each farmstead scoped in for assessment was taken into account in relation to the contribution to their setting and historic function, as well as their wider historic relationship with similar dispersed historic farmsteads in the area as noted for example in paragraph 8.9.130 of **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**. It is also noted that agricultural use of fields allocated for solar PV panels will be possible, for example with sheep grazing alongside and underneath the panels. This would allow agricultural activity to continue reflecting the traditional character of the landscape with farming as the viewer moves through the landscape, maintaining how the farmsteads are experienced individually and collectively. Furthermore, the Scheme infrastructure is reversible and upon decommissioning the traditional relationship between the farmsteads and the landscape would be reinstated.

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13.13-13.22	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** **Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)**	Specific Impacts by Farmstead & Actions Needed	13.13 Regarding farmsteads assessed in the ES, we make the following comments: Harpswell Low Farm (MLI118024/MLI97809) 13.14 The current proposals for the solar array will surround much of the farmstead, except for a parcel of grassland to the northeast between the farm and the A631. What specific measures are in place to reduce the visual effects due to the changes in the composition of views to and from the farmstead, such as the approach to the property? The scheme's integrated design and mitigation strategy offers various options to reduce intervisibility; what will be deployed for this receptor? The solar farm control centre and sub may be located a short distance from the farm (Chap. 8 Cultural Heritage, 8.9.131). Please provide further details on its design and location and/or where this information is located in the document library. Harpswell Grange (MLI118025) 13.15 The embedded mitigation plans for this asset are noted, such as retaining the grassland along the approach to the farm from the A631 on the western side of the track. To reduce harm to this asset, a similar setback to preserve the grassland on the eastern side of the track should be considered. ES Chapter 12 Landscaper and Visual Amenity, 12.6.116 Table 12-5 notes a view of the access track to the farm. Please confirm if representative viewpoints from the farmstead will also be considered. Please provide specific details of the proposed mitigation measures, such as screening or planting for this asset (if any). Hermitage Low Farm (MLI118028) 13.16 The solar array will surround the original farmhouse except for a parcel of grassland adjacent to the farm to the east and a narrow strip of land to the rear of the property, some 250m in length and approximately 100m wide. While the inclusion of an area of biodiversity enhancement and setback buffer is noted, we encourage greater retention of the immediate grassland associated with the farmstead, which would help mitigate some of the harm caused to the setting of this receptor. Billyards Farm (Low Farm) (MLI118029) 13.17 The solar array will surround the approach to the farm in all directions. Despite retaining a small parcel of grassland immediately to the east and to the rear of the	These matters were raised by LCC in their Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided detailed responses to each of these matters, including an explanation of the assessment and mitigation measures embedded within design for each of the identified historic farmsteads, within pages 92 to 99 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. The Applicant has therefore not repeated those responses here**.** In summary, though, the Scheme design has applied landscape buffers around historic farmsteads to mitigate effects on these, as illustrated by **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-028]** and secured through the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. A meeting was held between the Applicant and LCC on the 6 December 2024 to discuss proposed mitigation in relation to non-designated heritage assets in response to LCC's LIR **[REP1A-001]**. The Applicant explained its approach to the design of the Scheme and proposed landscape mitigation and enhancement in relation to non-designated heritage assets (farmsteads). The Applicant set out the proposed mitigation measures. LCC confirmed general agreement to the mitigation measures proposed as part of the Scheme. The Applicant will continue to discuss this with LCC, which will feed into an updated SoCG to be submitted at Deadline 4.

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			asset, the current proposals will significantly affect the ability to appreciate this asset's significance. Introducing solar panels and infrastructure will harm the ability to appreciate the agrarian association with the farmstead. The erosion of this asset's setting is comparable in scale to Hermitage Low Farm (located approximately 1000m northeast of this site). We ask the applicant to consider further design mitigation to limit the impact on these assets. Manor Farm Heapham (MLI118062) 13.18 Based on the current proposals, this asset's landscape and setting would change from agricultural to semi-industrial. To reduce the harm to this asset, we encourage additional considerations around setback options to avoid losing the ability to appreciate its heritage interests. The ES (Cultural Heritage 8.9.173) states that a solar station and BESS set out in the LEMP (EN010142/APP/7.17) are located to the east of this asset (Field 78). We have been unable to find further details in the LEMP. Details of the specific part of the LEMP which contains this information is required. Heapham Cliff (MLI118063) 13.19 Details are required of the setback buffers applied as part of the embedded mitigation stated in 8.9.178. What representative LVIA viewpoints regarding intervisibility have been produced for this receptor (if any)? The solar boundary occupies the approach to this asset in both directions from the roadside and immediate grassland areas and parcels of land surrounding the farm. We ask that the current mitigation measures for this asset be reconsidered to determine if any further work can be done to reduce the harm caused to setting. 29 Grange Farm (Heapham Grange) (MLI118064) 13.20 The proposed development, including the solar boundary, borders land to the east of this asset. To reduce harm to the asset's setting and loss of its immediate rural landscape, a setback buffer should be considered for the field immediately east of the farm. South View (MLI118065) 13.21 The fields running east towards Manor Farm and Heapham Cliff (MLI118063) and perpendicular to Common Lane should be excluded from the site boundary. This area has been part of the historic field system between the farms	

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			since the 1800s. Excluding it from the development would help preserve the historic landscape around these farmsteads and reduce the impact on their setting. Including this grassland for solar panels would significantly harm the significance of these assets. Reconsidering the solar boundary or detailing specific mitigation measures would lessen the impact on this area. 13.22 The above is based on our review of the assessment work conducted on several farmsteads abutting or within the order limits. While significant progress has been made, with many agreeable conclusions, there are still several points of concern regarding the treatment of historic farmsteads. Welcome the opportunity to discuss any of these points during the examination. In many cases, adding specific design mitigations or making small adjustments to the site boundaries would help the scheme better address changes to these heritage assets and manage the impacts on the historic environment as the project moves forward.	
13.23		Fuller assessment of wider significance on cultural heritage needed	Concluding the scheme has the potential to impact a series of non-designated farmsteads located within the order limits. The cumulative heritage value of these farmsteads as a group is significant, reflecting a cohesive historic pattern of agricultural development within the area. Introducing large-scale infrastructure into this landscape will change the context in which these assets are experienced, harming their setting, visual amenity, and the overall character of the landscape. The social and historical connections between these assets and the surrounding land will also be diminished, resulting in the loss of both tangible and intangible heritage elements. This will undermine the area's historical coherence and weaken the local community's sense of place. The cumulative impact on the setting, character and wider significance of the farmsteads should be fully assessed and considered prior to any Development Consent Order being granted.	The Applicant's explanation of the assessment and mitigation measures embedded within design for each of the identified historic farmsteads is provided within pages 92 to 99 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, and as such, has not been repeated here**.** The Applicant's response to the cumulative assessment has been provided in relation to paragraph. 13.12 of LCC's LIR above.
13.24		Negative Impact Identified for Local Historic Assets	Without any reconsideration of the mitigation measures for the historic assets this will have a negative impact on the local heritage assets	In view of the above responses, the Applicant considers that its assessment presented within **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** remains valid and maintains that there are no significant residual effects on the heritage value of historic farmsteads. The Applicant also notes that West Lindsey District Council, within their LIR **[REP1A-003]**, raise no objection to the impact of the Scheme on heritage.
14 - Socio-Economics, Land Use and Agriculture				

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14.2		EN-1 BMV Land	Paragraph 5.11.12 of the 2024 EN-1 outlines that applicants should 'seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5) except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations'.	As set out on pages 108 and 109 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, taking into account reductions to the Order limits following the Applicant's Change Application (accepted by the ExA on 24 October 2024), for the Principal Site, 95.5% of the land used is non BMV land. This consists of 85.6% Grade 3b land (non-BMV) and 9.9% classified as non-agricultural. The remaining land, which comprises 4.5% (60.3 hectares) of BMV land, consists of 3.8% (51.1ha) of Grade 3a BMV land and 0.7% (9.2ha) being classed as Grade 2, BMV land. The only potential permanent removal of BMV land from agricultural use may result from proposed woodland planting which has the potential to be permanent, subject to landowner decisions following the decommissioning of the Scheme. The potential change of use of 0.07% of agricultural land that is BMV land to proposed woodland is not considered to be significant and would also provide ecological benefit.
14.3		EN-1 decision makers responsibilities	Paragraph 5.11.34 of the 2011 EN-1 states that the decision maker should ensure that 'applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification. It should give little weight to the loss of poorer quality agricultural land (in grades 3b, 4 and 5), except in areas (such as uplands) where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy'.	
14.4		Sites on BMV	The 2024 EN-1 states similar advice to applicants and the SoS that they should seek to minimise impacts on BMV (paragraphs 5.11.12 and 5.11.34 refer, with the later reiterating that 'The Secretary of State should ensure that applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification'). Where it is sited on BMV, it should duly justify as to why other land cannot be used. The SoS should also 'take into account the economic and other benefits of that land'.	
14.5		EN-3 Site selection by land type	Under the heading of 'Solar Photovoltaic Generation', paragraph 2.10.29 of the 2024 EN-3 states that 'While land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location applicants should, where possible, utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land (avoiding the use of "Best and Most Versatile" agricultural land where possible)'	As explained on page 188 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, the Applicant has set out its rationale for selecting the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** within the ES **[APP-035]**. The Applicant considered the availability of brownfield land within range of the point of connection. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated for other uses within the adopted or emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore, it was concluded that there was insufficient brownfield land for the Scheme. The Applicant has also taken a sequential approach to the use of agricultural land considering whether land of lower grade is available and suitable. Following the identification of an area of search derived from the point of connection at the National Grid Cottam Substation the Applicant did not identify any alternative sites which would be of lower grade agricultural land (compared to the majority of the Order limits) that were available or considered suitable for the Scheme and its objectives.
14.6		Development for certain land types needed considerations	Paragraph 2.10.30 notes that 'Whilst the development of ground mounted solar arrays is not prohibited on agricultural land classified 1, 2 and 3a, or sites designated for their natural beauty, or recognised for ecological or archaeological importance, the impacts of such are	The Applicant has provided an assessment of impacts on BMV land within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**. **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation [APP-040]** and **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage [APP-039]** of the ES provide an assessment of impacts on areas of ecological and archaeological value.

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			expected to be considered and are discussed under paragraphs 2.10.73 - 2.10.92 and 2.10.107 - 2.10.126'.	
14.7		Applicant requirements for preference of land	Paragraph 2.10.31 acknowledges that it is likely that applicants' developments may use some agricultural land, however that 'Applicants should explain their choice of site, noting the preference for development to be on brownfield and non-agricultural land'	As explained on page 188 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, the Applicant has set out its rationale for selecting the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** within the ES **[APP-035]**.
14.8		Development & agricultural use	Paragraph 2.10.32 - Where sited on agricultural land, consideration may be given as to whether the proposal allows for continued agricultural use and/or can be co-located with other functions (for example, onshore wind generation, or storage) to maximise the efficiency of land use.	The Scheme allows for agricultural use of fields allocated for solar PV panels with sheep grazing proposed alongside and underneath the panels, where feasible, in accordance with paragraph 8.3.22 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**.
14.9		Other benefits of BMV land	Paragraph 2.10.145 of EN-3 reiterates that the SoS should take into account 'the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land' and that 'The Secretary of State should ensure that the applicant has put forward appropriate mitigation measures to minimise impacts on soils or soil resources'.	As outlined in response to LIR Ref.14.2-14.4 above, only 4.48% of the Principal Site is BMV land, and the economic and other benefits of this agricultural land has been taken into account in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [APP-046]** within the assessment on ALC and farming circumstances. No significant effects are anticipated relating to the potential permanent loss of 0.07% of BMV land, and beneficial effects are reported in relation to farming circumstances. The Applicant's approach to minimising impacts on soils is set out within the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]**.
14.10		Cumulative impacts consideration	On 15 May 2024, a Written Ministerial Statement ("WMS") was published on solar infrastructure and protecting food security and BMV land. The Council notes that the 15 May 2024 WMS emphasises elements of the 2024 NPSs. In particular the 2024 WMS emphasises that when considering whether planning consent should be granted for solar development the cumulative impacts where several proposals come forward in the same locality should be considered	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** assesses the loss of agricultural land in combination with other cumulative solar schemes (Gate Burton Energy Park, West Burton Solar Project and the Cottam Solar Project and others set out in **Table 18-22** in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**). This confirms that in combination with all cumulative solar developments that there is still not a significant effect on agricultural production as a result of the schemes. The area of agricultural land that would be temporarily taken out agricultural use across all schemes assessed would be 2.2% of agricultural land in Lincolnshire. The Applicant has also prepared a report setting out the cumulative effects of solar projects on BMV land within Lincolnshire, which is located at Appendix B of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This report further concludes that the potential permanent loss of BMV land amounts to only 0.9% of all BMV land within Lincolnshire permanently lost to solar projects.
14.11		BMV land significance for solar proposals	Under the subheading 'additional matters for solar based energy proposals', CLLP Policy S14 (Renewable Energy) states that proposals for ground-based photovoltaics and associated infrastructure, including commercial large scale proposals, will be under a presumption in favour unless, amongst other things, the proposal is (following a site	The Applicant considers that the Scheme complies with Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Land in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 1-9) for the following reasons: There is an established critical national priority (CNP) (need) set out in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) to urgently deliver ground-mounted solar infrastructure to meet legally binding net zero targets.

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			specific soil assessment) to take place on BMV agricultural land and does not meet the requirements of Policy S67.	
14.12		BMV policy CLLP policy S67	CLLP Policy S67 (Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land) states that proposals should protect BMV agricultural land so as to protect opportunities for food production and the continuance of the agricultural economy. Significant development resulting in the loss of BMV agricultural land will only be supported if: • The need for the proposed development has been clearly established and there is insufficient lower grade land available; • The benefits and/or sustainability considerations outweigh the need to protect such land, when taking into account the economic and other benefits of the BMV agricultural land; • The impacts of the proposal upon ongoing agricultural operations have been minimised through the use of appropriate design solutions; and • Where feasible, once any development which is supported has ceased its useful life, the land will be restored to its former use.	The CNP established by NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) confirms that the electricity generated by the Scheme and its contribution towards meeting net zero targets is a substantial benefit, which would not in any way tip the balance of the Scheme to protect the very minimal best and most versatile land from the long-term temporary, reversible change of use arising from the Scheme (with only woodland creation potentially constraining BMV land use past the decommissioning stage, which would have wider biodiversity benefits). The Applicant has taken into account the economic and other benefits of the BMV land as set out in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** which assesses the impact of the Scheme upon best and most versatile land, upon farming circumstances and sets out how if consented the Scheme would be decommissioned and the Principal Site reinstated to agricultural use. In terms of the potential impact on farming circumstances, landowning farm businesses will receive income from the Scheme's occupation of their land, a new diversified enterprise. The effects of the operation of the Scheme on farming circumstances are therefore assessed as beneficial (significant). As set out in the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** and **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [APP-035]** site selection and design iteration has minimised the impact of the Scheme upon best and most versatile land. Once the Scheme is decommissioned, the land would be returned to landowners who will take a decision on how they wish to use their land. The Applicant notes that Policy S67 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9) further states that proposals should protect the best and most versatile agricultural land so as to protect opportunities for food production and the continuance of the agricultural economy and that significant development resulting in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land will only be supported if all the tests set out at 11.7.. The Applicant considers these tests to have been met as set out above, and concludes that the Scheme has through its design minimised impacts on best and most versatile land with the Principal Site comprising predominantly non-BMV land and with only a minor area of woodland potentially remaining on BMV land following decommissioning. Upon decommissioning the land would be returned to the original landowners and be subject to their decisions on its use. The Scheme is therefore in accordance with Policy S67 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9).
14.13-14.21	APP-023	Agricultural land, soil type and Impacts on food production	14.13 The Council commissioned a report to review the applicant's approach to agriculture and in particular the impacts of the development on Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, this report is attached at Appendix B. A summary of the findings of this report is set out below which should be read in conjunction with the full report. Lincolnshire is home to 10% of English agricultural production. Its combination of climate, soil type and topography make the county ideal for a variety of crops.	The Applicant's response to these comments was set out on pages 108 to 109 of **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** and in LCC LIR Ref. 14.2-14.4. The Scheme is located primarily on lower quality agricultural land, with the majority of the Scheme being on land not classed as BMV land. The vast majority of agricultural land within the Order limits would be available for return to its existing agricultural use following the decommissioning of the Scheme. The only potential permanent removal of land from agricultural use may result from proposed woodland planting which has the potential to be permanent, subject to landowner decisions following the decommissioning of the Scheme. However, the potential change of use of 0.07% of agricultural land that is BMV

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			There are significant proportions of wheat, oilseed rape, sugar beet and potatoes, with the county producing 12% percent of England's arable crops. 14.14 Lincolnshire is also home to around 25% of the UK's vegetable production, and 21% of ornamental crop production. This high level of production is vital to the county's economy, generating a Gross Value Added of £446m in 2012. To preserve fresh produce and minimise supply chain distance, highly productive food hubs have built up in the south of the county. The importance of this sector for the local economy is reflected in the number of jobs it generates: if this food supply chain is included alongside food retail and catering in the county, the number of employees exceeds 100,000 14.15 The soils locally are described as Salop Association soils on the west of the site: Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey, fine loamy and clayey soils associated with fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. 14.16 Beccles 1 Association soils on the north-west and east of the site: Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils, associated with similar clayey soils Ragdale Association soils on a small area on the northern boundary: Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils especially on slopes. 14.17 Wigton Moor Association soils in the far east: Permeable fine and coarse loamy soils variably affected by groundwater, the drier soils being on slightly raised sites. Generally flat land. 14.18 The augering of the site has been undertaken in line with TIN 049 and the MAFF 1988 Guidelines, one auger point per hectare and with occasional soil pits particularly where soil types vary. 14.19 Soil types have been laboratory analysed for textural assessment to provide accurate information that can be relied upon in calculating the ALC grade. 14.20 At a time when there are both food shortages across the globe and issues of food security, related to climate change and the weaponizing of food during the Ukraine conflict, the loss of productive farmland should be avoided, wherever possible. The NFU confirm that the UK is only 58% self-sufficient in food and the loss of this area of 33 strong agricultural production is therefore significant. The	land to proposed woodland is not considered to be significant, and would also provide ecological benefit. In addition, the conversion of arable land to grassland during the 60 year operational period has the potential to accrue improvement to soil function over a large area. Whilst not food production, woodland presents benefits provided by the Scheme in terms of biodiversity and provides future opportunities for farm diversification. The Scheme itself provides further benefit in the face of climate change given it is CNP, given the urgent need for low carbon generation in the face of climate change which LCC note as being a contributor to issues of food security. The effect of the Scheme on agricultural land with regards to food production has been considered in Section 14.8 of **Chapter 14: Socioeconomics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. There are no likely significant effects with regards to food production, considering that the Scheme area forms less than 1% of agricultural land available in Lincolnshire. However, some areas of land within the Principal Site can continue in agricultural production through the operational phase. Paragraph 8.3.36 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** details that sheep grazing could be implemented where feasible within the Biodiversity Zones. The land situated within the Cable Route Corridor will be returned to agricultural use following construction works and can therefore revert back to agricultural management.

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			NFU believes that productivity should increase on UK farms. 14.21 Much of the land is arable and the loss to the local farming economy will be significant. Cereals and wider combinable crops are grown locally on similar soils.	
14.22-25		Food security and imports	14.22 Nearly half of what we eat in the UK comes from abroad, and two-thirds of that has in recent years come from the EU. The NFU confirm that UK self-sufficiency is only at 58%. With the recent war in Ukraine and the uncertainty of supply of core commodities such as wheat, there have been both supply issues and huge price fluctuations. This has refocussed attention on food security in the UK and the need to protect productive farmland from development and long-term decline.	The Applicant's response to these comments was set out on pages 111 to 112 of **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. The effect of the Scheme on agricultural land with regards to food production has been considered in Section 14.8 of **Chapter 14: Socioeconomics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. There are no likely significant effects with regards to food production, considering that the Scheme area forms less than 1% of agricultural land available in Lincolnshire. Land can continue in agricultural production, where feasible, through the operational phase and following operation, the land used for the Scheme can revert back to current agricultural management upon decommissioning.
			14.23 "There are three cornerstones on which a prosperous farming sector must be built and which any government should use to underpin its farming policy. They are boosting productivity, protecting the environment, and managing volatility (source Minette Batters, NFU president). The country must "never take our food security for granted," she said.	The Applicant notes that the 58% self-sufficiency figure is based on economic value at the farm gate (which is the value of a cultivated product, this is calculated by subtracting the selling costs from the market value). Further detail is given in the most recent UK Food Security Report from Defra (2021) (see Appendix E of **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**) that notes that UK grain production is approximately equivalent to UK grain consumption (p96). The same is also true of UK production and consumption of meat, milk and eggs (p99). This demonstrates that the UK is self-sufficient producing as much food as is consumed.
			14.24 The United Kingdom Food Security Report states:- "Food security is a complex and multi-faceted issue. It is structured around five principal 'themes', each addressing an important component of modern-day food security in the UK. They are as follows: - Global food availability, which describes supply and demand issues, trends and risk on a global scale, and how they may affect UK food supply; - UK food supply, which looks at the UK's main sources of food at home and overseas; - Supply chain resilience, which outlines the physical, economic, and human infrastructure that underlies the food supply chain, and that chain's vulnerabilities; - Household-level food security, which deals with issues of affordability and access to food; and - Food safety and consumer confidence, which details food crime and safety issues."	
			14.25 The report notes that the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity. Wheat yields dropped by 40% in 2020 due to heavy rainfall and droughts at bad times in the growing season. This is an indicator of the effect that increasingly unreliable weather patterns may	

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			have on future production. When UK production is reduced, we are more dependent on imported commodities. The war in Ukraine has highlighted the vulnerabilities of such a strategy.	
14.26-14.27		Cable Route Corridor needs soil survey	14.26 The relevant ES chapter confirms that a soil survey has not yet been undertaken, but it should be a requirement that this is undertaken before any development commences. 14.27 "The Cable Route Corridor has not been subject to a soil survey to inform soil handling work for the cable construction. This survey will be conducted via a requirement of the DCO once the precise location of the cable trench path within the Cable Route Corridor is finalised. This approach to Cable Route Corridor surveying is precedented across the neighbouring solar farm projects and others including Sunnica Energy Farm. The soil survey can also record Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades for the cable trench path."	In accordance with the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]**, soils data to inform a detailed Soil Management Plan for the Cable Route Corridor will be collected prior to cabling work commencing, concentrating on the specific area of works rather than the unaffected wider cable route corridor. A detailed Soil Management Plan is required to be produced in substantial accordance with the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]**, as set out within Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**.
14.28		Concerns to landowners	From viewing the maps included in the report it seems likely that some of the cable route will be BMV. However, irrespective of the land quality there will be issues of concern to farmers and landowners including:- • Land drainage • Weed burden • Biosecurity for plant diseases; and • Timeliness of soil stripping and storage.	As set out in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [APP-046]** an ALC assessment has not been undertaken for the Cable Route Corridor. With the duration of work being within one growing season, no land loss and no risk of ALC grade degradation, an ALC assessment of the Cable Route Corridor was not considered necessary to inform the assessment in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [APP-046]**. Natural England 1:250,000 scale maps showing Provisional ALC Grades or likelihood of best and most versatile land, are at too small a scale to use for site specific assessment. Therefore, no attempt has been made to use these small-scale maps to assess the Cable Route Corridor. A specific soil sampling survey will be conducted and as secured by requirement 18 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** once the precise location of the cable trench path within the Cable Route Corridor is finalised. This approach to Cable Route Corridor surveying is precedented across the neighbouring solar farm projects and others including the Sunnica Energy Farm. The reason for this specific soil sampling instead of a detailed ALC survey of the entire Cable Route Corridor is because the eventual working corridor for the cable trench, within the current Cable Route Corridor area, will be significantly narrower than the current extent of the Order limits. A detailed ALC survey of the whole Cable Route Corridor, undertaken in accordance with standard industry practice (as detailed in Natural England's Technical Guidance Note 049 - Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Ref 1-11)), would place sample points at 100m intervals and so could not be relied upon to provide good coverage of an eventual area of cable trenching works that is considerably narrower than 100m. Once the path of the cable trench is established during detailed design, soils data can be collected along this specific path giving superior soil data to inform the detailed Soil Management Plan (SMP). The high voltage cable within the Cable Route Corridor will be buried safely below maximum cultivation depth and trenching work will not downgrade the ALC grade of this land. **Chapter**

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				15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [APP-046] concludes that there will be no change in ALC grade, resulting in a negligible effect, irrespective of existing ALC Grade. With reference to the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, response to RR-165 (Page 112) explains that, with regards to existing land drainage, Table 3-5 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** states that field drainage will be maintained during construction and if encountered it will be reinstated so far as reasonably practicable to a condition that is as effective as the previous condition on completion. The measures included within the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** are secured by Requirement 12 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, which requires that the final CEMP(s) must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. In relation to weed burden and biosecurity for plant diseases, as set out in paragraph 6.3.10 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, a Biosecurity Management Plan is to be developed which would set out procedures to ensure any imported building/landscaping materials are free from invasive non-native species (e.g. Schedule 9 species). In the event that any future infestations of invasive non-native species are identified during the development process, exclusion zones will be established around them and the ecology team contacted for advice as required. Furthermore, the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12(Rev02)]** sets out measures for the appropriate timing of soil stripping and storage of soil. The Applicant is also committed to undertaking a specific soil sampling of the Cable Route Corridor's eventual working area once detailed design has been undertaken to identify and avoid BMV land on the Cable Route Corridor. This commitment is detailed within the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12(Rev01)]** and secured by Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, which provides that the detailed Soil Management Plan (SMP) must be substantially in accordance with the Framework SMP.
14.29		Mitigations needed	These matters will need to be addressed satisfactory and appropriate mitigation measure to be put in place if the scheme is to proceed to an acceptable level.	Please refer to the Applicant's response provided in respect of paragraph 14.28 of LCC's LIR above.

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14.30 – 14.32		Need for Soil Management Plan	14.30 Soil structure can be significantly damaged during the construction phase of the process, particularly on heavy clay soils. There is inevitably a lot of trafficking of vehicles on the land to erect the panels and if this work is undertaken when soils are wet, there can be significant damage. Much of this damage can be remedied post construction, but not all and it is possible that long term drainage issues occur on the site due to the construction. 14.31 During the construction phase many of the areas will affect soil and water issues. A basic Soil Management Plan should be established as part of the Construction Phase, to minimise the impact on soil resources 14.32 A separate soil management plan should be considered for the cable route to minimise the impact on soil structure, land drainage and ultimately soil quality. Guidance is available in published documents.	These matters were raised in LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant's detailed responses to these comments is set out at pages 112 to 113 of **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. The **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]** includes measures to avoid soil structural damage by suspending soil handling and trafficking when rain has wetted soil to a plastic consistence, as set out in paragraphs 4.2.2 (e), 4.2.3 and 5.2.1, to ensure that the Scheme minimises the impact on soil structure, land drainage and soil quality. A detailed Soil Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]**, will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority (/authorities) prior to construction, and this is secured by requirement 18 in Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. There may be a separate Soil Management Plan for the Cable Route Corridor, or this will otherwise be covered in the detailed Soil Management Plan for the Scheme as a whole. This will be determined by the appointed Principal Contractor once the detailed construction programme is known.
14.33-14.35		Cumulative assessment	14.33 There are several largescale Solar PV schemes in Lincolnshire, with others planned or proposed. There are six known solar project NSIP schemes; specifically in relation to impacts on agricultural land. The situation is a moving picture as new proposals come forward from time to time. Most of these sites are proposed on farmland. 14.34 Lincolnshire is an agricultural area with substantial areas of land within the Best and Most Versatile category. Much of the non BMV land will be Grades 3b and some 4 but with very little Grade 5. 14.35 A county-level assessment should consider scope for connection into the National Grid at the locations proposed by the registered NSIP solar projects above, and with specific consideration of agricultural land impacts.	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** assesses the loss of agricultural land in combination with other cumulative solar schemes (Gate Burton Energy Park, West Burton Solar Project and the Cottam Solar Project and others set out in **Table 18-22** in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**). This confirms that in combination with all cumulative solar developments that there is no significant effect on agricultural production as a result of the schemes. The area of agricultural land that would be mostly temporarily taken out agricultural use across all schemes assessed would be 2.2% of agricultural land in Lincolnshire. The Applicant has also prepared a report setting out the cumulative effects of solar projects on BMV land within Lincolnshire, which is located at Appendix B of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. This report further concludes that the potential permanent loss of BMV land in Lincolnshire as a result of solar DCO projects and ground mounted solar TCPA projects amounts to only 0.9% of all BMV land within Lincolnshire permanently lost to solar projects.
14.36-14.39		Size and quality of land grade Classification of significant loss Commissioning from ALC report Conclusion	14.36 For a project of this scale there is an impact the project will tie up the land for up to 60 years, there will be an impact. The area is large locally and if the quantities of BMV are as stated then the impact will be reasonably small in BMV terms. Environmental Impact Assessments give guidance on the size and quality of Land Grade that is or can be affected by development proposals. 14.37 The loss of such a large area of land would normally be considered as significant at District level, even though the use is 'temporary'. Any permanent loss of land due	These matters were raised in LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant's detailed response to these comments is set out on page 113 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. Within the Principal Site, 95.5% of the land used is non BMV land. The 4.48% of BMV land within the Principal Site comprises nine small, isolated parcels of BMV land. The only potential permanent removal of BMV land from agricultural use may result from proposed woodland planting which has the potential to be permanent, subject to landowner decisions following the decommissioning of the Scheme. However, a potential change of use of 0.9ha (0.07% of the Principal Site) of BMV land to proposed woodland is not considered to be significant and would also provide ecological benefit. In addition, the conversion of arable

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			either to construction or through biodiversity designation may affect this assessment. 14.38 A detailed ALC report has been commissioned and whilst some BMV land has been identified, over 90% of the site is found to be Grade 3b. Some areas of BMV have been excluded from development as part of the revised proposals. 14.39 The loss of such a large area of land is significant however with little of the land being BMV land the impact would be negative.	land to grassland during the 60-year operational period has the potential to accrue improvement to soil function over a large area. It is noted that the assessment criteria included within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** only relates to the permanent sealing or sterilisation of agricultural land to 'hard development', in accordance with IEMA's guidance for land and soil assessments within EIA (Ref 1-24).
15 – Health and Fire Safety				
15.8		Fire safety policy	In recognition of the emerging technology of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and the challenges this poses to Fire and Rescue Services the National Fire Chiefs Council circulated a letter to all Chief Fire Officers on the 22 August 2023 drawing attention to the updating of Renewable and low carbon energy Planning Policy Guidance that was updated in August 2023 by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities to include reference to BESS.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant has considered the letter noted, and draft guidance released by the National Fire Chief Council (NFCC) to date.
15.9		Need for program of monitoring and risk assessment	This planning policy guidance encourages planning authorities to consult with their local Fire and Rescue Service as part of formal planning consultations and directing developers to the National Fire Chiefs Council guidance on BESS schemes. The 2023 guidance has recently been updated and being consulted on. From a Lincolnshire perspective whilst it is noted that the document offers more detail around the identified areas, and as such offers developers further support in the planning phase. After completing a gap analysis on the updated guidance, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue are content that this updated guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council doesn't conflict with the guidance produced by Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue in 2023, and as such there are no current plans to update the guidance so the details for Tillbridge BESS have been assessed in line will be in-line with current requirements. From the applicants discussion with the Lincolnshire Fire Service a program of monitoring and risk assessment has been identified which will be necessary once the BESS has been established to ensure it complies with the Outline Battery Management Safety Plan and Emergency Response Plan.	As noted by LCC, the Applicant has undertaken engagement with the Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue Service, and is continuing to do so throughout the examination process to ensure compliance with the Lincolnshire specific guidance and to ensure all safety issues are fully addressed. The Applicant will update the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]** during examination to reflect the latest National Fire Chief Council's guidance, once the updated version has been published (currently expected in January 2025). This will ensure that the Scheme incorporates the latest guidance delivering an optimum design solution with respect to fire safety. As set out within Section 6 of the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]**, at the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit. At the time of installation, the Applicant will work closely with the Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue Service to provide all relevant information on BESS and site design features to inform all necessary hazard and risk analysis studies and assist in the development of comprehensive Risk Management (RM) and Emergency Response Plans (ERP).

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15.10		Monitoring of BESS construction	The need for this monitoring and assessment will enable early engagement to ensure the required standards are being complied with; to ensure the BESS is constructed to the correct standards with support from the Fire Service; early development of emergency response plans; familiarisations of the BESS for local fire crews and overview by the Fire Service; development of on-going maintenance and updating risk information; and assurance for local residents and communities that the BESS are being independently inspected and monitored to reduce the risk of a fire.	
15.11		Simultaneous BESS work	To enable the Fire and Rescue Service to undertake the necessary monitoring to ensure the BESS is in accordance with the relevant requirement 6(2) a financial contribution is required via a Protective Provision for the Fire Service so that it has sufficient resources in places to undertake monitoring of the BESS connected to this project and potential nine additional BESS connection to other solar NSIP projects that are in the pipeline and if consented are likely to be in construction in similar timeframes and require this initial and on-going maintenance.	Clause 94 of the protective provisions for Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service included within Part 8 of Schedule 15 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** includes a commitment to provide a financial contribution to the Fire Service so that it can undertake the monitoring and assessment of BESS. These protective provisions have been agreed with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service.
15.12	**Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]**	Low Fire Risk	The risk of a battery fire in the BESS/substation is rated as 'low' and where the battery storage is itself containerised, thus reducing the risk of damage to the energy storage which may cause fires. An Outline Battery Storage Safety Management Plan has been submitted.	The Applicant acknowledges the conclusion made by LCC in this section of the LIR that battery fire risk is low, and will be managed by the Battery Storage Safety Management Plan.
15.13	**Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]**	Satisfied with Outline Battery Storage Safety Management Plan	Having reviewed the Outline Battery Storage Safety Management Plan the Council is satisfied that the details meet the requirements the Council set out in Fire Safety Position statement issued at the pre-application stage of the process.	
15.14		Conclusion neutral impact	However, without further specific details, e.g. detailed plans etc, the response is based very much on the details within the application documents and note that a requirement is proposed for details of a fire safety plan to be submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority. The Fire Service wish to continue to be engaged and views sought during the examination and reserve the right to comment on specific details of the fire strategy including drafting of suitably worded requirements to ensure the correct level of information is available and assessed before any development commences. In addition to ensure battery energy storage system (BESS) risk of fire is minimised to reduce the risk to a level that makes the development	The Applicant is continuing to engage with Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue Service throughout the examination process to ensure all safety issues are fully addressed. The Applicant will update the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]** during the examination to reflect the latest National Fire Chief Council's guidance, once the updated version has been published (currently expected in January 2025). This will ensure that the Scheme incorporates the latest guidance delivering an optimum design solution with respect to fire safety. This **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]** is secured within the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** at Requirement 6 of Schedule 2. This includes the requirement at 6(3) that the final battery safety management plan must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225].**

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			acceptable in respect of safety and associated risk of pollution should a thermal outbreak take place. To achieve this it would be necessary for the applicant to enter into a Protective Provisions arrangement with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue within the DCO to ensure the Fire Service has adequate resources to regularly inspect the BESS to ensure all the appropriate mitigation measures are in place and effective for the duration of the development. With this measures in place the impact of the development on fire safety and pollution is assessed to be neutral	, and at 6(4) that the relevant planning authority must consult with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue before determining an application for approval of the final battery safety management plan. Clause 94 of protective provisions for the benefit of Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service included within Part 8 of Schedule 15 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** includes a commitment to provide a financial contribution to the Fire Service so that it can undertake the monitoring and assessment of BESS. These protective provisions have been agreed with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service.
15.15	**Appendix 1-1 EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]**	Public Health	Public Health comments have focussed on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report that informs the eventual Environmental Statement, particularly the human health chapter. These comments are notwithstanding any implications should the development be reducing availability of productive, high quality, farmland that is currently available for growing food to sustain the nation.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
15.16	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Cumulative Health impacts	It is important that the cumulative effects of this development and others in the locality, county, and region are considered and that mental health effects, as well as physical health effects, are reflected.	The assessment of cumulative impacts of the Scheme with other developments in the locality is set out in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. The Scheme and other solar DCOs have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including identification of a shared Cable Route Corridor, sharing baseline environment information and identification of shared mitigation measures to minimise impacts on the wellbeing of the community. In terms of cumulative effects of the Scheme with other developments in the area, effects relating to human health are stated in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** to include air quality, noise and vibration effects, transport and access and socio-economic effects. **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** concludes that there would be no significant cumulative effects in relation to all of the above factors.
15.17	**Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**	Recommended comprehensive health impact assessment	Welcome the dedicated human health chapter, which should draw together all potential negative and positive human health impacts (including from other chapters such as landscape and visual amenity, noise, and air quality) into one place, along with proposed mitigation measures. But it should also highlight where positive enhancements can be made should the development go ahead. Our preference would be that a comprehensive health impact assessment (HIA) is conducted with public and stakeholder engagement and is provided for the commencement of the examination for consideration by the Examining Authority.	The assessment of effects on human health has been reported within **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**, rather than a standalone Health Impact Assessment (HIA). This approach was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate via the EIA Scoping process (refer to **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]** and **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [APP-052]**). The assessment follows the guidance set out within NHS England's Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Toolkit 2019 (Ref 1-12) and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance "Determining Significance For Human Health In Environmental Impact Assessment (**Error! Reference source not found.**). It is considered that the preparation of a standalone HIA would not change the conclusions of the assessment presented within **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**.
15.18		Establishment of Baseline	To establish the baseline, the applicant should refer to the Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the updated Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for 39	These matters were raised in LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. The Applicant provided a detailed response to the matters, as set out on pages 118 and 119 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**.

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			Lincolnshire (2024), rather than the 2018 version that is referenced. Information contained on Fingertips and Local Health websites will also be helpful. Human health should be assessed using evidence (from published research and best practice guidance, etc.) wherever possible as opposed to entirely subjective, professional judgement. It is recognised that many likely and potentially significant issues associated with the proposed development will be based on a preliminary judgment of significance.	With regards to the JSNA (Ref 1-14) and the updated Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Lincolnshire (2024) (Ref 1-15), the Applicant acknowledges these policies and can demonstrate alignment with them. The Lincolnshire JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy share the same aims for the area of Lincolnshire, which include: • "*Taking collective action on health and wellbeing across a range of organisations" and* • *"Tackling inequalities and equity of service provision to meet the population needs"* The policies also share priority areas for health in Lincolnshire, including mental health and dementia, and physical activity. With reference to these aims and priorities, **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** aligns with this through the assessment of the Scheme on human health and wellbeing receptors. The assessment takes a holistic approach to health and considers a wide range of health determinants which are relevant to quality of life and amenity. No significant residual adverse effects are identified with regards to human health, which aligns with the stated aims of the JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy to improve health outcomes. In addition, and as noted above, **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** finds beneficial impacts on employment and income, prioritisation of walking and cycling routes (through new permissive paths) and climate change during operation, which will lead to positive effects on human health, including both physical and mental health. This positive effect provides alignment with the aims and priorities of the JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy through improving the provision of service and providing beneficial impacts on the priority areas of mental health and physical activity. In summary, the assessment of human health and wellbeing effects set out in **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** would not be expected to change as a result of incorporating these policies.
15.19		Health concerns raised	Issues of concern related to solar impacting on health are as follows: • Potential health impacts associated with electromagnetic fields around substations, powerlines, and cables. It needs to be demonstrated that potential actual exposure to radiation (which includes electromagnetic fields) will comply with exposure limits developed by the International Commission on Non–Ionizing Radiation Protection. We cannot see that evidence on potential exposure to radiation has been included in the ES which needs to be updated to capture this. • Protection from fire that could be caused by faulty or overloaded on-site battery storage pending transfer to the National Grid. • Scope for significant adverse visual effects resulting from the introduction of solar panels and associated infrastructure. The potential effects on mental health and wellbeing because of any reduction in landscape amenity and the potential sense of enclosure should be considered , and that this includes reference to how potential impacts across the range of identified sensitive	These matters were raised in LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]**. Detailed responses to these matters were provided in the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, but in summary: • As set out on page 119 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, Section 17.9 of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** provides an assessment of the potential impacts associated with Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF), with reference to the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) exposure guidelines for electro-magnetic fields (Ref 1-16) and National Grid's guidance on undergrounding high voltage electricity transmission lines (Ref 1-17). This explains that cables would be installed at a minimum of 10 m from the façade of any residential dwelling, as confirmed in the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]**. Using National Grid's known levels of electro-magnetic field generation, the assessment considers that as a worst case a residential receptor would need to be within 5 m of the centreline of the high voltage cabling, and for the cable to be overlapped by other electricity infrastructure, for potentially significant effects to occur on human receptors. Therefore, no significant adverse effects to residential receptors from EMFs are predicted to occur. Section 17.9 of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** also states that the presence of the public using PRoWs either directly above or adjacent to underground cables associated with the Scheme would be transient and it is considered that the level of exposure to users of PRoW would be similar to that associated with general household appliances (and noticeably less than associated with the exposure when using certain appliances, e.g. a

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			receptors could change over time (i.e. during the different stages of the development and as landscaping matures) and during worst case periods.	vacuum cleaner). Therefore, no significant effects to users of PRoWs are predicted to occur. • As set out on page 120 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, with regards to a thermal outbreak, the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]]** details risk assessment tools that will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit at the detailed design stage. Risk assessment tools and detailed site-specific consequence modelling will provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit to ensure the highest levels of safety are secured during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. The battery system mitigation measures adopted in a final Battery Safety Management Plan will reflect the latest BESS safety codes and standards applicable at that stage. Mitigation measures will be discussed and coordinated with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service. A final Battery Safety Management Plan will be prepared in substantial accordance with the **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]**. This is secured by Schedule 2, Requirement 6 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. • As set out on pages 120 and 121 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** has assessed the effects of the Scheme upon landscape and visual amenity during construction, operation (year 1 and year 15) and decommissioning. This needs to be read alongside **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**, which acknowledges that landscape and visual amenity effects may have an impact on mental health and wellbeing. Based on receptors experiencing significant adverse effects, a low number of residents will be affected. Any effects during construction and decommissioning will be short-term. Over the course of the operational phase, landscaping will mature and visual effects of the Scheme will reduce over time. Overall, the likely effect on human health arising from impacts on landscape and visual amenity during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme will not be significant.
15.20		Conclusion	Therefore, on balance the Council considers the impacts associated with matters on health are assessed to be neutral.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
16 - Ecology				
16.8		Need for proposals to enhance and conserve special qualities	CLLP Policy S62 (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value), states that proposals within, or within the setting of, AGLV should conserve and enhance the qualities, character and distinctiveness of locally important landscapes and protect, and where possible enhance, specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character and landscape quality.	As set out within **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, there are two separate areas identified as AGLV within the study area for the Scheme – the north-south scarp slope of Lincoln Cliff and an area extending south from Gainsborough, as shown on **Figure 12-6** of the ES **[APP-178]**. The AGLV designation informed the extents, baseline descriptions and sensitivities of several Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) that are defined by the Applicant and illustrated by **Figure 12-10** of the ES **[APP-183]**. These include LLCA 2a to 2e within the broader Lincoln Cliff Scarp and Spring-Line Villages area; and LLCA 4: Marton Ridge. As illustrated by **Figure 12-12** of the ES **[APP-184]**, representative viewpoints within LLCA 2a to 2e include VP 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16 and 24; those within LLCA 4: Marton Ridge include CRC 5 and CRC 6.

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				Direct landscape effects will arise for only a small proportion of the Lincoln Cliff AGLV area which, north of Lincoln, extends for approximately 20 km parallel to the Cliff. No solar infrastructure will be located within this area, although an access road will use an existing track from Middle Street. The remainder of the AGLV within the Principal Site will comprise a biodiversity zone and two Sensitive Archaeological Sites, as illustrated by **Figure 3-1** of the ES **[AS-055]**. As set out within the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, these will comprise more ecologically diverse habitats and green infrastructure that accords with CLLP Policy S62 and published Landscape Character Assessment guidance, delivering priority habitat creation to support a wide range of priority species and as such, increasing the biodiversity value and ecological connectivity in line with strategic local targets for nature recovery. The Order limits of the Scheme do not include areas of the AGLV extending south of Gainsborough, with the Cable Route Corridor located approximately 300 m at the closest point at Marton. No direct landscape effects will arise and landscape effects on the host LLCA 4 Marton Ridge are assessed to be negligible. The setting of the AGLV is not defined within the Local Plan. The Applicant considers that the setting is dependent on factors including spatial relationships, intervisibility, the sensitivity of views and the sensitivity of landscapes where indirect (perceptual) changes may arise. As noted above, these sensitivities are reflected in the Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) defined by the Applicant. The Applicant has considered sensitivities arising from the AGLV and areas that would represent its setting from the early stage of the scheme, as illustrated by the higher risk areas on **Figure 12-1** and **Figure 12-2** of the ES **[AS-055]**. The Applicant sought to avoid impacts on landscape and views associated with this local landscape designation through subsequent design development, including withdrawal of solar infrastructure from the more sensitive landscapes around Harpswell and Glentworth; and greater provision of mitigation such as woodland in areas closer to the Cliff. In relation to the Lincoln Cliff AGLV, the assessment identifies residual significant effects on LLCA 2b and 2c and Viewpoints VP 4 and 7 from B1398 Middle Street, and VP 13 from public footpath (Hems/787/82) during construction and decommissioning. During operation year 1, the residual significant effects would be in relation to LLCA 2b and Viewpoints VP 4 and 7 from B1398 Middle Street, and VP 13 from public footpath (Hems/787/82). During operation year 15, residual significant effects would remain in relation to Viewpoint VP7 from B1398 Middle Street, and VP 13 from public footpath (Hems/787/82). The Applicant acknowledges the residual, year 15 visual effects that will arise from these open representative viewpoints within the AGLV on the Cliff. However, the establishment of vegetation by this time will not result in significant visual effects from other representative viewpoints within the AGLV noted above, including where these relate to more sensitive locations such as Harpswell and Glentworth.

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				The Applicant acknowledges that the intentional screening of the Scheme is balanced against the loss of open views to and from the Cliff. However, it should be noted that for the section of the AGLV that is closest to the Principal Site, views are predominantly from fast-moving vehicles along Middle Street between Harpswell and Glentworth. Here, there is no opportunity to stop in a public place, nor experience the view from an existing Public Right of Way. These factors contribute to the notion of setting at this point, and contrast with locations further south (such as around Fillingham, Ingham and Scampton) where more accessible or sensitive elevated views are available. Overall, there are not anticipated to be any significant adverse impacts to LLCA 2B (which includes the AGLV) at Year 15 of operation of the Scheme. It is considered that any effects on the AGLV should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as supported by paragraph 5.10.12 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) which confirms that "*locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development".* Any significant residual landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance and should be considered alongside benefits for green infrastructure such as new and enhanced planting/ecological areas that can locally benefit the landscape. An assessment of the planning balance is provided within **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**. It concludes that in terms of the overall planning balance, the clear and substantial benefits of the Scheme clearly outweigh any residual adverse effects, which would be localised, short-term, temporary and/or reversible at the end of the Scheme's lifetime.
16.13	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]**	Avoidance and minimisation of impacts to designated areas	The Council notes that (APP-040) Para 9.8.3 states that "The Scheme design has evolved to avoid all sites statutorily designated for their biodiversity importance and to avoid or minimise impacts on sites that are non-statutorily designated for their biodiversity importance. Measures embedded within the Scheme design will ensure that designated sites are not adversely impacted during construction, operation or decommissioning e.g., through siting construction routes away from designated sites, incorporating suitable buffer zones and erection of temporary construction fencing to avoid incursion into exclusion zones." The Council welcomes this approach.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
16.14	**Appendix 9-12 Habitat Regulations Assessment Report [REP1-058A]**	Cable route impact on SSSI	The proposed cable route crosses the River Trent and cables are proposed to be installed via non-intrusive methods under the riverbed at a depth of between 5m and 25m. The River Trent is in hydrological continuity with the Humber Estuary SSSI, SAC and Ramsar site and potential impacts of the development on designated features, and in particular River and Sea Lamprey, are considered in (APP-094): Habitats Regulations Assessment.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
16.15	**Appendix 9-12 Habitat**	Ensure sufficient	The report concludes that there will be no Likely Significant Effect on river or sea lamprey. The Council has no reason to	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant also notes that the **Habitat Regulations Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev02)]** has been

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	Regulations Assessment Report [REP1-058A]	evidence to support claim on river and sea lamprey	disagree with the Applicant's conclusions, however, the ExA as Competent Authority will need to satisfy itself that sufficient information has been submitted by the Applicant to enable this conclusion to be reached.	updated and submitted at Deadline 3 to resolve all comments received from Natural England and as tracked through the **Statement of Common Ground with Natural England [EN010142/APP/9.18(Rev01)].**
16.16	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]**	Council content with methods to identify habitats	A range of both desk-based studies and field surveys has been undertaken to establish the suite of habitats present within the DCO site boundary. These are described in APP-040 and associated appendices. A suite of habitat types of local importance and above were identified. The Council is of the opinion that the level of survey effort, survey methods and desk-study research undertaken to identify important habitats and establish the baseline biodiversity value is appropriate.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant notes LCC's conclusion that the methods for establishing the baseline biodiversity value is appropriate.
16.17	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)** **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)** **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)** **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]**	Council commend collaborative data collection and require measures set out in respective plans to be secured in the DCO	In addition to the above, the Applicant has worked collaboratively on ecological data collection with the developers of other nearby large scale solar developments. The Council commends the Applicant for this approach as the use of a common datasets and methodologies will help to ensure consistency of ecological data between applications. APP-040 identifies a range of ecological impacts. These potential impacts include both permanent and temporary or damage to habitats, including the potential for the spread of invasive non-native species (INNS). The Project is reliant on a package of avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures to address the ecological impacts. To this end, the Applicant has prepared a Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) a Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), a Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP). Measures proposed in the CEMP, LEMP, OEMP and DEMP will need to be secured in the DCO.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. Requirements 7, 12, 13, and 20 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** require the corresponding detailed management plans to be prepared in substantial accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**, **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** and **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]** respectively.
16.18	**Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register**	Mitigation measures identified are deemed	A Register of Environmental and Commitments (APP-209) has been prepared which provides a helpful summary of the mitigation identified for the Project including embedded mitigation measures, which have been designed into the project. The Council agrees with the Applicant's approach	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant notes LCC's agreement with the Applicant's approach and that the impact avoidance and mitigation measures are appropriate. The **Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]** also notes how each of the identified mitigation and

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	[EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]	appropriate by council	and considers that impact avoidance and mitigation measures are appropriate and that they should be secured in the DCO.	commitment measures are secured (at **Table 1.1: Summary of Environmental Mitigation and Commitments**).
16.19	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]**	Survey methods to identify protected and priority species appropriate	A suite of both desk-based studies and field surveys has been undertaken to identify protected and priority species likely to occur within the DCO Site Boundary. These are described in (APP-040) and associated appendices. The Council has reviewed the application in accordance with Natural England's standing advice for protected species. Having considered (APP-040) the Council considers that the survey methods used, and the survey effort deployed were appropriate.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant notes LCC's conclusion that the survey methods used, and the survey effort deployed were appropriate.
16.20	**Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]**	Mitigation measures essential and approved by council	Without mitigation, the proposed development has the potential to result in negative effects on the populations of a number of species / species groups. Impact avoidance measures, mitigation measures and enhancement measures are proposed to avoid significantly negative effects. Where protected species will be affected by the proposed development, a licence from Natural England will be sought and mitigation will be secured as part of the licensing process. The Council agrees with the approach and considers that impact avoidance and mitigation measures currently proposed are appropriate and that they should be secured in the DCO.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant notes LCC's conclusion that impact avoidance and mitigation measures currently proposed are appropriate. Mitigation measures for ecology and nature conservation and their securing mechanisms are summarised within **Table 1-1** of the **Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]** (see pages 6-20, ref. EC-1 to EC-22).
16.21	**Biodiversity Net Gain Report [AS-062]**	Council expecting significantly more than 10% BNG	The delivery of at least 10% BNG is not currently mandatory for NSIPs however it is considered best practice. Given the scale and nature of the proposed development the Council will expect the project to deliver significantly more than 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The Applicant has set out their approach to BNG in (APP-226): 7.14 Biodiversity Net Gain Report and makes a voluntary commitment to providing a 10% net gain in biodiversity (Para 1.4.6). This document identifies the opportunities of the Scheme to deliver BNG and states that the detailed design has not yet been finalised.	The Applicant notes that the requirement to secure a minimum of 10% BNG does not yet apply to NSIPs. However, the Applicant is committed to delivering at least this level of BNG as part of the Scheme. The Applicant's commitment to delivering a minimum of 10% BNG is secured by both requirements 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) and 8 (biodiversity net gain) of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Requirement 8 provides that construction cannot commence until a BNG strategy has been submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority, in consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation body (being Natural England). The BNG strategy must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, which states at paragraph 4.6.2 that the Applicant is committed to achieving a minimum of 10% BNG, in accordance with the terms of the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [AS-062]**. This approach is consistent with that adopted in the Gate Burton Energy Park Order 2024 [EN010131], which the Secretary of State (agreeing with the Examining Authority) confirmed is an appropriate mechanism for securing BNG (refer to paragraphs 4.13 and 7.4 of the Secretary of State's Decision Letter and paragraph 5.2.14 of the Examining Authority's Recommendation Report).

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16.22		Trading rules not being met as per the Statutory BNG metric	Based on current plans, the Scheme is predicted to result in a net gain of 64.55% for area-based habitat units, 17.33% for hedgerow units, and 22.94% for watercourse units. The Council notes however that the trading rules set out in the Statutory BNG metric user guide are not currently being met. This is specifically in relation to 44 medium distinctiveness habitats due to the loss of arable field margins and rural trees. The Applicant has set out a case justifying the failure to meet the trading rules in relation to arable field margins which the Council considers acceptable given the predicted increase in other grassland habitat types.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC. The Applicant notes LCC's acceptance of the trading rules not being made given the predicted increase in other grassland habitat types.
16.23		Desired continued communication on biodiversity contributions	The Council encourages the applicant to continue to make progress with this work to provide confirmation of what the project will deliver for biodiversity at the earliest possible stage. LCC also encourages the Applicant to work with other developers and stakeholders in the area to identify opportunities to deliver BNG strategically. The Council welcomes ongoing engagement with the Applicant in relation to BNG.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and will continue to engage with the Council in relation to BNG. The Applicant will look to engage with other developers and stakeholders at the earliest opportunity to identify opportunities to deliver BNG strategically.
16.24		Need to demonstrate achievability of BNG	The Council welcomes the Applicant's commitment to delivering BNG. These commitments will need to be secured in the DCO and the applicant will need to demonstrate that the commitments made to delivering BNG are achievable	The Applicant's commitment to delivering a minimum of 10% BNG is secured by both requirements 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) and 8 (biodiversity net gain) of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Requirement 8 provides that construction cannot commence until a BNG strategy has been submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority, in consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation body (being Natural England). The BNG strategy must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, which states at paragraph 4.6.2 that the Applicant is committed to achieving a minimum of 10% BNG, in accordance with the terms of the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [AS-062]**. This approach is consistent with that adopted in the Gate Burton Energy Park Order 2024 [EN010131], which the Secretary of State (agreeing with the Examining Authority) confirmed is an appropriate mechanism for securing BNG (refer to paragraphs 4.13 and 7.4 of the Secretary of State's Decision Letter and paragraph 5.2.14 of the Examining Authority's Recommendation Report).
16.25	**Appendix 18-1: List of Cumulative Developments [APP-124]** **Figure 1-1: Location of the Scheme and Other Solar**	Detailed assessment of cumulative impacts on sensitive ecological receptors needed	There are a number of development proposals of varying scales in the vicinity of this proposal. This includes other NSIP scale solar energy developments. A list of projects is included in APP-124 and the locations of other nearby solar NSIP proposals are presented in APP-125. A detailed assessment of the cumulative impacts of these proposals on sensitive ecological receptors in the area will be required.	The Applicant's assessment of cumulative effects on ecological receptors is provided within Section 18.10 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. The assessment concludes that with the implementation of mitigation measures across all of the cumulative projects, there are no likely additional significant cumulative effects. The Applicant notes LCC's conclusion (ref. 16.27 below) that the assessment provided is appropriate.

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	NSIPs [APP-125]			
16.26	**Chapter 18 Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** **Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [APP-215 to 217]**	Summary of applicant's assessment of cumulative effects	Details of the applicant's approach to cumulative effects are presented in APP-049. The applicant's assessment concludes that there will be no significant adverse effects on ecology arising from cumulative impacts. In addition to this, APP215, 216 and 217 reports on the interrelationships of nearby solar NSIPs	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
16.27		Assessment of cumulative effects deemed appropriate	The Council welcomes the clearly set out approach to this complex but important area of the assessment and considers the applicant's approach to the assessment of Cumulative Effects appropriate	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
16.28		Ecological steering group recommended	The Council suggests that consideration is given to the establishment of an Ecological Steering Group or similar for the Proposed Development. This group should consist of key ecological stakeholders (both statutory and non-statutory). The remit of the group would be to receive updates on project progress and to advise on issues encountered during construction as well as to refine delivery of required mitigation and enhancement measures. Meetings should be held at an appropriate frequency to ensure good communication between both the developer and stakeholders.	The Applicant is in the process of discussing this comment with LCC and will provide a further update in due course associated with the progression of an SoCG to be submitted at Deadline 4.. .
16.29		Benefits of steering group	Establishing such a group is also likely to yield benefits by assisting with the identification of opportunities for strategic working with other solar NSIP developers in the vicinity. This is particularly the case in relation to the delivery of BNG where strategic delivery could result in significant benefits for species groups such as ground nesting birds.	The Applicant is in the process of discussing this comment with LCC and will provide a further update in due course associated with the progression of an SoCG to be submitted at Deadline 4.
16.30		Council position on ecological impact with	The Applicant's Environmental Statement identifies a series of potential impacts on ecology arising from the development. These range from minor adverse impacts to significant adverse impacts depending on the species,	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** concludes that with the implementation of mitigation measures included within the Application, no residual significant adverse effects remain. Moreover, with the extensive enhancements, the Scheme will result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
		mitigation measures	habitat or site concerned. Measures to address these impacts are proposed and should be secured in the DCO. If the mitigation measures are secured and delivered as proposed the Council considers that the development would have a minor negative impact on ecology.	breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins. Mitigation measures for ecology and nature conservation and their securing mechanisms are summarised within **Table 1-1** of the **Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]** (see pages 6-20, ref. EC-1 to EC-22)].
16.31		Positive benefits of BNG	With regard to BNG, the Applicant has signalled an intention to deliver BNG. Levels currently being predicted are subject to confirmation of final scheme designs, however, if these levels are delivered, the Council considers that overall, the development could have a positive impact in terms of BNG. Commitments to deliver a minimum of 10% BNG should be secured in the DCO.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
17 – Other Topics				
17.1		Disclaimer of views provided	The Council may wish to make further representations as appropriate during the examination and at issue specific hearings relating to matters that are not contained within this LIR particularly with regard to the draft DCO. Therefore, the comments contained above are provided without prejudice to the future views that may be expressed by the Council in its capacity as an Interested Party in the examination process	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.
17.2		Summary	This LIR has undertaken an assessment of the likely issues and impacts that the Council considers will arise from the construction and operation of the Tillbridge Solar project. The LIR has identified the predicted positive, neutral and negative effects during the construction and operational stage based on the information that is available at the time the LIR was prepared.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by LCC and has no further comment.

2.2 West Lindsey District Council

Table 2-2: Applicants Response to West Lindsey District Councils Local Impact Report [REP1A-002 to REP1A-007]

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
1. Executive Summary	n/a	Summary of document		The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) and has no further comment.
2. Terms of Reference	**Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**	Introduction and project description		This section includes a description of the Scheme and sets out its components reflecting the Work No. included within Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** and as secured by the **Works Plan [REP2-004]**. Section 2.8 refers to the mounting structures for the Solar PV stating that optionality is retained in the Scheme to use both fixed panels and tracker panels. The LIR states that the maximum height of the tracker panel will be 4.5m high. The Scheme does not seek optionality with single axis east-west trackers being the only option proposed as described in paragraph 3.4.8 of **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**. In addition, the height of the top of the panel above ground level is incorrect in the LIR with this being a maximum of 3.5m when the panel is at maximum tilt. Work No. 1(b) relates to solar stations comprising the inverter, switchgear and transformer. The LIR refers to a conversion unit (inverters, transformers, switchgear, and monitoring and control systems) and includes reference to design parameters including the height of the conversion unit if located in a higher risk flood zone. The Scheme does not propose to locate any inverters, switchgear or transformers in areas at a high risk of flooding. The design parameters for the solar station/conversion unit are defined in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**. This, along with the **Outline Design Principles Statement (ODPS) [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]** sets out the design parameters for the Solar Stations confirming that the inverters will be up to a maximum of 3m in length by a maximum of 2m in width and a maximum of 3m in height, the switchgear/transformer being a maximum of 5.5m in length by 2.5m in width by 3m in height. The dimensions including height and length set out in the LIR report are not accurate. The LIR report also refers to a DC electrical combiner box with associated dimensions. This is not a component specified within the Scheme.

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3.1 to 3.8	**Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**	Central Lincolnshire and the West Lindsey District	The remainder of Central Lincolnshire and the West Lindsey district is predominantly rural, characterised by a settlement pattern of villages as well as the smaller towns of Market Rasen and Caistor. The average population density is amongst the lowest in lowland England, with the majority of settlements not exceeding a few hundred people.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC. It is pertinent that WLDC confirms at paragraph 3.6 of its LIR that the *"average population density is amongst the lowest in lowland England, with the majority of settlements not exceeding a few hundred people."* The above illustrates therefore that the impacts of any development would be less than if the population density was greater. This is not to say that the Applicant has not had regard to sensitive receptors in its design of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor associated with the Scheme, but it does illustrate that impacts will be less than alternative locations with a greater population density.
3.9 to 3.14	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Landscape character	3.11. The escarpment of the Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone, known locally as the Lincoln Edge, runs the full length of Central Lincolnshire, forming a unifying topographic feature and, as a key factor in the origins and historic development of Lincoln, makes a strong contribution to its present quality and character. 3.12. Outside of the urban areas, land use in Central Lincolnshire and West Lindsey in particular is predominantly agricultural with intensive arable crops dominating. Soils are typically fertile and of high quality for agriculture. 3.13. West Lindsey and the wider Central Lincolnshire area hosts a wide range of natural habitats, including wetland, woodland, calcareous grassland and remnants of heathland fen, which together provide ecological networks and nodes of sufficient scale to support wildlife adaptation and environmental resilience to climate change. 3.14. Biodiversity in the area is experiencing pressure from factors including climate change, habitat fragmentation, development and large scale intensive agriculture. Major landscape-scale initiation are proposed to restore and enhance the areas ecological networks and corridors.	Paragraphs 3.9 to 3.14 of the LIR provides an overview of landscape character in the area with paragraph 3.11 specifically making reference to the limestone ridge, known locally as the Lincoln Edge/Cliff running the full length of Central Lincolnshire. The Applicant acknowledges that the Lincoln Edge/Cliff is an important landscape feature within the area. This is taken into account as part of the landscape and visual appraisal that assesses the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme as set out in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. Paragraphs 12.6.4 to 12.6.18 provide an overview of the baseline landscape character of the Principal Site, including setting out the landscape context with reference to the Lincoln Edge/Cliff with views afforded from the Cliff extending westwards across the Trent valley. Whilst the Applicant agrees that the area is predominantly rural in nature, the landscape is characterised by infrastructure sitting within the landscape. This includes the cooling towers of the coal-fired power stations of the Trent Valley: West Burton to the north, and Cottam (both now closed and being decommissioned) in the south, both of which are visible from the Cliff. Paragraph 3.12 of the LIR goes on to describe that West Lindsey is predominantly in agricultural use stating that *'soils are typically fertile and of high quality for agriculture.'* The Principal Site is predominantly of moderate quality agricultural land (Grade 3b) falling outside of the definition of best and most versatile land and therefore not of high quality. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** specifically applied exclusionary criteria at the site selection stage to remove best and most versatile agricultural land as shown on provisional ALC mapping

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				data published by Natural England (Ref 1-18) This demonstrated that there is an extensive area of Grade 1 and 2 (best and most versatile land) land located to the east of the Principal Site. This demonstrates that the site selection process sought to avoid high quality agricultural land. This is shown on **Figure 4-2** of **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-145]**. Paragraph 3.14 of the LIR states that *"biodiversity in the area is experiencing pressure including climate change, habitat fragmentation, development and large scale intensive agriculture."* The Application, through allowing the intensive agricultural land to be temporarily rested will provide positive benefits in terms of soil quality. The Application will also provide significant biodiversity benefits including the creation of new and enhanced habitats and retaining connectivity between existing habitats. The Application also has substantial positive benefits in terms of climate change through supporting the decarbonisation of electricity generation. These benefits are set out in Section 5, paragraphs 5.3.4 to 5.3.13 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** and **Chapter 7: Climate Change, 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** and **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-038], [APP-040]** and **[APP-046]**.
3.15 to 3.20	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**	Socio-Economic	3.15. As set out in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, which is the Local Plan adopted by West Lindsey, Central Lincolnshire is located within the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) area and represents roughly 30% of the GLLEP area's population, employment and business base. The draft Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) notes that Greater Lincolnshire has an economy of £20.7bn with an ambition to grow the Gross Value Added (GVA) by £3.2bn by 2030. The GLLEP area boasts a mix of traditional manufacturing, a comprehensive agri-food sector, energy and services, and is strong in health and care and the visitor economy. In these sectors and others the area benefits from a large number of small businesses – a distinctive feature of the economy. 3.16. The GLLEP's priority sectors include; agri-foods, energy and water, health and care, visitor economy and ports and logistics, but this should not diminish the important roles of other sectors, including manufacturing and engineering, to the local economy. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities	The Application will deliver socio-economic benefits as set out in **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. Paragraph 14.8.23 (Table 14-19) confirms that during construction, £52.3m Gross District Value Added per annum will be generated by the construction phase of the Scheme. Whilst the magnitude of the impact on West Lindsey is low, it is nonetheless a minor beneficial impact of the Scheme. It is positive to note that the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership recognises that the energy sector is a priority economic sector to contribute towards the growth of the local economy. The Applicant acknowledges the importance of the visitor economy to WLDC. However, it is difficult to fully understand the link to the Application. The LIR appears to contradict the point being made confirming on the one hand that the visitor economy is *"a significant and growing sector"* and then stating that the impact of Covid has resulted in a significant reduction of visitor days, spend on food and drink, retail and recreational spend. The forecast is for the sector to grow *"on the assumption that no material externalities will compromise this recovery."*

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
			will play a key role in the delivery of the vision for most of these sectors. 3.18. The visitor economy is a significant and growing sector within West Lindsey. The area is an attractive, peaceful rural area which combines an outstanding natural environment with historic villages in close proximity to the City of Lincoln. Lincolnshire's visitor economy is worth £2.4bn (STEAM data Lincolnshire County Council), with the sector supporting 30,000 jobs and a far reaching supply chain across the county. Food and drink spending alone generates £44m into the local economy, with recreation adding £18m and retail contributing £59m. The visitor economy is a significant sector for people's livelihoods. 3.19. The impact of Covid lockdowns has been severe. Lincolnshire has experienced a 52% reduction in all tourism spending (STEAM data 2020), with full time jobs being reduced by half from 2,500 jobs to just over 1,200. There has been a 52% reduction in visitor numbers and a 50% reduction on the number of visitor days. Food and drink spend feel from £44m to £21m (reduction of £13m) and retail spend fell from £59m to £29m 9a reduction of £20m). Recreational spend reduced by £10m to £8m. Overall, local tourism businesses have experienced a reduction of over £100m from their revenue. 3.20. Reflective of the defining agricultural character and culture of West Lindsey, one of the key tourist events is the Lincolnshire Show, held annually at the Lincolnshire Showground. The show is a flagship event for the area, with over 60,000 visitors and 500 exhibitors each year. The success of the Lincolnshire Show strongly relies upon the local tourism sector accommodating the visitor demand it creates. 3.20. Reflective of the defining agricultural character and culture of West Lindsey, one of the key tourist events is the Lincolnshire Show, held annually at the Lincolnshire Showground. The show is a flagship event for the area, with over 60,000 visitors and 500 exhibitors each year. The success of the Lincolnshire Show strongly relies upon the local	The **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-28]** sets out that whilst the Planning Inspectorate did not request that impacts upon tourism were scoped into the Environmental Statement as a stand-alone assessment (the Scoping Opinion response received from the Planning Inspectorate can be found at **Appendix 1-2** of the Environmental Statement **[APP-052]**), that impacts are considered in terms of landscape and visual effects (see page 137 of **REP1-028]**. A stand-alone assessment of effects on tourism was not required as no specific receptors, such as visitor attractions, had been identified within the Study Area to justify such an assessment being needed. In terms of landscape and visual effects, **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** did assess the impact on visitor views in the vicinity of the Scheme and the loss of long distance views as relevant. This includes from Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which provide the main opportunity for recreation in this area. Accordingly, **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** also assessed impacts on PRoW users which could include visitors to the area, and the potential impact on visitor accommodation. On this basis, potential effects on tourists were assessed in the ES to the extent that effects on views from and use of PRoWs were set out which comprise the main matters of potential impact. The assessment concluded that there would be no significant effects. To support this, the Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on tourism within the **Tourism Assessment** presented in **Appendix D** of this document and the cumulative schemes on this sector within the **Cumulative Construction Worker Accommodation Assessment** presented in **Appendix C** of this document. The assessments conclude that the impact of the Scheme on visitor accommodation is not significant and that the impact of the Scheme on visitor expenditure, visitor attractions, recreation facilities and other tourism and recreation receptors is not significant during the construction/decommissioning and operational phases. In addition, the Principal Site is not located within the Lincolnshire Wolds, which arguably as a national landscape is a tourist destination. The Principal Site is not located within an area that lies adjacent to visitor attractions. Whilst the Principal Site is located to the west of the historic spring line villages, the environmental effects of this have been considered in both **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** and **12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[APP-039** and **EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. There are no significant residual cultural heritage effects arising from the Scheme and whilst there are significant residual landscape and visual effects, following the establishment of planting, the visual effects would be localised at three locations from two PRoWs (Gltw/85/1 and Hems/787/8) and from the B1398 Middle Street. It is acknowledged that the Scheme will also

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			tourism sector accommodating the visitor demand it creates. 3.21. Forecasts have predicted that it will take a timescale of up to 2025/26 for businesses in the sector to recover to pre-Covid levels, based on the assumption that no material externalities will compromise this recovery.	have a significant effect on the landscape character of the Till Vale-Open Farmland (LLCA 3A). The LIR seems to be suggesting that the change in landscape character and landscape visual effects will reduce visitor numbers to the location. However, no evidence is submitted to establish that this would be the case. **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** sets out how effects have been minimised and residual effects reduced as far as practicable.
4.1 to 4.3	n/a	The Planning Act 2008	4.1. WLDC recognises the application as one made under the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for development that falls within the definition of energy generating stations set out in section 15 of the PA2008. 4.2. The proposed development comprises the construction, operation and decommissioning of solar arrays for the generation of electricity, also including a Battery and Energy Storage System (BESS), the import/export connection to the National Grid and onsite converter stations.	The Applicant acknowledges that WLDC agrees that the Application should be determined in accordance with Section 104 of The Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-4) and that in assessing the merits of the application it must be considered in accordance with the designated NPS. The NPS is of primary importance and provides the primary policy in decision making with the Secretary of State requiring to decide the Application in accordance with the designated energy NPS as confirmed by paragraph 1.1.2 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). In addition, the decision will have regard to the LIR and *"any other matters which the Secretary of State thinks are important and relevant to the Secretary or State's decision*" in accordance with Section 104 (2) (b) and (d) of The Planning Act 2008.
			4.3. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Local Plan) forms the adopted development plan for the West Lindsey district. The Local Plan was adopted in April 2023 and therefore represents a wholly 'up to date' statutory development plan. WLDC considers that the Local Plan should be considered 'important and relevant' for the purposes of section 104 and should be afforded significant weight in the decision making process.	The Applicant agrees that the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 1-9) is important and relevant, but it should not be afforded significant weight in the decision making process given that the designated Energy NPSs are the primary basis for making decisions on development consent applications.
4.5	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy (CLLP)	This section of the LIR sets out what WLDC consider to be relevant policies from the CLLLP.	The Applicant largely agrees with the list of policies presented by WLDC in its LIR as being important and relevant to the consideration of the Application with most of these considered and captured in the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** and **Table 2: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan of Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables** on page 6 to 78. The Applicant does not consider that the following policies are relevant: • Policy S2: Growth Levels and Distribution – this relates to distribution of housing and employment across the District in accordance with the spatial strategy set out by Policy S1.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				• Policy S17:Carbon Sinks – this policy relates to the protection of peat soils. The soils within the Principal Site are mainly heavy clay and sandy clay. • Policy S28: Spatial Strategy for Employment – this relates to the spatial strategy for the distribution of employment related development proposals to meet local employment need and does not directly relate to the Application for a renewable energy generating station, albeit the Scheme will have beneficial impacts in terms of employment generation both during construction and operation. • Policy S29: Strategic Employment Sites (SES)– this policy sets out the location of SES to meet the plans employment related growth during the plan period and is not relevant to the Application. The Order limits do not conflict with any allocated land for employment purposes within the CLLP. • Policy S31: Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA) – this policy identifies existing employment areas to be protected and is not relevant to the Application. The Order limits do not conflict with any established employment land identified within the CLLP. • Policy S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism - relates to development proposals within villages named in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1 that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities including visitor accommodation, sporting attractions and events and festivals. The Scheme does not deliver visitor facilities therefore this policy is not relevant.
4.6 to 4.7	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Neighbourhood Plans	Paragraphs 4.6 and 4.7 set out a list of relevant Neighbourhood Plans in relation to the Application	The Applicant has considered relevant Neighbourhood Plans during the design evolution of the Scheme and in setting out the planning merits and case for the Application in the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)].** The Order limits do not fall within the designated Neighbourhood Plan areas relating to Brattleby and Willoughton. These Neighbourhood Plans are therefore not relevant.
4.14 to 4.15	n/a	NPS EN-1	4.14. NPS EN-1 (January 2024) sets out the government's commitment to increasing renewable generation capacity. EN-1 establishes general principles relating to the need for all energy infrastructure, noting that there is an urgent need for new electricity generating capacity. This urgent need is expressed clearly in that "…a secure, reliable, affordable, Net Zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar".	The Applicant welcomes that the WLDC LIR sets out that the Application must be determined in accordance with the designated NPS. However, paragraphs 4.14 and 4.15 do not refer to the critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure whereby the presumption to grant consent applies in accordance with Section 4.2 of EN-1 (Ref 1-1). The urgent need for CNP Infrastructure *"will in general outweigh any other residual impacts not capable of being addressed by application of the mitigation hierarchy."*

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			4.15. NPS EN-1 recognises the strategic national importance of solar generation in the UK's energy generation 'mix' of technologies, requiring a sustained growth in the capacity of solar generation in the next decade. Solar generation is explicitly included with the scope of technologies as being required to meet the defined 'urgent need', and it recognises the contribution solar can make to achieving net zero, providing security of electricity supply and an affordable, reliable system.	
4.16 to 4.18	n/a	NPS EN-3	4.16. NPS EN-3 (January 2024) provides further policy specific to renewable electricity generating technologies. 4.17. NPS EN-3 provides technology specific policy relating to solar generating stations. It states the Government's commitment to sustained growth in solar development, including the benefits of the technology in relation to cost and speed of delivery. 4.18. The impacts of the scale of NSIP solar development in rural areas is recognised, and it sets out the key policy consideration such as irradiance, site topography, proximity to dwellings, capacity and the importance of a grid connection on the commercial viability of projects being promoted.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC and has no further comment.
4.21 to 4.24	n/a	National Planning Policy Framework	4.21. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the governments planning policies for England. The NPPF does not include policies specific to NSIPs. 4.22. The NPPF nonetheless provides guidance on the requirement for good design, promoting healthier communities, conserving the historic environment, conserving the natural environment, sustainable transport and meeting the challenges of climate change. With due regard to the scope of the policy at a national level, WLDC consider the NPPF to be an important and relevant matter for the determination of the application under section 104 of the PA2008. 4.23. In relation to the delivery of renewable energy, the NPPF states (paragraph 160) that to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low	Paragraph 5 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) confirms that the Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects and that these should be determined in accordance with: *"…the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework)."* The Applicant agrees that the NPPF (Ref 1-5) can be a relevant consideration, but only in relation to limited matters with the primary consideration for the application being how it accords with the designated Energy NPS. The Application is not required to demonstrate compliance with both the NPS and NPPF. The Applicant does not consider that paragraph 160 of the NPPF is relevant since this relates to the preparation of development plans taking into account the need to provide a positive planning policy

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			carbon energy and heat, (development) plans should: • "provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, and their future re-powering and life extension, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts)"; • "consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and " • "identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers." 4.24. Section 15 of the NPPF provides key policy on 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. It states that (para. 180) that ' planning…decisions should contribute to the and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);.	strategy at the local level to increase the supply of renewable energy development. In addition, the Application is not required to demonstrate compliance with paragraph 180 of the NPPF in relation to the natural environment. Policies relating to need are set out in Section 4.1 of NPS EN-1. Policies relating to the natural environment (biodiversity) are set out in Section 5.4 of NPS EN-1 and paragraphs 2.10.75 to 2.10.92 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2).
4.25	n/a	National Planning Practice Guidance	WLDC refers to the NPPG on planning considerations that relate to large scale solar farms. Paragraph: 013 Reference ID:5-013-20150327 sets out *"particular factors a local planning authority will need to consider."* The LIR lists these considerations.	The NPPG (Ref 1-7) seeks to provide further guidance and clarification on the interpretation of policies within the NPPF (Ref 1-5). In this case, paragraph 013 Reference ID: 5-013-20150327 relates to policy set out in paragraph 163 of the NPPF in relation to the determination of planning applications for renewable and low carbon developments. It relates to the consideration of applications to be determined under The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended) (Ref 1-6) by a local planning authority and is not intended to be applied to solar developments that are NSIPs, which are to be determined in accordance with the designated Energy NPSs. In this regard, factors influencing site selection and design are set out in paragraphs 2.10.18 to 2.10.71 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2).
5.1	**Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution (EN010142/ APP/6.1) of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project, which relies upon the Outline Design Principles statement	The Applicant welcomes the endorsement by WLDC in its LIR of the site selection process including consideration of alternatives as set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
	Design and Access Statement [AS-031] **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**		(EN010142/APP/7.4) and the Design and Access Statement (EN010142/APP/7.3). • [ADE1] The Applicant has carried out an assessment of alternatives in accordance with legislative and policy requirements. • [ADE2] The Applicant's approach and methodology has been set out and is easily followed. • [ADE3] The Applicant has made amendments to the scheme during the pre-application process to remove impacts raised by stakeholders. • [ADE4] WLDC are not clear as to why the proposed solar panels and associated infrastructure (BESS infrastructure and the substation in particular) extends to east as far its does, causing harm to The Cliff LCA and the AGLV designated by statutory development plan policy.	The Applicant also appreciates WLDC acknowledging that changes were made to the Scheme during the pre-application process to remove impacts raised by stakeholders. In terms of concerns raised by WLDC with respect to the proximity of the Scheme to the Lincoln Edge/Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), as set out in paragraphs 6.4.36 and 6.4.37 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**, the Scheme has sought to minimise landscape and visual amenity impacts through design iteration, including sensitivities associated with the AGLV and the associated Cliff Landscape Character Area (LCA), as described in the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 1-19). These are illustrated by the higher risk areas on **Figure 12-1** and **Figure 12-2** of the ES **[APP-172; APP-173]**. Ultimately, the design of the Scheme has sought to balance environmental constraints and opportunities through an iterative and evolving process, whilst seeking to deliver a Scheme that makes an efficient use of land and maximises the generation of secure and low-carbon electricity in view of the critical national priority (CNP) need to deliver renewable energy projects to meet legally binding targets to decarbonise the generation of electricity by 2035. All land within the Principal Site is necessary for the Scheme, either comprising land utilised for solar capable of generating sufficient electricity to fully utilise the export and import agreement with NGET and associated development, or land required and necessary for mitigation to minimise effects in relation to landscape, heritage and ecology. The extent of the AGLV and The Cliff LCA informed the baseline descriptions and sensitivities of several Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) that are defined by the Applicant and illustrated by **Figure 12-10** of the ES **[APP-183]**. These LLCAs provide a more detailed Scheme-specific landscape baseline and allowed a more refined and focused assessment of landscape effects, when compared to the use of existing published assessments. This includes the identification of higher sensitivity Cliff landscapes around Harpswell and Glentworth, to which the Applicant has responded by withdrawing the Order limits and solar infrastructure further to the west. Direct landscape effects will arise for only a small proportion of the Lincoln Cliff AGLV area. North of Lincoln, the AGLV extends for approximately 20 km parallel to the Cliff. No solar infrastructure will be located within this area, although an access road will use an existing track from Middle Street. Only a very small proportion of The Cliff LCA will be occupied by solar infrastructure. The remainder of the AGLV and The Cliff LCA within the Principal Site will comprise a biodiversity zone (with associated landscaping) and two Sensitive Archaeological Sites, as illustrated by **Figure 3-1** of the ES **[AS-055]**. As set out within the

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				Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)], these will comprise more ecologically diverse habitats and green infrastructure that accords with CLLP Policy S62 and published Landscape Character Assessment guidance. The site selection process set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** applied exclusionary criteria to remove the most sensitive environmental and planning designations from further consideration. The Scheme avoids national designations but is located adjacent to and partially within the AGLV. The landscape and visual impacts associated with this are set out above. The Lincoln Edge/Cliff AGLV is extensive and runs north-south through the whole length of West Lindsey District. Located to the east of the Lincoln Edge AGLV is the Willingham Forest and Woods AGLV, which adjoins the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. Located to the west of the Principal Site is a further AGLV, which extends to the north, east and south of Gainsborough (Northeast and east of Gainsborough AGLV). The Principal Site is located within open countryside largely unconstrained by planning designations and allocations siting centrally between two local landscape designations and outside of a national landscape designation. To prevent the development of CNP infrastructure on a suitable site that is unconstrained due to its setting and minor encroachment into a local landscape designation would be disproportionate. Doing so would fail to have regard to the national need for the Scheme and the substantial benefit that should be attached to this in decision making. If this logic was applied across West Lindsey, no CNP infrastructure could satisfactorily come forward due to the number and extent of AGLVs within the District and the presence of national landscape (Lincolnshire Wolds) to the east. As recognised in paragraph 5.10.5 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1), "*Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape*". Paragraph 5.10.12 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) requires that particular attention should be paid to local landscapes but that *"locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development."* The Scheme design evolution paid particular attention to the presence of the Lincoln Edge AGLV at an early stage to inform the Order limits associated with the Principal Site. This is shown on **Figure 12-1: Initial Site Appraisal Plan** of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Impact** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. This set out land within and adjoining the Lincoln Edge that would have greater landscape and visual impacts than other areas. Through this and continued design

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				evolution, the Scheme sought to minimise landscape and visual effects as far as practicable. It should also be noted at this stage that potential cumulative effects were also informing the Scheme design with **Figure 12-1: Initial Site Appraisal Plan** of the ES **[APP-172]** showing the location of Cottam 1 to the south. In addition, Policy S62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value of the CLLP (Ref 1-9) states that: *"Where a proposal may result in adverse impacts, it may exceptionally be supported if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm – in such circumstances the harm should be minimised and mitigated through design and landscaping."* The Application is for CNP infrastructure whereby there is a presumption to grant consent. Substantial weight should be given to need for CNP infrastructure in decision making whereby the overriding benefits of the development clearly and demonstrably outweigh harm, other than in certain exceptional circumstances. The Scheme design has minimised and mitigated the harm upon landscape as far as practicable. This harm does not amount to exceptional circumstances that would tip the balance of the Scheme to refusal based on the landscape and visual residual impacts. The Cottam Solar Project is located to the north (Cottam 2, 3a and 3b) and south (Cottam 1) of the Principal Site. Due to the linear nature of this Scheme it interacts with and is also close to the Lincoln Edge AGLV and the Laughton Woods and Scotton Common Area AGLV. This Scheme also has significant landscape and visual effects with residual effects remaining. Paragraph 3.6.111 of the ExA Recommendation Report states that: *"Nevertheless, we acknowledge that in the present case the landscape is not a protected one and that while not eliminated, the landscape and visual effects have been minimised. While the level of harm identified weighs against the proposal, we consider it should be afforded only moderate negative weight in the overall planning balance."* The Secretary of State agreed with the ExA on landscape and visual matters and despite the identified harm, granted development consent for the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] on the 5 September 2024. This decision is a material consideration in relation to the determination of the Scheme. The design principles for the BESS and Solar Stations set out within the **Outline Design Principles Statement**

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				[EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)] and have been based on several factors including baseline environmental conditions – for example, the distance of BESS to residential properties. No BESS or Solar Stations will be close to the Lincoln Edge with the eastern extent of the Principal Site comprising landscape and ecological enhancement areas and land retaining potential archaeology in situ (Sensitive Archaeological Sites). These areas will provide a buffer of approximately 600m from Middle Street to the closest land parcels comprising PV panels and associated infrastructure.
5.7 -5.8	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**	Applicant's consideration of alternatives	5.7 The Applicant has carried out a logical assessment, based upon a clear methodology, that meets the requirements of legislation and policy 5.8 Alternative layouts for the solar panel areas, alternative substation locations and alternative cable routes have all been considered from the early scoping stages of the project through to submission of the DCO application. Matters raised by stakeholders in relation to alternatives at the EIA Scoping and Statutory Consultation Stages have helped to shape the development of the Scheme.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC and welcomes agreement with the Applicant's approach to the consideration of alternatives.
5.9	**Environmental Statement (ES) [APP-031 to APP-050]**	Significance of alternatives	Whilst the methodology for identifying and assessing alternatives is clear, this does not mean that the chosen option is therefore acceptable in terms of its impacts	The **Environmental Statement (ES) [APP-031 to APP-050]** forming part of the Application has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to set out the impacts arising from the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Scheme. The ES applies the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, reduce or mitigate any significant adverse effects on the environment caused by the Scheme and, where possible to enhance the environment. The ES sets out residual significant effects that will remain following the implementation of mitigation measures proposed as part of the Scheme. Significant residual adverse effects remaining during construction would relate to: • Effect interactions in relation to air quality, noise and vibration, transport and access, and landscape and visual effects at Hermitage Low Farmhouse, Common Lane and the non-motorised users of A631 and School Lane. • On three landscape character areas and 13 representative viewpoints. • On the B1242, North of Fleets Road as a result of severance, pedestrian delay and changes in non-motorised user amenity • Significant cumulative adverse effects on three landscape character areas and 8 representative viewpoints

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				Significant residual adverse effects remaining during operation would relate to: • Significant adverse effects on landscape and visual amenity prior to the establishment of planting and by year 15, when planting has matured, only one significant effect on landscape character and three significant visual landscape effects remain. • Significant adverse effects have also been identified as a result of an increased sense of disturbance due to the combined effects from operational noise and landscape and visual impacts on neighbouring residential properties, however, these would reduce to not significant with the maturing of landscape screening. • Significant adverse cumulative effects have been identified on one landscape character area and four representative views, albeit with the maturing of landscape planting, only two significant visual effects remain. In short, the ES demonstrates that adverse impacts of the Scheme through embedded design mitigation and additional mitigation and enhancements have been minimised with residual effects during construction and operation predominantly relating to landscape and visual impacts. These impacts have been minimised as far as practicable. Whilst the Applicant is mindful of the local importance of the Lincoln Edge AGLV, the Principal Site is a suitable location for Scheme. The benefits of the Scheme are very substantial (in terms of climate change) and significant (in terms of ecology and nature conservations) at both a national, regional and local levels, leading to an overwhelming balance in favour of granting development consent for the Scheme. The benefits of the Scheme are clearly and decisively outweighed by its limited and localised adverse impacts.
5.10	n/a	Impact on The Cliff LCA	WLDC is unclear as to why the applicant has promoted a site layout that brings it into contact with the valued 'The Cliff' landscape character area, protected as an AGLV in the adopted local plan. Amendments to the scheme to increase the distance of the eastern edge of the project from the foot of the scarp slope where the 'Till Vale' transitions into the 'The Cliff' LCA	The design of the Scheme has sought to balance environmental constraints and opportunities through an iterative and evolving process, whilst seeking to deliver a Scheme that makes an efficient use of land and maximises the potential generation of secure and low-carbon electricity. As noted above (refer to the Applicant's response to paragraph 5.1 of WLDC's LIR), this included early identification of specific sensitivities associated with the AGLV and The Cliff LCA, with the subsequent preparation of more detailed Local Landscape Character Areas. The latter has provided a more refined and evidence-led assessment of baseline sensitivity, leading to the Scheme being located at a greater distance (up to approximately 1 km) from the foot of the Cliff scarp slope around more sensitive LLCA associated with Glentworth and

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				Harpswell. The closest area of infrastructure to the scarp slope measures approximately 600 m north-south, compared to a distance of approximately 20 km and 23 km north-south for the AGLV and The Cliff LCA within West Lindsey respectively. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that significant residual visual effects from a small number of representative viewpoints to the top of the Cliff will remain, the spatial extent of the Scheme forms a relatively small part of the overall transition from Till Vale into the Cliff. All land within the Principal Site is necessary for the Scheme either comprising land utilised for solar capable of generating sufficient electricity to fully utilise the grid connection along with associated development, or land required and necessary for mitigation to minimise effects in relation to landscape, heritage and ecology. It is the Applicant's position that, as per NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1), the substantial benefits and need for the Scheme in delivering CNP infrastructure to contribute towards meeting national legally binding targets to decarbonise the generation of electricity through supporting renewable energy and the transition to net zero, outweighs the residual landscape and visual effects when applying the planning balance. The Applicant does not consider that amendments to the Scheme to increase the distance of the eastern edge of the Scheme from the foot of the scarp is justified for those reasons set out above and in response to paragraph 5.1 of WLDC's LIR.
5.11	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**	DC-coupling and Substation	It is also unclear why BESS and substation infrastructure is scattered throughout the development site, and close to the sensitive 'The Cliff' AGLV. The proposed main substation will have an imposing presence when viewed looking out from 'The Cliff' causing harm to the interpretation of the relationship between the LCAs.	The Scheme is DC-coupled, which means that the BESS and Solar Stations are dispersed and distributed across the Principal Site. This technology is described in paragraphs 4.9.10 to 4.9.13 of **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**. This is further explained within Section 7.1, paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.7 (page 14-15) **Appendix B: Note on generating capacity and associated development** of the **Written Summary of the Applicant's Oral Submissions at the Issue Specific Hearing 1 (ISH1) [REP1-046]**. The Scheme proposes the use of an innovative design solution that will maximise the generation of electricity using the latest technology and providing substantial benefits. The design principles for the BESS and Solar Stations set out within the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]** have been based on several factors including baseline environmental conditions – for example, the distance of BESS to residential properties. This has been carefully considered to minimise operational or incidental impacts on sensitive receptors, where there will be no BESS or Solar Stations within 250m of residential properties.

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				Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan [AS-055] of the ES does show specific locations for the BESS and Solar Stations. These locations are not fixed with the indicative site layout plan forming the basis for the assessment of the worst-case scenario in the ES. The final locations will be subject to detailed design to be approved through the discharge of requirement 5 (detailed design approval) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** should development consent be granted. The detailed design will need to be substantially in accordance with the ODPS. No BESS or Solar Stations will be close to the Lincoln Edge with the eastern extent of the Principal Site comprising landscape and ecological enhancement areas and land retaining potential archaeology in situ (Sensitive Archaeological Sites). These areas will provide a buffer of approximately 600m from Middle Street to the closest land parcels comprising PV panels and associated infrastructure. The Principal Site contains two substations, the locations for which were also informed by environmental factors, including landscape and visual sensitivities. Substation A, which is closest to the Cliff, benefits from a degree of screening, particularly from Harpswell and Glentworth, through existing woodland at Blythe Close and around the agricultural reservoirs. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that significant residual visual effects will arise from representative viewpoints along the Cliff at the Year 15 stage, these woodlands serve to limit views and perceptual influences from some locations along the scarp. The Applicant does not consider Substation A to have an 'imposing' presence from the Cliff, given that it will be located at approximately 1.4 km distance at the closest point and (as referenced in the photomontage for Viewpoint 4 and provided in **Figure 12-14** of the ES **[APP-187])** will not protrude above the skyline. Although the Applicant accepts that it will appear as part of the more spatially extensive solar infrastructure, it is considered that the relationship between the low-lying Till Vale and The Cliff will remain legible.
5.12-5.13	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**	Methodology of Site Selection	5.12 The methodology is clear and explains the decision making process. 5.13 The seeking of a contiguous site is considered the appropriate design objective.	The Applicant welcomes agreement from WLDC on the methodology and approach to alternatives and design evolution as set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** and agreement that seeking the development of a contiguous site is an appropriate design objective with these aspects being a positive outcome of the Scheme.
5.15	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Methodology of Site Selection	The reasoning behind the encroachment of the Principal Site towards the sensitive 'The Cliff' AGLV is not adequately explained and this harm could readily be avoided through design and smaller site area that would not materially affect the project objectives.	As described in the responses to LIR ref. 5.1, 5.10 and 5.11, the Applicant has sought to avoid encroachment of the Principal Site towards the Cliff and the associated AGLV. This has been undertaken from the early design development stages, as evidenced through the environmental risk analysis illustrated in **Figure 12-10** of the ES **[APP-183]** and the use of more bespoke, project-specific LLCA defined by

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				the Applicant to identify detailed landscape sensitivities. This baseline evidence resulted in solar development being withdrawn further from the Cliff around sensitive landscapes associated with Harpswell and Glentworth detailed in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. Direct impacts within the AGLV will only arise through the presence of an upgraded section of existing farm track for construction and operational access, with other areas within the Order limits proposed for biodiversity enhancement or remaining undeveloped as Sensitive Archaeological Sites. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that the operation of the Scheme will result in a residual significant adverse effect (at the Year 15 stage) on Local Landscape Character LLCA 3A Till Vale across the Principal Site, no significant, residual (year 15 stage) landscape effects are assessed for LLCA associated with The Cliff.
6.1.1	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** **Appendix 12-2: LVIA Methodology [APP-102]**	Summary of Landscape and Visual Amenity	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.8) for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [LV1] The proposal will have significant adverse impacts upon 'The Cliff' LCA and designated AGLV in the adopted development plan • [LV2] The effect on residential receptors are considered to be rated too low. This is due to the assessment of visual amenity. • [LV3] The cumulative impacts with other projects on the landscape character and visual effects will be significant and adverse, causing material harm to the landscape character of West Lindsey and the interpretation of its distinct characteristics. • [LV4] The site design process has resulted in associated development (substation and BESS infrastructure) being located towards the AGLV, having a material impact on the most sensitive landscape of the Principal Site. It is not understood why the design process has not mitigated this impact by locating such infrastructure away from the sensitive landscape constraints. • [LV5] The proposal fails to protect key views identified in the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan,	With respect to item reference LV1, the Applicant acknowledges that significant adverse effects will occur for LLCA 2A Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland during the construction stage and for LLCA 2B Lincoln Cliff - Harpswell for the construction and year 1 operational stages. However, residual effects for the operational year 15 stage for all LLCA associated with Lincoln Cliff will not be significant, due to the absence of direct effects and where mitigation will now have sufficiently limited indirect, perceptual influences, particularly for areas that are publicly accessible and/or of higher sensitivity. Given that these LLCA broadly reflect the Cliff LCA (as defined in the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 1-19) and designated in the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan – 2023 (Ref 1-9)), as well as the sensitivities that inform protection through Policy 62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value of the adopted Local Plan, the Applicant considers that significant adverse effects will not occur for the areas identified by WLDC after the year 15 stage. With respect to item reference LV2, the methodology provided in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** and further detailed in **Appendix 12-2: LVIA Methodology** of the ES **[APP-102]** is based on industry standard guidance (Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition) (Ref 1-20). This methodology was subject to review and agreement with the LCC Landscape Officer and the subsequent Landscape and Visual Review (provided as Appendix A within the LCC LIR) was noted as being "*carried through into the main assessment and used consistently*". Out of the 29 representative viewpoints, 15 were assessed to be 'high' sensitivity, of which 14 represented (all or in part) residential receptors. This is the highest level of sensitivity used in the methodology. Six

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			which provide local detail to the adopted Local Plan policies.	viewpoints that represented (all or in part) residential receptors were assessed to be of medium sensitivity. This was due to reasons including the likely character of principal views and the immediate context (e.g. presence of roads or functional elements), based on professional judgement and in accordance with the methodology. The Applicant has sought, through all stages of Scheme design evolution, including through consultation with individual residents adjacent to the Principal Site Order limits, to reduce visual effects on residential receptors through site layout and mitigation design, including the use of proposed planting to limit views. The Applicant notes that significant (moderate and major adverse) effects will occur for six of the representative viewpoints noted above during the construction phase and operation year 1 phases and for three during the residual (year 15 operation) phases. Given the acknowledgement of these significant effects, including residual, for viewpoints representing residential receptors, the Applicant does not consider that effects on residential receptors are rated too low. Further to this, the Applicant provides detailed reasoning in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** as to why a Residential Amenity Assessment was not required. This approach was accepted by the LCC Landscape Officer. With respect to item reference LV3, the Applicant acknowledges that significant operational (Year 15) cumulative landscape effects will arise for Local Landscape Character Area LLCA 3A Till Vale and a small number of representative viewpoints. However, the design of the Scheme has sought to limit these effects as far as practicable. Design development, including the provision of extensive mitigation measures, has ensured significant visual impacts will be limited through measures such as set-backs of undeveloped land and woodland/hedge planting. Although significant landscape impacts will arise in a limited number of areas, these should be considered against the inclusion of extensive areas for biodiversity enhancement through the Principal Site. This includes provision of an ecological buffer to panels within the Cottam Solar Project to the south; and a minimum of approximately 450 m separation through undeveloped land with no public access to panels within the Cottam Solar Project to the north. Intervisibility with the Gate Burton Energy Park and West Burton Solar Project is limited by spatial separation, with distances from panels within the Principal Site to panels within these projects being approximately 4.5 km and 7.5 km respectively. The Applicant also notes that the matters raised in LV3 were also addressed in the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** in response to LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]** on pages 104 and 105 and with specific

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				reference to the **Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev02)]** and the granting of development consent for the Cottam Solar Project. The Secretary of State's decision on Cottam confirmed that whilst there are adverse cumulative effects on landscape character, the harm did not outweigh the substantial benefits of the Scheme (paragraph 7.3 of his decision letter). The Scheme was considered as part of the cumulative assessment for the Cottam Solar Project. This is a material consideration in assessing the substantial merits of the Tillbridge Solar Project. With respect to item reference LV4, and as reflected in the responses to WLDC's LIR. (specifically paragraphs 5.1, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.15) above, the Applicant has sought to avoid encroachment of the Principal Site towards the Cliff and the associated AGLV. This has been undertaken from the early design development stages, as evidenced through the environmental risk analysis illustrated in Figures by **Figure 12-10** of the ES **[APP-183]** and the use of bespoke, project-specific LLCA defined by the Applicant to identify detailed landscape sensitivities. This baseline evidence resulted in solar development being withdrawn further from the Cliff around sensitive landscapes associated with Harpswell and Glentworth, detailed in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. Direct impacts within the AGLV will only arise through the presence of an upgraded section of existing farm track for construction access, with other areas within the Order limits proposed for biodiversity enhancement or remaining undeveloped as Sensitive Archaeological Sites. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that the operation of the Scheme will result in a residual significant adverse effect (at the Year 15 stage) on Local Landscape Character LLCA 3A Till Vale across the Principal Site, no significant residual (year 15 stage) landscape effects are assessed for LLCA associated with The Cliff. With respect to item reference LV5, consideration has been given to views and landscape elements described and subject to protection through the Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 1-21), informing the baseline sensitivities of both the LLCA and representative viewpoints. The Applicant accepts that significant visual effects will arise at all stages other than decommissioning for Viewpoint 7 (as illustrated in **Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]**, which correlates to View 10 in the Neighbourhood Plan, on Middle Street near Glentworth Cliff Farm. No views are expected of the Scheme from the six views (Views 1-4, 6 and 7 in the Neighbourhood Plan) identified within the village. Visibility from View 5 in the Neighbourhood Plan on Hanover Hill is likely to be limited to glimpses of a small, southern portion of the Principal Site and subject to screening and filtering through the elevated hedgerow, with views likely to be screened entirely during the summer months. Views

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				8 and 9 in the Neighbourhood Plan are located approximately 60 m and 100 m north of representative Viewpoint 24, for which visual effects are considered not significant. The Applicant notes that sensitivity for this location was reduced due to the lack of footway at this point, with receptors likely to be moving at speed in vehicles. Visibility of the Scheme from Viewpoint 24 will be limited to a small southern portion of the Principal Site; the Scheme will not be visible in line with Glentworth Hall; and will be increasingly screened when moving north along Middle Street by mature trees on Coachroad Hill. In summary, the Applicant considers that significant visual effects will be restricted to one out of the ten views (Viewpoint 10) within the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 1-21), with removal of panels from the southern and southwestern parts of the Scheme during design iteration contributing to the reduction in overall visibility. The above demonstrates that the Scheme has taken account of the Key Local Views, illustrating how the views will be maintained and responded to as a result of changes made to the Scheme through the design process. Whilst there will be harm to one Key Local View, in accordance with Policy 1 of the adopted Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan, the benefits of the Scheme is clearly and decisively outweighed by its limited harm, and the design of the Scheme has sought to minimise and mitigate impacts.
6.5-6.6	n/a	NPPF context	6.5. The NPPF (para. 180) that 'planning…decisions should contribute to the and enhance the natural and local environment by: b) *Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);.* 6.6. WLDC considers that para. 180 of the NPPF is wholly engaged, with The Cliff AGLV constituting a 'valued landscape' whose quality is clearly identified in the statutory development plan.	The Applicant agrees that The Cliff AGLV is a valued landscape. However, paragraph 180 of the NPPF (Ref 1-5) applies to proposed developments to be determined under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) (Ref 1-6). This requires determination to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Paragraph 5 of the NPPF notes that it "*does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework).*" As such, in the case of the Application, whilst the NPPF is important and relevant, the Energy NPSs take precedent in this case in accordance with Section 104 of the PA 2008, with paragraph 5.10.12 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) stating that whilst local landscapes should be *"paid particular attention"* that *"locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development."* In this case, paragraph 180 of the NPPF is not wholly engaged in the determination of development consent for the Application.

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6.7-6.9	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**.	Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)	6.7. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP) policies which are relevant to the scheme are set out below. 6.8. Policy S53 states all development must achieve high quality sustainable design which contributes positively to the local character and landscape. Development should: • Be based on a sound understanding of the context, integrating into the surroundings and responding to local history, culture and heritage. • Relate well to the site. • Protect any important local views into, out of or through the site. • Reflect the identity of area and contribute to the sense of place. 6.9. Policy S62 (applies to western part of the Scheme) requires proposals within, or within the setting of, AGLV to: • Conserve and enhance the qualities, character and distinctiveness of locally important landscapes. • Protect, and where possible enhance, specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character and landscape quality. • Maintain landscape quality and minimise adverse visual impacts through high quality building and landscape design. • Demonstrate how proposals have responded positively to the landscape character in relation to siting, design, scale and massing and where appropriate have retained or enhanced important views, and natural, historic and cultural features of the landscape. • Where appropriate, restore positive landscape character and quality	The Applicant acknowledges that significant residual landscape and visual effects will arise from the Scheme for certain receptors, both in isolation and cumulatively; and that elements of the Scheme will result in the presence of solar infrastructure with a corresponding change in character, as set out in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**; **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**; and **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. However, once planting and ecological mitigation or enhancement matures, perceptual influences will be more limited and result in a positive change to some features relating to landscape character, including the provision of new and enhanced green infrastructure such as woodland, hedgerows, species-rich grasslands and permissive paths. Whilst the Applicant accepts that the presence of solar infrastructure would not be in full accordance with Policies S53 and S62 of the CLLP, the proposed mitigation is intended—as far as practicable—to integrate infrastructure into the surroundings. Localised benefits will occur, such as within the mitigation and enhancement Biodiversity Zones. The iterative design process, including the identification of higher-risk landscape and visual receptors such as those relating the Cliff, the AGLV and areas such as the open spaces associated with Harpswell, demonstrates the Applicant's intention to integrate the Scheme with the surroundings, protect views as far as possible and restore lost elements such as hedgerows. It should also be noted that Policy S62 allows a case to be progressed based upon exceptional circumstances, as set out in response to WLDC's LIR, paragraph 5.1 above.
6.10-6.12	**Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]**	Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan	6.10. The Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036 (GNP) sets the vision for the future of the neighbourhood and sets how that vision will be	As set out in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**,consideration has been given to views and landscape elements described and subject to protection through

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			realised through planning and development. The GNP adds depth and local context to the CLLP. 6.11. The GNP sets out a number of objectives: including Objective 2 'to protect and where possible enhance the natural environment of the plan area, retaining the visual connections with the surrounding countryside' and Objective 3 'to identify and protect specific assets and features of the natural environment valued by the local community'. 6.12. The GNP sets out that it is widely recognised that certain views are key in defining the character of the settlement. Such views involve the countryside surrounding the settlement as much as views toward the village or within the built environment.	the Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 1-21), informing the baseline sensitivities of both the LLCA and representative viewpoints. The Applicant accepts that significant visual effects will arise at all stages other than decommissioning for Viewpoint 7 (as illustrated in **Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]**, which correlates to Viewpoint 10 in the Neighbourhood Plan, on Middle Street near Glentworth Cliff Farm. Whilst the Applicant notes that significant visual effects will be restricted to one out of the 10 views within the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan, it is also acknowledged that the wider countryside context contributes to the character of the village. Areas to the west of Glentworth and along the Cliff were identified at the early stages as higher sensitivity and risk, resulting in the Order limits being located west and north of Northlands Road; and a parcel identified for mitigation and enhancement to the west of Northlands Cottages, and to the south of Kexby Road. Consultation with residents informed the withdrawal of panels north of Kexby Road and the provision of woodland to limit views. Solar infrastructure adjacent to the southern end of Northlands Road was replaced with a biodiversity zone later in the design process. Overall, the Applicant has sought to limit the presence of solar infrastructure within the wider context of Glentworth, such that the closest solar infrastructure will be located at a minimum of 1 km west of the settlement. The Applicant refers the reader to the response paragraph 6.1.1 of WLDC's LIR, which demonstrates that exceptional circumstances exist to support the Application, despite the landscape impacts that have been identified.
6.27-6.32	**Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, **Appendix 12-3 Landscape Baseline [APP-103]** **Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]** **Figure 12-4** of the ES **[APP-176]**	Residual landscape effects during operation	6.29. With regard to landscape character and visual effects, WLDC considers the scheme to have significant adverse impact in planning terms, especially upon 'The Cliff' AGLV and the 'spring line' villages including the village of Glentworth (located within the AGLV). 6.30. The encroachment of the scheme (including panels and associated infrastructure such as substations and the BESS) towards the AGLV fails to protect its character, causing material harm to this sensitive and important landscape feature in the district. This material harm is demonstrated through the viewpoint analysis carried out by the applicant, including viewpoints 1, 2a/ 2b, 4, 5 6, 7, 11, and 15. 6.31. The GNP sets out a number of viewpoints that important to the setting and character of the village	The Applicant has defined a project-specific LLCA to inform a more detailed landscape baseline than the older, broader studies that include the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment. The approach was requested by the LCC Landscape Officer. Within the Landscape and Visual Review, provided by the LCC Landscape Officer within the LCC LIR (Appendix A), it states (Paragraph 4.5) "*… many of these character areas have been reduced further into a finer grain to provide an increased and improved level of detail for the landscape receptors more compatible with the current landscape baseline as defined by the LVIA author*". These LLCA are detailed in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, **Appendix 12-3 Landscape Baseline [APP-103]** and **Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]** and provide more current and focused consideration of landscape sensitivity, with greater subdivision of character areas along The Cliff.

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			(Policy Map 1(a). View 10 aligns with application LVIA viewpoint 7, and its importance is described as 'glimpses of the church, Glentworth Hall and the characteristic pantile roofs, softened and harmonised by the trees. Emphasises the discrete rural setting'. This viewpoint is located within the AGLV looking down towards Glentworth and wider large scale landscape. The GNP states that development proposals will be supported where they take account of Key Local Views and have demonstrated how they are maintaining and responding positively to such views. 6.32. WLDC consider that the Tillbridge Solar Park fails to maintain and responds positively to the key views identified in the GNP, which serve to underpin statutory development plan policy and 'The Cliff' AGLV.	Direct impacts within the AGLV will only arise through the presence of an upgraded section of existing farm track to be used for access, with other areas within the Order limits proposed for biodiversity enhancement or remaining undeveloped as Sensitive Archaeological Sites. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that the operation of the Scheme will result in a residual significant adverse effect (at the Year 15 stage) on Local Landscape Character LLCA 3A Till Vale across the Principal Site, no significant residual (year 15 stage) landscape effects are assessed for LLCA associated with The Cliff. The West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (published in 1999) (Ref 1-19) is considered to be out-of-date when compared to the Scheme and site-specific LLCA undertaken to support the Application. The West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (1999) (Ref 1-19) was undertaken to inform the evidence base into the West Lindsey Local Plan, now superseded by the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023) (Ref 1-9). The evidence base into the adopted plan was not updated in terms of defining and evidencing local landscape character largely reliant on National Character Area profiles from Natural England with no reference in the CLLP to the West Lindsey LCA (1999). With respect to item reference 6.30, the Applicant acknowledges that significant residual effects will arise at all stages of the Scheme other than decommissioning for viewpoint 7 near Glentworth Cliff Farm on the Cliff; and that significant effects will arise for the construction and year 1 stages for viewpoints 1 (A631 near Hemswell), 2a and 2b (Common Lane west of Harpswell) and 4 (Middle Street above Harpswell). Effects for viewpoints 5 (Kexby Road, west of Glentworth), 11 Bratt Field Middle Road, Sturgate) and 15 (Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth) will not be significant at any stage and minor adverse at most. No view of the Scheme was recorded for viewpoint 6 (bridleway south of Glentworth), which was scoped out of the assessment; this is evident on the bare earth Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) (**Figure 12-4** of the ES **[APP-176**]. Direct impacts within the AGLV will only arise through the presence of an upgraded section of existing farm track to be used for access, with other areas within the Order limits proposed for biodiversity enhancement or remaining undeveloped as Sensitive Archaeological Sites. The Applicant considers that the withdrawal of solar infrastructure westwards and away from the foot of the scarp slope around more sensitive receptors associated with spring-line villages of Hemswell, Harpswell and Glentworth has limited significant effects in relation to the Cliff and the associated AGLV. This will be more apparent when mitigation planting is more mature at the year 15 stage.

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				The Applicant accepts that it is sometimes challenging to balance intentional screening of the Scheme against loss of locally important views to and from the Cliff. However, it considers that the provision of undeveloped areas will prevent visibility of the Scheme in views towards the Cliff from more sensitive receptors such as the bridleway south of Kexby Road and Northlands Road, a quiet rural lane. Similarly, from more distant locations to the west such as that illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 11 (as illustrated in **Figure 12-14** of the ES **[APP-187]**) near Sturgate, the Scheme will not disrupt existing views and visibility will be extremely limited. The Applicant also notes that young hedge planting was present along the west side of Middle Street around the location of Viewpoint 4 during the summer of 2021, pre-dating the Scheme. Further to this, the Applicant understands that hedge planting was undertaken approximately 10 to 12 years ago along an approximately 170 m section of Middle Street, south of this viewpoint. As such, this view from the Cliff is likely to have become more limited regardless of the Scheme With respect to item reference 6.31, the Applicant acknowledges that significant visual effects will arise at all stages other than decommissioning for Viewpoint 7 (as illustrated in **Figure 12-11** of the ES **[APP-183]**), which correlates to Viewpoint 10 in the Neighbourhood Plan, on Middle Street near Glentworth Cliff Farm. The description of the view provided in the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan is noted in the baseline description (**Appendix 12-4: LVIA Representative Viewpoint Descriptions** of the ES **[APP-183]**) with the medium value reflecting local importance of the view and informing the high overall sensitivity of the viewpoint. Whilst significant effects will arise, it should be noted that many of the inherent characteristics of the view, in terms of openness, expansive skies and long-range views, will not change. With respect to item reference 6.32 and reflecting the response to item 6.11 (LV4) above, the Applicant accepts that there will be significant residual visual effects from one of the ten viewpoints identified within the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 1-21). However, views from the remaining nine viewpoints will either be extremely limited or not possible (due to screening and/or orientation), or where the equivalent representative viewpoint does not result in a significant effect. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that this does not represent a positive response with respect to the key view in this instance, the design of the Scheme has largely limited visibility to only this single identified viewpoint.

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6.33-6.33.4	**Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Cumulative impacts for operation on visual impacts on landscape	6.33. In terms of cumulative landscape effects, the Operation Year 1 of cumulative schemes is likely to have slight or large adverse cumulative effects, or no significant cumulative effects, on four LLCA of low to high sensitivity. The Operation Year 15 of cumulative schemes is likely to have slight or large adverse cumulative effects on four LLCA of low to high sensitivity. 6.33.1. In terms of cumulative visual effects, the Operation Year 1 of cumulative schemes is likely to have slight to large adverse cumulative effects, or no significant cumulative effects, on seventeen LLCA of low to high sensitivity. The Operation Year 15 of cumulative schemes is likely to have slight to large adverse cumulative effects on ten LLCA of low to high sensitivity. 6.33.2. The cumulative impacts of the Tillbridge Solar Project with the other consented solar NSIPs Gate Burton and Cottam, and the West Burton project (awaiting decision) is deemed wholly unacceptable in planning terms. The unprecedented circumstance of delivering potentially four NSIP large scale solar projects within the rural district of West Lindsey will have significant adverse impacts upon the rural landscape character of the Till Vale and The Cliff LCAs (The Cliff protected as an AGLV). The magnitude and rapid pace of this character change will adversely affect the interpretation, appreciation and culture of the landscape and communities in West Lindsey. 6.33.3. The lifespan of the projects up to 60 years does not represent temporary impacts. These are intergenerational and will be experienced as effectively permanent features in the landscape. 6.33.4. The cumulative construction of the project, all of which could occur for around a decade depending on the commencement of works and the speed of construction, will cause material harm to the rural landscape of West Lindsey, adversely affecting communities and visitors through disruption, noise, construction traffic	The Scheme and other solar DCOs (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including identification of a shared Cable Route Corridor, sharing baseline environmental information and identification of shared mitigation measures in order to minimise adverse cumulative effects where possible, as discussed in the **Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev01)]**. Furthermore, the Applicant has carefully designed the Scheme in consultation with stakeholders to ensure landscape and visual impacts are minimised as far as practicable by proposing a comprehensive landscape and ecological design which increases connectivity and local access throughout the landscape, with the inclusion of buffers from sensitive features and properties and the creation of new green infrastructure to provide screening and enhance the landscape condition as discussed in the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** and in the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges that significant operational (Year 15) cumulative landscape effects will arise for Local Landscape Character Area LLCA 3A Till Vale and a small number of representative viewpoints, no significant effects will arise on any other receptor assessed in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, and the design of the Scheme has sought to limit these effects as far as practicable, including through the provision of an ecological buffer to the Cottam Solar Project in the south; and a minimum of approximately 450 m separation through undeveloped land with no public access to panels within the Cottam Solar Project to the north. Intervisibility with the Gate Burton and West Burton projects is limited by spatial separation, with distance from panels within the Principal Site being approximately 4.5 km and 7.5 km from panels for these projects, respectively. At Year 15 of operation and when planting is sufficiently mature, intervisibility of the Scheme with other developments will largely be limited to the elevated representative viewpoints along the Cliff, with visual receptors on the lower-lying Till Vale being subject to screening through provision of mitigation planting outlined in the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan** (LEMP) **[EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. The **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** also requires that the final Landscape and Ecological Management Plan be approved by the local planning authority. The mitigation and design measures provided for in the Framework LEMP are illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-064]**.

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			congestion/management and the impact on the landscape as construction takes place.	With regards to the lifespan of the Scheme and other solar DCOs (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project), the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** applies for a time-limited consent as set out within Schedule 2, Requirement 20. As such, the Scheme cannot continue indefinitely and is therefore temporary. The Scheme is also reversible after its lifetime and in that respect is a long term, temporary use. The temporary and reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved with a 60 year lifetime. NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2) also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: *"time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed."* The cumulative effects and inter-relationship of each project (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and the Tillbridge Solar Project) has been considered within the Environmental Statement for each project and through the **Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev01)]** that was submitted as evidence into each examination of the other solar projects. The cumulative effect of all four projects has been considered by each project in turn. The ExA, and the Secretary of State in granting development consent, for the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN10131] and the Cottam Solar Project [EN10133] have already examined and concluded on cumulative effects arising from these four projects. With respect to the Gate Burton Energy Park, in applying the planning balance, the ExA at paragraph 5.3.13 concluded that *"none of the matters which I have weighed against the Order being made, either in isolation or in combination, outweigh the significant benefits that I have identified."* The Secretary of State agreed with this conclusion. The Cottam Solar Project Environmental Statement Chapter 23 identified significant cumulative effects after embedded mitigation and mitigation measures have been applied. The ExA for Cottam concluded on cumulative matters at paragraphs 3.13.30 of the recommendation report that: *"We are satisfied that the Applicant has adequately assessed the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development cumulatively with other planned development and that the Environmental Statement includes sufficient information on how the effects of the*

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				proposal would combine and interact with the effects of other development during construction, operation and decommissioning. Accordingly, we are satisfied that the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2011 NPS EN-1 and 2024 NPS EN-1 are met." The SoS confirmed at paragraph 7.3 of his decision letter in relation to the Cottam Solar Project that he agreed with the ExA's conclusions in respect of cumulative effects and that despite these impacts that the benefits of the Proposed Development outweigh its adverse impacts. The SoS goes on to state at paragraph 7.6 of his decision that: *"The Secretary of State does not believe that the national need for the Proposed Development as set out in the relevant NPSs is outweighed by the Development's potential adverse impacts,"* Considering the context above, the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** submitted in support of the Scheme confirms at paragraph 7.4.34 that significant landscape and visual cumulative effects remain when the Scheme is considered in combination with the other solar NSIPs. Whilst each development consent will be considered on its merits, in applying the overall planning balance, the recent approval of development consent for the Gate Burton Energy Park and the Cottam Solar Project are important and relevant in the consideration of the Scheme. All three projects, either through ratification by the SoS in relation to the made DCOs or through the technical work submitted in support of the Scheme agree that there are cumulative effects that attach negative weight. However, the Secretary of State, in granting development consent for the Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, agrees that despite this negative weight, the benefit of the proposed developments is not outweighed by their adverse impacts, cumulatively or in isolation, confirming that development consent should be granted in both cases.
6.42-6.44	**Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**	Requirement of landscape and ecological management plan	6.42. The LEMP will be substantially in accordance with the OLEMP. 6.43. The overall objective of the landscape design is to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting and avoid or minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as practicable. Despite this claim, the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment chapter of the ES states the scheme would result in major and moderate adverse impacts on the landscape.	The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** will be a live document that will continue to be refined based on ongoing discussions between the Applicant, statutory bodies, and relevant stakeholders. This includes refinements regarding the appropriate timing of the delivery of mitigation measures in line with the progression of relevant cumulative schemes. A final (detailed) LEMP will be prepared prior to the commencement of works, which must substantially accord with the Framework LEMP, in accordance with the Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. The final LEMP will be updated at 5-year intervals throughout the operational life of the Scheme.

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			6.44. The structure, scope and current detail within the CEMP is considered to be sufficient for decision making purposes and for securing through the proposed DCO Requirement. WLDC does however maintain concerns around the cumulative approach and impacts upon the successful implementation of the OLEMP (e.g. within the cable corridor). More detail around how projects will be phased and mitigation delivered is required to avoid abortive implementation of measures, which could elongate the time period for when mitigation is delivered.	
7. Ecology and Nature Conservation				
7.1.1	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation [APP-040]** **Appendix 9-9: Baseline Report for Bats [APP-090]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 9: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.9) for the Tillbridge Solar Project. • [EC1] No significant residual effects on ecology will occur as a consequence of the project. • [EC2] The study area is clearly set out in the assessment, however, most of the surveys appear to cease at the site boundary whereas, in general surveys would be expected to extend beyond the site boundary to fully understand the ecological baseline within the site and its immediate surrounds. • [EC3] It appears that no tree or structure surveys [redacted] were undertaken, as the assessment states that 'All roosts and potential roost features identified are outside the current footprint of the Scheme' and will therefore not be impacted. However, the plans show suitable features (trees and woodland blocks) within the site boundary and there is no evidence to back up the statement that any [redacted] are outside the zone of influence of the works • [EC4] It is not apparent that the otter and water vole surveys were undertaken outside of the site boundary which would not be compliant with current guidance. • [EC5] The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out measures to deal with the risk of encountering great crested	[EC1] – The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC and has no further comment [EC2] – **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** sets out the ecological surveys undertaken to aid in characterising the baseline conditions, along with the justification as to the scope and extent of these surveys. These surveys were also supported by an extensive desktop review and incorporation of collaborative datasets from the three solar projects (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) that neighbour, or overlap with, the Order limits. The combination of these data characterised the ecological baseline. [EC3] – All trees and structures were subject to a ground level assessment for their suitability to [redacted] as summarised in **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and detailed in **Appendix 9-9: Baseline Report for Bats** of the ES **[APP-090]**. The results of these surveys informed the parameters secured in the **Works Plans [REP2-004]**, with a 15m buffer applied to any tree or structure with [redacted] suitability. Specific measures for avoiding impacts on bats during construction are set out in **Table 9-13** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and secured through the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. [EC4] – **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** sets out the justification for survey areas, with further detail included in **Appendix 9-10: Baseline Report for Riparian Mammals** of the ES **[APP-091]**. In combination with the extensive desktop review and incorporation of datasets from the three solar projects (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) that neighbour, or overlap with, the Order

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			newts, however, it does not detail what will happen if they are encountered; • [EC6] The assessment states that there may be indirect impacts to bats, however, these would be avoided through a precautionary working method statement. However, no presence/ absence surveys have been undertaken of these structures/ trees to determine if [redacted] are present and if so the type and size. It is stated that a 15 m buffer would be placed around all potential [redacted] to avoid impacts, however, it could be questioned that without survey data it is not possible to determine if 15 m would be an appropriate buffer. • [EC7] The assessment concludes that there will be a minor beneficial impact on nonbreeding birds through habitat creation. However, species including golden plover and skylark require open habitats which are being lost and therefore a claim that there will be minor beneficial impacts is debatable.	limits, the Applicant considers that the characterisation of the baseline for Otter and Water Vole is robust. [EC5] – **Table 3-4** of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** states that, *'In the unlikely event that any Great Crested Newt are discovered during these works, then such works must cease immediately and a SQE [Suitably Qualified Ecologist] must be consulted to determine how to proceed.'* [EC6] – As set out in **Table 9-13** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** pre-construction surveys will be undertaken to support the baseline survey findings, the purpose of which is to ensure mitigation during the construction phase is based on the latest protected species information and Scheme design. Should there have been any changes to the Scheme design which could impact upon roosting bats, then mitigation measures will updated accordingly. However, the existing commitment of avoiding works within a minimum of 15m of any tree or building with the potential to support roosting bats is considered sufficient to avoid impacts in the majority of scenarios. [EC7] – The Applicant acknowledges that this beneficial effect may not extend to all non-breeding bird species identified, however, for the non-breeding bird assemblage as a whole, the enhancement measures included within the Scheme will deliver a beneficial effect through provision of new planting of hedgerows and trees, areas of natural regeneration and creation of native grasslands, as set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** (page 9-193) of the ES **[APP-040]**.
7.2 to 7.4	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	National Policy	7.2. Section 5.4 of NPS (EN-1) states that 'development should aim to avoid significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests, including through mitigation and consideration of reasonable alternatives (…); where significant harm cannot be avoided, then appropriate compensation measures should be sought'. 7.3. NPS (EN-1) notes (see paragraph 5.4.52) that due consideration should also be given to regional and local biodiversity and geological designations this is because these sites have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-	Section 6.11, pages 93 to 102 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Application complies with National Policy, including NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and EN-3 (Ref 1-2) in relation to biodiversity. To summarise: Section 5.4 of NPS EN-1 The Scheme successfully avoids and mitigates all significant adverse effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites and other important ecological features such as protected species and habitats, including the aquatic environment, and veteran trees, during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. This has been achieved through a considered and iterative design informed by a design team with qualified professional ecologists, which includes

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			being of the community; and in supporting research and education. 7.4. NPS (EN-3) also highlight that solar farms have the potential to increase the biodiversity value of a site, especially if the land was previously intensively managed. In some instances, this can result in significant benefits and enhancements beyond Biodiversity Net Gain, which result in wider environmental gains which is encouraged.	embedded avoidance and mitigation measures that are to be secured by the DCO. Paragraph 5.4.52 of NPS EN-1 Section 9.9 of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [APP-040]** gives due consideration to regional and local biodiversity and geological designations. It concludes that there are no potential significant adverse effects as a result of the construction or operation of the Scheme on any sites of regional and local biodiversity or geological interest. NPS EN-3 The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report **[AS-062]** and aligned with the proposals in the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]]**. The **BNG report [AS-062]** demonstrates that the Scheme has the potential to achieve significant biodiversity net gain on site.
7.5-7.11	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Local Planning Policy	7.5. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan policies which are relevant to the scheme are set out below. 7.6. Policy S14: Renewable Energy states that proposals for ground based photovoltaics should be accompanied by evidence demonstrating how opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gain will be maximised in the scheme taking account of soil, natural features, existing habitats, and planting proposals accompanying the scheme to create new habitats linking into the nature recovery strategy. 7.7. Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network sets out where new green infrastructure is proposed, the design and layout should take opportunities to deliver biodiversity net gain and support ecosystem services. 7.8. Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity requires development proposals will be considered in the context of the relevant Local Authority's duty to promote the protection and recovery of priority species and habitats. If the proposals do cause adverse impacts, then the benefit of the scheme will need to provide benefits the clearly outweigh the harms. Development will only be supported where the proposed measures for	Table 2 of **Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Application is in accordance with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 1-9). Pages 13 to 21 relate to Policy S14, page 56-57 to Policy S59, page 58 to 63 to Policy S60, pages 65-68 to Policy S61 and pages 69 to 73 to Policy S66. The Scheme accords with biodiversity and nature conservation policies within the CLLP through applying the mitigation hierarchy to the Scheme design to avoid and minimise impacts and to build in beneficial biodiversity as part of good design. The Application will provide significant biodiversity benefits including the creation of new and enhanced habitats and retaining connectivity. These benefits are set out in Section 5, paragraphs 5.3.4 to 5.3.13 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** and **Chapter 9: Ecology** and **Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]**. No residual significant effects on important ecological features are anticipated to occur due to the construction of the Scheme, with the implementation of suitable mitigation measures. The Applicant has also committed to achieving a minimum level of biodiversity net gain through the Scheme, as secured by both requirements 7 (landscape and ecological management plan) and 8 (biodiversity net gain) of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Requirement 8 provides that construction cannot commence until a BNG strategy has been submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority, in

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			mitigation and/or compensation along with details of net gain are acceptable. All development will also need to meet the following tests: • Protect, manage, enhance and extend the ecological network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance. • Minimise impacts on biodiversity and features of geodiversity value. • Deliver measurable and proportionate net gains in biodiversity. • Protect and enhance the aquatic environment within or adjoining the site, including water quality and habitat. 7.9. If the above tests cannot be met, development will be refused. 7.10. Policy S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains requires development to deliver at least a 10% measurable biodiversity net gain attributable to the development. The net gain for biodiversity should be calculated using Natural England's Biodiversity Metric. 7.11. Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows requires proposals to provide evidence that they have been subject to adequate consideration of the impact of the development on any existing trees and woodland. New developments will also be expected to retain existing hedgerows where appropriate and integrate them fully into the design having regard to their management requirements.	consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation body (being Natural England). The BNG strategy must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, which states at paragraph 4.6.2 that the Applicant is committed to achieving a minimum of 10% BNG, in accordance with the terms of the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [AS-062]**. The requirement to provide a minimum 10% gain is not mandatory for NSIPs until November 2025. The Applicant has nonetheless demonstrated through the submitted **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [AS-062]** that the Scheme will achieve at least the 10%, despite this not being a mandatory requirement. Due to the site selection process set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**, consideration was given at an early stage to the presence of woodland and trees. As the Order limits were refined, buffers were applied at an early stage to existing trees and woodland to seek to avoid and minimise impacts and retain these areas where possible. The Application is supported by an **Arboricultural Impact Assessment** Part 1 to 3 **[APP-107 to 109]**, which confirms the extent of tree loss based on a reasonable worst-case scenario. The Scheme design has been developed to avoid or minimise tree loss and impacts especially to those trees of the greatest value. No veteran or ancient trees are to be removed, as secured via the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. A **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]** also forms part of the Application and secured within the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** at Schedule 12: Hedgerows to be removed. This sets out the potential loss of sections of hedgerow. However, the planting of over 10km of new hedgerow consisting of native species has been embedded within the Scheme design (see **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**). The above demonstrates that the Scheme will secure and deliver biodiversity net gain, will protect, manage and enhance existing habitats where practicable thereby minimising impacts on biodiversity and delivering significant gains and enhancement. The Scheme design has sought to retain and avoid impacts to existing trees, woodland and hedgerows where practicable. The Scheme includes the management of retained and new habitat through requiring the approval of a detailed Landscape and Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) prior to the commencement of development and to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. As such,

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				the Scheme is in accordance with Policies S14, S59, S60, S61 and S66 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9).
7.14-7.21	**Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation [APP-040]**	Unmitigated construction impacts: ecology and nature conservation	7.15. The study area is clearly set out in the assessment, however, most of the surveys stopped at the site boundary whereas, in general surveys would be expected to extend beyond the site boundary to fully understand the ecological baseline within the site and its immediate surrounds. 7.16. The supporting appendices clearly set out the phase 2 surveys undertaken to inform the assessment in the main Environmental Statement chapter. The surveys appear to have been carried out at the correct times of the year, however, this is not readily apparent for all species. 7.17. No tree or structure surveys for [redacted] were undertaken, as the assessment states that 'All roosts and potential roost features identified are outside the current footprint of the Scheme' and will therefore not be impacted. However, the plans show suitable features (trees and woodland blocks) within the site boundary and there is no evidence to back up the statement that any potential roosts are outside the zone of influence of the works; 7.18. It is not apparent that the otter and water vole surveys were undertaken outside of the site boundary which would not be compliant with current guidance. 7.19. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out measures to deal with the risk of encountering great crested newts, however, it does not detail what will happen if they are encountered; 7.20. The assessment states that there may be indirect impacts to bats, however, these would be avoided through a precautionary working method statement. However, no presence/ absence surveys have been undertaken of these structures/ trees to determine if roosts are present and if so the type and size. It is stated that a 15 m buffer would be placed around all [redacted] to avoid impacts,	7.15 – **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** sets out the ecological surveys undertaken to aid in characterising the baseline conditions, along with the justification as to the scope and extent of these surveys. These surveys were also supported by an extensive desktop review and incorporation of collaborative datasets from the three solar projects (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) that neighbour, or overlap with, the Order limits. The combination of these data characterised the ecological baseline. 7.16 – **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** sets out the ecological surveys undertaken to aid in characterising the baseline conditions, along with the justification as to the scope and extent of these surveys. Any specific limitations to surveys are set out in the relevant technical appendix, however there are no limitations to the surveys undertaken that affect the efficacy of the ecological baseline. 7.17 - All trees and structures were subject to a ground level assessment for their suitability to support [redacted] as summarised in **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and detailed in **Appendix 9-9: Baseline Report for Bats** of the ES **[APP-090]**. The results of these surveys informed the parameters secured in the **Works Plans [REP2-004]**, with 15m buffer applied to any tree or structure with bat roost suitability. Specific measures for avoiding impacts on bats during construction are set out in **Table 9-13** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. 7.18 - **Table 9-2** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** sets out the justification for survey areas, with further detail included in **Appendix 9-10: Baseline Report for Riparian Mammals** of the ES **[APP-091]**. In combination with the extensive desktop review and incorporation of datasets from the three solar projects (Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) that neighbour, or overlap with, the Order limits, the Applicant considers that the characterisation of the baseline for Otter and Water Vole is robust. 7.19 - **Table 3-4** of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** states that, *'In the unlikely event that any Great Crested Newt are discovered during these works, then such*

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			however, it could be questioned that without survey data it is not possible to determine if 15 m would be an appropriate buffer; 7.21. The assessment concludes that there will be a minor beneficial impact on non-breeding birds through habitat creation. However, species including golden plover and skylark require open habitats which are being lost and therefore a claim that there will be minor beneficial impacts is debatable.	*works must cease immediately and a SQE [Suitably Qualified Ecologist] must be consulted to determine how to proceed.'* 7.20 - As set out in **Table 9-13** of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[APP-040]** and the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** pre-construction surveys will be undertaken to support the baseline survey findings, the purpose of which is to ensure mitigation during the construction phase is based on the latest protected species information and Scheme design. Should there have been any changes to the Scheme design which could impact upon roosting bats, then mitigation measures will updated accordingly. However, the existing commitment of avoiding works within a minimum of 15m of any tree or building with the potential to support [redacted] is considered sufficient to avoid impacts in the majority of scenarios. 7.21 - The Applicant acknowledges that this beneficial effect may not extend to all non-breeding bird species identified, however, for the non-breeding bird assemblage as a whole, the enhancement measures included within the Scheme will deliver a beneficial effect through provision of new planting of hedgerows and trees, areas of natural regeneration and creation of native grasslands.
8.1	**Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the Environmental Statement [APP-045]** **Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan** (FSSCEP) **[APP-232]** **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]** **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]** **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 18: Socio Economics, Tourism and Recreation of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.18) for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [SETR1] It is recognised that there are some financial benefits as a result of the Scheme. When considering that there are potentially four solar schemes located within West Lindsey it is questioned how the Scheme will identify the required workforce given the level of resource needed to deliver all the schemes at the same time. • [SETR2] WLDC considers that there will be a long-term impact on tourism as a result of the Scheme during the construction phase. There is a potential for the Scheme to reduce the desirability of the Local Impact Area for tourism. It is therefore questioned that once the operation period has started, whether it has been assessed about the loss in long-term loss for the tourism economy. Impacts to the tourism economy have implications for compliance with Policy S42:	SETR1 - Regarding the capacity of the local workforce to deliver the Scheme alongside other solar projects in the area, the Applicant has undertaken a thorough assessment to evaluate the Scheme's economic impact, labour market requirements, and any likely significant effects. **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** applies an assumed leakage rate (i.e. the impact outside of the Study Area) of 85%, reflecting the limited availability of specialised solar PV construction skills within the 60-minute drive time Study Area. This assumption, informed by best practices and professional judgment, acknowledges that while 15% of the workforce is likely to be sourced locally, workers from outside the area will fill remaining roles. The assumption that 15% of construction staff will be sourced locally is based on two considerations. Firstly, potential constraints in local labour supply represented by a low rate of both available economically active workers and low availability of appropriately skilled workers. Secondly, a recognition that the scale of cumulative development will likely further reduce availability of workers to take-up roles. As such, and to avoid placing constraints on the labour market locally, it will be necessary to meet this temporary demand for labour by sourcing a majority of labour from outside the Study Area. In terms of the cumulative labour demands of the three other solar schemes which are set to commence construction in West Lindsey in 2024/2025 (including Gate Burton Energy Park, West Burton Solar

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	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (FBSMP) [APP-225].		Sustainable Rural Tourism in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. • [SETR3] There does not appear to be an assessment of the loss of agricultural land to the agricultural sector, including the loss of employment over the operational period of the Scheme. • [SETR4] There is the potential for 'a fire could occur at any location within the development during the site construction, operational and decommissioning phases'. It is noted that the Outline Battery Storage Safety Management Plan outlines the key fire safety provisions for the BESS. • [SETR5] The loss of agricultural land for food production represents a significant adverse impact. This impact is exacerbated by the cumulative effects of the loss of this land with other large scale solar NSIPs located within the West Lindsey District	Project, and Cottam Solar Project), start dates for overlapping solar schemes in West Lindsey are expected to be staggered, avoiding overlapping peak labour demands and mitigating competition for resources. Additionally, construction of the Scheme is expected to extend about 12 months beyond the completion of West Burton Solar Project and Cottam Solar Project, further easing labour pressures. In addition, the Scheme stands to contribute towards the local economy and supply chain, this includes through the provision of jobs (both directly and indirectly) in the local area. Additionally, the **Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan** (FSSCEP) **[APP-232]** would, once implemented in full post-consent, deliver additional positive outcomes in terms of employment. This includes the Applicant seeking to maximise opportunities for investing in skills locally, the local supply chain and businesses that can support the development of the Scheme and other solar projects in the area. The FSSCEP identifies eight potential opportunities or work areas, across skills, employment, and supply chain, including: Apprenticeships; Other Workforce Training; STEM Education and Careers; Local Recruitment; Maximising Diversity of the Workforce; Business Networking and Support; Ethical Procurement Strategy; and Research and Development. It also outlines delivery arrangements, including an organisational framework with defined roles and responsibilities, key partner identification, a timeline for developing the full FSSCEP, and methods for monitoring and measuring progress. Further detail is provided in the **FSSCEP [APP-232]**. SETR2 - In relation to tourism, the Applicant's EIA Scoping Report (refer to **Appendix 1-1** of the ES **[APP-051]**) submitted to the Planning Inspectorate contained no stand-alone reference to an assessment of effects on tourism as no specific receptors, such as visitor attractions, had been identified within the defined Study Areas to justify such an assessment being needed. The Scoping Opinion response received from the Planning Inspectorate (refer to **Appendix 1-2** of the Environmental Statement **[APP-052]**) also did not request that such an assessment was provided. However, **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** did assess the impact on visitor views in the vicinity of the Scheme and the loss of long distance views as relevant. This includes from Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which provide the main opportunity for recreation in this area. Accordingly, **Chapter 14: Socioeconomics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** also assessed impacts on PRoW users which could include visitors to the area, and the potential impact on visitor accommodation. On this basis, potential effects on tourists were assessed in the ES to the extent that effects on views from and use of PRoWs were set out which comprise the main matters of potential

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				impact. The assessment concluded that there would be no significant effects. To support the assessment in the ES, the Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on tourism within the **Tourism Assessment** presented in **Appendix D** of this document. The assessment concludes that the impact of the Scheme on visitor expenditure, visitor attractions, recreation facilities and other tourism and recreation receptors, including visitor accommodation, is not significant during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use [APP-045]** of the Environmental Statement assesses that taking into account the residual effect assessment results of the air quality, noise, traffic and visual assessments, there are no residents, businesses or community facilities that would likely experience a significant effect on their amenity during construction from effects acting in combination. All other receptors are over 500 m away, beyond the study area, and would not experience effects in respect of their amenity, and this would include tourism and recreation receptors. Further details with respect to specific embedded mitigation measures relevant to minimising amenity impacts associated with air quality, noise and vibration and traffic, are set out **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration [AS-006]** and **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**, respectively. SETR3 - In regard to an assessment of the loss of agricultural land to the agricultural sector, agricultural land quality was a key consideration in the Applicant's site selection process as set out in paragraph 4.5.13 of **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]** and paragraph 3.5.5 of the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031]**. **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** assesses the loss of agricultural land to the agricultural sector. This encompasses three key considerations: Agricultural Land Quality, Soil Resource, and Farming Circumstances. The loss of employment over the operational period of the Scheme is considered in **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the Environmental Statement **[APP-045]**. This assesses that in the operational phase, an estimated 11 gross additional jobs will be created by the Scheme, and the Principal Site currently supports 10 gross jobs through agricultural activities. The total net employment effect is 0 jobs in the operational phase as a result. This demonstrates that there will not be an adverse but a neutral impact.

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				SETR4 - In terms of the concerns raised in relation to fire safety associated with BESS, the Application is supported by a **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (FBSMP) [APP-225]**. This will be updated during Examination to reflect the latest National Fire Chief Council's guidance once this becomes available. This will ensure that the Scheme incorporates the latest guidance delivering an optimum design solution with respect to fire safety. The Applicant has engaged with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) throughout the pre-application phase on the content of the **FBSMP [APP-225]**, details of engagement is presented in the **Consultation Report [APP-021]** and **Appendix I [APP-030]** of the **Consultation Report**. The content of the **FBSMP [APP-225]** has been agreed with LFRS and paragraph 15.13 of the **Lincolnshire County Council Local Impact Report [REP1A-001]** states that LCC is satisfied that the **FBSMP [APP-225]** meets the requirements set out in LCC's Fire Safety Position Statement provided during the pre-application phase. SETR5 - The effect of the Scheme on agricultural land with regards to food production has been considered in Section 14.8 in **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. There are no likely significant effects across the construction and operational phases with regards to food production, considering that the Scheme area forms less than 1% of agricultural land available in Lincolnshire and that following operation, the land used for the Scheme can be reverted back to agricultural land. **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** assesses the loss of agricultural land in combination with all cumulative solar schemes (Gate Burton Energy Park, West Burton Solar Project and the Cottam Solar Project and others set out in **Table 18-22** in **Chapter 18** of the Environmental Statement **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**). This confirms that in combination with all cumulative solar developments that there is still not a significant effect on agricultural production. The area of agricultural land that would be temporarily taken out agricultural use across all four schemes would be 2.2% of agricultural land in Lincolnshire (with this land reverting back to agricultural use upon decommissioning of the different schemes).
8.2 to 8.3	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**	National Policy	8.2. Paragraph 5.13.9 of the NPS [EN-1] states that the ExA *'should have regard to the potential socio-economic impacts of new energy infrastructure identified by the applicant and from any other sources that the SoS considers to be both relevant and important to its decision'.*	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on socio-economics and land use as a result of the Scheme in accordance with paragraph 5.13.9 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). Mitigation measures are embedded within the Scheme to reduce other construction and operational effects (relating to noise, air quality, transport and landscape), which in turn will mitigate the effects on the local community and existing facilities from a Socio-Economic and

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	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)] **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** **Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]** **Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [APP-232]**		8.3. The NPS goes on to say the ExA '*should consider whether mitigation measures are necessary to mitigate any adverse socio-economic impacts of the development'.*	Land Use perspective. Mitigation will be secured through a series of management plans. These will need to be substantially in accordance with the Framework Management Plans forming part of the Application, approved by the relevant local planning authority (/ies), and implemented in accordance with the approved details prior to the commencement of the authorised development or relevant phase. The management plans will be secured by requirements within Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. The Framework Plans include: • **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** • **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** • **Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** • **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]** • **Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [APP-232]** • **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051** • **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** • **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** • **Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [APP-225]** The above demonstrates that the Application is in accordance with NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) with respect to the assessment and consideration of socio-economic effects.
8.4 to 8.9	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Local Policy	WLDC set out local policies within the CLLP that is considers are relevant to the consideration of socio-economic effects.	The Applicant does not consider that all those policies listed in paragraphs 8.4 to 8.9 are applicable in considering socio-economic impacts. Policy S10 relates to the circular economy and therefore relates to the management of waste. The impacts of the Scheme in terms of waste are addressed in **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** as well as **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. Policy S28 relates to the spatial strategy for the distribution of employment development across the District and is not directly applicable to the development of the generating station, albeit the Scheme will have positive economic benefits as set out in response to paragraph 8.1 of WLDC's LIR.

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				Policy S45 relates to development proposals demonstrating that there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the Scheme. This policy relates more to traffic and transport matters. As confirmed in **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**, there will be no adverse impacts in terms of highway capacity as a result of the Scheme, with public road improvements and traffic management measures proposed to ensure no significant effects arise. In addition, it could be applicable to the Point of Connection, as set out in **Appendix B – Local Policy Accordance Tables** on page 30 in Table 2: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**.
8.10	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**	Summary of Impacts	The Scheme has been considered in assessing the socio-economic and land use impacts and effects of the Scheme, whilst considering the embedded mitigation measures which are relevant to this chapter and have already been incorporated into the Scheme design, in addition to additional mitigation measures. WLDC hold significant concerns about the short and long-term harm that the Scheme will have on the tourism sector	To support the assessment in the ES, the Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on tourism within the **Tourism Assessment** presented in **Appendix D** of this document. The assessment concludes that the impact of the Scheme on visitor expenditure, visitor attractions, recreation facilities and other tourism and recreation receptors, including visitor accommodation, is not significant during the construction/decommissioning and operational phase.
8.11-8.14	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**	Socio-economic and land use: construction: unmitigated impacts	8.14. Notwithstanding the applicant's assessment, WLDC has significant concerns regarding the potential impact upon the tourism industry, which would begin got be impacted through the influx of workers employed on a number of projects over a significant period of time (up to a decade).	To support the assessment in the ES, and in recognition of WLDC's concern regarding impacts on the visitor accommodation sector, the Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme (in isolation and the cumulatively with other solar schemes) on this sector within the **Cumulative Construction Worker Accommodation Assessment** presented in **Appendix C** of this document. The assessment concludes that the impact of the Scheme on visitor accommodation, including cumulative impacts with other solar schemes, is not significant during the construction/decommissioning and operational phase.
8.19-8.20	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**	Socio-economic and land use: construction: cumulative	8.20. WLDC has significant concerns regarding the cumulative impact of a significant influx of workers, which would saturate the existing tourism accommodation in the area.	To support the assessment in the ES, and in recognition of WLDC's concern regarding impacts on the visitor accommodation sector, the Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme (in isolation and cumulatively with other solar schemes) on this sector within the **Cumulative Construction Worker Accommodation Assessment** presented in **Appendix C** of this document. The assessment concludes that the cumulative impact of the Scheme on visitor accommodation, including cumulative impacts with other solar schemes, is not significant during the construction/decommissioning and operational phase.

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8.38	**Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**	Socio-economic and land use: decommissioning: cumulative	It is considered likely that the other solar DCOs would be decommissioned around the same time as the Scheme. As such, the effects of decommissioning are likely to be similar to those during construction and would be expected to be beneficial. There is potential for adverse cumulative socio-economic and land use effects during decommissioning of other solar DCOs and the Scheme, with respect to community severance, PRoW users, land use and amenity, should impacts occur at the same time. The duration of the construction periods of all cumulative projects will put significant strain on the capacity of the West Lindsey District and wider area to accommodate workers, which will have a consequential impact upon the tourist industry.	The Applicant has prepared a further assessment of the impacts of the Scheme (in isolation and cumulatively with other solar schemes) on this sector within the **Cumulative Construction Worker Accommodation Assessment** presented in **Appendix C** of this document. The assessment concludes that the impact of the Scheme on visitor accommodation, including cumulative impacts with other solar schemes, is not significant during the construction/decommissioning and operational phase. Paragraph 18.15.23 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** assesses the potential cumulative socio-economic and land use effects during decommissioning of other solar DCOs and the Scheme, in particular on community severance, PRoW users, land use and amenity. The assessment concluded that effects would be unlikely to exceed those assessed for the construction phase and are likely to be neutral (not significant).
8.39- 8.40	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**	Requirement 4 – Community liaison group	8.39. This requirement provides that the undertaker must establish a community liaison group prior to commencement of the authorised development, in order to facilitate liaison between representatives of people living in the vicinity of the Order limits, and other relevant organisations in relation to the construction of the authorised development. 8.40. This would be welcomed by WLDC in order to maintain communication with representatives of local people living within the locality of the Scheme, however clarity on arrangement to set-up such a group and how it would be managed is required.	This requirement for a Community Liaison Group is secured through requirement 4 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** which requires the establishment of a community liaison group prior to the commencement of development. A Community Liaison Officer will be appointed to lead discussions with local communities, and also act as the primary point of contact should there be any queries or complaints. The Applicant notes that WLDC seeks clarification on the arrangements to set up the group and how this would be managed. **Appendix E** of the **Written Summary of the Applicant's Oral Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 1 (ISH1) [REP1-046]** explains how the Community Liaison Group could be set up and managed to assist both WLDC and the ExA with queries raised during ISH1 and in WLDC's LIR report. The drafting of requirement 4 is in accordance with recently made development consent orders (Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] and Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131]) and is an established principle and mechanism to manage construction activities with local communities in relation to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. The proposed approach is therefore consistent with recently made development consents. The requirement is necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development consent to be consented, enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other aspects as defined by section 120 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-4). It also accords with the NPPF (Ref 1-5)

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				and the Planning Practice Guidance: Use of Planning Conditions (Ref 1-39).
8.41 – 8.42	**Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan (SSCEP) [APP-232]**	Requirement 19 – Skills, supply chain and employment	8.41. The requirement stipulates that no part of the authorised development may commence until a skills, supply chain and employment plan (which must be substantially in accordance with the outline skills, supply chain and employment plan) in relation to that part has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority. The skills and employment plan must identify opportunities for individuals and businesses to access employment and supply chain opportunities associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the authorised development, and the means for publicising such opportunities. The skills and employment plan must be implemented as approved. 8.42. The Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan (OSSCEP) does not take into account the impact on the loss of agricultural income for local farms and farmers who have been producing for multiple generations. It is likely a 60 year hiatus will end this practice and lead to a loss of employment in farming in West Lindsey. WLDC is concerned as to who will be available when the scheme is eventually decommissioned, to simply pick up and begin farming the land once again. The impact on agricultural land tenant farmers should also be considered in the wider context of the four proposed solar NSIPs.	As set out in paragraph 14.8.50 to 14.8.52, **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the Environmental Statement **[APP-045]**, in the operational phase, accounting for displacement, indirect and induced employment, an estimated 11 gross additional jobs will be created by the Scheme. In comparison, the Principal Site is currently estimated to support a maximum of 11 jobs through agricultural activities, accounting for displacement, indirect and induced employment. The total net employment effect is 0 jobs in the operational phase as a result. Discussions with the two tenant farmers affected has indicated that existing employment levels are such that less than 10 jobs will be lost, and as such this number of gross employment lost represents a reasonable worst-case appropriate for informing the assessment. The Applicant's position is that the **Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan (SSCEP) [APP-232]** would, once implemented in full post-consent, deliver additional positive economic outcomes. This includes the Applicant seeking to maximise opportunities for investing in local supply chain and businesses that can support the development of the Scheme and other solar projects in the area. The Framework SSCEP forms a basis for which positive outcomes and mitigation can be delivered, for taking forward further in a full SSCEP to be developed and agreed with the LPAs, other key local stakeholders, and the community as necessary in advance of construction of the Scheme commencing. The detailed SSCEP will be secured by Requirement 19 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** with no part of the authorised development permitted to commence unless the full SSCEP has been approved. The focus of the **Framework SSCEP [APP-232]** is to manage the jobs which are created by the Scheme during construction and operational phases. The future use of the Site once the Scheme is decommissioned is ultimately a decision for the Site's landowners, to which the Applicant has no control over as this would extend out of the scope of the DCO sought. Furthermore, the **Framework SSCEP [APP-232]** cannot include measures for the Site post decommissioning as there would be no way to enforce these measures. Additionally, the number of proposed solar NSIPs in the area covers approximately 2.2% of agricultural land within Lincolnshire, see paragraph 18.15.16 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. As such there will likely still be agricultural expertise within the area to take up

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				farming the land once the Scheme is decommissioned. The Applicant reiterates that the decommissioning works will return the Site to its current state, suitable for farming.
9.1	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 14: Transport and Access of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.14) for the Tillbridge Solar Project. • No data has been provided regarding potentially sensitive receptors in the Study Area, including no analysis of whether the links assessed have current driver delay issues in the baseline scenario. • The lack of baseline data for pedestrians, cyclists and pedestrians prevents an understanding of the impact of severance, delay and amenity impacts to non-motorised highway users. • Clarification is required to confirm the application of the IEMA guidance to giving 'special consideration' to non-motorised users with regard to fear and intimidation. • With regards to the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan), WLDC wishes the applicant to provide, within the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan, the measures to be adopted in event two or more projects are being constructed simultaneously. The approach should then be replicated in the control document for each cumulative project to enable communities to understand the traffic related activities in the area and how developers have sought to minimise impacts during the construction phase. • Further mitigation is sough with regard to minimising impacts at the B1241 (ATC 23) located close to a Primary School (assessed as 'moderate adverse (significant). • The potential cumulative construction traffic could give rise to significant disruption to local communities, requiring significant traffic management causing delays to journeys over a number of years	This summary of points raised by WLDC on **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** is noted. The Applicant responds to the detail of each of the summarised points in the following rows (which address each of the listed points in more detail). The Applicant has engaged closely with statutory consultees through Scoping and assessment stages of the Scheme. This includes LCC and NCC. As evidenced by the LCC and NCC Local Impact Reports **[REP1A-001 and REPA-002]**, the Local Highways Authorities are in agreement as to the methodologies used. LCC has confirmed that it does not expect any traffic capacity concerns with regards to the development.

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9.11	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Driver Delay: construction	No data is provided regarding the potentially sensitive receptors within the Study Area, and no analysis is provided to indicate which of the links assessed have current driver delay issues in the baseline scenario. The IEMA Guidance states that driver delays are only likely to be significant when the traffic on the network surrounding the development is already at, or close to, the capacity of the system. Values for delay should be obtained through junction models, or mobile network data (or similar). This would improve the Baseline understanding on Driver Delay in the Study Area. It is noted that the assessment of driver delay will normally be based on the technical work reported within the Transport Assessment (Appendix 16-2). However, in this case the Transport Assessment also relies on an assessment of percentage impacts.	The study area was agreed with LCC and NCC as the extent of the area potentially at risk from possible impacts arising from the Scheme. Section 16.4.12 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** sets out the data sources used in the assessment. This includes extensive traffic survey data collected in 2022 and Personal Injury Collision (PIC) data. The growth factor applied to the 2022 traffic data, in establishing the 2026 levels, uses Industry Standard Methodology, with the resulting link flows and HGV proportions presented in Table 16-15 (Links) and Table 16-16 (Junctions) of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** for development peak periods and a 24 hour period. This has allowed an assessment of the level of traffic generated on each link, compared with the baseline situation for development peak hours (i.e. 0600-0700 hours and 1900-2000 hours), to show both the absolute and percentage increase in flow (Table 16-17 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**). Importantly, the total development plus baseline flow in the forecast year of 2026, is compared with the surveyed 2022 peak hour traffic flow (Table 16-18 of Chapter 16). The assessment of Driver Delay is discussed in Sections 16.8.12 and 16.8.13 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**. Of the links experiencing flow increases of over 10%, the majority, i.e. all but four, would remain lower than existing traffic flows. Based on this, and per discussions with LCC and NCC, it was agreed that additional traffic movements generated by the scheme would remain within the overall capacity of the network. It was thus agreed with the LHAs that driver delay was not likely to be significant, in accordance with IEMA Guidance (Ref 1-22), and that junction modelling was not necessary. The implication that junction capacity modelling would normally be found in a transport assessment for a development such as this, and it is an omission, is not correct. An assessment of environmental impact, including driver delay based on changes in traffic flow, is typical for Solar DCO applications where traffic flow impacts are off peak and limited to temporary construction phases. Whilst modelling is undertaken in some instances in some such projects, this is generally limited and usually targeted to address specific issues raised by an LHA. As stated, the LHAs are both in agreement that no junction capacity modelling is necessary.
9.12	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Construction: severance: pedestrian delay and non-	Table 16-19 details the sensitivity of each link. However, the basis of the approach is unclear. In the methodology (para 16.4.64) the Applicant states that "the road links within a reasonable walking/ cycling	The establishment of the study area is described in 16.4.1 to 16.4.9 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**. This has been agreed with the LHAs.

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	Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]	motorised user amenity	distance of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor will be used as receptors, as well as any road links which are expected to provide a main vehicular route to/ from the Principal Site/ Cable Route Corridor accesses and contain pedestrian/ cycle facilities". This approach is unclear and there appears to be no distinction between the Severance, Pedestrian delay and nonmotorised user amenity. As discussed, the lack of Baseline data for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians makes it very difficult to assess the effects on Non-Motorised Users.	Section 16.4.66 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** establishes the criteria for determining the sensitivity of links for assessing effects on pedestrians and cyclists. The sensitivity criteria relate to the levels of pedestrian and cycle demand which would be expected (e.g. there would be higher demand expected in a town or village centre), and the extent to which there are pedestrian/cycle facilities provided. As it is inherently covered in the identification of the sensitivity of the link, it would not be necessary or proportionate to require additional non-motorised user (NMU) surveys. The criteria to establish the sensitivity of links are applied in terms of severance, pedestrian delay and NMU amenity, all of which are effects which would impact pedestrians/cyclists. These criterion links through to Table 16-19 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**, where the sensitivity for each route is presented. Whilst not referred to in the comment by WLDC, it is important to also highlight the PRoW Impact Assessment presented at Sections 16.8.39 to 16.8.47 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**. This establishes the sensitivity of each PRoW, and the magnitude of impact. Effects on PRoW users will be limited, temporary and managed to minimise impacts. A **Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** has been provided, which is secured by requirement 16 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** seeking the submission and approval by the relevant planning authority of a detailed PRoW Management Plan, which will need to be substantially in accordance with the Framework PRoW Management Plan and implemented in accordance with the approved details.
9.13	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	Construction: fear and intimidation	The Applicant states that the "highway link receptors and receptor sensitivities have been determined using the same criteria as severance, pedestrian delay and non-motorised user amenity". However, the IEMA guidance states that "special consideration should be given to areas where there are likely to be particular problems, such as high-speed sections of road, locations of turning points and accesses, and the inherent lack of protection created by factors such as a narrow pavement median, a narrow path or a constraint (such as a wall or fence) preventing people stepping further away from moving vehicles. In addition, locations where people may be unfamiliar with the locale (e.g. beauty spots or heritage/tourist attractions) need a judgement to be applied to determine the degree of impact. The movement of hazardous/large loads will heighten	The sensitivity of ATC23 has been set at "medium", as shown in Table 16-19 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**. This is the second highest category, and reflects the location, including the Sturton by Stow Primary School. Due to the sensitivity of the link, the impact of the construction phase of the development in terms of severance, pedestrian delay and non-motorised activity, has been assessed as Moderate Adverse, which is a significant effect. Paragraph 16.8.20 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** states that the receptors and receptor sensitivity for fear and intimidations is aligned to those set out within the aforementioned Table 16-19. A number of other locations were also identified as being of medium sensitivity, comprising ATC20, ATC22 and ATC25. Each of these, including ATC23, were described and justified as of medium sensitivity as they are part of 'Main vehicular route in built-up area with

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			people's perception of fear and intimidation". These special considerations are not included in the Applicant's assessment. For example, the Applicant proposed to increase the daily HGVs at ATC23 from 195 HGVs to 739 HGVs (an additional 544 HGVs). ATC23 is located adjacent to Sturton by Stow Primary School, but no consideration of the effects on that receptor has been provided. The Applicant relies on the Further, no assessment in the IEMA guidance (Table 3-1 to Table 3-3), however, the guidance states that these are a weighting system to provide a first approximation and that the scoring system should be adapted to local conditions.	pedestrian/ cycle facilities'. The presence of a key amenity such as the Primary School is consistent with this type of location. Whilst the level of HGVs increases on ATC23, there are multiple factors which contribute to perception of fear and intimidation. These include the total volume of traffic, vehicle speed and width of pavements, as set out in paragraphs 3.33 of the IEMA Guidelines (Ref 1-22) and in the associated comments within the Local Impact Report. Overall, it was assessed that there would be a negligible change in fear and intimidation levels at ATC23, based on the IEMA Guidelines, and therefore the effect is not significant. However, it is important to recognise that **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** has highlighted that there will be a significant adverse effect on NMUs at this location.
9.14-9.17	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	Construction: proposed mitigation	9.16. The Applicant has identified one significant effect on transport and access across the construction phase. A moderate adverse (significant) effect on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23). This is the site located close to a Primary School. No mitigation is proposed. All other effects have been categorised as either Minor Adverse or Negligible (not significant). Further mitigation should be sought. 9.17. The potential adverse traffic and transport effects during construction are proposed to be minimised through measures identified in Framework CTMP and an outline Construction Workforce Travel Plan. For these to be effective and achieve the claimed benefits, it will be necessary for the commitments contained in them to be secured under the DCO.	In response to 9.16, it is correct that one significant adverse effect has been identified on the B1241 (ATC23), on a route which passes a primary school. As set out above, the existence of a primary school is reflected in the sensitivity category for the link. The impact on ATC23 will be short term and temporary, as it will only be in use for the construction of the Cable Route Corridor in the vicinity of the B1241. As set out in part 16.10 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**, the duration of effect on this link is expected to be only for a period of several weeks. This is to be formally defined within the detailed CTMP, in addition to the programme of mitigation for agreement and implementation. It should be noted that a significant level of mitigation for the construction phase as a whole is proposed and secured through the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Section 8 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** sets out the management measures to be put in place as mitigation during construction. These measures include securing construction worker hours, HGV routes avoiding sensitive areas where possible, HGV movements occurring outside of peak times, and banksmen being provided in areas where AIL movement tracking identifies a need. The Applicant considers that all appropriate mitigation that can be incorporated is included within the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**, which has been updated at Deadline 3 following further discussion with the Highways Authorities. Therefore no further mitigation is proposed. Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP**

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				[EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]. It is not considered that further mitigation is required or practical above the extensive measures already proposed. With regards to 9.17, as stated, Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires the submission and approval of a CTMP prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. This secures the measures identified in the Framework CTMP.
9.20 – 9.22	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	Construction – cumulative	9.20. Although the cumulative increase in traffic flows on School Lane, Cow Lane, Fillingham Lane, the B1241, Headstead Bank and Cottam Road is greater than 30% and noteworthy, the effects will be temporary in nature and will occur on receptors with a low or very low sensitivity. The significance category is therefore Slight Adverse (not significant). The effect category on other links is Neutral (not significant). 9.21. Cumulative effects may occur on PRoW impacted by the solar DCOs and the Scheme. In all cases it is considered that any cumulative effects on PRoW users would be avoided through the implementation of the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010142/APP/7.11]. 9.22. Temporary full closures are only anticipated to be required on minor unclassified roads with relatively low traffic flows. As both the partial and full temporary closures will be for very short periods within the construction phase and in all circumstances alternative routes will be provided, the cumulative effects on driver and passenger delay and severance are considered not significant.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC and wishes to highlight that a **Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** has been provided. The Framework PRoW Management Plan sets out the management measures which will minimise the impacts on PRoW users through the construction period. The PRoW Management Plan is secured by requirement 16 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** seeking the submission and approval by the relevant planning authority of a detailed PRoW Management Plan, which will need to be substantially in accordance with the Framework PRoW Management Plan and implemented in accordance with the approved details. 9.22 relates to Temporary Traffic Management Impacts, rather than PRoW. This is assessed in Sections 16.8.34 to 16.8.38 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**.
9.33-9.34	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	Requirement 14 – construction traffic management plan	9.33. Under this requirement, no part of the authorised development may commence until a construction traffic management plan (which must substantially accord with the outline construction traffic management plan) has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority, in consultation with the relevant highways authority. All construction works associated with the authorised	The Applicant welcomes WLDC's position that the CTMP, in so far as it relates to the Scheme, is sufficient for decision making and delivery through a DCO Requirement. A significant level of mitigation for the construction phase as a whole is proposed and secured through the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Cumulative effects and interactions between the Scheme and other solar DCOs within the surrounding area are assessed in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES

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			development must be carried out in accordance with the approved construction traffic management plan. 9.34. With regard to the structure, scope and current level of detail of the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan insofar as it relates solely to the Tillbridge project, WLDC considers the document to be sufficient for decision making purposes and delivery through a DCO Requirement. With regard to the mechanisms used to control construction traffic cumulatively with other projects however, WLDC has significant concerns regarding the lack of detail on how such impacts will be controlled.	**[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. This includes detailed analysis of the potential cumulative traffic and transport effects of the NSIP schemes. The Application is also supported by a **Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev01)]** in conjunction with the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131], the Cottam Solar Farm [EN010133] and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132]. This evidence has established that there would not be a significant adverse cumulative impact in transport terms, in the extremely unlikely event that the peaks of the four cumulative projects occur at the same time. Thus, there are not significant impacts requiring additional measures to control cumulative impacts. Notwithstanding this, the Scheme and other solar DCOs (Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131], the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132]) have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including identification of a shared Cable Route Corridor, sharing baseline environment information and identification of shared mitigation measures. The Applicant has responded to a question about this cooperation in respect of construction traffic within its **Applicant's Response to ExQ1s [EN010142/APP/9.27]** at Q1.1.14. In addition, it is noted that there are requirements within the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** to liaise with the LHAs with regards the timing of works to be undertaken on the public highway (Section 7.1 and 7.2). It is anticipated that the LHAs will have the required oversight of all the schemes, and this liaison would be a mechanism where potential programme measures could be applied to minimise any potential cumulative impact, albeit such impacts would be unlikely to be significantly adverse.
10.Cultural Heritage				
10.1	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**	Cultural heritage summary	Summary The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 13: Cultural Heritage of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.13) for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [CH1] There are no significant impacts caused as a consequence of the project with mitigation applied. • [CH2] WLDC defers to Lincolnshire County Council with regard to archaeological impacts and mitigation	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by WLDC and welcomes confirmation and agreement that there are no significant effects in relation to built heritage as a result of the Scheme. The County Archaeologist (LCC) has confirmed and is in agreement with the Applicant's proposed approach to evaluate the presence of archaeology within the Order limits and to protect and mitigate it which is presented within the **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) [REP1-025]**. A Statement of Common Ground is being progressed with Lincolnshire County Council, which will include details of agreement of the **AMS [REP1-025]** and submitted at Deadline 4. Additionally, the **AMS [REP1-025]** was discussed with NCC during its production. Paragraphs 5.17 and 5.18 within the **Nottinghamshire**

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				County Council Local Impact Report [REP1A-002] note agreement with the **AMS [REP1-025]**.
10.2	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	National Policy	Section 5.9 of the National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS) (EN-1) states that the decision maker should consider the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets. They should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between conservation of that significance and proposals for development.	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** assesses the impact of the Scheme upon heritage assets taking into account their significance. Through the design evolution process, the Application has sought to avoid and minimise impacts on heritage assets, with no residual effects arising following the inclusion of embedded mitigation. Section 6.5 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** on pages 64 to 71 and **Appendix A: National Policy Accordance Table, Table 1** on pages 122 to 134 demonstrates how the Scheme is in accordance with policies contained in Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). The above concludes that, as a result of careful design and following the implementation of mitigation measures, all residual effects are assessed as not significant and equate to less than substantial harm on all designated and non-designated heritage assets impacted by the Scheme. In accordance with NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.9.31 (Ref 1-1) (and taking account of the principles set out by 4.2.16 and 4.2.17 of NPS EN-1), the substantial public benefits and need for the Scheme, as set out in Section 5 and Section 6.2 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**, including the delivery of CNP infrastructure to contribute towards meeting national energy security objectives and carbon reduction commitments, clearly and demonstrably outweigh the less than substantial harm to designated heritage assets and the small scale permanent harm to the non-designated asset of schedulable quality that would result.
10-3 to 10.4	n/a	Local Policy	10.4. Policy S57: The Historic Environment states that development should 'protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment. In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake and provide the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance: a) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and b) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and c) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset,	As set out above, **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** has described the significance of heritage assets within the Order limits and assessed the impact of the Scheme upon them, including setting. The assessment has determined that harm equates to less than substantial harm to all assets with the public benefits of the Scheme (addressing the critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure) clearly and demonstrably outweighing the impacts upon heritage assets. The Scheme is therefore in accordance with Policy S57 of the CLLP.

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			including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.'	
11.Soils and agriculture				
11.1	**Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 19: Soils and Agriculture of the ES (Doc. Ref. EN010132/APP/WB6.2.19) for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [AG1] Clearer definition of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor Study Areas is required. • [AG2] The Cable Route Corridor has not been subject to a soil survey. • [AG3] The assessment of the effects on farming circumstances is unsatisfactory as there is insufficient baseline information for a detailed assessment to be made and an established methodology has not been used. • [AG4] It is not clear why information from 12 farm businesses affected by the Scheme have not been included in the assessment. • [AG5] Precise details of the Study Area for each aspect assessed and an explanation of the off-site buffer should be provided. • [AG5] WLDC considers the cumulative impacts on soils to be 'negligible' at the very least. The cumulative assessment provided is high-level and lacks detail, being based on assumption that other developments will operate to a similar level of good practice.	AG1 and AG5: As set out within paragraph 15.1.3 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, the assessment considers resources of agricultural land, the soil resource associated with that land, and the farm businesses operating at and around the Order limits. Hence the study area comprises the Order limits and the immediate surrounds. There is limited potential for significant effects as a result of the Cable Route Corridor on agricultural land resource and farming businesses, given the short duration and limited extent of the cable trenching work, with the cable laid well below the depth of any agricultural cultivation. As such, the assessment of impacts on agricultural land resource and farming circumstances in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** is focussed on the Principal Site. The assessment of impacts on soil resources considers both the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor. AG2: Paragraph 3.1.2 of the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051)]** sets out that a soil survey of the Cable Route Corridor will be undertaken prior to construction. Compliance with this commitment is secured through Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, which provides that the detailed Soil Management Plan must be substantially in accordance with the Framework Soil Management Plan, and must also be approved by the relevant local planning authority (/ies). AG3 & AG4: As set out within paragraph 15.4.14 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, there is no current guidance on the assessment of farming circumstances. The approach taken for the EIA broadly follows the guidance from the now superseded Planning Policy Guidance Note 7 (PPG7) Annex B (Ref 1-23) which has remained a common approach for EIA in England . The same methodology was also adopted for the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] (now consented) and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132] (awaiting decision). All agricultural occupants of farmland impacted by the Scheme were contacted requesting interviews for farming circumstances baseline data; a response was received from five farm businesses in time to be incorporated within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**. As set out within paragraph 15.8.22 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, landowning farm businesses will receive an income from the Scheme's occupation of their land. As such, the Scheme will provide a new diversified enterprise for the farm businesses and the effect of the Scheme on the existing farm

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				businesses is beneficial. Although it is recognised that for individual farm businesses on secure tenancy agreements, the Scheme would not be beneficial, interview results from the remaining farming businesses are not likely to change the overall conclusion. AG5: The Applicant's cumulative assessment presented within Section 18.16 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** is consistent with WLDC's conclusion that the cumulative effects on soils are negligible. In accordance with Table 18-6 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, the term 'neutral' has been used to describe effects: "*Where the combined impacts of the Scheme or cumulative impacts of the Scheme in association with other development upon an individual or collection of environmental receptors would be negligible and not significant (positive or negative)*".
11.2-11.5	**Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	National Policy	11.2. Paragraph 5.11.12 of the NPS (EN-1) outlines that applicants should 'seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5) except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations'. 11.3. Under Paragraph 5.11.34 of the NPS (EN-1), the decision maker should ensure that 'applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification The SoS should also 'take into account the economic and other benefits of that land'. 11.4. The NPPF also states that BMV is land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification and recognises the economic and other benefits of such land (para. 180). Footnote 62 states that where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality. It furthermore states that "the availability of agricultural land used for food production should be considered, alongside the other policies in this Framework, when deciding what sites are most appropriate for development"	**Appendix A, Table 1: National Policy Accordance Table** (pages 155-159 and 173-177) of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with national policy in relation to the protection of best and most versatile (BMV) land. This is also assessed in Section 6.13: Agricultural Land (pages 109 to 114) of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**. This demonstrates that the Applicant has sought to minimise impacts on BMV land and that its use is justified. In terms of the additional tests, set out in Footnote 62 of the NPPF, the Applicant has demonstrated that the Scheme will have a negligible impact on food production. This is set out on pages 108 to 111 of the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, which also considers the Scheme in combination with the other solar developments. With reference to the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**, specifically the Applicant's response to LCC's LIR **[RR-165]** (Page 113), within the Principal Site, 95.5% of the land used is non-BMV land. This consists of 85.6% Grade 3b land (non-BMV) and 9.9% classified as non-agricultural. The remaining land, which comprises 4.5% (60.3 hectares) of BMV land, consists of 3.8% (51.1ha) of Grade 3a BMV land and 0.7% (9.2ha) being classed as Grade 2, BMV land. The 4.5% of BMV land within the Principal Site comprises nine small, isolated parcels of BMV land. The parcels do not follow field boundaries and generally form isolated pockets across the Principal Site, as shown in **Figure 15-1: Principal Site Agricultural Land Classification Distribution** of the ES **[APP-192]**. These parcels are in farming use alongside the lower grade BMV land. Further information on baseline agricultural land conditions is provided within **Chapter 15: Agriculture and Soils** of the ES **[APP-046]**.

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			11.5. In view of the above, it is expected that the loss of both BMV and poorer quality land should be taken into account. This is particularly true given the agriculture lands contribution to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy.	The only potential permanent removal of land from BMV agricultural use may result from proposed woodland planting which has the potential to remain following decommissioning, subject to landowner decisions following the decommissioning of the Scheme. However, a potential change of use of 0.9ha (0.07% of the Principal Site) of BMV land to proposed woodland is not considered to be significant and would also provide ecological benefit. In addition, the conversion of arable land to grassland during the 60-year operational period has the potential to accrue improvement to soil health over a large area.
11.6-11.8	**Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Local Policy	11.6. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan policies which are relevant to the scheme are set out below. 11.7. Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land states that significant development resulting in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land will only be supported if: • The need is clearly established; • The benefits outweigh the need to protect such land, when taking into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land; • The impacts of the proposal upon ongoing agricultural operations have been minimised through the use of appropriate design solutions; and • Once the development has ceased its useful life then the land should be returned to its former use. 11.8. The council expects all these tests to be met, particularly in relation to the economic value of the land to WLDC and its inhabitants which is in line with national policy. Moreover, it is expected that the land would be restored to its former use. This is particularly important as the agricultural land is an important contributor to the local economy and culture of the region.	The Applicant considers that the Scheme complies with Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Land in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan for the following reasons: There is an established critical national priority (CNP) (need) set out in NPS EN-1 to urgently deliver ground-mounted solar infrastructure to meet legally binding net zero targets. The CNP established by NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) confirms that the electricity generated by the Scheme and its contribution towards meeting net zero targets is a substantial benefit, which would not in any way tip the balance of the Scheme to protect the very minimal best and most versatile land from the long-term temporary, reversible change of use arising from the Scheme (with only woodland creation potentially constraining BMV land use past the decommissioning stage, which would have wider biodiversity benefits). The Applicant has taken into account the economic and other benefits of the BMV land as set out in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the Environmental Statement **[APP-046]** which assesses the impact of the Scheme upon best and most versatile land, upon farming circumstances and sets out how if consented the Scheme would be decommissioned and the Principal Site reinstated to agricultural use. In terms of the potential impact on farming circumstances, landowning farm businesses will receive income from the Scheme's occupation of their land, a new diversified enterprise. The effects of the operation of the Scheme on farming circumstances are therefore assessed as beneficial (significant). As set out in the **Design and Access Statement [AS-031**] and **Chapter 4:Alternatices and Design Evolution [APP-035],** site selection and design iteration has minimised the impact of the Scheme upon best and most versatile land. Once the Scheme is decommissioned, the land would be returned to landowners who will take a decision on how they wish to use their land.

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				The Applicant notes that Policy S67 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9) further states that proposals should protect the best and most versatile agricultural land so as to protect opportunities for food production and the continuance of the agricultural economy and that significant development resulting in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land will only be supported if all the tests set out at 11.7 are met. The Applicant considers these tests to have been met as set out above, and concludes that the Scheme has through its design minimised impacts on best and most versatile land with the Principal Site comprising predominantly non-BMV land and with only a minor area of woodland potentially remaining on BMV land following decommissioning. Upon decommissioning the land would be returned to the original landowners and be subject to their decisions on its use. The Scheme is therefore in accordance with Policy S67 of the CLLP (Ref 1-9).
11.10-11.13	**Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**	Summary of impacts: Study Area	11.10. Reference is made to different areas of the Scheme within the assessment including the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor, but the Study Area for these two areas has not been clearly defined in the ES chapter. 11.11. The assessment for the agricultural land quality and soil resources aspects of the EIA has been undertaken for the Principal Site. The Cable Route Corridor has not been subject to a soil survey, as the location of this area of the site was not known when the EIA was undertaken (see paragraph 15.3.1). 11.12. The farming circumstances assessment has been based on information obtained from nine farm businesses operating within the Principal Site, including interviews from five farms. Twelve farm businesses are affected by the Scheme and the boundaries of these will extend beyond the actual Scheme boundary. It is not clear why these additional farms have not been included within the assessment area and whether the assessment has considered areas outside of the site boundary. Additional farm businesses will also occupy land crossed by the Cable Route Corridor which have not been assessed.	11.10 and 11.13: As set out within paragraph 15.1.3 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, the assessment considers resources of agricultural land, the soil resource associated with that land, and the farm businesses operating at and around the Order limits. Hence the study area comprises the Order limits and their immediate surrounds. There is limited potential for significant effects as a result of the Cable Route Corridor on agricultural land resource and farming businesses, as following the brief construction of each section of the cable route, the land can resume the current agricultural use. As such, the assessment of impacts on agricultural land resource and farming circumstances in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** is focussed on the Principal Site. The assessment of impacts on soil resources considers both the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor. 11.11: Paragraph 3.1.2 of the **Framework Soil Management Plan [REP1-051]** sets out that a soil survey of the Cable Route Corridor would be undertaken prior to construction. Compliance with this commitment is secured through Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, which provides that the detailed Soil Management Plan must be substantially in accordance with the Framework Soil Management Plan and must also be approved by the relevant local planning authority (/ies). 11.12: All agricultural occupants were contacted for interviews; a response was received from five farm businesses in time to be incorporated within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**. As set out within paragraph 15.8.22 of **Chapter 15:**

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			11.13. Precise details of the Study Area for each aspect assessed and an explanation of any off-site buffer should be provided. Further justification should be provided as to why areas of the Scheme have not been included within the Study Area with details of additional assessment that may be required to be undertaken	**Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, landowning farm businesses will receive an income from the Scheme's occupation of their land. As such, the Scheme will provide a new diversified enterprise for the farm businesses and the effect of the Scheme on the existing farm businesses is beneficial. Although it is acknowledged that tenant agricultural occupants will not share in this beneficial effect, interview results from the remaining farming businesses are not likely to change this overall conclusion. There is minimal potential for significant effects as a result of the Cable Route Corridor on farming businesses, as following the brief construction work for each section of the cable route, the land can resume its current agricultural use. As such, the assessment of impacts on farming circumstances in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** is focussed on the Principal Site. The Applicant is seeking to come to voluntary agreements with landowners on the Cable Route Corridor. Details of the Applicant's progress in negotiations with affected landowners along the Cable Route Corridor are given in the **Schedule of Negotiations [REP1-017]**.
11.14-11.20	**Appendix 15-2** of the ES **[APP-116**] **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12(Rev02)]**	Summary of impacts desk study surveys and scope	11.18. The assessment of farming circumstances is less satisfactory. The farming circumstances assessment is based on farm interviews and reports on the types of land use of each farm. Twelve farm businesses currently occupy the Principal Site. Information on the size and nature of nine of these farm businesses has been obtained from the occupants, and of these, interviews have been conducted for five farm businesses. Therefore, the farm assessments are incomplete, but no explanation is given for this. Additional farm businesses will also occupy land crossed by the Cable Route Corridor which have not been assessed. For a Scheme of this nature, the EIA should contain a description of the size, nature and occupancy (whether owned or tenanted) of each farm enterprise. No information is provided on farm size and the description of land use is not sufficiently detailed. For example paragraph 15.6.13 just states: 'Land is predominantly in standard arable rotations of cereals and break crops, with some energy crops grown for Anaerobic Digester substrate and bio-ethanol production'. 11.19. The farming circumstances assessment is mainly based on personal judgement without a	11.18 All agricultural occupants were contacted for interviews; a response was received from five farm businesses in time to be incorporated within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**. As set out within paragraph 15.8.22 of **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**, landowning farm businesses will receive an income from the Scheme's occupation of their land. As such, the Scheme will provide a new diversified enterprise for the farm businesses and the effect of the Scheme on the existing farm businesses is beneficial. Although it is acknowledged that tenant agricultural occupants will not share in this beneficial effect, interview results from the remaining farming businesses are not likely to change this overall conclusion. There is limited potential for significant effects as a result of the Cable Route Corridor on farming businesses, as following the brief construction period for each section of the cable route, the land can resume its current agricultural use. As such, the assessment of impacts on farming circumstances in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** is focussed on the Principal Site. The Applicant is seeking to come to voluntary agreements with landowners on the Cable Route Corridor. Details of the Applicant's progress in negotiations with affected landowners along the Cable Route Corridor are given in the **Schedule of Negotiations [REP1-017]**. There are no set area or proportion criteria for the assessment of effects on farm businesses. Similarly, detail on cropping area and even

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			proper supporting farm impact assessment. For example, paragraph 15.8.22 states: 'This diversified enterprise may also enable managers of farm businesses that are currently too small to be economically viable, to wind up the farm business'. Small agricultural businesses are not necessarily unviable; it depends on the nature of the enterprise and personal circumstances of the occupier. 11.20. Without a map of individual farm boundaries and a breakdown of size, occupancy and land use, it is not possible to verify the basis for the assessments of significance, magnitude of change and residual effect. No real evidence is provided to support the conclusions of the farming circumstances assessment, apart from the judgement of the assessor, which states that: 'No significant residual effects are anticipated to occur during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme'.	projected cropping area would not assist a planning decision maker as cropping is subject to change from unpredictable external factors including markets, weather and disease/pest/weed control. The descriptions provided describe the nature of the farm enterprises and the manners in which they rely upon the land. 11.19 The farming circumstances assessment is based upon professional judgement and the information provided by the agricultural occupants. There are small farm units within the Order limits where the occupant considers that the farm is of insufficient scale to be economically viable with little prospect of becoming so in the future. This informed opinion of these farmers concurs with the professional opinion of the Applicant's Soils and Agriculture consultant. 11.20 The conclusion of the Farming Circumstances assessment looks across agricultural use for all farm businesses within the Order limits. Individual impact assessments are not given for each farm business and given the divergence in scale between the individual farm businesses, as attempting to do so would impair the clarity of the impact assessment.
11.26-11.30	**Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]**	Operation- unmitigated impacts- assessed impacts	11.28. It is not, however, clear what assessment criteria used to determine the sensitivity and magnitude of impact for soil resources has been based on. It is noted that the IEMA guidance provides a methodology for assessment the sensitivity/resilience of soil to structural damage, based on texture, wetness class and field capacity days. 11.29. The assessment of effects on agricultural land quality and soil resources is satisfactory, with no adverse significant effects identified. However, it is noted that the significance effects matrix provided in Table 15-7 does not precisely follow the IEMA significance matrix1. This recognises very large, large, moderate, slight and neutral effects rather than the major, moderate, minor and negligible effects included within Table 15-7. The IEMA methodology which has been used for this assessment, should be followed precisely. 11.30. The loss of agricultural land available for the production of food is a significant impact on the	Whilst IEMA Guidance (Ref 1-24) provides greater detail on suggested sensitivity and magnitude criteria for the assessment of impacts on soil resources, **Tables 15-3 and 15-4** within **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[APP-046]** present a simplified criteria which are relevant to the specific impacts of the Scheme within the Order limits. The same methodology was also adopted for the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] (now consented) and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132] (awaiting decision). In terms of food production, the Scheme will constrain the management of agricultural land for a long-term temporary period and when assessed cumulatively with the other solar development, the impact would remain not significant on agricultural production and food security, considering the very small portion of the overall agricultural land available in Lincolnshire. The granting of development consent for the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] and the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] are important and relevant. The Secretary of State determined that the cumulative loss of best and most versatile land across all of these schemes, including the Tillbridge Solar Project, and therefore the potential impact on food production, was minor with no impact on food scarcity. Further detail is set out in the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** on pages 108 to 111.

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			District, especially when considered cumulatively with other large scale solar NSIPs nearby	
11.31-11.35		Operation- unmitigated impacts- assessed impacts - Farming circumstances	11.31. With regard to farming circumstances, the applicant states in Chapter 15 'Soils and Agriculture' in paragraph 15.4.14 states that 'There is no current guidance on the assessment of Farming Circumstances. The approach taken for this EIA broadly follows the guidance from the now superseded Planning Policy Guidance Note 7 (PPG7) Annex B which has remained a common approach for EIA in England and was for a time included in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.' 11.32. WLDC considers that statements to be inaccurate. The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA112 Population and Human Health2 provides an approved methodology for assessing impacts associated with construction and improvement projects (such as direct land take and severance) that may affect land use including agricultural land holdings. The DMRB guidance provides clear guidance and set criteria for assigning receptor sensitivity, magnitude of change and significance of effect. 11.33. The assessment criteria used in Chapter 15 for the farming circumstances assessment to determine the sensitivity, magnitude and significance of effect are vague and rely on the assessor's personal judgement, as opposed to the set criteria of DMRB LA112. For example, paragraph 15.4.24 states: 'Sensitivities of various agricultural enterprises vary markedly between different effects, for instance a breeding livestock enterprise may have very high sensitivity to trespass with dogs in contrast to an arable enterprise. Assessors experience and judgement is required to identify the agricultural activities that are sensitive to the likely effects, then determine the appropriate sensitivity and magnitude of change'. 11.34. This approach lacks the objectivity of the precise guidance offered by DMRB, which is less open to the influence of personal judgement.	The Sensitivity and Magnitude criteria offered by the DMRB LA112: Population and human health (Ref 1-25) focus on severance and land take as is appropriate for considering transport infrastructure. Sensitivity criteria in LA112 only has regard for frequency of access and the degree to which an enterprise is reliant upon the spatial relationship of land to key agricultural infrastructure. It does not encompass important considerations that include land tenure, diversification and the scale of the agricultural enterprises concerned. This is why the 'Annex B' guidance of PPG7 (Ref 1-23), that was maintained in previous versions of the DMRB while still published by National Highways, is preferred to the current and more limited guidance in the DMRB.

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			11.35. Agricultural land (together with its landowners, tenants and workers) is considered to be a key receptor of the Scheme and one which is likely to experience the most changes. The EIA process should be seen to be objective and requires an established methodology to demonstrate that this is the case.	
11.39-11.42	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Operation – cumulative	11.41. WLDC consider that, whilst assessment of the cumulative effects in combination with other developments has been carried out, the cumulative effect of all impacts on soils and agriculture arising from the Scheme is not assessed. In addition, no Zone of Influence is provided and the assessment only includes other solar farms and does not consider other developments in the area. No justification is provided for this methodology. 11.42. The cumulative effects chapter deals with the same impacts as those detailed in the soils and agriculture chapter and includes an assessment of effects during construction, operation and decommissioning. Cumulative effects are assessed as neutral (not significant). Following the significance effects matrix provided in Table 15-7, this should be negligible rather than neutral. The assessment is high-level and lacks detail. In addition, the outcomes are based on assumptions that the other developments will operate to a similar level of good practice.	11.41 The Zone of Influence of the Scheme for agriculture and soils impacts is limited to the Order limits. However, Section 18.16 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** considers cumulative effects on agriculture and soils within Lincolnshire. Section 18.15 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** considers cumulative effects in Lincolnshire with regards to food production. The cumulative assessment has been supplemented by information included within **Appendix B: Report on Cumulative Impacts of Solar Projects on Agricultural Land in Lincolnshire** submitted with the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**. **Appendix B of Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** also considers solar schemes to be consented under the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA)1990 (Ref 1-6). The assessment has been limited to solar schemes, as they are more likely to require large areas of agricultural land. 11.42 In accordance with **Table 18-6** of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, the term 'neutral' has been used to describe cumulative effects: "*Where the combined impacts of the Scheme or cumulative impacts of the Scheme in association with other development upon an individual or collection of environmental receptors would be negligible and not significant (positive or negative)*". Natural England comments on soils and agriculture issues across the NSIP projects considered for within the cumulative assessment, do not suggest any lowering of the standards of good practice requested. The informed and consistent advice from Natural England will promote a similar level of good practice for soils and agriculture across the cumulative projects.
12. Climate Change				
12.1	**Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project:	[CC1]: The temporal scope of the assessment is based on the estimated construction, operational and decommissioning periods set out within **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES

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			• [CC1] It is unclear how the temporal scope of the assessment has been established. Clarification on whether it relates to market uncertainty, technological development or asset degradation etc is required. This extends to the consideration of multiple future projections on the project lifecycle. • [CC2] It is not clear how the replacement of infrastructure (project components) has been accounted for in the assessment. The assessment does not justify or reason the degradation rates or whether degradation could be accelerated by climate change. • [CC3] There are aspects of the assessment that require clarification (see further explanation in the text below. • [CC4] the decommissioning risk assessment is unsatisfactory. The likelihood and consequences of impacts will change with the baseline and this has not been addressed (e.g. warmer winters and wetter summers). • [CC5] It appears that no decarbonisation rate is applied for GHG emissions that would occur as a result of low-carbon electricity from the scheme replacing electricity generated by natural gas-fuelled CCGT. • [CC6] The residual impact summary, Table 7-21, should include a summary for the CCR and ICCI assessment, not just cross references back to the main assessment. For example, identifying that no significant residual impacts were identified, the number of low significant impacts, and including the residual consequences of these.	**[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**, which includes a 60 year operational life. In accordance with Requirement 20 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, the date of decommissioning of the Scheme must be no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. [CC2]: The expected design life of Scheme components is based on estimates provided by the Applicant, which are set out in **Table 3-1** of **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**. For details around the assumptions made in the calculations of emissions related to replacement components please refer to paragraph 7.3.24 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. The degradation rate of PV panels is assumed based on applications for similar solar installations. This rate is conservative and exceeds that declared in the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) of the solar panels on which the assessment is based (0.4% per year) (EPD International AB, 2020 (Ref 1-26)). Standard test conditions for Solar PV panels is generally at 25°C (International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 61853-1, 2011 (Ref 1-27)), therefore any increase in temperatures due to climate change in the Lincolnshire region is unlikely to be of a magnitude to accelerate the degradation of solar panels to any significant extent. [CC4]: The climate change risks associated with decommissioning will remain at the same significance level, despite the projected changes in climate. These risks are still considered to be "low". This is due to a low consequence of impact associated with climate related construction/ decommissioning risks. [CC5]: The projected decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid has been considered in relation to the power consumption of the Scheme. The energy output from the Scheme is expected to directly displace energy from marginal generation sources (most commonly CCGT within the UK). As it is unlikely that the carbon intensity of CCGT produced energy will vary over time, this is considered a reasonable comparison. Please refer to paragraphs 7.8.19 through 7.8.25 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** for further details on the consideration of a CCGT without-project baseline. [CC6]: Residual effects associated with the CCR and ICCI assessments are assessed for each specific risk, as can be found within **Table 7-19** and **Table 7-20** of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. To avoid unnecessary duplication of the same text, the same tables were not included within **Table 7-21**.
12.4	**Chapter 7: Climate Change [APP-038]**	National Policy	12.2. Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 addresses climate change adaptation in energy infrastructure development. It notes that the decision maker	The Applicant has assessed the impact of the Scheme in relation to climate change and resilience in accordance with Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). This includes ensuring that the Scheme has been

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			should take the effects of climate change into account when developing and consenting infrastructure, referring also to the potential long-term impact of climate change. 12.4. NPS (EN-3) requires the applicant to consider the design life of solar panel efficiency over time when determining the period for which consent is required. An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time-period or for differing time-periods of operation.	designed having regard to projected climate change effects, such as flood risk and introducing positive nature-based solutions as part of the Scheme (biodiversity net gain). **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** assesses how the Scheme will take account of impacts of climate change. The Scheme is therefore in accordance with this part of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1). The response to paragraph 12.2 of WLDC's LIR above sets out the methodology and assumptions used to determine the efficiency of the Scheme over its operational lifetime (60 years). It is noted that paragraph 2.10.65 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2) states that an *"upper limit of 40 years is typical"* but this goes on to state that Applicant's may seek consent for different time-periods of operation, as reflected in WLDC's comment at paragraph 12.4 of their LIR. Development consent has recently been granted for the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] and the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133], in July and September 2024 respectively, both of which are also located in the West Lindsey District. Both of the made development consent orders are for a time-limited consent of 60 years. Both the ExA and the Secretary of State did not raise concerns regarding the time-period subject to the ES considering the environmental effects over the project lifetime and with the inclusion of a requirement ensuring that decommissioning would occur after 60 years. These decisions are important and relevant in decision making on the Scheme and illustrate that there is no reasonable basis on which to restrict the project lifetime of the Scheme to less than 60 years, particularly given the critical and urgent need to develop and bring into use renewable energy development. The Scheme complies with Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and paragraph 2.10.65 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2).
12.5 to 12.10	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** **Chapter 7: Climate Change [APP-038]**	Local Policy	12.6. Policy S11: Embodied Carbon requires developments to reduce the development's embodied carbon content, through the careful choice, use and sourcing of materials. 12.7. The SoS is reminded that from the 1 January 2025, there will be a requirement for a development proposal to demonstrate how the design and building materials to be used have been informed by a consideration of embodied carbon, and that reasonable opportunities to minimise embodied carbon have been taken.	Section 6.7 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme has considered climate change impacts demonstrating that the Scheme design is resilient over its operational lifetime. It is demonstrated that the Scheme has significant beneficial effects in terms of GHG emissions and will support the decarbonisation of electricity generation sought by national policy. Page 12 and 13 of Appendix B, Table 2: Local Policy Accordance Table of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** demonstrates how the Scheme accords with Policy S11 of the CLLP. **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** sets out mitigation measures to reduce impacts of the Scheme on the climate. These measures are to be secured through the approval of detailed management plans to be approved as part of requirements

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			12.8. Policy S14: Renewable Energy sets out the position that renewable energy schemes will be supported where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts on the following considerations are, or will be made, acceptable. To determine whether it is acceptable, the following tests will have to be met: • The impacts are acceptable having considered the scale, siting and design, and the consequent impacts on landscape character; visual amenity; biodiversity; geodiversity; flood risk; townscape; heritage assets, their settings and the historic landscape; and highway safety and rail safety. • The impacts are acceptable on aviation and defence navigation system/communications. • The impacts are acceptable on the amenity of sensitive neighbouring uses (including local residents) by virtue of matters such as noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality and traffic. 12.9. Policy S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure states that WLDC will proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon. However, proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals. 12.10. Policy S20: Resilient and Adaptable Design requires design proposals to be adaptable to future social, economic, technological and environmental requirements in order to make buildings both fit for purpose in the long term and to minimise future resource consumption. The relevant tests to this Scheme must be met for proposals to be deemed acceptable: • Allow for future adaptation. • Be resilient to flood risk, from all forms of flooding.	incorporated into the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** and to be substantially in accordance with Framework Management Plans forming part of the Application. This specifically includes measures to reduce and lower the use of embodied carbon through the use of alternative materials, such as locally sourced products and materials with a higher recycled content where feasible. This mitigation is set out in the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** and **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]**, which will be secured through requirements 12 and 13 in Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, which requires the approval of a detailed CEMP and OEMP that must be substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP and Framework OEMP and implemented in accordance with the approved details. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for the CEMP and the Operator of the Scheme will be responsible for the OEMP. These securing mechanisms will ensure that the detailed design, construction and operation of the Scheme will minimise embodied carbon as well as minimising resource consumption thereby being in accordance with Policies S11 and S20 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP). In addition, any buildings within the Principal Site (Solar Farm Control Centre) would also require Building Regulation approval as a secondary consent following the grant of development consent. The building would need to meet current standards including measures to ensure the creation of a resilient building. Page 13 to 21 of Appendix B, Table 2: Local Policy Accordance Table of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** demonstrate how the Scheme accords with Policy S14 of the CLLP. The **Environmental Statement [APP-031 to APP-207]** demonstrates how through avoidance, design and the adoption of embedded mitigation, environmental effects have been minimised during all phases of the development. Whilst some residual effects remain during construction (B1241, North Fleets Road severance and increased disturbance due to combined effects on Hermitage Low Farmhouse and non-motorised users of A631 and School Lane) and operation (significant landscape effect on the Till Vale LCA and three significant visual effects remaining at Year 15), these impacts are acceptable in the planning balance. This is due to the presumption to grant consent for CNP infrastructure engaged by NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and EN-3 (Ref 1-3), the substantial benefits arising from the Scheme, and exceptional circumstances not being triggered to warrant the refusal of consent, where the planning policy bar is high.

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				As set out above, the **Environmental Statement [APP-031 to APP-207]**, demonstrates how the Scheme has sought to minimise impacts and harm thereby being in accordance with Policy S16 of the CLLP. The management plans referred to above incorporate measures to ensure the creation of a resilient Scheme, along with embedded mitigation measures included within the design, particularly in terms of flood risk. The Scheme is in accordance with Policy S20 of the CLLP.
12.14	APP-038	ICCI Method	It is assumed from the text in Section 7.4.19, but not specifically defined, that the ICCI assessment follows IEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Climate Change Resilience & Adaptation. AP	IEMA guidance on Climate Change Resilience & Adaptation (Ref 1-28) does not provide guidance on a specific methodology for assessing ICCI impacts. Therefore, the ICCI assessment broadly aligns with the principles set out in the IEMA guidance for CCR, though it is not specifically referenced.
12.15-12.16		Study Area temporal scope	It is unclear how the temporal scope of the assessment has been established. For example, is it to do with market uncertainty, expected technological development or asset degradation? Any uncertainty in the lifetime of the project should be accounted for by assessing impacts relevant to multiple future projection horizons. There is a discussion of the project operating for 60 years (Section 7.3.7), however, Section 7.3.24 indicates that the assets with the longest design life are the transformers and cables that will be replaced twice based on a replacement time of 25-30 years – this would create an operation period of at least 75 years. In Table 7-7, Glentworth Parish Council refer to a 40-year lifetime. If all assets are expected to be replaced during the design life of the project it is not clear what the factor is that has been used to define the design life. Some commentary on the uncertainty in the design life would be useful when considering impacts against projections for specific future time horizons.	As per **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**, the operational design life of the Scheme is 60 years. In accordance with Requirement 20 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, the date of decommissioning of the Scheme must be no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. The expected design life of project components is based on estimates provided by the Applicant, as set out in **Table 3-1** of **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]** (page 3-4). Calculations of the emissions related to the replacement of components have been conducted as a worst-case scenario. Assumptions have been based on a reasonable worst-case associated with the frequency of replacement components during the operational phase as set out at paragraph 7.3.24 (page 7-5 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**).
12.20-12.22	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** **Flood Risk assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev02)]**	Desk study survey and scope	12.20. It is best practice for the current baseline for the CCR and ICCI assessment to include a review of extreme weather events that have affected the study area/region. This information is not included in the ES. 12.22. Concerning the earlier comments made about the design life of the project, it is noted that projections up to 2099 are presented (no projections beyond this are available from UKCP18) and that	12.20: A review of past extreme weather events has informed the climate parameters assessed within the ICCI and CCR assessments. A detailed review of existing and future flood risk, including mitigation where appropriate, can be found within **Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** and the **Flood Risk assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev02)]**. 12.22: The risks presented in Table 7-19 (page 7-44-7-47) of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** consider the worst-case scenario, which in this case would relate to the climate projections for

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			this mitigates the uncertainty in the assessment concerning the length of the design life of the project. Section 7.6.11: "It is noted that the UKCP18 data to cover this period runs to 2099, beyond the 60-year lifespan, however, this approach is considered conservative to allow flexibility in the length of the Scheme's lifetime." It is not clear from the methodology presented so far in the report if each impact will be separately assessed against each of the three future projection periods that are presented in the baseline. Following a review of the assessment section, it remains unclear which future period the impacts were assessed against. I would assume conservatively that 2070-2099 was used but since this is not explicitly stated it cannot be confirmed that the assessment demonstrates resilience to the period 2020-2049, 2050-2079 or 2070-2099.	the 2070-2099 period. Risk ratings for all future baseline periods were considered, however are not presented as there would be no difference in the risk ratings or assessment of significance.
12.23-12.25	**Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**	General assessment of effects	12.23. Section 7.4.14 implies that only potential impacts relating to higher temperatures and more extreme weather have been included. This is less than would be expected and less than is required based on the scoping opinion. The climate parameters listed in 7.4.16 indicate a wider range of potential impacts might be addressed, e.g. flood risk which may trigger consideration of sea level rise and extreme weather which may trigger assessment of transient overvoltage protection (protection from lightning strikes being sufficient for more stormy future weather. The assessment's scope should be defined more clearly in Section 7. 12.24. The ES states that the outputs of PV panels are assumed to degrade by 2% in the first year and 0.45% per year thereafter. The ES does not set out the reason for the degradation or assess if the rate of degradation could be accelerated by climate change, for example how projections showing increasing temperatures and more sunny days per year might affect this. It is also noted that changes in humidity could affect the life cycle of electrical equipment. It is noted that in the CCR this is assessed as not significant; it would be useful to cross ref this here.	12.23: Section 7.4.14 describes the climate parameters which are most relevant to the Scheme. However, it can be seen in the full risk assessment (Table 7-19) (page 744 to 7-47) of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** that climate variables beyond higher temperatures and extreme weather have been assessed. 12.23: Section 4.2 of the **Flood Risk Assessment [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** addresses flood risk, which includes an assessment of sea level rise, for the lifetime of the Scheme and also for the credible maximum scenario event, to establish the Scheme will remain operational in times of flood. 12.24: The degradation rate of PV panels is assumed based on applications for similar solar installations. This rate is conservative, and exceeds that declared in the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) of the solar panels on which the assessment is based (0.4% per year) (EPD International AB, 2020) (Ref 1-26). Standard test conditions for Solar PV panels is generally at 25°C (International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 61853-1, 2011) (Ref 1-27), therefore any increase in temperatures due to climate change in the Lincolnshire region is unlikely to be of a magnitude to negatively affect the degradation of solar panels to any significant extent.

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12.26	**Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**	Review of climate change resilience assessment	Table 7.19 includes the assessment of a wider range of impacts than was implied in Section 7.4.14. • The potential climate hazards for construction are all long-term, slow-onset changes to met conditions. These hazards are unlikely to affect the construction window. The baseline is unlikely to change significantly between now and construction. It is extreme weather and changes to the climate that are already part of the baseline that will affect construction. This does not affect the impacts that are assessed, i.e. extreme weather can cause heatwaves, it is just noted that in the future, during operation, heatwaves may be more intense and frequent. • Concerning reduced cell efficiency, earlier in the ES there is a discussion of replacement cycles for key assets. Even though the impact is low that is a key piece of mitigation that is relevant but is not listed here. The consequence is just that those mitigation cycles may have to shorten, by an insignificant amount. • The consequence of surface water flooding on the site after mitigation is Minor. The actual consequence is not defined (for any of the impacts in the table) so it is not clear what it is. If the site is expected to remain operational then even if there is flooding the consequences could be negligible, not minor. • Earlier in the Chapter, mitigation for impacts on landscape assets is discussed but this impact is not assessed in this table. • The decommissioning risk assessment is not satisfactory. For decommissioning, the baseline will not be the same as during construction. The potential impacts might be the same, but their likelihood and consequences would be expected to have changed since the climate will have changed. For example, winters will be warmer and wetter, whilst summers will be hotter and drier and there will be more extreme weather during decommissioning than during construction. Impacts may still be insignificant but the assessment as it stands does not demonstrate this following best practice.	(Bullet 1) Noted, Section 7.4.14 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** refers to the climate variables that are likely to have the largest impact of the Scheme. (Bullet 2) It is acknowledged that any changes to the baseline conditions during construction are highly unlikely, as described by their negligible and low likelihood ratings presented in Table 7-19 (pages 7-44 to 7-47) of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. (Bullet 3) Refer to response to 12.24 above. (Bullet 4) Climate consequence descriptions are provided within Table 7-3 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. In the case of flooding at the Principal Site, the consequence on the Scheme would either be low (i.e. minor disruption to construction or operation but no significant impact on ability to deliver services) or negligible (i.e. negligible disruption to construction or operation, with no impact on ability to deliver services). The assessment was completed on a worst-case scenario, i.e. low consequence, though it is noted that if the consequence was negligible, it would not change the level of significance presented for this risk. (Bullet 5) This mitigation measure did not specifically relate to any of the risks presented in Table 7-19 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. (Bullet 6) The climate change risks associated with decommissioning will remain at the same significance level, despite the projected changes in climate. These risks are still considered to be "low". This is because in accordance with Table 7-6 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**, even if the likelihood of a risk event was increased to moderate, because of the low consequence of the impact, the risks would still remain as low.

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12.27	**Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**	Review of in-combination climate change assessment	• Increased stress on drainage system due to higher rainfall is not an ICCI impact. It does not have an environmental receptor. An ICCI impact could, for example, be increased climate change induced discharge rates to a local watercourse affecting its geomorphology. • The significance levels stated in this table are not fully defined, they should for example say "Low (Not Significant)" rather than just "Not significant". It is noted that this is done in Table 7-19. • The ICCI assessment should confirm that all operational impacts assessed by the other chapters in the ES have been reviewed to assess how they could be affected by climate change. Currently, it is not clear if or how this has been done.	This impact pathway has been considered within Table 7-20 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]** in relation to the potential for increased risk of flooding at on-site and off-site property receptors, which may result from overflows from the drainage system, with the Scheme and climate change impacting on runoff rates. It is confirmed that the significance of ICCI risks is low (not significant) Table 7-20 of **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**. ICCI risks were identified in collaboration with the authors of all technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16 **[APP-037 to APP-048]**). This included the identification of which impacts of the Scheme could change in-combination with climate change.
12.31-12.34	**Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES **[APP-038]**	General assessment of effects	12.32. However, no decarbonisation rate is applied for GHG emissions from the replacement of materials and components (specifically the BESS and solar panels).	The future embodied carbon associated with material replacement is currently too uncertain to accurately estimate. As a worst-case scenario, it is assumed that the carbon required to produce and transport these materials/components remains the same into the future. Albeit it is likely that embodied carbon within replacement materials would be reduced due to the expected increase in low carbon power generation and electrification of transportation systems.
13.1.1	**Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [NV1] Cumulative noise impacts during construction require a firm and enforceable commitment to joint working between developers to minimise impacts. • [NV2] WLDC consider that, although effect on users of PROW have been scoped out of EIA, the commitment in the CEMP to minimise the impact on such users is welcome and must be implemented. • [NV3] Clarification on the conditions that triggered the removal of noise data is required. • [NV4] It appears that no production of construction vibration impacts are presented.	The Applicant's response to each of the points raised as follows: [NV1] This is agreed and committed to in Table 3-8, page 55 and 56 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/7.8(Rev02)]** as stated in paragraph 18.14.4 of the ES **[AS-006]**. [NV2] The Applicant welcomes the support by WLDC on the proposed approach to manage the impact of users of PRoW through both the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** and **Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16(Rev01)]** as secured by Requirement 12 and 16 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. [NV3] Assuming this comment refers to the baseline monitoring, the Applicant can confirm that periods during which either the wind speed was greater than 5 m/s or the rainfall was greater than 1 mm were omitted from the results. This is in line with BS 7445-1: Description and measurement of environmental noise (Ref 1-29) which was quoted as

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			Clarification of the reason why is required (e.g. distances from receptors are sufficient.).	part of the methodology within **Appendix 13-3: Baseline Noise Survey** of the ES **[APP-113]**. [NV4] Construction vibration effects are considered on page 39 of Section 13.8 of **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the Environmental Statement **[AS-006]** where the distance of works to receptors is discussed and prior warning committed to through the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/7.8(Rev02)]**.
13.2-13.4	**Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]** **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	National Policy	13.2. National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 states that should demonstrate good design through selection of the quietest cost-effective plant available; optimisation of plant layout to minimise noise emissions; and, where possible, the use of landscaping, bunds or noise barriers to reduce noise transmission. 13.3. The NPS also states that the SoS should not grant development consent unless it is satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims: • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise. • Mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise. • Where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise. 13.4. Moreover the SoS should consider if mitigation methods needed for construction and operational noise over and above any which may form part of the project application. The mitigation methods may include: • Engineering: reduction of noise at point of generation and containment of noise generated. • Lay-out: adequate distance between source and noise-sensitive receptors; incorporating good design to minimise noise transmission through screening by natural barriers, or other buildings. • Administrative: restricting activities allowed on the site; specifying acceptable noise limits; and	Table 1 in **Appendix 13-1** of the ES **[AS-008]** clarifies how the requirements of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) are addressed. Pages 184-185 and 185-186 of **Appendix A**, **NPS Accordance Tables - Table 1: National Policy Statement EN-1** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with paragraphs 5.12.15, 5.12.17 and 5.12.18 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) as referenced in 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4 of the WLDC LIR report.

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			taking into account seasonality of wildlife in nearby designated sites Local Policy	
13.5 to 13.6	**Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]**	Local Policy	13.6. There is no specific local policy that relates to noise; however, Policy S47: Accessibility and Transport requires development should not result in adverse noise and vibration taking into account surrounding uses of the application site.	**Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]** assesses the effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme with respect to noise and vibration in relation to residential properties and the surrounding area. It is demonstrated that with the implementation of both Construction and Decommissioning Environmental Management Plans, to be secured through the DCO by requirements, to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** and **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]**, that there will not be significant effects with respect to construction noise, construction induced vibration effects or noise impacts from construction traffic. It is assumed that effects during decommissioning will be similar to the construction phase. No significant effects will arise during operation with respect to noise. As such, the Scheme will be in accordance with Policy S47 of the CLLP.
13.8-13.10	**Chapter 3 Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev02)]** **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-053]**	Method of assessment	13.10. It is stated that piling methods are unknown and an augered method has been assumed as a worst case based on experience on similar schemes. It is worth noting that any driven piling, although not assessed, would result in higher levels of vibration than augered methods. This may be applicable where ground conditions are hard.	As identified in Table 3-9 of **Chapter 3 Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**, anticipated plant required for construction includes continuous flight auger (CFA) piling so the construction vibration assessments in **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]** aligns with this information. The Site is a rural area and located on fields, so ground conditions are soft. There is potential for driven piles to a depth of 4 m to be used for Solar PV structures; however, the soft ground conditions would attenuate vibration quickly and it is not expected that higher levels of vibration would be generated than assessed using CFA piling techniques.
13.11-13.15	**Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]**	Operational noise and vibration	13.11. Noise modelling has been undertaken assuming reasonably worst-case assumptions (i.e. plant operating at maximum during all times of day) which is acknowledged as a conservative approach as some plant (e.g. BESS cooling fans) will operate dependant on ambient temperatures. Plant assumptions presented in the report seem reasonable at this stage of assessment but will carry some level of uncertainty as based on AECOM library data or manufacturers' data that is not presented to enable verification.	It is acknowledged that there is a degree of uncertainty in the sound power levels of the operational plant at this stage. However, there is a commitment in the **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** that noise at sensitive receptors will be no higher than the levels presented in Section 13.8 of **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]**. The Applicant confirms that the rating level, with the applied penalty for the transformers and BESS, has been used to assess against the BS 8233 (Ref 1-30) criterion for non-residential receptors.
13.18-13.23	**Appendix 13-3: Baseline Noise Survey** of the ES **[APP-112]**.	Baseline conditions-desk study surveys and scope	13.20. Measurements were undertaken at eight monitoring locations deemed representative of the operational noise-sensitive receptor locations.	The Applicant can confirm that periods during which either the wind speed was greater than 5 m/s or the rainfall was greater than 1 mm were omitted from the results presented in **Appendix 13-3: Baseline**

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			Measurements were undertaken for one week at each location with associated weather data collected. Data during periods of weather that were deemed not suitable for noise measurements have been omitted from the results, however, it is not stated what conditions this specifically relates to. It is noted that no weather data was available for surveys between 15-22 July 2022 due to equipment damage, however, the impact on the results would appear to be negligible based on stated weather observations.	**Noise Survey** of the ES **[APP-112]**. This is in line with BS 7445-1: Description and measurement of environmental noise (Ref 1-29) which was quoted as part of the methodology within **Appendix 13-3: Baseline Noise Survey** of the ES **[APP-113]**.
13.24-13.27	**Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**	Assessment effects-construction noise and vibration	13.27. Due to the location of construction compounds, possible impacts from construction traffic are stated to only occur for up to two months in any given location. Road traffic noise level changes are predicted to be not significant on the majority of roads, with the exception of receptors along two road sections (B1241, North of Fleets Road, and Cottam Road, East of Westbrecks Lane) which could experience significant effects for a duration of approximately two months. Cumulative construction traffic assessments have also been undertaken which demonstrate an additional potential significant effect on Stow Park Road East of Adams Way when considering other DCO solar schemes in the locality. Where traffic flows were too low to enable calculations, average hourly HGV movements have been presented and stated as significant for Fillinham Road and Headstead Bank, however, the rationale for the significant effect based on these numbers is not clear. These are worst-case impacts that do not take into account phasing of construction which is later relied on as a method to mitigate potential significant effects.	Considering point 13.27 and the qualitative assessment of HGV traffic when traffic flows are low, the level of HGV movements likely to cause a significant effect is based on professional judgement, with reference to Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (Ref 1-31) which states that the response to a significant noise effect is: "…*avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise*".
13.30-13.32	**Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)**	Mitigation measures-construction noise and vibration	13.32. The project requirement for Section 61 (S61) applications for prior consent under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 are unclear. These are stated as both "where necessary" and "for works outside core hours". It is recommended that the consents approach is fully agreed with the local planning authority, however, a proportional approach will be to require S61 consents only for high risk works, i.e. outside of core working hours, on the basis that the CEMP/DEMP will otherwise demonstrate the BPM being applied.	The Section 61 consent process under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 1-32) is a risk management tool for the Scheme as it protects from the Local Authority issuing a Section 60 notice to stop works in the event of complaints. As such, the Section 61 process is voluntary and would not be a means to secure additional mitigation. The Applicant agrees with the suggested approach to Section 61 consents and these would be applied for in instances in which there is a risk of complaint, such as work outside of core hours, as detailed in Table 3-8 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** and **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]**.

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13.33-34	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** **Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan** (OEMP**) [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]**	Operational noise and vibration	13.33. A commitment is made that should the indicative plant locations change that the operational noise levels as presented in the assessment will not be exceeded. This is stated as being secured through a requirement of the draft DCO. This is considered to be a slightly onerous commitment as other revised layouts could still result in the same assessment outcome even if exceeding the previously predicted noise levels. 13.34. Low-frequency noise from on-site substations has not been assessed, however, an additional commitment in the draft DCO will be to consider and mitigate low-frequency noise throughout the detailed design, where appropriate.	While the Applicant acknowledges that this commitment, secured through Requirement 17 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** could be viewed as onerous on the Applicant, the Applicant still considers it is a necessary control mechanism of the Scheme to protect Interested Parties with specific noise sensitivities. Table 3-8 of the **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** sets out measures to minimise operational noise. This includes a commitment to consider low frequency noise. In accordance with Requirement 13 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, a detailed OEMP will be prepared prior to operation, which must be in substantial accordance with the Framework OEMP.
14.Water environment				
14.1	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [HFD1] There are several impacts on the water environment as a result of the Scheme. This includes increased flood risk, pollution from surface water runoff, increased water volume discharge and inappropriate wastewater disposal, among others. • [HFD2] The risk of flooding and drainage remain key concerns for WLDC. The preparation and implementation of mitigation measure to a high quality is required.	The Applicant disagrees with the summarisation of **Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** as having found *"several impacts on the water environment"* and a risk of flooding and drainage. With the implementation of mitigation, no significant residual effects have been identified within **Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** and **Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**. Mitigation proposed and its securing mechanisms are summarised within the **Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010142/APP/6.5(Rev01)]**. This includes the preparation of detailed drainage design in accordance with **Appendix 10-4: Outline Drainage Strategy** of the ES **[APP-098]**, which includes suitable allowances for climate change. The Outline Drainage Strategy mimics natural drainage conditions on site. The Outline Drainage Strategy demonstrates that, with appropriate mitigation, including attenuation, for any additional impermeable areas, surface water flood risk will not increase as a result of the Scheme. Surface water discharge rates off site are limited to the greenfield runoff rate and reduction in peak runoff rates is provided for the design storm event. In addition, Requirement 5 (detailed design approval) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04]** requires that the detailed design is in accordance with the **Outline Drainage Strategy** contained at **Appendix 10-4: Outline Drainage Strategy** of the ES **[APP-098]** thereby ensuring the implementation of surface water drainage in accordance with the principles established at the Application stage. Requirement 10 (surface and foul water drainage) of the **draft DCO**

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				[EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04] also confirms that no part of the authorised development may commence until details of a surface water drainage scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant planning authority, the written details need to be substantially in accordance with the Outline Drainage Strategy and the approved scheme must be implemented as approved. The **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** includes measures to manage flood risk (pages 43-46) during construction with requirement 12 (construction environmental management plan) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requiring the approval of a full CEMP to be substantially in accordance with the FCEMP and construction works to be caried out in accordance with the approved details. Finally, the **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** also includes measures to manage flood risk and drainage (pages 18-22) during operation with requirement 13 (Operational environmental management plan) of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requiring the approval of a full OEMP to be substantially in accordance with the FOEMP and construction works to be caried out in accordance with the approved details.
14.2	n/a	National Policy	14.2. NPS [EN-1] (Section 5.16) states that the SoS 'should consider whether appropriate requirements should be attached to any development consent and/or planning obligations entered into to mitigate adverse effects on the water environment'.	The Application including the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** includes requirements to mitigate effects on the water environment as set out above at 14.1, thereby being in accordance with this specific comment made by WLDC. The Planning Statement **[AS-029]** at Pages 212-215 also confirms compliance with Section 5.16 of NPS EN-1.
14.3-14.5	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Local Policy	14.3. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan policies which are relevant to the scheme are set out below. 14.4. Policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources requires all proposals that are likely to impact on surface or ground water should consider the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The development should demonstrate: • That water is available to support the development proposed. • The surface water hierarchy has been followed. • No surface water connections are made to the foul system. • The development contributes positively to the water environment and its ecology where possible and does not adversely affect surface	**Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables**, **Table 2: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with Policies S21 and S59 of the CLLP (pages 25 to 31 and 57 to 64).

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			and ground water quality in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. • Proposals with the potential to pose a risk to groundwater resources are not located in sensitive locations to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. • Relevant site investigations, risk assessments and necessary mitigation measures for source protection zones around boreholes, wells, springs and water courses have been agreed with the relevant bodies. 14.5. Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network states that proposals that cause loss or harm to the green and blue infrastructure network will not be supported unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Where adverse impacts on green infrastructure are unavoidable, development will only be supported if suitable mitigation measures for the network are provided.	
14.7-14.9	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**	Construction-unmitigated impacts-assessed impacts	14.7. The effects of the Scheme have been assessed following consideration of the embedded mitigation measures as detailed below. In terms of effects during construction of the Principal Site, all effects on fifteen identified receptors are negligible, minor adverse or neutral, which are not significant. 14.8. Notwithstanding the ES conclusion, WLDC considers the risk of flooding and the robustness of drainage provisions to be a key impact, that requires the proposed mitigation to be detailed and implemented to a high quality. 14.9. In terms of effects during construction of the Cable Route Corridor, all effects on nine identified receptors are negligible, minor adverse or neutral, which are not significant.	A detailed review of existing and future flood risk, including mitigation where appropriate, can be found within **Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** and **Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment** (FRA) of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**. The FRA establishes an assessment of flood risk, including allowances for climate change, and successfully demonstrates the Scheme will not increase flood risk within the Order limits or elsewhere. **Appendix 10-4: Outline Drainage Strategy** of the ES **[APP-098]** has been prepared, including suitable allowances for climate change, to assess surface water runoff from the Scheme. The Outline Drainage Strategy demonstrates that, with appropriate mitigation, including attenuation, for any additional impermeable areas, surface water flood risk will not increase as a result of the Scheme. Surface water discharge rates off site are limited to the greenfield runoff rate and reduction in peak runoff rates is provided for the design storm event. The Applicant is unclear as to the basis WLDC disagrees with the ES conclusion, as WLDC has not set out any further assessment explaining specific issues with the Applicant's assessment of flood risk and drainage, nor provided further separate assessment of its own.

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				In summary, mitigation for flood risk impacts is secured through compliance with the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**, **Outline Drainage Strategy [APP-098]** and **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]** in accordance with requirements 12 and 5 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**.
14.16-14.18	**Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**	Operation-reinstatement of watercourses within the Cable Route Corridor	14.18. WLDC consider that, noting that the cable route corridor has not been assessed for operational effects, with justification provided 'The operational Cable Route Corridor has not been assessed as the whole cable will be installed beneath ground level with no impact on the water environment following completion of construction and reinstatement". Although the justification seems reasonable it would have been good to include details of how the above ground routes will be restored to their baseline conditions within the cable route corridor, to make the reader confident that there will be no impacts during operation	Reinstatement of habitats impacted by open cut watercourse crossings is secured through compliance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. Paragraph 8.2.39 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** states that: "*A pre-works condition survey will be carried out to inform reinstatement of the channel at open cut watercourse crossings. Reinstatement will return instream vegetation from its temporary locations, and the banks of the watercourse replanted and reseeded. The area of bank reinstatement will be covered with hessian to encourage plant establishment and reduce the risk of soil erosion. The hessian will naturally degrade in-situ as the vegetation grows back*." Requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** provides that a LEMP must be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority(ies) before works can commence on the Scheme. The LEMP is required to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, meaning that the measures included in the Framework LEMP (must be reflected in the detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan(s).
15.Ground Conditions				
15.1	**Chapter : Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]**	Summary	15.1. The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [GC1] The assessment methodology in the ES chapter requires clarification. It does not appear to refer to Government or DMRB guidelines or assessment methodologies • [GC2] The ES Chapter considers only potential impacts from land contamination and does not describe the methodology for assessment and how it is appropriate for the scheme. • [GC3] Potential effects on mineral resources or geologically sensitive receptors, such as SSSIs, do not seem to have been explained or considered.	GC1 and GC2: As set out within **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report** of the ES **[APP-051]**, a full ground conditions assessment was scoped out of the EIA on the basis of the Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) which was appended to the Scoping Report and that the effects from the Scheme are unlikely to be significant with good practice construction methods set out within the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. This approach was agreed by the Planning Inspectorate within their Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion** of the ES **[APP-052]**) subject to a preliminary risk assessment also being completed for the Cable Route Corridor. The Preliminary Risk Assessments for the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor are provided within **Appendices 17-3 and 17-4** of the ES **[APP-121, APP-122]** respectively. As such, Section 17.5 of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** provides a brief overview of the preliminary risk assessments and mitigation incorporated within the Application documents and does not set out a full assessment.

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			• [GC4] The two study areas (Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor) have not been defined in the ES chapter. • [GC5] For the majority of assessment topics, there are very limited references to the sources provided. Further information from the Applicant would be welcomed.	GC3: Potential for impacts on mining / mineral sites through loss of mineral resource was considered as set out within paragraph 17.5.19, bullet (e) of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]**, on the basis of mining and mineral extraction sites identified within **Appendices 17-3 and 17-4** of the ES **[APP-121, APP-122]**. No impact was identified. There are no geological designated sites within the study area. GC4: The study area for Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor is defined within paragraph 17.5.5 of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]**, which states that: "*The Study Area for the desk-based review and walkover was defined as the Order limits plus a 250m radius, which is the distance over which significant effects of human health and controlled water receptors can reasonably have a potential to occur*." GC5: Sources of information used to inform the ground conditions assessment are set out within Section 2.3 Sources of Information of **Appendices 17-3 and 17-4** of the ES **[APP-121, APP-122]**.
15.2	n/a	National Policy	15.2. Section 5.11.17 of the NPS EN-1 states that "applicants should ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use, taking into account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination.".	The PRAs (**[APP-121]** and **[APP-122]**) confirm that land within the Order limits is suitable for the Scheme with further investigation to be carried out prior to the commencement of development, including mitigation if required secured as described in the response to paragraph 15.3 of WLDC's LIR below. The proposed strategy of dealing with the low risk posed by contaminated land is in accordance with paragraph 5.11.17 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1).
15.3	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	Local Policy	Policy S56: Development on Land Affected by Contamination states that where proposals are known to be or has the potential to be affected by contamination, a preliminary risk assessment should be undertaken by the developer and submitted to the relevant Central Lincolnshire Authority as the first stage in assessing the risk of contamination. Proposals will only be permitted if layout and drainage have taken adequate account of ground conditions, contamination and gas risks arising from previous uses and any proposed sustainable land remediation.	**Appendix B: Local Policy Accordance Tables**, **Table 2: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** sets out how the Scheme is in accordance with Policy S56 of the CLLP (pages 46 to 48). The Preliminary Risk Assessments (PRA) (**[APP-121]** and **[APP-122]**) demonstrate that the risk associated with contaminated land and the proposed use are low with intrusive site investigations proposed post-consent to verify the conceptual modal derived from the PRA and to inform whether further mitigation is required. The **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** sets out how future investigations and mitigation (if required) will be managed and secured by requirement 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. The CEMP will need to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CEMP** [**EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)**] and the Scheme implemented in accordance with the approved CEMP thereby ensuring that any risks associated with ground conditions are mitigated as appropriate. The PRA demonstrates that both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor are suitable for the proposed use and that the risk from

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				contaminated land is low with the proposed method of dealing with contaminated land risk in accordance with Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref 1-33).
15.7	n/a	Ground conditions	15.7. The ES chapter states that an assessment of potential likely effects has been undertaken by considering the sources of possible contaminant risks and the presence of any plausible pathways or receptors as outlined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part 2A). The chapter presents the assessed risk rating but no details or explanation is provided and the text refers back to the PRA in the appendix for details. No anticipated significant residual effects are reported in the ES chapter. A more detailed summary should be provided in the ES chapter to justify the conclusion with reference back to the PRA in the appendix for detail. In addition, the assessment does not clearly separately consider effects which may occur during all phases of development – i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning. The mitigation mentions construction and operational activities together.	As set out within **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report** of the ES **[APP-051]**, a full ground conditions assessment was scoped out of the EIA on the basis of the Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) which was appended to the Scoping Report and that the effects from the Scheme are unlikely to be significant with good practice construction methods set out within the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. This approach was agreed by the Planning Inspectorate within their Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion** of the ES **[APP-052]**) subject to a preliminary risk assessment also being completed for the Cable Route Corridor. The Preliminary Risk Assessments for the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor are provided within **Appendices 17-3 and 17-4** of the ES **[APP-121, APP-122]** respectively. As such, Section 17.5 of **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** provides a brief overview of the preliminary risk assessments and mitigation incorporated within the Application documents and does not set out a full assessment. During construction, all contamination risks assessed within the Conceptual Site Model were identified as low or very low within **Appendices 17-3 and 17-4** of the ES **[APP-121, APP-122]**. Good practice mitigation measures were set out within Table 3-12 of the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**. As such, the effect of Scheme was assessed as not significant. During operation, any ground disturbance required for maintenance works would be very limited in scale. Any remediation and removal of contaminated material, where present, completed during the construction period would also reduce the potential risks from land contamination during operation. As such, the mitigation identified for construction would also mitigate the risks during operation. Good practice mitigation measures for maintenance works were also set out within Table 3-13 of the **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]**. Therefore, the effect of Scheme during operation was assessed as not significant. During decommissioning, potential impacts are likely to be similar in nature to those during construction, as some groundwork would be required to remove the infrastructure installed. Good practice mitigation measures were set out within Table 3-12 of the **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]**. As such, the effect of Scheme was assessed as not significant.
15.25	**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the	Ground conditions	15.25. The ES cumulative effects chapter states that, as reported in the Ground Conditions chapter,	The application of cumulative schemes were reviewed to confirm that these include appropriate mitigation measures for land contamination.

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	ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**.		following mitigation, no significant effects are anticipated from the Scheme. The chapter assumes that similar requirements for mitigation would be applied to other proposed developments and therefore cumulative effects would not be significant. The assessment is high-level with an absence of detail and is based on assumptions; it is not evident that the ES assessment documents for the adjacent developments have been reviewed in making this conclusion.	The references to the applications reviewed were provided within paragraph 18.18.2 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**.
16.Glint and Glare				
16.1	**Appendix 17-2: Glint and Glare Assessment** of the ES **[APP-120]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topic (Glint and Glare section) of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [GG1] WLDC would welcome clarification as to whether consideration has been given to views from upper floors of properties. It is unclear as to whether they have been considered.	As set out in paragraph 4.22 of **Appendix 17-2: Glint and Glare Assessment** of the ES **[APP-120]**, an observer height of 2m was utilised for residential receptors, as this is a typical height for a ground-floor window. Modelling is typically only undertaken for ground floor receptors because it is most likely to be occupied during daylight hours. The assessment concluded that none of the residential receptors would be impacted by glare.
16.2 and 16.3	**Appendix 17-2: Glint and Glare Assessment** of the ES **[APP-120]**	National Policy	16.2. Paragraph 2.10.102 of NPS (EN-3) states that 'solar panels may reflect the sun's rays at certain angles, causing glint and glare. Glint is defined as a momentary flash of light that may be produced as a direct reflection of the sun in the solar panel. Glare is a continuous source of excessive brightness experienced by a stationary observer located in the path of reflected sunlight from the face of the panel. The effect occurs when the solar panel is stationed between or at an angle of the sun and the receptor'. 16.3. Moreover, when a glint and glare assessment is undertaken, the potential for solar PV panels, frames and supports to have a combined reflective quality may need to be assessed, although the glint and glare of the frames and supports is likely to be significantly less than the panels.	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** has undertaken an assessment of potential impacts of glint and glare on surrounding road users, railway operations, dwellings, PRoW, bridleways and aviation activity. It concludes that there would be no impacts on residential receptors or road receptors, and low (not significant) impacts on aviation receptors on Runway 27 at Sturgate Airfield, which is acceptable. **Appendix 17-2: Glint and Glare Assessment [APP-120]** provides an assessment of glint and glare effects of the Scheme to surrounding aviation activity, based on the visibility of PV panels from receptors, their angles using geometric calculations, and amount of sunlight. The assessment states that embedded mitigation including careful siting in the landscape, conserving existing vegetation patterns and creating new green infrastructure through planting will mean that it is unlikely that adverse effects will be experienced from glint and glare. The glint and glare assessment concludes that there would be low (not significant) impacts on aviation receptors on Runway 27 at Sturgate Airfield, which is acceptable. No other impacts are expected on any aviation and radar. In view of the above, the Scheme accords with paragraphs 2.10.102 to 2.10.106 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2).

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18 Material and Waste				
18.1	**Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the **ES [APP-048]**	Summary	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics (Materials and Waste) of the ES for the Tillbridge Solar Project: • [W1] The Scheme will generate substantial quantities of both construction materials and wastewater. Employee activity will generate commercial, food and sewage waste. • [W2] WLDC notes concerns over the Scheme complying with Policy S10: Supporting a Circular Economy of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, due to the replacement and disposal of solar panels and other associated infrastructure that will be required during the Scheme's operation. • [W3] WLDC has concerns regarding the method for recycling materials as a consequence of maintenance (replacement) and decommissioning of panels, BESS and substation infrastructure. WLDC understands that there is insufficient capacity within the District, the Region and the UK as a whole to deal with the waste.	W1: As outlined in **Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics** of the ES **[APP-048]** (Table 17-15) it is anticipated that during construction general waste from site offices and welfare facilities will be minimal, i.e. less than 100 tonnes. Construction material wastage is estimated at 6,520 tonnes and as outlined in paragraph 17.8.39 overall construction waste effects considering available landfill capacity are anticipated to be slight and not significant. It is also noted that with the measures set out in the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]**, the waste recovery (landfill diversion) for the Scheme during construction is likely to be over 90% for the majority of construction wastes. W2 and W3: The Applicant has prepared a Waste Topic Paper which focuses on the cumulative assessment of waste, which forms **Appendix A** to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** submitted at Deadline 1. In order to provide a robust assessment, two scenarios have been considered in the Waste Topic Paper with different assumptions around recovery rates: • A "realistic worst case" of a 70% recovery rate, based on current and likely future recovery rates. • An "absolute worst case" based on the assumption that all construction and demolition waste goes to landfill. The assessment of these two scenarios also assumes the "absolute worst case" that the market for solar panel recycling does not expand to meet demand as solar PV installations increase. Under the absolute worst case assessment (assuming zero recycling/recovery), cumulative impacts would be significant. Under the realistic worst case (70% recovery), cumulative impacts would be not significant. The Applicant updated the **Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9(Rev02)]** and **Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]** at Deadline 1 to confirm commitment to recovering 70% of the waste from maintenance and decommissioning of the solar infrastructure.
18.2	**Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**	National Policy	Section 5.15.14 of NPS EN-1 sets out national policy on the management of waste.	**Appendix A: NPS Accordance Tables, Table 1: National Policy Statement EN-1** of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)],** page 209-210 demonstrates how the Scheme would accord with national policy in relation to waste management.
18.4 to 18.8		Local Policy	WLDC confirms that Lincolnshire County Council is the relevant waste and minerals authority.	The Applicant has responded to minerals and waste matters on pages 25 to 27 of this report.

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19 Other Environmental Matters				
19.2	**Chapter 11: Human Health** of the **ES [APP-042]**	Other Environmental Matters	The list below outlines the main points arising from the review of Chapter 21: Other Environmental Matters: • [OEM1] The Scheme is questionably not in accordance with Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing, as the Scheme does not take into account achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes. • [OEM2] WLDC considers that the ES does not directly address a number of health determinants including: health-related behaviours, social environments and bio-physical environment	The assessment of effects on human health has been reported within **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**. This approach was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate via the EIA Scoping process (refer to **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [APP-051]** and **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [APP-052]**). The assessment follows the guidance set out within NHS England's Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Toolkit 2019 (Ref 1-12) and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance "Determining Significance For Human Health In Environmental Impact Assessment" (Ref 1-13). **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** assesses potential effects of the Scheme on health and wellbeing of local residents. The assessment takes a holistic approach to health and considers a wide range of health determinants which are relevant to quality of life and amenity. The assessment considers elements of the Scheme which could affect physical and mental health (for example changes in landscape and visual amenity, noise, access to open space and employment) as well as physical health (for example associated with air pollution and access to healthcare facilities). In addition, and as noted above, **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** finds beneficial impacts on employment and income, prioritisation of walking and cycling routes (through new permissive paths) and climate change during operation, which will lead to positive effects on human health, including both physical and mental health. This positive effect provides alignment with the aims and priorities of the JSNA (Ref 1-14) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Ref 1-15) through improving the provision of service and providing beneficial impacts on the priority areas of mental health and physical activity. No significant adverse effects are identified with regards to human health, which aligns with the stated aims of the JSNA (Ref 1-14) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Ref 1-15) to improve health outcomes. Whilst the Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised in relation to health and well-being, **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** does provide a holistic robust assessment of effects and through sensitive management during all phases of development as well as the Scheme including positive beneficial impacts, the Scheme is in accordance with Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing of the CLLP as set out on pages 44 to 46 of **Table 2** of **Appendix B: Local Policy**

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				Accordance Tables of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**.
19.5	n/a	National Policy	19.5. The NPPF supports the role of planning to create healthy, inclusive communities and recognises that the design and use of the built and natural environment are major determinants of health and wellbeing. The impact of development on human health and wellbeing is therefore a material consideration in the determination of planning applications	Section 4.4 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) sets out national policy for health. Paragraphs 4.4.4 to 4.4.6 set out how the Applicant is expected to assess health impacts. Given the policy tests set out in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) with respect to health, there is no requirement to also consider health impacts against the NPPF. The assessment of human health in **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]** is in accordance with the expected scope of assessment set out in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1).
19.6	n/a	Local Policy	19.6. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has produced a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to help guide developers and decision makers on the implementation of policy S54 Health and Wellbeing in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. S54 sets out a requirement for developers to submit a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for non-residential development proposals, 5ha or more. 19.7. The adopted SPD defines Health as a "state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing. As well as access to good quality healthcare services and lifestyle choices, there are many factors that affect health and wellbeing. These include the physical and social conditions in which people live, culture, education, housing, transport, employment, crime, income, leisure, and other services. These all influence health in either a positive or negative way, both directly and indirectly. These factors are commonly known as the wider determinants of health." (page 2).	The assessment of effects on human health has been reported within **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES **[APP-042]**, rather than a standalone Health Impact Assessment (HIA). This approach was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate via the **EIA Scoping** process (**refer to Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report** of the ES **[APP-051]** and **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion** of the ES **[APP-052])**. The assessment follows the guidance set out within NHS England's Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Toolkit 2019 (Ref 1-12) and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance "Determining Significance For Human Health In Environmental Impact Assessment (Ref 1-13). It is considered that the preparation of a standalone HIA would not change the conclusions of the assessment presented within **Chapter 11: Human Health of the Environmental Statement [APP-042]** and is not necessary. A number of granted Development Consent Orders undertook an assessment of effects on human health using a similar methodology to that adopted by the Applicant based on the HUDU approach. This has included the Longfield Solar Farm [EN010118], East Anglia ONE North Offshore Wind Farm [EN010077] and the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131]. The ExA in the Recommendation Report for the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] confirmed at paragraph 3.7.49 that: "*I am therefore satisfied that the assessment undertaken does address the likely significant effects that would arise in relation to human health and wellbeing."* The Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] decision is important and relevant in considering the Application, thereby further demonstrating that the Applicant's assessment of the effects of the Scheme on human health is robust.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				The Secretary of State in reaching the decision to grant development consent for the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] also stated at paragraph 4.104 that: "*The Secretary of State is satisfied that he has sufficient information to undertake an assessment of the likely significant effects that would arise in relation to human health and wellbeing."*

2.3 Nottinghamshire County Council

Table 2-3: Applicant's Responses to Lincolnshire County Councils Local Impact Report [REP1A-002]

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
Minerals and Waste				
5.2	**Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-048]**.	Local policies for minerals and waste	The following policies from the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy: Part One (adopted December 2013) should be considered in relation to this proposal: • Policy WCS2: Waste awareness, prevention and re-use • Policy WCS10: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites	Policies WCS2 and WCS10 have been considered in the materials and waste assessment as outlined in Table 10, page 50 of **Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-048]**.
5.3	**Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-048]**.	Waste	In terms of Policy WCS2, this aims to reflect the Waste Hierarchy within Appendix A of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014) and seeks for all development to ensure waste is being managed as high up as the waste hierarchy as possible. This includes reducing the amount of waste produced through preventative measures and re-using where possible and maximising recycling	Policy WCS2 has been considered in the materials and waste assessment as outlined in Table 10, page 50 of **Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-048]**. This includes consideration of the waste hierarchy for the management of waste from the Scheme. The Scheme has been designed to minimise the creation of waste, maximise the use of recycled materials and assist the collection, separation, sorting, recycling and recovery of waste arising from the Scheme, in line with the waste hierarchy which prioritises waste prevention.
5.4	n/a	Waste	The applicant has outlined in Chapter 17.8 of their Environmental Statement how they have considered the scheme in the construction, operation and decommissioning phases in terms of waste generation and will seek to prevent waste arising through mitigation measures and recycle as much as possible. It should be noted that the applicant	In response to similar matters raised in relevant representations, the Applicant prepared a waste topic paper which provides a quantitative cumulative assessment of waste arising from the Scheme (this paper forms Appendix A to the **Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]**). In order to provide a robust assessment, two scenarios were considered with different assumptions around recovery rates:

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
			intends to recycle the solar PV panels at the decommissioning phase, which is welcomed and preferred over disposal. It should though be noted that currently such recycling facilities are limited, with the applicant reliant upon the market for recycling solar panels increasing in the future to meet demand. If this does not materialise then the panels will likely be disposed of, which could have impacts on local disposal facilities, with the County Council having very limited capacity for non-hazardous waste disposal.	• A "realistic worst case" of a 70% recovery rate, based on current and likely future recovery rates. • An "absolute worst case" based on the assumption that all construction and demolition waste goes to landfill. The assessment of these two scenarios also assumed the "absolute worst case" that the market for solar panel recycling does not expand to meet demand as solar PV installations increase. Under the absolute worst-case assessment (assuming zero recycling/recovery), cumulative impacts would be significant. Under the realistic worst case (70% recovery), cumulative impacts would be not significant. In terms of the concern that reliance is being placed upon the market for recycling solar panels increasing in the future, the Applicant submitted an updated **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan** (FDEMP) **[EN010142/APP/7.10(Rev02)]** at Deadline 1. The FDEMP includes the 70% target for waste recovery and requires the development of a Decommissioning Resource Management Plan (DRMP) by the Principal Contractor to confirm where the waste will be disposed of, thereby adopting the Waste Hierarchy and good practice measures to manage waste. Requirement 20 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** relates to decommissioning and restoration. This confirms that a decommissioning environmental management plan (DEMP) must be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the decommissioning of the authorised development. The DEMP is required to be substantially in accordance with the FDEMP and the DEMP must be implemented as approved. The above securing mechanisms will ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the FDEMP including recycling at least 70% (weight) of waste. The inclusion of a DRMP within the DEMP will also ensure that certainty is provided at the time on the destination of the waste with respect to the disposal facilities to be used.
5.5	n/a	Waste	Overall, the proposal complies with Policy WCS2 by seeking to, at all stages of the life of the development, prevent/reduce, re-use and recycle waste and so treat waste as high up in the waste hierarchy as possible.	The Applicant welcomes confirmation from NCC that the strategy for managing and disposing of waste is in accordance with Policy WCS2 of Part 1: Waste Core Strategy of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013) (Ref 1-34).
5.6	n/a	Waste	Policy WCS10 seeks to safeguard existing and permitted waste management facilities in the County, ensuring that development does not inhibit their operations. In relation to the Tillbridge proposal, there are no existing or permitted waste sites within the vicinity of the area whereby the proposed development could cause an issue in terms of safeguarding existing waste management facilities. Thus, there are no issue in regard to Policy WCS10.	The Applicant welcomes confirmation from NCC that the Application would not raise any issues with respect to safeguarded existing or permitted waste sites thereby being in accordance with Policy WCS10 of Part 1: Waste Core Strategy of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013) (Ref 1-34).

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
5.7	n/a	Waste	Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City Council are currently preparing a new joint Waste Local Plan which, once adopted, will replace the adopted Waste Local Plan (2001) and Waste Core Strategy (2013). The Plan is now under examination by the Planning Inspectorate and so at an advanced stage, therefore some weight should be given to the Plan and its policies. The Plan contains two draft policies which are relevant, Policy SP1: Waste prevention and re-use and Policy SP8: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites, which are similar to policies WCS2 and WCS10 and so the above comments apply.	The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Draft Waste Local Plan (Ref 1-35) has been considered in the materials and waste assessment as outlined in Table 10, page 50 of **Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-048]**. The Applicant agrees that, given the advanced stage of the emerging plan (at examination), it now has weight and is capable of being 'important' and 'relevant'. However, Policy SP1 and SP8 are similar to the adopted policies WCS2 and WCS10 with the Application also being in accordance with the emerging policies with no conflict arising.
5.8	n/a	Minerals	Policy SP7: Minerals Safeguarding, Consultation Areas and Associated Minerals Infrastructure Minerals Safeguarding Areas of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2021) should be considered in relation to this proposal.	The presence of mineral safeguarding areas was considered as part of the site selection process (Stage 2) as set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**, including the potential implications arising from compliance with Policy SP7. Consideration of Policy SP7 during the pre-application phase of the Application is also evidenced in paragraph 6.15.14, page 124 and Table 5, page 144 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**.
5.9	n/a	Minerals	In terms of Policy SP7, the cable route corridor and accesses which lie within the County area fall within the Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation area for sand and gravel. However, given the relatively small land take for the proposed cabling route, the County Council do not foresee any problems and therefore raise no mineral safeguarding issues.	The Applicant notes this comment. As outlined in paragraph 6.15.14, page 124 and Table 5, page 144 the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**, the Scheme can be constructed, operated and decommissioned without preventing the mineral resources from being extracted in the future. The construction of the Scheme is also minimally invasive and would not therefore impact the underlying geology. In addition, due to the flat topography of the proposed site no significant earthworks are proposed. Therefore, mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised as a result of the Scheme, and it would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction in the vicinity. The Application therefore accords with Policy SP7.
5.10	n/a	Summary impact of minerals and waste	In summary, subject to the development being carried out as proposed within the DCO application documents and further details being agreed as part of subsequent DCO Requirements, the County Council as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority, is of the view that impacts of this proposal within Nottinghamshire would be **neutral.**	The Applicant acknowledges that NCC confirms that the Application will have a **neutral** impact upon minerals and waste within Nottinghamshire.
Cultural Heritage				
5.12	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**	Relevant local policies- cultural heritage	The key local policies relating to archaeology are Policy ST40: The Historic Environment and Policy 41: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets of the Bassetlaw Local Plan.	At the time of submission of the Application, the revised Bassetlaw Local Plan (Ref 1-36) had not yet been adopted, and the relevant policies relating to heritage in the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan Main Modifications (2023) (Ref 1-37) were ST42: The Historic Environment, and Policy 43: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets. These policies remain the same in the updated Bassetlaw Local Plan which was adopted in May 2024, except for a minor amendment to the section on archaeological sites. The assessment of the historic environment, archaeology, designated and non-designated assets is presented in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**. This sets out the extent of archaeological evaluation

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				that has taken place within the Order limits in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prior to the submission of the Application and includes proposals for preservation in situ (embedded mitigation) and further mitigation (Archaeological Mitigation Strategy) post consent. Paragraph 6.5.33, page 70 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]** confirms that the Order limits associated with the Cable Route Corridor includes embedded mitigation to be secured by the **Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** to protect archaeological remains thereby applying the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, reduce and mitigate impacts on archaeology. This approach demonstrates compliance with both Policies ST40 and Policy 41 of the adopted Bassetlaw Local Plan (2023) (Ref 1-36). Additional archaeological mitigation is also proposed to be completed prior to the commencement of development in accordance with an **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy** (AMS) **[REP1-025]** that was submitted into examination at Deadline 1. The AMS further confirms full compliance with Policy ST40 and Policy 41 of the adopted Bassetlaw Local Plan (2023) (Ref 1-36) in relation to the evaluation, preservation, conservation and understanding of archaeological remains. Requirement 11 of the Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires that the authorised development is implemented in accordance with the AMS, thereby securing these measures.
5.13	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**	Relevant NPS'-cultural heritage	The following National Planning Policy Statements include assessment principles for judging impacts of energy projects on cultural heritage: EN-1 National Policy Statement: • Section 5.9 acknowledges that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground (5.9.1); • Sections 5.9.9 to 5.9.15 lays out requirements for the Environmental Statement assessment to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents; • Sections 5.9.16 to 5.9.21 presents requirements for mitigation of development impacts on archaeology identified within the order limits. EN-3 National Policy Statement:	National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2) are considered within the cultural heritage assessment provided in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**, as outlined in Table 1 pages 4 to 7, and Table 2 pages 8 to 9 of **Appendix 8-1: Cultural Heritage Legislation, Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-058]** respectively.

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			• Additional guidance for Renewable Infrastructure and Cultural Heritage is presented at Sections 2.10.107 to 2.10.119 and expand slightly on guidance from EN1. • Section 2.10.112 and Footnote 94 require assessment to be include information on the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the results of pre-determination evaluation and that this in turn should inform design of the scheme.	
5.14	**AMS [REP1-025]**	Archaeology	It is the Council's position that the applicant must provide sufficient desk-based research, non-intrusive survey and intrusive field evaluation to adequately assess the archaeological potential of this scheme. This must then feed into an appropriate post-consent Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) to reduce the impact of the development to a minimum on archaeological remains and other cultural heritage sites.	An **AMS [REP1-025]** has been submitted into examination at Deadline 1. The contents of the AMS have been consulted on and agreed with the Nottinghamshire County Archaeologist.
5.15	n/a	Archaeology	The potential impact to the archaeological resource from development work is considered significant and adverse and will result in total or partial loss when archaeological remains are encountered.	An **Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) [REP1-025]** identifying proposed areas for archaeological mitigation, including both preservation and archaeological investigation and recording, and recommendations for appropriate methods of archaeological investigation was submitted at Deadline 1, following consultation with LCC and NCC Historic Environment Officers and Historic England. Requirement 11 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** requires that the authorised development must be implemented in accordance with the AMS and no part of the authorised development can commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation for that part has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority (/authorities).
5.16	**Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]** **Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment [APP-059]** **Appendix 8-4: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation [APP-064]**	Archaeology	The applicant has submitted a detailed assessment of Cultural Heritage at Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement (APP-039), supported by a Desk-Based Assessment (APP-059), an Air Photo and LiDAR Assessment (APP-064) and a Geophysics Report (Cable Route) (APP-067). Extensive evaluation trenching has been undertaken on the principal site and the cable corridor has been evaluated as part of the Gate Burton Energy Park (Gate Burton APP123). However, the evaluation report has not been submitted with the Tillbridge documentation and probably should be as the applicant intends to rely upon the results for design of the AMS, although it has been referenced in the main chapter and supporting documents.	The Applicant notes this comment. The evaluation report referenced from the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131] application informed the assessment presented in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[APP-039]**. The evaluation report has been published on the Planning Inspectorate website and is a publicly available document, however the Applicant has also provided it as **Appendix B** to this document for ease of reference.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
	Appendix 8-5-2: Cable Route Corridor Geophysical Survey Report [APP-067] **Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Atmospheric Emissions from Battery Energy Storage Systems [APP-123]**			
5.17	**AMS [REP1-025]**	Archaeology	The level of archaeological evaluation and assessment work undertaken to date is considered sufficient to inform an appropriate Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and the approach the applicant has taken to archaeology is welcomed.	The Applicant notes and acknowledges this comment. An **AMS [REP1-025]** has been submitted at Deadline 1 of the Examination. The contents of the AMS have been consulted on and agreed with the Nottinghamshire County Archaeologist.
5.18	**AMS [REP1-025]**	Archaeology	An appropriate AMS has not yet been submitted; however, the applicant has presented a draft version which will be submitted at Deadline 1. Having reviewed the draft AMS and recommended some alterations, the Council is confident that the applicant will undertake appropriate mitigation work along the cable route to avoid or offset the impact of the development work in relation to archaeology. The Council will be able to provide further comment on the AMS and appropriate condition wording for its implementation at Deadline 2, after it has been submitted for examination.	An **AMS [REP1-025]** has been submitted at Deadline 1 of the Examination. The contents of the AMS have been consulted on and agreed with the Nottinghamshire County Archaeologist.
5.19	n/a	Conclusion of cultural heritage impacts	In summary, subject to the development being carried out as proposed within the DCO application documents and further details being agreed as part of subsequent DCO Requirements, the County Council is of the view that impacts of this proposal within Nottinghamshire with respect to the protection of cultural heritage would be neutral.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR and welcomes confirmation from NCC that impacts upon cultural heritage in relation to Nottinghamshire will be **neutral.**
Water Environment				
5.20	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1 (Rev01)]**	Local policy relevant to water environment	The key local policy relating to the water environment is Policy ST50: Flood Risk of the Bassetlaw Local Plan.	The Applicant clarifies that, as acknowledged by NCC at LIR Ref. 5.22, the entire section of the Scheme that is located within Nottinghamshire County Council (and therefore also Bassetlaw district) will be underground in the form of the underground Cable Route Corridor. **Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** notes that there is no flood risk within the area of the

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				Cable Route Corridor as there will be no permanent above ground assets, and therefore standard flood risk tests as set out in Policy ST50, including the sequential and exception tests, do not need to be applied. The Applicant therefore does not consider the Scheme to be in conflict with the policy at ST50.
5.21	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1 (Rev01)]**	NPS relevant to flood risk	EN1 includes assessment principles for judging impacts of energy projects on flood risk and sets out the minimum requirements for Flood Risk Assessments (5.8.15) and EN3 outlines potential impacts of Solar Photovoltaic Generation on the water environment (2.10.75-92).	The Applicant notes this comment. **Appendix 10-3: Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** has been completed in accordance NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-1) and NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-2) and has sufficiently considered the potential impact of the Scheme upon flood risk. This is evidenced in Table 1, pages 9 to 12 and pages 26 to 28 of **Appendix 10-1: Water Environment Legislation, Policy and Guidance** of the ES **[APP-060]** and Section 6.8 of the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2(Rev02)]**.
5.24		Watercourse crossings	It is recognised that the cable route corridor would be required to cross a watercourse and it is advised that this would require Land Drainage Consent. In this instance the site is wholly within the area of the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB) and as such the TVIDB is the body to apply for consent from. It is noted that Part 3 of the Draft DCO necessitates that the developer secures consent from the drainage authority for works to any watercourse.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by NCC. The Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (IDB) has been consulted throughout the preapplication and examination phases of the Scheme. The Applicant is seeking agreement with Trent Valley IDB for the disapplication of some of its powers through bespoke Protective Provisions as well as the process to seek consent for works within its jurisdiction. The **Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with Trent Valley IDB [REP1-031]** details the current status of these discussions. The Applicant also notes that all channels in TVIDB are to be crossed using trenchless (non-intrusive) techniques, as set out within the SoCG and therefore, would not necessarily require additional consent.
5.25		Conclusion of water environment impacts	In summary, subject to the development being carried out as proposed within the DCO application documents and further details being agreed as part of subsequent DCO Requirements, the County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority, is of the view that impacts of this proposal within Nottinghamshire would be neutral.	The Applicant welcomes confirmation from NCC that impacts upon the water environment in terms of flood risk and drainage in relation to Nottinghamshire will be **neutral**.
Transport and Access				
5.26-5.27	**Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]**	NPS requirements for traffic and transport assessment	5.26 EN-1 Section 5.14 acknowledges that the transport of materials, goods and personnel to and from a development during all project phases can have a variety of impacts on the surrounding transport infrastructure and potentially on connecting transport networks (5.14.1). The statement sets out that the Environmental Statement should be supported by a transport appraisal and that appropriate mitigation should be identified having regard to the needs of freight at all stages in the construction and operation of the development including the need to provide appropriate facilities for HGV drivers as appropriate.	The Applicant notes this comment. **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. This is supported by **Appendix 16-2: Transport Assessment** of the ES **[APP-118]**. The **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** provides full details of embedded mitigation measures that are proposed to prevent or reduce potential adverse effects associated with construction traffic on local roads. A detailed CTMP (which must substantially accord with the Framework CTMP) will need to be approved post

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			5.27 EN-3 provides further guidance on the assessment of impacts and potential mitigations in relation to construction traffic associated with Solar Photovoltaic Generation. Paragraph 2.10.141 states that where cumulative effects on the local road network or residential amenity are predicted from multiple solar farm developments, it may be appropriate for applicants for various projects to work together to ensure that the number of abnormal loads and deliveries are minimised, and the timings of deliveries are managed and coordinated to ensure that disruption to residents and other highway users is reasonably minimised.	consent prior to construction with the relevant local authorities and this is secured by Requirement 14 in Schedule 2 to the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev 04)]**. Cumulative effects and interactions between the Scheme and other solar DCOs within the surrounding area are assessed in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. This includes detailed analysis of the potential cumulative traffic and transport effects of the NSIP schemes. The Application is also supported by a **Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev01)]** in conjunction with the Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131], the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132]. The intention is that this will be reviewed throughout the examination to ensure that all relevant NSIP projects are captured and that the report remains up to date with respect to the status of these and therefore cumulative effects. The Scheme and other solar DCOs (Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131], the Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] and the West Burton Solar Project [EN010132]) have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including identification of a shared Cable Route Corridor, sharing baseline environment information and identification of shared mitigation measures. On the basis of the above measures, the Applicant considers the policy guidance within NPS EN-1 and EN-3 in respect of transport assessments, mitigation measures and the management of cumulative effects is met.
5.28-5.29	**Appendix 16-2: Transport Assessment** of the ES **[APP-118]** **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	Content considered	5.28. Nottinghamshire County Council is the Local Highway Authority (LHA) for part of the Cable Route Corridor within Nottinghamshire. This section provides its observations on the local transport patterns and issues relating to this proposal and potential impact upon the county. 5.29. The LHA has reviewed the relevant supporting information: Chapter 16 of the Environmental Statement, the Transport Assessment April 2024, and the 2 x Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). The LHA is reasonably content with the general methodology for the transport impact assessment and intended management approach to the project.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by NCC and welcomes the generally positive response with regards to methodology and management approach.
5.30-5.40	**Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	NCC's summary of construction traffic impacts and control measures	(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by NCC and has no further comment.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
5.41	**Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**	LHA recommendations for proposed controls	The LHA would recommend the following aspects are included with the proposed controls for the non-AIL/AIL CTMP: i. The CTMP should include the name, telephone number, email contact information packs and out of hours details of the principal contractor etc carrying out the works. These details need to be also erected on information signs in a prominent position near the site entrance for public awareness, complaints procedures and health & safety reasons. ii. All temporary construction sites/accesses/compounds should include proactive measures to prevent deleterious construction material and mud being transferred to the public highway i.e., wheel wash facilities integrated with the site entrance. iii. There should be liaison about programme, TTRO, street works, partial or full closures and temporary activities in the highway with NCC's Highway Services Partner VIA EM Ltd [redacted]. Further information is available online: https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/licences-permits/temporary-activities iv. After the construction and during the decommissioning works the HA will expect the applicant to thoroughly clean the public highway and any road gullies for 500m either side the primary site access(es). This obligation needs to be added to the CTMP. v. The LHA is concerned that the highway network in the village of Laneham is also very constrained and the routing of vehicles through this area should be avoided. A better route might be to use Laneham Road through Stokeham which is more of a main route and should be less of an environmental nuisance. vi. The vehicle movements cited in the CMTP 6.2.3 do not appear to corroborate the figures in 5.3.19. vii. 6.2 Access layouts – the GA drawing in Appendix A needs to show the new access roads are to be surfaced for 20m in length to accommodate the 16.3m low loaders and to minimise the transfer of mud and nuisance construction material to the nearby public highway. (Current drawing shows 10.5m)	The Applicant is pleased to work with NCC and other stakeholders in order to agree a robust **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Requirement 14 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev 04)]** requires the submission and approval of a construction traffic management plan (CTMP) prior to the commencement of the authorised development. The CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** There will be some elements requested that cannot be included within the Framework CTMP due to the stage of the Scheme This Requirement provides confidence that elements that are committed to within the Framework CTMP, will be carried through. The Applicant's response to bullets ii to vii is set out below: i. The Applicant agrees that this will be provided in the final CTMP, and that the details will be displayed as requested, and the Framework CTMP has been updated at Deadline 3 to confirm this commitment. ii. This is agreed, and the commitment is made in Paragraph 8.2.22 of the Framework CTMP. iii. Paragraph 7.1.1 and 7.2.1 of the Framework CTMP makes the commitment to liaise with the LHA on these matters. It is anticipated that NCC Officer will direct the undertaker to the most appropriate contact at the time of the works. The undertaker will comply with these liaison requirements. As the Framework CTMP has been updated at Deadline 3, this programme liaison will be strengthened in that document. iv. The Framework CTMP has been updated to include this requirement at Deadline 3. v. The suggestion to amend that construction route for the Cable Route Corridor such that Laneham Road is used, which passed through Stokeham, rather than the village of Laneham, has been considered by the Applicant. This is accepted and has been updated in Figure 1 of the F-CTMP which is updated at Deadline 3. The potential impact of this change in terms of the assessment in the ES has been considered to ensure that no new significant adverse effects would arise. The portion of the route subject to revision, further to receipt of NCC Highways comments, comprises the route from Cottam Road in the north, to the junction with Dunham Road in the south. The route previously designated as a HGV route passes through the villages of Rampton and Laneham. The alternative route, Laneham Road, as suggested by NCC is in effect a bypass to these villages, is some 7m width along its route and operates with the national speed limit (60mph). Whilst there are a number of minor junctions along the route, there is a limited number of properties or other sensitive receptors that are accessed from Laneham Road, located at the eastern extent of Stokeham. On the basis of it being a reasonably wide rural road with few sensitive receptors and no pedestrian and cycle facilities, it would be reasonable to consider that the route would have "very low" sensitivity from transport assessment perspective.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				By comparison, the existing route of Laneham Street and Rampton Road passes through the centre of the villages of Rampton and Laneham and therefore in close proximity to homes and other properties. Thus making the change results in the use of a more appropriate route. The use of Laneham Road would make the HGV route consistent with the proposed abnormal loads route, as it already designated as the route for the cable drum Abnormal and Indivisible Loads. This is set out within **Figure 16-10: Abnormal Indivisible Load Routes – Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor** of the ES **[APP-202]**. It therefore follows that a standard HGV could also be considered to use the same route. The use of Laneham Road for Abnormal and Indivisible Loads is considered within Section 6.5 of the **Framework CTMP Appendix C (Abnormal Indivisible Loads Management Plan**) **[APP-223]**. It is also noted that two of the local energy schemes (Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project) propose to use Laneham Road, and the suitability of this route has been assessed through these DCOs. West Burton Solar Project does not propose to make use of this portion of the highway network. The nearest sensitive receptor and traffic data point along the route towards the nearest access to the Cable Route is ATC30 (Cottam Road, East of Westbrecks Lane). This is common to both the route through Rampton, and the new route proposed by NCC. Table 16-17 of **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** shows that during each development peak hour, a total of 85 additional vehicles would pass this point. The use of the Laneham Road route by 85 vehicles for the development peaks (i.e. 0600-0700 hours and 1900-2000 hours) for a temporary and short period of time during the construction of the Cable Route Corridor would not result in any additional effects. An increase of 85 vehicles per hour at an off-peak time for a short temporary period, on a very low sensitivity route, would not reasonably be considered by a competent expert to result in a significant effect. This is because the sensitivity of the route is considered very low, and therefore, even if the increase of 85 vehicles in the peak hour was classified as substantial, the effect would be minor adverse at worst, which is not significant. On this basis, even if the timing of the works coincided with the Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project cable construction, which is unlikely, it would not result in any new cumulative effects. It is therefore concluded that the change requested by NCC is unlikely to result in any new or different transport effects, to those assessed in **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** or **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. In addition, the impacts at air quality and noise sensitive receptors would be of the same magnitude as reported for the previous route and unlikely to result in any new or different effects, to those assessed in **Chapter 6: Air Quality** of the ES **[APP-037]** or **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[AS-006]** respectively.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
				vi. The Applicant can confirm that there was an error in Paragraph 6.2.3 and has updated the paragraph accordingly in the Framework CTMP submitted at Deadline 3. The assessment of impacts has been based on the correct level of traffic forecast. vii. The Applicant will work with the LHAs, including NCC, in minimising impacts on the public highway. The GA drawings are not intended to specify the exact length that the access roads will be surfaced for, the dimensions denote how far the design extends for, they should not be taken to mean that past that length will be existing fields with no works undertaken. However, the Applicant does accept that including the dimensions on the GA Plans was potentially misleading. The intention is that, within the Order limits, routes will be a stone haul road. The stone haul road itself will minimise the transfer of mud and materials, and each access will have wheel washing facilities, as set out in paragraph 8.2.20. The **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03]** at paragraph 7.1.1 and 7.2.1 sets out that detailed designs will be submitted for approval by the LHA. This is the mechanism by which the length of surfacing can be approved, and therefore the Applicant does not consider it necessary to update preliminary design drawings. However, the Applicant will work with the LHAs to discuss the matter, and potential mechanisms to satisfy the concern, if required.
Draft DCO				
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Road Condition Survey	The County Council would wish the DCO to include obligations upon the Undertaker to: (a) Carry out a pre-dilapidation survey upon those areas of Highway which will be affected by the construction works and construction traffic. (b) Repair to any dilapidation to the Highway arising from the project.	The Applicant has committed to carry out Highway Condition Surveys prior to the pre-construction, during construction and after construction to identify any impacts which are a result of the Scheme, as set out within Sections 8.2.16 – 8.2.18 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**. Where these surveys identify measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the Framework CTMP provides for the Applicant to consult with Local Highways Authorities as to the appropriate works. The **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** has also been updated to state that *"Any identified highways defects resulting from construction activities related to the Scheme will be corrected to the satisfaction of the Local Highways Authorities".* The **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev 04)]** secures at Requirement 14 that works on the Scheme cannot commence until a final CTMP has been approved by the relevant planning authority, and as consulted with the relevant highway authority. That final CTMP must be substantially in accordance with the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** as submitted. This requirement secures the condition surveys and repairs as captured within the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]**.

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Street Works (Article 8(1))	Although this sub-clause gives the Undertaker powers to open-up the street in a similar manner to a Statutory Undertaker, there is no reference to the form of specification which should be followed to make good the highway following the operations set out in sub-clause 8 (1) e.g.: the '*Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways*'.	The Applicant acknowledges the various comments set out by NCC in respect of the various streetworks and traffic regulation management articles within the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev 04)]**. The Applicant understands these largely relate to concerns by NCC in respect of the interaction between these articles and its existing permitting and approvals system. The Applicant shares the intention set out by NCC in its comments for any streetworks or traffic management controls undertaken by the Scheme to be appropriately scheduled and aligned with any other street works or traffic interruptions within the area, so as to ensure impacts are minimised for local communities. The Applicant held a joint meeting between the Applicant and LCC and NCC highways teams (as the two relevant local highway authorities (LHAs) for the Scheme) on 3 December 2024 to discuss comments in the LIR for each County Council in relation to the highways articles in the draft DCO. The intention of this meeting was to explain the interaction between the articles and each authority's permitting scheme, and ensure the highways teams consider these to be workable or whether subsequent changes may be required to the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** and **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** to appropriately manage the matters raised. This meeting took place on 3 December 2024 and the Applicant considers that it was positive in terms of aligning positions on the matters raised in the respective LIRs. The Applicant outlined how the streetworks articles of the draft DCO interact with and align with LCC and NCC's separate permitting schemes, and confirmed that the Applicant agrees that the permitting schemes would have effect with respect to the Scheme. The Applicant also outlined the Deadline 1 updates to Chapter 7 of the **Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11(Rev03)]** which requires the Applicant to submit material related to Articles 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 for approval to the LHAs. The Applicant and LHAs also discussed proposed changes to the Framework CTMP for inclusion at Deadline 3 to further address the matters raised in the LIRs. This includes: - Changes requested by NCC and discussed in response to Point 5.41 in the Applicant's Response to the NCC LIR **[REP1A-002].** - Additional control mechanisms from the Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project Framework CTMPs as requested by the ExA. - Minor revision to Chapter 7 to refer to LHAs generally rather than just LCC, as an outcome of the meeting. The LHAs supported the principle of the changes with regards to addressing the issues set out in the LIRs, albeit they will need to review the Framework CTMP itself when submitted at Deadline 3.
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Street Works (Article 8(2))	(i) This sub-clause gives the Undertaker a statutory right to undertake street works, it does not confer the rights of the Street Authority upon it. (ii) This seems to be at variance to the powers set out in sub-clause 16 (1) (page 16) where the Undertaker is granted powers to place signs and signals in the 15 Highway "…at any time…" within the Highway extents set out in column 2 of Schedule 8. (iii) The Local Traffic Authority's '…deemed…' permission to place equipment and restrictions in the Highway would circumvent NCC's ability to co-ordinate works and could – potentially – compromise its statutory duty to secure the expeditious movement of traffic on its road network.	
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Street Works (Article 8(3))	(i) The obligation upon the Undertaker to comply with Section 54 of the NRSWA does not provide the necessary powers for the Local Traffic Authority to comply with its network management obligations set out on Clause 16 of the Traffic Management Act 2004.	
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Construction and maintenance of altered streets (Article 10(4))	(i) This sub-clause places an obligation upon the Undertaker to '…maintain a street…' (ii) This obligation appears to be a duplication of the duty placed upon the Highway Authority by Section 41 of the Highway Act 1980. (iii) Does the duties set out in the DCO supersede those contained in the Highways Act? (iv) If the duties set out in the DCO and the Highways Act run concurrently over the same streets, do all the obligations set out in NCC's 'Highways Risk and Insurance Manual' (HIRM) still apply? (v) If NCC is made aware of an actionable highway defect within the Order limits, may it reclaim the cost of making the defect safe from the Undertaker?	

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report		Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
			(vi)	If NCC becomes aware of an actionable defect within the Order Limits and it informs the Undertaker, is this sufficient for the County Council to fall back on its Section 58 (of the Highways Act) Statutory Defence if a claim were to brought against it?	Positive discussion took place with regards the permit scheme and the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** itself. The Applicant has shared drafting on the permit scheme and the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** with the LHAs for their review and input, with a view to reaching agreement. All parties agreed to continued and proactive dialogue on the subject if and when required. The Applicant understands that the combination of confirmation with respect to the permit schemes remaining in effect, and the additional controls in the CTMP, should address the LHA's concerns in principle, albeit they need the opportunity to consider the proposed drafting in detail. The Applicant proposes to update the Examining Authority at Deadline 4 as to the outcome of these discussions, including providing any agreed updates to the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** in respect of permitting schemes.
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Temporary prohibition or restriction of the use of streets and public rights of way (Article 11(3)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	This sub-clause permits the Undertaker to place a restriction or temporary restriction upon the streets set out Schedule 6. The descriptions of the 'Measures' set out in column 3 of Schedule 6 allow the Undertaker to impose 'Temporarily single or full closures…' The powers Clause 11 grants the Undertaker could – potentially -circumvent the Traffic Authority's ability to co-ordinate works on its network. See comments relating to sub-clause 8(2) and 8(3) above. It is the County Council's opinion that the Undertaker should be subject to the same obligations as any other Statutory Undertaker when it wishes to undertake works in the Highway	
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Access to works (Article 14)	(i) (ii) (iii)	Sub-clause (a) permits the Undertaker to '…form and lay out…' accesses. Sub-clause (b) requires the Undertaker to '…consult…' with the Highway Authority regarding these accesses. The obligation simply to '…consult…' may circumvent the Highway Authority's ability to deny the Undertaker permission to construct an access – on an unclassified road – which it feels would be unsafe or inappropriate for some other reason.	
6.1	**draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1 (Rev04)]**	Traffic regulation measures (Article 16)	(i) (ii) (iii)	See comments relating to sub-clause 8(2) and 8(3) above. The powers vested upon the Undertaker to place prohibitions or restrictions upon the highway network '…at anytime…' could – potentially – impact adversely upon public transport operators as well as Statutory Utilities and the Highway Authority who may be using the affected roads as part of a diversion route. It is the County Council's opinion that the powers to impose a TTRO upon any part of the highway network should remain with NCC who will carry out the necessary promotion and consultation.	

LIR Ref.	Document Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
6.2		Additional request for DCO	Additionally, it is requested that the examiner considers the time period for the life of the project. County Council officers are of the opinion that if the ES has been based on a life period of 60 years, then the development order should be for 60 years and not indefinitely.	The Applicant can confirm that the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** does not enable the Scheme to operate indefinitely. Requirement 20 of Schedule 2 to the draft DCO provides that "*The date of decommissioning must be no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning."* This aligns with the term assessed within the ES.
Summary				
7.1		LIR purpose	This LIR has undertaken an assessment of the likely issues and impacts that Nottinghamshire County Council considers will arise from the construction and operation of the Tillbridge Solar Project with respect to the section of Cable Route Corridor that is proposed within its administrative area. The LIR has identified only neutral effects at this stage, in relation to the statutory responsibilities and areas of expertise of the Council.	The Applicant welcomes the approach adopted by NCC in completion of its LIR being in accordance with the published Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice for Local Authorities Guidance published 8 August 2024 (Ref 1-38) setting out a statement of local impacts. The Applicant notes that NCC confirms that **all impacts are neutral** in relation to minerals and waste, cultural heritage, water environment and transport and access.

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Appendix A Response to LincoInshire County Council's Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Review

Tillbridge Solar

Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142

Appendix A - Response to Lincolnshire County Council's Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Review of the Applicant's Response to Local Impact Reports

Document Reference: EN010142/APP/9.26

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

December 2024
Revision Number: 00

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Tables

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Tillbridge Solar Limited's (the Applicant) response to **Appendix A Landscape and Visual Review of the Lincolnshire County Council (LCC)'s Local Impact Report (LIR) [REP1A-001]** received at Deadline 1A of the Examination, submitted in relation to the Tillbridge Solar Project (the Scheme).

1.1.2 Table 2-1 below sets out comments made by LCC in their **Appendix A Landscape and Visual Review of the Lincolnshire County Council (LCC)'s Local Impact Report (LIR) [REP1A-001]** and the Applicant's responses to them.

1.1.3 Where applicable, paragraph or page numbers are provided to assist cross referencing to the LIR.

2. Applicant's Responses to Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Review

Table 2-1. Applicant's Responses to LCC LIR Appendix A [REP1A-001]

LIR Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
1.0	Introduction	(Text not copied from original document)	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
2.1	LVIA chapter	The LVIA and associated figures, appendices and documents provide a thorough analysis of landscape and visual effects of the Development, and the level of information and detail is appropriate for the scale and type of development. The assessment is detailed and laid out in a logical manner, and the process of assessment is thorough and well explained. It has been carried out to best practice and guidance, primarily the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (GLVIA3) by the *Landscape Institute*, by a team of competent Chartered Landscape Architects.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
2.2	LVIA chapter	The LVIA clearly draws a distinction between landscape effects and visual effects, with the main chapter focussing on likely 'significant' effects. Paragraph 12.1.3 clarifies *major* or *moderate* effects generally being considered 'significant', which is aligned with standard practice and is typical for LVIAs.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
2.3	LVIA chapter	The LVIA presents an assessment of a 'worst case' scenario of the Development, based on design parameters presented in Chapter 3: Scheme Description. Paragraph 12.3.2 of the LVIA clarifies the 'Rochdale Envelope' approach has been applied with the maximum, or minimum, design parameters being assessed, which aligns with an assessment of 'worst case'. However, if proposed mitigation areas and existing retained vegetation proposals are changed in later, detailed design stages, the findings of the LVIA are likely to also change. Landscape mitigation, and vegetation retention and protection, needs to be clarified and guaranteed as the assessment relies heavily upon it to mitigate the effects of the Development.	The Applicant notes the comment with reference to referring the Rochdale Envelope and worst-case scenario. Any changes to the proposed mitigation areas and retained mitigation will be included within the detailed masterplan and accompanied by the detailed LEMP, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03]** and the **Indicative Landscape Masterplan [AS-028]**, as set out within paragraph 6.3.4 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03]**. The detailed LEMP will be approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to construction, as secured by requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)].**
2.4	LVIA chapter	The LVIA assesses landscape and visual effects at four main phases: construction; year 1, year 15 and decommissioning. These phases are detailed within the section of the LVIA on Assessment Scenarios (Paragraphs 12.3.6 to 12.3.13 of the LVIA). The LVIA considers the Development in isolation, but also cumulatively with similar type and scale schemes in the local area (notably recently consented Cottam Solar and Gate Burton Solar schemes, and the proposed West Burton Solar scheme which is still awaiting a decision following the close of the DCO Examination).	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
2.5	LVIA Appendices	The Appendices produced as part of the LVIA provide very detailed supporting information relating to the assessment. The appendices are clearly laid out and easy to follow and locate pertinent detailed information relating to the main	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

LIR Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
		chapter. The appendices are listed within section 12.1.8 of the LVIA, and are referenced throughout the report to support the findings and provide additional information.	
2.6	LVIA Figures	The Figures produced as part of the LVIA are appropriate in the level of detail provided and clarity of information presented. The figures are clearly listed within section 12.1.9 of the LVIA and are referenced throughout the report to support the findings.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.1	LVIA Methodology	The LVIA Methodology is presented in Section 12.4 of the LVIA and Appendix 12-2: LVIA Methodology. Reference is made in section 12.4.21 to industry best practice, including GVLIA3. It clarifies in Section 12.4.22 compliance with GVLIA3 guidance by assessing both landscape effects and visual effects as interrelated but separate components.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.2	LVIA Methodology	The process and stages of assessment are clearly presented, including a baseline assessment, the detailing and review of the design, assessment of sensitivity (by assessing value and susceptibility), an assessment of magnitude of impact (in relation to size, scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility) of the development on the baseline conditions, and a determination of the significance of effects at all phases of the scheme (construction, year 1, year 15 and decommissioning).	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.3	LVIA Methodology	The study area selection and establishment are explained in detail within paragraphs 12.4.8 to 1.4.18 of the LVIA. The Study area is illustrated in Figure 12-3. The radius of the study area of 5km for the principal site and 1km along the cable route are justified and appropriate.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.4	LVIA Methodology	The baseline conditions have been determined following a mix of desk and field studies alongside consultation with appropriate consultees. Desk research has included the prevailing policy framework and fieldwork carried out by qualified (Chartered) and experienced landscape architects.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.5	LVIA Methodology	The methodology is clear, and sections 1.2 and 1.3 of Appendix 12-2 clarify how landscape and visual sensitivity is determined (by combining judgements on value and susceptibility). Tables provide criteria for assessment of value, and susceptibility, and subsequently how these have been combined to provide a judgement on sensitivity.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.6	LVIA Methodology	Tables 1-7 and 1-8 of Appendix 12-2 provide clear indicative criteria of the assessment of magnitude of landscape and visual effects. Table 1-9 of Appendix 12-2 provides a matrix to determine the classification of landscape and visual effects, by combining the sensitivity of the receptor with magnitude of change. The utilisation of professional judgement is promoted within the methodology, should an effect be different to that presented within Table 1-9. Significant effects are generally identified as major and moderate, which is consistent with accepted practice. The methodology confirms that significant effects can be	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		adverse or beneficial, and that effects assessed as minor, negligible and neutral are 'not significant'.	
3.7	LVIA Methodology	The assessment methodology has been carried through into the main assessment and used consistently.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
3.8	ZTV Methodology	The process of modelling Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) is described within paragraphs 12.4.12 and 12.4.13. These paragraphs are not explicit regarding what parameters the proposals have been modelled to and it has been assumed that the ZTV is generated using the maximum parameters provided within Chapter 3: Scheme Description, as this would provide a 'worst case' ZTV. However, this needs to be clarified.	Details of the parameters used to produce the ZTVs are provided on the relevant ZTV plans (**Figure 12-4 A-J: Zones of Theoretical Visibility** of the ES **[APP-175 to APP-176]**), which are the same as the maximum parameters set out in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**. These include 3.5 m height for the solar panels; 4 m height for the Battery Energy Storage Stations (BESS)/Solar Stations; and 10m (as a worst-case) for the substations. The screening effect for the ZTVs have been modelled at assumed heights of 8 m for buildings and 11 m for woodland.
	Visualisation Methodology	The process of delivering visualisations is presented within section 1.7 of Appendix 12-2, which states that they were prepared in accordance with the Landscape Institute TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals. However, this is not explicit regarding what parameters the proposals have been modelled to. Therefore, it has been assumed that the photomontages have been presented to the maximum allowed parameter heights, and the proposals modelled and presented using visualisations generated with the maximum parameters provided within Chapter 3: Scheme Description, as this would provide a 'worst case' visualisation. However, this needs to be clarified.	The visualisations have been presented using a 3D model created from the Scheme design described as in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]**. These drawings are considered to represent a worst-case scenario and reflect the maximum parameters provided in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev02)]** and the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4(Rev02)]**.
4.1	Landscape baseline	The Landscape Baseline is considered in section 12.6 of the LVIA, with Figures 12-5 to 12-11 illustrating the Scheme Location and Order limits. The Site covers 1,670 hectares of predominantly agricultural land, which includes 1,350 hectares for the Principal Site (containing panels and associated infrastructure) and 320 hectares for the Cable Route Corridor.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.2	Landscape baseline	The baseline follows the LVIA methodology and begins by describing the underlying landscape conditions identifying the characteristics and elements of the Site and study area. This is summarised in the LVIA chapter and further detail is provided in Appendix 12-3. paragraphs 12.6.4 to 12.6.18 provide a clear narrative on the existing landscape and visual baseline of the Site, and this is followed by a summary of the baseline of the Principal Site (5km study area) in paragraphs 12.8.19 to 12.8.31, with the cable route corridor covered in paragraphs 12.6.32 to 12.6.39. Two relevant Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) are identified in paragraph 12.6.44 (Lincoln Cliff and an area south of Gainsborough) and the LVIA acknowledges that these areas are "*subject to a greater level of policy protection*".	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.3	Landscape baseline	The LVIA acknowledges the generally flat, rural and expansive character of the Site and Study area, however, it also notes the rising landform of the Lincoln Cliff, directly to the east, which creates a backdrop to views from the west, and	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		also a raised vantage point for panoramic views across the Site and the landscape looking to the west.	
4.4	Landscape baseline	The baseline landscape character identified within published character assessments is considered in detail from paragraphs 12.6.55 to 12.6.74 and illustrated in Figures 12-8, 12-9 and 12-10. However, these assessments, which include National Character Areas and District Level assessment, are all at a large scale. Therefore, in line with guidance within GLVIA3, and a request at the pre-application stage: more detailed, or fine grain, assessments have been carried out as part of the LVIA. Subsequently, a Local Landscape Character Assessment identifies local landscape character areas defined by the client, and this is summarised within paragraphs 12.6.96 to 12.6.100 and Table 12-4 of the LVIA. The justification and process for this finer grained landscape character assessment is also provided within paragraphs 12.6.96 and 12.6.97.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.5	Landscape baseline	This process, undertaken by the applicant, resulted in thirteen Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) being identified as landscape receptors for the assessment of effects on them by the Development. These LLCAs are generally based on the character areas in the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (1999), but many of these character areas have been reduced further into a finer grain to provide an increased and improved level of detail for the landscape receptors more compatible with the current landscape baseline as defined by the LVIA author.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.6	Landscape baseline	Further detail of the landscape baseline is provided within Appendix 12-3: LVIA Landscape Baseline, with the LVIA chapter providing a clear summary.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.7	Landscape baseline	The Landscape Assessment is detailed within Appendix 12-5: LVIA Assessment of Landscape Effects; which includes a clear assessment of Value and Susceptibility, and subsequently the Sensitivity of the landscape receptors, which is aligned with the criteria provided within the methodology. The landscape assessment is summarised within section 12.8 of the LVIA, with residual landscape effects (following the implementation of mitigation) summarised within section 12.10 of the LVIA.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.8	Landscape baseline	As agreed at the pre-application stage, the National Character Areas have not been assessed and are referred to for context only. In line with the methodology, the assessment of the landscape effects considers the change to the identified landscape receptors.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.9	Landscape baseline	The baseline identified a variety of sensitive landscape receptors, with only LLCA 2B: Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell, and LLCA 2E: Lincoln Cliff – Fillingham, assessed as being of high sensitivity, with neither experiencing direct effects from the development.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.10	Landscape baseline	Seven landscape receptors are assessed as being of medium sensitivity: LLCA 1A: Open Limestone Dip Slopes – Hemswell Cliff; LLCA 2A: Lincoln Cliff –	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		Hemswell; LLCA 2C: Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland; LLCA 2D: Lincoln Cliff – Glentworth; LLCA 3C: Till Vale Villages; LLCA 3a: Till Vale Open Farmland; and LLCA 5A: Trent Valley – Meadowlands. All other landscape receptors are assessed as being of low sensitivity.	
4.11	Landscape assessment	The LVIA identifies significant landscape and visual effects at the four phases of construction, operation (year 1), operation (year 15), and decommissioning. The following significant effects are identified in the LVIA: • At Construction the following landscape receptors were assessed as having significant effects: – LLCA 2B, Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary) – LLCA 2C Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary) – LLCA 3A Till Vale – Open Farmland. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary) • At Operation (Year 1) the following landscape receptors were assessed as having significant effects: – LLCA 2B, Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary) – LLCA 3A Till Vale – Open Farmland. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary) • At Operation (Year 15) the following receptors were assessed as having significant effects: – LLCA 3A Till Vale – Open Farmland. Moderate Adverse: Significant (temporary)	The Applicant acknowledges there are significant landscape and visual effects during three phases: construction, operation (year 1), and operation (year 15). However, there are no significant landscape and visual effects at the decommissioning stage, as explained at paragraphs 12.8.21 to 12.8.22 and 12.8.39 to 12.8.40 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)].**
4.12	Landscape assessment	These 'significant' effects represent direct effects on the medium sensitivity landscape of LLCA 3A Till Vale – Open Farmland, and indirect effects on the more sensitive (high sensitivity) landscapes of LLCA 2B, Lincoln Cliff – Harpswell; and LLCA 2C Lincoln Cliff – Open Farmland.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.13	Landscape assessment	At year 15 LLCA 3A Till Vale – Open Farmland, which accounts for the majority of the land within the Principal Site boundary, has been assessed as having a Moderate Adverse residual effect even when mitigation planting has established.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.14	Landscape assessment	With reference to Table 1-10: Significance of Effect within the LVIA methodology in Appendix 12-2, the Moderate Adverse effects to these landscape receptors comes from: "*Alterations that result in a partial deterioration of the existing landscape resource. Valued characteristic features would be largely lost*."	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
4.15	Landscape assessment	Access, and the wider highways elements of the scheme, do not appear to be fully considered in the LVIA beyond increased traffic during construction and decommissioning phases. This is despite the potential adverse effects on the rural landscape highways works may have, including potential vegetation loss, urbanisation and reduced visual amenity. Consequently, the landscape effects	Detailed vegetation removal plans with respect to highways elements of the Scheme are provided in **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to APP-109]** and the **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]**. The removal of vegetation for construction has been limited as far as possible during the design process, through the preferential use of existing field entrances and the identification

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		during construction may be underestimated within the LVIA through the impact of, or loss of, vegetation. Localised removal of vegetation is identified in the assessment of landscape effects; however, it is unclear whether this includes vegetation works on the wider highways network, and what this would entail. We strongly recommend limiting vegetation loss along site boundaries for access or sight lines, or along construction access routes, because this has the potential to change the character of the local landscape beyond the limits of the Principal Development.	and avoidance of sensitive ecological, arboricultural and landscape constraints, such as important hedgerows and species-rich road verges. All vegetation removal works will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s), which must be in substantial accordance with the **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.8(Rev02)]** and submitted to, and approved by, the relevant local authority before construction can commence under Requirement 12 in Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Should any additional tree works be required, these must be discussed with an arboriculturist and no works can be undertaken without the prior consent of the relevant local planning authority. Although **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** does not refer to every element of vegetation loss on the highway network, the Applicant does not consider that doing so would result in any new or changed significant landscape and visual effects. This is because the vegetation loss on the highway network largely relates to the provision of construction accesses and vehicle passing places on construction access routes to the Cable Route Corridor and in accordance with paragraph 6.3.7 bullet (k) of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, any habitat removed on the Cable Route Corridor would be reinstated following the completion of construction. Paragraph 12.8.13 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** states that: "*No significant landscape effects are expected for LLCA in relation to construction of the Cable Route Corridor. The works will be of relatively limited extent and of a temporary, short-term duration, with very localised vegetation removal, plant and traffic movement, compounds and lighting. The most sensitive landscape elements will be the roadside verge Local Wildlife Sites, more mature hedgerows associated with older field patterns and pasture along the River Trent. The level of effect is minor adverse at most, and not significant*." This conclusion is considered to remain valid. The significant residual effects for the landscape character area that includes the Principal Site (LLCA 3a Till Vale Open Farmland), as stated in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** of the ES, relate primarily to the introduction of solar infrastructure. However, this overall significant landscape effect will encompass the collective, albeit very minor, changes in vegetation, including those that are not likely to be visible form publicly accessible locations.
5.1	Visual Baseline	The Visual Baseline is considered in section 12.8 of the LVIA, and describes in paragraph 12.8.23 that the visual assessment: "*has been undertaken with reference to the representative viewpoints and photomontages*". This process started with the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis, used to assist and identify potentially sensitive receptors. Figures 12-4a to 12-4h show this ZTV information, both as bare earth and with surface features (woodland and buildings).	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.2	Visual Baseline	Following fieldwork, utilising the information presented within the ZTVs, visual receptors likely to experience views of the construction, operation or	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		decommissioning of the Development were identified. Viewpoints were subsequently selected to represent views from these receptors. The selection of viewpoints formed part of the pre-application consultation and includes locations recommended as part of this process.	
5.3	Visual Baseline	Paragraphs 12.6.104, 12.6.106, and 12.6.109 summarise the identified receptor groups (residential locations, PROW, and from roads) with likely views of the Principal Site. Associated representative viewpoints are laid out in table 12-5 within paragraph 12.6.116 which summarises the description and value of the view.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.4	Visual Baseline	Paragraphs 12.6.120, 12.6.122, 12.6.124, 12.6.125, and 12.6.126 summarise the identified receptor groups (residential locations, PROW, roads, railways, and river traffic) with likely views of the cable route. Associated representative viewpoints are laid out in table 12-6 within paragraph 12.6.128 which summarises the description and value of the view.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.5	Visual Baseline	The baseline follows the LVIA methodology and considers the consultation undertaken at the pre-application stage. Further detail of the visual baseline is provided within Appendix 12-6 and a clear summary of the visual baseline is provided within paragraphs 12.6.101 to 12.6.134 of the LVIA.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.6	Visualisations, photomontages	Viewpoints representative of the visual receptors were identified through consultation and agreed upon (refer Appendix A). This baseline process resulted in the identification of twenty-nine viewpoints, including cumulative viewpoints, to represent the views of the visual receptors. Figures 12-13 and 12-14 illustrate these views.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.7	Visualisations, photomontages	Photographs have been prepared as Type 1 (annotated photographs) and presented on Figure 12-13, and visualisations as Type 3 (photomontages) and presented on Figure 12-14. A methodology for photography and visualisations is provided in section 1.7 of the LVIA methodology in Appendix 12-2.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.8	Visual Assessment	The Visual Assessment is detailed within Appendix 12-6, including an assessment of value and susceptibility, and subsequently the sensitivity of visual receptors and viewpoints, which is aligned with the criteria provided within the methodology. The visual assessment is summarised within paragraphs 12.8.23 to 12.8.40, with residual visual effects (following the implementation of mitigation) summarised within paragraph 12.8.36 of the LVIA.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.9	Visual Assessment	The susceptibility to change and resultant sensitivity of each representative viewpoint is detailed within Appendix 12-6, which includes twenty-nine viewpoints of the Principal Site and nine viewpoints of the Cable Route Corridor. Fifteen viewpoints have been assessed as being of high sensitivity: • Viewpoint 3: Green Space, Harpswell Hall; Recreational, residential receptors;	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		• Viewpoint 5: Kexby Road, West of Glentworth; Road, recreational, residential receptors; • Viewpoint 7: B1398 Middle Street, Glentworth Cliff Farm; Road, Residential, Recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 8: B1398 Middle Street, above Fillingham; Road, Residential, Recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 9: Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange; Residential, recreational, road receptors; • Viewpoint 11: Bratt Field Middle Road, Sturgate; • Viewpoint 10: Kirton Gate Lane (by-way); Recreational receptors; Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 13: Public footpath (Hems/787/2) on Lincoln Cliff, Hemswell (Millfield); Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 14: Harpswell Moat; Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 16: Weldon Road, Hemswell, PRoW Hems/19/1; Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 21: Corringham Village Hall; Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 23: Cow Lane - Grove Farm Cottage; Residential, recreational, road receptors; • Viewpoint 26: Bridleway (Gltw/85/1) North of Willingham Road; Recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 27: Willingham Road, Bridleway Fill/85/2; Residential, recreational receptors; • Viewpoint 28: Yawthorpe; Residential, recreational receptors;	
5.10	Visual Assessment	The visual baseline within Appendix 12-6 is structured around viewpoints rather than receptors, and recent LI guidance does confirm that the "*focus of the visual assessment should be the visual receptors*", and that viewpoints are for the "*illustration of the visual effects*". However, the assessment in Appendix 12-6 of each viewpoint does identify the visual receptors being represented by the view, and paragraphs 12.6.104, 12.6.106, and 12.6.109 summarise the receptors likely to have views of the site and /or development, which provides some clarity, and goes some way to ensure receptors are the main focus of the LVIA chapter.	The Applicant notes this reference to item 6(8) in '*Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition* (GLVIA3)', prepared by the Landscape Institute as Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01. This was published after the submission of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**. However, the Applicant considers that the selection of representative viewpoints accords with GLVIA3 paragraphs 6.18 to 6.22; were agreed with the LCC Landscape Officer; and (as reflected by the LIR comment) include sufficient supporting information such that the effects on visual receptors can be understood.
5.11	Visual Assessment	The LVIA identifies significant visual effects at the construction, operation (year 1), and operation (year 15) phases, however no significant visual effects were identified at the decommissioning stage.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
5.12	Visual Assessment	Viewpoint 13 is judged within Appendix 12-6 as having Major Adverse effects at construction, operation year 1 and year 15, however, in the LVIA chapter it is only identified as having Moderate Adverse effects at construction (paragraph 12.8.27) and year 1 (paragraph 12.8.33). We assume this is a typo, however, it needs clarification.	The Applicant confirms that the assessment provided in **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** is the correct version. The magnitude of change for Viewpoint 13 (Public footpath, Millfield, Hemswell) is medium, which for the high sensitivity receptor will result in a major adverse (significant) effect.

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			Paragraph 12.8.27 and paragraph 12.8.33 incorrectly state a moderate adverse (significant) effect at the construction and operational year 1 stages respectively. These have been clarified in an updated **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** submitted into examination at Deadline 3.
5.13	Visual Assessment	Viewpoint 19 is judged within Appendix 12-6 as having Moderate Adverse effects at operation year 1, however, in the LVIA chapter it is identified as having Major Adverse effects at year 1 (paragraph 12.8.33). We assume this is a typo, however, it needs clarification.	The Applicant confirms that the magnitude of change for Viewpoint 19 (Grange Cottage, School Lane) for the construction and operational year 1 is high, which for the medium sensitivity receptor will result in a major adverse (significant) effect. **Appendix 12-6: LVIA assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[APP-106]** incorrectly states a moderate adverse (significant) effect at the construction and operational year 1 stages. Paragraph 12.8.27 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[APP-043]** incorrectly states a moderate adverse (significant) effect during the construction stage. Table 19-1 of **Chapter 19: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects** of the ES **[APP-050]** incorrectly states a moderate adverse (significant) effect during the construction stage. This has been clarified in the following documents submitted into examination at Deadline 3: • **Appendix 12-6: LVIA assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**; • **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**; and • **Chapter 19: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**.

	Visual Assessment	The following significant effects are identified in the LVIA, summarised in paragraphs 12.8.27 (construction), 12.8.33 (year 1 – winter), 12.8.36 (year 15 – summer) and 12.8.40 (decommissioning) within the LVIA:
		• At Construction:
		  ○ Construction activities are assessed as resulting in Major adverse (significant) visual effects for Viewpoint 2b (view west from Common Lane, Harpswell), Viewpoint 9 (Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange), and Viewpoint 13 (Public footpath, Millfield, Hemswell).
		  ○ Further significant adverse effects (Moderate Adverse) are identified for receptors with open, elevated views from the Cliff; or where receptors are in close proximity to the Principal Site with limited or absent screening.
		  ○ These Moderate and Major adverse effects are considered to be significant and would result from the proposed construction activity seen at close range across a wide extent of a view.
		• At Operation (Year 1):
		  ○ Operation phase effects (year 1) are assessed as resulting in Major adverse (significant) visual effects for Viewpoint 2b (view west from
			The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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		Common Lane, Harpswell), Viewpoint 9 (Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange), and Viewpoint 13 (Public footpath, Millfield, Hemswell). ○ Further significant adverse effects (Moderate Adverse) are identified for receptors with open, elevated views from the Cliff; or where receptors are in close proximity to the Principal Site with limited or absent screening, and where any mitigation planting is yet to establish and is subsequently providing limited screening or integration of the development. ○ These Moderate and Major adverse effects are considered to be significant and would result from the Development being seen at close range and/or across a wide extent of a view. • At Operation (Year 15): ○ Operation phase effects (year 15) are assessed as resulting in a small number of adverse visual effects. ○ The effects are considered to be significant and would result from the development being seen at close range and/or across a wide extent of a view. ○ The receptors and viewpoints with remaining significant effects (based on the LVIA findings) are: • Viewpoint 7 (B1398 Middle Street, Glentworth Cliff Farm) • Viewpoint 9 (Kexby Road, west of Glentworth Grange) • Viewpoint 13 (Public footpath, Millfield, Hemswell)	
5.14	Visual Assessment	The views and visual receptors with significant effects are typically those with close range views of the development, however views from the elevated land of the Lincoln Cliff also have significant effects due to the extent of solar development within the extensive and often panoramic view. Eleven of these sensitive receptors or viewpoints were assessed as having significant effects prior to any mitigation planting maturing (at operation year 1). This reduces to three receptors or viewpoints experiencing significant residual effects at year 15 which suggests a potential over reliance upon mitigation planting to screen the proposals without full attention to the potential impact of this screening on the landscape.	The Applicant acknowledges that the proposed mitigation will be key factor in reducing significant visual effects to those receptors located away from the elevated Cliff locations. Principles for the establishment of this mitigation are secured through the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. The detailed LEMP is required to be substantially in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, meaning that any landscape and ecological mitigation measures included in the Framework LEMP (which is submitted as part of the DCO Application, and the measures contained therein were considered in the assessment of landscape and visual effects presented in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**) must be substantially reflected in the detailed LEMP(s). Requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** provides that a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan must be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority (/authorities) before works can commence on the Scheme. The Applicant acknowledges within the LVIA that there is a balance to be struck in terms of intentional screening of the Scheme against loss of locally important views

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			both to and from the Cliff that inform the AGLV designation. Consideration of specific viewpoints with respect to this matter is provided below.
5.15	Visual Assessment	It is recommended that the following viewpoints are reviewed (presented in Figures 12-13 and 12-14) because the assessment presented within the LVIA potentially underplays the Magnitude of visual effect, and subsequently Significance of effect: **Viewpoint 2b**: The current view is open and across open fields, which is a characteristic of this landscape character area. While we agree the magnitude of visual effect at construction and operation will be high, we disagree that this would drop to low at year 15 with the introduction of screen planting. The planting, while connecting vegetation along the carriageway, will alter the view by completely screening and foreshortening the existing view. We judge this to be a medium magnitude of Visual Effect, and subsequently this would likely increase the level of visual effect and significance. **Viewpoint 4:** The current view is an open panorama across an agricultural landscape, which is a characteristic of this landscape character area. The Development will result in large scale change to this view firstly with construction activity and then at operation with panels and structures. This will be experienced along several sections of the B1398, at a scale not present in the existing landscape, and we would judge the magnitude of visual effect at construction and operation year 1 will be high. This is identified on page 14 of Appendix 12-6, which states: "the massing of panels, alongside the BESS and Solar Stations, will introduce a more industrial, functional character to the view, with the largely unvarying, grey panel colours contrasting with the baseline browns and greens of winter field patterns". The development is conspicuous in an extensive part of the view. **Viewpoint 20:** The current view is open and across open fields, which is a characteristic of this landscape character area. While we agree the magnitude of visual effect at construction and operation will be high, we disagree that this would drop to low at year 15 with the introduction of screen planting. The planting, while connecting vegetation along the carriageway, will alter the view by completely screening and foreshortening the existing view. We judge this to be a medium magnitude of visual effect, and subsequently this would likely increase the level of visual effect and significance.	With reference to Viewpoint 2b, a view west from Common Lane, the change from an open view to a sense of enclosure resulting from the introduction of hedgerows was noted in **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**. The Applicant accepts that this magnitude of change, in isolation, may be regarded as being greater than low. However, the assessment has considered the wider context, including where native hedgerows and shelter belts are not considered to be an incongruous feature of the wider landscape. Aerial mapping indicates the planting of woodland blocks and belts over the past 20 years, including an example of the latter immediately to the north of Viewpoint 2. Hedging is characteristic of similar east-west minor roads such as Willingham Road to the south or the section of Common Lane further west. It should also be noted that hedge planting may be undertaken by the landowner outside the planning system, through government funding and grant schemes. For the reasons stated, the Applicant does not consider the overall effect of hedge planting and the change in view at this viewpoint location to result in a moderate and therefore significant effect. With reference to Viewpoint 4, a view west from Middle Street, the Applicant acknowledges that this location offers the most open and expansive panorama of the Scheme from Lincoln Cliff, at a point where Middle Street is closest to the Principal Site. Whilst the assessment in **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** states that the Scheme will occupy '*a large proportion of the view*', it also notes that "*some of the inherent characteristics of the view in terms of openness, expansive skies, and long-range views will not change*". Changes arising from the presence of solar infrastructure will be spatially extensive but located at a minimum of approximately 0.5 km from the viewpoint. The 'medium' magnitude of change is considered appropriate when considered against changes that result in substantial, direct impacts on the Cliff (e.g. a road cutting); or development such as a wind farm that punctuates the horizon and/or includes moving elements. The Applicant accepts that views of the Scheme will be available for sections of the B1398, but views with the open aspect displayed in Viewpoint 4 are only expected for an approximately 250 m long section of Middle Street, equivalent to 10 to 12 seconds at typical speeds of 50 to 60 mph (80 to 95 kph). There are no publicly accessible stopping points along this section, and the route is not considered to be attractive to slow-moving recreational receptors. Site observations indicate that receptors driving vehicles are likely to be focused on the road, rather than the view. For the reasons stated, the Applicant does not consider the overall magnitude of change to be greater than medium during the construction and year 1 operational stages. As stated in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, this nevertheless results in a significant visual effect for these stages.

LIR Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
			With reference to Viewpoint 20 on the A631 east of Corringham, the Applicant acknowledges the change in the nature of the view at Year 15, with **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** noting that *"…the established planting will alter the composition of the view…resulting in a greater degree of enclosure and less expansive views*". However, the visual assessment goes on to state that "*woodland belts and tall hedges are not out of character in the area*". Whilst the Applicant accepts that the open aspect is also part of the wider landscape character, the hedgerow along this section of the south side of the A631 is absent for only approximately 200m. The majority of the A631 between Corringham and Harpswell is characterised by hedgerows to both sides of the roads, limiting wider views. The foreshortening of the view at this representative viewpoint, which was selected as a 'worst-case' to reflect the section without a hedge, and within the wider context of fast-moving, lower sensitivity visual receptors in vehicles along the A631, is not considered to result in more than an overall low magnitude of change. This viewpoint does not offer visibility of any notable landscape features, with visibility of the Cliff (approximately 6 km in this direction) being extremely limited. The Applicant also notes that even if the magnitude of change were to be medium, no significant effects would arise at Year 15, given the low sensitivity of visual receptors.
5.16		As previously identified, while visual receptors are considered in the LVIA, the focus of the visual assessment is on viewpoints. A clear summary of the effects on the visual receptors would be useful, listing out the receptors with significant effects and providing a brief narrative on the change of their view. Often changes to receptors will be more transient and sequential in nature such as along a stretch of road or PROW, where receptors would have a varying experience and exposure to potential views of the development. This is in contrast to a viewpoint which is more fixed and static in nature, and often not fully representative of the experience of a receptor.	Viewpoints were chosen through consultation with LCC and encompass the three groups as outlined in Paragraph 6.19 in GLVIA3, namely 'representative', 'specific' and 'illustrative' viewpoints. Viewpoints have been selected to illustrate sequential views where these are considered to reflect local sensitivities, for example viewpoints 4, 7 and 24 along Middle Street. The Applicant notes the comment regarding the provision of a summary of receptors and significant effects. However, the supporting narratives within **Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**, alongside the selection of viewpoints that the Applicant considers to be proportionate and representative of the types of visual effects likely to be arise from the Scheme, are considered appropriate for assessment. Reference should be made to item reference 6 (7) in *Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3)* (Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01), which states "*no precise approach to visual assessment is set out in GLVIA3 – it is up to the assessor to select the most appropriate approach and ensure that issues that are important to the planning decision are assessed and reported*".
5.17		Access, and the wider highways elements of the scheme, do not appear to be fully considered in the LVIA beyond increased traffic during construction and decommissioning phases. This is despite the potential for adverse effects on the views of the rural landscape including potential vegetation loss, urbanisation and reduction of visual amenity. Consequently, the visual effects during construction may be underestimated within the LVIA due to the unconsidered impact of loss of vegetation. We	Detailed vegetation removal plans with respect to highways elements of the Scheme are provided in **Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment** of the ES **[APP-107 to APP-109]** and the **Hedgerow Removal Plan [AS-044]**. The removal of vegetation for construction has been limited as far as possible during the design process, through the preferential use of existing field entrances and the identification and avoidance of sensitive ecological, arboricultural and landscape constraints, such as important hedgerows and species-rich road verges. All vegetation removal works will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Environmental

LIR Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
		recommend limiting vegetation loss along site boundaries, for access or sight lines, or along construction access routes, as this has the potential to change the character of the local landscape beyond the limits of the development. Clarification on this matter by the applicant should be provided.	Management Plan(s), which must be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant local authority before construction can commence under Requirement 12 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Should any additional tree works be required, these must be discussed with an arboriculturist, and no works can be undertaken without the prior consent of the relevant local planning authority. Although **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** does not refer to every element of vegetation loss on the highway network, the Applicant does not consider that doing so would result in any new or changed significant landscape and visual effects. This is because the vegetation loss on the highway network largely relates to the provision of construction accesses and vehicle passing places on construction access routes to the Cable Route Corridor and in accordance with paragraph 6.3.7 bullet (k) of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, any habitat removed on the Cable Route Corridor would be reinstated following the completion of construction. Paragraph 12.8.13 of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** states that: "*No significant landscape effects are expected for LLCA in relation to construction of the Cable Route Corridor. The works will be of relatively limited extent and of a temporary, short-term duration, with very localised vegetation removal, plant and traffic movement, compounds and lighting. The most sensitive landscape elements will be the roadside verge Local Wildlife Sites, more mature hedgerows associated with older field patterns and pasture along the River Trent. The level of effect is minor adverse at most, and not significant*." This conclusion is considered to remain valid. The significant residual effects for the landscape character area that includes the Principal Site (LLCA 3a Till Vale Open Farmland), as stated in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, relate primarily to the introduction of solar infrastructure. However, this overall significant landscape effect will encompass the collective, albeit very minor, changes in vegetation, including those that are not likely to be visible form publicly accessible locations.
6.1	Cumulative methodology	Cumulative landscape effects are considered in *Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions*, and not summarised in the LVIA chapter. It would have been useful to bring all the landscape and visual assessment matters together in one document, however the cumulative landscape and visual effects section within ES Chapter 18 is dealt with separately in Section 18.13 and provides a clear assessment of the cumulative landscape and visual effects.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.2	Cumulative methodology	Other schemes that are considered for the cumulative assessment are identified within *Appendix 18-1: List of Cumulative Developments* and illustrated on Figure 18-1. Paragraph 18.4.5 clarifies that landscape and residual visual effects during operation at year 1 are considered to ensure a robust worst-case assessment. T*able 18-4: ZoI extents for assessment of cumulative effects*, within paragraph 18.4.11, clarifies that a 10km area has been considered for the Principal Site, and 2km for the Cable Route Corridor.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

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6.3	Cumulative methodology	The identified schemes most relevant to potential cumulative Landscape and Visual Amenity effects are identified as the three nearby NSIP solar DCO schemes of the consented Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project and proposed West Burton Solar Project. Cumulative Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of these schemes are presented in Figures 18-2, 18-3 and 18-4 which present each identified schemes ZTV (bare earth) separately with the Tillbridge scheme, clearly identifying potential locations where both may be seen in the same view. In addition to the DCO solar schemes, Tables 18-11 and 18-12 identify additional developments that have been considered. Of these developments, only the Glentworth Oil Well - ID 76 (Ref: 146100/ PL/0135/22) has been considered further in the cumulative assessment along with the DCO Solar sites.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.4	Cumulative landscape and visual effects	Regarding Cumulative effects (Cumulative landscape and visual effects are those that: "result from additional changes to the landscape or visual amenity caused by the proposed development in conjunction with other developments"), Table 18-12 to Table 18-18 identify that there will be adverse cumulative effects between the following schemes : • The development alongside the Cottam Solar Project will extend the presence and perception of solar infrastructure affecting: – i. LLCA 3a Till Vale Open Farmland at all stages: and – ii. visual receptors along Middle Street (VP7 and VP13): Glentworth Cliff Farm and Public footpath Hems/787/2 near Hemswell. • The development alongside the ID 76 Glentworth oil well will increase the presence of energy infrastructure at Kexby Road, west of Glentworth (VP9); • The development alongside all solar DCOs in combination along the Cable Route Corridor, where receptors are of a higher sensitivity and elements development elements will be in close proximity. However, this will only be at the (temporary) construction stage.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.5	Cumulative landscape and visual effects	Sequential views from users of PROW and local roads are considered in paragraphs 18.13.23 to 18.13.28. These appear well considered and acknowledge the effect of panels spread across an extensive area.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.6	Cumulative landscape and visual effects	The cumulative change to the landscape will be considerable, and the combination of two or more sites has the potential to change the local landscape character at a large scale. The cumulative impact of the four adjacent NSIP solar schemes has the potential to affect the landscape at a regional scale through predominantly a change in land use: from arable to solar, creating what may be perceived as an 'energy landscape' as opposed to rural or agricultural one at present. As clarified within GLVIA3, changes to the landscape do not necessarily need to be seen to have an adverse effect.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.7	Cumulative landscape and visual effects	Effects are likely to be exacerbated when travelling through the area either along PROW or local roads, with the sequential effects of multiple large scale solar	The Applicant acknowledges that significant operational (Year 15) cumulative landscape effects will arise for Local Landscape Character Area LLCA 3A Till Vale and a small number of representative viewpoints. However, the design of the Scheme has

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		sites, spread over extensive, often fragmented redline boundaries, creating the perception of being surrounded by solar development. Several significant cumulative views have been identified in the LVIA, and these identified views do not have to be extensive and open to create the perception of a changed character over a wide area. Regular, sequential, glimpsed views will also create this effect and change the experience of the visual receptors as they pass through the area.	sought to limit these effects as far as practicable. Design development, including the provision of extensive mitigation measures, has ensured significant visual impacts will be limited through measures such as setbacks of undeveloped land and woodland/hedge planting. Although significant landscape impacts will arise in a limited number of areas, these should be considered against the inclusion of extensive areas for biodiversity enhancement through the Principal Site. This includes provision of an ecological buffer to panels within the Cottam Solar Project to the south; and a minimum of approximately 450 m separation through undeveloped land with no public access to panels within the Cottam Solar Project to the north. Intervisibility with the Gate Burton Energy Park and West Burton Solar Project is limited by spatial separation, with distances from panels within the Principal Site to panels within these projects being approximately 4.5 km and 7.5 km respectively. The Applicant also notes that the matters were also addressed in the **Applicant's Responses to Relevant Representations [REP1-028]** in response to LCC's Relevant Representation **[RR-165]** on pages 104 and 105 and with specific reference to the **Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6(Rev02)]** and the granting of development consent for the Cottam Solar Project. The Secretary of State's decision on Cottam confirmed that whilst there are adverse cumulative effects on landscape character, the harm did not outweigh the substantial benefits of the Scheme (paragraph 7.3 of his decision letter). The Scheme was considered as part of the cumulative assessment for the Cottam Solar Project. This is a material consideration in assessing the substantial merits of the Tillbridge Solar Project.
6.8	Residential Visual Amenity	The methodology for assessing Residential Visual Amenity is outlined within Section 1.6 of the landscape methodology *Appendix 12-2*. This correctly references the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 2/19: '*Residential Visual Amenity Assessment'*, which identifies in paragraph 1.6.3 that the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT) is reached when: "*the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or Residential Amenity*."	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.9	Residential Visual Amenity	Sections 12.4.27 to 12.4.36 of the LVIA provides a narrative on the relationship of residential visual amenity to the LVIA. This section clarifies that Significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity may be experienced by residential receptors, and if so a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be prepared to assist in making judgements as to whether the RVAT has been reached.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.10	Residential Visual Amenity	Paragraph 12.8.45 states: *"…it is concluded that whilst significant effects will arise beyond Operation Year 15 on representative views that reflect the outlook for residential receptors, these will not reach a threshold where residential visual amenity is a consideration*."	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
6.11	Residential Visual Amenity	Paragraph 12.8.41 clarifies that the layout of the scheme has considered reducing the visual effects from settlements. It is our understanding that the	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.

LIR Ref.	Theme	Comments from Local Impact Report	Applicant's Response to Local Impact Report
		findings of the initial three stages of a residential visual amenity survey have been used to inform the layout and mitigation in these potentially affected areas, with visualisations for Viewpoints 7, 9 and 13 referenced within paragraph 12.8.44.	
7.1	Evidence of iterative process	The masterplan has been presented as evolving through an iterative process, with the landscape and visual findings feeding back into the design. This is clarified in paragraph 12.7.2, and illustrated on Figures 12-1 and 12-2: "*the design of the Principal Site has been influenced from the outset by preliminary appraisal exercises and high-level constraints and opportunities plans*". This approach has promoted a landscape led Site design, with built elements placed in less sensitive locations from a landscape and visual perspective (as listed in paragraphs 12.7.5 and 12.7.6).	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
7.2	Evidence of iterative process	The design appears to have responded to the consultation process with a clear evolution through different stages of the masterplan. The mitigation has responded to the recommendations of the local landscape character area reports.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
7.3	Mitigation measures	Section 12.7 of the LVIA describes the embedded mitigation measures of the scheme which avoid, where practicable, adverse effects on the landscape and views. This process is described in more detail within ES Chapter 3 and Chapter 4. These mitigation proposals reference a series of documents within the DCO package.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
7.4	Mitigation measures	The *Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan* provides information regarding the establishment and maintenance of the planting associated with the Development, as shown on the *Indicative Landscape Masterplan*, within *Appendix A* of the *Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan*.	The Applicant acknowledges this section of the LIR prepared by AAH Planning Consultants on behalf of LCC and has no further comment.
7.5	Mitigation measures	The success of the landscape mitigation to meet the objectives laid out in the management plan - to integrate and screen proposals, promote conservation and protection of the environment, and encourage ecological and habitat diversity - is highly dependent upon the successful management and maintenance of the new planting, as well as the protection of existing trees and hedgerows. The maintenance operations provide an initial overview of operations; however, we would expect the management plan to be developed further beyond the initial 5-year period, particularly if landscape and visual effects are being assessed at 15 years. The long-term reduction in landscape and visual effects, presented in the LVIA, are based on the long-term success of the landscape mitigation. Similarly, any early planting (pre-construction) should be included in the maintenance plan as the reduction in effects described in the LVIA are also based on the assumption that this too will have established as planned.	The assessment assumes 15 years of vegetation growth before screening is mature. The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, which is secured by a Requirement of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**, includes measures to ensure that existing and proposed vegetation within the Principal Site is managed over the lifetime of the Scheme. These measures include monitoring and maintenance of tree and hedgerow planting, with requirements for replacement of failed plants during each planting season within the establishment period. All management measures will then be reviewed and agreed through consultation with stakeholders prior to being formalised in the final LEMP. Monitoring of all mitigation planting will be undertaken by the appointed Landscape Clerk of Works. As stated in the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**, this will be on a quarterly basis for the first five years following commencement of operation of the Scheme, subsequently for the duration of the Scheme at a minimum of two visits per year until year 10 and then a minimum of one visit per year until the end of the operational life of the Scheme. The detailed LEMP must be substantially in

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			accordance with the Framework LEMP, and will be required to be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant Local Planning Authority in accordance with Requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** before construction can commence. Monitoring will inform any required changes to management prescriptions and further remedial actions that may be required within the LEMP. This will include the selection of appropriate species that are observed to establish more rapidly than any that do not show predicted growths, as part of the replacement of failed plants. With respect to predicted tree growth, the assessment at Year 15 is based on tree planting predicted to be between around 4m and 6.5m in height and new and existing hedgerows will be managed and maintained between around 2.5m and 3m in height. These expected tree heights are conservative and have been developed with reference to published arboricultural research, including by the Forestry Commission. Paragraphs 8.2.6 and 8.2.7 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** state that, where possible, advance planting will be carried out in the first available season following the granting of the DCO for the Scheme and that opportunities for advance planting will be explored with landowners, ensuring that this is targeted to mitigate effects on the most sensitive receptors at the earliest opportunity, such as during the construction period. As noted above, the detailed LEMP will need to be in substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP secured by requirement 7 of Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]** thereby providing the ability to explore the implementation of advanced planting.
7.6	Mitigation measures	Monitoring of the proposals is a key aspect of the mitigation plan and is something which needs further development to ensure there is sufficient robustness to deal with the challenging climatic conditions when it comes to establishing new planting. The updating of the management plan every 5 years after the initial establishment period will go some way to ensuring that it is kept valid and can respond to issues and trends effectively.	The **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** notes that although stock of UK provenance will be preferred, there will be a need to consider climate change adaptation and genetic variation as resilience to biosecurity threats. Monitoring of mitigation, as stated in the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]** will inform any required changes to management prescriptions and further remedial actions that may be required within the detailed LEMP. Any changes to these frequencies and timescales, along with standards of monitoring and maintenance, will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the preparation of the detailed LEMP, as detailed in Sections 8.3 and 8.4 of the **Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17(Rev03)]**. The detailed LEMP must be substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP and will be required to be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant Local Planning Authority in accordance with Requirement 7 of the **draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1(Rev04)]**. Such changes will include the selection of appropriate species that are observed to establish more rapidly than any that do not show predicted growths, as part of the replacement of failed plants.
7.7	Mitigation measures	There is a potential over reliance within the LVIA upon planting to mitigate the visual effect of the development; the character of the area is relatively open, and too much planting to screen the development without due care for the location, could have detrimental impacts.	The Applicant acknowledges within the LVIA that there is a balance to be struck in terms of intentional screening of the Scheme against the loss of open views and character. No planting is proposed adjacent to the single Public Right of Way (the bridleway south of Kexby Road) within the Principal Site, from which open views, including east

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		The PROW and local roads in the study area enjoy an open aspect across some areas of the study area, for example along Willingham Road at the southern Site extents where there are extensive long-range views north across the Site. Therefore, care needs to be taken to prevent the loss of this character through an overbearing set of mitigation proposals.	towards the Cliff, will be retained. Open views to the west from the permissive paths associated with land at Hall Farm in Harpswell will also be retained. Panels were proposed in this area during early stages of the Scheme design, however following engagement they were removed to retain views in this location, further detail is provided in Table 4-6 of **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES **[APP-035]**. The Applicant accepts that there will be a loss of openness along Common Lane and sections of School Lane. However, these sections of rural lane are considered to be less sensitive than the aforementioned recreational routes. The loss of the open aspect should be considered alongside the benefits of reinstating hedgerows that are likely to have been lost through agricultural intensification and provide wider biodiversity and green infrastructure value.

Appendix B Gate Burton Energy Park Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report

Gate Burton
ENERGY PARK

Gate Burton Energy Park Environmental Statement

Volume 3, Appendix 7-E: Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report
Document Reference: EN010131/APP/3.3
Revision 2
November 2023

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)
Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Gate Burton Energy Park Limited

Gate Burton Energy Park
and
Grid Connection Corridor
Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Ref: DCO Application
Accession Number: LCNCC:2022.103
Ref: 267020.04
November 2023

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Document Information

Document title	Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Document reference	267020.04
Commissioned by	AECOM
Address	12 Regan Way, Chetwynd Business Park, Nottingham, NG9 6RZ
On behalf of	Low Carbon Ltd Skirling Square, 5–7 Carlton Gardens, London, SWIY 5AD
Site location	Clay Lane, Gate Burton, DN21 5BD
County	Lincolnshire
National grid reference (NGR)	484748 383644 (SK 84748 83644; Energy Park) 484725 382501 to 481642 378707 (SK 84725 82501 to SK81642 78707; Grid Connection Corridor) 481161 378619 (SK 81161 78619; Additional trenching)
Statutory designations	N/A
Planning authorities	Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils
Planning reference	DCO Application
Museum name	The Collection Museum, Art and Archaeology, Lincolnshire
Museum accession code	LCNCC:2022.103
OASIS Id	wessexar1-511916; wessexar1-520083
WA project name	Gate Burton LCS072 Energy Park Evaluation, Gate Burton LCS072 Cable Route and Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching
WA project codes	267020, 268980 and 268982
Dates of fieldwork	1 August to 21 October 2022 and 16–19 October 2023
Fieldwork directed by	[redacted] (Energy Park and Grid Connection) and [redacted] (additional trenching)

Assisted by [redacted]

Project management by [redacted]

Document compiled by [redacted]

Contributions from [redacted] (animal bone), [redacted] (all other materials), [redacted] (flint), [redacted] (pottery), [redacted] (plant remains), [redacted] (environmental samples)

Graphics by [redacted]

Document edited by [redacted] and [redacted]

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	23/12/2022	AJP	[redacted]
2	10/01/2023	AJP	
3	14/11/2023	AJP	[redacted]

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation across two areas associated with a proposed solar park and grid connection route. The Gate Burton Energy Park comprises a 710 hectare parcel of land located east of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, DN21 5BD, centred on NGR 484748 383644. The route of the Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire crosses some 370 hectares of arable and set-a-side land between Marton and Cottam Power Station (NGR 484725 382501 and NGR 481642 378707). The majority of the route lies to the west of the River Trent, in Nottinghamshire. The archaeological evaluation and recording of the were undertaken in two phases carried between 1 August 2022 and 19 October 2023.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed development of Gate Burton Energy Park which comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across the Solar and Energy Storage Park, along with a proposed Grid Connection Corridor which extends from the Solar and Energy Storage Park to connect to Cottam Power Station (the Development Consent Order (DCO) Site). A DCO application is in progress.

The evaluation forms part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site. Earlier non-intrusive works comprised a desk-based assessment, geophysical surveys and an aerial assessment. Across the energy park area, a total of 777 evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded, with a further 159 investigated along the grid connection corridor. Archaeological features and deposits were identified in 131 of the 936 trenches and comprise ditches, gullies, pits, furrows, a grave, a waterhole and a wall; archaeological deposits (alluvium, deliberate dump/levelling, demolition layers and peat) were also recorded, along with natural features and tree-throw holes.

The earliest evidence from the evaluation was a small collection of residual worked flint, dating to the prehistoric period, possibly the Neolithic to later Bronze Age. The material was distributed very thinly over a large area, suggesting activity at this time was sporadic or transient. Later prehistoric activity was indicated by a small assemblage of pottery of broadly prehistoric pottery, probably dating to the Iron Age. Joining sherds of this period date came from a ring ditch/gully in Field 132, which may represent the remains of a roundhouse.

Activity increased during the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods, with a focus towards the 1st to 4th centuries AD. During the earlier part of the period features were identified in three areas of the energy park. Pits and ditches appear to be associated with a possible rectangular enclosure at the western edge of Field 24, while some 2 km to the east, ditches and pits in Field 68 suggest a field system and associated features. An isolated ditch in Field 28 may also date to this period.

Romano-British activity was the dominant period represented across both evaluation areas The largest concentration of features was recorded in Fields 21 and 23. Here, a dense complex of rectilinear enclosures was identified across an area measuring 250 m north–south by 150 m east–west. Within the complex, ditches, gullies, furrows, pits, a single grave and possible structural remains were investigated; the features accord well with the results of the earlier geophysical survey. A large artefact assemblage (53.6 kg), dominated by pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone, came from the excavated features, and these finds account for 67% of the cultural material from the evaluation overall. Heat-affected pottery from the south of the complex highlights the potential for pottery production in this area, while CBM from the north suggests the possibility of a Romanised building in the vicinity. Other areas of probable contemporary activity, were identified in Fields 16 and 146, both fields contained well-defined areas of settlement activity, comprising rectangular enclosures similar in nature to those in Fields 21–23.

Elsewhere, buried archaeological remains were largely found to correspond with the results of earlier geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photographic surveys. Other areas of probable contemporary field systems or settlement were investigated in Fields 1, 131–132, and 136–137; ditches and gullies were the dominant feature type, although pits, a possible waterhole and other archaeological deposits were identified. Further evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British field systems and activity areas were recorded in Fields 14, 26–28 and 51, in these areas the ditches were either isolated or formed part of field systems defined by the earlier geophysical surveys and aerial photographic surveys.

Later features, of medieval, post-medieval and modern date, included traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries, and deposits associated with demolished farm buildings. The field boundaries were identified widely across the evaluation areas and largely accord with boundaries shown on historic mapping of the area.

Undated features that formed small or dispersed groups and isolated examples were identified in Fields 9–12, 17–18, 26, 41–43 and 58. While features of uncertain archaeological origin were recorded along the grid connection corridor in Fields 102 and 125. In both cases the features accord well with aerial photograph and LiDAR mapping, and may represent fragmentary field boundaries (Field 102) and an oval anomaly (Field 125), although it is unclear if these features are archaeological or geological.

The evaluation has, therefore, achieved its aim of providing information on the archaeological potential of the site. The results of the evaluation help to refine the understanding of the presence, nature and distribution of archaeological features across the proposed energy park and grid connection corridor. The evaluation has provided evidence for activity extending from the prehistoric to modern periods, with an emphasis on the Romano-British (1st to 4th centuries AD), and has the potential to add to our understanding of the rural agricultural landscape in this part of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular [redacted]. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of [redacted] and [redacted], Archaeological Advisors to Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council, who monitored the project for Lincolnshire County Council, and to AE Faulks Ltd for supplying the plant and their cooperation and help on site.

Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, to undertake archaeological evaluations across two areas associated with a proposed solar park and grid connection corridor. The Gate Burton Energy Park area comprises a 710 hectare (ha) parcel of land located east of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, DN21 5BD, centred on NGR 484748 383644 (Fig. 1). While the Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, crosses some 370 ha of arable land between Marton and Cottam Power Station (NGR 484725 382501 and NGR 481642 378707; Fig. 1). The majority of the route lies to the west of the River Trent, in Nottinghamshire.

1.1.2 The proposed Gate Burton Energy Park development comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across the Solar and Energy Storage Park (hereafter the 'energy park'), while a proposed Grid Connection Corridor (hereafter the 'grid connection corridor') extends from the Solar and Energy Storage Park to connect to Cottam Power Station (the Development Consent Order (DCO) Site). A DCO application is in progress.

1.1.3 The Development falls within the definition of a 'nationally significant infrastructure project' (NSIP) under Section 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 as the construction of a generating station with a capacity of more than 50 megawatts, with a capacity in the region of 500 megawatts.

1.1.4 The Grid Connection Corridor is intended to be a shared corridor for the Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Solar Project.

1.1.5 The evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including:

- Cultural heritage desk-based assessment (AECOM 2022a);
- geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and 2022b; WYAS 2022); and
- aerial assessment (Deegan 2022).

1.1.6 The trenches were positioned within the Scope of Works (AECOM 2022b) to include:

- anomalies interpreted as probable/potential archaeological features;
- anomalies interpreted as possible features of non-archaeological origin;
- a sample of areas with ridge and furrow coverage, which may or may not be masking buried archaeological features; and

- a sample of 'blank' areas.

1.1.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022c). The Archaeological Advisors to Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council (hereafter referred to as the Archaeological Advisors) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of both Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.8 The energy park evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 777 trial trenches (each measuring 50 m by 1.8 m) and was undertaken between 1 August to 4 October 2022.

1.1.9 The grid connection corridor evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 154 trial trenches (each measuring 50 m by 1.8 m) and was undertaken 30 August to 21 October 2022.

1.1.10 Five additional trial trenches, each measuring approximately 50 m by 1.8 m, were excavated and recorded at the southern extent of the grid connection corridor between 16–19 October 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context, and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation areas are located in the counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, adjacent to the east of the village of Gate Burton, approximately 7 km south of Gainsborough and 17 km north-west of Lincoln.

Gate Burton Energy Park

1.3.2 The energy park evaluation area is located in the county of Lincolnshire and took place on a 710 ha parcel of land to the east of the village of Gate Burton (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by open fields and woodland to the north and east, Willingham Road to the south, and further agricultural land and the villages of Gate Burton and Knaith to the west. The evaluation area is subdivided into 72 fields (Fields 1–72).

1.3.3 The highest ground levels are located towards the north-western boundary of the proposed energy park development area, where elevations of 30 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) are recorded. From here the ground surface slopes down gently across the whole area; the eastern boundary lies at 20 m OD, and the surface height towards the western edge is at 14 m OD. Throughout the evaluation area there are more localised surface undulations that broadly correspond with variations in the underlying geological deposits.

1.3.4 Within fields to the east of Gate Burton the solid geology predominantly comprises interbedded Mudstone and Limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (BGS 2022). However, a band of Mudstone of the Penarth Group is located along the eastern edge of

the site, which is most extensive in the north-eastern corner. There are also several parts of the evaluation area where overlying superficial geological deposits are present. In the northern fields sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits are recorded. These are also present in the centre of the evaluation area, corresponding with a topographic high point. A similar deposit is also present within fields in the south-east of the site. Alluvium is recorded within a slight depression around Clay Farm in the south of the main area.

1.3.5 Across the energy park area stagnogley soils of the 711f (Wickham 2) association are present, while along the northern edge of the area typical sandy gley soils of the 821b (Blackwood) occur (Soil Survey of England and Wales SE Sheet 3 1983).

Grid Connection Corridor

1.3.6 The grid connection corridor evaluation area is located in the counties of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire and extends across a 370 ha parcel of land to the south of the village of Marton (Lincolnshire; Fig. 1). The grid connection corridor crosses approximately 7 km of agricultural land and is bisected by the north to south running River Trent, which here forms the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. Evaluation trenches were sited along the proposed grid connection corridor. The corridor commences north of the A1500 and directly east of Marton, and runs south, before changing direction towards the south-west, crossing the Trent then continuing south-west before turning south again and terminating west of Cottam Power Station. The evaluation area is subdivided into 55 fields (Fields 100–154), currently utilised for a variety of crops, divided by mature trees and hedgerows.

1.3.7 The grid connection corridor is largely flat, averaging around 8 m above Ordnance Datum (OD); higher ground is located to the north of Marton village and towards the north-eastern perimeter of the corridor where it rises to 24 m OD.

1.3.8 The bedrock geology of the grid connection corridor area is composed of mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, except for the easternmost section, where a narrow band of mudstone of the Penarth Group separates the rest of the grid connection corridor from an area of mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. Superficial deposits are formed of sand and gravel of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member and are located across most of the corridor. Additionally, alluvial clay, silts, and gravels are recorded on both sides of the River Trent, with pockets of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits recorded towards the eastern perimeter of the corridor (British Geological Survey 2022).

1.3.9 The soils within the grid connection corridor (moving from north-east to south-west) consist of typical stagnogley soils of the 711f (Wickham 2) association, sandy gley soils of the 821b (Blackwood) association, brown sands of the 551d (Newport 1) association, and pelo-alluvial grey soils of the 813c (Fladbury 2) association (Soil Survey of England and Wales SE Sheet 4 1983).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA: AECOM 2022b), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed energy park and grid connection corridor. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Records (HER)

and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical survey of energy farm (Wessex Archaeology 2022a)

2.2.1 The gradiometer survey identified anomalies associated with archaeological features located predominately in the western part of the evaluation area. These largely comprise rectilinear anomalies suggestive of a series of Romano-British enclosures, possibly incorporating multiple phases of activity. The extensive Romano-British remains noted in the surrounding area reinforce this interpretation

2.2.2 The fragmentary remains of ditches, possible enclosures and pits were identified throughout the site. Due to their lack of coherence or isolated nature it was not possible to identify any characteristics that would suggest a specific chronology and they may range in date from prehistoric to post-medieval.

2.2.3 Several circular anomalies located in the north-east of the site, adjacent to the eastern bank of the River Trent, were identified as possible ditches and embankments of roundhouses or small round barrows. Whilst these features are topographically expressed in LiDAR data their interpretation is less than certain from the geophysical results alone, as they could equally relate to natural variation in superficial geological deposits close to the river.

2.2.4 Indications of former agricultural activity and 19th-century enclosure of land was distinguished throughout the site in the form of former field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow. Other 19th-century activity, such as possible coal extraction pits, demolished buildings at Rectory Farm and features associated with Marton Pumping Station, were also noted. The remaining anomalies are thought to be natural or modern in origin and consist of land drains, ploughing regimes, services and a former concrete pylon base.

Geophysical survey of energy farm (WYAS 2022)

2.2.5 Anomalies of both definite and possible archaeological origin were recorded across the surveyed area. The most prominent of these is a complex of linear ditches and trends which appear to represent a set of enclosures that form part of the extensive cropmarks recorded around Park Farm South. These have been suggested to be associated with the Heyning Priory site. While there may be no clear link between the anomalies detected and the priory, their proximity might suggest that they are medieval in date. A number of possible archaeological and uncertain responses were recorded surrounding the complex which may be associated. It is possible that some of these are associated with leats and water management systems, perhaps even fish ponds.

2.2.6 Linear ditch responses to the south-east of Park Farm South may be of archaeological interest. The responses have a stronger magnetic response than some of the surrounding features, hence the possible archaeological origin. They may be associated with parts of an enclosure or former field systems. Anomalies in the south-east corner of the area (Field 68) may also be associated with archaeological activity. The responses are magnetically weak but consist of a number of ditches, linear and curvilinear trends.

2.2.7 Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded throughout the area and can be distinguished despite the complex of modern drainage systems in place.

2.2.8 Former field boundaries were recorded throughout the site, most of which correspond to boundaries depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping dating from 1900.

These are still visible on the 1956 OS map. Removal of various of these boundaries appears to have been undertaken after this date to create larger open fields.

Geophysical survey of grid connection corridor (Wessex Archaeology 2022b)

2.2.9 The survey identified anomalies associated with archaeological features that are located predominately in the western part of the grid connection corridor. These mainly comprise rectilinear anomalies suggestive of a series of Romano-British enclosures, possibly incorporating multiple phases of activity. The extensive Romano-British remains noted in the surrounding area reinforce this interpretation. The fragmentary remains of further ditches, possible enclosures and pits have been identified throughout the grid connection corridor. Due to their lack of coherence or isolated nature it is not possible to identify any characteristics that would suggest a specific chronology and these may range in date from prehistoric to post-medieval.

2.2.10 An oval anomaly was identified to the west of the River Trent. Additionally, several circular anomalies located in the north-east of the grid connection corridor, adjacent to the eastern bank of the River Trent, may represent possible ditches, embankments of roundhouses or small round barrows. Whilst these features are topographically expressed in LiDAR data their interpretation is less than certain from the geophysical results alone, as they could equally relate to natural variation in superficial geological deposits close to the river.

2.2.11 Indications of earlier agricultural activity were represented by areas of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. Other 19th-century activity, such as possible coal extraction pits, demolished buildings at Rectory Farm and features associated with Marton Pumping Station, were also noted. Other anomalies are thought to be natural or modern in origin and consist of land drains, ploughing regimes, services and a former concrete pylon base.

Aerial assessment (Deegan 2022)

2.2.12 The assessment looked at available aerial photographic and LiDAR data covering the evaluation areas, including both oblique and vertical photos from a range of dates. The assessment largely supported the results of the geophysical survey, although a complex of features of possible Romano-British date were identified to the west of the grid connection corridor.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Summary

2.3.1 The following background is not exhaustive but is summarised from aspects of the cultural heritage desk-based assessment (AECOM 2022a) and other publicly available online and in-house resources that are considered relevant.

2.3.2 There are 18 listed buildings within the vicinity of the site, including the Grade I listed Church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE 1359484), which is located 740 m to the south of the site in the village of Marton. There are also three Grade II* listed buildings within the area, comprising the Church of St Mary (NHLE 1064050), Gate Burton Hall (NHLE 1359458) and Burton Chateau (NHLE 1064085). The remaining 14 properties are Grade II listed buildings that predominately relate to post-medieval domestic and agricultural activity.

2.3.3 There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the site, but there are three scheduled monuments within the study area. These comprise the Roman town of *Segelocum* (NHLE 1003669), a Roman fort south of Littleborough Lane (NHLE 1004935) and the moated site of Fleet Plantation near Rampton (NHLE 1008594). The 12th-century

earthworks of Heynings Priory (NHLE 1008685), founded in 1135, are also located 800 m to the north of the energy park.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.3.4 The River Trent, located to the west of the evaluation area, would have been a major routeway and provided a range of resources during the prehistoric period. Flint implements dating to the Middle Palaeolithic have been found close to the river south-west of Marton and a flint adze dating from the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic was recovered at Torksey 1.6 km to the south of the evaluation area. Mesolithic flint artefacts and a stone pounder were found in a field close to Lea Grange, to the north of the proposed energy farm. Around the north-western corner of the area, possible prehistoric cropmarks have been identified, east of the village of Knaith, but it is unclear precisely what period these relate to.

2.3.5 Limited remains have been recovered that indicate early prehistoric settlement. However, on the southern side of the grid connection corridor, evidence of Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age activity was identified during archaeological investigations and a Beaker pottery vessel was retrieved near the bottom of a small pit (Knight 2000).

2.3.6 Iron Age activity is only evidenced by individual recorded finds, with no direct evidence of settlement or funerary practices recorded within the area.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.3.7 There is rather more evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity within the area, with several areas of cropmarks indicating a possible settlement 850 m east of Marton. Furthermore, in the wider area, extensive Romano-British remains are recorded and summarised below.

2.3.8 To the south of the energy park area the grid connection corridor is crossed by Till Bridge Lane which follows the course of a Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln, via a ford crossing the River Trent at Marton, to *Segelocum*. The Roman town of *Segelocum*, located 1.5 km north-east of the grid connection corridor, is a scheduled monument, and previous archaeological investigations have identified extensive settlement evidence including building foundations, pavements, kilns and ovens, along with multiple small finds. Although the scheduled area lies outside the evaluation area, previous geophysical survey undertaken on behalf of Historic England showed that the town extends beyond the extent of the scheduled boundary.

2.3.9 A scheduled Roman fort, south of Littleborough Lane adjacent to the north-east limit of the grid connection corridor, was identified from a series of cropmarks. Following this, a study was undertaken in 1997 of the Romano-British landscape in this area. The work identified possible Iron Age and certain Romano-British features, with a roadside settlement and evidence of agricultural and manufacturing activities, as well as recording a significant collection of small finds from field walking. Further evidence of Romano-British settlement, agricultural practices, and a military presence in the form of a fort at Gate Burton, lay 2 km north of the north-eastern extent of the grid connection corridor. These sites, together, contribute to an overall understanding of the significance of the Roman presence in this area.

2.3.10 Within the wider landscape, there is also evidence of settlements, agricultural practices, and a military presence in the form of further forts, as well as multiple individual finds dating to the Romano-British period. Sites within the vicinity include a small rural farming settlement of two phases, spanning the 1st to 3rd centuries, at Stow, and cropmarks and

artefacts of Romano-British date around Marton. Pottery production is also known in the area, with three 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery kilns excavated at Knaith and a 1st to 3rd century complex of between five and seven kilns at Lea Grange Farm.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410–1500)

2.3.11 In the winter of AD 872–73, the Viking Great Army made camp at Torksey. Their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village, in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey, 2 km to the east of the south-west extent of the grid connection corridor (Hadley *et al*. 2016). The camp is thought to have supported several thousand individuals, including warriors, craft workers and merchants.

2.3.12 There is evidence for the development of the local landscape in the medieval period, including areas of ridge and furrow cultivation and trackways. Many of the extant settlements in the area, such as Littleborough, Gate Burton, Marton, Torksey and Rampton, were established during this period. The villages and hamlets of Litteborough, Marton and Rampton retain their medieval churches, all listed at Grade I, whilst the church at Gate Burton was demolished and rebuilt in the post-medieval period. In addition, the scheduled medieval moated site at Fleet Plantation lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the grid connection corridor. Finally, there are numerous features of unknown date identified from aerial photographs across the area. Some of these may relate to medieval farming and landscape practices.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500–1800)

2.3.13 The post-medieval period is characterised by further development of the medieval settlements, potentially in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, those at Gate Burton and Torksey differ, with the majority of the medieval settlements destroyed and major houses built in the post-medieval period. The scheduled monument and Grade I listed Torksey Castle is an early post-medieval house constructed in 1560, now ruinous with only its west façade and part of the rear wall surviving. The parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall (NHLE 1359458), 1.5 km north of the grid connection corridor, contains the deserted medieval settlement of Gate Burton. This is a good example of population dispersal caused by emparking (the enclosing of land to create parkland) in the 18th century. The Grade II* listed hall was built in 1774–80.

2.3.14 Archaeological evidence of post-medieval date is predominantly associated with industrial activity. This includes windmills, quarries, kilns and brickyards, as well as the route of the railway and navigational improvements to the River Trent further to the west of the site. Examples of post-medieval structures include the Clay Farm building, with an associated wind pump, now demolished, located at the centre of the site.

2.3.15 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1885 depict the landscape as agricultural land, subdivided by regular fields. Many of the field boundaries have subsequently been removed to create larger fields. The Manchester–Sheffield–Lincolnshire Railway is also shown crossing the site. To the north, the designated landscapes at Gate Burton and Knaith are also clearly defined, though the boundaries of the historic areas today have notably shrunk since these maps were produced in the late 19th century. In addition, the location of High Pasture Farm, now demolished, is known from the OS map of 1899.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022c) and in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Knight *et al*. 2012; East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework 2022), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b);
- examine evidence for remains of Late Iron Age/Roman dispersed settlements that may exist within the site (as identified in the geophysical survey);
- determine the presence or absence of early prehistoric remains covered by alluvial deposits or by peat;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (known from historic maps and the geophysical survey) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- examine the evidence of water management and land drainage change in the post-medieval and modern (AD 1750+) period;
- determine the depth of the alluvial sequence and examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of alluvial deposits;

- examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits, some of which may be waterlogged; and

- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the Scope of Works (AECOM 2022b), WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022c), and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, and are shown in Figure 1. Minor adjustments to the layout were required to take account of constraints such as vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring.

4.2.2 Across the two evaluation areas a total of 936 trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Test pits were excavated at the ends of all trenches to test the depth of the underlying geological deposits and to ensure the correct level was reached where archaeological features would be identified.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeological Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022c). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal; CIfA 2022a).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Archaeological Advisors to Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA, in both Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Archaeological Advisors.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Archaeological features and deposits were confirmed and investigated in 131 of the 936 excavated trial trenches. The evaluation has recorded evidence of human activity from the prehistoric to post-medieval or modern periods, with the main chronological focus represented by Late Iron Age and Romano-British remains. Within the energy park the greatest concentration of archaeological features was located across Fields 21 and 23, and correspond well with earlier geophysical surveys; a second smaller concentration of features were identified in Field 16. Less dense areas of activity were identified in Fields 1, 24 and 68, and further dispersed groups of features were recorded in Fields 9–12, 14–15, 27–29, 41–43, 48–52 and 68 (Figs 2–31). Along the grid connection corridor Fields 131–132 and 136–137 contained concentrations of features, with additional activity identified in Field 146 (Figs 60–72); elsewhere, small groups and isolated features were also recorded.

5.1.2 The features investigated (Table 1) comprise ditches, gullies, pits, furrows, a grave, a waterhole and a wall; archaeological deposits (alluvium, deliberate dump/levelling, demolition layers and peat) were also recorded, along with natural features and tree-throw holes. The earliest evidence from the evaluation was a small collection of residual worked flint, dating to the prehistoric period, possibly the Neolithic to later Bronze Age. The material was distributed very thinly over a large area, with a slight concentration in fields to the west of the River Trent (Fields 125–126), and whilst confirming a human presence in the landscape at this time, suggests any activity was sporadic or transient.

5.1.3 Activity increased during the Iron Age to Romano-British periods. The largest concentration of features was recorded in Fields 21 and 23. Here, a dense complex of rectilinear

enclosures was identified across an area measuring 250 m north–south by 150 m east–west. Within the complex, ditches, gullies, furrows, pits, a single grave and possible structural remains were investigated. The features accord well with the results of the earlier geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a; WYAS 2022) and together suggest Romano-British activity areas and settlement. Other areas of probable contemporary activity, were identified in Fields 16 and 146, both fields contained well-defined areas of settlement activity, comprising rectangular enclosures similar in nature to those in Fields 21–23. Elsewhere, associated field systems and possible settlement areas were investigated in Fields 131–132 and 136–137. Ditches and gullies were the dominant feature type, although in Fields 131–132 and 136 two possible ring ditches/gullies, pits, a possible waterhole and other archaeological deposits were identified. The features largely accord with the results of the earlier geophysical surveys and aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b; Deegan 2022), although in some areas (e.g., Fields 131–132) additional features were identified indicating that archaeological remains extend beyond the area suggested by the geophysical survey.

Table 1 Feature type by trench number

Feature/deposit Type	Trench No.
Alluvium	17, 1101, 1163, 1165
Deliberate dump/levelling	1035
Demolition layer	309
Ditch	6–8, 32, 104, 110, 119, 130, 145–146, 156, 159, 167, 170–71, 185, 226–227, 229–234, 250, 253, 277, 279, 281, 286, 289, 291, 292, 315, 320, 339, 342, 354, 354, 364, 374, 395, 398, 409, 424–426, 431, 510, 525, 545, 635, 638, 649, 657, 759, 816–819, 824, 841, 1014, 1017, 1029, 1035, 1102, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1125, 1150, 1160, 1161, 1162
Furrow	83, 160, 230, 250, 1099, 1114
Grave	227
Gully	73, 90, 97, 143, 147, 156, 227, 230, 232–33, 250, 277, 325, 411, 532, 535, 652, 821, 823, 825, 835, 1108, 1109, 1115, 1162
Natural feature	115, 507, 1152, 2010
Palaeochannel	1029
Peat	1060
Pit	171, 190–191, 227, 229, 230, 233–234, 238, 282, 289, 291, 319, 416, 423, 511, 515, 532, 537, 634, 703, 819, 823, 1109, 1161
Ring ditch/gully	1110
Waterhole	1111
Tree-throw hole	100, 142
Wall	825

5.1.4 Further evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British field systems and activity areas were recorded in Fields 1, 14, 24, 26–28, 51 and 68. Across these fields features were either isolated ditches or formed part of field systems defined by the earlier geophysical surveys and aerial photographic surveys.

5.1.5 Later features including traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and deposits associated with demolished farm buildings were also present. Former field boundaries were identified widely across the evaluation areas and largely accord with divisions shown on historic mapping. A representative number of these former field

boundaries were excavated while others were mapped and unexcavated and are un-numbered on the figures.

5.1.6 Undated features that formed small or dispersed groups and isolated examples were identified in Fields 9–12, 17–18, 26, 41–43 and 58.

5.1.7 Possible archaeological remains were also identified in two areas. In Field 102 east of the River Trent was an area of putative field system ditches, which accord well with aerial photograph and LiDAR mapping. To the west of the River Trent an oval anomaly was identified in Field 125 by geophysical and aerial photographic surveys and corresponds to a change of deposit in the base of the trench.

5.1.8 Alluvial deposits were recorded alongside the River Trent in Fields 117–122. Peat deposits were only identified in Field 119 (trench 1060), at 0.8–1.2 m bgl. A probable palaeochannel was exposed in Field 106, while deposits recorded close to the eastern edge of Field 131 may also relate to a palaeochannel.

5.1.9 The artefact assemblage, approximately 80 kg in total, includes material from the prehistoric to post-medieval or modern periods. Dating is included in this report and is based on spot dates provided by artefacts. The majority of the artefacts are of probable Late Iron Age to Romano-British date. Two coins and a token were recovered, the gold half-guinea of King Charles II dating to 1684 AD came from topsoil in Field 125, the 'Cartwheel' penny issued by King George III was found unstratified in Field 126, and a copper alloy Bank of England token, also of George III, issued between 1812–1816, came from the subsoil in Field 107.

5.1.10 For ease of reporting, the evaluation is presented by the two areas: energy park and grid connection corridor respectively. Within these sections the report is divided into seven areas shown in Table 2. The following section presents the results by area, with archaeological features and deposits discussed by field number. Finds and environmental information are included as appropriate. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1 and 2). Blank trenches are not described in the following section.

Table 2 Trench numbers by report area and field numbers

Report Area	Trench No.	Field Number	Total No. Trenches
267020 – Gate Burton Energy Park			
East and south of Knaith	4–54, 485–523, 821–843	1–5, 39–41, 69–71	113
North and east of Gate Burton	55–201	6–18	147
Knaith Park to Siding Farm	202–267, 524–581, 599–659	19–23; 42–44 and 46–52	184
Siding Farm to Sort Hills	268–439, 749–762	24–29, 63	186
Park Farm to Sandebus Farm	660–748, 763–820	53–62; 64-68	147
268980 – Grid Connection Corridor			
East of the River Trent	1000–1047	100–102, 106–107, 110–112, 115–116	48
West of the River Trent	1056–1103, 1107–1166	119–128, 131–132, 136–140, 142, 145–147, 149.	106
268981 – Grid Connection Corridor Additional Trial Trenching			
South of Cottam Power Station	2006–2010	154	5

5.1.11 Across the two evaluation areas certain fields were not investigated as part of the archaeological evaluation. These include Fields 30 to 34 which were on hold at the time of the evaluation due to ecological constraints, Fields 35 to 38 and 45 which were not investigated due to changes in the scheme design (AECOM 2022a), and trenches in Fields 115–117, 130, 147 and 149 which were not excavated as access was not granted to these areas. During the additional trial trenching in October 2023, it was not possible to excavate trenches in Fields 151–153 due to limited access and inclement ground conditions.

5.1.12 Figures 2–31 and 60–74 show the location of excavated trenches, and provide detailed plans of archaeological features found across the energy park and along the grid connection corridor, together with the preceding geophysical survey and aerial photograph and LiDAR results (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b; Deegan 2022). Unexcavated features are un-numbered on the figures. A selection of images from the evaluation trenches, including trenches, trench sections and features are provided in Figures 32–59 and 75–100.

5.2 Energy Park - East and south of Knaith (Fields 1–5, 39–41 and 69–71)

5.2.1 This area lies to the east and south of Knaith and towards the north-western corner of the proposed energy park area, centred on NGR 483807 384535 (Figs 2–3 and 10–11). An area of woodland, Broom Hills Park Plantation, lies at the centre of the area, with Gainsborough Road forming the western boundary and the railway line between Saxilby and Gainsborough bounding its eastern limit. The ground surface was typically flat, with the surface heights rising from 14 m OD in the west to 22–26 m OD towards the east. Previous geophysical survey had identified possible evidence of former ploughing or ridge and furrow cultivation, field drains and geological features (WYAS 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

5.2.2 A total of 113 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features and deposits identified in 16 trenches. Three concentrations of archaeological features were identified, within Fields 1, 41 and 69–71.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.3 The natural soil sequence was fairly uniform across the evaluation trenches and typically comprised topsoil above the natural geology, although a subsoil was present in 13 trenches. The topsoil, between 0.12–0.6 m deep, varied in colour from a mid-grey to dark grey brown, and had either a sandy loam or silty clay texture, with sparse gravel inclusions. It was at its deepest in trench 822, towards the west of the area, which was located close to a field boundary and may represent accumulated material associated with ploughing (headland). Recent ploughing and cultivation were evident within all the fields. A subsoil was identified in five fields and formed localised spreads; it was typically a light brown to dark grey brown sandy silt loam or silty clay that was up to 0.49 m deep.

5.2.4 The underlying natural geology was variable across the excavated trenches, with deposits of sand and clay recorded (Figs 32–33). Towards the north of the area the natural was a light brownish grey to reddish brown sand, whereas in trenches to the south (Fields 2–5 and 69–70) deposits of light yellow brown to mid-yellow brown clay were recorded. Natural deposits were recorded at depths between 0.14–0.60 m below ground level (bgl).

Field 1

5.2.5 Eight ditches were identified across trenches 6–8 and 32, and possibly represent two phases of activity (Fig. 9). Those towards the western edge of the field (trenches 7–8) are considered to be contemporary and probably date to the Romano-British period, while the ditch that crossed trenches 6 and 32 may represent a later, former field boundary. The

recorded features accord well with the results of the aerial assessment (Deegan 2022) and taken together may indicate parts of a Romano-British field system.

5.2.6 Trench 7 contained three ditches, all aligned east–west. The ditches (704, 706 and 708; Figs 34–35) had wide profiles with shallow, concave sides and flat or concave bases; they measured between 1.1–1.15 m wide and 0.7–0.8 m deep. Each was filled with a single mid-grey brown sandy silt that was probably secondary in nature. No finds were recovered from the ditches, but stone cobbles were recorded in the base of ditch 704.

5.2.7 Three ditches crossed trench 8, some 35 m to the south-east, and may be related. Two of the ditches (806 and 808) were aligned broadly north–south and at approximate right angles to those in trench 7, while the third (804) was orientated north-west to south-east. Ditches 806 and 808 had moderate concave profiles that were between 0.88–1.08 m wide and up to 0.29 m deep. A test sondage was dug into the base of ditch 806 to investigate a cobble-rich grey brown clayey deposit, which was approximately 0.15 m deep; it may represent a primary fill although this was unclear during excavation. The third ditch 804 (1 m wide and 0.30 m deep) had moderate, convex sides with a slightly deeper channel at its centre. A single yellow grey sandy deposit filled the ditch and a lens of darker grey brown sand was noted on the stripped surface level. Roman pottery was recovered from each ditch (total six sherds, 188 g) and included a rim fragment from an Early Romano-British mortaria. Given their spatial arrangement (broad right angles), the ditches identified in trenches 7 and 8 may form part of a contemporary field system, although no dateable material was found in trench 7 to confirm this interpretation. These features correlate well with a rectangular arrangement of ditches identified on aerial imagery (Deegan 2022).

5.2.8 A north–south ditch was identified crossing the centre of trenches 6 and 32, and is likely to form a continuous field boundary. The ditch's (605 and 3205; Fig. 9) profile varied from a narrow to wide U-shape across the two sections, and measured between 0.5–0.9 m wide and 0.4–0.43 m deep. Both ditches contained a single secondary fill that was typically a dark brown sand with reddish mottles. A single sherd of medieval or post-medieval pottery (82 g), a fragment of fired clay (19 g) and a piece of intrusive modern glass came from ditch 605. The ditch broadly accords with a north to south field boundary shown on historic mapping from 1885 to 1953, the ditch presumably representing an earlier version of this boundary that may have persisted into the modern period.

Field 41

5.2.9 Trenches within the northern part of Field 41 contained ditches, pits and a natural hollow. The larger features (diches and natural hollow) correlate well with anomalies identified by the aerial assessment (Deegan 2022).

5.2.10 Two pits were identified in trenches 511 and 515 towards the east of the area (Fig. 10). Both pits were only partially exposed within the trench, their visible portions suggesting sub-circular or oval features with approximate diameters of 1 m. Both pits had shallow (0.12–0.23 m deep) concave profiles with flat bases and contained dark charcoal-rich deposits that had probably been backfilled into the pits. The lower backfill of pit 51503 was sampled for the recovery of environmental remains and contained oak charcoal.

5.2.11 Two possible ditch-like features and a probable natural feature were identified towards the west of the field within trenches 507 and 510. Due to the size of these features, 4.4 m to 10 m wide, they were excavated by machine with the agreement of the Archaeological Advisors. Ditches 51003 and 51005 (Fig. 10), orientated north-west to south-east, crossed the centre of trench 510 and were 4.4–5.4 m wide and up to 0.62 m deep. They contained

between one and two naturally formed, grey to greyish brown, soft, sandy silt deposits; no finds were recovered but a fragment of wood was noted on the base of ditch 51005 towards its south-western side. A similar, large feature (50705) was recorded in trench 507, 46 m to the north-west. Feature 50705 (10.9 m wide by 1.3 m deep) contained six deposits. The lower fills, typically mid-grey brown or yellow brown sandy clays, had been backfilled and fragments of coal, slag and ceramic building material were noted in field descriptions. The nature of the features in trenches 507 and 510 is somewhat uncertain, the presence of modern material in the fills of feature 50705 suggesting it was recently backfilled and could be related to modern agricultural activity or potentially a natural feature infilled with modern materials. Both features correspond well with cropmark and LiDAR data which identified two anomalies one rectangular and the other oval (Deegan 2022, fig. 5). The ditches in trench 510 correlate well with the rectangular anomaly, forming parallel sides of the feature, while those in trench 507 accord with the large oval feature.

Fields 69–71

5.2.12 Within Fields 69–71 five ditches, four gullies, a pit and a wall were identified (Fig. 11). The features were found predominately to the west of the area although an isolated gully was found in trench 35 to the east. Post-medieval and modern pottery and CBM came from one ditch (82408) and the wall probably dates to the 19th century. The aerial assessment had identified possible ditches in Field 70 (trenches 827–828; Deegan 2022) but no corresponding features were recorded during the evaluation. Features that were identified had not been indicated by the earlier surveys.

5.2.13 Two gullies and one ditch, all aligned broadly east–west, were found close to the western edge of Fields 69 and 71. Gully 82305 and ditch 84104 (Fig. 11) had similar moderate, concave profiles, were 0.8–0.9 m wide and between 0.18 m to 0.26 m deep, and contained two naturally formed secondary deposits. In contrast, gully 82103 was narrow (0.45 m wide) with steep straight sides, a flat base and 0.16 m deep with a single dark sandy fill. No finds were recovered and the date of these features remains uncertain, though their common orientation may suggest they belong to one chronological period, and are possibly related to land divisions laid out from Gainsborough Road to the west. Shallow gullies were also found in trenches 825 and 835, and may represent further elements of earlier land division. A piece of clay tobacco pipe came from gully 83503 (0.6 m wide and 0.18 m deep), while gully 82505 (0.3 m wide and 0.3 m deep) was undated.

5.2.14 An intercutting group of three ditches was recorded in trench 824 and may represent the corner of a field (Figs 11 and 35). The earliest ditch (82410) was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep, straight sides and a flat base; it was 0.64 m deep and 1.6 m wide. No finds were collected but fired clay and charcoal were noted in the fill. Following the same alignment and cut into the top of infilled ditch 82410 was a shallower V-shaped ditch (82408). Ditch 82408 measured 0.4 m wide by 0.41 m deep, and contained a mid-brownish grey sandy clay, with charcoal flecks and single sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery (total 3 g) and CBM (51 g). Both ditches were subsequently cut by north-east to south-west ditch 82406 (1.1 m wide) that terminated within the section; it had a shallow (0.3 m deep) profile with moderate straight sides and a flat base.

5.2.15 A small pit (82304; Fig. 11) was found 6.7 m to the south of gully 82305. The sub-circular pit (0.76 m by 0.52 m) had a conical profile, was 0.25 m deep, and contained a single fill. The shape of the feature may indicate it was a posthole, possibly containing a driven post; whether it was associated with gully 82305 is uncertain but its location to the south could suggest a fence line alongside the gully.

5.2.16 An L-shaped brick built wall lay at the eastern end of trench 825 (Figs 11 and 36). The upper surface of the wall was found at 0.43 m bgl; it was L-shaped in plan and visible for 2.14 m within the trench. The wall (0.9 m wide) was constructed from nine courses of red bricks (0.28 x 0.12 x 0.07 m), laid in an English bond pattern with a sandy mortar, and survived to a maximum height of 0.44 m. Brick rubble had been backfilled against the northern side of the wall. No structures were identified on aerial photographs, in LiDAR data or shown on historic mapping of the field, but the wall may be related to 19th or 20th century agricultural activities.

5.3 Energy Park - North and east of Gate Burton (Fields 6–18 and 72)

Introduction

5.3.1 This area lies to the north-east of Gate Burton, towards the south-west of the evaluation area, and is centred on NGR 484480 383104 (Figs 3–4 and 12–20). An area of woodland, Burton Wood, lies at the centre of the area, Willingham Road runs along the southern boundary, Gainsborough Road lies to the west, and the railway line between Saxilby and Gainsborough forms its eastern edge. The terrain gently undulates across the area with differences of 15 m between the lowest and highest points. From a high point of 27 m OD towards the south-western corner of the area, the ground surface sloped down gradually towards the east where surface heights of 11–16 m OD were recorded. The ground rises towards the centre of the area, around Burton Wood (25 m OD), before falling away towards the north and north-east, where heights between 17 m and 22 m OD were recorded. A complex of rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical survey lies towards the south of the area in Field 16, and are interpreted as Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity; elsewhere possible ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and land drains were apparent (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).

5.3.2 A total of 147 trenches were excavated and recorded with archaeological features or deposits identified in 26. Concentrations of archaeological features were found in Field 16 and correspond well to geophysical anomalies; several widespread features were found in Field 15. A small cluster of features were identified within a trench in Field 12 and isolated features were found in Fields 9–11, 14, 17 and 18.

Soil sequences and natural deposits

5.3.3 The natural soil sequence was relatively consistent across the area and typically comprised topsoil above the natural geology, although subsoil was identified in 24 trenches. Local variations in depth and soil type were recorded, dependant on the localised natural geology. The topsoil (Fig. 37), typically a mid-brown to dark greyish brown or dark grey sandy clay to sandy silt, varied from 0.19–0.5 m thick but was thinnest to the north of Burton Wood (Field 13). It contained rare to sparse sub-rounded pebbles, and had been recently cultivated with stubble left on the field surface. A sherd of pottery was recovered from the topsoil of trench 80, Field 9.

5.3.4 Subsoil was recorded in 24 trenches and was generally found within the southern half of the area. The subsoil was not consistent across all trenches within a field, but deposits were noted in Fields 15–18. The subsoil can be split in to two types and was either a mid-brown silty clay or a light yellowish brown to light grey brown sandy silt; at its thickest it measured 0.42 m deep. The underlying natural bedrock geology was predominately mudstone and limestone of the Penarth and Scunthrope formations (Fig. 38). Within the trenches deposits were typically yellow brown or grey brown silty clays with fractured and weathered mudstone or limestone outcrops; lenses of reddish brown silty or sandy clays were also recorded. The upper surface of the natural deposits was approximately 0.3 m bgl, although this varied across the area with depths of 0.19–0.5 m bgl recorded.

Fields 9–11

5.3.5 Three gullies and one furrow were investigated in Fields 9–11 (Figs 12–13), the features widely spaced and artefacts limited to a single piece of fired clay. The recorded features were found to represent continuations of anomalies identified by the earlier non-intrusive surveys (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022a); the alignments of features in trenches 83 and 90 both appear to form continuations of mapped anomalies. However, where these anomalies crossed other trenches no corresponding feature was identified.

5.3.6 The gullies were relatively shallow features with depths between 0.14–0.24 m and had varied profiles that measured between 0.4 m to 0.7 m wide. Two of the gullies (7303 and 9003; Figs 12–13), both aligned NNW-SSE, accord well with boundaries shown on historic mapping and follow the prevailing orientation of extant field boundaries. Gully 7303 corresponds to a boundary shown on the 1885 OS map of Field 9, as does gully 9003, that contained a fragment of fired clay (7 g); this gully was partially identified by geophysical survey to the north of trench 90 in the area of trench 89, though no corresponding feature was revealed in the excavation.

5.3.7 The third undated gully, 9703 (Fig. 13), lay towards the east of the Field 11. It was broadly aligned with field drains recorded across the field and may be related, but its isolated position and lack of dating limit further interpretation.

5.3.8 The 1.46 m wide furrow recorded in trench 83 (8304) had irregular sides and base and was 0.13 m deep. The cut was somewhat indistinct within the natural and no finds were recovered. While difficult to interpret, the furrow's orientation, if north-east to south-west, broadly correlates with a slightly curving geophysical anomaly to the north-east (Fig. 12). The geophysical anomaly was targeted by trenches 85 and 87, but no corresponding feature was apparent. It is possible that furrow 8304 forms a continuation of this geophysical anomaly.

Field 12

5.3.9 Trenches in Field 12 identified eight ditches, a tree-throw hole and a natural feature (Fig. 14). One ditch contained likely residual medieval pottery, five ditches were undated, and two accord well with boundaries shown on historic mapping. These former field boundaries match anomalies identified by geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a), while the smaller ditches recorded elsewhere (e.g., trench 104) had no corresponding geophysical anomaly. Finds from the features were sparse and limited to small assemblages (total 33 g) from ditches in trench 110 and 119.

5.3.10 Ditches in trenches 110 and 119 correlate well to field boundaries recorded during geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a) and on historic mapping of the area. Ditch 11008 (2.1 m wide; Figs 14 and 39) was orientated broadly east to west and had moderate convex sides and a flat base. The 0.51 m deep ditch contained a single secondary fill that produced 11 g (four fragments) of animal bone. The ditch had been re-cut (11005) to insert a modern plastic drain. Approximately 230 m to the south-east a perpendicular ditch crossed trench 119. Ditch 11903 (0.9 m wide; Figs 14 and 40) had steep convex sides with a deeper narrow channel in its base, giving an overall V-shaped profile that was 0.5 m deep. A small finds assemblage including 13th–14th century pottery (1 sherd, 3 g), CBM (8 g), clay tobacco pipe and an iron object was recovered from the single secondary fill. Both ditches are shown on the 1885 OS map and continue as marked field boundaries on maps until at least 1950.

5.3.11 At the southern end of trench 104 two ditches and two probable ditch terminals were identified (Figs 14 and 41). All of the features are undated but given their proximity and arrangement they may be contemporary. Ditches 10404 and 10406 lay at broad right angles, aligned north-west to south-east by north-east to south-west. Both ditches had similar shallow, concave profiles that were between 0.72 m to 0.8 m wide and 0.15–0.18 m deep; they contained single naturally eroded fills with no finds. Lying 3.2 m further north was a slightly deeper ditch 10410 (0.7 m wide and 0.28 m deep), which also followed a north-east to south-west alignment, possibly indicating it was related. It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a single fill; a ridge of limestone crossed the centre of the excavated section. The fourth ditch (10408) was somewhat irregular in both plan and section; it measured 2.64 m by 1.5 m, was 0.14 m deep and contained a single fill. Given the irregular shape in plan it was suggested that the feature may represent a furrow, although a natural origin is also possible.

5.3.12 An undated ditch crossed the northern end of trench 110 some 18 m to the north of ditch 11008. Ditch 11003 (Fig. 14) was 1.35 m wide and had a shallow profile with gradually sloping sides and an undulating base that was at most 0.16 m deep. The ditch followed the broad east–west alignment of the field boundary and may represent an agricultural feature associated with earlier cultivation.

5.3.13 The tree-throw hole (10004) and natural feature (11504) formed irregular shapes in plan, measuring approximately 1.2–1.5 m by 0.4–1.0 m and up to 0.18 m deep. No finds were recovered.

Fields 14–15

5.3.14 Trenches excavated in Fields 14–15 (Figs 15–16) identified four ditches, a gully and two tree-throw holes. Datable material was recovered from one of the ditches (trench 130) and a tree-throw hole (trench 142), suggesting a Romano-British date, while two ditches (trenches 145–46) accord well with boundaries shown on historic mapping. The recorded features align well with geophysical anomalies interpreted as drainage or probable ridge and furrow cultivation, but given the dating some of these features could possibly represent earlier activity.

5.3.15 At the north of Field 14 evidence of probable Romano-British activity was recorded in trench 130. Ditch 13003 crossed the eastern end of the trench (Figs 15 and 42), aligned north–south, had a 1.6 m wide concave profile and was 0.32 m deep. It had filled in naturally with two eroded deposits, the upper fill producing a large assemblage of animal bone (1.3 kg), dominated by horse, as well as Romano-British pottery (six sherds, 145 g). Amongst the animal bone was a horse patella with five drilled holes, the function of this piece of worked bone remains uncertain (see Section 6.13). Additional Romano-British pottery came from tree-throw hole 14205, approximately 450 m to the south.

5.3.16 Later and undated ditches were recorded in Field 15. Two ditches 14503 and 14605 (Fig. 16) align well with boundaries shown on historic mapping, and both appear to form part of a field division. Both ditches were relatively substantial measuring 0.95–1.23 m wide and between 0.45 and 0.65 m deep, with steeply sloping, straight or concave sides; ditch 14503 had a pronounced step on its southern edge. Neither ditch contained finds but their apparent alignment with a field boundary shown on historic mapping suggests a later medieval or post-medieval date. Two undated gullies lay approximately 75 m to the north-east in trenches 143 and 147. The gullies (14304 and 14703; Fig. 16) had shallow concave profiles that were between 0.32–0.61 m wide and at most 0.14 m deep. Following excavation, it was uncertain if both features were of archaeological origin: their cuts were somewhat irregular

and the southern side of gully 14703 was diffuse, possibly suggesting they were of natural origin. Alternatively, they may be related to cultivation practices as the geophysical survey identified north–south ridge and furrow features that align well with gully 14703.

5.3.17 Tree-throw holes or natural features were investigated in trenches 142–143, 146 and 148.

Field 16

5.3.18 Field 16 contained two areas of archaeological features, one towards the western edge and a second concentration in the east which correlates well with an area of rectilinear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Figs 17–18; Wessex Archaeology 2022a). Artefacts from features in the east of the field indicate a Romano-British date.

5.3.19 Trenches 170–71 and 174 were targeted on a series of rectilinear geophysical anomalies thought to be associated with Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity (Fig. 18; Wessex Archaeology 2022). The results of the evaluation trenches were largely consistent with the geophysical survey; ditches and a pit were identified in trenches 170–71, however, no features were apparent at the northern end of trench 170 or in trench 174.

5.3.20 Two ditches were investigated in trench 170. The northern ditch, 17003, turned from east–west to north–south within the trench exposing a 13.7 m length of the ditch. A section was excavated at the corner of the ditch and it was shown to have moderate, concave sides and a concave base, with maximum dimensions of 1.87 m wide and 0.52 m deep. It contained five fills; all produced finds with approximately 6.2 kg recovered which included Romano-British pottery (302 sherds, 3.5 kg), iron hobnails and nail fragments, and a worked bone pin. A second, parallel ditch (17009; Fig. 43) lay 7 m to the south and had a 1.4 m wide, rounded V-shaped profile that was 0.32 m deep. A third east–west feature was identified close to the southern end of the trench (shown as disturbance and un-numbered on the figures); field notes suggest this was a furrow, but it lies just to the south of a trend recorded by the geophysical survey and may represent a further element of the rectilinear features identified in this area.

5.3.21 Two features, a pit and a ditch, were recorded in trench 171. At the centre of the trench, pit 17104 was oval in plan and measured 1.8 m by 1.4 m and 0.31 m deep; following limited natural silting the pit was backfilled with a dump of material that contained Romano-British pottery (eight sherds, 29 g) and animal bone (10 g). At the eastern end of the trench a 1.4 m wide north–south ditch (17107) was unexcavated but aligned well with elements from the geophysical survey. The density of features and range of finds suggest a small Romano-British settlement or activity area, comprising a series of rectilinear enclosures and pits. The activity was located on the edge of the higher ground overlooking lower ground to the east.

5.3.22 Trenches to the west of Field 16 contained four ditches, three gullies and several furrows. The largest concentration of features was identified in trench 156 (Figs 17 and 44); three gullies, two ditches and a spread of material were investigated. The ditches and gullies had either an east–west or north–west to south-east alignment, and possibly indicate activity of two phases. Ditches 15614 and 15609, aligned north-west to south-east, were 1–1.2 m wide and had steep, straight sides and flat bases, with depths between 0.42–0.32 m. Ditch 15614 formed a rounded terminal to the south-east within the trench and the northern edge of ditch 15609 was partially obscured by a deposit of yellow brown silty clay. A third smaller gully (15605; 0.4 m wide and 0.24 m deep) had the same orientation as 15609 and may be of equivalent phase. Two undated gullies orientated east–west, appear to represent a stratigraphically later phase. Gully 15603 (0.42 m wide and 0.24 m deep) cut into the southern end of gully 15605, however both gullies were shallow and as such some

uncertainty remains over their relationships. The second east–west gully (15616) was located at the northern end of the trench and had a more substantial V-shaped profile (0.66 m wide and 0.35 m deep). Possible continuations of the east–west features were identified in trench 158, but following investigation were assumed to be either land drains or furrows.

5.3.23 Trench 159 contained two ditches on the same broad alignment (Fig. 17). Ditches 15904 and 15906 had similar concave profiles that were approximately 0.65 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The easternmost ditch 15906 turned through a broad right angle to run north–south within the base of the trench. Although uncertain, the ditches investigated in trench 159 could be related to those identified in trench 156, approximately 120 m to the west, forming broadly parallel features. Alternatively, if both ditches in trench 159 turned to a north to south orientation (as seen for ditch 15906) they may continue towards trench 160, some 90 m to the north. Here, similarly spaced linear features thought to be furrows were mapped in trench 160. Both interpretations remain tentative, due to the distance between the features.

5.3.24 More widely, the ditches towards the west of Field 16 may form parts of a field system associated with the Romano-British settlement area some 450 m to the west. The ditches follow the same broad alignment as the settlement, but due to the lack of datable material and distance between the features some uncertainty over their relationship remains.

5.3.25 A field boundary shown on historic mapping was investigated in trench 167. Ditch 16703 had a 1.5 m wide, concave profile that was 0.47 m deep; CBM, a clay tobacco pipe stem, slag and an iron object were recovered from its single secondary fill.

Fields 17–18

5.3.26 Fields 17–18 contained four pits, two ditches that relate to boundaries shown on historic mapping, and an area of modern disturbance (Figs 19–20); a number of other features were investigated and proved to either be natural features (geological or bioturbation-related) or land drains. The ditches and area of modern disturbance accord well with the results of the earlier geophysical survey, but the pits were probably too small to be easily identified (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).

5.3.27 Towards the northern end of Field 18 four small undated pits were identified in trenches 190–191. The pits were oval to sub-circular in plan; the two in trench 190 were fully exposed and measured 0.64–0.86 m by 0.5–0.54 m, whereas the two pits in trench 191 were only partially exposed, with dimensions of 1.4–1.6 m by 0.5–1 m. One pit (19004; Fig. 20) was excavated in trench 190, and had a bowl-shaped profile, was 0.18 m deep, and contained common rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions (approximately 100 mm length) that had probably been deliberately backfilled. The second pit was not excavated (un-numbered on figures), but looked similar in plan, with cobbles clearly visible on the surface. The two pits in trench 191 (19104–06) were both shallow (0.15–0.18 m deep) and had dark brown sandy silt fills; no finds were recovered. Environmental samples taken from pits 19004 and 19104 contained only small amounts of indeterminate charcoal, fragments of clinker/cinder and coal, and mollusc shells.

5.3.28 Ditches 18503 and 18505 formed one boundary, crossing the centre of trench 185 from east to west (Fig. 19). The earlier ditch, 18503, had a flat bottomed V-shaped profile (0.47 m wide) and survived to a depth of 0.24 m, but had been recut by ditch 18505; when originally dug the ditch would have been approximately 0.6 m deep. The later ditch (18505) had a wider (1.2 m), flat bottomed profile with moderate to steeply sloping sides. Both ditches

were dug on the same alignment and correspond closely with a field boundary shown on the 1885 OS map. An area of modern disturbance, brick rubble, was recorded in plan at the centre of trench 189 and accords well with an area of increased magnetic response identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 20).

5.3.29 Elsewhere within Fields 17–18, natural features (six), a furrow and a land drain were investigated to confirm whether they were of archaeological origin. Across Fields 17–18 the geophysical survey had identified anomalies consistent with ridge and furrow cultivation, with land drains that followed two alignments (Figs 19–20). This was confirmed in the evaluation trenches.

5.4 Energy Park – Knaith Park to Siding Farm (Fields 19–23 and 42–51)

Introduction

5.4.1 This area lies towards the north-east of the evaluation area and is centred on NGR 484740 384931 (Figs 5–6 and 21–24). The Saxilby to Gainsborough railway line forms the western boundary of the area, which extends from Siding Farm in the south to Knaith Park in the north. The topography across the area is gently undulating, although higher ground lies towards the north-west (25 m OD; trench 524), while trenches in the north-east and south-east had surface heights between 14 m and 15 m OD. The geophysical survey identified a dense complex of rectilinear enclosures towards the south of the area, east of Siding Farm, that was interpreted as multiple phases of Late Iron Age or Romano-British activity (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). Elsewhere across the area, former field boundaries, possible ridge and furrow cultivation and likely drainage features were mapped.

5.4.2 A total of 184 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features or deposits identified in 28. The largest concentration of features was recorded in Fields 21 and 23, and corresponds well with the dense complex of rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical surveys; elsewhere, less dense clusters of features were investigated in the north of Field 42 and north of Kexby Lane in Fields 48–52, while isolated features were identified in Fields 22 and 43.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.4.3 The natural soil sequence typically comprised topsoil above natural geology; subsoil was recorded in three trenches and may represent localised weathering and bioturbation of the upper surface of natural deposits rather than a consistent subsoil deposit across the area. The topsoil was generally a mid-grey brown sandy silt loam across the southern part of the area (trenches 202–267) and a mid- to dark grey brown sandy silt or silty clay in the more northerly trenches (524–659). The depth of the topsoil varied from 0.22–0.55 m; a much thicker depth was recorded in trench 658 (Field 52; Fig. 45), where the topsoil was 0.82 m deep with a possible subsoil (0.10 m thick) below. This increased depth of material above the natural here may in part be related to the mobile sandy nature of the deposit in the area and the slight east–west slope of the ground. Arable cultivation was the dominant land use and the fields had been recently cropped and harvested.

5.4.4 The underlying natural geology was somewhat variable across the area. Overall, the natural was a light to mid-yellow brown silty clay or sandy clay (Fig. 46), but towards the north of the area reddish brown iron-rich sandy clays and pale yellow grey sands were also noted. Lenses or areas of light grey to mid-greenish grey clay were present within the deposit, giving a slightly patchy nature to the material. The upper surface of the natural was recorded at a minimum of 0.22 m bgl.

Fields 21–23

5.4.5 Trenches excavated in Fields 21 and 23 targeted the dense complex of rectilinear enclosures recorded by the preceding geophysical survey (Fig. 21; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Identified features correspond well to the positions of geophysical anomalies; instances of additional archaeological features, not shown by the earlier survey, were noted in trenches 227, 229–34. Counter to this some anomalies were not identified by the trenching, notably in trenches 230 and 253. In both trenches large broadly east–west linear anomalies were not confirmed, but it is uncertain if this is a genuine absence or was related to the dry weather conditions at the time of excavation, which may have hindered their identification.

5.4.6 The rectilinear anomalies were identified across an area measuring 250 m north–south by 150 m east–west, with two phases of activity suggested by slight shifts in the alignment of the enclosures. Large pit-like features were indicated on the eastern side of the complex. The results of the trial trenching accord well with the geophysical anomalies; across the nine trenches located on the geophysical anomalies, 24 ditches, 12 pits, eight gullies, two furrows, possible structural remains and single grave were investigated. Finds recovered from the features (total 53.8 kg) suggest a Romano-British date for the activity and include pottery, CBM, animal bone and shell. Pottery 'wasters' were found in ditches and a pit towards the south of the complex and highlight the potential for pottery production in the area, the large CBM assemblage (24 kg) suggests a possible Romanised building in the vicinity.

Enclosure ditches

5.4.7 Ditches and gullies investigated across the trenches (nos. 227, 229, 230–34, 250 and 253) were largely aligned either north–south or east–west and relate well to the geophysical survey. The ditches and gullies varied in size from 0.3–2.4 m wide and 0.1–1 m deep (although not all the ditches were fully excavated, due to their depth continuing beyond a safe working depth); differences in profile were also apparent, ranging from shallow, concave to deeper V-shaped or U-shaped profiles. The variation in size seems to reflect the purpose of the ditch, as either main enclosure boundary, smaller internal division, or settlement features. The ditches had been infilled with a mixture of naturally derived material, although in places backfilling or dumping was suggested by the dark finds-rich nature of the deposits. Additional ditches that did not correspond with geophysical anomalies were also identified, and add to the complexity of the enclosure group.

5.4.8 The geophysical survey showed that the central north–south boundary ran for approximately 220 m, between Fields 21 and 23 (Fig. 21). This slightly curving boundary was investigated in trenches 227 and 250. To the south of trench 250 the geophysical survey suggested it turned to run east–west, where it was targeted by trench 253. No corresponding feature was recorded in the trench, which could suggest a break in the boundary, that the feature was hard to identify in the dry baked natural clay or that the ditch did not continue into this part of the area. Where the ditch was excavated differences between the two sections suggest additions or potentially multiple phases to the boundary during its use. In trench 227 the ditch (22703; Fig. 47) had a wide V-shaped profile that was 2.28 m wide and 0.62 m deep. Further south in trench 250, three intercutting ditches were recorded. Two ditches (25003 and 25005; Fig. 48) represent the earliest stratigraphic phase; both had V-shaped profiles that would have had maximum depths of 0.78 m before they were recut by ditch 25008. Ditch 25008 had a rounded concave profile (1.45 m wide and 0.56 m deep) and appeared to cut both earlier ditches. It was subsequently cut by a shallow furrow, and a land drain had also been inserted along the same alignment. Romano-British pottery and animal bone were recovered from ditches 25003 and 25008.

5.4.9 The westernmost rectangular enclosure group was investigated in trenches 229 and 230. Its western side was represented by a substantial ditch, 22903 (Fig. 49), with a rounded V-shaped profile that measured 1.8 m wide by 1.0 m deep. It contained two deposits; both produced a large collection of finds (17 kg total) which included Romano-British pottery (73 sherds, 941 g), animal bone (3 kg) and CBM (13 kg). A second north–south ditch lay 4 m to the east and may represent a further element of the enclosure. Ditch 22906 was not bottomed during the evaluation but at 2.4 m wide was presumably a substantial feature. The geophysical survey indicates an east–west division that formed a rectangular enclosure with 22903. The east–west ditch was exposed in trench 230 (23003; Fig. 50) and had a wide, flat bottomed profile with moderately sloping edges; it measured 2.36 m wide and 0.88 m deep. Its dark finds-rich fill produced Romano-British pottery (220 sherds, 4 kg), animal bone (2.1 kg), CBM (5.7 kg) and smaller quantities of oyster shell, iron objects and worked flint.

Internal features

5.4.10 Within the larger enclosures three smaller, internal enclosures were evident in the geophysical survey (Fig. 21). At the north edge of the complex an enclosure, U-shaped in plan, was targeted by trench 227, and represented by two ditches and a gully; further features were identified to the east. Ditches 22707 and 22714 accorded well with the small enclosure, forming its north-east to south-west aligned outer edges. They had concave profiles that measured between 1.1–1.7 m wide and 0.4–0.56 m deep; both were filled by naturally eroded deposits that produced Romano-British pottery, animal bone and iron objects. Orientated at broad right angles was a smaller gully, 22717, that may have formed an internal division; this had a narrow (0.45 m wide) U-shaped profile that was 0.27 m deep. The relationship of the gully to the two larger ditches was not established within the trench, but its spatial arrangement with the overall enclosure and its apparent southern boundary shown by geophysical survey suggest they may be contemporary. Three additional features lay to the east of the small enclosure: a small pit and a ditch (22705 and 22709) are thought to be contemporary, while gully 22711 has a different alignment to the small enclosure and may belong to a different phase of activity.

5.4.11 Approximately 65 m to the south, further geophysical anomalies may represent subdivisions of the larger enclosures and were partially investigated in trench 231. Two sections were excavated across a large, broadly east–west aligned feature (23105). It correlates well with a geophysical anomaly but was significantly wider at 4.2 m wide; ditch 23105 had a broad, shallow profile (maximum depth of 0.22 m) and contained a single fill that produced pottery and animal bone. A short length of curvilinear gully was excavated to the south; this had a shallow, concave profile (0.75 m wide and 0.1 m deep) and pottery came from its single fill. In the northern half of the trench a series of six east–west gullies or furrows were sectioned. These undated features were thought to relate to later agricultural practices.

5.4.12 Towards the south of the enclosure complex a small oval enclosure, approximately 53 m by 28 m, crossed the modern boundaries of Fields 21 and 23. Its outer edges were represented by ditches 23305 and 23320. The eastern side of the enclosure was more substantial and represented by ditch 23305 (Fig. 51), which had a steeply sloping V-shaped profile that was 1.66 m wide and 0.7 m deep. It contained a relatively large finds assemblage (total approximately 1 kg) that included Romano-British pottery (43 sherds, 728 g), CBM (24 g) and animal bone (274 g). The western ditch (23320) had a shallower, concave profile (1.12 m wide and 0.38 m deep), and a similar assemblage of Romano-British pottery, animal bone and CBM was recovered (total 346 g). Within the oval enclosure an L-shaped arrangement of gullies and a north–south ditch were recorded. The north–south ditch (23314) lay 4 m from the eastern edge of ditch 23305 and had steep to moderate concave

sides. It measured 1.3 m wide and 0.45 m deep, and its single fill contained a relatively large finds assemblage (total 575 g), that may indicate dumping or backfilling of the ditch. Animal bone was the dominant material, with 433 g recovered, and could potentially represent activities associated with stock processing within the enclosure. The L-shaped arrangement of gullies measured 7.5 m by 2 m, its longer side formed by gully 23322 which had a rounded V-shaped profile (0.7 m by 0.3 m); fragments of animal bone (35 pieces, 187 g) came from its single fill. At the junction of the two gullies a tentative relationship was suggested during excavation but given the dry, baked nature of the fills there was little certainty. Beyond the oval enclosure three pits and a north–south ditch (23309) were identified. Two of the pits (23303 and 23311) lay entirely within the trench and were shallow (less than 0.17 m) bowl-shaped features, while the third (23307) was partially exposed and had a deeper 0.55 m profile. Pit 23307 was oval shaped (2.1 m by 1.1 m) with steeply sloping sides and appeared to have been deliberately backfilled; it produced 1.15 kg of Romano-British pottery and smaller amounts of animal bone (45 g).

Large pit-like features

5.4.13 Large pit-like anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey within the western enclosure and targeted by trenches 229–230 (Fig. 21). The anomalies correlated well with three large features that averaged 9.7 m wide; exploratory sections were dug by hand to characterise the pits and recover finds. Three of the sections (22909, 23007 and 23017) showed relatively shallow pits, filled by single deposits that produced Romano-British pottery, animal bone, CBM, oyster shell and flecks of charcoal. Pottery 'wasters' were present in the assemblage from pit 23017, possibly indicating production in or close to the area. A fourth section (23009) showed deeper features were also present within the large spreads of material. Pit 23009 (Fig. 52) was 1.03 m deep and had steeply sloping convex sides, containing two, probably backfilled, dark finds-rich deposits. Finds came from both deposits and include Romano-British pottery (51 sherds, 726 g), animal bone (706 g), CBM (1.7 kg), shell, an iron nail and a small fragment of wall plaster (9 g). A fourth large spread of material was found to the east of the enclosure complex in trench 234. The spread (23417/9) extended over 13.7 m of the trench; two sections were excavated at its northern end, identifying a shallow pit and ditch, as well as possible structural remains. The fragmentary structural remains (23415) were represented by a north–south feature that contained a dark grey sandy clay deposit with common stone inclusions; it was approximately 3 m long by 0.6 m wide and up to 0.1 m deep. The stone inclusions had been roughly backfilled into the cut with no evidence of coursing; whether this feature represents structural remains or the backfilled material derived from a structure is unclear. Fired clay visible in the deposit and suggestions of burning on the stone could tentatively indicate it was associated with an oven or similar feature.

Human remains

5.4.14 An inhumation grave was located at the northern end of the enclosure complex within trench 227. Grave 22721 (Fig. 21) was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east–west, and measured 2.2 m by 0.68 m; excavation at its eastern end exposed a skull at 0.2 m below the stripped level of the trench. With the agreement of the consultant and the Archaeological Advisors the remains were left in situ and the grave was backfilled.

Later features

5.4.15 Few features were identified in Fields 21–23 that were not associated with the enclosure complex and are limited to one pit and a ditch. An undated pit (23803) was partially exposed in trench 238 (Fig. 6); it measured 1 m by 0.67 m, was 0.3 m deep and contained a mixed backfill of dark charcoal-rich material with lenses of yellow-brown sandy silt. Just to the north of the enclosure complex an east–west aligned ditch probably relates to later land

use. Ditch 22604 (Fig. 21), although slightly off line with the geophysical anomaly, probably represents a post-medieval field boundary which is shown on the 1885 OS map of the area. It had a shallow, concave profile that was just over 1 m wide and 0.19 m deep.

Fields 42–43

5.4.16 A loose group of features comprising gullies, a ditch and a pit were excavated at the northern end of Field 42. One of these features corresponds to a possible archaeological anomaly (trench 535), while trends and probable land drains were also indicated in the vicinity.

5.4.17 Gullies recorded within trenches 531–32 and 535 (Fig. 22) may be contemporary and suggest an orthogonal arrangement orientated north–south by east–west, possibly forming contemporary parts of a field system. Three of the gullies (53205, 53208 and 53505) had similar profiles and dimensions; all three had moderate to steeply sloping sides and concave bases, that were between 0.4–0.5 m wide and 0.2–0.23 m deep. A fourth more substantial gully in trench 535 correlates well to a geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2022) and may form the eastern limit of the group. Gully 53503 had a V-shaped profile measuring 1.04 m wide and 0.5 m deep; modern and undated CBM (40 g) and scraps of animal bone (identified during excavation) came from its single fill. The geophysical anomaly continues to the south and north, where a possible return was identified that broadly aligns with gully 53205, potentially indicating their chronological similarity, although the features remain undated given the finds assemblage. An east–west feature was recorded in plan at the southern end of trench 531 (un-numbered on figures) and although it was unexcavated could represent a further element of this undated field system. A small undated pit (53203; 0.86 m by 0.54 m and 0.2 m deep) was located within 3 m of gully 53205 and may also be related.

5.4.18 An isolated north-west to south-east aligned ditch crossed trench 525 and its spatial relationship to the gullies in trenches 532 and 535 suggests they may belong to different phases. Ditch 52503 had an asymmetrical profile that was 1.4 m wide and 0.5 m deep, the base of the ditch was somewhat uncertain and it may have continued beyond the limit of investigation. Other isolated features were recorded in trenches 537 and 545. A shallow, undated pit 53703 (1.12 m diameter and 0.16 m deep) was found towards the south of Field 42 and close to the northern edge of Field 43 was a north–south ditch (54503; 1.04 m wide and 0.45 m deep) that is recorded on both historic mapping and by geophysical survey (Fig. 21; WYAS 2022).

Fields 48–52

5.4.19 North of Kexby Lane, archaeological features were sporadically identified across Fields 48–52 (Figs 23–24). Excavated features include ditches, gullies and a large pit; one feature may be of Romano-British date, others are of likely post-medieval or modern date, and undated examples were also present. The recorded features generally accord well with the results of the geophysical survey (WYAS 2022) with the identified features occurring to match the position of trends, former field boundaries and areas of increased magnetic response.

5.4.20 A probable Romano-British ditch crossed the northern end of trench 657 on an ENE–WSW alignment. Ditch 65703 (Fig. 24) had a 1.9 m wide, flat bottomed profile with moderately sloping sides and was 0.31 m deep; its single fill produced a finds assemblage (1.3 kg) of animal bone, CBM, Romano-British pottery and iron smelting slag. This ditch matches the location of an ENE–WSW linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (WYAS 2022) a second parallel anomaly lay 60 m to the north. These features probably form part of the 1st to 4th century AD landscape and are likely associated with the Romano-British

ironworking remains excavated immediately to the north during work ahead of the construction of a gas pipeline (MLI97380; AC Archaeology 2009). Deeper deposits of topsoil and subsoil, up to 0.92 m deep, were identified in trench 658 and broadly correlate with an area of increased magnetic response recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 24). No features or artefacts were identified within trench 658, however, similar depths of topsoil and subsoil were recorded above the Romano-British iron smelting and smithing features during earlier works (AC Archaeology 2009). Although no features were recorded as part of the current evaluation it is possible that the deeper overlying deposits mask further iron smelting and smithing remains.

5.4.21 Two gullies were recorded towards the north-western corner of Field 52. Gully 65203 was the larger feature, measuring 1.35 m wide and 0.23 m deep, and had a slightly, stepped profile; its single fill produced a small amount of post-medieval pottery (two sherds, 23 g), along with CBM, fired clay, animal bone (25 g), an iron hook and shell. No artefacts came from shallow gully 65205 (0.56 m wide and 0.12 m deep), but charcoal flecks were common within its fill. Given their proximity and similar orientations these two features may be contemporary.

5.4.22 Further elements of the post-medieval field system were investigated in Fields 49 and 50. Ditches 63805 and 64903 (Figs 23–24) both correlate well with boundaries shown on the 1885 OS map. This boundary was also identified by the earlier geophysical survey (WYAS 2022). The two ditches had slightly different profiles, but generally had steeply sloping, straight sides that were between 0.9–1.45 m wide and 0.38–0.41 m deep. No finds were recovered.

5.4.23 Towards the northern edge of Field 49 a large pit was identified in trench 634 (Fig. 23). Pit 63403 was approximately 10 m long and extended across the full 1.8 m width of the trench. Following discussion with the consultant and the Archaeological Advisors a machine section was excavated through the pit, which showed it was only 0.1 m deep; brick, CBM, stone and charcoal were noted within the pits fill but not retained. Historic mapping depicts Thurlby Farm within the area of trench 634 and pit 63403 may be related to demolition of former farm buildings. A small, shallow undated ditch was identified 110 m to the south-east in trench 635, but the isolated position of ditch 63503, (1.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep) hinders any meaningful interpretation.

5.5 Energy Park – Siding Farm to Sort Hills (Fields 24–29)

Introduction

5.5.1 This area lies towards the southern central part of the evaluation area and is centred on NGR 48561 383416 (Figs 6–7 and 25–29). Willingham Road forms the southern boundary, with the Saxilby to Gainsborough railway line forming its western limit. Agricultural land and Siding Farm lie just to the north of the area and further farmland lies to the east. The local topography is generally flat with slight undulations, the ground surface rising from the south, at heights of approximately 10 m OD, towards the north-east where heights of 23 m OD were recorded. The geophysical survey identified possible archaeological anomalies in Fields 24, 27 and 29, near Clay Farm (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). Which included a possible rectangular enclosure and a bifurcating ditch in Field 24, two penannular anomalies of uncertain origin were identified in Field 27 and an oval anomaly, 17.5 m by 13.5 m, in Field 29. Possible ridge and furrow cultivation was suggested towards the south-east in Fields 26 and 63, while drainage features and former field boundaries were found widely across the area (*ibid*.).

5.5.2 A total of 186 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features or deposits identified in 27. A group of features were recorded just to the north of Clay Farm in Field 24 and correlate well with geophysical results. Elsewhere, ditches, pits and former field boundaries were found, with increased densities of features recorded towards the north of Field 26 and in Fields 27–29.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.5.3 The natural soil sequence generally comprised topsoil above natural geology in the majority of excavated trenches, although subsoil was noted in three. The topsoil, which had been recently cultivated and harvested, was typically a mid to dark grey brown with either a silty clay or sandy silt loam texture (Fig. 53). Its thickness varied between 0.12–0.5 m deep across the area but on average was 0.3 m deep. Shallow deposits (0.12–0.22 m deep) of topsoil were identified in trenches 398–99 and 403, towards the north-west corner of Field 28, and the greatest thickness (0.5 m) was located in trench 373. Below the topsoil a mid-yellow brown silty clay subsoil was recorded in only three trenches and was at most 0.24 m thick.

5.5.4 Across the area, three types of natural geology were recorded, which were typically a light to mid-yellowish brown silty clay, a mid-brown grey to olive clay, or a pale yellow brown silty sand (Fig. 54). The upper surface of the natural was recorded at a minimum of 0.12 m bgl but was generally identified at approximately 0.3 m bgl.

Field 24

5.5.5 A group of features was identified just to the north of Clay Farm and accords well with geophysical anomalies identified as of possible archaeological origin (Fig. 26; Wessex Archaeology 2022). Additional features, not shown by the geophysical survey, were also identified. Six ditches and two shallow pits were investigated in trenches 291–92, recovered artefacts suggesting an Late Iron Age or Romano-British date, although one ditch was of probable post-medieval or modern date.

5.5.6 Ditch 29206 was relatively substantial and crossed the centre of trench 292 from east–west; on the geophysical survey it appeared to form part of a ditch that joins a rectangular enclosure to the west. In section ditch 29206 (Figs 26 and 55) had a 2.55 m wide, concave profile that was 1.01 m deep; it contained three naturally formed fills that produced a moderate finds assemblage (734 g) comprising animal bone and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. Its final fill was darker than the lower deposits, possibly indicating a degree of backfilling to level the ditch. A smaller, earlier ditch 29204 (0.78 m wide and 0.31 m deep), located on the southern side of, and cut by, ditch 29206, also produced animal bone and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (29 g total) and appeared to terminate within the trench.

5.5.7 Five possibly associated features were excavated 65 m to the north-east in trench 291 (Fig. 26). Three parallel ditches, all aligned broadly east–west, may represent further elements of the enclosure system identified by geophysical survey. The largest ditch, 29105 (1.57 m wide), had moderately sloping, concave sides and was approximately 0.6 m deep; pottery and animal bone were recovered from its upper fill. Two smaller, intercutting ditches with V-shaped profiles lay 3.6 m to the north. Both ditches (29110 and 29113) were well defined and had similar dimensions, measuring approximately 0.7 m wide and 0.38–0.57 m deep. A small amount of animal bone (6 g), 37 sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (150 g) and a sherd of Early/Middle Romano-British pottery (4 g) came from the fills of both ditches. Two shallow pits (29103 and 29108), both partially exposed within the trench, were

located to the north. Their shallow depth (both less than 0.2 m) and lack of artefacts hinders confident dating and interpretation.

5.5.8 An isolated pit was investigated some 335 m to the north-east in trench 282. The circular pit (28203, 0.48 m diameter; Fig. 25) was 0.21 m deep and had steep concave sides; its two fills contained common stone inclusions that ranged from 30–140 mm in length, some of which were heat affected. The date of the pit is unknown, but charcoal within the fill and the burnt stone inclusions suggest it was associated with localised activity; its proximity to the former site of High Pasture Farm may be significant in this regard.

5.5.9 Later field boundaries, of likely post-medieval or modern date, were identified in six trenches across Field 24. The ditches all correlated well with boundaries mapped by the geophysical survey and on the 1885 OS map of the area. Ditches were recorded in trenches 277, 279, 281, 286, 289 and 291 (Figs 25–26). They were generally found to have steep, straight sides and concave bases, with dimensions of 0.8–2.5 m wide by 0.32–0.43 m deep. Fills were generally mid- to dark greyish brown deposits with some indications of backfilling; finds were recovered from ditch 28105 and included animal bone, CBM and iron. Possible re-cuts were identified in some of the ditches (e.g., 28103), but this may be related to differences in ditch fills rather than separate instances of ditch digging.

Field 26 – North

5.5.10 Three dispersed features and a layer of modern demolition rubble were recorded towards the northern end of Field 26. The identified features correspond to geophysical anomalies interpreted as land drains, former field boundaries and areas of increased magnetic response (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).

5.5.11 The three features, a gully, ditch and pit, were spread across a distance of 155 m and as such cannot be related based on alignments and proximity. Gully 32504 (Fig. 27), aligned north-east to south-west, was the southern-most feature and had a shallow, concave profile that measured 0.85 m wide and 0.20 m deep; it produced an assemblage of animal bone (223 g) and Romano-British pottery (seven sherds, 91 g). Approximately 120 m further north a 1.5 m length of a probable ditch terminus cross trench 320. Ditch 32004 (0.84 m wide and 0.22 m deep) contained a single naturally derived fill that produced a small quantity of animal bone (11 g). Given the distance between the ditches 32504 and 32004 it is unclear if they belong to the same chronological phase, but they appear to be aligned at broad right angles. The third feature of the dispersed group was a small, undated oval pit located in trench 319; pit 31904 (0.7 m by 0.6 m and 0.15 m deep; Fig. 27) had a shallow bowl-shaped profile and produced no finds.

5.5.12 Former field boundaries were recorded in trenches 315, 339, 342 and 345, and all correlated well with geophysical anomalies and divisions shown on the 1885 OS map. A section was excavated across one of the boundaries (34203) in trench 342; it had steep, straight sides, a flat base and measured 0.6 m wide by 0.4 m deep. Of potentially similar date was a probable demolition layer (30903; Fig. 25) recorded in trench 309; the deposit had an irregular shape and contained demolition rubble including CBM, slag and iron objects. It may relate to agricultural buildings or activity associated with the former High Pasture Farm.

Fields 26 South, 27–29 and 63

5.5.13 Pits, a gully and ditches were investigated across a wide area, approximately 470 m by 250 m, in Fields 27–29 (Fig. 29). Finds were generally scarce, but two features contained pottery and animal bone; slag was also recovered. Elsewhere, an isolated ditch was

recorded to the east of Field 26, and later probably post-medieval field boundaries were found in Fields 26 and 27. The geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022a) had identified trends, ploughing and land drains across this area but many of the features did not align with the anomalies (e.g., trench 424), although some features lie close to identified anomalies (e.g., trench 426).

5.5.14 Possible geophysical anomalies, an oval enclosure and two penannular enclosures, were indicated by the earlier geophysical survey in Fields 27 and 29, and both were targeted by trenches (432 and 408 respectively; Fig. 7), however no corresponding archaeological features were identified. Later field boundaries were recorded across the fields and were consistent with land divisions shown on historic mapping of the area.

5.5.15 The group of features investigated across Fields 27–29, pits, a gully and ditches, although widespread may be related based on some of their alignments (Fig. 29). Ditches 42404 and 43104 were both aligned north-west to south-east approximately 105 m apart, while ditch 42603, roughly the same distance to the south, was orientated at right angles (north-east to south-west), possibly suggesting they formed part of the same field system. Ditch 42404 (Fig. 56) was the largest feature, measuring 2.3 m wide and 0.78 m deep; it had moderately sloping concave sides, and animal bone, Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (13 sherds, 89 g) and slag came from its single fill. Ditches 42603 and 43104 were less substantial with depths of only 0.2–23 m; animal bone was found within the fill of ditch 42603. Although uncertain these features may form elements of a dispersed field system.

5.5.16 An undated ditch and gully were investigated to the west in trenches 411 and 425 (Fig. 29). Ditch 42504 was aligned north-east to south-west and had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base; it measured 0.9 m wide and 0.28 m deep. Around 90 m to the west gully 41103 (0.42 m wide) ran almost at a right angle; it had a 0.18 m deep, wide U-shaped profile and produced no finds.

5.5.17 An isolated probable ditch terminal was excavated close to the eastern edge of Field 26 in trench 354. Ditch 35403 (Fig. 28), orientated north-east to south-west, had a shallow concave profile and measured 0.56 m wide and 0.18 m deep; a possible dump or concentration of charcoal was visible at its north-eastern extent, but no artefacts were recovered.

5.5.18 Two pits were located to the west and south of the ditches. Pit 42303 (Fig. 29) was the larger feature, partially exposed in the trench, and measured 1.36 m by 0.48 m and 0.2 m deep. It had moderate concave sides and had been filled with a deposit that contained Romano-British pottery (10 sherds, 111 g), fragments of animal bone (2 g) and charcoal; large stone inclusions (max length 350 mm) were also present and together suggest dumped materials. Pit 42303 lies some 70 m to the west of Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch 42404, and given their similar dates may suggest contemporary activity. Further south, a small sub-circular pit 41603 (0.64 m diameter; Fig. 29) lay some 140 m from the nearest features; the shallow pit (0.06 m deep) produced no finds but contained common charcoal flecks.

5.5.19 Former field boundaries were identified in trenches 364, 395, 398, 409 and 759, and correspond well with geophysical anomalies and land divisions shown on historic mapping. Within trenches 364 and 409 the boundaries were represented by ditches between 3–3.5 m wide, while in trenches 395, 398 and 759 the boundaries had been re-used for the lines of land drains.

5.6 Energy Park – Park Farm to Sandebus Farm (Fields 53–68)

Introduction

5.6.1 This area lies towards the south-eastern corner of the evaluation area and was centred on NGR 486515 383693 (Figs 7–8 and 30–31). Marton Road formed the southern boundary and the area spanned fields between Sandebus Farm to the south and Park Farm to the north; an unnamed stream flows along the eastern boundary and joins the River Till beyond further agricultural land to the east. The topography is generally level with slight rises towards the south and north, with surface heights varying between 11.5 m and 17 m OD. Earlier geophysical surveys had identified anomalies close to the south-east corner of the area in Field 68, comprising ditches and linear and curvilinear trends (WYAS 2022). Other anomalies include indications of possible ridge and furrow cultivation in Fields 53–55 and 57, field drains were identified widely across the area and likely geological features were also noted.

5.6.2 A total of 147 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features or deposits identified in six trenches. A cluster of features (two ditches and a pit) was recorded towards the south-eastern corner of the site in Field 68, and accords well with anomalies identified during the earlier geophysical survey (WYAS 2022). An isolated pit was investigated close to the northern boundary of the area in Field 58, and evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and later field boundaries were also recorded.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.6.3 The natural soil sequence was consistent across the trenches and was usually typified by topsoil above natural geology (Figs 57 and 58), although within Fields 64–66 a subsoil was also recorded. Across the fields the topsoil was generally mid- to dark grey brown, its texture varying from a silty clay to a sandy silt and was between 0.23–0.48 m thick. Below the topsoil, a mid-brown silty clay subsoil was recorded in 35 trenches, and was most common in Fields 64–66, in the central southern part of the area. It varied from 0.1–0.2 m thick.

5.6.4 The natural geology was identified either directly below the topsoil or subsoil, depending on the localised stratigraphy, and was typically a mid-brownish grey or mid-yellow brown clay with rare stone inclusions. The upper surface of the natural was recorded between 0.23–0.55 m bgl, with the greatest depths recorded in Fields 60, 65 and 68.

Field 58

5.6.5 Close to the northern edge of the area, a single, isolated pit was recorded in trench 703 (Fig. 30). This feature lay to the east of a large area of increased magnetic response identified during the geophysical survey (WYAS 2022); no anomalies of archaeological origin were identified elsewhere in the field.

5.6.6 The small, sub-circular pit (70303; 0.74 m by 0.67 m) was clearly defined cutting into the natural, had moderately sloping, concave sides and was up to 0.14 m deep. The fill contained abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, some of which were heat affected, within a dark silty matrix. No finds were recovered.

Field 68

5.6.7 The earlier geophysical survey had identified a group of anomalies, including linear features and trends, which were targeted by trenches in the south-eastern corner of Field 68 (Fig. 31; WYAS 2022). Two ditches and a pit broadly correspond to the anomalies.

5.6.8 Within trench 817 a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (81703; Figs 31 and 59) was sectioned and shown to have a fairly substantial profile. It measured 1.72 m wide and 0.57 m deep, had a wide V-shaped profile, its upper dark brown fill, perhaps deliberately backfilled, contained frequent stone inclusions along with animal bone (66 g) and Romano-British pottery (three sherds, 10 g); a smaller quantity of animal bone (27 g) also came from the lower fill. Approximately 80 m to the south-east a second ditch was investigated in trench 819. Here, ditch 81905 (Fig. 31), orientated north-west to south-east, had a V-shaped profile that was 0.76 m wide and 0.47 m deep, its single fill producing animal bone (208 g) and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (two sherds, 17 g). Further to the west in trench 819 a small pit was also recorded. Pit 81903 was sub-circular in plan (0.64 m by 0.52 m), had a shallow, 0.14 m deep, concave profile, contained a single dark fill, but produced no finds.

5.6.9 The features excavated in trenches 817 and 819 broadly accord with the geophysical anomalies and indicate they may be of a similar Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. Ditch 81905 closely follows the line of a linear anomaly, which continues to the north and south, while further north, linear trends are aligned at approximate right angles, possibly suggesting they form parts of a ditched field system. The northern-most trend is located close to ditch 81703 and may form the northern limit of these associated features.

5.6.10 A probable post-medieval or later field boundary was noted in trenches 816 and 818, running NNW–SSE. The ditches were unexcavated (un-numbered on figures; Fig. 31) and measured between 0.9–1.25 m wide. The boundary is depicted on the 1885 OS map of the area and forms a smaller field (215 m by 118 m) in the south-east corner of Field 68. The northern side of the field boundary was also identified by geophysical survey and this corresponded with the location of a land drain in trench 815.

Ridge and furrow

5.6.11 The geophysical survey identified possible traces of ridge and furrow cultivation widely across Fields 53–68, with an increased density in Fields 53–55 and 57. These features were hard to define during the trial trench evaluation, but probable examples of furrows were recorded in trenches 721 and 732 at the east of the area. Within both trenches, six evenly spaced furrows were identified, the furrows on average 2.3 m wide and spaced 3–6 m apart. Elsewhere, land drains appeared to follow the supposed lines the ridge and furrow cultivation (e.g., trench 673 and 775).

5.7 Grid Connection Corridor – East of River Trent

5.7.1 This section of the grid connection corridor lies to the east of the River Trent and crosses agricultural and uncultivated land, either arable, rough pasture or scrub, to the east and south of Marton (Figs 60–61 and 65–66). The grid connection corridor extends southwards from Willingham Road, at NGR 484743 382500, for approximately 800 m where it meets Stow Park Road (NGR 484959 381710). Here, the grid connection corridor turns to the south-west and continues for 1.9 km to the River Trent (NGR 483171 380817).

5.7.2 A ridge of higher ground aligned NNW–SSE runs from Gate Burton to Marton and is crossed by the grid connection corridor (Fields 106–110). Heights of 24.5 m OD were recorded to the south of Marton. From here, the ground surface slopes down towards the River Trent (at 3 m OD), while to the west and to the east it falls away slightly towards Stow Park Road before rising again to heights between 17–22 m OD near Willingham Road. Previous geophysical survey had identified former field boundaries and evidence of ploughing or ridge and furrow cultivation (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Traces of a possible rectilinear field system were identified on aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery to the north of Stow Park Road (Deegan 2022).

5.7.3 A total of 48 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features and deposits identified and investigated in four, in Fields 102 and 106.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.7.4 The natural soil sequence recorded across the evaluation trenches showed some variability (Figs 75–78). The topsoil or ploughsoil was generally a mid-greyish brown to dark brown sandy silt or silty clay loam that was between 0.25–0.48 m deep. Subsoil (up to 0.51 m thick), comprising a mid-greyish brown or mid-yellow brown silty clay or sand was recorded in 20 of the 48 trenches. It was generally identified to the south of Marton within Fields 102–111. Artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil include a copper alloy copy of a George III Bank of England token, which came from trench 1032, and two worked flints from the subsoil in trench 1029.

5.7.5 The underlying natural drift geology was either sand or clay. Natural deposits of mid-yellowish grey clay were identified to the east of Marton (trenches 1000–1021), while to the south the natural was typically a mid-yellow brown to light yellow sand (trenches 1023–1044). Close to the River Trent the natural comprised a mid-reddish grey silty clay. Overall, the upper surface of the natural was recorded at depths of 0.22–0.99 m below ground level (bgl). The greatest depth (0.99 m bgl) was recorded in trench 1034, located at the base of a slight slope, and may be related to increased hillwash/colluvial processes.

Field 102

5.7.6 The aerial photo and LiDAR survey had identified fragmentary enclosures and traces of field systems, thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (Deegan 2022), while the geophysical survey indicated former field boundaries and evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation across Field 102 (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Within the evaluation trenches two ditches were investigated along with four areas of deposits of uncertain archaeological origin (Figs 60 and 65). The two ditches (101404 and 101703; Figs 79–80) were located towards the eastern side of the field and one, ditch 101404, accords well with a linear feature identified by the earlier aerial photo and LiDAR survey (Deegan 2022).

5.7.7 Ditch 101404 (Figs 65 and 79) crossed the southern end of the trench from south-west to north-east; it had a flat-bottomed steeply sloping profile that was 0.9 m wide and 0.5 m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill. A second, broadly parallel ditch crossed trench 1017 approximately 56 m to the south. Ditch 101703 (Figs 65 and 80) had a wider, asymmetrical profile and was 1.3 m wide and 0.45 m deep; from a slight step on its upper northern edge the sides were almost vertical, whereas the southern edge had a moderate slope. As with ditch 101404 no finds were recovered.

5.7.8 Features of uncertain archaeological origin were investigated in trenches 1013, 1016 and 1018 (Fig. 65). The features were clearly defined in both plan and section but following excavation were thought to be of natural, possibly geological origin. They measured between 0.52–1.27 m wide and 0.2–0.3 m deep, had similar light to mid-reddish brown sandy fills and produced no finds. However, the fills were similar to those of ditches 101404 and 101703 and their alignments were broadly perpendicular, possibly indicating they were contemporary. Three of the uncertain features (101303, 101603 and 101804; Fig. 65) also correlated well with fragmentary enclosures and field ditches identified during the aerial photo and LiDAR survey (Deegan 2022), which may also support an archaeological origin for these features.

Fields 106 and 108

5.7.9 Towards the western edge of Fields 106 and 108 two ditches and a possible palaeochannel were investigated (Fig. 66). A segmented north-west to south-east aligned possible archaeological anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey, crossing the south-west corner of Field 107 but did not continue into Field 108. Few other anomalies were identified by the geophysical and aerial imagery surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022b; Deegan 2022), these including remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation, trends and areas of geology. Within some of the trenches land drains were observed to follow the alignment of the ridge and furrow anomalies.

5.7.10 A large ditch crossed the eastern end of trench 1035 and probably forms a continuation of a linear anomaly recorded to the south-east, in Field 107, by the earlier geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Ditch 103503 (Fig. 82) had a 3.2 m wide, flat-bottomed profile with moderately sloping sides, and was 0.64 m deep. It contained three fills, the lowest a dark sandy clay, with fragments of waterlogged wood; the upper fill had probably been deliberately deposited to level off the ditch and produced a sherd of modern pottery (12 g), animal bone (11 g) and clay tobacco pipe, including a bowl fragment. A field boundary shown on the 1885 OS Map of the area follows the north-west to south-east alignment of ditch 103503 and continues beyond the extent of the geophysical anomaly to the south.

5.7.11 A possible ditch was partially exposed at the southern end of trench 1029 (Fig. 66). Ditch 102905 was 1.36 m wide and 0.56 m deep, had moderately sloping sides and an undulating base, and was filled by a soft, dark grey sandy clay. Although not exactly aligned, ditch 102905 seems to correspond well with a field boundary shown on historic mapping, which depicts four narrow (approximately 45 m wide) fields within Field 106. Towards the northern end of the trench a possible palaeochannel was investigated. Palaeochannel 102907 (Figs 66 and 83) had a 3.14 m wide profile with shallow sloping sides and was up to 0.43 m deep; it contained a mixed fill that was predominantly a mid-grey sandy clay with mid-brown and light yellow sandy silt lenses towards the base of the deposit. No finds were recovered.

5.8 Grid Connection Corridor – West of the River Trent

Introduction

5.8.1 This section of the grid connection corridor crosses agricultural land, comprising mainly arable fields, between the River Trent and Cottam Development Centre Power Station (Figs 62–64 and 67–74). The corridor extends 2.2 km westwards from the River Trent (NGR 483073 380934) towards the south-west where it crosses the Manchester–Sheffield–Lincoln railway line (NGR 480859 380371). To the west of the railway line the grid connection corridor route turns to the south for 2.6 km, crossing Cottam Road and terminating at Torksey Ferry Road, to the south of Cottam Development Centre Power Station (NGR 481646 378710).

5.8.2 The ground surface to the west of the River Trent is largely flat with slight undulations, surface heights across the grid connection corridor varying from 3–5.5 m OD. Earlier geophysical, aerial photo and LiDAR surveys had identified an oval anomaly in Field 125 and probable Iron Age or Romano-British field systems and trackways in Fields 127–138 and 145–149 (Wessex Archaeology 2022b; Deegan 2022).

5.8.3 A total of 111 trenches were excavated and recorded, with archaeological features and deposits identified in 23. The largest concentration of features was investigated in Fields 130–137, while a second area of features was identified in the north-eastern corner of Field 146 and other features were found in Fields 125–128 and Field 154.

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.8.4 The natural soil sequence varied across the evaluation trenches and reflects changes in the underlying geology (Figs 84–90). The topsoil, a mid- to dark greyish brown or reddish brown clay loam or sandy loam, was between 0.09–0.53 m deep, with an average depth of 0.3 m. Below the topsoil a subsoil was recorded in 63 of the trenches and was typically either a mid-yellow brown sandy silt or a mid-greyish brown silty clay that was up to 0.59 m deep. The greatest depth of subsoil was recorded in trench 1062, located on the floodplain of the River Trent. Across the area Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery (32 sherds, 564 g), worked flint (10 pieces) including two scrapers and a piercer, a fragment of glass and a half-guinea gold coin of King Charles II, dated 1684, (ON 109201) came from the topsoil and subsoil.

5.8.5 The underlying natural varied along the 4.8 km length of the grid connection corridor and was recorded between 0.22–0.66 m bgl. To the west and north of Cottam Development Centre Power Station (Fields 125–146) the natural geology was either a pale yellowish grey to yellow brown sandy silt with lenses of darker blueish grey silty clay, or a mid-reddish brown sandy clay. Further east, on the floodplain of the River Trent, alluvial deposits were recorded. Across trenches located within Fields 119–124, the alluvium was generally a mid-grey brown clay or silty clay with common iron and manganese staining; deposits were present across the base of the excavated trenches, at a maximum depth of 0.95 m bgl. Within a sondage at the western end of trench 1060 a deposit of peat was identified at 0.8 m bgl and extended beyond the base of the trench at 1.2 m bgl, but no further investigation was possible due to the depth of the deposit below the ground surface.

Fields 125–128

5.8.6 Aerial imagery and geophysical surveys had identified various sinuous linear anomalies, an oval anomaly, possible enclosures, pit-like features and areas of geology (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The sinuous linear anomalies were thought to reflect variations in the superficial geology. Across fields 125–128 a ditch, furrows and features of uncertain, possible geological origin were identified (Figs 67–68). The recorded features correlate with the positions of aerial imagery and geophysical anomalies, although not all of the anomalies were identified within the trenches (e.g., trench 1082).

5.8.7 Within Field 127 a ditch (110204; Fig. 68) crossed the eastern end of trench 1102 from north-west to south-east and correlates well with linear anomalies identified by the earlier aerial imagery and geophysical surveys, although interpreted as a probable geological feature by the latter (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Ditch 110204 (Fig. 68) was clearly defined and had moderately sloping sides, measured 1.74 m wide and was partially excavated to a depth of 0.25 m. Further excavation was not possible due to the depth of the overlying deposits. No finds came from its single fill and the ditch remains undated.

5.8.8 At the western edge of Field 126 five evenly spaced furrows were identified in trench 1099 (Fig. 68) and probably relate to former ridge and furrow cultivation. The furrows were between 0.85–3.25 m wide and spaced between 4–5.2 m apart. One furrow (109904; Fig. 68) was investigated and this had a shallow, concave profile that was 1.97 m wide and 0.27 m deep; no finds came from its single fill.

5.8.9 Features of uncertain origin were identified in Fields 125 and 127 (Figs 67–68). Two of these features in Field 125 accord well with features identified by the earlier aerial photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Trench 1090 targeted an oval anomaly (Figs 67 and 90). Following excavation an area of light yellowish

brown sand (9.3 m wide) was found to correlate closely with the location of the anomaly. Along either side of the sandy deposit were iron stained deposits, that measured 1.4–1.7 m wide and formed somewhat irregular linear shapes in plan. Field interpretation suggest these deposits were related to changes in the natural geology, however given the limited nature of investigation during the evaluation and the apparent clarity of the geophysical survey these features may still be of archaeological origin.

5.8.10 Aerial imagery had also identified a square enclosure which was targeted by trench 1082 (Fig. 67). No corresponding feature was apparent within the excavated trench, although two worked flints were found, one each within the topsoil and natural, and a sherd of post-medieval pottery also came from the topsoil.

5.8.11 Approximately 40 m to the south a similar, linear deposit was investigated in trench 1091. An iron stained, light yellowish grey sandy deposit (109103; 1.1 m wide; Figs 67 and 91) crossed the centre of the trench on a broad north–south orientation. Excavation showed that the deposit was approximately 0.4 m deep. Its location appears to correspond with a rectilinear anomaly identified on aerial photos (Fig. 67; Deegan 2022, fig. 7), but some uncertainty remains over its nature and it may be either archaeological or geological in origin.

Fields 131–132

5.8.12 To the north-east of the railway line in Fields 131–132 a total of 21 ditches, five gullies, a ring ditch/gully, a pit, a possible waterhole and a furrow were investigated, while additional ditches (trenches 115 and 121) were recorded in plan (Fig. 69). These features broadly accord with the results of earlier aerial photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys that had identified a series of rectilinear enclosures, trackways and field system ditches (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The ditches had common alignments across the fields, possibly suggesting a consistent chronology. Settlement features were also recorded including a pit, a possible waterhole and ring ditch/gully. Finds from the trenches suggest a Romano-British date and included pottery (112 sherds, 1.8 kg) and animal bone (10 g).

Ditches and gullies

5.8.13 Ditches and gullies were investigated across the trenches (nos 1108–11 and 1113–17) and their form and orientation may indicate either two field systems or shifts in alignments across the area. The ditches were generally aligned north-east to south-west or south-east to north-west, with other examples orientated north–south and east–west. Variation in size and form was evident, with ditches and gullies ranging from 0.3–4.8 m wide and between 0.07–1.05 m deep. Across this range, profiles also differed with shallow, concave and relatively deep, U-shaped or V-shaped examples recorded. Deposit sequences suggest the ditches had naturally silted, with a mixture of primary and secondary fills; finds were relatively sparse, with increased densities found in trench 1109 (Fig. 69).

5.8.14 Within Fields 131–132 two large ditches (110919 and 111503) were recorded in trenches 1109 and 1115. Both ditches were only partially investigated because of their size, and their bases were not reached, extending beyond 1.2 m deep. Ditch 110919 (Figs 69 and 92), orientated north-east to south-west, crossed the centre of trench 1109. It had a 3.5 m wide profile with moderately sloping, straight sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.72 m. Five naturally formed deposits that varied from dark to light grey sandy silts filled the ditch, with Romano-British pottery (nine sherds, 234 g) recovered from the upper secondary fill. Ditch 111503 (Fig. 69) crossed the northern end of trench 1115 and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 2.3 m wide and had steeply sloping concave sides, excavated to a depth of 0.87 m, and was filled by three naturally formed deposits. Although uncertain due to the

distance between the two features (135 m), it is possible that these ditches formed major boundaries within a wider field system. Ditch 111503 broadly correlates with a possible bank identified by the aerial photo and LiDAR survey (Deegan 2022).

5.8.15 Ditches recorded within trenches 1109 and 1110 may represent trackway features identified on aerial photos (Deegan 2022). Within trench 1109, two parallel ditches 110910 and 110927, 7.2 m apart, crossed the eastern end of the trench from south-west to north-east (Fig. 69). Both ditches had similar concave profiles with moderately sloping sides and were between 1.35–1.6 m wide and 0.4–0.45 m deep; two sherds of Romano-British pottery (44 g) were recovered from ditch 110910. Two slightly smaller parallel ditches were investigated in trench 1110 and may form an eastward extension of the trackway. Ditches 111006 and 111008 (Fig. 69) had concave profiles and were between 0.85–1.1 m wide and up to 0.55 m deep, orientated south-east to north-west and 5.2 m apart.

5.8.16 Elsewhere within Fields 131–132 various probable field or enclosure ditches were investigated. These features were found widely across the area and largely correlate with features identified by the earlier aerial photo and LiDAR surveys (Deegan 2022). Two north-east to south-west ditches lay within trench 1109. Ditch 110932 (Fig. 69) had a slightly stepped profile with moderately sloping, concave upper edges and steep, straight lower sides towards the base; it measured 1.08 m wide and 0.52 m deep. Romano-British pottery (nine sherds, 115 g) came from the lower fill. Nine metres to the east, ditch 110914 (Figs 69 and 93) was relatively substantial measuring 1.9 m wide and 0.73 m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping, concave sides. It contained four naturally derived fills, which included a primary fill against the lower western edge, and Romano-British pottery (14 sherds, 203 g) was recovered from the middle fills. Small, sub circular pit 110925, 0.6 m diameter (Fig. 69), just to the west of ditch 110932, produced a large assemblage of Romano-British pottery (58 sherds, 772 g), despite its shallow depth (0.15 m deep).

5.8.17 Ditches that possibly relate to a large rectangular enclosure were recorded in trench 1116. Here, ditches 111603 and 111606 (Fig. 69) lay approximately 9 m apart and the former appears to match the alignment of an enclosure indicated by aerial mapping (Deegan 2022). Both ditches had broad, 1.53–1.9 m wide, concave profiles and were between 0.6–0.75 m deep; given their similarity in form they may both be parts of the same field system. Both ditches were undated; a piece of animal bone was the only find, which came from ditch 111603.

5.8.18 Enclosures indicated by geophysical survey were investigated in the south-western corner of Field 132. Three ditches (un-numbered) were recorded in plan in trench 1115 and align well with geophysical anomalies (Fig. 69) that form a rectangular enclosure. Two additional gullies, 111510 and 111512 (Fig. 69), not apparent in the geophysical survey, were identified at the south end of the trench. Both gullies were relatively small features (0.53–0.84 m wide and 0.14–0.18 m deep) and may have been associated with the enclosures. Pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from gully 111510 (three sherds, 34 g). Further east, within trench 1117, larger ditch 111703 accords well with a possible extension of the field system and a feature identified on aerial imagery; ditch 111703 (Fig. 69) had a wide, concave profile, 1.9 m wide by 0.66 m deep, but contained no finds.

5.8.19 Towards the east of Field 131 two ditches and a possible waterhole were identified in trench 1111. Ditches 111106 and 111112 (Figs 69 and 94) had similar concave profiles, up to 1.5 m wide and between 0.65–0.85 m deep; both contained several deposits that alternated between dark greyish black sandy silts and light yellowish grey sands, suggesting successive erosion of the sides and accumulations of organic material. A large feature, 11117, 12 m across, possibly a waterhole (Figs 69 and 94), was cut into the eastern edge

of ditch 111112; the possible waterhole was 0.9 m deep and contained similar mixed dark and light deposits. However, air photo and LiDAR mapping of the area indicates a large natural feature – possibly a palaeochannel – following a slightly sinuous north-east to south-west route in a similar location, to the east of 11117.

5.8.20 Probable later (medieval or post-medieval) ditches or furrows were identified across the fields and generally had shallow concave profiles. Shallow ditches or furrows were recorded in trenches 1108–09, 1111 and 1114 (e.g., 110804 and 110808; Fig. 69), and measured between 0.7–1.3 m wide and 0.25–0.34 m deep.

Ring ditch/gully

5.8.21 Towards the northern edge of Field 131 a ring ditch/gully was recorded in trench 1108. The ring ditch, comprising two concentric gullies, 110808 and 110810 (Fig. 69), had a projected external diameter of 7.3 m. The outer gully (110808) had a shallow, concave profile that was 0.6 m wide and 0.23 m deep. Following the same arc was a small, inner gully (110810) only 0.32 m wide that terminated within the trench, although this may be due to truncation given its shallow depth (0.07 m deep). Both features were filled with dark greyish black sandy silts, with lenses of iron stained reddish brown sand; three joining sherds of broadly dated prehistoric pottery were found in gully 110808. A possible curvilinear ditch was found 39 m to the south-east in trench 1110. Ditch 111004 (Fig. 69) crossed the northern end of the trench, had a concave profile and was 0.85 m wide and 0.25 m deep; its fill was fairly mixed, with dark and light grey layers of sandy silt with lenses iron stained sand. No finds were recovered. These features may represent the remains of roundhouses (eaves drip gullies or drainage ditches), and the projected diameter of gully 110808 falls within the accepted size range for such structures, generally 6–18 m in diameter, and which potentially date to the later prehistoric or Iron Age (Willis 2006).

Fields 136–137

5.8.22 To the south-west of the railway line further elements of the likely Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval or post-medieval landscapes were investigated. Across the two fields, 29 ditches were identified along with two natural features and land drains (Figs 70–71). The features relate well to enclosures, trackways and field ditches recorded by the aerial photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022a), and represent continuations of activity towards the south and north. Finds recovered from excavated sections, topsoil and subsoil comprise pottery (29 sherds, 257 g), animal bone (1.5 kg), CBM (3 fragments, 114 g) and three pieces of worked flint.

Ditches

5.8.23 Ditches were identified in all trenches across Fields 136–137, apart from trench 1124 which was blank. Within Field 136 the ditches of a rectangular enclosure (approximately 94 m by 72 m) were investigated in trenches 1120–1121 and 1123, probable trackway ditches were recorded in trench 1118, and likely field system ditches were identified in trenches 1190–1123 and 1125 (Fig. 70). The ditches varied in size, with widths between 0.4–4.8 m and depths of 0.15–1.05 m; their profiles were generally concave or U-shaped and the ditches had been allowed to silt up naturally. Finds were relatively scarce, with artefacts only recovered from ditches in trenches 1121 and 1123.

5.8.24 The large rectangular enclosure aligned north–south by east–west, at the centre of Field 136, was represented by five ditches (approximately 3.5 m wide), each forming an element of the enclosure. Investigation showed that the ditches had been re-cut, suggesting phases of development. Two ditches 112310/112312 and 112317/112320, 6 m apart, forming the western side of the enclosure were investigated in trench 1123 (Fig. 70), both ditches

continuing to the north and crossing trench 1121 (un-numbered on figures) where they were recorded in plan. The earlier phase of both ditches (112310 and 112317; Fig. 70) was represented by broad 2.8–3.1 m wide, flat-bottomed ditches with moderately sloping, concave sides that were 0.63–0.73 m deep. These had been re-cut by narrower, deeper ditches 112312 and 112320, 2.07–2.55 m wide and 0.88–1.01 m deep. Ditch 112320 contained 1.5 kg of animal bone and seven sherds of Romano-British pottery (36 g), and one worked flint came from ditch 112312. Three parallel ditches, 112304, 112306 and 112308 (Fig. 70), lay to the west, all with similar steep to moderate, concave profiles, measuring between 0.4–0.5 m wide and 0.2–0.3 m deep. No dateable material was recovered but their form and alignment suggest they were related to the rectangular enclosure.

5.8.25 Aerial photo and LiDAR mapping show that the enclosure ditch turned to run east–west to the north of trench 1121, where it was targeted in trench 1120. Three ditches crossed trench 1120 and may be related to the enclosure. Two intercutting ditches, 112010 and 112013 (Figs 70 and 95), were the northernmost of the three and had moderate, concave sides and concave bases, measured between 1.3–1.74 m wide and were 0.6–0.74 m deep. Both ditches contained naturally formed deposits and produced no finds. Approximately 1.5 m to the south, a broad, shallower ditch 112018 (Fig. 70), may have been associated; it was 2.3 m wide and 0.45 m deep with a concave profile.

5.8.26 Ditches that may relate to internal features within the large enclosure were identified in trench 1121 and comprise two linear ditches and a possible curving ditch. At the eastern end of the trench, finds were recovered from ditches 112104 and 112111 (Figs 70 and 96) indicating a Romano-British date. Ditch 112104, 1.15 m wide and 0.45 m deep, contained three joining sherds of Romano-British pottery (24 g), while ditch 112111, 1.95 m wide and 0.7 m deep, produced 13 Romano-British sherds (82 g) and a fragment of animal bone (1 g). Towards the centre of the trench, a partially exposed ditch, 112107, was aligned north-east to south-west for approximately 9 m before it turned to the south-east at the east end; it had straight, moderately sloping sides and was 0.64 m deep.

5.8.27 Towards the northern edge of Field 136 two ditches in trench 1118 correlate well with a trackway identified on aerial photos (Fig. 70; Deegan 2022). The two parallel ditches were aligned WNW–ESE and spaced 6 m apart. The southern ditch, 111807, had moderately sloping, concave sides and measured 1.8 m wide and 0.6 m deep, while the larger northern ditch, 111812, was 2.25 m wide and 0.72 m deep. This had an asymmetrical profile with a moderately sloping, concave southern edge and a steeper, straight sided northern edge. Field ditches that follow the broad alignment of the trackway were identified in trenches 1122 and 1125. Both ditches, 112208 and 112505 (Figs 70–71), had concave profiles with moderately sloping sides and were between 1.3–1.7 m wide and 0.62–0.78 m deep, together representing elements of the wider field system.

5.8.28 Later ditches, of probable medieval or post-medieval date, were recorded in trenches 1119–1120, 1122 and 1125. These ditches were generally aligned east–west, north–south or slightly ENE–WSW, and had varying profiles including shallow, concave, V-shaped and wide, flat-bottomed examples. In places these ditches accord well with boundaries shown on both aerial mapping and geophysics, as well on historic mapping of the area. Ditches 112008, 112204 and 112206 (with a maximum width of 0.85 m and 0.3 m deep; Fig. 70) provide a good example and correlate with a broadly east–west field boundary. A large feature in trench 1125 may also be of later date. Feature 112508 (Fig. 71) was 4.8 m wide, up to 0.88 m deep and contained seven fills; brick and CBM were noted in its upper secondary fill. The feature matches with the location of a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 71) interpreted as an area of superficial geology (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). Historic

mapping depicts a possible pond-like feature of similar shape close to a field boundary in this location.

Field 142

5.8.29 Few features were identified by the aerial imagery and geophysical surveys, these including former field boundaries, land drains and trends (Deegan 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

5.8.30 One ditch, a natural feature and land drains were identified in Field 142 (Fig. 72). The single ditch (115004; Fig. 72) crossed trench 1150 from east to west, had a shallow concave profile, 1.75 m wide and 0.31 m deep, and contained two naturally derived fills. It is broadly parallel with field boundaries depicted on historic mapping, and a geophysical anomaly to the north, but remains undated. Approximately 85 m to the south, a possible natural feature (115203; Fig. 72) was recorded in trench 1152. Feature 115203 (0.75 m wide and 0.07 m deep) was somewhat irregular in both plan and section, suggesting it had formed naturally, however a worked flint core was recovered from its fill.

5.8.31 Land drains were common features across the field and in places, trenches 1146 and 1149, had been inserted along the lines of former field boundaries shown on historic mapping and by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

Field 146

5.8.32 A dense concentration of features was recorded in the north-east corner of Field 146, corresponding well with a series of rectilinear geophysical anomalies across an area of 110 m by 80 m (Fig. 73). The geophysical anomalies were targeted by trenches 1160–1162 which identified features comprising 19 ditches, a gully and a pit. The features produced 1.3 kg of finds, predominately Romano-British pottery, with animal bone, CBM, iron and a copper alloy brooch also included in the assemblage.

5.8.33 The geophysical survey had identified a large rectilinear enclosure, 46 m by 40 m, in the northern portion of the cluster of anomalies (Fig. 73; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The eastern side of this enclosure was investigated in trench 1161. Here, an 8 m length of the enclosure ditch (116110; Figs 73 and 97) was exposed; in section the ditch had a 1.3 m wide, concave profile, with moderately sloping sides, and was 0.45 m deep; its fill produced a small sherd of Romano-British pottery (4 g). A parallel ditch (116104; Fig. 73) lay some 3.5 m to the east and had a similar profile, was 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep, and its upper dark grey brown sandy clay fill contained animal bone (108 g), Romano-British pottery (three sherds, 51 g) and an iron object. Further south, three perpendicular ditches may have formed related elements, and possibly continue the alignments of geophysical anomalies to the west. Two of the ditches, 116113 and 116115, (Fig. 73), had similar profiles, with moderately sloping, concave sides and concave bases, and were between 1.85–1.95 m wide and 0.7–0.75 m deep. Their fills comprised a mixture of primary and secondary deposits; ditch 116113 produced nine sherds of Romano-British pottery (337 g) and animal bone (64 g), while ditch 116115 contained 19 sherds of Romano-British pottery (157 g), a fragment of CBM and a copper alloy brooch.

5.8.34 Between parallel ditches 116104 and 116110, a large feature of uncertain nature was investigated. Feature 116119 (Fig. 73), interpreted as a pit, was 3.3 m wide and had an undulating base, giving a maximum depth of 0.57 m. The somewhat irregular nature of the base of this feature may indicate multiple intercutting pits, or possibly an activity area (e.g., trample), rather than one discrete feature.

5.8.35 Further rectilinear enclosures were shown by the geophysical survey extending to the south of the large enclosure (Fig. 73), and these were investigated in trench 1162. At the southern end of the trench three ditches broadly correlate with the western edge of the southern enclosure. The three ditches (116207, 116209 and 116210; Fig. 73) all had shallow, 0.14–0.32 m deep, concave profiles. Ditches 116207 and 116210 may have formed part of the same curvilinear ditch, approximately 8 m long by 0.93 m wide, which curved from a north–south alignment towards the north-east, neither contained any artefacts. Ditch 116207 had been cut by a larger north-west to south-east aligned ditch 116209, 2.1 m wide and 0.32 m deep, which accords with a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 73). The single fill of 116209 contained two sherds of pottery (87 g). Approximately 13 m to the north, a broadly parallel geophysical anomaly appeared to align with an area of bioturbation and shallow ditch 116212 (Fig. 73). Investigation was limited and the area of bioturbation could, given the geophysical anomaly, relate to further elements of the enclosure complex. Ditch 116212, 0.06 m deep contained a relatively large assemblage of Romano-British pottery (seven sherds, 224 g).

5.8.36 Features with no corresponding geophysical anomaly were identified within trenches 1160–1162, suggesting further complexity. A north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 116004, crossed the eastern end of trench 1160 and may relate to an extension of a geophysical anomaly recorded to the south. Ditch 116004 (Fig. 73) had a 2.06 m wide, concave profile, but its base was hard to determine on excavation. The single secondary fill produced 40 sherds of Romano-British pottery (146 g). Further south, within trench 1162, substantial ditch 116220 (Figs 73 and 98) may form a westward extension of a geophysical anomaly to the east. Ditch 116220 was 1 m deep, its northern edge steeply sloping while the southern edge had a more gradual and slightly stepped shape. A shallow gully (116217; Figs 73 and 98) was located close to the southern edge but no relationship was established.

5.8.37 A former field boundary depicted on the 1885 OS map of the area crossed the northern part of Field 146 and was also identified by the earlier geophysical survey (Fig. 73; Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The field boundary was recorded in plan in trenches 1159 and 1162, and measured 1.7–2.25 m wide.

Field 154

5.8.38 Few anomalies were evident in the geophysical data in Field 154. These comprised a broadly north-east to south-west linear anomaly (defined as possible archaeology), ploughing trends and areas of increased magnetic response (Figs 64 and 74). Across the trenches the underlying natural substrate was variable with alluvial clays and sands recorded, these included pinkish brown clays, yellow brown or reddish brown sandy clays and areas of manganese staining (Fig. 99). Ony one feature was evident within the field: a single, undated feature in trench 2010.

5.8.39 Sub-circular feature 201003 (1.32 m by 1.26 m; Figs 74 and 100) had a well-defined concave profile that was 0.3 m deep. Despite being fully excavated, no artefacts were recovered from its single fill, a brownish grey sand silt loam with very rare stone inclusions and frequent manganese-flecks. Given the lack of archaeological components, 201003 may represent a natural feature, possibly formed through geological processes or bioturbation.

5.8.40 An area of manganese-rich sand, probably a geological variation, broadly correlated with the north-east to south-west geophysical anomaly. The deposit had extremely diffuse boundaries with the surrounding natural geological substrate and no obvious ‘cut edges’ were visible. These factors suggest a natural origin for the anomaly, which had previously

been tentatively associated with the moated site in Fleet Planation to the south (Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Approximately 80 kg of finds were recovered. The material spans the later Neolithic to modern periods but is predominantly of Romano-British date. The finds were recovered by hand collection and extracted from the environmental samples. With the exception of the metalwork, all the finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context, with the data recorded in a digital database which forms part of the permanent archive. This information is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of finds by material and count/weight (in grams)

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	1931	21,041
Ceramic building material	398	30,965
Clay pipe	6	17
Fired clay	15	133
Flint	26	216
Glass	4	307
Metalwork - total	44	2093
copper alloy	4	46
iron	39	2043
gold	1	4
Pottery - total	1609	21,899
prehistoric	10	65
Romano-British	1581	21,446
medieval	7	130
Post-medieval	11	258
Shell	148	2019
Slag	16	1225
Stone	1	54
Wall plaster	1	9
Worked bone	4	276
Total	**4203**	**80,254**

6.2 Flint

6.2.1 The earliest activity in the area is represented by a total of 19 pieces of worked flint. These have been quantified by object type in each context; this information is presented in Table 4.

6.2.2 Few pieces retain cortex (which can aid in assessing provenance), but it is likely that the flint was sourced either directly from the local glaciofluvial deposits, or from river gravels in the nearby Trent valley. Twelve of the pieces derive from topsoil, with one further piece unstratified; this material is accordingly more abraded, with pronounced edge damage and surface glossing, than the rest of the assemblage. The pieces from cut features are considerably fresher but not in mint condition, and some light damage is evident. Only two pieces are patinated, both bluish.

6.2.3 The assemblage is small, with material distributed very thinly over a large area, and with no single context containing more than two objects. Perhaps the most distinctive element is formed by the blades. Four of these were collected from topsoil or were unstratified, and

two came from ditches almost certainly of Romano-British date. These are the product of controlled flaking but lack careful platform preparation and appear to have been detached with a hard hammer. These features are not conclusive, particularly given the small number involved, but would suggest a (later) Neolithic date. A flake core from natural feature 115203 shows evidence of blade removals, prior to being flaked to exhaustion, and could be of similar date.

Table 4 Flint objects by type and context

Context	Feature/ Deposit	Flake	Broken flake	Blade	Broken blade	Shatter	Flake core	Scraper	Piercer	Misc. Retouch	Total
14301	Topsoil	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
22905	Ditch 22903	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
23004	Ditch 23003	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
102902	Subsoil	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
108201	Topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
108203	'Natural'	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
109001	Topsoil	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
109201	Topsoil	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
109501	Topsoil	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
109801	Topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
110001	Topsoil	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
112301	Topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
112316	Ditch 112312	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
112501	Topsoil	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
115201	Topsoil	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
115204	Nat. Feature 115203	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unstrat.		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		3	3	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	19

6.2.4 A further flake core from a natural deposit in trench 1082 is notably crude and is made from poor quality, cherty flint. It demonstrates a rather haphazard approach to flaking. Once again, these observations are not conclusive but suggest a technology more typical of later Bronze Age assemblages. The remaining artefacts comprise undiagnostic flakes and broken flakes but two examples appear to be from cores demonstrating a similarly haphazard flaking technique.

6.2.5 A total of four retouched pieces were recovered; two small scrapers, a piercer, and a miscellaneously retouched example, all of which derived from the topsoil of disparate trenches. None of these pieces provide clear technological or chronological information but might reasonably fit with a Neolithic or Bronze Age assemblage.

6.2.6 In conclusion, it seems likely that the assemblage is a mixed one, but the minimal number of artefacts recovered, combined with the lack of any clearly diagnostic examples, make it difficult to say anything very conclusive regarding the date of the flint or the nature of the activity it represents. However, it does serve to confirm human presence on the site during the later prehistoric period, most probably in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

6.3 Pottery

6.3.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site and includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. In total, 1609 sherds, weighting 21,899 g, were recovered from 114 contexts in 161 features (Table 3). Most of these were ditches (117), the remainder pits (29), gullies (14) and a single tree-throw hole, with 23 topsoil layers, two furrows and two natural features also containing pottery.

6.3.2 Most of the sherds survive in a crisp, fresh condition, enabling many refits to be made. Sherds showing abrasion were limited to 37 pieces, all of Romano-British date. The mean sherd weight is 13.51 g. In total, 161 rim sherds (joining rims within a single context were counted as one) were recognised, while sherds re-joining to form the complete profile of eight other Romano-British vessels were also recorded (four dishes, two jars and two bowls).

6.3.3 For this assessment, the sherds from each context were divided into broad ware groups based on the principal inclusion type (e.g., grog-tempered wares) or known fabric types (e.g., Nene Valley colour-coated wares) and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present. Where appropriate, the fabrics have been cross-referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), while vessel forms were recorded with reference to other local published assemblages (e.g., Buckland and O'Connor 1995). Other diagnostic features (decoration, surface treatments and evidence for use, re-use or repair) were also noted where relevant and spot dates have been assigned to each context based on the pottery present. This level of recording complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay *et al*. 2016, section 2.4.5). A breakdown of the sherds by chronological period and ware type is presented in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric pottery

6.3.4 The fabric and general appearance of seven small hand-made body sherds in a vesicular fabric (ditches 29105, 29113 and 110808) and five grog-tempered pieces (ditches 29206, 42504 and 116212) suggest that they are of prehistoric, probably Iron Age date. The only diagnostic fragment (ditch 29206) is a rim from a round-profiled cup belonging within the latest Middle to Late Iron Age (May 1996, fig 19.24, no. 93).

Romano-British pottery

6.3.5 Sherds belonging to this period, spanning the early–mid 1st to late 4th centuries AD, account for 87% of the whole assemblage by sherd count (86% by weight). The assemblage predominantly consists of utilitarian coarsewares, with a few imported and regional British finewares (Appendix 3).

<u>The imported wares</u>

6.3.6 Continental imports comprise 2.4% of the Romano-British assemblage by sherd count and consist of samian from South, Central, and Eastern Gaul (Webster 1996, 13–16), vessels from northern Gaul (Precious 2014a and b), as well as amphora from Spain.

6.3.7 The samian forms consist of South (form 18), Central (form 18/31) and East Gaulish (form 31) dishes (ditches 112320, 17003 and 22903; pits 23007 and 23307; topsoil 32501 and 112301) and fragments from South (pit 23009) and Central Gaulish (pit 23405) form 27 cups. Three pieces came from South (pit 23307) and Central Gaulish (ditch 110934, gully 32504) form 37 decorated bowls. A Central Gaulish dish base (ditch 23003) and the lower part of a form 31 bowl (ditch 17003) are discoloured from exposure to a heat source.

6.3.8 A single body sherd from a North Gaulish creamware flagon was recovered from ditch 23305, a rouletted body sherd from a North Gaulish whiteware beaker came from ditch 23314, and a sherd from a North Gaulish greyware vessel from the Pas-De-Calais/Picardy region (Clotuche and Willems, 2012, 61–75) was found in pit 23403. The North Gaulish vessels arrived in Britain during the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. Small quantities of all these vessel types occur in late Roman levels in Lincoln (Precious 2014a, 50–1 and 99), Littleborough-on-Trent (Buckland and O'Connor 1995, 273), and *Margidunum* near Bingham, Nottinghamshire (McSloy 2014, 167).

6.3.9 The 11 body sherds of Dressel 20 amphorae (Tomber and Dore 1998, 85) came from topsoil 23301, pits 23017 and 23009, and ditches 23314, 22903 and 22703, with a single sherd from the Catalan Dressel 2–4 type from ditch 23305. Both amphora types are commonly found within settlements along the Trent Valley and across eastern Britain in general. The Dressel 20 amphorae carried olive oil from the Guadalquivir valley in southern Spain while the Dressel 2–4 form carried wine from north-east Spain (Peacock and Williams 1986, 105–6 and 136–140). Both types are commonly encountered within Lincoln (Precious 2014c, 217–8 and 222), Dragonby (Williams 1996, 697–8), Sleaford (Darling and Williams 1997, 92–4) and further down the Trent at *Margidunum* (McSloy 2014, 168).

Local/regional wares

6.3.10 The local and regional finewares represent 8.2% of the Romano-British assemblage by sherd count (Appendix 3). Sherds from Nene Valley, South Carlton and Swanpool colour-coated beakers (Howe, Perrin and Mackreth 1981, 16–25; Precious and Rigby 2014, 22–23) dominate the group, although the majority derive from just eight vessels. These sherds indicate the presence of indented beakers (ditches 17003, 22703, 29105 and furrow 23005), one roughcast beaker (ditch 17003), and one scale-decorated example from ditch 116004 (represented by 37 re-joining sherds).

6.3.11 The South Carlton creamwares (Precious 2014a, 51–2) mainly consist of undiagnostic body sherds, although re-joining pieces from a single jar with a burnt exterior surface came from pit 23307 and ditch 23305, suggesting both these features were open when the shattered vessel fragments were discarded. Flagon sherds also came from ditches 25303 and 17003, these were in production from the mid to late 1st century to the mid to late 2nd and early 3rd century. Fragments from a Nene Valley flanged bowl and a copy of a samian form 36 dish came from ditch 23003; both these forms occur in early 3rd to late 4th century AD assemblages at Stonea Grange, Cambridgeshire (Cameron 1996, fig 154, no. 44 and fig 155, no. 65).

6.3.12 Ditch 17003 contained two plain body sherds of Parisian ware. These wares were made from the later 1st into the 3rd century AD at several different centres including Rossington Bridge, South Yorkshire (Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001, 55–66), Roxby/Dragonby, North Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1982, 19) and Market Rasen in Lincolnshire (Darling forthcoming).

Specialist vessels

6.3.13 The eight mortaria fragments consist of a South Carlton stamped rim/flange and a drop-down flange (ditches 806 and 110901), two body sherds from the Swanpool industry (ditches 22714 and 17003), and the rim/flange from a Lincoln Technical College mortaria (Rowlandson *et al*. 2022, 200–34), discarded within pit 22909. The rim/flange fragment from ditch 806 carries a slightly distorted stamp of an illiterate potter, comparable with examples from Littleborough-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire and Lincoln dated to *c*. AD 90–130 (Hartley 1995, fig. 9, 4; Precious, Darling and Hartley 2014, fig. 141, no 1485).

Local and regional coarsewares

6.3.14 The remainder of the Romano-British assemblage comprises both local and regional coarsewares (Appendix 3). These are dominated by locally produced greywares (68% by sherd count), from 42 ditches, seven gullies, 16 pits, a single furrow and 10 topsoil layers. The vessel forms mainly consist of jars and bowls, along with sherds from at least two large storage vessels, two beakers, two strainers/colanders and a single dish and a flagon. The upper part of a large, thick, ribbed storage vessel from ditch 22703 has a circumference of in excess of 650 mm and may represent a local copy of the dolia form, like those produced at the Moorgate kilns in London (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 131).

6.3.15 Sources of the greyware vessels probably included the Lincoln Racecourse and Swanpool kilns (Precious 2014b, 121–5), as well as those at Lea and Newton-on-Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 40–56), situated 1 km to the north-west and 8 km south of the site respectively. Seventy-one greyware sherds have also been attributed to the Knaith Dales-type kilns, situated to the north-west of the site.

6.3.16 The site sits comfortably within the core production and distribution area of the Trent Valley pottery industry (Todd 1968; Field and Palmer-Brown 1991). Indeed, evidence for 'wasters' was noted amongst the greyware sherds from pit 23017 and ditches 23309 and 25008. These pieces show signs of vitrification and/or bloating, while others are very lightweight for their size and have a 'burnt-out' texture, with a multitude of fine air bubbles. Similarly under- and over-fired sherds, some with spalled surfaces, were present in pit 23403 and ditches 17003, 23307 and 25012. Sherds from an everted rim jar from pit 23017 show that the shape of this vessel had distorted during firing, while a narrow-neck jar sherd from ditch 22903 carries the impression of another vessel slumped against it, presumably after shifting in the kiln during firing. It remains unclear whether these sherds represent poor-quality, heat affected, but still usable 'seconds', or pottery production waste derived from kilns in the immediate vicinity, although the relatively confined distribution of such pieces (trenches 170, 233, 234 and 250), coupled with small quantities of fired clay oven/hearth lining from trenches 233 and 250, supports the latter.

6.3.17 The modest quantity of Dales-type ware from North Lincolnshire (Loughlin 1977, 93–6; Darling 2009, 39–44; Precious 2014d, 82–94) came from eight ditches and a single pit. The 14 diagnostic rim sherds come from the classic flat-topped 'proto-Dales-type' jars (Gillam 1957, fig. 23, 70; Loughlin 1977, figs. 1–2, 91–2), while a single large jar rim (ditch 110919) may be a local, Newton-on-Trent product (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, fig 1, 20). Eight conjoining body sherds from a rusticated jar (ditch 23407) could also suggest that the local Trent Valley potters were copying the greyware rusticated jars produced at North Hykeham (Thompson 1958; Precious 2014c, 127). A single rim from a 'dog dish' found in ditch 23003 and four oxidised jar sherds from ditch 17003 may be from later 3rd century AD vessels that, to date, have only been identified at Burringham Road, Scunthorpe (Darling 2009, 39 and fig 45, 13).

6.3.18 The local shell-tempered and grit-tempered sherds (Appendix 3) include simple bead-rim or thick curved rim vessels and everted stubby rim jars. They were found in five ditches and three topsoil layers. The vessel forms can be paralleled in Late Iron Age and early–mid Roman contexts within Lincoln (Precious 2014d, fig 72, 727 and 731). Several sherds from a bead-rim bowl from ditch 29110 conjoin with pieces from ditch 29113, suggesting both ditches were silting up at the same time.

6.3.19 Sherds from five South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware vessels – two everted rim jars, a shallow, straight-sided, plain-rimmed dish and two flat-rimmed bowls (Seager Smith and

Davis 1993, 231–5, types WA 2, 20 and 22) – came from pit 110925, ditches 110914, 23309 and 23417, and structure 23415. These vessels would have arrived in Lincolnshire during the early 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Precious 2014c, 112), along with local black burnished ware from Rossington Bridge (Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001, 66–9). Black-burnished ware was also made locally, at Lincoln Racecourse (Corder 1950) and in a kiln off Monson Street, Lincoln (Rowlandson 2010, 32) for example. Ditches 804, 17003, 22714, 23305, 23407 and 111507, as well as pit 23307 all contained sherds from these locally produced vessels, including a near-complete everted rim jar from pit 23307 and the lower portion of another vessel from ditch 17003.

6.3.20 Other identifiable coarsewares include a local grog-tempered fabric identified in Lincoln from the mid-2nd century AD (Precious 2014b, 116). The few sherds recovered are all undiagnostic body or base fragments. A single piece from a storage jar with a flat-topped, slightly inturned rim in a coarse pebbly ware came from pit 23307. This fabric is probably a product of the Swanpool industry and of Late Romano-British date (Precious 2014d, 107–12).

6.3.21 A small number of body sherds from two beakers, a jar and a bowl in an oxidised fabric known to have been produced at Swanpool during the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Precious, 2014d, 62–4), came from ditches 25303, 23411, 23407, 23105, 23003, 22903, 22703, 116113 and 170030, pits 23307 and 22909, and gullies 32504 and 22717. This fabric is commonly found in the late 3rd and late 4th century levels in Lincoln (Rowlandson 2010, 25–49; Precious 2014a, 71, 75–6).

Summary

6.3.22 Overall, the Roman-British sherds span the entire Romano-British period. A small number occur residually in post-Roman topsoil layers, but the majority are from contemporary deposits. The composition of the assemblage is similar in both form and fabric to material from Littleborough-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (Buckland and O'Connor 1995, 272–84), Newton-on-Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 40–56), Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014) and Dragonby (May 1996, 397–586). While focused on utilitarian coarsewares, the Continental imports and regional Romano-British products indicate at least limited access to markets and wide-reaching trading contacts via the River Trent and the Fossedyke, facilitating riverine access to the wharfs of Roman *Lindum* (Jones 2003, 97–104).

Medieval

6.3.23 Only seven sherds of medieval pottery were found (ditches 11903 and 605, and the topsoil layers of trenches 108, 424, 1092 and 1082). The pottery consists of jug sherds from Beverley in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1991, 80–6), Humber ware from several production centres around the Humber estuary (Watkins 1987, 52–182), and vessels from Toynton-All-Saints (Healey 1984, 73–8) and Lincoln (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, 133–60). The majority of the diagnostic sherds date from the mid-13th century and relate to the agricultural use of the landscape.

Post-medieval and modern

6.3.24 Just 11 sherds belong within these periods (Appendix 3). Little is known about the local late post-medieval coarseware industry and some of the sherds could represent local products, rather than vessels from Staffordshire or Derbyshire, for example. Most sherds are of black- or brown- glazed wares. The differences between these two types are small and it is possible to fire the same batch of vessels to both black and dark brown by regulating the firing temperature and examples of both types appear to share some fabrics. The two black-glazed sherds are potentially from a large panchion-type bowl and a jar (topsoil 109201 and

83501), with both the brown-glazed sherds (gully 65203 and ditch 17003) being from panchions. The single glazed red earthenware body sherd (from ditch 82408) and the strap handle from a jug or chamber pot (gully 65203) are potentially also local products of late 17th century date (Young 2008, 27–36). A base from a small garden earthenware vessel stamped with] LC [ ] CPARK.] OROUAY, from the topsoil of trench 1097, is probably of late 19th or early 20th century date.

6.3.25 A black glazed ware costrel or mug base is from the Ticknall area of Derbyshire (Spavold and Brown 2005), which suggests it is of late 17th or early 18th century date. The stoneware ink bottle base from trench 1122, and a thin stoneware body sherd from ditch 103503 are from vessels made in Bristol or London during the mid-19th century. The body sherd from a mocha ware mug, vase or bowl (ditch 82408) dates to the late 19th century.

6.4 Metalwork

6.4.1 The small metalwork assemblage includes objects of gold, copper alloy and iron (Table 3). All these items have been x-radiographed as an aid to identification and to provide a permanent archive record of these often unstable material types.

6.4.2 The gold item is a half-guinea coin of Charles II issued in 1684 (second bust; Spink 2004, no. 3348), which was recovered from the topsoil (109201) of trench 1092. A copper alloy ‘Cartwheel’ penny issued by George III (Spink 2004, no. 3777) was recovered as an unstratified find (ON 110001). These coins were named for their exceptional size and weight and were only issued during 1797. A Bank of England token of George III was also recovered from the topsoil of trench 1032. These tokens should be silver, but this example clearly contains a large amount of copper alloy and is, therefore, likely to be a copy, probably originally with a silver wash. They were issued during the Napoleonic Wars, between 1812 and recoinage in 1816 (HES 2022). The other two copper alloy objects consist of a torn piece of sheet metal (ditch 22703) and an unidentifiable fragment from ditch 116115.

6.4.3 The earliest iron objects are of Romano-British date and consist of eight dome-headed hobnails or small tacks from ditch 17003. Three are complete and two have broken shanks. When items like these occur in small numbers in deposits like ditch fills, it is difficult to ascertain whether they were used on footwear (hobnails), or as small tacks used in upholstery or to decorate wooden items such boxes and caskets like those from Butt Road, Colchester (Crummy 1983, 89, fig. 92).

6.4.4 The rest of the metalwork is not intrinsically dateable. Eighteen nails were recovered from nine deposits in six trenches. Where identifiable, all appear to be of the ‘standard’ form, with square-sectioned, tapering shanks and flat, round heads, a form introduced in the Romano-British period and continuing largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period. Consequently, most cannot be closely dated, although the 12 nails from trenches 22, 229 and 230 are likely to be Romano-British based on the date of associated finds.

6.4.5 With the exception of a probable modern horseshoe from the topsoil of trench 111, the remainder of the iron comprises items too fragmentary or corroded to ascertain their original form, function or date. This group includes sheet, bar and rod fragments.

6.5 Ceramic building material

6.5.1 The ceramic building material derived from 19 trenches, with the largest groups from trenches 227, 229 and 230, situated close together in Field 21. Full fabric analysis has not been undertaken at this stage, but the items belong within two broad fabric groups. The most common is a hard-fired, well-mixed sandy ware, while the second, a softer, poorly

mixed calcareous fabric, is represented by just five pieces. Romano-British tile production is known at Heckington and Heighington (McWhirr 1979, table 6.1), which are probable candidates for the source of the Gate Burton material.

6.5.2 Together, material from the three trenches in Field 21 accounted for 78% (by count) of the total recovered and is suggestive of a substantial, Romano-British building in the vicinity. Flanged and curved roof tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex* respectively), box flue tiles (*tubulus*), mosaic tiles (*tesserae*) and bricks are all represented.

6.5.3 No complete length/widths survive amongst the bricks, but their thickness has been used to provide some indication of the types present. The majority fall within a range of 27 mm to 47 mm thick, with a significant cluster between 30–35 mm. These probably include *pedalis*, *lydion* and *bessalis* bricks, commonly used to form the *pilae* of hypocausts and as lacing or bonding courses in walls (Brodribb 1987). The outliers are two bricks from ditch 22903 which measure 52 mm and 62 mm thick and are possibly *bipedalis*. The larger of the two bricks has a probable hobnail boot impression on one surface. Two *tessera* were recovered from ditches 22903 and 23009.

6.5.4 Box flue tile fragments (15; ditches 22703, 22903 and 23003, and pit 23009) provide evidence of hypocaust heating. Three fragments from ditch 23003 have been tentatively assigned to this group but differ from the norm in that they have small (20–25 mm in diameter), tapering perforations rather than the more usual cut-out vents. Brodribb (1987, 83) notes the occurrence of similar perforations on certain hollow *voussoir* blocks (a wedge-shaped type of box flue) and suggests they may have facilitated handling or manoeuvring into position. Similar examples are also known on the Isle of Wight (Tomalin 1987, H30), while.

6.5.5 The roof tiles include 28 *tegula* and 21 *imbrex* fragments. Four *tegula* have cutaways, one upper from ditch 22903 and three lower types. The lower cutaways (ditches 23003 and 22703) indicate a date range extending from AD 160–280 (Warry 2006, 63 types B and C). One possible *imbrex* from ditch 23003 has an unusual impression on its upper surface, probably made by an animal foot, or two fingers from a small hand, or a two-pronged tool as the tile was drying.

6.5.6 Elsewhere across the site, fragments of Romano-British ceramic building material were recovered from ditch 17003 (*tegula* and flat tile), ditch 65703 (*tegula*) and as unstratified finds (*tegula*, *imbrex* and brick), amounting to a further 6% of the assemblage by count.

6.5.7 Identifiable pieces of medieval and later date represent just 2% of the overall assemblage by count and were recovered from ditch 28105 (brick) and gully 65203 (brick and tile). Modern land drain fragments came from the topsoil of trench 1801, ditch 22604 and gully 53503, and one pan tile fragment from ditch 29105. The remaining items are all too fragmentary to securely date or to assign to type.

6.6 Clay pipe

6.6.1 A fragment of bowl with a small part of stem was recovered from ditch 103603. The undecorated bowl has a foot and is of a style which dates to the first half of the 18th century (Oswald 1975, 40, fig. 4G, no. 10). The decoration on joining bowl fragments from gully 25012 takes the form of leaves on either side of the mould seam, with the suggestion of a standing figure holding a staff or spear. A letter R above the figure is probably part of the maker's name or location. Examples with this decoration are well known in Lincolnshire, (specifically Boston, Lincoln and Hull), where the full design depicts an Indian; some

variants also support the coat of arms of Lincoln (Mann 1977, 28). The remaining two fragments are stems only (ditches 11903 and 16703). These cannot be more closely dated than from the late 16th to 19th centuries AD.

6.7 Fired clay

6.7.1 The fired clay (Table 3) includes two pieces (76 g) of identifiable oven/kiln hearth lining (ditch 25008). Although undiagnostic, eight further pieces (24 g) of fired clay were found in ditch 23306. These ditches also contained heat-affected Romano-British pottery, perhaps representing production waste. The remainder of the fired clay consists of small, amorphous pieces likely to be of structural origin but retaining no specific features to aid in the identification of their function or date.

6.8 Glass

6.8.1 Only small amounts of glass were recovered, all of modern (post-1900 AD) date. Moulded bottle fragments derive from three deposits: a dark green wine bottle (ditch 64903), a possible faceted bottle in pale blue/green glass (ditch 605), and a pale blue/green probable perfume or pharmaceutical bottle (topsoil of trench 1092).

6.9 Slag

6.9.1 Small amounts of slag were recovered from four ditches in trenches 167, 250, 424 and 657. All 16 pieces (1225 g) relate to iron smithing, but are otherwise undiagnostic and cannot be dated.

6.10 Stone

6.10.1 A small, flat, triangular pebble with one edge displaying possible marks of utilisation was recovered from ditch 22714. This item is not dateable, but it was found alongside Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material, so could be of similar date.

6.11 Wall plaster

6.11.1 A single piece of wall plaster with traces of red paint was recovered from pit 23009. It is probably of Romano-British date.

6.12 Animal bone

6.12.1 The animal bone assemblage (Table 3) comprises material recovered through the normal course of hand-excavation. Once refits are accounted for, the total number of pieces is reduced to 1135 fragments (Table 5).

6.12.2 The assemblage has been rapidly scanned and assessed following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). A summary of the results is presented by broad chronological phase, followed by a broad round-up by area.

Table 5 Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by phase

Species	Late Iron Age/ early Romano-British	Romano-British	Post-medieval/ modern	Undated/ unstratified	Total
Cattle	14	120	1	7	142
Sheep/goat	4	48	1	14	67
Pig	1	13	-	1	15
Horse	1	30	1	2	34
Dog	-	7	-	-	7
Dog/fox	-	2	-	-	2
Red deer	-	4	-	1	5
Roe deer	-	1	-	-	1
Rabbit	-	-	-	7	7
Domestic fowl	-	2	-	-	2
Duck	-	3	-	-	3
Crow/rook	-	1	-	-	1
Shrew	-	1	-	-	1
Total identified	**20**	**232**	**3**	**32**	**287**
Total unidentifiable	**49**	**709**	**33**	**57**	**848**
Overall total	**69**	**941**	**36**	**89**	**1135**

Results

Preservation

6.12.3 Most of the animal bones recovered from the grid connection corridor are in poor condition and fragmented, consequently few surface details such as butchery marks are visible. The bones from the energy park are generally in better condition, although some subtle variation was noted, most probably due to localised differences in geology.

6.12.4 Gnaw marks are present on only a small proportion (2%) of post-cranial elements, which indicates that the assemblage has not been adversely affected by the bone chewing habit of scavenging carnivores such as dogs and foxes. It also suggests that bone waste was largely inaccessible, perhaps because it was disposed of relatively quickly into open features, potentially bypassing surface accumulations of midden material.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

6.12.5 A small quantity of animal bone came from five ditches of possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. The identified bones are mostly from cattle and comprise several mandibles and a small range of post-cranial elements. The other identified fragments include a few sheep/goat bones, and single elements from pig and horse.

Romano-British

6.12.6 Fragments of animal bone were recovered from four ditches of Middle/Late Romano-British date along the grid connection corridor. Most of the identified bones came from ditch 112320, these comprising part of a cattle maxilla and several horse bones from the same animal, including fragments of skull, mandible, scapula, metacarpal, femur, tibia and pelvis. Single fragments of identified bones were recovered from the other ditches (112111, 116104 and 116113), these comprising a sheep/goat humerus, a cattle mandible and horse tibia.

6.12.7 A relatively large quantity of animal bone came from features (mostly ditches) of Romano-British date within the energy park. Most date to the middle/late part of this period, or are broadly dated, but a few (gully 32504, and pits 23007 and 23009) are earlier, including two pits (23007 and 23009) and gully 32504 of early/middle Romano-British date.

6.12.8 Cattle bones dominate the Romano-British assemblage and account for approximately 55% of all identified bones. All parts of the beef carcass are represented, and this suggests that cattle were slaughtered and butchered nearby, and the meat distributed for local consumption. Indeed, most deposits contained mixed waste derived from distinct stages in the preparation and utilisation of carcasses. No discrete concentration of particular types of waste from single processes, or of an industrial or craft nature (e.g., tanning, bone-working), were noted.

6.12.9 Most of the cattle bones are from adult animals, but a few calf bones were also noted. Initial impressions indicate that the husbandry strategy was primarily concerned with retaining adult cattle, most probably for use as traction animals to aid arable cultivation, with secondary consideration given to meat production. Many of the cattle bones show signs of butchery, mostly evidence for primary carcass dismemberment and secondary reduction into meat joints, but also filleting meat cooked or preserved on-the-bone.

6.12.10 Sheep/goat bones are also relatively common and again most parts of the carcass are represented. Few pig bones were recovered, and these are mostly cranial fragments and long bones from the forequarters.

6.12.11 Horse bones outnumber those of pig and include two small groups of associated elements from the same animals. The group from the lower secondary fill of ditch 13003 comprises fragments of skull, mandible, tibia and a worked patella (see Section 6.13). The second group, from ditch 25303, includes fragments of cervical vertebra, humerus and a pair of pelvises.

6.12.12 Bones from a small range of other species include dog (and possible fox), red and roe deer, domestic fowl, duck, crow (or rook) and shrew. The deer remains include red deer antler a mandible and a few foot bones. The presence of post-cranial deer bones indicates participation in hunting, or the procurement and processing of deer hides.

Post-medieval/modern

6.12.13 Several small undiagnostic bone fragments were recovered from modern ditch 103503, while a small quantity of animal bone came from post-medieval ditch 65203. Most are small undiagnostic fragments, but part of a cattle ulna, sheep/goat mandible and horse tibia were identified.

Undated/unstratified

6.12.14 A single small undiagnostic bone fragment came from undated ditch 11603 within the grid connection corridor with other pieces from several undated ditches and a few gullies within the energy park. The identified bones are mostly from sheep/goat and cattle, but also include some pig, horse, red deer and rabbit. The latter are in fresh condition and likely to be intrusive given their burrowing habit.

Area summary

6.12.15 A single fragment of sawn cattle rib was recovered from the topsoil in trench 6, within the East and South of Knaith Area (Field 1).

6.12.16 Relatively large numbers of animal bones were recovered from ditches, gullies and pits of Romano-British date within the Knaith Park to Siding Farm Area (mainly from Fields 21–23). The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat bones, but also includes most of the deer remains recovered during the evaluation. A few bones were also recovered from post-medieval and undated features in this area.

6.12.17 A small quantity of mostly cattle, sheep/goat and horse bone was recovered from Romano-British ditches and a pit in the North and East of Gate Barton Area (Fields 14 and 16).

6.12.18 A few cattle and sheep/goat bones, and part of a pig skull, came from two Romano-British ditches in the Park Farm to Sandebus Area (Field 68).

6.12.19 A small quantity of animal bone came from several ditches in the Siding Farm to Sort Hills Area (Fields 24 and 26), many of which date to the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period. Cattle and sheep/goat bones dominate the small group of identified fragments.

6.13 Worked bone

6.13.1 Objects of worked bone, or indicative of bone working in the area, occurred in three contexts. Only one of the items, a Romano-British hairpin, is intrinsically datable, but all occurred in association with pottery of Roman date.

6.13.2 The hairpin (ditch 17003) has a conical head above one groove (Crummy 1979, 160, type 2) and dates from the mid-1st to mid-3rd centuries AD. This example is particularly roughly executed, with a flattened back and the head appearing quite oval with a shallow point, rather than a properly defined cone, but indicates the adoption of ‘Romanised’ hair styles and, by implication, dress.

6.13.3 A horse patella amongst a group of associated bones from the same animal found in ditch 13003 has five, circular holes drilled through it at various points. A large hole through the proximal end divides in two just below the surface and connects with one in a line of three small additional holes on the medio-dorsal surface. A fifth hole is located on the medio-distal side of the volar aspect. No parallels have been identified for this ‘object’, although one possible theory is that the patella once formed part of an anatomical specimen held together with wire, such as those used today by farriers and veterinarians. None of the associated bones show any signs of alteration.

6.13.4 The bone working waste came from ditch 22703. It comprises a single sawn red deer antler (201 g) and a small piece (6 g) from another antler tine which had been cut and deliberately smoothed around its circumference, possibly with its tip removed. It is unclear whether this piece represents an unfinished object or an off-cut.

6.14 Shell

6.14.1 A group of 148 marine shells derived from 11 trenches probably represent food remains. Most were concentrated in trenches 229, 230, 231, 233 and 234 and occurred in contexts associated with Romano-British pottery, in particular ditches 22903 (10 shells) and 23003 (35 shells) and pits 23009 and 23017 (24 and 44 shells respectively). Just two shells (ditch 65203) were found with post-medieval/modern sherds.

6.14.2 The vast majority are oyster shells; both right and left valves are represented, suggesting that the oysters were transported to the site whole, rather than pre-prepared. Oysters are known to have flourished in the Humber estuary, 40 km to the north but connected to the

site by the River Trent, at least until the early 20th century AD. Two mussel shell fragments were also recovered from trenches 171 and 652.

6.15 Conservation

6.15.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field, but subsequent examination has identified items in an unstable condition and/or of unstable material types potentially in need of further conservation treatment. These comprise the copper alloy and iron objects.

6.15.2 As potentially unstable material types, the copper alloy and iron objects are stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity. Their condition is frequently monitored.

6.16 Summary

6.16.1 The assessment results indicate that the preservation of artefacts of all material types is generally good across the site. A fairly broad range of material culture was recovered, but no items of particular intrinsic interest are included. Only pottery and animal bone occur in significant quantities. The pottery has provided the primary dating evidence and, coupled with evidence from other chronologically diagnostic material types (e.g., coins and tokens, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe), a chronological framework for the site has been built through the spot-dating of contexts. Overall, the finds indicate a chronological range extending from the prehistoric to modern periods, with an emphasis on the Romano-British (1st to 4th centuries AD).

6.16.2 The scatter of worked flint provides evidence for the prehistoric utilisation of the landscape, probably during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Its potential to provide information beyond that already recorded is, however, limited by the small size of the assemblage, its thin distribution in (mostly) poorly stratified contexts and the lack of diagnostic tool types.

6.16.3 The pottery has already provided a broad chronological framework for the site. The few prehistoric sherds provide limited evidence for Iron Age activity, but the potential of this material is severely limited by the small quantities recovered and absence of diagnostic sherds.

6.16.4 The larger Roman-British assemblage spans the entire period (1st to 4th centuries AD, and the majority of sherds are from contemporary deposits. The composition of the assemblage is similar in both form and fabric to material from Littleborough-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (Buckland and O'Connor 1995, 272–84), Newton-on-Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 40–56), Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014) and Dragonby (May 1996, 397–586). The assemblage indicates at least limited access to markets and wide-reaching trading contacts via the River Trent and the Fossedyke, facilitating riverine access to the wharfs of Roman Lindum (Jones 2003, 97–104). Heat-affected Trent Valley-style greyware sherds encountered in trenches 170, 233, 234 and 250 highlight the potential for pottery production in their vicinity. Closer consideration of the assemblage as a whole may provide further information about the changing sources of supply during the Romano-British period, the nature and range of activities, and the position of this site within the local settlement hierarchy, but further analysis is unlikely to refine the chronological framework any more closely.

6.16.5 The distribution of the Romano-British ceramic building material, focused on trenches 227, 229 and 230, situated in Field 21, suggests the possible existence of a substantial Romanised building in this vicinity. This may have had a tiled roof, hypocaust and mosaic

flooring, with the single piece of painted wall plaster from trench 230 highlighting the possibility of sophisticated interior décor. The *tegula* cut-aways suggest the structure is of middle Roman date. The bone hairpin further indicates the adoption of 'Romanised' hair styles, adornment and, by implication, dress, while the antler working waste from trench 227 provides further evidence for industrial/craft activity in this location too.

6.16.6 The Romano-British animal bone assemblage offers limited potential for further research and indicates a husbandry strategy aimed at retaining adult cattle, probably for use as traction animals, thereby perhaps highlighting the importance of arable cultivation. Many of the cattle bones show evidence of butchery, but meat production seems to have been a secondary consideration during this period. Sheep/goats were also relatively common, along with horses, a few pig, dog and possible fox. Other species such as red and roe deer and duck indicate participation in hunting, while the marine shells suggest at least limited procurement of or trade in 'wild' resources from perhaps as far away as the Humber estuary.

6.16.7 The medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery probably relates to the discard of occupational waste as manure to enrich the heavy clay soils of the Trent Valley. The small assemblage contains forms and fabrics commonly encountered within contemporary contexts in the area and includes products from both local and more major manufacturing centres across England. Other finds belonging within these periods predominantly consist of common types – bricks and tiles, glass bottles and iron fixing and fittings. Many of them (e.g., iron horseshoe, ceramic land-drain fragments) relate to the agricultural use of the landscape. The tobacco pipe fragments include one example of local interest, being a type made in the region. The gold coin is a more unusual find and would have represented a significant loss to its owner.

6.16.8 As noted above, the small quantity of fired clay from trenches 233 and 250 adds support to the possibility of Romano-British pottery production in these areas, but the rest of the fired clay, slag, stone add little to the site narrative and occur in quantities too small to offer any further research potential.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Twenty-four bulk sediment samples were taken from ditches, pits and a gully and were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental evidence. Charcoal, plant remains (charred and waterlogged) and terrestrial/aquatic molluscs recovered from the samples have been assessed. The breakdown of samples by feature group is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Sample provenance summary

Feature type	No. of bulk samples	Volume
267020: Gate Burton Energy Park		
Ditch	11	310.8
Gully	1	7
Pit	8	124
Total	**20**	**441.8**
268980: Grid Connection Corridor		
Ditch	3	57
Gully	1	37
Total	**4**	**94**

7.2 Methods

7.2.1 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 0.8 and 39 litres, with an average volume of approximately 22 litres. This total includes a waterlogged sample, from which 8 litres was retained unprocessed for potential future analysis. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh. The dry residues were then fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned and sorted using a Leica MS5 stereomicroscope at magnifications of up to x40.

7.2.2 Different potential indicators of bioturbation were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds alongside the presence of animal remains, such as burrowing blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and modern insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial molluscs, and small animal bone was recorded.

Plant remains and charcoal

7.2.3 Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (e.g., Cappers *et al*. 2006). The volume of charcoal (≥2 mm) from the flots and fine residue fractions was recorded, and preliminary classifications were undertaken through examination of the transverse section: oak, non-oak/diffuse porous and coniferous. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al*. (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).

7.2.4 Remains were recorded semi-quantitively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Common'), A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A*** = >500 ('Very abundant'/Exceptional').

Molluscs

7.2.5 Terrestrial and aquatic molluscs were identified with the aid of reference literature (Kerney and Cameron 1979) and modern reference collections held by Wessex Archaeology. Habitat classifications follow Kerney (1999). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendices 4 and 5. The flots vary in volume. Potential indicators of bioturbation are very abundant (e.g., modern roots, modern cereal chaff, modern seeds, burrowing blind snails, fungal sclerotia, modern insects, earthworm eggs).

7.3.2 Environmental evidence comprises charred plant remains preserved by charring, waterlogged plant remains preserved by anoxic conditions, and terrestrial and aquatic molluscs. The preservation of charred plant remains ranged from poor to well preserved. The condition of the wood charcoal also ranged from generally poor to well preserved. Many samples contained plant remains and charcoal which were mineral stained. Highly fragmented clinker/cinder and coal was present in many of the samples.

Charred and waterlogged plant remains and wood charcoal

7.3.3 The samples are of generally similar compositions regardless of site sub-divisions, with similar arrays of charred plant remains present, when they are present. Charred cereal

remains (both grains and chaff) recovered in many samples include cereals such as spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta*/*dicoccum*), spelt wheat (*T. spelta*), indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and indeterminate cereals (Triticeae). Rye (*Secale cereale*) was tentatively identified in the sample from ditch 806, and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*turgidum*), including bread wheat (*T. aestivum*), and rye (grains and numerous rye rachises), were noted in ditch 112111.

7.3.4 Numerous charred remains from wild plant taxa were present in various samples. Many of these species prefer disturbed habitats (e.g., arable field margins, waste ground). These include wild grasses (Poaceae), which are prevalent, including bromes (*Bromus* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), as were species of the knotgrass family (Polygonaceae) including black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.). Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed capsule fragments, seeds of vetches (Vicieae), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.), species of the daisy family (Asteraceae) including rough hawk's beard (*Crepis biennis*) and thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), red bartsia/eyebrights (*Odontites vernus/Euphrasia* sp.), species of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments are all present. Other wild species which are indicative of heathland vegetation include heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) and blinks (*Montia fontana*). Also very abundant are tubers/rhizomes and monocotyledon/herbaceous stems.

7.3.5 The charcoal was noted to be a mixture of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and a variety of non-oak species which included abundant heather-type (*Calluna vulgaris* tp.) stems, present in most samples. Notably, pit 51503 produced a large (2400 ml) flot entirely comprising charcoal, mostly oak species, including numerous >4 mm fragments.

7.3.6 One sample with waterlogged plant remains was taken from ditch 112320. It comprised highly fragmented wood pulp, twigs (incl. alder (*Alnus* sp.)) and a fragment of worked wood, alongside non-vegetative plant remains. These include hazel nutshells and kernels, hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stones, sloe/plum (*Prunus* sp.) stones, and the seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* sp.), avens (*Geum* sp.), chickweeds (*Stellaria* sp.), crowfoots (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), species of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), species of the mint family (Lamiaceae) including gipsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), hemp-nettles (*Galeopsis* sp.), stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), and sedges (Cyperaceae). The fragmented remains of insects were also present alongside *Daphnia* sp. (water flea) egg capsules.

Molluscs

7.3.7 A small number of the samples contain abundant snails, including pit 19004 which consisted almost entirely of molluscs (snails). The taxa recovered were predominantly freshwater molluscs, such as *Anisus* sp., with some *Lymnaea* sp. and *Succinea* sp.. Terrestrial molluscs were also present, including *Vertigo* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Trochulus hispidus*, *Euconulus* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Carychium* sp.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 This assessment indicates that features across the two sites have potential for the preservation of charred and waterlogged plant remains and charcoal. The freshwater and terrestrial molluscs observed in pit 19004 may be ancient, however there is a possibility that many of the snails from ditch 29206 fills are later intrusions due to their excellent state of preservation.

7.4.2 The waterlogged sample retrieved from ditch 112320 did not provide evidence that can be attributed to any particular period. However, it likely reflects the surrounding landscape which featured scrubland/hedgerow, as indicated by the hazel, elder, hawthorn, sloe/plum and bramble, and potentially areas of slow moving/standing water, possibly indicated by the crowfoots as well as the large quantity of aquatic snails identified in pit 19004.

7.4.3 The sample compositions are broadly consistent in the array of plant taxa, comprising glume wheat grains and chaff together with barley and wild taxa. Some wild taxa such as brome grass, black bindweed and corn spurrey, amongst others, are likely to be arable weeds. The cereal remains suggest that some of the samples, such as those from ditches 806, 808, 17003, 112111, pit 17104 and gully 110936, contain some crop-processing debris. Hulled barley and glume wheat species such as spelt were the main crops cultivated in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Campbell and Straker 2003; Lodwick 2017).

7.4.4 The identification of large quantities of rye and some free-threshing wheat, alongside abundant evidence for glume wheats and hulled barley, in the sample from ditch 112111, is notable. Rye and free-threshing wheat species are cultivated intensely from the early post-Roman period, and therefore tend to be associated with medieval arable cultivation (Moffett 2006; 2011). While there is the possibility of intrusion from later agricultural activities (cf. Pelling *et al*. 2015), the remains of all species in the sample are consistently well preserved, whereas some obvious cases of intrusion and residuality of plant remains is sometimes indicated by differential preservation. Rye is noted in some Romano-British sites across the country as a minor crop, particularly in places which have infertile sandy soils (Lodwick 2017). Therefore, it is possible that rye was being grown in this period on the infertile sandy and clayey soils of the surrounding landscape. Equally, it has remained uncertain whether glume wheat cultivation continued in post-Roman Britain beyond the 5th century as, while rare, Saxon glume wheats have been securely dated (Moffett 2011; Pelling and Robinson 2000). Therefore, it is also possible that this deposit of charred plant remains is of early Saxon date.

7.4.5 The combination of the cereal remains and arable weed species alongside rhizomes/tubers, monocotyledon stems, heath-grass, sedges, heather-type stems and blinks is suggestive of fuel debris resulting from the burning of heathy vegetation such as turves (Hall 2003). Turves can be used as a fuel source and within the fabric of features such as hearths, kilns, ovens, and crop-dryers (*ibid*.). However, there is the possibility that animal dung was also utilised, as the burning of dung would produce a very similar spectrum of charred plant remains (Hall and Huntley 2007). Thus, the evidence from these samples would be consistent with burning turf and/or stable manure, alongside the charred remains of crop processing debris. This range of evidence is similarly characteristic of later prehistoric/Romano-British sites (*ibid*.).

7.4.6 Small quantities of fragmented coal and clinker/cinder, present in many samples, may have become reworked into other features across the site due to bioturbation. Coal became widely used as a fuel source in the later medieval/post-medieval periods, although there is some evidence for its use in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Claughton *et al*. 2016).

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and has provided information about the archaeological potential of the site. The results of the evaluation help to refine the understanding of the presence, nature and distribution of archaeological features across the proposed energy park and grid connection corridor areas.

8.1.2 Overall, the evaluation has confirmed the geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photography survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b; WYAS 2022; Deegan 2022) with ditches and discrete features largely corresponding to enclosure complexes, field systems and other anomalies. Additionally, features not identified by earlier surveys, typically ditches, gullies and pits, were recorded which add to the levels of activity. Some difficulty in confidently identifying all anomalies recorded by the geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photo survey results was also apparent, notably in Fields 102 and 125 of the grid connection corridor, and with certain ditches in areas of more dense archaeology e.g., Fields 16, 21 and 23. This difficulty may in part be related to the dry weather and baked nature of the natural geology at the time of the investigations. A small number of geophysical features were not found, with examples including an oval enclosure in Field 29 (energy park) and two penannular anomalies in Field 27 (energy park).

Prehistoric

8.1.3 The earliest evidence from the evaluations was represented by a small assemblage of worked flint. This material was collected from the topsoil, found residually within later features or recovered as unstratified, and as such does not date any of the features and represents background activity. Amongst the assemblage were retouched pieces, comprising scrapers, a piercer and a miscellaneously retouched example, along with blades, flakes, two flake cores and debitage. These finds highlight a human presence within the landscape, albeit at low levels, during the prehistoric period, probably during the Neolithic and later Bronze Age.

8.1.4 Other indications of prehistoric activity were identified to the west of the River Trent in the grid connection corridor within Field 131 and comprise concentric ring ditches/gullies (trench 1108) and a slightly curvilinear ditch (trench 1110). Three joining sherds of prehistoric pottery came from one of the gullies (110810). These features may represent earlier elements of the local sequence and are possibly the remains of roundhouse structures. Their projected diameters fall within the accepted size range for such structures, generally 6–18 m (Willis 2006), and although only broadly dated by the pottery to the prehistoric period may potentially date to the Iron Age.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

8.1.5 Activity from the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period was identified in three areas of the energy park. Pits and ditches that contained animal bone and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery appear to be associated with possible rectangular enclosures and linear geophysical anomalies at the western edge of Field 24. Here, ditches in trench 292 correspond well with an east–west anomaly, which bifurcates to the east suggesting possible field boundaries. The apparent similarity in orientation of ditches in trench 291 may indicate further elements of the field system. Some 2 km to the east, at the south-eastern corner of the energy park, ditches and pits were excavated in Field 68, and again correlate well with the geophysical survey results, suggesting an area of field system and associated features. An isolated ditch in trench 424 (Field 28) may also date to this period, while a pit, 70 m to the west, also

produced Romano-British pottery and other undated ditches were found within the field but cannot be confidently associated.

Romano-British

8.1.6 Romano-British activity was the dominant period represented across both evaluation areas. Within the energy park, the densest concentration of features was recorded across Fields 21 and 23, and correspond to a complex of rectilinear enclosures identified by earlier geophysical survey. Investigated features included ditches, gullies, pits, furrows, possible structural remains and an inhumation grave. A large artefact assemblage (53.8 kg), dominated by pottery, CBM and animal bone, came from the excavated features, and these finds account for 67% of the cultural material from the evaluation overall (energy park and grid connection corridor). The enclosure ditches were relatively substantial (1.45–2.3 m wide and 0.55–1.0 m deep) and slight shifts in their alignments may indicate multiple phases of activity. Within the enclosures, smaller gullies and ditches suggest sub-divisions and internal enclosures. Large sub-circular to oval geophysical anomalies were investigated and found to correlate with shallow pits or spreads, gullies and deep, backfilled pits; due to their size these latter features were only partially investigated, but the recorded sequence suggests they correspond to a mixture of features displaying stratigraphic complexity. Amongst the finds pottery 'wasters' highlight the potential for pottery production and the ceramic building material suggests the possibility of a Romanised building in the vicinity. The presence of an inhumation grave towards the northern extent of the complex highlights the potential for human remains associated with the activity.

8.1.7 Further south, within Field 16 of the energy park, a group of rectangular enclosures identified by geophysical survey correspond well to features in trenches 170–171; the excavated ditches and pits produced Romano-British pottery, CBM and animal bone, as well as a worked bone object, iron hobnails and nails. Additional features were found towards the western edge of the field and may be associated. The rectangular enclosures, found to the east of Field 16 probably form a settlement and are similar in nature to those in Fields 21–23, although on a smaller scale.

8.1.8 The largest concentration of features investigated along the grid connection corridor was recorded across Fields 131–132 and 136–137, with a second group of features investigated in Field 146. In both areas, ditches and gullies were the dominant feature type, although at least one ring ditch/gully, pits, a possible waterhole and other archaeological deposits were investigated. The identified features in Fields 131–132, 136–137 and 147 are of Romano-British date and form part of the wider 1st to 4th century AD landscape. Within Field 136 a large rectangular enclosure, defined by relatively deep, wide ditches was identified in trenches 1120–121 and 1123; field ditches and trackways (e.g., trench 1109 and 1118) extend to the north and west, suggesting a rural farming landscape. Across the trenches pottery, animal bone, CBM and worked flints were recovered. These features are probably related to a series of rectilinear enclosures, identified by the geophysical survey and on aerial photos, that extend to the south from Field 136 to Outgang Lane (Fig. 63).

8.1.9 Other areas of likely Romano-British activity were investigated in Fields 1, 14, 26–28 and 51. A group of ditches identified in Field 1 (trenches 7–8) accords well with features identified on aerial imagery of the site, and probably form part of a Romano-British field system. Isolated Romano-British features were found in Fields 14, 26–28 and 51, and may form elements of wider field systems or represent residual material within later features. Although isolated the ditch in Field 51 (trench 657) may be of potential significance as it is probably related to the remains of Romano-British iron smelting and smithing site excavated in 2008 (MLI97380; AC Archaeology 2009).

Medieval to post-medieval/modern

8.1.10 Earlier geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b; WYAS 2022) had indicated that evidence of former ridge and furrow cultivation may be present across areas of the site. The clearest evidence from the evaluations was found in trenches 721, 732 and 1099 where evenly spaced furrows were recorded, while elsewhere, possible furrows were identified sporadically across the evaluation areas, and were shown to have moderate concave profiles.

8.1.11 Later activity of probable post-medieval and modern date was recorded widely across the evaluation areas, and was represented by former field boundaries, structures and demolition layers. Ditches and field drains were found to correlate well with former field boundaries shown on historic mapping of the area and identified by geophysical surveys. Examples of former field boundaries were excavated in Field 12 (trenches 110 and 119) and were found to have 0.5 m deep profiles; one ditch had been re-used for the line of a modern plastic field drain and a second contained residual 13th–14th century medieval pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and iron objects.

8.1.12 A large feature recorded in trench 1125 (Field 137) probably represents a backfilled pond and an almost identically shaped feature is depicted on the 1885 OS Map. Two large (4.4–10 m wide) but shallow features (only 0.1 m deep), identified on aerial photos and in the LiDAR data (Deegan 2022), were recorded in Field 41 (trenches 507 and 510). Modern material was found in the upper layers of the feature in trench 507, and a piece of wood came from the southern ditch in trench 510. These features may have been backfilled during the post-medieval or modern periods but are of uncertain, possibly natural origin. Other areas of modern demolition material were found associated with the former site of High Pasture Farm in Field 26, and a small pit in trench 282 may also be associated. A brick-built structure on the western edge of the evaluation area (Field 69) may date to this period and relate to post-medieval or modern agricultural activities.

Undated

8.1.13 Small groups of features in adjacent trenches, as well as isolated features, were recorded across the evaluations, with examples in Fields 9–12, 16, 18, 29, 41–43, 58, 126–127 and 142. Amongst these, ditches that may have formed parts of localised contemporary field systems were investigated in trenches 104 (Field 12) and 532 and 535 (Field 42), but were all undated. Small pits in trenches 190–191 contained deposits of stone, and pits in trenches 511 and 515 had dark charcoal-rich fills. An isolated pit in trench 703 contained heat-affected stone. The distance of these small groups of ditches, pits and isolated features from other, dated archaeology hinders further interpretation.

Uncertain

8.1.14 Features of uncertain archaeological origin were identified within the grid connection corridor in Fields 102, 125 and 154. Within Field 102 ditches and ditch-like features appear to correlate well with fragmentary enclosures and field ditches visible on aerial photographs of the area (Deegan 2022). Such features had ditch-like profiles and contained single fills that were similar in colour and texture to those recorded in ditches. Given their apparently consistent alignment with the fragmentary enclosures, these features may form part of field systems across the wider area. To the west of the River Trent an oval anomaly was identified by geophysical and aerial photo surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022b; Deegan 2022), but appears to have corresponded with a geological deposit. The deposit comprised a 9.3 m wide light yellowish brown sand, flanked by iron-stained deposits 1.4–1.7 m wide that formed somewhat irregular linear shapes in plan. Investigation of the deposit was

limited and its interpretation remains uncertain, and could be either archaeological or natural in origin.

8.1.15 To the south of Cottam Power Station in Field 154 (trench 2010), an undated feature may be the result of natural processes (e.g., geological or bioturbation). It had a well defined profile, however, its manganese stained fill was similar to the surrounding natural geological substrate, probably indicating a natural origin for the feature.

Alluvium and peat

8.1.16 Alongside the River Trent in Fields 117–122 of the grid connection corridor, alluvial deposits were present. The edge of the alluvium was recorded in trench 1076, where the alluvial clay overlay natural sand deposits approximately halfway along the trench. Peat deposits were only identified in trench 1060, within a sondage, at 0.8–1.2 m bgl; due to the depth of the deposit no further investigation was possible. A probable palaeochannel was identified in trench 1029, while deposits recorded in trench 1111 may relate to a palaeochannel at the edge of Field 131. It is likely that both palaeochannels formed former channels or minor streams associated with the River Trent

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The results of the trial trench evaluations, which investigated and recorded features across the proposed energy park and grid connection corridor areas, have added to those of the geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b; WYAS 2022), the LiDAR and aerial photography survey (Deegan 2022) and desk-based assessment (AECOM 2022a).

8.2.2 The results suggest that the main period of activity represented across the evaluation areas dates to the Romano-British period, with limited evidence from earlier periods. This reflects the local archaeological sequence which includes significant evidence of Romano-British occupation within the vicinity. Approximately 730 m to the south-west of the energy park area are the cropmarks of a Roman fort at Littleborough Lane, and *Segelocum*, a Roman town, lies 1.4 km to the west, at a crossing of the River Trent. Elsewhere, Romano-British activity including kilns, a small rural farming settlement, cropmarks and find spots have been recorded at Knaith, south-east of Lea Grange Farm, Stow and near Marton respectively. The various concentrations of archaeological features identified during the evaluation accord well with the general Romano-British activity in the area and suggests further elements of the 1st to 4th century AD agricultural landscape. Features excavated in Fields 21 and 23 may represent a rural farming settlement, defined by a series of enclosures. The settlement activity area comprised ditched enclosures, smaller internal enclosures defined by ditches and gullies, as well as large areas of pits, spreads and intercutting features; mortuary activity was also apparent. The ceramic building material suggests the possible existence of a substantial Romanised building in the vicinity. This may have had a tiled roof, hypocaust and mosaic flooring, with the single piece of painted wall plaster from trench 230 highlighting the possibility of sophisticated interior décor. The recovery of heat-affected ceramics from the southern part of this complex emphasises the potential for pottery production in this area, reflecting similar activity in the local area at Lea Field and (Palmer-Brown 1991), Little London, Torksey (Oswald 1937) and Knaith (Worrell 1997).

8.2.3 Other concentrations of features across the energy park area indicate further activity and may represent settlement (Field 16) or small-scale agricultural activities (Fields 1, 24 and 68), while those recorded along the grid connection corridor (Fields 131–132, 136–137 and 146) are probably related to a series of rectilinear enclosures, identified by the geophysical survey and on aerial photos, that extend south from Field 136 towards Outgang Lane. Taken together the Late Iron Age to Romano-British evidence suggests a rural landscape

with varying sized settlements or activity areas. The settlements had at least limited access to markets and wide-reaching trading contacts via the River Trent and the Fossedyke, which facilitated riverine access to the wharfs of Roman *Lindum*.

8.2.4 The results of the evaluations have the potential to add to our understanding of how these rural settlements relate to each other and to nearby towns (*Segelocum*) and military sites (Littleborough Lane). This relates directly to the East Midlands Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment (Research Agenda 5.4; Knight *et al.* 2012) and the site-specific objectives of the project (see Section 3.3).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield and Salisbury. The Collection Museum, Art and Archaeology, Lincolnshire has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **LCNCC:2022.103**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Collection Museum, Art and Archaeology, Lincolnshire, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **LCNCC:2022.103**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 14 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- two files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Finds archive

9.2.4 The finds (artefacts and ecofacts) will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Collection Museum, Art and Archaeology, Lincolnshire, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity.

These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy (Appendix 8), which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

9.3.5 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level prior to any selection proposals being implemented, and the selection process will be fully documented in the project archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

9.3.6 Animal bone (1931 fragments): majority from stratified contexts of middle/late Romano-British date. Limited research potential but retain for now and review at next stage, following further archaeological mitigation within the proposed development area.

9.3.7 Ceramic building material (398 pieces): of suitable quality to merit further analysis; significant group from field 21. Retain all, but review at next stage when further selection is likely.

9.3.8 Clay tobacco pipes (6 pieces): diagnostic bowl fragments of local interest. Retain all. Undiagnostic stem fragments can be discarded.

9.3.9 Coins (2 coins, 1 token): All of Post-medieval date. Retain all.

9.3.10 Fired clay (15 pieces): includes 10 pieces of oven/hearth lining from trenches 233 and 259, possibly related to Romano-British pottery production in the vicinity. Some further research potential. Retain and review at the next stage.

9.3.11 Glass, vessel and window (4 pieces): all from bottles of post-1900 date; no further research potential. Do not retain.

9.3.12 Marine shell (2 copper alloy, 39 iron): common types (e.g., nails, hobnails, sheet metal, bar and rod fragments), but often too fragmentary to be further identified. Retain all until next review point when selection is likely.

9.3.13 Metalworking residues (16 pieces): all undiagnostic iron smithing slag; no further research potential Retain until next review point when selection is likely.

9.3.14 Pottery, prehistoric (10 sherds): undiagnostic body and base sherds of probable Iron Age date. Of limited further research potential but of local interest. Retain all.

9.3.15 Pottery, all other periods (1581 sherds): Romano-British; well-preserved and mostly from contemporary feature groups. Of considerable further research potential; Retain all. Eighteen sherds: of medieval and post-medieval/modern date; no significant groups; common local types. Of limited further research potential but retain all and reconsider at next stage when further selection is likely.

9.3.16 Stone, portable objects (1 item): small triangular pebble possibly utilised as a rubber/polisher; of local interest. Retain and review at next stage.

9.3.17 Worked bone and antler (4 pieces): Romano-British hairpin, antler working debris, altered horse patella; some further research potential. Retain all.

9.3.18 Worked flint (26 pieces): small assemblage but provides only evidence for prehistoric activity so is of local significance and limited further research potential. Retain all.

Palaeoenvironmental material

9.3.19 Some of the samples could have potential for further analysis. The material should be retained as part of the site archive until further sampling or research has been undertaken, following which recommendations for analysis and deposition will be made.

9.3.20 Should no further work be undertaken, radiocarbon dating should be conducted on the rye and spelt remains identified in ditch 112111, and this assessment should be updated following the completion of the final site phasing.

Documentary records

9.3.21 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

9.3.22 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 6 and 7). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeological Advisor to Lincolnshire County Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Energy Park trench summaries

Trench No 4	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.64 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, no inclusions with the exception of rooting.	0.00–0.38
402		Subsoil	Light grey, silty sand, no inclusions	0.38–48
403		Natural	Light greyish with mottled patches of light orangey yellow, sand, no inclusions.	0.48–0.64+

Trench No 5	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Loose and powdery.	0.00–0.40
502		Natural	Light yellowish grey sand. rusty patches.	0.40–0.60+

Trench No 6	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty sand, rare 1–2% sub-rounded 50–100 mm fine gravels, rooting inclusion ~65%, clear interface with underlying layer.	0.00–0.45
602		Subsoil	Mid-warm greyish brown, rooting inclusion ~25%, sparse 3% degraded sandstone, rare 1–2% sub-rounded 50–100 mm fine gravels, clear interface with natural.	0.45–0.65
603		Natural	Mottled white and yellow fine sand, patches of degraded sandstone evident (15%).	0.65+
604	605	Secondary fill	Greyish taupe brown fine grained beachy sand, friable and loose with large rocks, 3%	0.65–1.08
605	604	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–E with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 0.91 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	0.65–1.08

Trench No 7	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Greyish brown sandy, silt, rare 1–2% sub-rounded 50–100 mm fine gravels, sparse-common 30% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.37
702		Natural	Brownish yellow, silty sand, mottled with patches of reddish yellow sand, rare 1–2% sub-rounded 50–100 mm fine gravels.	0.37–0.40+
703	704	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand with rare 1–2% sub-rounded 100–150 mm boulders, poorly sorted	0.40–0.80

704	703	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.15 m. Depth: 0.70 m.	0.40–0.80
705	706	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	0.40–0.80
706	705	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.15 m. Depth: 0.80 m.	0.40–0.80
707	708	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	0.40–0.80
708	707	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.75 m.	0.40–0.80

Trench No 8	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Mid-grey silty sand. Very powdery.	0.00–0.55
802		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand, ranging to Mid-mixed yellowy brown silty clay	0.55–0.60+
803		Number not used	Void.	
804	805	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.60–0.76
805	804	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand silty sand with infrequent small stones (around 5 mm)	0.60–0.76
806	807	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.29 m.	0.60–0.89
807	806	Secondary fill	Mid-blackish grey silty sand with infrequent small angular stones around 5 mm in size	0.60–0.89
808	809	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 0.88 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	0.60–0.86
809	808	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish grey silty sand with infrequent small stones around 5 mm	0.60–0.86

Trench No 9	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, Fairly loose.	0.00–0.45
902		Natural	Light greyish yellow sand, Some clay inclusions. Powdery.	0.45–0.52+

Trench No 10	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, no inclusions except rooting	0.00–0.13
1002		Subsoil	Light brownish grey, no inclusions	0.13–0.39
1003		Natural	Varies between light orangey brown silty sand with mottled iron panning at Northern end and light yellowish grey clay with rare blue patches on the about last 3 m on North.	0.39–0.46+

Trench No 11	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, moderately compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components, moderate rooting 7%.	0.00–0.38
1102		Natural	Varies between mid-yellowish, moderately compacted clay and light orangish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted, sparse small and medium coarse components 5%, sparse large coarse components, no rooting.	0.38–0.40+

Trench No 12	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.72 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, 1% poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–20 mm, firm compaction, heavy rooting on surface due to crop, moderately clear horizon with 1203	0.00–0.26
1202		Subsoil	Mid-brown, sandy silt, contains some iron panning spread throughout layer, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 1201, diffuse horizon with 1203.	0.26–0.52
1203		Natural	Mid-brownish orange, clay, some geological variation - becomes a light yellowish grey sand in some places, some iron panning dispersed throughout layer, contained 3 land drains in trench, firm compaction, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–80 mm.	0.52–0.72+

Trench No 13	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt, sparse 5–10% sub-angular to sub-rounded 10–60 mm fine to medium gravels, poorly sorted, rare to sparse 5–8% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.30
1302		Natural	Mid-reddish yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with greyish brownish patches, variations of brownish yellow silty sand with purplish red patches of degraded sandstone, moderate to common 25–35% sub-angular to sub-rounded 10–265 mm fine gravels to boulders, poorly sorted.	0.30–0.34+

Trench No 14	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderate compaction, heavy rooting on top due to crop, clear horizon with 1402	0.00–0.37
1402		Natural	Mid-brownish orange, some reddish orange variation, Clay, some sandy clay variation, firm compaction, clear horizon with 1401, 10% poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, contains land drains (see plan), sparse instances of iron panning.	0.37–0.49+

Trench No 15	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, 1% rare sub-rounded poorly sorted gravel 2–50 mm, abundant light rooting on surface due to crop, clear horizon with 1502, firm compaction.	0.00–0.42
1502		Natural	Mid-to dark brownish orange, some dark reddish orange variation, Clay, some sandy clay variation throughout trench, 10% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–70 mm, contains land drains (see plan), firm compaction, some gleying present in layer, clear horizon with 1501, contains sparse instances of iron panning	0.42–0.47+

Trench No 16	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt, sparse 5–10% sub-angular to sub-rounded 10–20 mm fine gravels, poorly sorted rare to sparse 5–10% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.35
1602		Natural	Light greyish yellow silty sand mottled with patches of reddish yellowish brown clay, moderate to common 25–30% sub-rounded 15–150 mm fine gravels to boulders.	0.35–0.44+

Trench No 17	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–70 mm, abundant rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 1702, firm compaction.	0–0.29

1702		Natural	Mid-brownish orange but some reddish orange variation in spots, Clay, some sandy clay variation, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–80 mm, firm compaction, clear horizon with 1701, land drains present in trench, some gleying found in layer, sparse instances of iron panning.	0.29–0.36+
1703		Alluvium	Dark brownish grey with a purple hue, Alluvial layer in natural, 20% well sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–120 mm, chalk flecking present throughout layer, firm compaction, full depth unknown, clear horizon with 1702.	0.36+

Trench No 18	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt, sparse 5–10% sub-angular to sub-rounded 10–20 mm fine gravels, poorly sorted, rare to sparse 5–10% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.43
1802		Natural	Mottled greyish yellow silty sand and reddish yellowish brown sandy clay, sparse 10–15% sub-rounded 20–60 mm medium gravels to cobbles.	0.43+

Trench No 19	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.25 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Silty sand, dark greyish brown, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, abundant rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 1902, firm compaction.	0.00–0.25
1902		Natural	Mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay with patches of very light yellow / white sand throughout, sparse small and medium coarse components 4%, sparse medium coarse components 4%, sub-rounded.	0.25+

Trench No 20	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.57 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, abundant light rooting near surface due to crop, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderate to firm compaction, clear horizon with 2002.	0.00–0.45

2002		Natural	Dark reddish brown, clay, when deeper but is a lighter mid-yellowish grey with a white hue just below the plough soil, both still part of the same context, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, clear horizon with 2001, plough scarring seen on SW end where trench is shallower, land drains present in trench (see plan), firm compaction, sparse instances of iron panning throughout layer.	0.45–0.57+

Trench No 21	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.25 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, Silty sand, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, abundant rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 1902, firm compaction.	0.00–0.25
2102		Natural	Mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay with patches of very light yellow / white sand throughout, sparse small and medium coarse components 4%, sparse medium coarse components 4%, sub-rounded.	0.25 +

Trench No 22	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2201		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 1% sub-rounded, common rooting 20% concentrated towards the top of layer due to crop	0.00–0.22
2202		Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 1%, no rooting.	0.22–0.39
2203		Natural	Light orange / yellow brown sandy clay with small patches of light yellowish brown sand throughout, sparse small and medium coarse components 4%, rare large coarse components 2%.	0.39–0.42+

Trench No 23	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2301		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 1% sub-rounded, common rooting 20% concentrated towards the top of layer due to crop	0.00–0.39
2302		Natural	Mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay with patches of very light yellow / white sand throughout, sparse small and medium coarse components 4%, sparse medium coarse components 4%, sub-rounded.	0.39+

Trench No 24		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, firm compaction, clear horizon with 2402, abundant rooting on surface due to crop.	0.00–0.41
2402		Natural	Dark reddish brown, clay, some patches of whiteish grey sand geological variation, some instances of iron panning, land drains in layer, potential feature in trench, firm compaction, clear horizon with 2401.	0.41–0.56+

Trench No 25		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2501		Topsoil	Dark brown / black organic fill, Sand with clay patches (40%) High amounts of fine rooting from crop (50%).	0.00–0.39
2502		Natural	Yellow / orange ochre colour, fairly uniform, large rocks sparsely distributed throughout (3%).	0.39+

Trench No 26		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt. High amounts of fine rooting from crop (50%).	0.00–0.20
2602		Natural	Dark Yellowish orange ochre colour, fairly uniform, large rocks sparsely distributed throughout (3%).	0.20–0.30+

Trench No 27		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with sparse sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.30
2702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. moderate rooting.	0.30–0.39 +

Trench No 28		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, moderate rooting 12% concentrated towards top of layer due to crop.	0.00–0.25
2802		Natural	Varies between Light yellowish brown sandy clay and mid-brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, sparse small and medium coarse components 5%, sparse large coarse components 3%.	0.25–0.45+

Trench No 29	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, moderate compaction with sparse sub-angular coarse gravel. Moderate clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.33
2902		Natural	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, firm compaction with moderate sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. moderate rooting.	0.33–0.45 +

Trench No 30	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand, moderately compacted, rare small pebbles	0.00–0.26
3002		Natural	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, 5% small–medium pebbles	0.26–0.60+

Trench No 31	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Mid-grey, silty sand loose compaction with 5% rare sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.32
3102		Natural	Light yellow, sand moderate compaction with 7% rare sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.32–0.48+

Trench No 32	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Topsoil	Mid-brown sandy silt, moderately compacted clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 1%, sub-rounded, moderate rooting concentrated towards the top of layer due to ploughing.	0.00–0.31
3202		Subsoil	Mid-orangish brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 1%, sub-rounded.	0.31–0.53
3203		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay, very compacted, sparse small and medium coarse limestone	0.53+
3204	3205	Secondary fill	Dark orange silty sand	0.53–0.93
3205	3204	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, straight sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 0.51 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.53–0.93

Trench No 33		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand, sparse coarse components (10%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (4 mm to 30 mm), heavy rooting in first 10 cm of layer, loosely compact on top but compacted on bottom of layer	0.00–0.34
3302		Subsoil	Light brown silty sand. Common small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, mainly chalk. Minor rooting.	0.34–0.83
3303		Natural	Light brown silty sand, sparse coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (6 mm to 70 mm), no rooting, compact. On the north side of the trench, natural gets more clays.	0.83+

Trench No 34		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3401		Topsoil	Light brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 50 mm), Minor rooting, Compact.	0.0–0.32
3402		Subsoil	Light orangish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (5 mm to 30 mm), no rooting, compact.	0.32–0.42
3403		Natural	Light orangish brown silty sand, sparse coarse components (10%), no rooting, compact	0.42+

Trench No 35		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, moderate compaction with sparse sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.18
3502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with moderate sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. Abundant slate and mudstones, moderate rooting.	0.18–0.38+

Trench No 36		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, moderate compaction with sparse sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.30
3602		Natural	Dark yellowish brown silty clay with reddish orange lenses, moderate compaction with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. moderate rooting.	0.30–0.50+

Trench No 37		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, rare to sparse 3–5% sub-rounded to rounded 5–40 mm fine to coarse gravels, moderate to well sorted, 3–5% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.30
3702		Natural	Mid-yellowish greyish brown sandy clay mottled with reddish brown silty sand, common 40–45% inclusions of mudstone.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 38		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted, rare small pebbles	0.00–0.26
3802		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, moderate compaction, 10% small to medium pebbles	0.26–0.37+

Trench No 39		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, moderate compaction with sparse sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.25
3902		Natural	Dark yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. moderate rooting.	0.25–0.40+

Trench No 40		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
4001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, moderate compaction with rare sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting on top of the layer.	0.00–0.35
4002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. Rare rooting.	0.35–0.48+

Trench No 41		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
4101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, rare small pebbles, moderately compacted	0.00–0.19
4102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, rare small pebbles, moderately compacted	0.19–0.35+

Trench No 42	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted, 1% small pebbles	0.00–0.23
4202		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, sparse small pebbles, moderately compacted	0.23–0.33+

Trench No 43	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted, rare small pebbles	0.00–0.24
4302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, moderately compacted, sparse small pebbles	0.24–0.36+

Trench No 44	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, loosely compacted, friable, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting concentrated towards top of layer likely due to crop.	0.00–0.28
4402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, very compacted, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, are large coarse components 2%.	0.28–0.35+

Trench No 45	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayish silt, moderately compacted, rare sub-angular gravel, moderate rooting	0.00–0.34
4502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, silty clay, moderately compacted, rare angular stones (mudstones), rare rooting	0.34–0.42+

Trench No 46	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayish silt, moderately compacted, rare sub-angular gravel, moderate rooting	0.00–0.30
4602		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, silty clay, with occasional yellowish patches, moderately compacted, rare sub-angular stones (slate stones), rare rooting	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 47	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayish silt, moderately compacted, rare sub-angular gravel, moderate rooting	0.00–0.33
4702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, silty clay, moderately compacted, rare angular stones, rare rooting	0.33–0.41+

Trench No 48	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, rare small pebbles	0.00–0.25
4802		Natural	Dark brownish yellow with patches of mid-orange brown sandy clay, moderate compaction, sparse small pebbles	0.25–0.48+

Trench No 49	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting 10% concentrated towards top of layer probably due to crop.	0.00–0.18
4902		Natural	Mid-/ dark yellowish brown silty clay, very compacted, common mudstone inclusions 7% sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, rare large coarse components 1%, sub-rounded.	0.18–0.49+

Trench No 50	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting 10% concentrated towards top of layer probably due to crop.	0.00–0.28
5002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, very compacted, common mudstone inclusions 7% sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, rare large coarse components 1%,sub-rounded.	0.28–0.44+

Trench No 51	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction	0.00–0.28

5102		Natural	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay with patches of orange brown sandy clay, outcropping areas with sub round mid-sized pebbles, moderate compaction	0.28–0.39+

Trench No 52	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, clayish silt, moderately compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components, sub-rounded, common rooting mostly at the top of the layer	0.00–0.30
5202		Natural	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, sparse small and medium coarse components, rare rooting	0.30–0.38+

Trench No 53	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction	0.00–0.30
5302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, outcroppings of medium sub round pebbles, moderate compaction. Toward western end small area of reddish brown sandy clay.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 54	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, clayish silt, moderately compacted, clear horizon, rare small, sub-rounded coarse components, common rooting mostly at the top of the layer	0.00–0.28
5402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, silty clay, sparse small and medium coarse components, rare large sub-angular components (probably limestones), rare rooting	0.28–0.41+

Trench No 55	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5501		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Dense. Coarse gravel inclusions <5 %.	0.00–0.25
5502		Natural	Light greenish yellow clay. Very dense. Contains coarse gravel / small cobble inclusions< 3 %.	0.36+

Trench No 56	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5601		Topsoil	Mid-brown, sandy silt, loosely compacted, clear horizon, moderate rooting concentrated towards top of fill due to crop, rare small and medium coarse components 2%	0.00–0.38

5602		Natural	Dark greenish grey, clay with patches of mid-yellowish brown clay, very compacted, Moderate small and medium coarse components 6%, sparse large course components 4%, no rooting.	0.38–0.40+

Trench No 57	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, firm compaction, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, abundant crop on surface, clear horizon with 5702	0.00–0.28
5702		Natural	Clay, mid-yellowish grey, some sparse white chalk flecking in layer, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, land drains in trench, firm compaction, clear horizon with 5701, patch of dark brownish grey natural towards southern end of trench	0.28–0.39+

Trench No 58	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand, space coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 60 mm), minor rooting, loose compaction.	0.0–0.25
5802		Natural	Light greyish brown silty clay, rare coarse components (<10%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 60 mm), no rooting, highly compacted.	0.25–0.43+

Trench No 59	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.49 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
5901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, light rooting on surface due to crop, some white chalk flecking in layer, firm compaction, clear horizon with 5902	0.00–0.38
5902		Natural	Sandy clay, mid-yellowish grey, sparse white chalk flecking throughout layer, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, land drains present in layer, firm compaction, clear horizon with 5901, colour changes to a mid-brown with a red hue in eastern half of trench	0.38–0.49+

Trench No 60	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay, friable	0.00–0.40
6002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, silty clay	0.40–0.46+

Trench No 61		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 60 mm), minor rooting, loosely compacted	0.00–0.36
6102		Natural	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 60 mm), very minor rooting, moderately compacted.	0.36–0.42+

Trench No 62		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6201		Topsoil	Sandy silt, dark greyish brown, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–80 mm, firm compaction, horizon is generally moderately clear but is diffuse in places due to changes in the natural, abundant light rooting on surface due to crop	0.00–0.41
6202		Natural	Clay, mid-yellowish grey, some geological changes in trench where clay is a reddish brown colour, 10% moderate poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–70 mm, some patches of large angular rocky geology, land drains in trench, firm compaction, horizon with 6201 is generally clear but is more diffuse in places due to colour changes in layer	0.41–0.53+

Trench No 63		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6301		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (20%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 50 mm), minor rooting, loosely compacted	0.00–0.37
6302		Natural	Mid-brown silty sand with patches of mid-greyish brown silty clay, sparce coarse components (25%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (6 mm to 70 mm), very minor rooting, moderately compacted.	0.37–0.42+

Trench No 64		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6401		Topsoil	Sandy silt, dark greyish brown, firm compaction, abundant light rooting near surface due to crop, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderately clear horizon with 6402	0.00–0.38

6402		Natural	Clay, mid-brown with an orange hue, 5% sparse poorly sorted gravel 2–70 mm, some patches of angular rocky geology in layer, contains land drains, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 6401, texture changes to a sandy clay towards eastern end of trench,	0.38+

Trench No 65	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6501		Topsoil	Medium brown silty sandy clay. somewhat loose compaction with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤15 cm.	0.00–0.26
6502		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay and occasional orange brown mottling. compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤20 cm.	0.26–0.38+

Trench No 66	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6601		Topsoil	Medium brown silty sandy clay. loose / friable compaction with small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm	0.00–0.32
6602		Natural	Light yellow silty clay with occasional orange brown mottling. very compact, moderate small sub-rounded stones ≤15 cm.	0.32–0.36+

Trench No 67	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6701		Topsoil	Medium brown silty sandy clay. loose / friable compaction with small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm	0.00–0.34
6702		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. somewhat compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.34–0.44+
6703		Natural	Blue clay with orange mottled. very compact. sub-angular medium size rocks occasionally.	0.84–1.20+

Trench No 68	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6801		Topsoil	Medium brown silty sandy clay. loose / friable compaction with small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm	0.00–0.25

6802		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. regular patches of orange brown sand and frequent light grey brown lenses. somewhat compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.25–0.85
6803		Natural	Mid-blue brown clay. very compact.	0.85–1.20+

Trench No 69	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
6901		Topsoil	Medium brown silty sandy clay. loose / friable compaction with small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm	0.00–0.32
6902		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. regular patches of orange brown sand and frequent light grey brown lenses. somewhat compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.32–0.46+
6903		Natural	Light grey brown with grey blue mottling silty clay. compact. occasionally small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.85+

Trench No 70	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7001		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay	0.00–0.41
7002		Natural	Light greyish brown. Silty clay	0.41–0.50+

Trench No 71	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.49 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-angular stones ≤4 cm.	0.00–0.33
7102		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.33–0.48
7103		Natural	Mid-bluish brown, clay, compact, no inclusions	0.48–0.78+

Trench No 72	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.51 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7201		Topsoil	Dark grey, sandy clay	0.00–0.32
7202		Natural	Light brownish grey, silty clay	0.32–0.85
7203		Natural	Light bluish brown. clay, no inclusions	0.85–1.10+

Trench No 73	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-angular stones ≤4 cm.	0–0.30

7302		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.30–1.20+
7303	7304	Gully	Linear gully aligned NW–SE with shallow, stepped sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.24
7304	7303	Secondary fill	Medium brown silty clay	0.24

Trench No 74	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7401		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-angular stones ≤4 cm.	0.00–0.30
7402		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.30–0.36+
7403		Natural	Mid-bluish brown, clay, infrequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm	0.60–1.20+

Trench No 75	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7501		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay	0.00–0.26
7502		Natural	Light yellow grey mottle. Silty clay	0.26–0.42+
7503		Natural	Mid-orange blue brown no inclusions silty clay	0.66–1.20+

Trench No 76	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.49 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7601		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.31
7602		Natural	Mid-brownish grey. Silty clay	0.31–0.49+

Trench No 77	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7701		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-angular stones ≤4 cm.	0.00–0.28
7702		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.28–0.36+
7703		Natural	Light grey brown, bedrock layer	0.73– 0.95
7704		Natural	Light yellow brown, clay, very firm compaction, no inclusions	0.95–1.20+

Trench No 78		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-angular stones ≤4 cm.	0.00–0.24
7802		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.24–0.38+

Trench No 79		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
7901		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.26
7902		Natural	Mid-brownish grey. Silty clay	0.26–0.37+

Trench No 80		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8001		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay	0.00–0.19
8002		Natural	Mid-greyish brown. Silty clay	0.19–0.33+
8003		Natural	Bedrock layer	0.33–0.93
8004		Natural	Light yellowish brown, clay, no inclusions	0.93–1.20+

Trench No 81		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8101		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty clay. compact with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.00–0.29
8102		Natural	Medium brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular stones ≤15 cm.	0.29–0.35+

Trench No 82		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8201		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty clay. compact with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.00–0.37
8202		Natural	Medium brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular stones ≤15 cm.	0.37–0.43+

Trench No 83		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8301		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty clay. compact with frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0–0.42

8302		Natural	Medium brown with a slight red hue silty clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.42–0.50
8303		Natural	Medium brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. fairly compact with regular small sub-angular stones ≤15 cm.	0.50–0.90+
8304	8305	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned NE–SW with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.46 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	0.50–0.63
8305	8304	Secondary fill	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, very compact with frequent stones, sub-angular and sub-rounded ≤6 cm	0.50–0.63

Trench No 84	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 4–5% gravels fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.23
8402		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–35 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.23–0.32+

Trench No 85	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8501		Topsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, friable, crop rooting throughout. Occasional coarse components, rounded stone inclusions.	0.00–0.26
8502		Natural	Mid-yellowish orangey brown clay, compacted. Common coarse components with highly variable size	0.26–0.43+

Trench No 86	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.27 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
8601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.22
8602		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.22–0.27+

Trench No 87	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
8701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.27
8702		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-rounded to sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.27–0.42+

Trench No 88	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
8801		Topsoil	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay, highly ploughed, crop rooting throughout. Occasional rounded inclusions, Well compacted.	0.00–0.26
8802		Natural	Mid-yellowish orangey brown clay, well compacted. Common coarse components with highly variable size, ranging from gravel to boulder size, angular to sub-rounded. Colour shifts lighter in S edge of trench to light yellowish brown and chunks smaller on average.	0.26–0.41+

Trench No 89	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
8901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded, moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.29
8902		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-round to sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.29–0.36+

Trench No 90	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
9001		Topsoil	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay, highly ploughed, crop rooting throughout. Occasional sub-rounded inclusions, Well compacted.	0.00–0.20
9002		Natural	Mid-yellowish orangey brown clay, well compacted, Fairly common inclusions highly variable size, ranging from gravel to boulder size, angular to sub-rounded.	0.20–0.38+
9003	9004	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.38–0.53

9004	9003	Secondary fill	Medium greyish brown silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded stones (less than 6 cm)	0.38–0.53

Trench No 91	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9101		Topsoil	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay, highly ploughed, crop rooting throughout. Occasional rounded inclusions, Well compacted.	0.00–0.32
9102		Natural	Mid-yellowish orangey brown clay, well compacted, Fairly common sub-rounded inclusions.	0.32–0.49+

Trench No 92	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.27
9202		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-round to sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.27+

Trench No 93	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9301		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.25
9302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown mottle. Silty clay.	0.25–0.32+
9303		Natural	Dark reddish brown blue clay. very compact.	0.50–1.20+

Trench No 94	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.25
9402		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-rounded–sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.25–0.33+

Trench No 95	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9501		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.26
9502		Natural	Mid-orangey brown mottle. Silty clay.	0.26–0.31+

Trench No 96		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9601		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay	0.00–0.26
9602		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey mottle. Silty clay	0.26–0.38+
9603		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty compact clay. mid-grey blue silty clay mottling. regular small sub-angular stones ≤5 cm.	0.75+

Trench No 97		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.25
9702		Natural	Mid-orangey brown mottle. Silty clay.	0.25–0.37+
9703	9704	Gully	Linear gully aligned SW–NE with shallow, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.50 m. Width: 0.47 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.37–0.51
9704	9703	Secondary fill	Medium brown silty clay with small pebbles occasionally	0.37–0.51
9705		Natural	Mid-brown with red hue, silty clay, compact, with blue mottle, occasional sub-angular stones	0.37–0.60+

Trench No 98		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9801		Topsoil	Dark grey. Silty clay	0.00–0.37
9802		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow. Silty clay.	0.37–0.45+
9803		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Clay. very compact.	0.60–1.20+

Trench No 99		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
9901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.23
9902		Subsoil	Medium brown with a slight orange hue silty clay with regular small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm.	0.23–0.47
9903		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay with occasional yellow-white silty patches. frequent small sub-angular sandstone ≤10 cm.	0.47–0.60+

Trench No 100		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, friable sandy clay, frequent rooting, infrequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.	0.00–0.43
10002		Subsoil	Mid-orangey brown, sandy clay	0.43–0.63
10003		Natural	Mixed patches of pale brownish yellow sandy silt and reddish orange sand stone, angular stone inclusions are also present in patches throughout, frequent specks of chalk / lime	0.63–0.75+

10004	10005	Tree Throw	Irregular tree throw aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.26 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.75–0.90
10005	10004	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay with infrequent small stones sub-angular and sub-rounded	0.75–0.90

Trench No 101	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, friable silty clay, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent fine rooting	0.00–0.25
10102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown at Northern end to mid-orangey brown towards south end, silty clay, firm compaction, has a band of orange sand, flat thin stone inclusions	0.25–0.40+

Trench No 102	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.70 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0–0.30
10202		Subsoil	Medium brown with a slight orange hue silty clay with regular small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm.	0.30–0.55
10203		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay with occasional medium grey brown silty clay patches. frequent small sub-angular sandstone ≤10 cm.	0.55+

Trench No 103	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay heavy compaction 10% moderate sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.24
10302		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow clay heavy compaction 10% moderate sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.24–0.33+

Trench No 104	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10401		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.30
10402		Natural	Medium yellow brown silty sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.30–0.38+
10403		Number not used	Void	
10404	10405	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with shallow, stepped sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.50 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.30–0.48
10405	10404	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty clay	0.30–0.48

10406	10407	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SW–NE with shallow, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.72 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.30–0.45
10407	10406	Secondary fill	Brownish grey silty clay	0.30–0.45
10408	10409	Ditch	Irregular ditch aligned E–W with shallow, stepped sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.50 m. Width: 2.64 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.30–0.44
10409	10408	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay, friable with infrequent stone inclusions, sub-angular and sub-rounded	0.30–0.44
10410	10411	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal aligned SW–NE with shallow, stepped sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.82 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	0.30–0.58
10411	10410	Secondary fill	Medium brown silty clay	0.30–0.58

Trench No 105	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10501		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.33
10502		Natural	Medium brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay with occasional medium orange brown silty clay patches. frequent small sub-angular sandstone ≤10 cm.	0.33–0.50+

Trench No 106	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.28 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent rooting	0.00–0.28
10602		Natural	Yellowish brown, silty clay, with patches of sandy clay with sub-angular stone inclusions that become more frequent in the eastern end, and patches of mid-orange sandy clay.	0.28+
10603		Number not used	Number not used	

Trench No 107	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
10701		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0–0.40
10702		Natural	Medium yellow brown silty sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.40+

Trench No 108	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent rooting	0.00–0.30
10802		Natural	Mid-brown with slight yellow hue, silty clay, becomes more sandy towards south end	0.30+

Trench No 109	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.30
10902		Natural	Medium yellow brown silty sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.30+

Trench No 110	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.27 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11001		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.21
11002		Natural	Medium yellow brown silty sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.21–0.27+
11003	11004	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned East to West with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.35 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.27–0.33
11004	11003	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown clayish clay with common angular sandstone cobbles and angular coarse gravel	0.27–0.33
11005	11006	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned ENE–WSW with shallow, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	0.27–0.65
11006	11005	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with some bed rocks	0.27–0.52
11007	11005	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty clay	0.27–0.39
11008	11009	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned ENE–WSW with shallow, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth: 0.51 m.	0.27–0.44
11009	11008	Secondary fill	Dark grey silty clay	0.27–0.44

Trench No 111	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent rooting	0.00–0.28

11102		Natural	Pale orangey brown, sandy clay, occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones throughout trench, has patches of very sandy orange clay, becomes much paler yellow at Western end	0.28–0.36+

Trench No 112	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
11201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent rooting	0.00–0.40
11202		Natural	Mid-orangey brown, sandy clay, patches of large thin layers of stone inclusions, natural becomes lighter towards Northern end.	0.40–0.60+

Trench No 113	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
11301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.26
11302		Natural	Medium orange brown silty sandy clay with frequent medium grey brown clay mottling. regular small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.26–0.38+

Trench No 114	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
11401		Topsoil	Dark grey, silty clay	0.00–0.26
11402		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey mottle, silty clay	0.26–0.49+

Trench No 115	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
11501		Topsoil	Dark grey, silty clay	0.00–0.35
11502		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey mottle, silty clay	0.35–0.52+
11503	11504	Secondary fill	Light brown silty (20%) clay, firm, slightly rooting with rare pebbles, mostly towards end of the terminus	0.52–0.70
11504	11503	Natural feature	Irregular natural feature aligned NNE–SSW with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.56 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.52–0.70

Trench No 116	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
11601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, moderate compaction, occasional rounded stone inclusions, frequent rooting	0.00–0.24
11602		Subsoil	Mid-orangey brown. Silty clay. Occasional rounded stone inclusions	0.25–0.40
11603		Natural	Yellowish grey mottle. Silty clay	0.40–0.46+

Trench No 117	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11701		Topsoil	Dark grey, Silty clay	0.00–0.29
11702		Natural	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	0.29–0.48+

Trench No 118	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11801		Topsoil	Dark grey. sandy clay	0.00–0.30
11802		Natural	Light yellowish grey mottle, silty clay	0.30–0.56+

Trench No 119	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11901		Topsoil	Dark grey. Sandy clay.	0.00–0.28
11902		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey mottle. silty clay	0.28–0.56+
11903	11904	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.49 m.	0.28–0.77
11904	11903	Secondary fill	Dark bluish brown silty clay, hard, very compact with frequent small sub-rounded stones, infrequent stone plates sub-angular	0.28–0.77

Trench No 120	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12001		Topsoil	Dark grey. sandy clay	0.00–0.25
12002		Subsoil	Mid-brown. silty clay	0.25–0.60
12003		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey mottle. Silty clay	0.60+

Trench No 121	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with crop rooting and occasional inclusions, well compacted	0.00–0.22
12102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brownish orange with patches of mid-light reddish grey and mid-light greyish red clay. Well compacted. Coarse components are highly variable in size and roundedness, with rocks from gravel to large cobble size.	0.22–0.44+

Trench No 122	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 4–5% gravels fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.26
12202		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–35 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.26–0.40+

Trench No 123	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.63 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with crop rooting and occasional sub-rounded inclusions, well compacted.	0.00–0.33
12302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brownish orange clay with patches of mid–light reddish grey clay, Well compacted, Coarse components are highly variable in size and roundedness, with rocks from gravel to large cobble size.	0.33–0.63+

Trench No 124	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 4–5% gravels fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.29
12402		Natural	Gravels fine to medium 10–35 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.29–0.37+

Trench No 125	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 4–5% gravels fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear.	0.00–0.25
12502		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–35 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.25–0.42+

Trench No 126	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with crop rooting and occasional coarse components of 75% rounded 25% tabular cobble sized rocks, poorly sorted ungraded. Crumbly but well compacted. Resistant to working. Fragments of CBM seen - from land drains. Noticeable desiccation cracks visible on surface pre-excavation.	0.00–0.31

12602		Natural	Clay matrix with variable colour - predominantly mid–light greyish red with patches of mid–light reddish grey and mid-yellowy brown. Well compacted, crumbles easily. Coarse components are highly variable in size and roundedness, with rocks from gravel to large cobble size and tabulated angular to ovoid rounded. No grading or distribution. Rocks appear sedimentary - ?limestone ?sandstones. Glacial origin. Tabulated rocks generally ?limestone, rounded ?sandstone. Red to grey matrix interface looks sinuously channel-like in middle of trench, ?glaciofluvial channel. Red overlaying?	0.31–0.46+

Trench No 127	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.55 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12701		Topsoil	Highly ploughed mid-greyish brown silty clay with crop rooting and occasional coarse components of 75% rounded 25% tabular cobble sized rocks, poorly sorted ungraded. Crumbly but well compacted. Resistant to working. Fragments of CBM seen - from land drains. Noticeable desiccation cracks visible on surface pre-excavation.	0.00–0.22
12702		Natural	Clay matrix with variable colour - predominantly mid-yellowish brownish orange with patches of mid-light reddish grey and mid-light greyish red. Well compacted, crumbles easily. Coarse components are highly variable in size and roundedness, with rocks from gravel to large cobble size and tabulated angular to ovoid rounded. No grading or distribution. Rocks appear sedimentary - ?limestone ?sandstones. Glacial origin. Tabulated rocks generally ?limestone, rounded ?sandstone.	0.22–0.55+

Trench No 128	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12801		Topsoil	Highly ploughed mid-greyish brown silty clay with crop rooting and occasional coarse components of 75% rounded 25% tabular cobble sized rocks, poorly sorted ungraded. Crumbly but well compacted. Resistant to working. Fragments of CBM seen - from land drains. Noticeable desiccation cracks visible on surface pre-excavation.	0.00–0.24

12802		Natural	Clay matrix, mid-slightly reddish brown. Less variation in colour compared to nearby trenches in field 13. Well compacted, crumbles easily. Coarse components are highly variable in size and roundedness, with rocks from gravel to large cobble size and tabulated angular to ovoid rounded. No grading or distribution. Rocks appear sedimentary - ?limestone ?sandstones. Glacial origin. Tabulated rocks generally ?limestone, rounded ?sandstone.	0.24–0.44+

Trench No 129	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
12901		Topsoil	Medium brown with a grey hue silty clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop and occasional small sub-angular stones ≤8 cm.	0.00–0.38
12902		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty clay. compact with regular sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.38–0.42+
12903		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay. frequent bedrock inclusions.	0.60+

Trench No 130	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.70 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.42
13002		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.42–0.70+
13003	13004, 13005	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.70 –1.02
13004	13003	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with infrequent pebble inclusions, <5%, 20–30 mm	0.70–0.91
13005	13003	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty clay with charcoal + grit 10%	0.91–1.02

Trench No 131	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.32
13102		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.32– 0.48+

Trench No 132	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.29
13202		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.29– 0.44+

Trench No 133	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare ≤3% gravel, fine 5–15 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.22
13302		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine 5–20 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.22–0.40+

Trench No 134	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare gravels 1–3% fine to medium 5–30 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.33
13402		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–8% gravels fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-round to sub-angular, sparse 5–6% limestone boulders, 200 mm+ sub / angular, poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.33–0.60+

Trench No 135	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare ≤3% gravels, fine 5–15 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.23
13502		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine 5–20 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction.	0.23–0.50+

Trench No 136	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
13601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare ≤5% gravels fine 5–20 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.35
13602		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine 5–20 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.35+

Trench No 137		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
13701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, occasional rounded stone pebbles, <10%,	0.00–0.21
13702		Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay overlying bedrock. Frequent angular stones, <20%.	0.21–0.32+

Trench No 138		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
13801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, clayey silt, occasional small rounded stones	0.00–0.28
13802		Subsoil	Mid-orangey brown, silty clay	0.28–0.56
13803		Natural	Pale brown, silty clay, frequent chalk speckles.	0.56+

Trench No 139		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.59 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
13901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted sub-rounded. Clear straight interface	0.44–0.49
13902		Subsoil	Mid-brownish brown silty clay moderate compaction with no coarse components.	0.49–0.59
13903		Natural	Light brownish brown silty clay moderate compaction with moderate poorly sorted coarse gravel.	0.59+

Trench No 140		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, rooting inclusions	0.00–0.39
14002		Natural	Brown greyish silty clay to pale yellow silty sand to light yellowish brown	0.39–0.42+

Trench No 141		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14101		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.32
14102		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown silty clay. Frequent angular stones <20%.	0.32–0.54
14103		Natural	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay overlying bedrock. Frequent angular stones, <20%.	0.54+

Trench No 142		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, Infrequent rounded stone pebbles, <5%, 30–60 mm.	0.00–0.25

14202		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay, <5% infrequent rounded pebbles, 20–50 mm.	0.25–0.35
14203		Natural	Frequent angular stone bedrock with regular mid-yellowish brown silty clay patches, 50–120 mm	0.35+
14204	14205	Secondary fill	Yellowish light brown clayey (20 %) silt, firm. slightly rooting with very sparse chalk grit from (14203)	0.35–0.60+
14205	14204	Tree Throw	Sub-circular tree-throw hole aligned E–W with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.25 m. Width: >1.00 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.35–0.60+

Trench No 143	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14301		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.28
14302		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown silty clay, occasional rounded pebbles, <10%, 30–60 mm.	0.28– 0.42
14303		Natural	Mid-brownish grey silty clay. Occasional angular stones, <10%.	0.42+
14304	14305	Gully	Linear gully aligned NW–SE with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.90 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	0.42–0.49
14305	14304	Secondary fill	Mid-blackish brown silty clay with snail shells	0.42–0.49

Trench No 144	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.69 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14401		Topsoil	Dark grey, Silty clay	0.00–0.27
14402		Natural	Light brownish grey, Silty clay	0.27–0.69+

Trench No 145	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.26
14502		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay overlying bedrock. Frequent angular stones <20%.	0.26–0.46+
14503	14504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.23 m. Depth: 0.65 m.	0.46–1.11
14504	14503	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown clayish clay with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular coarse gravel and cobbles not seen in section	0.46–1.11

Trench No 146	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with moderate sub-angular coarse gravel. Clear straight interface. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.30

14602		Subsoil	Mid-to light brown clayey (20%) silt, firm, occasional pebbles and occasional limestone grit coming up from natural	0.30–0.50
14603		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with moderate sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted. Moderate rooting	0.50+
14604	14605	Secondary fill	Mid-grey clayey (20%) silt, barely loose. moderate humus component with very occasional grit	0.30–0.60
14605	14604, 14606	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned roughly E–W, see comments with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	0.30–0.60
14606	14605	Primary fill	Pale mid-brown, slightly greenish silty (20%) clay, firm, waterlogged	

Trench No 147	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.54 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14701		Topsoil	Dark grey, Silty clay	0.00–0.31
14702		Natural	Yellowish grey mottle, silty clay	0.31–0.54+
14703	14704	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.61 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.54–0.68
14704	14703	Secondary fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay with moderate coarse gravel not seen in section	0.54–0.68

Trench No 148	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14801		Topsoil	Dark grey, Silty clay	0.00–0.30
14802		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown mottle, silty clay	0.30–0.80
14803		Natural	Light grey, Silty clay	0.80–1 m+

Trench No 149	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
14901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.23
14902		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay overlying bedrock. Frequent angular stones <20%.	0.23–0.36+

Trench No 150	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.26
15002		Natural	Mid-reddish brown silty clay. Frequent rounded pebbles, <15%, 50–100 mm.	0.26–0.40+

Trench No 151	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.22 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, <5%, 20–50 mm.	0.00–0.22

15102		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay overlying bedrock. Frequent angular stones, <20%.	0.22+

Trench No 152	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted. clear straight horizon.	0.00–0.23
15202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel and cobbles.	0.23–0.31+

Trench No 153	Length 58 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted. clear straight interface.	0.00–0.26
15302		Natural	Dark orangey brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted.	0.26–0.34+

Trench No 154	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted and moderate rooting. Clear straight interface.	0.00–0.30
15402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted. No rooting.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 155	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted. Clear straight interface. rare rooting.	0.00–0.41
15502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay moderate compaction with rare coarse gravel poorly sorted.	0.41–0.53+

Trench No 156	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with 5% stones 3–5 cm poorly sorted	0.00–0.37
15602		Natural	Pale yellowish brown, clayish gravel. limestone 30% 10–15 cm course gravel.	0.37+
15603	15604	Gully	Linear gully aligned N E / SW with shallow, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.37–0.61

15604	15603	Secondary fill	Mid-brown grey compact with frequent small limestone shards	0.37–0.61
15605	15606	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >0.70 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.37–0.61
15606	15605	Secondary fill	Mid-brown compact with frequent limestone frags 0.10 cm diameter	0.37–0.61
15607	15608	Gully	Linear gully aligned EW with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.30 m. Width: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.42 m.	0.37–0.79
15608	15607	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty clay firm with limestone fine gravel ≤10% 2–3 mm	0.37–0.79
15609		Deliberate dump	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones, 1 large rounded stone sinking in from topsoil	0.37–0.59
15610	15609	Number not used	Dark reddish brown sandy lay firm with angular stones 1–2 cm ≤10%	
15611	15612, 15613	Number not used	Linear number not used aligned SW–NE with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.80 m.	
15612	15611	Number not used	Mid-greyish brown silty clay firm with angular stones 2–3 cm 5% and rounded stones 2–4 cm 5%	
15613	15611	Number not used	Mid-grey, white flecks with limestone medium course 2–3 mm 20%	
15614	15615	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.37–0.61
15615	15614	Secondary fill	Mid-reddish grey silty sandy clay medium firm with coarse sand 20% rounded stones 3–4 cm 10%	0.37–0.61
15616	15617	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E W with steep, straight sides and a sloping base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	0.37–0.72
15617	15616	Secondary fill	Mid-reddish brown silty clay with 15% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted	0.37–0.72

Trench No 157	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.94 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
15701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, light rooting on surface due to crop, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, clear horizon with 15702, firm compaction due to trench being on a vehicle trackway,	0–0.35
15702		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey with a brown hue, silty clay, multiple furrows in trench approximately every 2 or so meters, 10% moderate sub-angular gravel 2–120 mm, firm compaction, clear horizon with 15701 although does have a thick interface in places, mid-blueish grey geological variation present in layer as well as one patch of reddish brown variation	0.35+

Trench No 158	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.98 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
15801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, light rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 15802, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm	0–0.32
15802		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey silty clay, firm compaction, 20% common angular gravel 2–120 mm, clear horizon with 15801, potential archaeology in trench, land drains in trench, mid-blueish grey geological variation present in layer	0.32+

Trench No 159	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.05 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
15901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant light rooting on surface due to crop, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderate compaction, clear horizon with 15902	0–0.40
15902		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish grey sandy silt, moderate compaction, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, clear horizon with 15901, diffuse horizon with 15903, sub soil layer is thicker (0.25–0.85 m) in deeper part of trench marked on sketch plan)	0.40–0.58
15903		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey with a brown hue, silty clay, firm compaction, 10% moderate angular gravel 2–140 mm, possible archaeology in trench, diffuse horizon with 15902, natural layer is deeper (0.85 m+) in deeper part of trench marked on sketch plan	0.58+
15904	15905	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E to W with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.61 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.40–0.56
15905	15904	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with ≥1% poorly sorted sub-rounded small gravels	0.40–0.45
15906	15907, 15908	Ditch	Rectangular ditch aligned NE–SW then N–S with moderate, concave sides and a convex base. Length: 1.06 m. Width: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	0.4–0.59
15907	15906	Secondary fill	Mid-brown silty loam with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 90 mm in length	
15908	15906	Secondary fill	Uncertain fill of ditch. Recorded on trench sheet but not on drawing.	

Trench No 160	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.04 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, light rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 16002, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm	0–0.39

16002		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey with a brown hue, 20% common angular gravel 2–100 mm, firm compaction, clear horizon with 16001, potential archaeology in trench, mid-blueish grey geological variation present throughout layer, land drain in trench, blueish grey geology is more prevalent on eastern side of trench which is almost entirely this colour	0.39+
16003	16004	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned N–S with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	0.39–0.53
16004	16003	Secondary fill	Mid-reddish brown, slight orange hue silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤7 cm	–

Trench No 161	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1.07 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, light rooting near surface due to crop, clear horizon with 16102, 10% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm	0–0.47
16102		Natural	Dark reddish brown, silty clay with rare to occasional stone inclusions less than 100 mm.	0.47+

Trench No 162	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16201		Topsoil	Dark grey brown. Silty clay. Moderately compact. Fairly homogenous colour and depth across the trench. Rooting throughout due to vegetation on the surface. Clear boundary to the layer below.	0.00–0.25
16202		Subsoil	Mid grey brown. Silty clay. Moderately compact. 5% sub-rounded stones ≤65 mm x 60 mm, poorly sorted. clear to layers above and below. Does appear to thin out towards the southern end of trench.	0.25–0.40
16203		Natural	Mottled mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Compact, peeling texture. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage at the Northern end of trench and was 0.88 m but actual trench depth was 0.45 m. Potential archaeology was tested and was just geology. photos taken.	0.40+

Trench No 163	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16301		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown. Silty clay. moderately loose compaction. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench. Rooting throughout the fill due to the above vegetation. 10% moderate sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 65 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear to the lower layer.	0.00–0.25
16302		Natural	A mid-yellow brown with grey patches. Sandy clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤90 mm x 85 mm, poorly sorted. 1 linear feature dug and turned out to be a land drain. Sondage is at the W end of the trench and depth is 0.75. actually depth of trench is 0.37 m. 2 land drains, none broken.	0.25–0.33+

Trench No 164	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16401		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey moderate compaction 5% rare small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.34 m
16402		Subsoil	Mid-reddish yellow brown moderate compaction small 5% rare sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.34–0.51 m
16403		Natural	Reddish brown clay moderate compaction with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted with 3% small yellow sandy patches.	0.51–0.52 m

Trench No 165	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.96 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16501		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderate compaction, diffuse horizon with 16502, abundant rooting on surface due to crop	0–0.25
16502		Subsoil	Mid- to light brown silty clay, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–20 mm, diffuse horizon with both 16501 and 16503, moderate to firm compaction, some sparse dark grey mottling throughout layer - likely iron	0.25–0.72
16503		Natural	Mid-brownish red clay, 10% poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–150 mm, diffuse horizon with 16501, some instances of iron panning in layer, patches of mid-yellowish grey interspersed throughout layer	0.72+

Trench No 166	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, moderately clear horizon with 16602, abundant crop on surface	0–0.32
16602		Natural	Dark brownish red clay, more yellowish grey with a brown hue in some patches interspersed throughout layer, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel 2–40 mm, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 16601, some furrows present in layer, sparse iron flecking throughout layer	0.32+

Trench No 167	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.78 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16701		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0 –0.37
16702		Natural	Dark reddish brown silty clay with lenses of light to mid-yellow brown clay, rare outcrops of mudstone within the base of the trench.	0.37–0.46
16703	16704	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	0.37–0.89
16704	16703	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey sandy clay firm with rounded stones 2–3 cm ≤5% poorly sorted	–

Trench No 168	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderate compaction, abundant crop on surface, diffuse horizon with 16802	0–0.32
16802		Natural	Dark reddish brown clay, firm compaction, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–70 mm, diffuse horizon with 16801, sparse white flecking in layer, furrows present in layer, patch of 30% abundant sub-rounded gravel towards south-eastern end of trench, iron flecking more prominent towards south-eastern end of trench	0.32+

Trench No 169	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
16901		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey moderate compaction 5% rare small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.26 m
16902		Subsoil	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compacted with 5% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.26 m–0.44 m
16903		Natural	Mid-reddish brown moderately compacted clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded poorly sorted	0.44+

Trench No 170	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17001		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.35
17002		Natural	NATRUAL. Mid-reddish brown moderate compaction clay 10% moderate small to medium stones poorly sorted	0.35+
17003	17004, 17005, 17006, 17007, 17008	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned N–S with steep, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 8.41 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	0.35–0.77
17004	17003	Secondary fill	Mid-orangish brown sandy clay with sparse amount of stones	
17005	17003	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty clay with very common amounts of various size stones	
17006	17003	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey loamy sand with moderate amounts of various size stones	
17007	17003	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand with moderate amount of stones	
17008	17003	Secondary fill	Mid-orangish grey sandy clay with moderate amount of various size of stones	0.35–0.72
17009	17010	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with irregular, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.35–0.72
17010	17009	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown sandy silt clay with 5% moderate sub-rounded stones ≤55 mm x 50 mm, poorly sorted.	

Trench No 171	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17101		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.40
17102		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.40–0.55
17103		Natural	Yellowish reddish brown moderate compaction with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.55+

17104	17105, 17106	Pit	Sub-oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.74 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.5–0.68 m
17105	17104	Deliberate dump	Mid-grey silty clay with 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤45 mm x 40 mm, poorly sorted	–
17106	17104	Secondary fill	Mid-orange brown silty clay with 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤55 mm x 30 mm, poorly sorted	–
17107	17108	Ditch	Ditch. Unexcavated recorded in plan and measured 1.42 m x 1.8 m. Matches geophysical survey.	0.5 m+
17108	17107	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown, silty loam. Unexcavated.	–

Trench No 172	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.85 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–80 mm, moderate compaction, abundant crop on surface, sparse iron flecking concentrated near bottom of layer, moderately diffuse horizon with 17202	0–0.32
17202		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, some reddish brown colouration deeper in layer, clay, firm compaction, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderately diffuse horizon with 17201, furrows present in layer, sparse iron flecking in layer	0.32+

Trench No 173	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.96 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, moderate compaction, 1% rare poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, moderately diffuse horizon with 17302	0–0.33
17302		Natural	Dark brownish red clay, sparse iron and white flecking throughout layer, moderately diffuse horizon with 17301, firm compaction, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded to angular gravel 2–50 mm, land drains in trench, furrow in trench	0.33+

Trench No 174	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.80 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17401		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact 10% moderate small sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.32 m
17402		Subsoil	Mid-yellow moderately compact with small rounded stones poorly sorted	0.32–0.54 m
17403		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.54 m

Trench No 175	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17501		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.30 m
17502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.30–0.45 m

Trench No 176	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.02 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, moderately clear horizon with 17602, thick interface between the two layers, abundant crop on surface	0–0.28
17602		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, clay, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 17601, thick interface between the two layers, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, chalk flecking spread throughout layer concentrated near horizon with 17601	0.28+

Trench No 177	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.84 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, moderately clear horizon with 17702, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderate compaction	0–0.25
17702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, silty clay, firm compaction, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderately clear horizon with 17701, land drains in trench, some moderately compacted mid-greenish grey clay variation in trench	0.25+

Trench No 178	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17801		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderate compaction with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.30 m
17802		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.30–0.42 m

Trench No 179	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.06 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
17901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 17902	0–0.34
17902		Natural	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 17901, patch of blueish grey clay geology roughly in middle of trench	0.34+

Trench No 180	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
18001		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 5% sparse small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.45 m
18002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.45–0.55 m

Trench No 181	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.74 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
18101		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.33 m
18102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact 10% small to medium sized sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.33–0.44

Trench No 182	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
18201		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.50 m
18202		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.50–0.56 m

Trench No 183	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.97 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
18301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, firm compaction as trench is on a trackway, clear horizon with 18302, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, chalk flecking towards bottom of layer	0–0.28

18302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderate compaction, clear horizon with 18301, land drains in trench, mid-yellowish grey sandy clay variation throughout layer	0.28+

Trench No 184	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1.02 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 18402	0–0.34
18402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue silty clay, 10% moderate poorly sorted sub-rounded to angular gravel 2–160 mm, moderately clear horizon with 18401, land drains in trench,	0.34+

Trench No 185	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.88 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18501		Topsoil	Greyish brown moderately compact with 10% sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.44 m
18502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown moderately compact with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted and 10% moderate varying sizes of bedrock poorly sorted	0.44–0.56 m
18503	18504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.47 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.79–1.04
18504	18503	Secondary fill	Dark blueish grey sandy clay with snails shell, small amount 3% of small size stones	–
18505	18506, 18507	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	0.44–0.84
18506	18505	Secondary fill	Medium greyish brown sandy clay, more sandy than (18507) and (18504)	–
18507	18505	Secondary fill	Medium brownish grey sandy clay with snails shell, small amount 3% of small size stones	–

Trench No 186	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.70 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18601		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderate compaction 10% moderate of small to medium stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.35 m
18602		Natural	Mid-yellow sandy clay moderate compaction with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted and 10% bedrock.	0.35–0.46 m

Trench No 187		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.94 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 18702	0–0.33
18702		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue silty clay, only present in western half of trench, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderate compaction, diffuse horizon with 18703, moderately clear horizon with 18703	0.33–0.44
18703		Natural	Light yellowish brown with a grey hue silty clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–90 mm, diffuse horizon with 18702, land drains in trench, patches of blueish grey silty clay variation throughout layer but concentrated on eastern half of trench	0.44+

Trench No 188		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 18802	0–0.32
18802		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderately clear horizon with 18801, diffuse horizon with 18803, moderate compaction.	0.32–0.48
18803		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, has a blueish grey colour towards northern end of trench, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, common chalk flecking throughout layer, diffuse horizon with 18802	0.48+

Trench No 189		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.88 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
18901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.35 m
18902		Natural	Mid-yellowish greyish brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.35–0.50 m

Trench No 190		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.74 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 19102	0.00–0.32

19002		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–30 mm, moderately clear horizon with 19101, clear horizon with 19103	0.32–0.74
19003		Natural	Light whiteish yellow with an orange hue sand, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, clear horizon with 19102, couple of patches of geology at south-eastern side likely alluvial deposits	0.74+
19004	19005	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.64 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.74–0.
19005	19004	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay with 90%+ rounded stone inclusions, appear to be burnt	0.74–0.

Trench No 191	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19101		Topsoil	Mid-yellowish brown moderate compaction 10% moderate of small to medium stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.30
19102		Subsoil	Brown moderately compact sandy clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.30–0.36
19103		Natural	Yellowish grey sandy clay with 20% gravel inclusions	0.36+
19104	19105	Pit	Incomplete pit aligned View from SW. with moderate, convex sides and a sloping base. Length: 1.38 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.36–
19105	19104	Pit	Dark brown silty sand with 10% unsorted grit inclusions	0.36–
19106	19107	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned North–South. with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.58 m. Width: 0.99 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.36–
19107	19106	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown sandy silt with 10% grit inclusions	0.36–

Trench No 192	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19201		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderate compaction 10% moderate of small to medium stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.32
19202		Natural	Mid-greyish yellowish brown moderately compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.32–0.46+

Trench No 193	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.89 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.38 m
19302		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brownish yellow moderate compacted with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.38–0.0.63 m

19303		Natural	Mid-yellow moderately compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.63 m

Trench No 194	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.89 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
19401		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.38
19402		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Western end and depth is 0.89 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.38–0.45+

Trench No 195	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
19501		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.35 m
19502		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.35–0.43 m

Trench No 196	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
19601		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤90 mm x 80 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogeneous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.31
19602		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 60 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Southern end and depth is 0.90 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.35 m. No archaeology. 2 broken land drains.	0.31–0.35+

Trench No 197		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 88 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19701		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 80 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogeneous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.35
19702		Natural	A mid-yellow grey brown silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤75 mm x 65 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the northern end and depth is 0.88 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.42 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.35–0.42+

Trench No 198		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 76 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19801		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogeneous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.33
19802		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the SSW end and depth is 0.76 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.38 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.33–0.38+

Trench No 199		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.96 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
19901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, poorly sorted. Rooting throughout from the above vegetation. Homogeneous across the trench for depth and colour. Clear boundary to the lower natural.	00.0–0.49
19902		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 65 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the eastern end and depth is 0.96 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.58 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.49–0.58+

Trench No 200	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.92 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20001		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogeneous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.48
20002		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the SE end and depth is 0.92 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.56 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.48–0.56+

Trench No 201	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20101		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogeneous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.35
20102		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the ENE end and depth is 0.85 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.40 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.35–0.40

Trench No 202	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish grey silty sand, not compacted, 3% sub-angular and rounded gravel, 3–50 mm, clear horizon with natural (20202)	0.00–0.31
20202		Natural	In NW part it is blueish orange clay, 6% rounded and sub-rounded gravel, 4–0.2 m. In the middle of trench it is yellowish white sand with orange iron patches, less gravel. In SE part is mottled orange, reddish and greyish blue clay, 5% gravel.	0.31–0.43+

Trench No 203	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20301		Topsoil	Sandy silt, mid-light brownish grey. Moderately well compacted, moderately consolidated. Significant crop rooting and ploughing observed. Semi common coarse components - sub-rounded to rounded large gravel to large cobble sized rocks, sedimentary sandstones. Gravel sized rocks far more abundant than cobble sized. No orientation, grading or sorting. Found one chunk of rock that is highly vesicular, colour index 10, with vesicles larger on outer edge - ?pumice. Not sure where that's come from.	0.00–0.24
20302		Natural	Light orangey yellow sandy clay, with patches of reddish clay to S of trench. Sandier in lighter areas, more clayey in orange areas. Common coarse components, variable size, small gravel to large cobble. Generally ovoid and sub-rounded with some rare tabular rocks. Rounded ovoid sedimentary rock, ?sandstone, tabular ?limestone ?calcareous shale. Tabular elements generally found in reddish clay. Rounded clasts tend to be in patches rather than evenly distributed. No sorting or grading. Glaciofluvial clays cut by fluvial sand geology?	0.24–0.32+

Trench No 204	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20401		Topsoil	Sandy silt, mid to light brownish grey. Moderately well compacted, moderately consolidated. Significant crop rooting and ploughing observed. Semi common coarse components - sub-rounded to rounded large gravel to large cobble sized rocks, sedimentary, ?sandstones. Gravel sized rocks far more abundant than cobble sized. No orientation, grading or sorting. Slightly churned topsoil / natural interface, with upwelling of natural into topsoil - likely ploughing influence.	0.00–0.26

20402		Natural	Light orangey yellow sandy clay, with patches of reddish clay. Sandier in lighter areas, more clayey in orange areas. Common coarse components, variable size, small gravel to large cobble. Generally ovoid and sub-rounded with some rare tabular rocks. Rounded ovoid sedimentary rock, ?sandstone, tabular ?limestone ?calcareous shale. Tabular elements generally found in reddish clay. Rounded clasts tend to be in patches rather than evenly distributed. No sorting or grading. Glaciofluvial clays cut by fluvial sand geology? Significant section of light yellowy white sand, approximately 5 m across, visible in sections on both sides, apparent concave moderate sloped edges. NW–SE striking palaeochannel?	0.26–0.37+

Trench No 205	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20501		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty sand, not compacted, moderately rooted due to crop. clear horizon with natural, 4% of poorly sorted gravel, 4–50 mm	0.00–0.28
20502		Natural	Heterogeneous. Blueish reddish and orange patches of clay, between them orange clayish sand. 4% rounded and sub-angular gravel, 5–100 mm.	0.28–0.35+

Trench No 206	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.41 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20601		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, 5% rounded and sub-angular gravel, 3–80 mm, clear horizon with (20602), not compacted,	0.00–0.27
20602		Natural	Blueish orange mottled clay and sandy clay with reddish patches, 3% of rounded and sub-angular gravel, 4–80 mm. Firmly compacted.	0.27–0.41+

Trench No 207	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, not compacted, 3% rounded and sub-angular gravel, 2–80 mm, clear boundary with (20702)	0.00–0.26
20702		Natural	Blueish orange mottled clay with reddish patches, 3% of rounded and sub-angular gravel, 4–80 mm.	0.26–0.32+

Trench No 208		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
20801		Topsoil	Sandy silt, mid to light brownish grey. Moderately well compacted, moderately consolidated. Significant crop rooting and ploughing observed. Semi common coarse components - sub-rounded to rounded large gravel to cobble sized rocks, sedimentary, ?sandstones. Gravel sized rocks far more abundant than cobble sized. No orientation, grading or sorting. Slightly churned topsoil / natural interface, with upwelling of natural into topsoil - likely ploughing influence.	0.00–0.29
20802		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sandy clay, whilst the reddish brown is clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. The lighter the colour, the sandier it is. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components semi common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting or grading.	0.29–0.33+

Trench No 209		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
20901		Topsoil	Sandy silt, mid–light brownish grey. Moderately well compacted, moderately consolidated. Significant crop rooting and ploughing observed. Semi common coarse components - sub-rounded to rounded large gravel to cobble sized rocks, sedimentary, ?sandstones. Gravel sized rocks far more abundant than cobble sized. No orientation, grading or sorting. Slightly churned topsoil / natural interface, with upwelling of natural into topsoil - likely ploughing influence.	0.00–0.33

20902		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sandy clay, whilst the reddish brown is clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. The lighter the colour, the sandier it is. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components semi common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting or grading. Streaks of black in places - ?manganese.	0.33–0.41+

Trench No 210	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
21001		Topsoil	Brownish grey. Silty sand, lightly compacted. Sparse small to large gravel.	0.00–0.28
21002		Natural	Yellowish orange mottle. Sandy clay. Sparse small to large gravel and cobbles. Compacted.	0.28–0.40+

Trench No 211	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
21101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt moderate. rare gravels 3–5% medium to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.27
21102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.27–0.40+

Trench No 212	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
21201		Topsoil	Greyish brown. silty sand. sparse gravel. moderately compacted.	0.00–0.27
21202		Natural	Blueish orange. clay. Sparse small to large gravel and cobbles, poorly sorted.	0.27–0.35+

Trench No 213	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.30 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
21301		Topsoil	Sandy silt. Light brownish grey. Moderately well compacted. Significant crop rooting and ploughing observed. Semi common coarse components - sub-rounded to rounded large gravel to cobble sized rocks. No sorting.	0.00–0.24

21302		Natural	Orangey yellow with grey streaks. fine sandy clay. Well compacted. Coarse components semi common, large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting.	0.24–0.30+

Trench No 214	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silty. rare gravels 3–5% medium to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.29
21402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.29–0.36+

Trench No 215	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silty. rare gravels 3–5% medium to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.28
21502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round-sub angular moderately sorted. Firm compaction.	0.28–0.41+

Trench No 216	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21601		Topsoil	Brownish grey. silty sand. light compaction. sparse small to large gravel and cobbles, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.27
21602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round to sub angular moderately sorted. Firm compaction.	0.27–0.33+

Trench No 217	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21701		Topsoil	Brownish grey. silty sand. homogeneous. lightly compacted.	0.00–0.27
21705		Natural	Orangish grey. sandy clay. sparse iron inclusions. moderately compacted. Sparse small to large gravel and cobbles.	0.27–0.47+

Trench No 218	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare gravels 3–5% medium to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.29

21802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.29–0.37+

Trench No 219	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
21901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Sandy silt. Rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction. plough scarring evident in some areas (see sketch plan)	0.00–0.37
21902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round well sorted. moderate compaction.	0.37–0.45+

Trench No 220	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silty. rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm. soft compaction. boundary below clear	0.00–0.28
22002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 7–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5% sub-round well sorted, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round well sorted. moderate compaction	0.28–0.37+

Trench No 221	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.27
22102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 7–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5% sub-round well sorted, rare 1–3% gravels fine–medium 5–40 mm sub-round well sorted. moderate compaction	0.27–0.37+

Trench No 222	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, sparse 4–6% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.29
22202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare gravels 2–5% fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderately firm compaction	0.29–0.40+

Trench No 223		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.27
22302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 7–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5% sub-round well sorted, rare 1–3% gravels fine–medium 5–40 mm sub-round well sorted. moderate compaction	0.27–0.32+

Trench No 224		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silty. rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction.	0.00–0.27
22402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. sparse 7–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5% sub-round well sorted, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round well sorted. moderate compaction	0.27–0.43+

Trench No 225		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand medium firm	0.00–0.36
22502		Natural	Clay yellowish orange, sandy clay	0.36+

Trench No 226		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22601		Topsoil	Sandy clay. firm compaction. dark brown.	0.00–0.34
22602		Natural	Light reddish yellow. sandy clay.	0.34+
22603	22604	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay with rare limestone fragments	0.3–0.49
22604	22603	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.05 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	0.3–0.49

Trench No 227		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22701		Topsoil	Sandy clay firm dark greyish brown	0.00–0.36
22702		Natural	Clay pale yellowish orange	0.36+
22703	22704, 22713	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 2.28 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	0.59

22704	22703	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown (black) silty clay with rare to moderate large stone inclusions - limestone visible in section less than 400 mm	0.59
22705	22706	Pit	Circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 1.12 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.24
22706	22705	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty sand clay with rare charcoal inclusions. infrequent stone inclusions up to 7 cm	0.24
22707	22708	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S linear. with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >20.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.40
22708	22707	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with 10% small to medium cobble inclusions	0.40
22709	22710	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.14 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.20
22710	22709	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded and rounded stone inclusions (limestone)	0.20
22711	22712	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
22712	22711	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown sandy clay with rare rounded stone pebble inclusions	
22713	22703	Primary fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions, visible as flecks and cobbles within the fill	0.59
22714	22715, 22716	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N / S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: >1.70 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	0.36– 0.89
22715	22714	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	0.36– 0.89
22716	22714	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	0.36– 0.82
22717	22718	Gully	Linear gully aligned WNW–ESE with steep, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >6.00 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
22717	22718	Gully	Linear gully aligned WNW–ESE with steep, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >6.00 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	0.20
22718	22717	Secondary fill	Yellowish black silty clay with occasional stones	
22718	22717	Secondary fill	Yellowish black silty clay with occasional stones	0.20
22719	22721	Inhumation burial	Skull exposed within the grave, burial appears to be lying E–W. Only partially exposed to confirm nature of the feature.	0.55
22720	22721	Deliberate backfill	Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty clay with iron staining. Firm and compact.	0.35–0.55

22721	22719, 22720	Grave	E–W aligned grave, sub-rectangular in plan and measured 2.21 m by 0.68 m, section dug at east end to 0.2 m depth. On discovery of the burial, excavation stopped, decision made to leave remains *in situ* and they could be more fully investigated during any potential mitigation work.	0.35–0.55

Trench No 228	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.34
22802		Natural	Pale yellowish brown silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.34–0.42+

Trench No 229	**Length 60 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
22901		Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.3
22902		Natural	Pale yellowish brown silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-rounded to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.3+
22903	22904, 22905	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North to South. with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth: 1.00 m.	0.3–1.3
22904	22903	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with faint, yellow mottling (diffuse) clayey-silt, dense and malleable with sparse, sub-angular stones up to coarse-gravel-sized. rare sub-angular stones up to cobble sized. common amounts of charcoal flecks	
22905	22903	Secondary fill	Dark grey with faint orange and yellow mottling (diffuse) clayey silt, densely packed with sparse charcoal flecks. common sub-angular stones up to cobble sized. sparse sub-round stones (water-rolled pebbles) up to medium-gravel-sized	
22906	22907, 22908	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: >2.40 m. Depth: 0.29 m.	0.35–0.65+
22907	22906	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	
22908	22906	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	

22909	22910	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: >10.00 m. Depth: 0.59 m.	0.26–0.8
22910	22909	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	

Trench No 230	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.3
23002		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.3+
23003	23004	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, convex sides and a convex base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.36 m. Depth: 0.88 m.	
23004	23003	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish grey sandy silty with sparse 5–7% gravels and cobbles 10–150 mm sub-round to sub-angular poorly sorted	
23005	23006	Furrow	Cut of furrow. recorded here in lieu of full sheets. 1.56 m wide, 0.06 m deep. concave shallow edges with flat base, 1x secondary fill.	
23006	23005	Secondary fill	Secondary. natural filling of feature through weathering and ploughing. mid-brown grey silty clay with rare 2–3% gravels fine 10–30 m sub-round poorly sorted. Boundary below clear.	
23007	23008	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.40 m. Width: >1.55 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	
23008	23007	Deliberate backfill	Mix of mid-greyish brown, orange yellow (natural) silty sand and sandy clay (natural) with sparse gravel, small to large size, poorly sorted	
23009	23010, 23011	Pit	Incomplete pit aligned Section faces south. with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 1.03 m.	
23010	23009	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand with 20% unsorted stones	1.05
23011	23009	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand with 10% unsorted grit	1.05
23012		Number not used	Void	
23013	23014	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.77 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
23014	23013	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty loam with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	

23015	23016	Gully	Irregular gully aligned x with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.19 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	
23016	23015	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey sandy silt	
23017	23018	Pit	Incomplete pit aligned x with shallow, straight sides. Length: >5.00 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	
23018	23017	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish grey clayey silt with rare 2–4% gravels fine to cobble 10–120 mm sub-round to angular, moderately well sorted	

Trench No 231	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-rounded moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.35
23102		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-rounded to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.35
23103	23104	Secondary fill	Pale mid-grey clayey (20%) sand, firm, moderately waterlogged. very blurry boundary with (23102) with very occasional pebbles, occasional slabs of (nummular?) limestone	0.35–0.45
23104	23103	Gully	Curvilinear gully aligned roughly NW–SE with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.75 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	0.35–0.45
23105	23106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: >4.38 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.28–0.50
23106	23105	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey with common blackish flaking silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel, small to large size, poorly sorted	

Trench No 232	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.3
23202		Natural	Pale yellowish brown silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.3
23203	23204	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >4.90 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.0–0.21
23204	23203	Secondary fill	Mid-brown grey silty clay with rare 3–4% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted	0.0–0.21

23205	23206	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, irregular sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.65 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	
23206	23205	Secondary fill	Mid-brown grey silty clay with small manganese inclusion appear occasionally	

Trench No 233	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.40
23302		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.40+
23303	23304	Pit	Sub-oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.54 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.4–0.52
23304	23303	Secondary fill	Mid-grey clay with small to big sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and small to medium pebbles	
23305	23306	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.66 m. Depth: 0.69 m.	0.4–1.09
23306	23305	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey with common dark flakes and sparse white flakes clay with small to big sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and pebbles, small flakes of chalk	
23307	23308	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned E–W with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: 2.11 m. Width: 1.11 m. Depth: 0.55 m.	0.38– 0.93
23308	23307	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown grey silty clay with rare charcoal and small rounded stone inclusions	
23309	23310	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.42–0.72
23310	23309	Deliberate backfill	Mid-brown grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and very rare charcoal inclusions	
23311	23312	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.82 m. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	0.35–0.51
23312	23311	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown, small white flecks silty clay with rare small sub-rounded stones	
23313	23314	Number not used	Linear number not used aligned N–S with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.12 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	

23314	23315	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N-S with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	??
23315	23314	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with yellowish flakes sandy clay with small to big sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and pebbles	
23316	23317	Gully	Linear gully aligned S–N with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.40–0.54
23317	23316	Secondary fill	Light orangish grey silty clay with different sized rounded and sub-angular gravel	
23318	23319	Gully	Linear gully aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >8.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.40–0.52
23319	23318	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with common orangish brown flaking and sparse charcoal flakes silty clay with different sized rounded and sub-angular gravel	
23320	23321	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.12 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	0.40–0.78
23321	23320	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay with very rare charcoal and small sub-angular stone inclusions	
23322	23323	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, convex sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 3.00 m. Width: 0.71 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.35–0.67
23323	23322	Secondary fill	Mid-brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone. rare charcoal flecks	

Trench No 234	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.33
23402		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.33–0.44+
23403	23404	Pit	Circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 0.60 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.44–0.69
23404	23403	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty clay with rare small sub-rounded inclusions	0.44–0.69
23405	23406	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.74 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	0.44–
23406	23405	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with 10% small to medium grit	0.44–

23407	23408	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >4.00 m. Width: 1.72 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	
23408	23407	Secondary fill	Mid-orangish grey silty clay with sparse small to large gravel and pebbles, poorly sorted	
23409	23410	Ditch	Irregular ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.50 m. Width: >0.50 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
23410	23409	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with sparse gravel, small to large	
23411	23412	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
23412	23411	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and pebbles, poorly sorted	
23413	23414	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >4.00 m. Width: 1.25 m. Depth: 0.34 m.	
23414	23413	Secondary fill	Brownish grey silty clay with sparse small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel, poorly sorted	
23415	23416	Structure	Linear structure aligned N–S with irregular, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
23416	23415	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish grey sandy clay with common stones, mainly 0.1–0.3 m, poorly sorted	
23417	23418	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.72 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
23418	23417	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse gravel, poorly sorted	
23419	23420	Pit	Irregular pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.62 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	
23420	23419	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish grey sandy clay with sparse poorly sorted gravel	

Trench No 235	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23501		Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine–medium 5–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted	0.0–0.32
23502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 1–2% chalk pieces fine–medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction	0.32+

Trench No 236	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
23601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate, fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 4–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.3
23602		Natural	Light yellow brown sandy clay rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, moderate compaction	0.3+

Trench No 237	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
23701		Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted	0.0–0.3
23702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 1–2% chalk pieces fine–medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction	0.3+

Trench No 238	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
23801		Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted	0.00–0.27
23802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 1–2% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction	0.27–0.32+
23803	23804	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned N–S with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.02 m. Width: 0.67 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.27–0.57
23804	23803	Deliberate backfill	Mid-brownish grey clay moderate compaction with 7% rare small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted with 10% moderate charcoal flecks	0.27–0.57

Trench No 239		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
23901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine–medium 4–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.28
23902		Natural	Predominantly mid-brown grey silty clay mottled with light yellow brown sandy clay, rare gravels 2–5% fine to coarse 10–95 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 2–5% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-angular unsorted, rare 1–2% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately firm compaction	0.28+

Trench No 240		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 4–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.31
24002		Natural	Mottled mid-brown yellow sandy clay and mid–brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–5% fine to coarse 10–95 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 2–5% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-angular unsorted, rare 1–2% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately firm compaction	0.31+

Trench No 241		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.27
24102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, natural becomes mid-brown grey silty clay with rare 4–5% manganese flecking fine ≤5% sub-round poorly sorted and patches of gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round poorly sorted toward west end of trench	0.27+

Trench No 242		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.29
24202		Natural	Changeable geology between light yellow brown sandy clay wit rare 2–4% chalk fine to medium 5–35 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, and mid-brown grey silty clay with rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.29+

Trench No 243		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 5–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.32
24302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.32+

Trench No 244		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.32
24402		Natural	Light to mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 2–4% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.32+

Trench No 245		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.26

24502		Natural	Light to mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 2–4% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.26+

Trench No 246	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.3
24602		Natural	Light to mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 2–4% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.3+

Trench No 247	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.31
24702		Natural	Light to mid-brown grey silty clay becoming mid-grey brown towards SW end, rare 2–4% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 4–5% chalk flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted occurring in darker sections of trench natural, firm compaction	0.31+

Trench No 248	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
24801		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, common small rounded stone inclusions.	0–0.25
24802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, rare small chalk inclusions	0.25+

Trench No 249	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
24901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear, trench shallows out considerably to northern end, becoming around 0.25 m deep at points	0.0–0.33
24902		Natural	Light to mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 2–4% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.33+

Trench No 250	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
25001		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions	0–0.24
25002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional chalk inclusions	0.24+
25003	25004	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: >0.35 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.92–1.12
25004	25003	Secondary fill	Dark orangish grey sandy clay with sparse sub-angular gravel and pebbles, different sizes, snail shells	
25005	25006, 25007	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned S–N with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: >2.20 m. Depth: 0.96 m.	0.48–0.95
25006	25005	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey sandy clay with sparse sub-angular gravel and pebbles, different sizes, snail shells	
25007	25005	Secondary fill	Mid-blackish brown sandy clay with sparse sub-angular gravel and pebbles, different sizes	
25008	25009	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.45 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	0.36–0.92
25009	25008	Secondary fill	Brownish grey mixed with blueish orange and red silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and pebbles, poorly sorted; snail shells	
25010	25011	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	0.33–0.51
25011	25010	Secondary fill	Olive brown sandy clay with spare sub-angular gravel and pebbles, different sizes, poorly sorted	
25012	25013	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.49 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.34–0.53
25013	25012	Secondary fill	Brownish grey sandy clay with sparse sub-angular gravel and pebbles, poorly sorted	

Trench No 251		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25101		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions	0–0.26
25102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay. occasional chalk inclusions.	0.26+

Trench No 252		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25201		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, common small rounded stones	0–0.27
25202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small chalk inclusions	0.27+

Trench No 253		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25301		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, frequent gravel inclusions	0.0–0.28
25302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stones, and rare chalk inclusions	0.28+
25303	25304	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.50 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.28–0.60
25304	25303	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey clay with very sparse (1%) sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.28–0.60

Trench No 254		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. silty clay. occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	0.00–0.23
25402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay. occasional small chalk inclusions, with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.23–0.38+

Trench No 255		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25501		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, occasional gravel inclusions	0–0.26
25502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	0.26+

Trench No 256		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
25601		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	0–0.24
25602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small chalk inclusions	0.24+

Trench No 257	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
25701		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	0–0.23
25702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small chalk inclusions	0.23+

Trench No 258	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
25801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderately firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.35
25802		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 3–4% gravels fine to cobbles 10–150 mm sub-round poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.35+

Trench No 259	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
25901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.42
25902		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.42

Trench No 260	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
26001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.28
26002		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.28

Trench No 261	Length 50 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
26101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate rooting from well established crop, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 5–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.23

26102		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–3% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round to sub-angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.23

Trench No 262	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
26201		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey, silty clay, small frequent sub-angular stones	0–0.21
26202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, occasional small chalk inclusions.	0.21–

Trench No 263	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
26301		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	0–0.25
26302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay, moderately frequent chalk inclusions.	0.25–

Trench No 264	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
26401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderately firm compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.27
26402		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–10% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 3–4% gravels fine–cobbles 10–150 mm sub-round poorly sorted, firm compaction, gravels and cobbles become more frequent toward east end of trench, sparse 5–7% with cobbles becoming more sub-angular	0.27+

Trench No 265	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
26501		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. silty clay. rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 10–40 mm sub-angular inclusions poorly sorted. moderate compaction.	0.00–0.28
26502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay. rare 4–6% chalk pieces fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round to round poorly sorted, sparse 5–7% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round poorly sorted. firm compaction.	0.28–0.37+

Trench No 266	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
26601		Topsoil	Dark brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0–025

26602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions..	0.25+

Trench No 267	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
26701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, sparse fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–3% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.3
26702		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 5–7% gravels fine to coarse 5–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted and occurring occasionally in sub-oval pockets up to 600 mm across, rare 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction. Patches of dark blue grey clay appearing around centre of trench, likely caused by mineralisation.	0.3+

Trench No 268	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
26801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. No visible inclusions.	0–0.30
26802		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Manganese flecks. Contains coarse gravel < 1 %	0.30 <

Trench No 269	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
26901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. silty clay. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.40
26902		Natural	Light yellowish brown. silty clay. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles < 5 %	0.40–0.42+

Trench No 270	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
27001		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey clay sand silt. Dense but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.29
27002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, sandy clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 80 mm in length.	0.29 <

Trench No 271	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
27101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Stiff but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.45
27102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches.	0.45 <

Trench No 272		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Dense but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.45
27202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Grey patches. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.45 <

Trench No 273		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly loose. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0–0.3
27302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Dense. Contains coarse gravel < 6 %	0.3–1.0+

Trench No 274		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Loose. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.45
27402		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Manganese inclusions. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.45 <

Trench No 275		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27501		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown clay sand silt. Powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.35
27502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.35 <

Trench No 276		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27601		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown clay sand silt. Loose. No visible inclusions.	0–0.40
27602		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sand patches. Contains coarse gravel < 1 %	0.40

Trench No 277		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay silt. Powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.44
27702		Natural	Light rusty grey sandy silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 1 %	0.44 <
27703	27704	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned East–west with steep, straight sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	0.35–0.79
27704	27703	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with sparse small stones and pebbles	
27705	27706	Gully	Linear gully aligned East–west with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	0.35–0.44

27706	27705	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones and pebbles	
27707	27708	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east–west with moderate, convex sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.27–0.48
27708	27707	Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay	

Trench No 278	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27801		Topsoil	Mid-yellowish brown. sandy clay silt. Granular. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.30
27802		Natural	Light yellowish beige. sandy silty clay. Manganese flecks. Sand and clay patches. Contains coarse gravel < 1 %	0.30–0.32+

Trench No 279	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.47 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
27901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly loose. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.00–0.46
27902		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Manganese inclusions. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.46–0.47+
27903	27904	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.50 m. Depth: 0.46 m.	0.47–1.03
27904	27903	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown mottle silty clay with very rare sub-angular pebbles	0.47–1.03

Trench No 280	**Length 60 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
28001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay silt. Claggy. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.30
28002		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %	0.30 <

Trench No 281	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
28101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. Claggy but granular. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.31
28102		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay.	0.31 <
28103	28104	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east–west with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.3–0.78
28104	28103	Ditch	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with common chalk flecks and small to medium chalk stones	
28105	28106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east–west with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.3–0.58
28106	28105	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones	

Trench No 282	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Granular. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.35
28202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.35 <
28203	28204, 28205	Pit	Circular pit aligned NW–SE with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.41 m. Width: >0.48 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.35–0.56
28204	28203	Tertiary fill	Mottled mid-brownish yellow and light blackish grey silty clay with moderate–common 40–45% sub-rounded 30–80 mm coarse grains to pebbles	0.35–0.49
28205	28203	Deliberate backfill	Mid-greyish black sandy silt with abundant 90–95% sub-rounded to angular 5–140 mm fine grains to cobbles	0.49–0.56

Trench No 283	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28301		Topsoil	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.35
28302		Natural	Light brownish yellow sandy clay silt. Clean looking. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.35 <

Trench No 284	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28401		Topsoil	Dark rusty brown clay silt. Powdery. No visible inclusions.	0–0.40
28402		Natural	Light brownish yellow sandy clay silt. Clean looking. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.40 <

Trench No 285	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay.	0–0.38
28502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Clay rich. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.38 <

Trench No 286	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 10–15% sparse sub-round / sub-angular 10–60 mm fine to coarse grains, loose compaction, clear interface with underlying natural, 20–25% moderate fine rooting.	0.00–0.25
28602		Natural	Brownish yellow silty clay, 20–25% moderate to common sub-rounded 30–80 mm moderate grain to pebbles, dense compaction.	0.25+

28603	28604	Ditch	Dimensions of ditch: L: 1.80 m+, W: 1.95 m, D: 0.46 m finds including iron, post-med pot and plastic, thus determined to be modern	
28604	28603	Deliberate backfill	Backfill. Mid-brown silty clay.	

Trench No 287	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. Granular. No visible inclusions.	0–0.48
28702		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty clay. Homogeneous. Manganese flecks. Contains coarse gravel < 1 %	0.48 <

Trench No 288	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very thick. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.30
28802		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty clay. Very stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.30 <

Trench No 289	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
28901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0–0.46
28902		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.46 <
28903	28904	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north–south with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
28904	28903	Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones	
28905	28906	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned north–south with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.70 m. Width: 0.34 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
28906	28905	Pit	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones	
28907	28908	Land drain	Linear land drain aligned North–south with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	
28908	28907	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown with mid-yellowish brown mottle silty clay with rare small stones	

Trench No 290	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
29001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.35
29002		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.35 <

Trench No 291	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
29101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0–0.40
29102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.40 <
29103	29104	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 1.46 m. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	0.49–0.67
29104	29103	Secondary fill	Light grey sandy silt loam with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 70 mm	
29105	29106, 29107	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.57 m. Depth: 0.57 m.	0.41–0.98
29106	29105	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay with common sub-rounded stones	0.41–
29107	29105	Secondary fill	Mid-grey orange mottle silty sand with rare rounded stones	
29108	29109	Pit	Incomplete pit aligned NE–SW with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.20 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	0.51–0.6
29109	29108	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub-angular stone inclusions less than 70 mm	
29110	29112, 291111	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.87 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	0.6–0.94
29111	29110	Primary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand (10 / 90)	
29112	29110	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay (5 / 30 / 65) with contains gravel (20 mm)-sparse (3–4 %)-sub-angular-poorly sorted	
29113	29114, 29115	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	0.55–0.93
29114	29113	Primary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand (10 / 90)	
29115	29113	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay (5 / 30 / 65) with gravel (20 mm)-sparse (2–3 %)-sub-angular-poorly sorted and rare stone inclusions, angular in shape approximately max length of 200 mm, smaller examples also present	

Trench No 292	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
29201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay sand silt. Granular. No visible inclusions.	–
29202		Subsoil	Light orangey brown firm silty clay.	0.20 m
29203		Natural	Light rusty brown silty sand with patches of creamy white sandstone / chalk. Loose. No visible inclusions.	0.40 m
29204	29205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.38 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.40 m

29205	29204	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional sandstone	0.40 m
29206	29207, 29208, 29209	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 2.55 m. Depth: 1.01 m.	0.40 m
29207	29206	Primary fill	Mid-orangey grey silty clay with white sandstone mottling	0.41 m
29208	29206	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty clay	0.40 m
29209	29206	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey clayey silt	0.40 m

Trench No 293	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay sand silt. Granular. No visible inclusions.	0–0.50
29302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Manganese flecks. No visible inclusions.	0.50 <

Trench No 294	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.51 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. Clay rich. No visible inclusions.	0–0.48
29402		Natural	Light yellowish brown sorry clay. Clay rich. Contains course gravel / cobbles < 6 %	0.48 <

Trench No 295	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29501		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey sandy silty clay. Solid but granular. Contains coarse gravel< 5 %	0–0.35
29502		Natural	Light greyish yellow silty clay. Clay rich. No visible inclusions.	0.35 <

Trench No 296	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1.10 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29601		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.30
29602		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty clay. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %.	0.30–1.1+

Trench No 297	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0–0.34
29702		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Grey hue. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.34 <

Trench No 298		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29801		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.42
29802		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Very thick. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0.42 <

Trench No 299		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
29901		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, silty clay loam. Recently cropped and ploughed	0–0.35
29902		Natural	Light yellow brown, clay with rare small stone inclusions	0.35–1.00+

Trench No 300		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction.	0.00–0.30
30002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, compact	0.30+

Trench No 301		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction.	0.00–0.30
30102		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow silty clay, compact	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 302		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Thick. Contains coarse gravel <3 %	0–0.37
30202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 8 %	0.37 <

Trench No 303		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction	0.00–0.25
30302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay compacted	0.25+

Trench No 304		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very rare medium pebbles, moderate compaction	0.00–0.30
30402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay compact	0.30+

Trench No 305		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.48
30502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.48 <

Trench No 306		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty topsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–2% gravels fine-medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.27
30602		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 2–3% gravels fine–coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% siltstone often occurring in pockets, medium–cobble 20–150 mm, sub-angular–angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.27+

Trench No 307		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine–medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.31
30702		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.31+

Trench No 308		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
30801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.31
30802		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.31+

Trench No 309	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.25 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.21
30902		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.21+
30903		Demolition layer	Mid-dark brown grey silty clay with abundant 50–75% demolition rubble including brick, tile, clinker, slag, and FE objects assumed to be from farm equipment that was damaged as it passed over this compacted rubble. Layer has no distinct shape and so is thought to be levelled out rubble from a pulled down farm building. Bricks in this layer are modern 1850s onwards.	0.21+

Trench No 310	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty topsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.26
31002		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 2–3% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% siltstone often occurring in pockets, medium to cobble 20–150 mm, sub-angular to angular moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.26+

Trench No 311	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty topsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.26
31102		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 2–3% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% siltstone medium to cobbles 20–150 mm, sub-angular to angular moderately sorted, rare 3–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.26+

Trench No 312		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
31201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.27
31202		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.27+

Trench No 313		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
31301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.26
31302		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.26+

Trench No 314		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
31401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear, fragments of brick from demo layer present in (30902) found in this topsoil.	0.0–0.32
31402		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.32+

Trench No 315		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
31501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.28

31502		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.28+

Trench No 316	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.27
31602		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.27+

Trench No 317	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.3
31702		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.3+

Trench No 318	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.26
31802		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.26+

Trench No 319	Length Unknown	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.26 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
31901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.2
31902		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay with patches of light yellow brown sandy clay particularly towards the west end, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction, sandy clay patches contain 7–12% gravels fine to coarse 10–90 mm sub-round moderately sorted	0.2+
31903	31904	Secondary fill	Mid-to dark grey clayey (20%) silt, firm with occasional pieces of natural charcoal, frequent pebbles (up to 10 cm) towards the edge of the fill. angular ones (some seeming burnt) towards centre and top of the fill	0.20–0.35
31904	31903	Pit?	Possible oval pit aligned N–S with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.70 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.20–0.35

Trench No 320	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–30 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderately soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.28
32002		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 3–5% chalk pieces fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.28+
32003	32004	Secondary fill	Mid-to dark grey clayey (20%) silt, firm with towards top west end of terminus they are frequent slabs of (seems) nummular limestone, up to 25 cm size. very occasional small pebbles across the fill	0.28–0.55
32004	32003	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned East–West with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.20 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.28–0.55

Trench No 321	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 1–2% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.3
32102		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels and cobbles 10–130 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.3+

Trench No 322	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.57 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32201		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.23 m
32202		Natural	Mid-yellow tightly compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted with 3% gravel patches.	0.24 m

Trench No 323	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.28
32302		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay with mid-brown grey banding across trench, sparse 6–8% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted often occurring in pockets of light brown yellow coarse sand, sparse 5–9% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.28+

Trench No 324	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 3–5% gravels fine–medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.28
32402		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 6–8% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.28+

Trench No 325	Length 20 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.27
32502		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 6–8% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.27+
32503	32504	Secondary fill	Mid-grey, barely brownish silty (20%) clay, firm, moderately waterlogged with occasional rounded and sub-rounded limestone pebbles up to 6 cm size	0.27–0.47
32504	32503	Gully	Linear gully aligned Roughly East–West with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.27–0.47

Trench No 326	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 3–5% gravels fine–medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.26
32602		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 6–8% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.26+

Trench No 327	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32701		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.27 m
32702		Natural	NAT. Mid-yellow moderately compact clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.28 m

Trench No 328	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
32801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare 3–5% gravels fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear.	0.0–0.26

32802		Natural	Light brown grey silty clay, sparse 6–8% gravels fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–9% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction.	0.26+

Trench No 329	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
32901		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.27 m
32902		Natural	Mid-yellow-moderately compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.33 m

Trench No 330	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
33001		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.25 m
33002		Natural	Mid-yellow moderately compact clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.26 m

Trench No 331	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
33101		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.23 m
33102		Natural	Mid-yellow moderately compact clay with 10% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.24 m

Trench No 332	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.63 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
33201		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.24 m
33202		Natural	Mid-brownish yellowish grey tightly compact clay 10% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.24 m

Trench No 333	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
33301		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.27 m
33302		Natural	Light yellow with grey hues moderate compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted with 3% rare gravel patches.	0.27–0.6 m

Trench No 334	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
33401		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.00–0.24 m
33402		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow with grey hues moderate compact clay with 10% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	24 m

Trench No 335	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.64 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
33501		Topsoil	Mid-brown soil of moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes poorly sorted.	0.00–0.32 m
33502		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow moderately compact clay with small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.33 m

Trench No 336	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
33601		Topsoil	Mid-brown moderately compact with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.30 m
33602		Natural	Mid-yellow moderately compact clay with 10% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones poorly sorted.	0.30 m

Trench No 337	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
33701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay loam. Baked, compact and hard on excavation with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 50 mm. Recently ploughed and cropped.	0–0.3
33702		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow, stiff clay. With lenses of blue grey clay.	0.3–0.75+

Trench No 338	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
33801		Topsoil	Mid-brown soil of moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes poorly sorted	0.00–0.25 m
33802		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay with 10% sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.25 m

Trench No 339		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
33901		Topsoil	Mid-brown soil of moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes poorly sorted	0.00–0.30 m
33902		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay with 10% sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.30 m

Trench No 340		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34001		Topsoil	Mid-brown soil of moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes poorly sorted.	0.00–0.30 m
34002		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay with 10% sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.32 m

Trench No 341		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34101		Topsoil	Mid-brown soil of moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes poorly sorted.	0.00–0.23 m
34102		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow moderately compact clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.23 m

Trench No 342		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34201		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.35
34202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions.	0.35+
34203	34204	Ditch	0.6 m wide, 0.4 m deep ditch that aligns with a former field boundary, running NW–SE and was excavated as small test section. No drawing.	
34204	34203	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay.	

Trench No 343		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.80 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34301		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0–0.37
34302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Moderately common small chalk inclusions.	0.37+

Trench No 344		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Common small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.34
34402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions	0.34+

Trench No 345		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34501		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey brown. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.38
34502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions	0.38+

Trench No 346		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0–0.34
34602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Rare small chalk inclusions.	0.34+

Trench No 347		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones	0–0.32
34702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Small chalk inclusions	0.32+

Trench No 348		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0–0.31
34802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Rare small chalk inclusions.	0.31+

Trench No 349		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
34901		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.36
34902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Small chalk inclusions	0.36+

Trench No 350		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
35001		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0–0.30
35002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay.	0.30+

Trench No 351	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
35101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0–0.38
35102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Rare small chalk inclusions.	0.38+

Trench No 352	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
35201		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. silty clay. occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.35
35202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay. rare medium sub-rounded stones.	0.35+

Trench No 353	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.24 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
35301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.18
35302		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 3–5% fine–coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, parse 5–7% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.18+

Trench No 354	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
35401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Small rounded stone inclusions.	0–0.39
35402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Very rare small sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0.39+
35403	35404	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal aligned NE–SW with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.05 m. Width: 0.56 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
35404	35403	Secondary fill	Mid-blueish grey with common black flakes silty clay with small sub-angular gravel, poorly sorted	

Trench No 355	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
35501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.19
35502		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 3–5% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–7% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.19+

Trench No 356		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
35601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty sandy ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 1–3% gravels fine to medium 10–45 mm sub-round poorly sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.22
35602		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 3–5% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, sparse 5–7% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.22+

Trench No 357		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
35701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay.	0–0.3
35702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay	0.3–0.41+

Trench No 358		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
35801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones	0–0.29
35802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions	0.29+

Trench No 359		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
35901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.32
35902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Rare small chalk inclusions.	0.32+

Trench No 360		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36001		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.29
36002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions.	0.29+

Trench No 361		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.34
36102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 8 %	0.34 <

Trench No 362		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.35

36202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %	0.35 <

Trench No 363	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.32
36302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 9 %	0.32 <

Trench No 364	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0–0.40
36402		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.40 <

Trench No 365	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.45
36502		Natural	Light yellowish brown daily clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.45 <

Trench No 366	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.36 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, spare sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm).	0.0–0.30
36602		Natural	Dark yellow clay with a dark green hue. Very Sparse (<1%) sub-rounded stone inclusions of medium size (~60 mm)	0.30+

Trench No 367	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, spare sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm).	0.00–0.32
36702		Natural	Dark yellow clay with a dark green hue. Very Sparse (<1%) sub-rounded stone inclusions of medium size (~60 mm)	0.32+

Trench No 368	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0–0.30
36802		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.30 <

Trench No 369		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
36901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, spare sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm).	0.0–0.22
36902		Natural	Pale yellowish green clay.	0.22+

Trench No 370		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37001		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay loam, moderately firm with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon to the natural. Recently ploughed and cropped.	0–0.30
37002		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow to greenish yellow, clay	0.3–1.1+

Trench No 371		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, spare sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm).	0.0–0.22
37102		Natural	Pale yellowish green clay.	0.22+

Trench No 372		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37201		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay loam, with rare rounded to sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 150 mm. Recently ploughed and cropped.	0.25
37202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown, silty clay. Firm and compact with lenses of blue grey clay also visible.	0.25–1.0+

Trench No 373		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Solid but granular. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0–0.50
37302		Natural	Light greyish yellow silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 7 %	0.50 <

Trench No 374		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay loam, with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 90 mm in length, clear boundary to the natural but some evidence of disturbance related to ploughing. Recently cropped.	0–0.25

37402		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow, clay. Firm and compact with grey blue clay mottles. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 100 mm in length.	0.25–0.7+
37403		Ditch	Cut of ditch	
37404		Secondary fill	Secondary	

Trench No 375	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0–0.35
37502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 7 %	0.35 <

Trench No 376	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.80 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37601		Topsoil	Mid-to dark grey brown clay loam, rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 70 mm. Recently cropped.	0–0.3
37602		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow, clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 100 mm.	0.3–0.8+

Trench No 377	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.80 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37701		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay loam, with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 80 mm in length. Clear horizon to the natural although some bioturbation / disturbance is evident.	0–0.2
37702		Natural	Light brownish yellow, clay. Firm stiff clay with lenses of blue grey clay throughout.	0.2–0.8+

Trench No 378	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Dry but claggy. No visible inclusions.	0–0.40
37802		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel< 2 %	0.40 <

Trench No 379	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.98 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
37901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility of the layers.	0.00 –0.28
37902		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay with no inclusions other than rare small fragments of limestone or chalk spread across the trench.	0.28–0.98

Trench No 380	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38001		Topsoil	No photos available to construct the records from.	–
38002		Natural	No photos available to construct the records from.	–

Trench No 381	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38101		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. silty clay. occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.32
38102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay. rare small chalk inclusions, common small, rounded stone inclusions.	0.32+

Trench No 382	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.22 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare gravels 2–3% fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.11
38202		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–4% fine–coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.11+

Trench No 383	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare gravels 2-3% fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0– 0.35
38302		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.35+

Trench No 384	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare gravels 2–3% fine medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0–0.25

38402		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.25–0.6+

Trench No 385	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.47 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.34
38502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small chalk inclusions, rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.34+

Trench No 386	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38601		Topsoil	Mid-brown grey. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.30
38602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Rare small chalk flecks. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.30+

Trench No 387	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare gravels 2–3% fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.25
38702		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.25+

Trench No 388	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Common small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.32
38802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.32+

Trench No 389	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
38901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silty ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop above, rare gravels 2–3% fine to medium 10–50 mm sub-round poorly sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.0–0.22

38902		Natural	Mid-brown grey silty clay, rare gravels 2–4% fine to coarse 10–80 mm sub-round poorly sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-angular poorly sorted, firm compaction	0.22+

Trench No 390	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0–0.31
39002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. Silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.31+

Trench No 391	**Length 50 m**		**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.30 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39101		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
39102		Natural	Light orange yellow clay	0.20+

Trench No 392	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.59 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer, none larger than 0.05 m. Reasonable demarcation between the layers.	0.00 –0.30 m
39202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare inclusions of limestone fragments, none larger than 0.03 m. Very firm clay natural geology with frost cracking visible across the trench. Plough scars running east west.	0.30– 0.59

Trench No 393	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.58 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer, none larger than 0.04 m	0.00 –25
39302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare inclusions (mainly flecks if white material, possibly chalk or limestone). Frost cracking visible, filled in with grey natural.	0.25–0.57+

Trench No 394	**Length 50 m**		**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39401		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
39402		Natural	Light orangey yellow clay	0.30+

Trench No 395	**Length 50 m**		**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
39501		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
39502		Natural	Mid-yellow clay	0.30+

Trench No 396	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
39601		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 80 mm.	0–0.3
39602		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow clay, stiff and firm with lenses of dark blue grey clay within the deposit.	0.3–0.8

Trench No 397	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
39701		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
39702		Natural	Light yellow clay	0.30+

Trench No 398	Length 50 m	Width 180 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
39801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer, none larger than 0.04 m. Reasonable separation between the layers.	0.00– 0.15
39802		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare flecks of chalk poorly sorted throughout the layer.	0.15 –0.47+

Trench No 399	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
39901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay with sand, mid–soft compaction. Rare (1%) rounded / sub-rounded / sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–70 mm+). Upper plough soil with vegetation and heavy rooting. Consistent in colour and composition.	0–0.12
39902		Natural	Light yellowish brown, silty clay with sand, firm compaction. Sparse (5%) rounded / sub-rounded / sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–70 mm+). Patches of grey silty clay and orange sand scattered throughout. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.12–0.38+

Trench No 400	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40001		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay loam, cracked and baked form dry weather. Rare CBM and sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 80 mm.	0–0.3
40002		Natural	Pale brownish yellow, clay. Stiff and compact, rare stone inclusions observed in the sondage, approximately size 100 mm.	0.3–1+

Trench No 401	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay moderately compacted with no coarse components and no rooting. Diffuse undulating interface.	0.00–0.29
40102		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayish sand moderately compact. clear to above layer. No archaeology.	0.29+

Trench No 402	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40201		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.46
40202		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 75 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage depth is 0.75 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.54 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains	0.46–0.54+

Trench No 403	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer. Reasonable separation between layers here.	0.00–0.22
40302		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk like material poorly sorted throughout the layer. Mottled with darker grey patches across the trench	0.22–0.55+

Trench No 404	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 60 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Rooting throughout from above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench. Clear boundary to the below natural.	0.0–0.34
40402		Natural	A mid-yellowish brown silty clay with sandy clay patches. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤45 mm x 40 mm, poorly sorted. 2 broken land drains. 1 possible pit. Sondage depth 0.75 m, actual depth 0.48 m	0.34–0.48

Trench No 405	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.79 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40501		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.33
40502		Natural	A mid-yellow brown silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage depth is 0.79 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.43 m. 2 features.. 2 broken land drains.	0.33–0.43+

Trench No 406	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.22 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay moderately compacted with rare small gravel inclusions and no rooting. Clear interface	0.00–0.21
40602		Natural	Light brownish yellow moderately compacted sandy clay with sandstone inclusions from bedrock and rare small gravel.	0.21+

Trench No 407	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40702	0–0.28
40702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue, silty clay, is a dark brownish grey at western end of trench, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–70 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40701, land drains in trench	0.28+

Trench No 408	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.81 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40802, CBM in layer.	0–0.21
40802		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue clay, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40801, 10% poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, some plough scars in trench, no land drains	0.21+

Trench No 409	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.77 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
40901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40902	0–0.32
40902		Natural	Mid-greyish brown clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 40901, probable archaeology in layer, no land drains	0.32+

Trench No 410	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.72 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 41002	0–0.28
41002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown with a grey hue clay, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, firm compaction, moderately clear horizon with 41001, 2 land drains in trench	0.28+

Trench No 411	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.82 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41101		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.41
41102		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-brown grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the NW end and depth is 0.82 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.49 m. 1 linear and broken land drains.	0.41–0.49
41103	41104	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
41104	41103	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown with blue hue clay with infrequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤4 cm	

Trench No 412	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.77 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 41202	0–0.20
41202		Natural	Mid-greyish brown with a yellow hue clay, 10% poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–40 mm, moderately clear horizon with 41201, firm compaction, land drains in trench	0.20+

Trench No 413	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.72 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41301		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤75 mm x 65 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.35
41302		Natural	A mid-yellow brown silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 65 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the NW end and depth is 0.72 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.42 m. One possible ditch terminus. No broken land drains.	0.35–0.42

Trench No 414	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.61 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, abundant crop on surface, 3% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, moderate compaction, moderately clear horizon with 41402	0–0.28
41402		Natural	Mid-greyish brown with a yellow hue clay, is a mid-grey on surface of layer which makes the horizon slightly difficult to see but it is clear by texture, no land drains, firm compaction, 5% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–50 mm	0.28+

Trench No 415	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
41501		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, moderate poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.36

41502		Natural	A mid-yellow brown silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 60 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the SE end and depth is 0.75 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.43 m. No archaeology. Broken land drains but checked.	0.36–0.43+

Trench No 416	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.84 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
41601		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.38
41602		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the NW end and depth is 0.84 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. 1 discreet archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.38–0.45+
41603	41604	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.64 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	0.45–0.53
41604	41603	Deliberate dump	Mid-greyish brown clay with no inclusions	0.45–0.51

Trench No 417	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
41701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.00–0.24
41702		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay, very compact. Fluctuating darker and lighter patches throughout.	0.24 –0.35+

Trench No 418	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.26 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
41801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.00–0.22
41802		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.22 –0.26+

Trench No 419	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
41901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.00–0.27
41902		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow, silty clay, very compact.	0.27–0.36+

Trench No 420	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact	0.00–0.29
42002		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow silty clay, very compact. Mid-grey patches throughout trench.	0.29 –0.56+

Trench No 421	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.00–0.24
42102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.24–0.37+

Trench No 422	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact.	0.00–0.27
42202		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow silty clay, very compact. Colour and inclusions vary throughout trench.	0.27–0.40+

Trench No 423	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, moderately compact	0.00–0.29
42302		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty clay, very compact. Chalk patches throughout and changing colouration. Also contains dark orangish brown natural patches. Sand patches present.	0.29–0.44+
42303	42304	Pit	Possible pit or ditch terminus with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.36 m. Width: 0.48 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.4–0.61
42304	42303	Deliberate backfill	Dark slightly bluish grey with infrequent mid brownish yellow mottles. Firm silty clay. Pottery, animal bone and infrequent charcoal, occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	

Trench No 424	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, moderately compact	0.00–0.23
42402		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, very compact. Charcoal flecks present throughout. Occasional Mid-orange inclusions. Dark streaks from above context.	0.23–0.47
42403		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay, frequent chalk inclusions, very compact clay but can be friable in hand.	0.47–0.54+

42404	42405	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 2.30 m. Depth: 0.78 m.	
42405	42404	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish grey silty clay, very compact with chalk flecks irregular	

Trench No 425	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.59 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
42501		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.34
42502		Subsoil	A mid-yellow brown silty clay. Appears only from about 15 m from the west edge and 10 m in from that. This is where it dips in the landscape. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤55 mm x 45 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Somewhat clear to the natural below	0.34–0.53
42503		Natural	A mid-yellow brown. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 75 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage depth is 0.74 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.59 m. 3 possible archaeology. No broken land drains	0.53–0.59+
42504	42505	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	
42505	42504	Secondary fill	Mid-orange brown clay with rare small and large rounded stones	

Trench No 426	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
42601		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0–0.30
42602		Natural	Orange clay	0.30+
42603	42604, 42605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.40–0.61
42604	42603	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown clay	
42605	42603	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown clay	

Trench No 427		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.84 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42701		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.36
42702		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage depth is 0.84 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.36–0.45

Trench No 428		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.82 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42801		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤75 mm x 60 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.36
42802		Natural	A mid-grey brown mottled with patches of a mid-blue grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 75 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage depth is 0.82 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.54 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains	0.36–0.54+

Trench No 429		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
42901		Topsoil	Mid-to dark grey brown, clay loam. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 80 mm. Recently ploughed and cropped.	0–0.3
42902		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow, clay. Firm and compact.	0.3–1.0+

Trench No 430		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43001		Topsoil	Mid-to dark grey brown, clay loam. Rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 50 mm. Recently cropped and ploughed.	0–0.3
43002		Natural	Light brownish yellow, silty clay. Firm and compact.	0.3–0.8

Trench No 431		Length 50 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43101		Topsoil	Topsoil / plough soil. Dark greyish brown, fine silty clay, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, ploughed this year.	0–0.30
43102		Natural	Clay, pale olive green, clay	0.3+
43103	43104	Secondary fill	Medium greenish grey clay	0.3–0–0.48
43104	43103	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 0.72 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.3–0.48

Trench No 432		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43201		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay loam. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions less than 60 mm. Recently cropped.	0–0.35
43202		Natural	Seems to be two types across the trench: western end was a light yellow brown silty clay and the eastern end a mid-yellowish brown clay that was stiff and compact.	0.35–0.9

Trench No 433		Length 50 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43301		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay, Topsoil / plough soil, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments.	0–0.30
43302		Natural	Pale olive green clay	0.3+

Trench No 434		Length 50 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43401		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay Topsoil / plough soil.	0–0.30
43402		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural.	0.3+

Trench No 435		Length 50 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, topsoil / plough soil. occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	0–0.3
43502		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural	0.3 +

Trench No 436		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43601		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay Topsoil / plough soil, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and rare sandstone pebbles.	0–0.3
43602		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural	0.3+

Trench No 437		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43701		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay, top / plough soil, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments.	0–0.30
43702		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural	0.3+

Trench No 438		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43801		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay topsoil / plough soil, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and rare sandstone pebbles, plough soil shallower at top of slope.	0–0.25
43802		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural.	0.25+

Trench No 439		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
43901		Topsoil	Topsoil / Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay Topsoil / plough soil, occasional limestone fragments (mostly ploughed out of field drains) rare sandstone pebbles	0–0.3
43902		Natural	Pale olive green clay natural	0.3+

Trench No 485		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
48501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (48502).	0.0–0.33 m
48502		Natural	Mottled medium reddish orange coarse sand, changing to a more dirty grey sand toward the NE end of trench. Soft, rare to occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (48501).	0.33–0.37 m +

Trench No 486		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
48601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (48602).	0.0–0.32 m
48602		Natural	Dark yellowish orange coarse sand mottled with light grey to black. Soft, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (48601).	0.32–0.46 m +

Trench No 487		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
48701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (48702).	0.0–0.38 m

48702		Natural	Mottled medium reddish orange coarse sand. Soft, rare iron stone. Clear boundary with (48701).	0.38–0.45 m +

Trench No 488	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
48801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Slightly defuse boundary with (48802).	0.0–0.29 m
48802		Natural	Mottled coarse sand, medium yellowish orange to dark greyish brown. Soft. occasional iron stone. Slightly defuse boundary with (48801).	0.29–0.36 m +

Trench No 489	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
48901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting with 1% sub-angular chalky stone 5–15 mm. Clear boundary with (48902).	0.0–0.35 m
48902		Natural	Mottled coarse sand, from light yellow to greyish purple. Soft. no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (48901).	0.35–0.60 m +

Trench No 490	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft. heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49002).	0.0–0.28 m
49002		Natural	Medium yellowish grey coarse sand, mottled with darker grey to black patches. Soft, ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm. Clear boundary with (49001).	0.28–0.41 m +

Trench No 491	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.59 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49102).	0.0–0.43 m
49102		Natural	Mottled medium reddish orange coarse sand, with greyer patches. Soft, rare iron stone. Clear boundary with (49101).	0.43–0.59 m +

Trench No 492	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with no inclusions.	0.00– 0.14

49202		Natural	Variegated natural with mottling of iron pan and varying in colour from whitish grey. To brownish yellow. All silty sand with inclusions. Darker greyish brown at west end.	0.14–0.38+

Trench No 493	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty sand with no inclusions. Very soft, friable material,.	0.00–0.22
49302		Natural	Variegated from light whitish yellow to mid-greyish brown. All silty sand	0.22 –0.39+

Trench No 494	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49402).	0.0–0.31 m
49402		Natural	Mottled yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (49401).	0.31–0.43 m +

Trench No 495	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49502).	0.0–0.30
49502		Natural	Mottled medium reddish orange coarse sand. Soft, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (49501).	0.30–0.40 m +

Trench No 496	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49602).	0.0–0.32 m
49602		Natural	Mottled brownish yellow coarse sand. Soft, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (49601).	0.32–0.39 m +

Trench No 497	**Length 50 m**		**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.80 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49701		Topsoil	Dark brown sand	0–0.30
49702		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sand. Abundant rooting.	0.30–0.60
49703		Natural	Light white and yellow sand.	0.60+

Trench No 498	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
49801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49802).	0.0–0.35 m

49802		Natural	Mottled greyish white coarse sand. Soft, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (49801).	0.35–0.48 m +

Trench No 499	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
49901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Soft, heavy rooting. Clear boundary with (49902).	0.0–0.39 m
49902		Natural	Light greyish yellow mottled coarse sand. Soft, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (49901).	0.39–0.43 m +

Trench No 500	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50001		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark grey, loose sand. covered in crops.	0.0–0.35
50002		Natural	Pale yellow grey, loose sand. patches of iron mottling.	0.35–0.38+

Trench No 501	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50101		Topsoil	Dark brown sand	0–0.30
50102		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sand. Abundant rooting	0.30–0.40
50103		Natural	Light grey sand.	0.40+

Trench No 502	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.10 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50201		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions. Fine Friable material.	0.00–0.37
50202		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions. Varying from whitish to very dark brown patches . Towards the centre and the east end the natural becomes much darker and silt rich. Farmer says this area is liable to flooding so this will be silt washing in and depositing.	0.37– 1.10+

Trench No 503	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.79 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with no inclusions. Friable powdery material.	0.00–0.26
50302		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand with no inclusions. The natural geology varies in hue from a very light to dark brownish grey with patches of iron pan visible.	0.26 –0,79+

Trench No 504	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction	0.00–0.35
50402		Natural	Light brownish white sand, soft compaction	0.35–0.50+

Trench No 505	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50501		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, silty sand, clear horizon, loosely compacted, rare sub-rounded small coarse components, common rooting at the top of the layer due to crops	0.00–0.43
50502		Natural	Light greyish brown, with large patches of very light brownish grey, silty sand, loosely compacted, no coarse components, rare rooting	0.43–0.65+

Trench No 506	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting 10% concentrated towards top of layer probably due to crop.	0.00–0.32
50602		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand, loose compaction, sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, rare large coarse components 1%, sub-rounded.	0.32–0.39+

Trench No 507	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, loosely compacted, clear horizon, sparse rooting	0.00–0.41
50702		Natural	Light greyish white, silty sand with mottled brown sand, sparse sub round and sub-angular pebbles, loosely compacted	0.41–0.45+
50703	50704	Number not used	Linear number not used aligned N–S with steep, irregular sides. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 8.00 m. Depth: 0.68 m.	0.45–1.10
50704	50703	Number not used	Light greyish brown sand	0.45–1.10
50705	50706, 50707, 50708, 50709, 50710, 50711	Natural feature	Incomplete natural feature aligned N–S with irregular, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: >10.92 m. Depth: 1.30 m.	0.45–1.15
50706	50705	Secondary fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sand with rare. rocks, cobble sized, sub-rounded, chert / sandstones, some small gravel sized chunks of coal	0.45–0.71
50707	50705	Deliberate backfill	Mid-yellowy grey brown clayish sand with semi rare. rounded gravel sized rocks, chert / sandstone. no sorting, orientation or grading	0.45–0.73

50708	50705	Deliberate backfill	Mid-yellow brown clayey sand with rare chalk inclusions, frequent charcoal inclusions	0.45–0.81
50709	50705	Deliberate backfill	Mid-yellowy greyish brown clayish sand with semi rare. rounded gravel sized rocks, chert / sandstone. no sorting, orientation or grading	0.45–0.63
50710	50705	Deliberate backfill	Mid-greyish orangey yellow clayish sand with rare. rounded gravel sized rocks, chert / sandstone. no sorting, orientation or grading	0.45–0.71
50711	50705	Deliberate backfill	Mid-greyish yellow clayish sand with somewhat rare. rounded gravel sized rocks, ?chert ?sandstone. no sorting, orientation or grading	0.45–0.65

Trench No 508	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50801		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, silty sand, clear horizon, loosely compacted, rare sub-rounded small coarse components, common rooting at the top of the layer due to crops	0.00–0.30
50802		Natural	Light greyish brown, with large patches of very light brownish grey silty sand, loosely compacted and large patches of mid-reddish orange silty clay, no coarse components, rare rooting	0.30–0.43+

Trench No 509	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
50901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted	0.00–0.30
50902		Natural	Mottled mid-orangish brown and greyish white silty clay, sparse small and medium pebbles, moderate compaction	0.30–0.33+

Trench No 510	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
51001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderately compacted	0.00–0.35
51002		Natural	Mottled mid-orangish brown and greyish white silty clay, sparse small and medium pebbles	0.35–0.43+
51003	51004, 51007	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 5.40 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	0.43–1.05
51004	51003	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand with 1% sub-angular gravel, 5–50 mm	0.43–0.63
51005	51006	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 4.40 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	0.43–0.93
51006	51005	Secondary fill	Mid-orangey grey silty sand with 1% sub-angular gravel, 5–50 mm, poorly sorted	0.43–0.93

51007	51003	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt with 2% sub-angular gravel, 5–60 mm	0.43–0.69

Trench No 511	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting 10% concentrated towards top of layer probably due to crop.	0.00–0.35
51102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand witch patches of mid-greyish brown silty clay, firm compaction, sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, rare large coarse components 1%, sub-rounded.	0.35–0.40+
51103	51104	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: >0.99 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.35–0.42
51104	51103	Deliberate backfill	Blueish black silty clay with uncommon rocks - rounded ovoid sedimentary rock, ?chert ?sandstone. large gravel to small cobble sized. unsorted, no orientation or grading. feature too shallow to determine if rocks trend to base	0.35–0.42

Trench No 512	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51201		Topsoil	Sandy dark brown and grey layer, with crop rooting present (50%) and rocky inclusions (2%)	0.00–0.42
51202		Natural	Clay layer that is mid-orangey brown with pure white sand patches.	0.42+

Trench No 513	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Moderate rooting due to crop on surface. 2% rounded gravel, 5–80 mm. Very clear horizon with 51302, but on different depth. Not compacted.	0.00–0.33
51302		Natural	Mid-orange brown clay with blueish patches. Between the clay are narrower but long "canals" of mid-reddish orange silty sand. 5% sub-angular and rounded, poorly sorted gravel and sandstone, 1–80 mm. Few patches of whitish grey sand. Sparse plough scares visible in natural.	0.33–0.43+

Trench No 514	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
51401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted, clear horizon, rare small and medium coarse components 2%, common rooting 10% concentrated towards top of layer probably due to crop.	0.00–0.28
51402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand with patches of mid-greyish brown silty clay, firm compaction, sparse small and medium coarse components 3%, rare large coarse components 1% sub-rounded.	0.28–0.38+

Trench No 515	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
51501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, well compacted moderately consolidated, buff. Highly ploughed with consistent crop rooting throughout. Uncommon coarse components - rounded ovoid rocks of gravel to small cobble size, assumed sedimentary rock. Natural / topsoil interface is sharp and clear, but some cobble sized chunks can be seen upwelling into topsoil - assumed mechanical movement caused by ploughing.	0.00–0.34
51502		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sand, whilst the reddish brown is sandy clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. Some isolated gravel sized coal fragments. No sorting or grading, but a weak E–W axial orientation can be seen (could be caused by bucket drag). Rocks more common in reddish brown.	0.34–0.41
51503	51504, 51505	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.99 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.34–0.53
51504	51503	Deliberate backfill	Very dark grey with a blueish hue sandy silt	0.34–0.53
51505	51503	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey sandy silt with sparse light rooting	0.34–0.53

Trench No 516		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, well compacted moderately consolidated, buff. Highly ploughed with consistent crop rooting throughout. Uncommon coarse components - rounded ovoid rocks of gravel to small cobble size, assumed sedimentary rock. Natural / topsoil interface is sharp and clear, but some cobble sized chunks can be seen upwelling into topsoil - assumed mechanical movement caused by ploughing. Rare CBM chunks of gravel size - assumed land drain.	0.00–0.31
51602		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sand, whilst the reddish brown is sandy clay. Grey in yellow orange is sandy clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. Some rare tabular angular rocks, sandstone. Patches of softer white rock, assumed calcareous, ?chalk ?weathered limestone, may be from destroyed drain (similar to drain material in nearby trenches). No sorting or grading. Rocks more common in reddish brown.	0.31–0.39+

Trench No 517		Length 50 m	Width 0.18 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, moderately rooted by crop on the surface. 2% rounded and sub-angular gravel, 5–100 mm, poorly sorted. Soft. Clear horizon with 51702.	0.00–0.30
51702		Natural	Varies between more rounded patches of orange brown clay with small blue patches and between orange or whitish grey patches of silty sand, which are narrower usually. Sparse coarse components, 2–80 mm. Very compacted. Sparse plough scares.	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 518		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, well compacted moderately consolidated, buff. Highly ploughed with consistent crop rooting throughout. Uncommon coarse components - rounded ovoid rocks of gravel to small cobble size, assumed sedimentary rock. Natural / topsoil interface is sharp and clear, but some cobble sized chunks can be seen upwelling into topsoil - assumed mechanical movement caused by ploughing. Rare cobble sized chunks of CBM, likely from land drain.	0.00–0.33
51802		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sand, whilst the reddish brown is sandy clay. Grey in yellow orange is sandy clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting or grading. Patches of significantly sandier less consolidated natural, medium coarse, greyish yellow.	0.33–0.39+

Trench No 519		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
51901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, moderately compacted. 2% rounded and sub-angular gravel, poorly sorted. Clear boundary with 51902.	0.00–0.30
51902		Natural	Consists of patches of orangish brown clay with blue and blackish mottling and in between of orange or greyish white sand. Firmly compacted. 4% poorly sorted rounded and sub-angular gravel 10–90 mm.	0.30–0.55+

Trench No 520		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, not compacted, moderate rooting due to crop. Clear boundary with 52002. 2% 1–80 mm sub-angular and rounded gravel.	0.00–0.30

52002		Natural	Reddish orange clay patches with blueish and iron dots / spots and between orange or light greyish white sand or silty sand. Firmly compacted. 4% poorly sorted rounded and sub-angular gravel, 5–90 mm.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 521	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, well compacted moderately consolidated, buff. Highly ploughed with consistent crop rooting throughout. Uncommon coarse components - rounded ovoid rocks of gravel to small cobble size, assumed sedimentary rock. Natural / topsoil interface is sharp and clear, but some cobble sized chunks can be seen upwelling into topsoil - assumed mechanical movement caused by ploughing.	0.00–0.31
52102		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sand, whilst the reddish brown is sandy clay. Grey in yellow orange is sandy clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting or grading. Patches of significantly sandier less consolidated natural, medium coarse, greyish yellow.	0.31–0.38+

Trench No 522	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, well compacted moderately consolidated, buff. Highly ploughed with consistent crop rooting throughout. Uncommon coarse components - rounded ovoid rocks of gravel to small cobble size, assumed sedimentary rock. Natural / topsoil interface is sharp and clear, but some cobble sized chunks can be seen upwelling into topsoil - assumed mechanical movement caused by ploughing. Rare CBM chunks of gravel size - assumed land drain.	0.00–0.28

52202		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sand, whilst the reddish brown is sandy clay. Grey in yellow orange is sandy clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size. No sorting or grading. Rocks more common in reddish brown. Glaciofluvial red cut by fluvial yellow orange deposits?	0.28–0.33+

Trench No 523	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, not compacted, moderate rooting due to crop. Clear boundary with 52302. 2% 1–80 mm sub-angular and rounded gravel.	0.00–0.33
52302		Natural	Varies between patches of reddish orange clay with blueish and iron dots / spots and between orange or light greyish white sand or silty sand. Firmly compacted. 4% poorly sorted rounded and sub-angular gravel, 5–90 mm.	0.33+

Trench No 524	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 4–5% gravels fine - medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.35
52402		Natural	Mid-brown grey. sandy clay. rare 2-4% gravels fine-medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.35–0.40+

Trench No 525	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
52501		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey. silty sand. sparse small to large gravel.	0.00–0.32
52502		Natural	Blueish orange clay. firmly compacted. sparse small to large gravel and small cobbles.	0.32–0.46+

52503	52504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SW–NE with moderate, irregular sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.49 m.	0.46–0.95
52504	52503	Secondary fill	Light greyish yellow clayey sand with few stones	0.46–0.95

Trench No 526	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.25 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
52601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay. moderately compacted. sparse small to big gravel, poorly sorted.	0.00–0.22
52602		Natural	Orange grey clay. firmly compacted. sparse small to big gravel and small cobbles.	0.22–0.25+

Trench No 527	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.82 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
52701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, homogeneous, lightly compacted. Sandy clay. Sparse small gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.40
52702		Subsoil	Light whiteish yellow. Sandy clay. lightly compacted.	0.40–0.60
52703		Natural	Greenish grey. Silty clay. Big patches of dark brownish black natural organic material.	0.60–0.82+

Trench No 528	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.57 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
52801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay. lightly compacted. Sparse small gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.40
52802		Subsoil	Light whiteish yellow. Sandy clay. lightly compacted. originated probably from flooding / erosion from upper parts of field (e.g. topsoil is about 10 cm thicker than in tranches above).	0.40–0.57
52803		Natural	Greenish grey. clay. Big patches of dark brownish black natural organic material (peat).	0.57+

Trench No 529	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.56 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
52901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty Clay lightly compacted. Sparse small gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.36
52902		Natural	Light blueish orange sandy clay. Sparse small to large gravel and small cobbles, poorly sorted, 10% iron flakes.	0.36–0.56

Trench No 530	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 4–5% gravels fine - medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.38
53002		Natural	Dark yellow brown. silty clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.38–0.47+

Trench No 531	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. silty sand. homogeneous. loose compaction. sparse small to large gravel and small cobbles. clear boundary with natural below.	0.00–0.34
53102		Natural	Mid-blueish orange. Sandy clay. Common plough scares. Sparse small to large gravel and cobbles, sub-angular and rounded. Moderate compaction.	0.34–0.39+

Trench No 532	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 4–5% gravels fine - medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.34
53202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. sandy clay. rare 2–4% gravels fine–medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.34–0.40+
53203	53204	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.86 m. Width: >0.54 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.40–0.60
53204	53203	Secondary fill	Light grey sandy clay firm with stone ≤10% charcoal ≤5%	0.40–0.60
53205	53206	Gully	Linear gully aligned E W with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.40–0.61
53206	53205	Secondary fill	Light grey sandy clay firm with stone 10–15%	0.40–0.61
53207	53210	Number not used	Irregular number not used aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.50 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
53208	53209	Gully	Linear gully aligned N S with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 2.80 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.40–0.62
53209	53208	Secondary fill	Light grey sandy clay firm	0.40–0.62
53210	53207	Number not used	Light yellowish grey sandy clay	

Trench No 533	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 4–5% gravels fine - medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction.	0.00–0.38
53302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown. silty clay. rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted. moderate compaction.	0.38–0.46+

Trench No 534	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53401		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.34
53402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine–medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.34–0.43+

Trench No 535	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53501		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown. sandy silt. rare 4–5% gravels fine - medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted. soft compaction. boundary below clear.	0.00–0.34
53502		Natural	Dark yellow brown. silty clay. sparse 5–7% gravels fine–medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted. firm compaction.	0.34–0.42+
53503	53504	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.04 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	0.42–0.92
53504	53503	Deliberate backfill	Light grey with smooth yellow silty sand with few stones	0.42–0.92
53505	53506	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.43 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.42–0.65
53506	53505	Deliberate backfill	Light grey with smooth yellow silty sand with few stones	0.42–0.65

Trench No 536	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53601		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.35
53602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine–medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.35–0.47+

Trench No 537	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53701		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.32
53702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine–medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.32–0.40+
53703	53704, 53705	Pit	Sub-oval pit with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.12 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.40–0.56
53704	53703	*In situ* burnt deposit	Dark blackish grey silty clay with high levels of charcoal	0.40–0.51
53705	53703	Secondary fill	Mid-white grey sandy clay with small moderately frequent charcoal inclusions	0.51–0.56

Trench No 538	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
53801		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.33
53802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine–medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.33–0.39+

Trench No 539		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
53901		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.31
53902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine to medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.31–0.39+

Trench No 540		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
54001		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to med 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.30
54002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine to medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.30–0.38+

Trench No 541		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
54101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, sparse fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–00.38
54102		Natural	Light yellow brown sandy clay, rare 2–4% gravels and cobbles 20–100 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 4–5% manganese flecks fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted	0.38–0.44

Trench No 542		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
54201		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt ploughsoil, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 4–5% gravels fine to medium 5–50 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.38
54202		Natural	Mid-brown grey sandy clay with mid-yellow brown silty sand mottling, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 4–6% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.38–0.45+

Trench No 543	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54301		Topsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, sparse 5–6% gravels fine to medium 10–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, soft compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.32
54302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay, rare 3–4% gravels fine to medium 10–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, rare 2–3% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round well sorted, firm compaction	0.32–0.38+

Trench No 544	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, homogeneous, sparse gravel, small to large, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.30
54402		Natural	Blueish orange (sometimes red) clay mottled with orange yellow silty sand. Sparse small to large gravel. Firmly compacted.	0.30–0.46+

Trench No 545	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54501		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.30
54502		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese flakes and thin blueish "canals". In between this clay are "corridors" of orange yellow clayish sand. Few spots with yellowish white sand, irregular shape and not bigger than about 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firmly compacted. Moderate plough scares from deep ploughing present.	0.30–0.34+
54503	54504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.04 m. Depth: 0.46 m.	0.34–0.80
54504	54503	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey sandy clay with few round stones	0.34–0.80

Trench No 546	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, homogeneous, sparse gravel, small to large, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.31
54602		Natural	Blueish / greenish mid-to dark orange clay. Few patches of orange grey silty sand with iron flakes. Firmly compacted. Sparse small to large gravel, rounded and sub-angular.	0.31–0.36+

Trench No 547	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54701		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.32
54702		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese flakes and thin blueish "canals". In between this clay are "corridors" of orange yellow clayish sand. Few spots with yellowish white sand, about 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firmly compacted.	0.32–0.41+

Trench No 548	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54801		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.32
54802		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese flakes and thin blueish "canals". In between this clay are "corridors" of orange yellow clayish sand. Few spots with yellowish white sand, irregular shape and not bigger than about 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firmly compacted.	0.32–0.48+

Trench No 549	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
54901		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse rounded and sub-angular small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.31
54902		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese flakes and blueish strips mottled with orange yellow silty sand. Spots of light yellowish white sand in few places, irregular and max 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firm compaction.	0.31–0.39+

Trench No 550	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
55001		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse poorly sorted gravel. Clear boundary with natural.	0.00–0.29

55002		Natural	Dark orange red clay with manganese flakes mottled with orange yellow silty sand. In few spots clay becomes blueish grey. Moderate plough scares visible. Sparse small to large rounded and sub-angular gravel, poorly sorted. Firm compaction.	0.29–0.37+

Trench No 551	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55101		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.30
55102		Natural	Orangish red clay with manganese flakes and thin blueish "canals". In between this clay are thin "corridors" of orange yellow silty sand. Few spots with yellowish white sand, about 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firmly compacted.	0.30–0.48+

Trench No 552	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55201		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse rounded and sub-angular small to large gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.31
55202		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese flakes and blueish strips mottled with orange yellow silty sand. Spots of light yellowish white sand in few places, irregular and max 1 m diameter. Sparse small to large gravel, poorly sorted. Firm compaction.	0.31–0.37+

Trench No 553	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55301		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, homogeneous, moderately compacted. Sparse poorly sorted small to big gravel. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.31
55302		Natural	Orange red clay mottled with orange yellow silty sand. In clay are flake of manganese and blueish grey spots. Few patches of yellowish white sand. Firm compaction. Sparse small to big gravel and small cobbles.	0.31–0.40+

Trench No 554	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55401		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand moderately compacted, homogeneous. Sparse poorly sorted gravel small to large. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.30

55402		Natural	Orange red clay with manganese and blueish flaking mottled with mid-orange yellow silty sand. Sparse rounded and sub-angular gravel, small to large. Firmly compacted. Common plough scares present.	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 555	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55501		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, sparse small to large gravel, moderately compacted, clear horizon with natural, no rooting.	0.00–0.30
55502		Natural	Reddish orange clay with blueish and manganese flaking mottled with yellowish white silty sand. Sparse rounded and sub-angular gravel. Compacted.	0.30–0.34+

Trench No 556	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55601		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand with common coarse components. Rocks are sub-rounded to rounded ovoid and are gravel to cobble size. Sedimentary rocks, ?sandstone and ?chert. No sorting, grading or orientation. Significant ploughing and crop rooting seen. Moderately well compacted but not well consolidated.	0.00–0.28
55602		Natural	Texture depends on colour - the orangey yellow with grey streaks is fine sandy clay, whilst the reddish brown is clay. Both are well compacted and moderately consolidated, with the yellow orange sand being mechanically easier to remove and crush with fingers. The lighter the colour, the sandier it is. Natural forms with reddish brown "clumps" with orange yellow forming sinuously around them. Grey infill vaguely resemble desiccation cracks, but too transient to say with certainty. Apparent low energy fluvial system. Coarse components common, rounded ovoid ?chert and ?sandstone of large gravel to small cobble size.	0.28–0.34

Trench No 557	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55701		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, homogeneous. Sparse small to bug gravel, poorly sorted. Almost no rooting. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.31

55702		Natural	Orange red clay mottled with orange yellow silty sand. Blueish grey spots in clay. Flakes of manganese present mainly in clay. Few patches of yellowish white sand. Sparse small to big gravel and cobbles. Firmly compacted.	0.31–0.45+

Trench No 558	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55801		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, moderately compacted. Sparse poorly sorted gravel. Clear horizon with natural. Almost no rooting.	0.00–0.33
55802		Natural	Varies. Reddish orange clay mottled with orange yellow sand. Manganese flakes mainly in clay. Blueish thin patches in clay. Few spots of yellowish white sand. Sparse small to large gravel and small cobbles. Firmly compacted.	0.33–0.40+

Trench No 559	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
55901		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty sand, compaction increases towards bottom. Almost no rooting. Poorly sorted small to bug gravel and small cobbles. Sparse calcium flakes.	0.00–0.29
55902		Natural	Mottled red clay with yellow sand. Manganese flakes mainly in clay. In clay also present thin spots with greyish blue colour. Sparse poorly sorted small to large gravel and small cobbles. Firmly compacted. Sparse plough scares present.	0.29–0.32+

Trench No 560	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Fairly dense. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.00–0.48
56002		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay	0.48–0.52+

Trench No 561	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.47 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.00–0.47
56102		Natural	Light greyish yellow silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.47+

Trench No 562	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. Sandy clay. Solid compaction. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.45

56202		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey. Silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %.	0.45–0.48+

Trench No 563	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. Sandy clay. Solid compaction. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.34
56302		Natural	Mid-yellowish grey. Silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %.	0.34–0.36+

Trench No 564	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.40
56402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.40–0.42+

Trench No 565	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. Silty clay. Fairly dense. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %.	0.00–0.30
56502		Natural	Dark yellowish brown. Silty clay. Very solid. Manganese inclusions < 5 %.	0.30–0.32+

Trench No 566	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly loose. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0–0.46
56602		Natural	Light rusty yellow sandy silt. Dense. Pinkish grey clay patches.	0.46 <

Trench No 567	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Very dense. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.42
56702		Natural	Dark yellowish grey silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.42–0.48+

Trench No 568	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. Clay silt. Fairly solid. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.41
56802		Natural	Light yellowish brown. Silty clay. Very solid. Sandy patches.	0.41–0.44+

Trench No 569	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
56901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clay silt. Fairly dense. No visible inclusions.	0–0.40

56902		Natural	Light pinkish yellow silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains manganese inclusions < 3 %	0.40 <

Trench No 570	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.34
57002		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains manganese < 4 %.	0.34–0.36+

Trench No 571	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.35
57102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %.	0.35–0.37+

Trench No 572	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.37
57202		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Contains coarse gravel < 10 %.	0.37 <

Trench No 573	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.38
57302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very solid. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles < 10 %.	0.38 <

Trench No 574	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57401		Topsoil	Loosely packed mid-greyish brown sandy clay with moderate coarse gravel poorly sorted. Moderate rooting. clear straight interface.	0.00–0.32
57482		Natural	Densely compacted mid-yellowish brown clayish clay with moderate cobbles and coarse gravel poorly sorted. No rooting.	0.32+

Trench No 575	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.29 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
57501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.27
57502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Homogeneous. Contains coarse gravel < 7 %	0.27–0.29+

Trench No 576		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
57601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.00–0.43
57602		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Very dense. Contains coarse gravel < 4	0.43+

Trench No 577		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
57701		Topsoil	Brownish grey silty clay, homogeneous. Sparse small to bug gravel, poorly sorted. Almost no rooting. Clear horizon with natural	0–0.32
57702		Natural	Min yellowish brown, with Gerry patches, silty clay firm compaction, 10–15% angular stone 2–3 cm, 5% gravel poorly sorted fine grain.	0.32

Trench No 578		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
57801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very solid. No visible inclusions.	0–0.22
57802		Natural		0.22 <

Trench No 579		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
57901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown	0–0.29
57902		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.29 <

Trench No 580		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
58001		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, recently ploughed and cropped, left to stubble. Rare sub-rounded to rounded pebbles max size 200 mm. Clear horizon to natural	0–0.28
58002		Natural	Pale greyish yellow clay with rare to sparse sub-rounded gravel or cobbles. Iron staining and manganese visible in deposit.	0.28+

Trench No 581		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
58101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.38
58102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Homogeneous. Contains coarse gravel < 7 %	0.38+

Trench No 599		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
59901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.38
59902		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay.	0.38–0.44+

Trench No 600		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairy stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.40
60002		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Solid. Occasional manganese flecks.	0.40–0.42+

Trench No 601		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.36
60102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay.	0.36–0.38+

Trench No 602		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly sticky. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.35
60202		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel< 4 %.	0.35–0.38+

Trench No 603		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown. softly compacted sandy clay with silt. Upper plough soil with vegetation and heavy rooting. Darker in colour toward the surface. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm).	0–0.28
60302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown. sandy clay, mid–firm compaction. Frequent small sized manganese flecks and dark grey mottles. Sparse (5%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.28–0.34

Trench No 604		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly stiff but granular. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.38
60402		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Greyish hue. Solid. Coarse gravel inclusions < 4 %	0.38–0.40+

Trench No 605		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Granular but slightly claggy. Contains coarse gravel (< 5 %)	0.00–0.44
60502		Natural	Mid-rusty grey silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles < 10 %	0.44–0.47+

Trench No 606		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Granular. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles (< 7 %).	0.00–0.32
60602		Natural	Light rusty brown silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel (< 5 %)	0.32+

Trench No 607		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly sticky. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.45
60702		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy silt. Contains coarse gravel < 4%	0.45–0.47+

Trench No 608		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly stiff but granular.	0.00–0.39
60802		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Dirty. Grey clay patches. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.39+

Trench No 609		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
60901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.32
60902		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %	0.32+

Trench No 610		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
61001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Fairly solid. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0.00–0.45
61002		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay.	0.45–0.47+

Trench No 611		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
61101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Quite sticky. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0.00–0.50

61102		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.50–0.52+

Trench No 612	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Sticky. Contains gravel < 3 %	0.00–0.34
61202		Natural	Light rusty brown silty clay. Grey hue and blue / grey patches.	0.34–0.36+

Trench No 613	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly solid but granular. Contains coarse gravel < 3 %	0.00–0.35
61302		Natural	Light rusty yellow silty clay. Solid. Contains coarse gravel < 5 %	0.35–0.38+

Trench No 614	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly sticky. Contains coarse gravel < 4 %	0.00–0.48
61402		Natural	Light rusty brown sandy silty clay. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel < 8 %.	0.48–0.51+

Trench No 615	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Granular and slightly sticky. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles (< 7 %).	0.00–0.47
61502		Natural	Light rusty brown silty sand. Solid. Contains coarse gravel (< 5 %).	0.47–0.52+

Trench No 616	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Stiff. Contains coarse gravel (< 8 %)	0.00–0.45
61602		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel / cobbles (< 10 %)	0.45–0.48+

Trench No 618	Length Unknown	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayish sandy silt. Fairly loose and granular. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.36
61802		Natural	Light rusty yellow silty clay. Stiff. Sandy patches.	0.36+

Trench No 619	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
61901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.34
61902		Natural	Light rusty yellow silty sand. Clay patches. No visible inclusions.	0.34–0.38+

Trench No 620	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Fairly loose. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.31
62002		Natural	Light rusty yellow sandy silt. Sandy patches. No visible inclusions.	0.31–0.37+

Trench No 621	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62101		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt. Stiff but granular. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.33
62102		Natural	Light rusty yellow sandy clay silt.	0.33–0.36+

Trench No 622	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62201		Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.40
62202		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Quite homogeneous. Sandy patches. No visible inclusions.	0.40–0.43+

Trench No 623	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62301		Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty sand. Very loose. Contains carse gravel (< 2 %)	0.00–0.40
62302		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Sandy but fairly stiff. Manganese inclusions.	0.40–0.42+

Trench No 624	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62401		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy clay silt. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.35
62402		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches. Manganese inclusions.	0.35–0.39+

Trench No 625	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
62501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Fairy stiff.	0.00–0.49
62502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Sandy patches.	0.49–0.52+

Trench No 626		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
62601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay with silt, soft compaction. Upper plough soil with vegetation on surface, heavy rooting. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.26
62602		Natural	Dark yellowish brown, sandy clay, soft compaction. Lighter brown patches of colour, frequent (30–35%) small size stone inclusions and larger white stones, chalk like streaks. Various colour mottles. Consistent in composition.	0.26–0.38+

Trench No 627		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
62701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, sparse 25–30% sub-rounded 5–50 mm fine to coarse grains, poorly sorted, rare 5–10% fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.20
62702		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay, sparse to common 30–35% sub-rounded to sub-angular 30–70 mm moderate to coarse grains, poorly sorted.	0.20–0.30+

Trench No 628		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
62801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.35
62802		Natural	Light yellowish grey clay. Fairly clean Dense.	0.35–0.38+

Trench No 629		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
62901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Fairly stiff.	0.00–0.37
62902		Natural	Light brownish yellow silty sand.	0.37–0.39+

Trench No 630		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63001		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, silty clay with sand, mid-soft compaction. Upper plough soil with vegetation on surface, heavy rooting. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.27
63002		Natural	Dark yellowish brown, clay with sand, firm compaction. Moderate (20%) manganese / chalk inclusions of small size (≤10 mm). Sparse (5%) stone inclusions of small to medium size. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.27–0.34+

Trench No 631		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayish sandy silt. Fairy compact. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.38
63102		Natural	Light rusty brown silty clay. Compact with sandy patches.	0.38–0.40+

Trench No 632		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Very stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.32
63202		Natural	Dark blueish brown silty clay. Homogeneous. Signs of standing water.	0.32–0.34+

Trench No 633		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	0.00–0.36
63302		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Manganese flecks (common).	0.36–0.42+

Trench No 634		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	0.00–0.30
63402		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Manganese flecks (common).	0.30–0.34+
63403	63404	Pit	Large feature that was approximately 10 m by 1.8 m, with a thin extension to the north-east that continued for a further 4.5 m. Sectioned by machine and found to be 0.1 m deep. Feature is located in the region of Thurlby Farm shown on the 1885 OS map of the area. Probably related to farm or building activity.	0.34–0.40
63404	63403	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown, silty loam with common CBM / Brick, charcoal and stone inclusions, ranging in size from 30 mm to 300 mm.	0.34–0.40

Trench No 635		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	0.00–0.39
63502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Manganese flecks (common).	0.39–0.42+
63503	63504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.60 m. Width: >1.50 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.39–0.59
63504	63503	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	0.39–0.59

Trench No 636		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Fairy loose. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.30
63602		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Grey sandy patches. Contains coarse gravel < 2 %.	0.30–36+

Trench No 637		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly loose.	0.00–0.55
63702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silty clay.	0.55–0.58+

Trench No 638		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63801		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey, mid-soft compaction, sandy clay with silt. Upper material plough soil with vegetation on the surface, heavy rooting. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.40
63802		Natural	Mid-reddish brown, soft compaction, sandy clay. Mid-dark grey and orange patches of colour, rare (3%) small to medium sized stone inclusions. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.40–0.54+
63803	63803	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North to South with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.76 m. Width: 1.45 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	0.54–0.92
63804	63803	Tertiary fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with moderate coarse and fine gravel	0.54–0.92

Trench No 639		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
63901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairy stiff.	0.00–0.41
63902		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Scrappy. Contains gravel < 5 %.	0.41+

Trench No 640		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Quite loose. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.45
64002		Natural	Light brownish yellow sandy clay silt. Grey clay patches. Very dense.	0.45–0.48+

Trench No 641		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt, rare 2–3% sub-rounded / sub-angular 5–10 mm fine grained, well sorted, common crop / fine rooting, clear interface with underlying natural.	0.00–0.40
64102		Natural	Light to mid-reddish brownish yellow silty sand, sparse 5–8% sub-rounded 10–30 mm medium gravels, moderately sorted.	0.40–0.43+

Trench No 642		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Powdery. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.42
64202		Natural	Light rusty yellow silty sand. Granular.	0.42–0.46+

Trench No 643		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Stiff. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.50
64302		Natural	Light rusty yellow silty clay. Grey patches. Very dense.	0.50–0.55+

Trench No 644		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64401		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Compact but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.32
64402		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Manganese flecks. Contains gravel <1 %	0.32–0.40+

Trench No 645		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64501		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Dense but powdery.	0.00–0.39
64502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Rusty patches. Dense.	0.39–0.42+

Trench No 646		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, soft compaction. Upper material plough soil with heavy rooting. Rare (3%) stone inclusions of small size. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.41

64602		Natural	Light brownish red with grey patches. Soft compaction, sandy clay. Frequent (30–35%) small to medium size manganese flecks throughout often clustered. Orange and mid-dark grey mottles of mixed size. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.41–0.45+

Trench No 647	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Stiff.	0.00–0.42
64702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Patchy.	0.42–0.45+

Trench No 648	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay with silt, soft compaction. Upper plough soil with vegetation on surface, heavy rooting. Grainy lighter brown patches and rare (1%) stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.34
64802		Natural	Mid-brown with light greyish brown / reddish brown colour patches. Mid to soft compaction, sandy clay, common (20–30%) small to medium size stone inclusions and manganese / chalk flecks. Small sized orange and grey mottles, consistent in composition.	0.34–0.38+

Trench No 649	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
64901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay with silt, soft compaction. Upper plough soil with vegetation, heavy rooting. Rare small sized manganese / chalk flecks. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.33
64902		Natural	Mid-reddish brown, sandy clay, soft compaction. Frequent small sized manganese / chalk flecks and streaks. Frequent small sized stone inclusions. Patches of grey and orange colour as well as moderate smaller grey / orange small sized mottles. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.33–0.40+
64903	64904	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N to S with moderate, concave sides and a convex base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.89 m. Depth: 0.41 m.	0.40–0.83
64904	64903	Tertiary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate coarse gravel and cobbles	0.40–0.83

Trench No 650	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
65001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (6 mm to 30 mm), very minor rooting, moderately compacted	0.00–0.30
65002		Natural	Mid-brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 40 mm), no rooting, moderately compacted	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 651	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
65101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (5 mm to 70 mm), minor rooting, loosely compacted	0.00–0.30
65102		Natural	Light orangey brown silty sand, sparse coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 60 mm), no rooting, moderately compact.	0.30–0.32+

Trench No 652	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
65201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (10%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 60 mm), very minor rooting, loosely compacted	0.00–0.36
65202		Natural	Light orangey brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (15%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (5 mm to 60 mm), no rooting, moderately compacted	0.36–0.40+
65203	65204	Gully	Linear gully aligned SE to NW with moderate, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.35 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.40–0.63
65204	65203	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay with rare angular cobbles	0.40–0.63
65205	65206	Gully	Linear gully aligned W–E with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.56 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.40–0.52
65206	65205	Secondary fill	Light to mid-brownish grey silty sand with rare 1–2% sub-rounded 3–5 mm fine gravels, well sorted	0.40–0.52

Trench No 653	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
65301		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty sand. Dense but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.34
65302		Natural	Mid-rusty yellow silty sand. Light yellowish grey clay patches. No visible inclusions.	0.34–0.42+

Trench No 654		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Dense but powdery. No visible inclusions.	0.00–0.35
65402		Natural	Mid-rusty brown silty sand. Compact.	0.35–0.42+

Trench No 655		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65501		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Very loose and powdery.	0.00–0.50
65502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Very powdery. Clay patches.	0.50–0.53+

Trench No 656		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 40 mm, very minor rooting, moderately compacted	0.00–0.42
65602		Natural	Mid-orangey brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 30 mm), no rooting, moderately compacted	0.42–0.46+

Trench No 657		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 30 mm), minor rooting, moderately compacted	0.00–0.37
65702		Natural	Mid-brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (10%), small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (8 mm to 60 mm), no rooting, heavily compacted	0.37–0.41+
65703	65704	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned East to West with moderate, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.41+0.72
65704	65703	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with rare heat affected sub-angular cobbles not seen in section. rare coarse gravel not seen in section	0.41–0.72

Trench No 658		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.96 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand, sparce coarse components (10%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 40 mm), very minor rooting, moderately compacted	0.00–0.82

65802		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand, no coarse components, no rooting, moderately compacted	0.82–0.92
65803		Natural	Mid-orangey brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 40 mm) no rooting, loosely compacted	0.92+

Trench No 659	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
65901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (7 mm to 30 mm), very minor rooting, moderately compacted	0.00–0.32
65902		Natural	Light brown silty sand with patches of mid-grey silty clay, rare coarse components (<5%), small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (6 mm to 30 mm), no rooting, moderately compacted	0.32–0.42+

Trench No 660	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.23 m
66002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.23–0.35 m+

Trench No 661	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.23 m
66102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.23 m–0.34 m+

Trench No 662	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0m– 0.28 m
66202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.28 m– 0.34 m+

Trench No 663	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.27 m
66302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.27–0.52 m+

Trench No 664		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.28 m
66402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.28–0.49 m+

Trench No 665		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.24 m
66502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.24–0.44 m+

Trench No 666		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.28 m
66602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 50–200 mm.	0.28–0.4 m+

Trench No 667		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.25 m
66702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.25–0.35 m+

Trench No 668		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.28 m
66802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silt sandy clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 50 – 200 mm.	0.28–0.38 m+

Trench No 669		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
66901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.28 m
66902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.28–0.38 m+

Trench No 670		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
67001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.24 m
67002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silt, sandy clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 50–200 mm.	0.24–0.33 m+

Trench No 671	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67101		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey moderate compaction with 5% rare small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted	0.00–0.33 m
67102		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish reddish brown moderate compaction 5% rare sub-rounded stones poorly sorted.	0.33–0.55 m
67103		Natural	Mid-brownish red moderate compaction with 10% moderate sub-rounded stones with 5% rare mid-yellow sandy patches	0.55+

Trench No 672	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.27 m
67202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.27–0.41 m+

Trench No 673	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15– 50 mm.	0.0–0.26 m
67302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100– 200 mm.	0.26–0.41 m+

Trench No 674	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.26 m
67402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.26–0.42 m+

Trench No 675	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.24 m
67502		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.24–0.44 m+

Trench No 676	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
67601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.27 m
67602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.27–0.49 m+

Trench No 677		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
67701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.3 m
67702		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100– 200 mm.	0.3–0.52 m+

Trench No 678		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
67801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0–0.22 m
67802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.22–0.42 m+

Trench No 679		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
67901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0–0.3 m
67902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.3–0.56 m+

Trench No 680		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
68001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0–0.22
68002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.21–0.43 +

Trench No 681		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
68101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30– 40 mm.	0.00–0.32
68102		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.32–0.43+

Trench No 682		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
68201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
68202		Natural	Mid-brownish orange clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.41+

Trench No 683	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0–0.29 m
68302		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.29–0.52 m+

Trench No 684	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68401		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.35
68402		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.43+

Trench No 685	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68501		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.33
68502		Natural	Mid-brownish orange clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.33–0.41+

Trench No 686	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.29
68602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.29–0.45+

Trench No 687	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68701		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
68702		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.48+

Trench No 688	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
68801		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.35

68802		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.42+

Trench No 689	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
68901		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.34
68902		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.34–0.40+

Trench No 690	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
69001		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.35
69002		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.41+

Trench No 691	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
69101		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.35
69102		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.41+

Trench No 692	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
69201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.31
69202		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.31–0.38+

Trench No 693	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
69301		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.37
69302		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.37–0.42+

Trench No 694	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69401		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.34
69402		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.34–0.41+

Trench No 695	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69501		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
69502		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.45+

Trench No 696	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69601		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
69602		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.42+

Trench No 697	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69701		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.38
69702		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.38–0.49+

Trench No 698	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69801		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
69802		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.47+

Trench No 699	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
69901		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
69902		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.41+

Trench No 700	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
70001		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.41
70002		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.47+

Trench No 701	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
70101		Topsoil	Mid-dark orangey brown, silty clay, semi-abundant coarse components, Highly ploughed with extensive crop rooting.	0.00–0.25
70102		Natural	Mid-light yellowy brown clay, with patches of mid-orangey brown and mid-neutral grey clay, frequent inclusions. Size of rocks highly variable, gravel to boulder size.	0.25–0.40+

Trench No 702	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
70201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.38
70202		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.38–0.44+

Trench No 703	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
70301		Topsoil	Mid-dark orangey brown lightly silty clay with semi-abundant coarse components, 75% rounded ?sandstone and ?chert, 25% tabular ?calcitic shale and fossiliferous ?limestone ?dolomite. Highly ploughed with extensive crop rooting. Bioturbation influence seen in topsoil / natural interface, localised downwards "smearing" of topsoil colour into natural. Crumbly but well compacted.	0.00–0.32

70302		Natural	Clay texture, mid-light yellowy brown. Abundant coarse components, 20% tabular ?limestone ?dolomite and ?calcitic shale, 80% sub-rounded ovoid ?sandstone ?chert. Size of rocks highly variable, gravel to boulder size. No sorting, grading or orientation. Glacial origin, probable till. Well compacted but crumbles easily into cobble sized chunks.	0.32–0.37+
70303	70304	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned x with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.74 m. Width: 0.67 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.37–0.51
70304	70303	Deliberate backfill	Mid-brown silt and gravel with large amount of stones (90%) of different sizes packed closely together	0.37–0.51

Trench No 704	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70401		Topsoil	Mid-dark orangey brown lightly silty clay with semi-abundant coarse components, 100% rounded ?sandstone and ?chert. No tabular rocks observed. Highly ploughed with extensive crop rooting. Bioturbation influence seen in topsoil / natural interface, localised downwards "smearing" of topsoil colour into natural. Crumbly but well compacted.	0.00–0.28
70402		Natural	Clay texture, mid-light yellowy brown. Abundant coarse components, 100% sub-rounded ovoid ?sandstone ?chert. No tabular rocks observed. Size of rocks highly variable, gravel to cobble size. No grading or orientation. Patches of more gravelly natural that seem discontinuous but linear-y in orientation - possible disarticulated french drains, unsure, could be fluvial channel deposition but seems somewhat too unoriented. Assumed glacial origin, ?glaciofluvial. Well compacted but crumbles easily into cobble sized chunks.	0.28–0.33+

Trench No 705	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.34 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70501		Topsoil	Mid-dark orangey brown lightly silty clay with semi-abundant coarse components, 100% rounded ?sandstone and ?chert. No tabular rocks observed. Highly ploughed with extensive crop rooting. Bioturbation influence seen in topsoil / natural interface, localised downwards "smearing" of topsoil colour into natural. Crumbly but well compacted.	0.00–0.31

70502		Natural	Clay texture, mid-light yellowy brown. Abundant coarse components, 100% sub-rounded ovoid ?sandstone ?chert. No tabular rocks observed. Size of rocks highly variable, gravel to cobble size. No grading, sorting or orientation. Assumed glacial origin, ?glaciofluvial. Well compacted but crumbles easily into cobble sized chunks.	0.31–0.34+

Trench No 706	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70601		Topsoil	Mid-yellow brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine–medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.30
70602		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels medium 20–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 20–30% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.30–0.36+

Trench No 707	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70701		Topsoil	Mid-yellow brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.32
70702		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels medium 20–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 20–30% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.32–0.37+

Trench No 708	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70801		Topsoil	Mid-yellow brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.27
70802		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels medium 20–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 20–30% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.27–0.44+

Trench No 709		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
70901		Topsoil	Mid-yellow brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.32
70902		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels medium 20–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 20–30% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.32–0.40+

Trench No 710		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71001		Topsoil	Mid-yellow brown clayey silt, moderate fine rooting from well established crop, rare 2–4% gravels fine to medium 5–40 mm sub-round moderately sorted, moderate compaction, boundary below clear	0.00–0.32
71002		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay, rare 4–5% gravels medium 20–60 mm sub-round moderately sorted, sparse 20–30% manganese flecking fine ≤5 mm sub-round moderately sorted, firm compaction	0.32–0.37+

Trench No 711		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71101		Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted fine gravel. Moderate rooting. Moderate compaction.	0.00–0.37
71102		Subsoil	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction	0.37–0.43
71103		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded fine gravel. Moderate Compaction.	0.43–0.58+

Trench No 712		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.38
71202		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.38–0.44+

Trench No 713		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.44
71302		Natural	Mid-orangish brown clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.44–0.47+

Trench No 714		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.41
71402		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.41–0.47+

Trench No 715		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.48
71502		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.48–0.54+

Trench No 716		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.43
71602		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. moderate compaction and moderate rooting	0.43–0.50+
71603		Natural	Mid-brownish orange clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.50–0.56+

Trench No 717		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded fine gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.45
71702		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty sand with clay patches. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.45–0.51+

Trench No 718		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.39
71802		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.39–0.46+

Trench No 719		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
71901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded fine gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
71902		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty sand with clay patches. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.43+

Trench No 720		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
72001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded fine gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.46
72002		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty sand with clay patches Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.46–0.51+

Trench No 721		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
72101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded fine gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.42
72102		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate rooting	0.42–0.52+

Trench No 722		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
72201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.38
72202		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.38–0.43+

Trench No 723	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
72301		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.42
72302		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.42–0.47+

Trench No 724	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
72401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.28
72402		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.28–0.33+

Trench No 725	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
72501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.42
72502		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.42–0.48+

Trench No 726	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
72601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.43
72602		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.43–0.49+

Trench No 727	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
72701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.39
72702		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.39–0.45+

Trench No 728		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
72801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.43
72802		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.43–0.47+

Trench No 729		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
72901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.33
72902		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.33–0.38+

Trench No 730		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.35
73002		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.41+

Trench No 731		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.35
73102		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.46+

Trench No 732		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate Compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.00–0.37
73202		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.37–0.52
73203		Natural	Mid-orangish brown silty clay. Common sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.52+

Trench No 733		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73301		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.39
73302		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.39–0.44+

Trench No 734		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73401		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.37
73402		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.37–0.45+

Trench No 735		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73501		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.30
73502		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.30–0.38+

Trench No 736		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73601		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.43
73602		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.43–0.51+

Trench No 737		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73701		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.41
73702		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.41–0.47+

Trench No 738		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73801		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.39
73802		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.39–0.46+

Trench No 739		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
73901		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.47
73902		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.47–0.54+

Trench No 740		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74001		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.44
74002		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.44–0.52+

Trench No 741		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74101		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.39
74102		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.39–0.44+

Trench No 742		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74201		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.30
74202		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.30–0.36+

Trench No 743		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74301		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.42
74302		Natural	Mid-orangish grey silty clay. Common poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.42–0.47+

Trench No 744		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74401		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.35
74402		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.35–0.43+

Trench No 745		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74501		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.37
74502		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.37–0.46+

Trench No 746		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74601		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
74602		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.48+

Trench No 747		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74701		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.44
74702		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.44–0.51+

Trench No 748		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74801		Topsoil	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded medium gravel. Moderate compaction. Moderate rooting	0.00–0.36
74802		Natural	Mid-brownish grey clay. Rare poorly sorted sub-rounded coarse gravel. Heavy compaction. Moderate rooting.	0.36–0.58+

Trench No 749		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
74901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.22
74902		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.22–0.48+

Trench No 750		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
75001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0–0.38 m
75002		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.38–0.54 m+

Trench No 751		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
75101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.0 m– 0.3 m
75102		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.3–0.48 m+

Trench No 752		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
75201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.3 m
75202		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.3–0.51 m

Trench No 753		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.33 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
75301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.26 m
75302		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.26–0.33 m+

Trench No 754	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, frequent rounded stone pebbles, <15%, 30–40 mm.	0.00–0.38
75402		Natural	Mid-reddish brown with a yellow hue, silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.38–0.40+

Trench No 755	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.30
75502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.30–0.50

Trench No 756	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm.	0.0–0.28 m
75602		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm.	0.28–0.42 m

Trench No 757	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.34
75702		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm.	0.34–0.43

Trench No 758	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.34 m
75802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.34–0.48 m

Trench No 759	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
75901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.34 m
75902		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.34–0.51 m

Trench No 760	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0– 0.31 m
76002		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.31–0.48 m+

Trench No 761	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.30
76102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.30–0.42

Trench No 762	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.28
76202		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.28–0.48

Trench No 763	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
76302		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.20–0.30
76303		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.30+

Trench No 764	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76401		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
76402		Subsoil	Mid-orange silty clay	0.30–0.50
76403		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.50+

Trench No 765	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76501		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
76502		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
76503		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 766	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76601		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
76602		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.20–0.30
76603		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.30+

Trench No 767	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76701		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
76702		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
76703		Natural	Orange clay with chalk and sand inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 768	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76801		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
76802		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40

76803		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 769	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
76901		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.32
76902		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.32–0.38 m+

Trench No 770	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
77001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.28 m
77002		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.28–0.41 m+

Trench No 771	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
77101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.28 m
77102		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.28–0.48 m+

Trench No 772	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
77201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.32 m
77202		Subsoil	Mid-greenish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions, <10% 20–50 mm, compact.	0.32–0.50 m
77203		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.50 m+

Trench No 773	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
77301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.3 m
77302		Subsoil	Mid-greenish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions, <10% 20–50 mm, compact.	0.3–0.41 m
77303		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.41–0.52 m+

Trench No 774	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
77401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.28 m
77402		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.28–0.38 m+

Trench No 775		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
77501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.29 m
77502		Subsoil	Mid-greenish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions, <10% 20–50 mm, compact.	0.29–0.4 m
77503		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.4–0.48 m+

Trench No 776		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.51 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
77601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.31 m
77602		Subsoil	Mid-greenish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions, <10% 20–50 mm, compact.	0.31–0.51 m
77603		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.51 m +

Trench No 777		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
77701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.24 m
77702		Subsoil	Mid-greenish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions, <10% 20–50 mm, compact.	0.24–0.34 m
77703		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, frequent angular stones. 100–200 mm	0.34 m+

Trench No 778		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
77801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.3 m
77803		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.3–0.39 m

Trench No 779		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
77901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0–0.30
77902		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.50
77903		Natural	Orange clay with blue clay and chalk inclusions	0.50+

Trench No 780		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78001		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
78002		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.20–0.40
78003		Natural	Light orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 781		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.65 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78101		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.35
78102		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay.	0.35–0.55
78103		Natural	Orange clay with chalk fragments	0.55+

Trench No 782		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78201		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
78202		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
78203		Natural	Orange clay with patches of sand	0.40+

Trench No 783		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
78302		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
78303		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 784		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78401		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0–0.30
78402		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay.	0.30–0.40
78403		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.4+

Trench No 785		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78501		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay.	0–0.30
78502		Subsoil	Mid-brown clay.	0.30–0.40
78503		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions.	0.40+

Trench No 786		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78601		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty clay loam, with rare small rounded stone inclusions less than 30 mm, diffuse boundary with the subsoil.	0–0.30
78602		Subsoil	Mid to dark yellow brown, silty clay moderately firm with rare iron staining throughout the deposit.	0.30–0.40
78603		Natural	Mid-yellow brown clay with lenses of grey brown silty clay and iron staining throughout.	0.40+

Trench No 787		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78701		Topsoil	Topsoil	0–0.20
78702		Subsoil	Subsoil	0.20–0.30
78703		Natural	Natural	0.30+

Trench No 788	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78801		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent rounded stone, <10%, 15–50 mm	0.0–0.40
78802		Natural	Mid-yellow brown silty clay, frequent angular stones, <15%, 100–200 mm	0.40–0.52

Trench No 789	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
78901		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
78902		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.20–0.30
78903		Natural	Greyish orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.30+

Trench No 790	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79001		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79002		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79003		Natural	Dark greyish orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 791	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79101		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79102		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79103		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 792	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79201		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79202		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79203		Natural	Dark brownish orange clay	0.40+

Trench No 793	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79302		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79303		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 794	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79401		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79402		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79403		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 795	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79501		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79502		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40

79503		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 796		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79601		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.40
79602		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.40–0.50
79603		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.50+

Trench No 797		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79701		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.20
79702		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.20–0.30
79703		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.30+

Trench No 798		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79801		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0–0.30
79802		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.30–0.40
79803		Natural	Orange clay with chalk inclusions	0.40+

Trench No 799		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
79901		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.46
79902		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 65 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the NE end and depth is 0.85 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.54 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.46–0.54+

Trench No 800		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.77 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80001		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤75 mm x 60 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.38

80002		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Western end and depth is 0.77 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.38–0.45+

Trench No 801	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.92 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80101		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.44
80102		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the ESE end and depth is 0.92 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.51 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.44–0.51+

Trench No 802	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.88 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80201		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.34
80202		Subsoil	A mid-yellow brown silty clay. Appears only from about 15 m from the west edge and 10 m in from that. This is where it dips in the landscape. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤55 mm x 45 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Somewhat clear to the natural below	0.34–0.49
80203		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 75 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Western end and depth is 0.88 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.54 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains	0.49–0.54

Trench No 803	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.79 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
80301		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤105 mm x 90 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.39
80302		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤80 mm x 75 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the southern end and depth is 0.79 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.39–0.45

Trench No 804	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.78 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
80401		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.39
80402		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-blue grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 65 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the southern end and depth is 0.78 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.45 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.39–0.45+

Trench No 805	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.82 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
80501		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.42
80502		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-greyish blue silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Western end and depth is 0.82 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.52 m. 1 possible archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.42–0.52+

Trench No 806		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.78 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80601		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.40
80602		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60 mm x 55 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the Western end and depth is 0.78 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.46 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.40–0.46

Trench No 807		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80701		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤95 mm x 80 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.37
80702		Natural	A dark yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-blue grey silty clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 65 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Sondage was at the WSW end and depth is 0.75 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.41 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains.	0.37–0.41

Trench No 808		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.84 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80801		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silt clay. 5% sparse sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤85 mm x 70 mm, poorly sorted. Clear boundary to the natural below. Rooting throughout and from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench.	0.0–0.39
80802		Natural	A mid-yellow brown mottled with patches of a mid-yellow grey silty clay. 3% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤40 mm x 55 mm, poorly sorted. Sondage was at the SSE end and depth is 0.84 m, but actual depth of the trench is 0.54 m. No archaeology. No broken land drains	0.39–0.54+

Trench No 809		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
80901		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.29
80902		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.29–0.39

Trench No 810		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
81001		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.29
81002		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.29–0.36+

Trench No 811		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
81101		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.38
81102		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.38–0.43+

Trench No 812		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
81201		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.30
81202		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 813		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
81301		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.32
81302		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.32–0.38

Trench No 814		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
81401		Topsoil	Soft. Mid-brown. Sandy Clay.	0.00–0.34
81402		Natural	Firm. Brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Infrequent rounded gravels.	0.34 +

Trench No 815	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
81501		Topsoil	Soft. Mid-brown. Sandy Clay.	0.00–0.32
81502		Natural	Firm. Brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Infrequent rounded gravels.	0.32 +

Trench No 816	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
81601		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.28
81602		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.28–0.37

Trench No 817	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
81701		Topsoil	Soft. Mid-brown. Sandy Clay.	0.00–0.32
81702		Natural	Firm. Brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Occasional sandstone pieces.	0.32 +
81703	81704, 81705	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: 2.00 m. Width: 1.72 m. Depth: 0.58 m.	0.32–0.9
81704	81703	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish brown silty clay (10 / 90%) with frequent rounded stony inclusions 2–8 cm in size	–
81705	81703	Secondary fill	Brownish grey silty clay (20 / 80%) with occasional rounded stony inclusions 2–5 cm in size	–

Trench No 818	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
81801		Topsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural.	0.00–0.38
81802		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow silty clay, common sub-angular gravel and stones, poorly sorted.	0.38+

Trench No 819	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
81901		Topsoil	Soft. Mid-brown. Sandy Clay.	0.00–0.30
81902		Natural	Firm. Brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Occasional sandstone pieces.	0.30 +
81903	81904	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned x with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.64 m. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.36–0.52
81904	81903	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay	–
81905	81906	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.76 m. Depth: 0.47 m.	0.3–0.77

81906	81905	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish yellow clay loam with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions less than 150 mm in length	

Trench No 820	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.30 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82001		Topsoil	Soft. Mid-brown. Sandy Clay.	0.00–0.28
82002		Natural	Firm. Brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Occasional sandstone pieces.	0.28 +

Trench No 821	**Length 50 m**	**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.00–0.40
82102		Natural	Light yellow clay	0.40+
82103	82104, 82105	Gully	Linear gully aligned NE–SW with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.93 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.40–0.56
82104	82103	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay medium firm	0.50–0.56
82105	82103	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay medium firm with rounded stones 5–10%	0.40–0.41

Trench No 822	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82201		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. Frequent small rooting from overlying crop. Occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.60
82202		Natural	Light yellow brown silty sand.	0.60+
82203		Natural	Medium red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤10 cm. compact.	0.60–0.95+

Trench No 823	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82301		Topsoil	Medium brown with a grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.13
82302		Subsoil	Medium brown. silty clay. occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.13–0.33
82303		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. frequent bedrock inclusions.	0.33–0.43+
82304	82309	Pit	Sub-circular pit aligned NE to SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.76 m. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.43–0.68
82305	82306, 82307	Gully	Linear gully aligned NE to SW with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.43–0.61
82306	82305	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay firm	0.43–0.57
82307	82305	Secondary fill	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay firm	0.57–0.61
82308	82305	Number not used	Dark yellowish brown silty clay firm	VOID

82309	82304	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay firm	0.43–0.68

Trench No 824	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82401		Topsoil	Medium brown with a grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0–0.15
82402		Subsoil	Medium brown silty clay. occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.15–0.43
82403		Natural	Dark grey silty clay with regular sub-angular stones ≤10 cm. only present for 7.8 m from SW end and sits above 82404.	0.43–0.60
82404		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. frequent bedrock inclusions.	0.43–0.80
82405		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling.	0.80+
82406	82407	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >8.00 m. Width: >1.83 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.60–0.90
82407	82406	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal	0.60–0.90
82408	82409	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with steep, concave sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >0.40 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.64 m.	0.60–1.01
82409	82408	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey with 10% patches of mid-yellowish brown sands clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal	0.60–1.01
82410	82411	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.64 m.	0.60–1.24
82411	82410	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey sand clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal	0.60–1.24

Trench No 825	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82501		Topsoil	Medium brown with a grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0–0.12
82502		Subsoil	Medium brown silty clay. occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ≤10 cm.	0.12–0.26
82503		Natural	Light brown with a slight yellow hue silty sandy clay. frequent bedrock inclusions.	0.26–0.43
82504		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling.	0.43–0.78+
82505	82506	Gully	Linear gully aligned NE–SW with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >4.00 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.43–0.45

82506	82505	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional small flecks of charcoal	0.43–0.45
82507	82508, 82509	Number not used	Linear number not used aligned NE–SW with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.40 m. Width: 3.10 m. Depth: 0.54 m.	0.43+0.87
82508	82509	Wall	L-shaped wall aligned NE–SW with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from red handmade bricks and bonded with fine light brown sand mortar. Maximum height: 0.44 m.	0.43+0.87
82509	82508	Deliberate backfill	Light orangey red broken red bricks, broken red clay roof tiles with 95% CBM, demolition debris	0.43–0.87

Trench No 826	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.35 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82601		Topsoil	Medium brown with a grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.30
82602		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling and yellow brown sandy patches. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤6 cm.	0.30–0.35+

Trench No 827	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82701		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.30
82702		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty sandy clay. medium compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm and occasional small manganese flecks.	0.30–0.42+
82703		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue compact silty clay with regular light blue grey mottling.	0.42–0.60+

Trench No 828	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.36 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
82801		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.35
82802		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty sandy clay. medium compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm and occasional small manganese flecks.	0.35+
82803		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue compact silty clay with regular light blue grey mottling.	0.35–0.60+

Trench No 829		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.75 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
82901		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown silty clay. Fairly homogenous in colour and in depth across the trench. 10% moderate sub-rounded / sub-angular stones ≤95 mm x 90 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Rooting in top 10 cm from above vegetation. Clear boundary to the lower fill.	0.0–0.26
82902		Natural	A silty clay with varying mid-yellow brown and light yellow brown with blue hue colouring. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤70 mm x 65 mm, moderately well sorted. Sondage at the SSE end of the trench. Sondage depth 0.75 m, actual trench depth 0.33 m. No features. 3 broken land drains, 3 intact land drains.	0.26+

Trench No 830		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83001		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.32
83002		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty sandy clay. medium compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm and occasional small manganese flecks.	0.32+
83003		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue compact silty clay with regular light blue grey mottling.	0.32–0.60+

Trench No 831		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.20 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83101		Topsoil	A mid-grey brown sandy silty clay. 10% moderate sub-rounded stones ≤85 mm x 80 mm, moderately poorly sorted. Roots throughout from the above vegetation. Fairly homogenous in colour and depth across the trench. Clear boundary to the natural below.	0.0–0.24
83102		Natural	A light mottled orange brown with blue hue. 5% sparse sub-rounded stones ≤110 mm x 90 mm. Poorly sorted. No archaeology, 1 intact land drain. Sondage at the NE end and is 1.2 m in depth, actual depth of trench is 0.36 m. Clear boundary to the upper topsoil.	0.24+

Trench No 832	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
83201		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0–0.34
83202		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.34+

Trench No 833	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
83301		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.40
83302		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay. medium compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm and occasional light blue grey clay mottling.	0.40+
83303		Natural	Light grey blue compact silty clay with regular patches of orange brown sand.	0.40–0.70+

Trench No 834	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
83401		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0–0.30
83402		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.30+

Trench No 835	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.25 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
83501		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0–0.25
83502		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.25+
83503	83504	Gully	Linear gully aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.61 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
83504	83503	Secondary fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay, hard compaction with infrequent sub-rounded stones, ≤6 cm	

Trench No 836		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83601		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight grey hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.00–0.33
83602		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue silty sandy clay. medium compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤6 cm and occasional small manganese flecks.	0.33–0.40
83603		Natural	Light brown with a yellow hue compact silty clay with regular light blue grey mottling.	0.40–0.70+

Trench No 837		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83701		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.00–0.26
83702		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.26–0.34+

Trench No 838		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83801		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0–0.24
83802		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.24+

Trench No 839		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
83901		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.00–0.27
83902		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.27–0.31+
83903		Natural	Light yellow brown with frequent light grey white silty mottling silty clay. compact.	0.31–0.44+

Trench No 840	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
84001		Topsoil	Medium brown silty clay with frequent rooting from overlying crop. fairly firm compaction and regular small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤10 cm.	0.00–0.33
84002		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.33–0.38
84003		Natural	Light yellow brown with frequent light grey white silty mottling silty clay. compact.	0.38–0.80+

Trench No 841	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
84101		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight orange hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0–0.30
84102		Natural	Medium brown with a yellow hue silty sandy clay. regular manganese flecks.	0.30–0.42
84103		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling.	0.42–0.80+
84104	84105, 84106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, straight sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.82 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	0.42–0.68
84105	84104	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay firm	0.42–0.58
84106	84104	Secondary fill	Mid-brown silty clay firm	0.58–0.68

Trench No 842	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
84201		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight orange hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.30
84202		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty sandy clay. compact. occasional patches of light yellow brown sandy silt containing regular manganese flecks. occasional small sub-rounded stones ≤5 cm.	0.30+
84203		Natural	Medium brown with an orange hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling.	0.30–0.80+

Trench No 843	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
84301		Topsoil	Medium brown with a slight orange hue silty sandy clay. frequent small rooting from overlying crop.	0.00–0.20
84302		Natural	Medium brown with a red hue silty clay. compact with occasional blue grey mottling.	0.20–0.40+
84303		Natural	Light blue grey compact silty shale.	0.40–0.70

84304		Natural	Medium brown with an orange hue silty clay. Compact.	0.70+

Appendix 2 Grid Connection Corridor trench summaries

Trench No 1000	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100001		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting. Loose	0.00–0.30
100002		Natural	Light greyish brown clay with chalk inclusions. Very compact.	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 1001	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter	0.00–0.35
100102		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow clay, with small inclusions of limestone and sandstone unsorted, 5%	0.35–0.45

Trench No 1002	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter	0.00–0.25
100202		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow clay, with small inclusions of limestone and sandstone unsorted, 5%	0.25–0.34+

Trench No 1003	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting. Loose	0.00–0.20
100302		Natural	Mid-greyish brown clay with chalk inclusions. Very compact.	0.20–0.30+

Trench No 1004	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter.	0.00–0.30
100402		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow clay, with small inclusions of limestone and sandstone unsorted, 5%	0.30–0.50+

Trench No 1005	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100501		Topsoil	Mid-brown silt. loose. Some rooting	0.00–0.30
100502		Natural	Light brownish orange clay. Very compact. Chalk fragments	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 1006	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL

100601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter, some inclusions of limestone 25 mm in diameter angular	0.00–0.45
100602		Natural	Mid-greyish orange silty clay, with inclusions of limestone bedrock, 20% patches on the surfaces, also geological patches of orange sand 20% of natural	0.45–0.60+

Trench No 1007	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.83 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
100701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter, some inclusions of limestone 25 mm in diameter angular	0.00–0.40
100702		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow, silty clay, with inclusions of limestone bedrock, 20% patches on the surfaces, also geological patches of orange sand 10% of natural	0.40–0.83+

Trench No 1008	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
100801		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting	0.00–0.40
100802		Natural	Light orange clay. Very compact. Chalk inclusions	0.40–0.50+

Trench No 1009	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
100901		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting. Loose	0.00–0.30
100902		Natural	Light greyish brown clay with chalk inclusions. Very compact	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 1010	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101001		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting	0.00–0.30
101002		Natural	Mid-orange clay. Very compact. Chalk fragments	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 1011	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand,10% stone inclusions.	0.00–0.30
101102		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay.	0.30–0.50+

Trench No 1012	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.73 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, soft compaction.	0.00–0.40

101202		Natural	Yellowish grey clay, very compact.	0.40–0.73+

Trench No 1013	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101301		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter, some inclusions of limestone 25 mm in diameter angular	0.00–0.40
101302		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow, silty clay, with inclusions of limestone bedrock, 20% patches on the surfaces, also geological patches of orange sand 10% of natural	0.40–0.53+
101303		Layer	Silt deposit, dark yellowish brown. Possible alluvium?	0.52–0.62

Trench No 1014	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.57 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter, some inclusions of limestone 25 mm in diameter angular	0.00–0.43
101402		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow, silty clay, with inclusions of limestone bedrock, 20% patches on the surfaces, also geological patches of orange sand 10% of natural	0.43–0.57+
101403	101404	Secondary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty sandy with 10% chalk inclusions	0.50–1.00
101404	101403	Ditch	Rectangular ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	0.50–1.00

Trench No 1015	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.67 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101501		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.00–0.33
101502		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.33–0.67
101503		Natural	Greyish yellow clay.	0.67+

Trench No 1016	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101601		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, silty clay with sand, soft compaction. Upper material is plough soil with heavy rooting. Sparse (5%) sub-rounded/sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.44

101602		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, mid soft compaction. Streaks of silty clay lighter and darker in colour. Frequent mudstone and limestone inclusions. Sparse (5%) sub-rounded/sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Consistent in colour and composition. mudstone inclusions throughout	0.44–0.70+
101603		Natural	A layer of sand that has filtered down through water action into a crevice between the clay layer and the chalk layer before reaching the bedrock. Totally sterile with no evidence of old topsoil this is clearly a geological feature. Not Archaeological.	0.70–1.00
101604		Natural	A layer of sand that has filtered through a crevice in the bedrock. Sterile, no finds. Not archaeological.	0.70–0.80

Trench No 1017	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with 10% unsorted inclusions of sub-angular stones 10 mm in diameter, some inclusions of limestone 25 mm in diameter angular	0.00–0.30
101702		Natural	Mid-greyish yellow, silty clay, with inclusions of limestone bedrock, 20% patches on the surfaces, also geological patches of orange sand 10% of natural	0.30–0.40+
101703	101704	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned NE–SW with irregular, irregular sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.69 m.	0.29–0.74
101704	101703	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish yellow silty sand with ≥2% small to medium gravels, poorly sorted, sub-rounded. ≥2% large, sub-angular stones, well sorted	0.29–0.74

Trench No 1018	**Length 37 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.66 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.00–0.36
101802		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.36–0.66
101803		Natural	Pale yellowish grey clay.	0.66+
101804		Layer	Silt layer, dark yellow silty sand.	0.66–0.76

Trench No 1019	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.56 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101901		Topsoil	Loose dark brown organic clay silt. <10% angular limestone flecks and chunks 0.01 m–0.19 m in size.	0.00–0.30
101902		Subsoil	Mid-grey orangey clay, very compacted, with limestone inclusions.	0.30–0.48

101903		Natural	Crumbly light grey brown limestone clay marl. Limestone/mudstone inclusions throughout in large patches	0.48–0.56+

Trench No 1020	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102001		Topsoil	Loose dark brown organic clay silt. <10% angular limestone flecks and chunks 0.01 m–0.19 m in size.	0.00–0.26
102002		Natural	Crumbly light grey brown limestone clay marl. Limestone inclusions throughout	0.26–0.34+

Trench No 1021	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay with sand, soft compaction. Upper material is plough soil with heavy rooting. Sparse (5%) sub-rounded / sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–50 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.32
102102		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay with silt, mid firm compaction. Darker patches of grey and brown colour, small limestone flecks and larger chunks. Sparse (5%) sub-rounded / sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–50 mm). Consistent in composition.	0.32–0.44+

Trench No 1022	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.00–0.30
102202		Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions.	0.30–0.56
102203		Natural	Pale yellowish grey clay.	0.56+

Trench No 1023	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.64 m	
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102301		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, medium to firm compaction, sandy clay with silt. Upper material is plough soil with heavy rooting. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.32
102302		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown, firm compaction, sandy clay with silt. Sparse mid-sized orange mottles, slight rooting. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Consistent in colour and composition.	0.32–0.56

102303		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown, medium compaction, sand/sandy clay with silt. Lighter and darker colour patches. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Sparse mid-sized orange mottles. Mid- to dark grey clay patches in natural.	0.56–0.64 +

Trench No 1024	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.65 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102401		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, mid soft compaction, sandy clay with silt. Upper material plough soil with heavy rooting. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Sparse small sized white flecks, consistent in colour and composition.	0–0.29
102402		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown, mid soft compaction, sandy clay with silt. Sparse medium sized orange / grey mottles. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Slight rooting. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.29–0.61
102403		Natural	Light yellowish brown / dark brown, medium to soft compaction, sandy clay. Dark brown colour stripes in the geology with patches of mudstone in the less sandy clays. Rare inclusions in the brown sand. Sparse medium sized orange / grey mottles. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm).	0.61–0.65+

Trench No 1025	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102501		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0.00–0.36
102502		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand, with inclusions of limestone, 40%	0.36–0.45+

Trench No 1026	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.95 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102601		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, mid soft compaction, sandy clay with silt. Upper material plough soil with heavy rooting. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm). Sparse small sized white flecks, consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.40
102602		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown/reddish brown, medium compaction, with rare 1% inclusions of limestone small 10 mm in diameter.	0.40–0.80

102603		Natural	Mid-reddish brown/yellowish brown, mid soft compaction, sandy clay. Dark brown colour stripes in the geology with patches of mudstone in the less sandy clays. Rare inclusions in the brown sand. Sparse medium sized orange/grey mottles. Rare (1%) stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm).	0.80–0.95+

Trench No 1027	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.80 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand.	0.00–0.30
102702		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown, silty sand	0.30–0.63
102703		Natural	Mid-orange yellow, silty sand	0.63–0.80+

Trench No 1028	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1.25 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102801		Topsoil	Compacted dark brown sand silt. <1% charcoal and CBM flecks, <1 sub-rounded stones 0.05 m–0.11 m in size. Modern ploughsoil interface observed to sharply horizontally truncate colluvial subsoil (102802).	0.00–0.39
102802		Subsoil	Compacted light brown silt sand. <1% charcoal flecks, <1% sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 0.04 m–0.09 m in size. Heavy rooting and burrowing action throughout deposit forming a diffuse horizon with natural sands (102803) 0.2 m in thickness. Deposit probably derived from a combination of colluvial, ancient ploughing and heavy bioturbation processes.	0.39–0.96
102803		Natural	Loose light yellow coarse to fine sand.	0.96–1.25+

Trench No 1029	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 1.10 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
102901		Topsoil	Compacted dark brown sand silt. <1% charcoal and CBM flecks, <1 sub-rounded stones 0.03 m–0.08 m in size. Modern ploughsoil interface observed to sharply horizontally truncate possible former land surface remnant (102902) and natural sands (102902).	0.00–0.41
102902		Subsoil/possible made ground	Possible former land surface. Firm mid to light grey gley clay sand. <25% Fe. oxide and manganese flecks. Heavily horizontally truncated by Geology. Modern ploughing and exists only in discreet patches. May potentially be derived from standing water action and bioturbation. A single glassy flint (a type that seems to be favoured in the Mesolithic in Lincolnshire) flake was recovered but the flake itself does not appear to be particularly diagnostic.	0.41–0.56

102903		Natural	Loose light yellow coarse to fine sand. <25% Orange Fe. Oxide concentrated patches.	0.56–1.10+
102904	102905	Secondary fill	Soft mid grey, gley clay sand. <25% Fe. oxide and manganese mottling. Probably derived from a slow breakdown of material at feature edges via standing water and bioturbation. Undated.	0.40–0.96
102905	102904	Ditch	2.1 m+ X 1.5 m+. Undated.	0.40–0.96
102906	102907	Secondary fill	Soft mid-grey gley clay sand. <25% Fe. oxide and manganese mottling, <25% mid brown and light yellow silt sand lenses towards base. Probably derived from a slow breakdown of material at feature edges via standing water and bioturbation. Undated.	0.41–0.84
102907	102906	Palaeochannel	Geological channel. other naturally occurring wet patch that has since been heavily colonised by vegetation. 2.94 m X 2.1 m+. Undated.	0.41–0.84

Trench No 1030	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
103001		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam, grass topped with tiny roots.	0.0–0.18
103002		Subsoil	Mid-brown sandy silt loam, occasional inclusions of tiny stones.	0.18–0.28
103003		Natural	Pale yellow clay with occasional dark grey clay patches and bands of mudstone and limestone bedrock.	0.28–0.40+

Trench No 1031	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
103101		Topsoil	Firm light grey brown silt clay. <25% limestone lumps and flecks.	0.00–0.30
103102		Natural	Degraded limestone natural overlain by <50% light brown grey to yellow natural clay.	0.30–0.38+

Trench No 1032	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.69 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
103201		Topsoil	Firm light grey brown silt clay. <25% limestone lumps and flecks. Georgian coin recovered during machine strip.	0.00–0.38
103202		Subsoil	Firm light brown silt clay. <25% limestone lumps and flecks.	0.38–0.69
103203		Natural	Firm light brown grey to grey clay. <10% orange sand patches.	0.69+

Trench No 1033	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Compacted dark brown sand silt. <1% charcoal and CBM flecks, <1% lime flecks, <1% sub-rounded stones 0.05 m–0.09 m in size. Modern ploughsoil interface observed to sharply horizontally truncate colluvial subsoil (103302).	0–0.39
103302		Subsoil	Possibly colluvium. Compacted light brown silt sand. <1% charcoal flecks, <1% sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 0.04 m–0.09 m in size.	0.39–0.46
103303		Natural	Soft light yellow natural sands. <25% patches of firm light yellow clay.	0.46–0.56+

Trench No 1034	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103401		Topsoil	Compacted dark brown sand silt. <1% charcoal and CBM flecks, <1 sub-rounded stones 0.05 m–0.8 m in size. Modern ploughsoil interface observed to sharply horizontally truncate colluvial subsoil (103402).	0.00–0.48
103402		Subsoil	Compacted light brown silt sand. <1% charcoal flecks, <1% sub-rounded to rounded stones 0.04 m–0.07 m in size, Fe. oxide mottling towards base.	0.48–0.99
103403		Natural	Possible buried former land surface. Light grey compacted silt sands. <1% charcoal flecks. May represent a leeched interface between colluvium (103402) and natural sands (103404) rather than a buried land surface.	0.99–1.12
103404		Natural	Soft light yellow natural sands.	1.12–1.20+

Trench No 1035	Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103501		Topsoil	Mid-brown sandy silt clay. Plough soil. grass topped with rooting, white flecks of degraded limestone inclusions	0.00–0.28
103502		Natural	Mottled orange to pale yellow sandy soil, no inclusions	0.65–0.87+
103503	103504, 103506, 103507	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 3.20 m. Depth: 0.64 m.	0.72–1.38
103504	103503	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty sand silty sand with 10% unsorted grit	0.85–1.04
103505	103503	Deliberate dump	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay with silt with ≥1% small, sub-rounded gravels, poorly sorted	0.28–0.65
103506	103503	Secondary fill	Brown, mid-brown silty sand silty sand with 10% unsorted grit	0.72–0.85
103507	103503	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey sandy clay with silt with 1% small to medium sub-rounded gravels, moderately well sorted	1.04–1.38

Trench No 1036	Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103601		Topsoil	Dark brown loamy sand, grass topped with tiny roots.	0.00–0.21
103602		Subsoil	Mid-brown loamy sand with orange mottled, scarce and tiny inclusions of degraded limestone.	0.21–0.42
103603		Natural	White / yellow sand with manganese inclusions.	0.42–0.53+

Trench No 1037	Length 25 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.91 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103701		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Loose Dark brown organic silt sand. <1% rounded to angular stones 0.01 m in size. Ploughing observed to sharply horizontally truncate natural sands (103702).	0–0.48
103702		Natural	Loose light yellow coarse to fine sand. <10% Fe. oxide mottling.	0.48–0.91+

Trench No 1038	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103801		Topsoil	Mid-brown sandy silty clay. Friable, grass and undergrowth topped, with rooting, no inclusions	0.00–0.32
103802		Subsoil	Light grey brown, sandy silty clay, no inclusions, a mixture of topsoil and the natural sand	0.32–0.44
103803		Natural	Light orange yellow sand, occasional small stones	0.44–0.50+

Trench No 1039	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.68 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
103901		Topsoil	Dark brown silt sand.	0.00–0.39
103902		Natural	Loose light yellow sand coarse to fine grains. <25% Fe. oxide staining.	0.39–0.68 +

Trench No 1040	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
104001		Topsoil	Loose mid-brown sand silt. No obvious inclusions.	0–0.38
104002		Natural	Loose light yellow coarse to fine grained sand. <25% Fe. oxide mottling.	0.38–0.53+

Trench No 1041	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
104101		Topsoil	Loose Dark brown organic sand silt. <1% rounded to angular stones 0.02 m –0.05 m in size.	0–0.26
104102		Subsoil	Loose light orange brown silt sand. <1% rounded stones 0.01 m to 0.02 m in size.	0.26–0.46

104103		Natural	Firm mid-grey silt clay. <25% Fe. oxide mottling. Occasional fragments of early modern clay pipe observed.	0.46–0.94
104104		Natural	Loose light grey silt sand. <1% charcoal flecks, <1% rounded to angular stones 0.01 m–0.05 m in size. May alternatively represent a dirty interface between alluvium (104103) and natural sands (104105).	0.94–1.05
104105		Natural	Loose light yellow brown coarse to fine sand. <10% Fe. oxide and manganese patches. <1% rounded to angular stones including quartzite 0.01 m–0.12 m in size.	1.05–1.20+

Trench No 1042	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104201		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with 10% inclusions of rooting	0 to 0.28
104202		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown silty clay, no inclusions	0.28 to 0.46
104203		Natural	Light reddish yellow sand, some inclusions of caulk and manganese 10% unsorted	0.46 to 0.60+

Trench No 1043	**Length 50 m**		**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt. Abundant rooting. Compact	0–0.40
104302		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay. Very compact	0.40–0.50
104303		Natural	Light yellowish grey sand. Some manganese inclusions.	0.50+

Trench No 1044	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with 10% inclusions of rooting	0–0.30
104402		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown silty clay, no inclusions	0.30–0.43
104403		Natural	Light reddish yellow sand, some inclusions of caulk and manganese 10% unsorted	0.43–0.60

Trench No 1045	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with some inclusions of rooting	0–0.32
104502		Natural	Mid-reddish grey silty clay with a few sparse inclusions of sandstone 5%	0.32–0.50

Trench No 1046	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with some inclusions of rooting	0–0.32

104602		Natural	Mid-reddish grey silty clay with a few sparse inclusions of sandstone 5%	0.32–0.60

Trench No 1047	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
104701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with some inclusions of rooting	0–0.35
104702		Natural	Mid-reddish grey, silty clay. with some inclusions of sandstone 10% unsorted	0.35–0.50+

Trench No 1056	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
105601		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.21
105602		Subsoil	Clay. Compact. Red-brown. Natural.	0.21–0.85
105603		Natural	Clay. Compact. Grey-blue. Natural.	0.85+

Trench No 1057	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
105701		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt. No inclusions	0.00–0.30
105702		Subsoil	Mid-dark brownish grey, clayey slit	0.30–0.40
105703		Natural	Mid-greyish brown silty clay.	0.40–0.80+

Trench No 1058	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.25 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
105801		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.15
105802		Natural	Clay. Dark brown. Compact. Natural.	0.15–0.25+

Trench No 1059	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
105901		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.22
105902		Natural	Dark brown. Clay. Compact. Natural.	0.22–0.43+

Trench No 1060	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
106001		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown clay. Loose compaction. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions 10–30 mm diameter. Rooting present. Sun-baked and crumbling. Diffuse horizon with (106002)	0.00–0.28
106002		Subsoil	Mid-brownish red clay. Compacted. No apparent inclusions. Clear horizon with (106002)	0.28–0.70
106003		Natural	Dark grey clay. Compacted. No apparent inclusions.	0.70–0.80+
106004		Peat	Black organic layer beneath (106003). Only uncovered in sondage at west end.	0.80–1.20+

Trench No 1061	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
106101		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.21
106102		Subsoil	Red-brown. Alluvium. Clay. Compact. Natural.	0.21–0.66
106103		Natural	Grey-blue. Alluvium. Clay. Compact. Natural.	0.66–0.90+

Trench No 1062	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.05 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
106201		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.16
106202		Subsoil	Red-brown waterlogged clay. Compact. Natural.	0.16–0.75
106203		Natural	Grey-blue waterlogged clay. Compact. Natural.	0.75–1.05+

Trench No 1063	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.88 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
106301		Topsoil	Ploughed.	0.00–0.24
106302		Subsoil	Clay. Brown. Compact. Natural.	0.24–0.81
106303		Natural	Clay. Blue-grey. Compact. Natural.	0.81–0.88+

Trench No 1064	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
106401		Topsoil	Brownish grey, Sandy silt. Diffuse horizon to (106402).	0.00–0.23
106402		Subsoil	Greyish brown. Sandy clay. Diffuse horizon to (106403).	0.23–0.30
106403		Natural	Brownish grey. Silty clay.	0.30–0.40+
106404		Natural	Dark blue grey, compact, clay. Alluvium, only visible in sondage.	0.80+

Trench No 1065	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.72 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
106501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with few inclusions, none larger than 0.04 m. Extremely indurated as presented after weathering in the sun and breaking up into blocks.	0.00–0.37
106502		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions and of a similar firmness on weathering, due to its increased clay content. Poorly visibility to layers above and below it, but discernible in a reasonable light.	0.37–0.45
106503		Natural	Dark greyish brown silty clay with few veins of grey clay running through it and a proportion of manganese is present. Evidence of iron pan lower down in sondage.	0.45–0.72+

Trench No 1066		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.68 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
106601		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. The material breaks down in the weather to form blocks, none of which are visible lower down, so this material has been little disturbed by deep ploughing.	0.00–00.22
106602		Subsoil	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions. very poor visibility between layers but rep sec proved to make the divisions clearer.	0.22–0.34
106603		Natural	Mid-reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions. This is another layer in the alluvial layers laid down by river actions. Below this there is a further, darker layer of peaty material, also laid down in flooding events.	0.34–0.68+

Trench No 1067		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.72 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
106701		Topsoil	Dark brown silty, sand	0.00–0.25
106702		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay.	0.25–0.45
106703		Natural	Silty clay, pale reddish brown, manganese inclusions at 10%.	0.45–0.72+

Trench No 1068		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
106801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.30
106802		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay.	0.30–0.43
106803		Natural	Greyish red tone silty clay, 40% manganese inclusions.	0.43–0.75+

Trench No 1069		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.64 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
106901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.40
106902		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty clay	0.40–0.47
106903		Natural	Silty clay reddish grey.	0.47–0.64+

Trench No 1070		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.74 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
107001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility between the layers. Friable on excavation and rooting visible.	0.00–0.23
107002		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility between the layers. No inclusions.	0.23–0.44
107003		Natural	Dark greyish brown clayey silt no inclusions. Contains flecks of manganese dioxide throughout the layer.	0.44–0.74+

Trench No 1071	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.57 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107101		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility between the layers. Friable on immediate excavation and remained so on weathering.	0.00–0.24
107102		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility between the layers. Firmly compacted.	0.24–0.37
107103		Natural	Dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions but flecks of manganese dioxide present throughout the layer. Very firmly compacted, though a few areas are less so.	0.37–0.57+

Trench No 1072	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107201		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt.	0.00–0.40
107202		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt, no inclusions	0.40–0.80
107203		Natural	Silty clay. Reddish grey.	0.80+

Trench No 1073	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.08 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.53
107302		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay	0.53–0.66
107303		Natural	Reddish grey silty clay 10% small to medium inclusions.	0.66–1.08+

Trench No 1074	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107401		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.35
107402		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	0.35–0.45
107403		Natural	Reddish grey silty clay, 10% consistent manganese inclusions.	0.45–0.90+

Trench No 1075	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107501		Topsoil	Dark, brown grey, clayey silt. Friable. Covered in grass.	0.00–0.21
107502		Subsoil	Dark brown grey, silty clay, crumbly, hard, dry. Small roots.	0.21–0.50
107503		Natural	Mixed mid-blue and brown silty clay, hard. Common iron mottling. Rare small sub-rounded stone.	0.50–0.60
107504		Natural	Mid-grey blue compact clay. Revealed in sondage.	0.60–0.80+

Trench No 1076	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.59 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
107601		Topsoil	Sand. Dark brown. High compaction.	0–0.21
107602		Natural	Mixed clay and sand. High compaction.	0.21–0.48

107603		Natural	Sand. Light brown. High compaction.	0.48+

Trench No 1077	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
107701		Topsoil	Clay. Dark brown. Very similar to the natural. High compaction.	0.00–0.26
107702		Natural	Clay. Dark brown with blue/grey tinge. High compaction.	0.40+
107703		Natural	Sand. Red brown. High compaction.	0.26–0.40+

Trench No 1080	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108001		Topsoil	Sand. Ploughed. Dark brown. Loose compaction.	0–0.37
108002		Natural	Sand. Light red brown. Plough scarred. Common stone inclusions up to 40 mm. Moderate compaction.	0.37–0.53+

Trench No 1081	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108101		Topsoil	Sand. Ploughed. Dark grey brown. Loose compaction.	0–0.35
108102		Natural	Sand. Light red brown. Moderate compaction. Frequent stone inclusions, Mostly small, up to 50 mm. plough scarred.	0.35–0.52+

Trench No 1082	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108201		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear with (108202).	0.00–0.22
108202		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (108201) + (108203).	0.22–0.38
108203		Natural	Medium reddish orange silty sand. Compact, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear with (108202).	0.38–0.62+

Trench No 1083	Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.66 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108301		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable. ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear boundary with (108302).	0.00–0.20
108302		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm rare manganese. Clear boundary with (108301) + (108303).	0.20–0.36
108303		Natural	Medium reddish orange clayey sand. Compact, 1% sub-angular rock 10–25 mm rare manganese. Clear boundary with (108302).	0.36–0.66+

Trench No 1084	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
108401		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (108402).	0.00–0.21
108402		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, very rare manganese. Clear boundary with (108401) + (108403).	0.21–0.32
108403		Natural	Medium yellowish orange clayey sand. Compact, rare manganese occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (108402).	0.32–0.41+

Trench No 1085	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
108501		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (108502).	0.00–0.22
108502		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, rare manganese and 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–15 mm. Clear boundary with (108501) slightly defuse with (108503).	0.22–0.39
108503		Natural	Dark yellowish brown clayey sand. Compact, occasional manganese, 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm. Slightly defuse with (108502).	0.39–0.43+

Trench No 1086	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
108601		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (108602).	0.00–0.20
108602		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear boundary with (108601) + (108603).	0.20–0.37
108603		Natural	Medium yellowish orange clayey sand. Compact, significant iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–25 mm. Clear boundary with (108602).	0.37–0.53+

Trench No 1087	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
108701		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no inclusions. Clear with (108702).	0.00–0.21
108702		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, rare manganese. Clear with (108701) slightly defuse with (108703).	0.21–0.32
108703		Natural	Light reddish brown clayey sand. Compact, ≤1% sub-rounded pebbles 1–10 mm. Slightly defuse with (108702).	0.32–0.58+

Trench No 1088		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.41 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108801		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (108802).	0.00–0.18
108802		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Compact, occasional manganese 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–5 mm. Clear boundary with (108801) + (108803).	0.18–0.37
108803		Natural	Medium reddish orange clayey sand. Compact Occasional manganese and iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear boundary with (108802).	0.37–0.41+

Trench No 1089		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
108901		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no inclusions. Clear to (108902).	0.00–0.23
108902		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, rare iron stone. Clear to (108901) + (108903).	0.23–0.37
108903		Natural	Light reddish brown clayey sand. Compact, occasional iron stone. Clear with (108902) + (108904).	0.37–0.51
108904		Natural	Light reddish brown clayey sand. Compact, very significant iron stone. Clear with (108903).	0.51–0.55+

Trench No 1090		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109001		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Diffuse boundary with (109002).	0.00–0.21
109002		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, rare iron stone, ≤1% grit 1–5 mm. Defuse boundary with (109001) clear with (109003).	0.21–0.31
109003		Natural	Medium reddish orange clayey sand. Compact, significant iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm. Clear boundary with (109002).	0.31–0.43+

Trench No 1091		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109101		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Slightly defuse with (109102).	0.00–0.29
109102		Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand. Compact, occasional to significant iron stone, occasional manganese. Slightly defuse with (109101).	0.29–0.56+

109103		Layer	Light yellowish grey sand with moderate iron staining. Excavated in a sondage and shown to be 1.1 m wide and 0.4 m deep. Looked to be linear in plan and somewhat ditch-like in section but could also be natural. Matches the alignment of a feature recorded by aerial photographic survey.	0.4–0.8 m

Trench No 1092	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109201		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Diffuse boundary with (109202).	0.00–0.19
109202		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, occasional iron stone. Defuse boundary with (109201) + (109203).	0.19–0.30
109203		Natural	Medium yellowish orange clayey sand. Compact, significant iron stone. defuse boundary with (109202).	0.30–0.48+

Trench No 1093	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109301		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (109302).	0.00–0.22
109302		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, rare iron stone. Clear boundary with (109301) + (109303).	0.22–0.31
109303		Natural	Dark yellowish brown clayey sand. Compact, significant iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm. Clear boundary with (109302).	0.31–0.40+

Trench No 1094	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.51 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109401		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear with (109402)	0.00–0.33
109402		Natural	Medium yellowish brown clayey sand. Compact, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (109401).	0.33–0.51+

Trench No 1095	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
109501		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown silty sand. Soft, minor rooting no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (109502).	0.0–0.22 m
109502		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, minor rooting ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 1–15 mm. Clear boundary with (109501) + (109503).	0.22–0.33 m
109503		Natural	Medium brownish yellow clayey sand. Friable, occasional iron stone rare manganese. Clear boundary with (109502).	0.33–0.43 m +

Trench No 1096	Length 50.84 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
109601		Topsoil	Silty loamy sand, yellowish mid-brown, light compaction, rooting present throughout the layer, friable soil with rare stone inclusions (≥5%, 0.01–0.03 m).	0.00–0.11
109602		Subsoil	Silty loamy sand, greyish mid-brown, light compaction, rooting dissipates after initial presentation, sparse chalk flecking with no other inclusions.	0.11–0.22
109603		Natural	Loamy sand, yellowish light-brown, mild compaction, rare manganese and chalk flecking, infrequent stones (≥10%, 0.01–0.03 m) spread throughout layer	0.22–0.46+

Trench No 1097	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
109701		Topsoil	Ploughsoil, dark grey brown, silty sand, mixed with straw and small roots, covered in fodder pea crops. More compacted towards the base of the layer.	0.00–0.39
109702		Natural	Mid-brown yellow compact sand, occasional iron mottling, rare small sub-rounded stones.	0.39–0.43+

Trench No 1098	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
109801		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (109802).	0.00–0.20
109802		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, rare manganese, 1% angular grit 1–5 mm. Clear boundary with (109801) + (109803).	0.20–0.33
109803		Natural	Dark yellowish brown clayey sand. Compact, rare manganese and iron stone. Clear boundary with (109802).	0.33–0.43+

Trench No 1099	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
109901		Topsoil	Sand. Dark brown. Ploughed. Loose compaction.	0.00–0.21
109902		Subsoil	Sand. Dark brown. Slightly lighter than the topsoil. Loose compaction.	0.21–0.37
109903		Natural	Sand. Yellow brown. Moderate compaction.	0.37–0.53+
109904	109905	Furrow	1.70 m wide.	0.53–0.57
109905	109904	Secondary fill	Fill of furrow is slightly darker in colour than the natural.	0.53–0.57

Trench No 1100	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110001		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (110002).	0.00–0.19
110002		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown silty sand. Compact, rare manganese, ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear boundary with (110001) + (110003).	0.19–0.33
110003		Natural	Medium reddish brown clayey sand. Compact, rare manganese ≤1% sub-angular pebbles 1–10 mm. Clear boundary with (110002).	0.33–0.38+

Trench No 1101	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.68 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Friable, minor rooting 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm. Slightly defuse boundary with (110102).	0.00–0.25
110102		Subsoil	Medium orange grey sandy clay. Friable, minor rooting with no real inclusions. Slightly defuse boundary with (110101) + (110103).	0.25–0.40
110103		Alluvium	Medium greenish grey clay. Friable, no real inclusions. Slightly defuse boundary with (110102) with clear boundary to natural (110104).	0.40–0.64
110104		Natural	Mottled light yellowish orange to black coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (110103).	0.64–0.68+

Trench No 1102	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110201		Topsoil	Mid- to dark brown, silty loamy clay, substantial rooting present throughout ≤80% visible soil, soft to mild compaction with no other occlusions, visible diffusion to subsoil.	0.00–0.13
110202		Subsoil	Light to mid-brown, silty sandy clay, density ranging from mild to dense as it nears the diffusion to the natural layer under, rare (≥1%) manganese flecking with infrequent (≥5%) sub-angular stones (20–50 mm) throughout.	0.13–0.35
110203		Natural	Yellowish greyish light brown, silty sandy clay, dense compaction, manganese flecking with iron staining ranging across the layer.	0.35–0.49+
110204	110205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with moderate, straight sides. Length: >7.00 m. Width: 1.74 m. Depth: >0.25 m.	0.25+
110205	110204	Deliberate backfill	Dark reddish brown sandy clay with 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm	0.25+

Trench No 1103	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.80 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110301		Topsoil	Ploughed dark brown silty clay topsoil, clear horizon with natural, loose compaction in ploughed field, firmer compaction and more clay in unploughed part of field.	0.00–0.38
110302		Natural	Light yellow sand with patches of light grey and dark grey sand, with common manganese flecks.	0.38–0.80+

Trench No 1107	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110701		Topsoil	Medium reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–15 mm. Clear boundary with (110702).	0.00–0.31
110702		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (110701).	0.31–0.40+

Trench No 1108	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110801		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (110802).	0.00–0.32
110802		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable, 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–15 mm. Clear boundary with (110801) + (110803).	0.32–0.42
110803		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (110802).	0.42–0.45+
110804	110805	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	0.55–0.85
110805	110804	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sand with small flecks of sub-angular stones (5%) (10-25 mm)	0.55–0.85
110806	110807	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.08 m. Width: 0.73 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	0.58–0.84
110807	110806	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand with small sub-angular stones (5%) 10–30 mm	0.58–0.84
110808	110809	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.45–0.68
110809	110808	Secondary fill	Greyish black sandy silt	
110810	110811	Gully	Curvilinear gully aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	0.45–0.52
110811	110810	Secondary fill	Greyish black sandy silt	

Trench No 1109	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
110901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting. Clear boundary with (110902).	0.0–0.31 m
110902		Subsoil	Medium greyish brown silty sand. Friable, rare iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 10–30 mm. Clear boundary with (110901) slightly defuse with (110903).	0.31–0.46 m
110903		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Slightly defuse boundary with (110902).	0.46–0.58 m +
110904	110905	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 1.28 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.4–0.63 m
110905	110904	Secondary fill	Mottled light greyish orange coarse sand with rare iron stone, 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–20 mm	0.4–0.63 m
110906	110907	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth: 0.34 m.	0.31–0.6 m
110907	110906	Secondary fill	Medium yellowish grey silty sand with occasional iron stone	0.31–0.6 m
110908	110909	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	0.3–0.64 m
110909	110908	Secondary fill	Medium yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional iron stone	0.3–0.64 m
110910	110911, 110912, 110913	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >1.85 m. Width: 1.34 m. Depth: 0.41 m.	0.41 m
110911	110910	Primary fill	Light yellowish grey sandy silt	0.12 m
110912	110910	Secondary fill	Mottled yellowish orange with grey lenses clayey sand with rare iron stone	0.2 m
110913	110910	Secondary fill	Mottled greyish orange silty sand with occasional iron stone	0.09 m
110914	110915, 110916, 110917, 110918	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.98 m. Width: 1.91 m. Depth: 0.73 m.	
110915	110914	Primary fill	Light whitish grey silty sand clay	0.95–1.20 m
110916	110914	Secondary fill	Dark grey silty clay with small rounded stones (15–30 mm) (<3%)	0.85–1.20 m
110917	110914	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand with iron stone (15%), small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (<5%)	0.67–0.95 m
110918	110914	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with iron stone (15%), small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (15–30 mm) (<5%)	0.50–0.67 m
110919	110920, 110921, 110922, 110923, 110924	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 3.51 m. Depth: 0.72 m.	
110920	110919	Secondary fill	Medium greenish grey silty sand	

110921	110919	Secondary fill	Medium greenish grey silty sand	
110922	110919	Secondary fill	Dark greenish grey sandy silt	
110923	110919	Secondary fill	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand with significant iron stone	
110924	110919	Secondary fill	Mottled light greyish brown silty sand with rare iron stone	
110925	110926	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
110926	110925	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey with silty sand	
110927	110928, 110929, 110930, 110931	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	0.60–1.15 m
110928	110927	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty clay with small sub-angular stones 10–20 mm <2%	0.90–1.15 m
110929	110927	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with iron stone (10%)	0.60–1.00 m
110930	110927	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with iron stone fragments (15%)	0.62–0.90 m
110931	110927	Tertiary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with iron stone fragments (10%)	0.62–0.72 m
110932	110933, 110934, 110935	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	
110933	110932	Secondary fill	Mid grey sand with rare patches of iron staining	
110934	110932	Secondary fill	Light grey sand with sparse iron staining	
110935	110932	Tertiary fill	Light yellow sand with moderate iron straining	
110936	110937, 110938	Gully	Linear gully aligned west southwest to east northeast with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.98 m. Width: 0.32 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
110937	110936	Primary fill	Light greyish yellow sand	
110938	110936	Secondary fill	Dark grey with patches of light greyish yellow sand with rare rounded pebbles	
110939	110940, 110941	Gully	Linear gully aligned NNE to SSW with moderate, concave sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.48 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.38–0.72
110940	110939	Primary fill	Light greyish yellow sand	0.38–0.72
110941	110939	Secondary fill	Dark grey sand with rare iron staining	

Trench No 1110	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.58 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
111001		Topsoil	Medium greyish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–15 mm. Clear boundary with (111002).	0.0–0.38 m
111002		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (111001) + (111003).	0.38–0.45 m
111003		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, rare iron stone. Clear boundary with (111002).	0.45–0.58 m +

111004	111005	Ring ditch/gully	Circular ring ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.45–0.72
111005	111004	Secondary fill	Mottled, grey, light grey and orange sandy silt with sand and silt	
111006	111007	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.45–0.69
111007	111006	Secondary fill	Mid grey beige sandy silt with sand silt and common patches of manganese	
111008	111009	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North West, South East with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.45–0.82
111009	111008	Secondary fill	Greyish beige sandy silt with sand silt, flecks of manganese common	

Trench No 1111	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.47 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
111101		Topsoil	Topsoil/Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown with orange undertones. Sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting and ploughed-in crop residues.	0.0–0.30 m
111102		Subsoil/boundary layer	Intermittent layer. Heterogeneous mix of ploughsoil and natural sands.	0.30– 0.35 m
111103		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, no real inclusions. Clear boundary with (111101) defuse with (111102).	0.30 m+
111104	111105	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North-East to South-West. with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.25 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.36–0.61
111105	111104	Secondary fill	Mid orange-brown with diffuse patches of grey-brown mix of sands. dense / compact with rare sub-angular stones up to medium-gravel-sized. sparse manganese concretions	
111106	111107, 111108, 111109, 111110, 111111	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned North-east to south-west. with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.55 m.	0.32–0.99
111107	111106	Primary fill	Patchy, pale-yellow and orange fine sands with none	
111108	111106	Secondary fill	Dark grey-brown with reddish undertones sandy clayey silt. Soft and malleable with none	
111109	111106	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with diffuse patches of brown-black and pale yellow heterogeneous mix of sands and silty-sands with no inclusions	
111110	111106	Secondary fill	Mid-reddish-grey silty sands having variable silt content. compact/dense with rare sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel-sized	
111111	111106	Tertiary fill	Pale brownish-grey, but discoloured by iron-staining sands, dense and compact with sparse sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel-sized	

111112	111113, 111114, 111115, 111116	Ditch	Incomplete ditch aligned north-east to south-west with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.55 m.	0.55–1.11
111113	111112	Primary fill	Mix of pale grey and orange mixed sands with none	
111114	111112	Secondary fill	Black sandy silt. loose with none	
111115	111112	Secondary fill	Mix of grey and pale yellow mixed sands with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized	
111116	111112	Secondary fill	Brownish-black with red undertones sandy, clayey silt with rare amounts of sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized	
111117	111118, 111119, 111120, 111121, 111122, 111123, 111124, 111125, 111126, 111127, 111128, 111129, 111130, 111131, 111132, 111133, 111134, 111135, 111136, 111137, 111138, 111139, 111140, 111141, 111142, 111143, 111144, 111145, 111146, 111147, 111148, 111149	Water hole	Incomplete water hole aligned Not known with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Depth: 0.60 m.	0.29–1.2
111118	111117	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with yellow undertones sandy silt. dense with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized	
111119	111117	Secondary fill	Dark brownish-grey with red undertones sandy silt. dense / compact with none	
111120	111117	Secondary fill	Brownish-black sandy, clayey silt. dense, but malleable with rare sub-angular and sub-round stones up to medium-gravel-sized	
111121	111117	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with pronounced orange-brown iron-staining mixed sands with sparse sub-angular and sub-round stones up to medium-gravel-sized	
111122	111117	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey with some iron-staining sandy, clayey silt with sparse sub-angular stones up to medium-gravel-sized	

111123	111117	Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey with iron-staining clay-silt mix. redeposited alluvium	

Trench No 1112	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111201		Topsoil	Medium greyish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting. Clear boundary with (111202).	0.0–0.32 m
111202		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111201).	0.32–0.5 m +

Trench No 1113	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111301		Topsoil	Medium greyish brown sandy silt. Friable, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1-15 mm. Clear boundary with (111302).	0.0–0.29 m
111302		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111301).	0.29–0.48 m +

Trench No 1114	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111401		Topsoil	Medium greyish brown sandy silt. Friable, rare iron stone 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–15 mm. Clear boundary with (111402).	0.00–0.29 m
111402		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111401).	0.29–0.40 m+
111403	111404	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned NE–SW with irregular, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	0.32–0.40 m
111404	111403	Secondary fill	Pale greyish black sandy silt	0.32–0.40 m

Trench No 1115	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.37 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111501		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting. Clear boundary with (111502).	0.0–0.28 m
111502		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111501).	0.28–0.37 m +
111503	111504, 111505, 111506	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with moderate, concave sides. Length: >1.80 m. Width: >2.36 m. Depth: 0.87 m.	0.87 m +
111504	111503	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown mottled with orange coarse sand silty sand with lensing of orange coarse sand	0.26 m +
111505	111503	Secondary fill	Medium greyish brown silty sand with occasional iron stone	0.29 m
111506	111503	Secondary fill	Medium greyish brown silty sand with occasional iron stone	0.44 m

111507	111508, 111509	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE–NW with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.32 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	0.63 m
111508	111507	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand	0.25 m
111509	111507	Secondary fill	Medium greyish brown silty sand	0.41 m
111510	111511	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.70 m. Width: 0.84 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.18 m
111511	111510	Secondary fill	Medium yellowish grey silty sand	0.18 m
111512	111513	Gully	Linear gully aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.30 m. Width: >0.53 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.14 m
111513	111512	Secondary fill	Mottled medium yellowish grey silty sand	0.14 m

Trench No 1116	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111601		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, 1% sub-angular pebbles 1–15 mm. Clear boundary with (111602).	0.0–0.27 m
111602		Natural	Friable, Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Soft, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111601).	0.27–0.33 m +
111603	111604, 111605	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.53 m. Depth: 0.75 m.	0.31–1.06
111604	111603	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with 1% sub-angular pebbles 5–25 mm	
111605	111603	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand with 1% angular grit 1–10 mm	
111606	111607, 111608, 111609	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, convex sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.60 m.	0.32–1.01
111607	111606	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	
111608	111606	Primary fill	Mottled medium yellowish orange silty sand with occasional iron stone	
111609	111606	Secondary fill	Light greyish yellow silty sand	

Trench No 1117	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111701		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting, rare iron stone. Clear boundary with (111702).	0.0–0.29 m
111702		Natural	Mottled medium yellowish orange coarse sand. Friable, occasional iron stone. Clear boundary with (111701).	0.29–0.38 m +
111703	111704	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-east to north-west with moderate, convex sides and a concave base. Length: 0.50 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.66 m.	
111704	111703	Secondary fill	Mottled, dark grey and orange silty sand with silty sand	

Trench No 1118	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer and none larger than 0.04 m. Good visibility between the layers. Friable material especially once weathered.	0.00–0.15
111802		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. In some areas of the trench food visibility between layers but not everywhere.	0.15–0.24
111803		Natural	Light whitish grey silty sand with rare inclusions, small pebbles, none larger than 0.04 m. Compacted and variegated across the trench from mid-brown to near white sand	0.24–0.56+
111804	111805, 111806	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.65 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.38–0.65
111805	111804	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand silty sand with none	0.44–0.65
111806	111804	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand	0.38–0.58
111807	111808, 111809, 111810, 111811	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth: 0.58 m.	0.50–1.03
111808	111807	Secondary fill	Dark blueish grey sandy clay	0.50–0.71
111809	111807	Secondary fill	Light blueish grey sandy clay	0.71–0.82
111810	111807	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay	0.82–0.98
111811	111807	Primary fill	Mid yellow orange sand	0.98–1.03
111812	111813, 111814, 111815	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >1.20 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth: 0.73 m.	0.36–1.09
111813	111812	Primary fill	Orange sand with none	0.98–1.07
111814	111812	Secondary fill	Dark grey with some orange iron-staining silty, clayey sand. soft and malleable with sparse sub-angular and sub-round stones up to medium-gravel-sized	0.79–0.98
111815	111812	Secondary fill	Mid-grey and orange-brown components heterogeneous mix of sands and silty sands. dense/compact with sparse sub-angular stones up to fine gravel sized	0.36–0.79

Trench No 1119	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
111901		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer and none larger than 0.04 m. Friable powdery material with good visibility between layers.	0.00–0.21
111902		Subsoil	Light brownish grey, sandy silt with no inclusions. Good visibility between layers	0.21–0.32

111903		Natural	Mottled light brownish grey, sandy silt with patches of whitish grey sandy silt present. Compacted and Friable on disturbance. Small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer and none larger than 0.03 m.	0.32–0.48+
111904	111905	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SW–NE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.28–0.71
111905	111904	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy silt	

Trench No 1120	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112001		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, some inclusions of flint and pebbles, 5% unsorted	0.00–0.26
112002		Subsoil	Mid-greyish yellow, silty sand, with some inclusions of flint and pebbles	0.26–0.40
112003		Natural	Light yellowish silty sand	0.40–0.48+
112004	112005	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.83 m. Depth: 0.33 m.	0.35–0.69
112005	112004	Secondary fill	Medium yellowish grey silty sand with 1% sub-angular stone	0.35–0.69
112006	112006	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.06 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.48–0.59
112007	112006	Secondary fill	Mid greyish grey sand with small stones <2%	0.48–0.59
112008	112009	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.95 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.46–0.73
112009	112008	Secondary fill	Pale grey fill silty sand with none	0.46–0.73
112010	112011, 112012	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: >1.30 m. Depth: 0.61 m.	0.50–0.98
112011	112010	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey silty sand with no inclusions visible	0.70–0.98
112012	112010	Secondary fill	Light grey silty sand with rare (1%) rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.50–0.70
112013	112014, 112015	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.74 m. Depth: 0.74 m.	0.45–1.03
112014	112013	Secondary fill	Dark grey silty clay with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–20 mm)	0.76–1.03
112015	112013	Secondary fill	Mid-light grey silty sand with rare (1%) rounded / sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–20 mm)	0.45–0.76
112016	112017	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.46–0.62

112017	112016	Secondary fill	Light grey silty sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded/sub-angular stone inclusions of small to medium size (10–60 mm)	0.46–0.62
112018	112019, 112020, 112021	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 2.31 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	0.37–0.83
112019	112018	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey silty clay with sand	0.78–0.83
112020	112018	Secondary fill	Light grey silty sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.61–0.78
112021	112018	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.37–0.72

Trench No 1121	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility between the layers here.	0.00–0.09
112102		Subsoil	Light yellowish grey sandy silt.	0.09–0.29
112103		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty sand geology with no inclusions here. The geology varies from yellowish material to almost grey white sand.	0.29–0.40+
112104	112105, 112106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.25 m. Depth: 0.63 m.	0.40–0.85
112105	112104	Secondary fill	Very dark grey sandy silty clay with sand, silt, clay	0.59–0.85
112106	112104	Secondary fill	Light grey gritty, sandy clay with silt	0.40–0.59
112107	112108, 112109, 112110, 112114	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned WSW–ENE with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: >1.28 m. Depth: 0.69 m.	0.00–0.67
112108	112107	Secondary fill	Dark bluish grey silty clay with sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.38–0.66
112109	112107	Secondary fill	Mid-bluish grey silty clay with sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.00–0.25
112110	112107	Secondary fill	Mid-bluish grey silty clay with sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.13–0.49
112111	112112, 112113	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.95 m. Depth: 0.70 m.	0.37–1.10
112112	112111	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy silty clay with sand silt clay	0.84–1.10
112113	112111	Secondary fill	Grey sandy silty clay with mottled with magnesium	0.37–0.90
112114	112107	Secondary fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay with sand with rare (1%) rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.00–0.21

Trench No 1122	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
112201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer none larger than 0.03 m.	0.00–0.18
112202		Subsoil	Light yellowish grey sandy silt.	0.18–0.32
112203		Natural	Light yellowish grey silty sand geology with no inclusions here. The geology varies from yellowish material to almost grey white sand.	0.32–0.44+
112204	112205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.81 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.00–0.30
112205	112204	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with sand with rare (1%) rounded / sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–20 mm)	0.00–0.30
112206	112207	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, straight sides and a sloping base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: >0.66 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.00–0.24
112207	112206	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty clay with sand with sparse (5%) rounded / sub-rounded stone inclusions of small size (10–30 mm)	0.00–0.24
112208	112209, 112210, 112211	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.83 m. Depth: 0.97 m.	0.45–1.22
112209	112208	Secondary fill	Very dark brown/black silty sandy clay with sandy silty clay	0.91–1.22
112210	112208	Secondary fill	Orange brown sandy silty clay with sandy silty clay	0.45–0.59
112211	112208	Secondary fill	Light grey brown sandy, gritty silty clay with sand and grits	0.45–0.89

Trench No 1123	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
112301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand, homogeneous and moderately compact, with mudstone, chert and rounded pebble inclusions.	0.00–0.20
112302		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty sand, homogeneous and moderately compact, with mudstone and rounded pebble inclusions.	0.20–0.58
112303		Natural	Greyish yellow sand, homogeneous and moderately compact, with mudstone and rounded pebble inclusions.	0.58+
112304	112305	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.75 m. Width: 0.48 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.46–0.95
112305	112304	Secondary fill	Pale grey silty sand	0.46–0.95
112306	112307	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.93 m. Width: 0.51 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.45–0.66

112307	112306	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty sand with rare rounded pebbles approx. 20 mm diameter	0.45–0.66
112308	112309	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.84 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.46–0.67
112309	112308	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty sand with rare rounded pebbles approximately 20 mm diameter	0.46–0.67
112310	112311	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S and a sloping base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 3.10 m. Depth: 0.87 m.	0.75–1.02
112311	112310	Secondary fill	Orange with grey undertones dense/compact silty sand with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized. Rare charcoal flecks	0.75–1.02
112312	112313, 112314, 112315, 112316	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.60 m. Depth: 0.87 m.	0.40–1.27
112313	112312	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with orange undertones fine, silty sand with sparse charcoal flecks	0.98–1.27
112314	112312	Secondary fill	Orange-brown, yellow and mid-grey components heterogeneous mix of clayey silt and silty sands with sparse charcoal flecks. sparse sub-round stones up to fine-gravel-sized	0.79–0.98
112315	112312	Secondary fill	Orange-yellow with grey undertones dense/compact sandy silt with sparse sub-round and sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel-sized	0.63–0.78
112316	112312	Secondary fill	Mid-grey with orange-brown undertones and manganese staining dense/compact silty sand with common amounts of sub-angular and sub-round stones up to medium gravel sized	0.40–0.89
112317	112318, 112319	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–E with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.80 m. Depth: 1.05 m.	0.36–1.03
112318	112317	Secondary fill	Off-white to pale yellow compact/dense fine sands with no inclusions	0.87–1.03
112319	112317	Secondary fill	Pale grey and pale yellow; patchy dense/compact silty sand(s) with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized. rare charcoal flecks, and sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized	0.36–0.87
112320	112321, 112322, 112323, 112324	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth: 1.05 m.	0.40–1.40
112321	112320	Secondary fill	Dark grey with orange iron-staining soft sandy clay silt with sparse charcoal flecks, and sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized. Sparse fragments of rotting roots	0.90–1.40
112322	112320	Secondary fill	Patchy off-white and pale yellow dense/compact fine sand with sparse sub-round stones up to fine-gravel-sized	0.71–0.92

112323	112320	Secondary fill	Off-white with orange-brown iron-staining dense/compact silty sands with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized	0.58–0.90
112324	112320	Secondary fill	Pale grey with orange-brown iron-staining dense/compact sandy silt with sparse sub-round stones up to fine gravel sized	0.40–0.66

Trench No 1124	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.46 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
112401		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer and larger than 0.04 m. Friable material with rooting action binding it together.	0 to 0.40
112402		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand with no inclusions other than manganese dioxide granules. It is extremely compacted in most areas apart from a few areas where it is softer. A variegated natural geology with frost cracks appearing to have filled with whitish grey sand across the layer.	0. 40 to 0.46+

Trench No 1125	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.58 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
112501		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer and larger than 0.04 m. Friable material with rooting action binding it together.	0.00–0.32
112502		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand with no inclusions other than manganese dioxide granules. It is extremely compacted in most areas apart from a few areas where it is softer. A variegated natural geology with frost cracks appearing to have filled with whitish grey sand across the layer.	0.32–0.58+
112503	112504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.28 m. Depth: 0.65 m.	0.33–0.94
112504	112503	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt with rare coarse gravel inclusions	0.33–0.94
112505	112506, 112507	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.32 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	0.28–0.90
112506	112505	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt clay	0.28–0.86
112507	112505	Primary fill	Dark blue grey sandy silt	0.86–0.90
112508	112509, 112510, 112511, 112512, 112513, 112514, 112515	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 4.80 m. Depth: 0.88 m.	0.58–1.50
112509	112508	Primary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	1.05–1.28

112510	112508	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish black silty sand loam	1.30–1.50
112511	112508	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	1.14–1.30
112512	112508	Deliberate backfill	Light yellow brown silty sand	0.99–1.09
112513	112508	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.99–1.14
112514	112508	Secondary fill	Dark blue grey silty sand clay	0.81–0.99
112515	112508	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey silty sand clay	0.58–0.81

Trench No 1126	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112601		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.34
112602		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand. 20% manganese inclusions.	0.34+

Trench No 1127	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.70 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112701		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0–0.34
112702		Natural	Yellowish brown silty sand. 20% manganese inclusions.	0.34–0.70+

Trench No 1128	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.66 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112801		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand.	0.00–0.28
112802		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty sand.	0.28–0.37
112803		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.37–0.66+

Trench No 1129	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
112901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.40
112902		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.40–0.48+

Trench No 1130	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.54 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
113001		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.34
113002		Subsoil	Mid-greyish silty sand.	0.34–0.38
113003		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.38–0.54+

Trench No 1131	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
113101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.40
113102		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.40–0.50+

Trench No 1132	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
113201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.40
1132020		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.40–0.45+

Trench No 1133	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113301		Topsoil	Dark brown, sandy silt loam.	0–0.40
113302		Natural	Light yellow sand with clay inclusions.	0.40–0.50+

Trench No 1134	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113401		Topsoil	Dark brown, sandy silt loam.	0–0.40
113402		Natural	Light whitish yellow sand	0.40–0.50+

Trench No 1135	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113501		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.22
113502		Subsoil	Grey, silty sand.	0.22–030
113503		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.30–0.34+

Trench No 1136	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.36 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113601		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.34
113602		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.34–0.36+

Trench No 1137	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113701		Topsoil	Dark brown, sandy silt loam.	0–0.30
113702		Natural	Light yellow sand	0.30–0.40+

Trench No 1138	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.49 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113801		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand with moderate fine rooting throughout. sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Clear boundaries. loose compaction	0.00–0.25
113802		Subsoil	Light brown silty sand with orange mottling, sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare manganese flecks. Diffuse boundary. Firm compaction.	0.25–0.46
113803		Natural	Mid-yellow sand with moderate manganese flecks and sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and pebbles. Loose compaction.	0.46–0.49+

Trench No 1139	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
113901		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, sandy clay with silt, medium to soft compaction. Upper material is ploughsoil with moderate rooting throughout. Sparse small sized stone inclusions. Consistent in colour and composition.	0.00–0.20

113902		Natural	Dark yellowish brown, sandy clay with silt, medium to firm compaction. Patches of grey silty clay and sparse rooting throughout. Abundant FE/Mg panning throughout. Moderate small to medium size stone inclusions.	0.20–0.32+

Trench No 1140	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
114001		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand with moderate fine rooting throughout. Sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare medium rounded pebbles. Clear boundaries. loose compaction	0.00–0.28
114002		Natural	Mid-yellow sand with moderate manganese flecks and sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and pebbles. Loose compaction.	0.28–0.37+

Trench No 1141	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.43 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
114101		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand with moderate fine rooting throughout. Sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Somewhat diffuse boundaries. Loose compaction	0.00–0.30
114102		Subsoil	Light brown silty sand with orange mottling, sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare manganese flecks. Diffuse boundary. Firm compaction.	0.30–0.43
114103		Natural	Dark to light yellow sand with moderate mid-brownish red bands of sand, moderate manganese flecks and sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and pebbles. Loose compaction.	0.43+

Trench No 1142	**Length 50 m**		**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
114201		Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand with moderate fine rooting throughout. Sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Clear boundaries. loose compaction	0.00–0.25
114202		Natural	Light yellow sand with patches of mid-orange, moderate manganese flecks and sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and pebbles. Loose compaction.	0.25–0.45+

Trench No 1143	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114301		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand with rare fine rooting throughout. Rare small sub-rounded pebbles. Clear boundaries. sparse manganese flecks. loose compaction	0.00–0.25
114302		Subsoil	Brownish red silty sand with rare small sub-rounded pebbles and sparse manganese flecks. Firm compaction.	0.25–0.30
114303		Natural	Mid-yellow sand with abundant manganese flecks and moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. compacted.	0.30+

Trench No 1144	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with rooting from grass and shrubbery.	0.00–0.25
114402		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand with no obvious inclusions.	0.25–0.36
114403		Natural	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt with no obvious inclusions.	0.36–0.46+

Trench No 1145	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.43 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with rooting from grass and shrubbery.	0.00–0.19
114502		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand with no obvious inclusions.	0.19–0.33
114503		Natural	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt with no obvious inclusions.	0.33–0.43+

Trench No 1146	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.31 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114601		Topsoil	Reddish dark brown silty clay with very rare small angular stones. Clear boundaries. Moderate compaction. Sparse fine rooting throughout.	0.00–0.31
114602		Natural	Mid-red clay. Sparse fine rooting.	0.31+

Trench No 1147	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114701		Topsoil	Reddish dark brown silty clay with very rare small angular stones. Clear boundaries. moderate compaction. Sparse fine rooting throughout.	0.00–0.28
114702		Natural	Mid-orangey red clay.	0.28–0.50+

Trench No 1148	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114801		Topsoil	Reddish mid-brown silty clay with clear boundaries. Moderate compaction. Sparse fine rooting throughout. Very rare small angular stones.	0.00–0.32
114802		Natural	Mid-red clay with moderate fine rooting.	0.32+

Trench No 1149	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
114901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand. 10% unsorted stone inclusions.	0.00–0.15
114902		Subsoil	Mid-greyish silty sand.	0.15–0.33
114903		Natural	Yellowish grey, silty sand. 10% grit inclusions.	0.33–0.38+

Trench No 1150	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
115001		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand ,10% small stone inclusions.	0.00–0.22
115002		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty sand.	0.22–0.38
115003		Natural	Yellow, grey mottled sand.	0.38–0.46+
115004	115005, 115006	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned W–E with moderate, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >0.75 m. Width: 1.75 m. Depth: 0.31 m.	0.46–0.77
115005	115004	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown silty sand with rare small sub-angular inclusions	0.64–0.77
115006	115004	Secondary fill	Dark yellow brown sandy silt	0.46–0.64

Trench No 1151	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.29 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
115101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand.	0.00–0.29
115102		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.29+

Trench No 1152	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.32 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
115201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand 10% grit inclusions.	0.00–0.32
115202		Natural	Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.32+
115203	115204	Natural feature	Linear natural feature aligned NW–SE with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 1.70 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	0.00–0.27
115204	115203	Secondary fill	Mid grey sand with rare small sub-rounded stones	0.00–0.27

Trench No 1153	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
115301		Topsoil	Light brown silty sand. Rare flecks of manganese. Rare fine rooting. Rare very small sub-rounded stones. Clear boundaries.	0.00–0.29

115302		Natural	Patches of light yellow and mid-yellow sand with orange mottling. Moderate flecks of manganese. Irregular patches of light brown silty sand with small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Moderate iron panning in northern half of trench.	0.29–0.35+

Trench No 1154	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115401		Topsoil	Mid-brown sandy clay with rare small sub-angular stones, rare fine rooting and moderate compaction. clear boundaries.	0.00–0.46
115402		Natural	Mid-yellow sand with mid-orange patches, as well as amorphous light brown patches of silty sand with rare small angular stones. Moderate manganese flecks and loose compaction.	0.46–0.50+

Trench No 1155	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.59 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115501		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey Sandy silt with rare inclusions of small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer at 2% of the whole layer. None larger than 0.02 m	0.00–0.24
115502		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Friable material due to high sand content.	0.24–0.37
115503		Natural	Light greyish brown silty sand with granules of manganese dioxide present throughout the layer. Friable, powdery material of variegated hues, from very light to dark sand colours. Patches of dense sand are present	0.37–0.59+

Trench No 1156	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.67 m**
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare inclusions, pebbles no larger than 0.04 m, poorly sorted throughout the layer at 2% of the whole. Fair visibility between layers below.	0.00–0.24
115602		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, except possible manganese granules. Clear visibility between this layer and the natural below it.	0.24–0.34
115603		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand with granules if manganese present across the layer. More compacted than the layers above it. Presents variegated colours of material from very pale/light to mid-brown. Occasional natural geological sand bars present along the trench.	0.34– 0.67+

Trench No 1157		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115701		Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer, at 2% of the whole and none larger than 0.03 m. Friable material even in damp conditions due to its loose compaction.	0.00–0.22
115702		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer none larger than 0.03 m, all sub-rounded at 2% of the whole.	0.22– 0 .36
115703		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand with no visible inclusions other than the presence of granules of manganese dioxide spreads and scatters across the whole trench. A band if more sandy material is visible at 25 m down the trench length, but is different type of geology rather than a 'feature'. The granules of manganese vary in size from particles to 0.02 m granulated formations.	0.36–0.65+

Trench No 1158		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small pebbles, poorly sorted throughout the layer, none larger than 0.04 m at 2% if the whole. Poor visibility between this and the layer below	0.00–0.27
115802		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Friable even when damp. Powdery and soft compaction. Good visibility between this layer and the natural (115803)	0.27–0.34
115803		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent spreads of manganese or possibly iron pan scattered throughout this layer. Some in larger granules, no larger than 0.02 m.	0.34–0.56+

Trench No 1159		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
115901		Topsoil	Diffuse boundary between topsoil and natural. Ploughed. Dark brown, sandy silt loam.	0–0.26
115902		Natural	Alluvial clayey sand. Moderate compaction. Light brown. Manganese inclusions.	0.26–0.48+

Trench No 1160		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
116001		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand, 10% pebble inclusions.	0.00–0.22
116002		Subsoil	Brownish grey silty clay	0.22–0.50
116003		Natural	Yellowish brown sandy clay.	0.50+

116004	116005	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.94 m. Width: 2.06 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.50–0.66
116005	116004	Secondary fill	Light yellow grey clayey sand with significant manganese. 1% rounded pebbles 10–40 mm	0.50–0.66

Trench No 1161	**Length 50 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand, 5% grit inclusions.	0.00–0.23
116102		Subsoil	Mid-brown silty sand.	0.23–0 50
116103		Natural	Silty sandy clay. Yellowish brown to yellow, frequent manganese deposits.	0.50+
116104	116105, 116106, 116107	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Length: >9.00 m. Width: 1.01 m. Depth: 0.51 m.	0.50–1.01
116105	116104	Primary fill	Light greenish grey sandy silt with 1% angular rock and iron stone. occasional manganese	0.50–1.01
116106	116104	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional manganese, 1% sub-angular pebbles, rare charcoal	0.68–0.85
116107	116104	Disturbance	Light yellowish grey sandy clay with 1% angular stone,	0.50–0.68
116108	116109	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned W–E with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >0.96 m. Width: 0.78 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	0.50–0.63
116109	116108	Secondary fill	Dark brown clay loam with stones up to 0.04 m	0.50–0.63
116110	116111, 116112	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >20.00 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	0.50–0.95
116111	116110	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay silty clay with 10% unsorted grit	0.50–0.95
116112	116110	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.50–0.84
116113	116114	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 2.90 m. Depth: 0.73 m.	0.50–1.20
116114	116113	Secondary fill	Dark brown -sandy silt with charcoal 5% grit	0.50–1.20
116115	116116, 116117, 116118	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth: 1.15 m.	0.50–1.15
116116	116115	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty clay with small stones <1%	0.65–1.15
116117	116115	Primary fill	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand with small stones <1%	0.58–0.95
116118	116115	Secondary fill	Mid-brown silty clay with small stones <1%	0.50–0.79
116119	116120	Pit	Sub-oval pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.62 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	0.50–0.67
116120	116119	Secondary fill	Mid-brown sandy silt sandy silt with manganese 5%	0.50–0.67

Trench No 1162	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.46 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116201		Topsoil	Dark to mid-brown sandy silt.	0.00–0.22
116202		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	0.22–0.40
116203		Natural	Sandy silty clay	0.40+
116204	116205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >4.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.22–0.37
116205	116204	Ditch	Light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small pebbles poorly sorted throughout the layer. Firm consistency, friable once excavated	0.22–0.37
116206	116207	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone pebble, common FE and manganese staining throughout	
116207	116206	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned N–S with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.50 m. Width: 0.76 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.22– 0.37
116208	116209	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone pebble, common FE and manganese staining throughout	
116209	116208	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.10 m. Width: >0.50 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.22–0.37
116210	116211	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE–SW curving south with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.50 m. Width: 0.79 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	0.22–0.35
116211	116210	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown silty sand with significant iron stone, occasional manganese. ≤1% sub-rounded pebbles	
116212	116213	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NW–SE with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	0.25–0.31
116213	116212	Primary fill	Medium yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional manganese. 1% sub-angular grit 1–5 mm	
116214	116215	Ditch	No sheets	
116215	116214	Secondary fill	No sheets	
116216	116217	Secondary fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with rare sandstone pebble	
116217	116216	Gully	Linear gully aligned E–W with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	0.37–0.8
116218	116220	Secondary fill	Light reddish brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone pebble	
116219	116220	Secondary fill	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt with rare sandstone pebble, profuse manganese flecking	
116220	116218, 116219	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E–W with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.66 m. Depth: 1.00 m.	0.38–1.38

Trench No 1163	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116301		Topsoil	Ploughed. Dark brown, sandy silt.	0–0.31
116302		Alluvium	Clayey sand. Light brown. Moderate compaction. Manganese inclusions.	0.31+

Trench No 1164	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with rare small pebbles, no larger than 0.05 m poorly sorted throughout. A very friable material once exposed to the sun for a few minutes.	0.00– 0.24
116402		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with rare pebbles (2% of the whole) poorly sorted throughout.	0.24–0.37
116403		Natural	Variegated, of make up and colour. Predominantly greyish brown sandy clay with patches of reddish brown sandy clay and veins of grey clay (possibly frost cracks).	0.37– 0.65+

Trench No 1165	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.53 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116501		Topsoil	Dark brown, sandy silt. Ploughed.	0–0.35
116502		Alluvium	Clayey sand. Light brown / yellow. Moderate compaction. Manganese inclusions.	0.35–0.53+

Trench No 1166	Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.76 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
116601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small pebbles, poorly sorted and none larger than 0.03 m. Poor visibility between the layers below. Friable even when wet.	0.00– 0.24
116602		Subsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions and difficult to determine visibility of above and below layers. Lumps of clay visible in this layer possibly from the natural below.	0.24–0.38
116603		Natural	Light reddish grey silty clay with veins if grey clay going through it, possibly frost cracking or perhaps where ground has become desiccated as seen recently on this site with the ploughsoil/topsoil.	0.38–0.76+

Trench No 2006	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200601		Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–50 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200602.	0–0.39

200602		Natural	Mid-pinkish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–50 mm in size. Moderate compaction and clear horizon with 200601.	0.39+

Trench No 2007	Length 50 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
200701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–50 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200702.	0–0.32
200702		Natural	Mid-pinkish brown silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–70 mm in size. Moderate compaction and clear horizon with 200701. Changes to a yellowish brown sandy clay at eastern end of trench.	0.32+

Trench No 2008	Length 50 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
200801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–50 mm. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200802.	0–0.26
200802		Natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2–60 mm, with infrequent manganese flecks. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200801. Turns into a pinkish brown with a blue hue clay at southern end of trench.	0.26+

Trench No 2009	Length 50 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
200901		Topsoil	Mid-brown sandy silt. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–40 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200902.	0–0.31
200902		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow sand. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–40 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200901.	0.31+

Trench No 2010	Length 50 m		Width 2 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
201001		Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–20 mm in size. Moderate compaction and diffuse horizon with 201002.	0–0.30
201002		Natural	Dark greyish brown with a blue hue silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2–30 mm in size. Moderate compaction and diffuse horizon with 201001. Changes to a mid-brown with a red hue sandy clay in the western half of the trench which has a clear horizon with 201001.	0.30+

201003	201004	Feature	Sub-circular feature with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.26 m. Width: 1.32 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.30–0.60
201004	201003	Secondary fill	Mid-brownish grey silty sand with rare (1%) sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderately sorted and 5–30 mm in size. Frequent manganese streaking throughout.	0.30–0.60

Appendix 3 Pottery totals by chronological period and ware type

Period	Ware	Ware code	No.	Wt. (g)
Prehistoric				
	Vesicular ware	PREVW	5	38
	Grog-tempered ware	GROG	5	27
		Total	*10*	*65*
Romano-British				
Imported/local finewares	Samian ware South Gaulish	SAMSG	10	119
	Samian ware Central Gaulish	SAMCG	13	111
	Samian ware East Gaulish	SAMEG	1	14
	North Gaulish Cream ware	NGCR	1	9
	North Gaulish White ware	NGW	1	1
	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	59	294
	South Carlton colour-coated ware	SCCC	13	42
	South Carlton cream ware	SCC	44	423
	South Carlton white ware	SCW	2	25
	Swanpool colour-coated ware	SPCC	11	25
	Parisian ware	PART	2	169
		Sub-total	*157*	*1,232*
Specialist vessel	South Carlton mortaria	SCMO	2	128
	Swanpool mortaria	SWMO	3	84
	Lincoln Technical College mortaria	LTCMO	1	168
		Sub-total	*6*	*380*
Imported coarsewares	Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20	10	890
	Dressel 2-4 amphorae	Dressel 2-4	1	24
	North Gaulish greyware	NGGW	1	4
		Sub-total	*12*	*918*
Local/regional coarsewares	Greyware	GREY	897	12,653
	Knaith Dales-type greyware	KDTGREY	71	1,162
	Dales-type ware	DWSH	192	2,796
	Shell-tempered ware	SHEL	95	638
	Grit-tempered ware	IAGR	6	67
	South-east Dorset Black-Burnished ware 1	BB1	63	828
	Black Burnished (local)	BB	46	433
	Grog-tempered ware	GROG	2	3
	Swanpool oxidised ware	SPOX	32	262
	Late coarse pebbly ware	LCOA	2	74
		Sub-total	*1,406*	*18,916*
		Total	*1,581*	*21,446*
Medieval	Beverley orange ware (mid-13th to mid-14th)	BEV02	1	4
	Humber ware (mid-13 to mid-16th)	HUM	1	82
	Lincoln glazed ware (13–15th)	LSW2/3	3	22
	Toynton All Saints ware (mid-13–mid 15th)	TOY	2	22
		Total	*7*	*130*

Period	Ware	Ware code	No.	Wt. (g)
Post-medieval	Black glazed ware	BL	2	31
	brown glazed ware	BERTH	2	22
	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	22
	Late earthenware	LERTH	1	21
	Ticknall ware	TK	1	83
	Unspecified English stoneware	ENGS	2	78
	Mocca ware	MOCCA	1	1
		Total	*11*	*258*
Overall Total			**1,609**	**21,899**

Appendix 4 Environmental Evidence: charred plant remains, charcoal and molluscs

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
267020 Gate Burton Energy Park															
Ditch	605	604	267020 _601	39	100	90%, A*** incl. modern cereal chaff, I, F	-	-	-	C	*Persicaria* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Urtica* sp., Poaceae culm node	<1	Non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate to poor condition. Mineral staining.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A***)	Poor. Mineral staining.
Ditch	804	805	267020 _801	35	40	90%, A*** incl. modern cereal chaff, I, F, E	-	-	-	C	Monocot./herbaceous stems	3	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. incl. *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Moderate to poor condition. Heavy mineral coating.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A*)	Poor. Mineral staining.
Ditch	806	807	267020 _802	38	40	90%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff, I, F, E	A	A*	*Triticum* sp. grains. *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (incl. *T. spelta*) glume bases. cf. *Secale cereale* grain and rachis.	A	Poaceae (incl. *Bromus* sp., *Avena* sp.), Polygonaceae, *Corylus avellana* nutshell frag. indet seedcoat frag., Vicieae, *Urtica* sp., *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule frags., Monocot./herbaceous stems	5	Mostly indeterminate due to heavy mineral coating. Roundwood. Many *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Very poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A*)	Poor. Mineral staining.
Ditch	808	809	267020 _803	36	150	60%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff, I, E	A	A***	*Triticum* sp. grains (some germinated). *Triticum spelta/dicoccum*	A*	Poaceae (incl. *Bromus* sp., *Lolium* sp.), *Galium* sp., Vicieae, *Fallopia convolvulus,* tubers/rhizomes,	50	Mostly indeterminate due to heavy mineral coating. Roundwood. Many *Calluna*	Clinker/cinder and coal (A)	Poor. Mineral staining.

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
									(incl. *T. spelta*) glume bases. *Hordeum vulgare* rachis. Triticeae.		Monocot./herbaceous stems		*vulgaris* tp. stems. Very poor condition.		
Ditch	13003	13004	267020 _13001	30	80	80%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff, I, F, E	-	-	-	A	Poaceae (incl. *Danthonia decumbens,* cf. *Avena* sp.), tubers/rhizomes, Cyperaceae, Vicieae, Asteraceae (incl. cf. *Crepis biennis, Carduus/Cirsium* sp.).	20	Almost entirely *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems, with some larger fragments of non-*Quercus* sp. Mineral staining. Moderate condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A)	Poor. Mineral staining.
Gully	14304	14305	267020 _14301	7	50	80%, A, I, F, E	-	-	-	C	Tubers/rhizomes	3	Mostly non-*Quercus* sp. incl. some *Calluna vulgaris* tp.. Moderate condition. Some mineral staining.	Coal (A); Moll-t (A*)	Poor
Ditch	16703	16704	267020 _16701	35	200	80%, A*** (incl. uncharred wood fragments A***), I, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mostly non-*Quercus* sp. Moderate to poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A***)	-
Ditch	17003	17006	267020 _17001	30	80	90%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff, I, F, E	C	-	*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* and *Hordeum* sp. grains	C	*Rumex* sp., tubers/rhizomes, Monocot./herbaceous stems	1	Mostly non-*Quercus* sp. incl. some *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Moderate to poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A*)	Poor

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Ditch	17003	17005	267020 _17002	34	60	90%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff, I	B	A	*Triticum* sp. grains. *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (incl. *T. spelta*) glume bases. *Hordeum vulgare* grain. Triticeae.	C	Cyperaceae, Vicieae, tubers/rhizomes	<1	Some *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Moderate to poor condition.	SAB (C), Coal (A*)	Poor
Pit	17104	17105	267020 _17101	18	50	90%, A* incl. modern cereal chaff	A*	A	*Triticum* sp. grains. *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (incl. *T. spelta*) glume bases. *Hordeum vulgare* grain. Triticeae.	B	*Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule and frags., Poaceae, tubers/rhizomes, Monocot./herbaceous stems	<1	Fragmented. Poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (A)	Poor
Pit	19004	19005	267020 _19001	8	15	50%	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mostly indeterminate due to heavy mineral coating. Very poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (C), highly fragmented CBM/fired clay (A*)	-
Pit	19104	19105	267020 _19101	12	200	<10%	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	-	Clinker/cinder and coal (C), Moll-f (A***) (incl. *Anisus* sp. (A***), with some *Lymnaea* sp., *Succinea* sp.). Moll-t (A*) (incl. *Vertigo* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Trochulus hispidus,*	-

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
														Euconulus sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Carychium* sp.).	
Pit	23803	23804	267020 _23801	10	100	15%	-	-	-	-	-	60	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. incl. many large >4mm fragments and bark. Moderate to poor condition. Some mineral coating.	-	-
Ditch	29206	29207	267020 _29201	17	50	<10%, I	-	-	-	C	*Hyoscyamus niger,* indet. tree bud	<1	Some *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Moderate to poor condition.	Clinker/cinder and coal (B), SAB (C), Moll-t (A***) ?modern (incl. *Cepaea* spp., *Helicella itala, Vallonia costata, Trochulus hispidus, Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum.* Moll-f(A) (incl. *Succinea* sp., *Galba/Lymnaea* sp.)	Poor
Ditch	29206	29209	267020 _29202	16	25	60%, A incl. modern cereal chaff, I,	-	-	-	B	Vicieae, *Odontities vernus/Euphrasia* sp., tubers/rhizomes,	<1	Highly fragmented. Some *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Poor condition.	Moll-t (A**) ?modern (incl. *Vallonia* sp., *Vallonia* cf.	Poor

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
						Cecilioides acicula (A)					Monocot./herbaceous stems, indets.			*costata, Trochulus hispidus, Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, cf. *Vitrea* sp.)	
Ditch	35403	35404	267020 _35401	0.8	30	<5%, I, E	-	-	-	-	-	30	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. incl. large >4mm fragments. Moderate to poor condition.	-	-
Pit	41603	41604	267020 _41601	24	150	30%, A*** sample almost entriely modern cereal chaff, I, E	-	-	-	-	-	4	Some non-*Quercus,* but mostly indeterminate due to heavy mineral coating. Poor condition.	Moll-t (C) ?modern	-
Pit	51503	51504	267020 _51501	38	2400	<5%	-	-	-	-	-	1300	Mostly *Quercus* sp. Moderate condition.	-	-
Pit	53703	53704	267020 _53701	4	185	5%	-	-	-	-	-	60	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. Poor to moderate condition, mineral coating.	-	-
Pit	70303	70304	267020 _70301	10	30	70%	-	-	-	-	-	8	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. Poor condition, heavy mineral coating.	-	-
268980 Gate Burton Grid Connection Corridor															

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Gully	110936	110938	268980_110901	37	15	20%, A (incl. modern cereal chaff), I	-	A*	*Triticum spelta/dicoccum* chaff (glume bases), *Hordeum vulgare* chaff (rachis), cereal-sized culm node	A**	Poaceae (incl. *Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Poa/Phleum, Danthonia decumbens), Rumex* sp., *Persicaria* sp., *Montia fontana, Potentilla* sp., *Plantago lanceolata,* Cyperaceae, Monocot./herbaceous stems, tubers/rhizomes, *Avena*-tp. twisted awns. Indet seeds.	2	Mostly unidentifiable species. Although incl. *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Poor condition, heavy mineral staining.	Moll-t (C) ?modern	Poor

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Ditch	112111	112112	268980_112112	28	60	<5%, B, I	A*	A***	*Triticum spelta* grains and chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks), *Hordeum vulgare* grains and chaff (6-row rachis), *Secale cereale* grains and chaff (rachis), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* grains and chaff (rachises, incl. *T. aestivum* rachis). *Triticum* sp. grains, Triticeae grains and cereal-sized culm nodes.	A***	Poaceae (incl. *Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Poa/Phleum, Danthonia decumbens), Spergula arvensis* (incl. seeds fused together), *Rumex* sp., *Persicaria* sp., *Odontites vernus/Euphrasia* sp., Vicieae, Caryophyllaceae, Cyperaceae, Monocot./herbaceous stems, tubers/rhizomes, *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsules and frags. *Avena*-tp. twisted awns. Indet seeds.	~10	*Quercus* sp. and non-*Quercus* sp. incl. *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Good condition, although some mineral staining.	-	Very good
Ditch	116104	116105	268980_116101	3	20	20%, A (incl. modern cereal chaff), I	A	C	*Triticum* sp. grains, *T. spelta* chaff (glume bases), *Hordeum* sp. grain, *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* grains.	B	Cyperaceae, tubers/rhizomes, indet seeds.	1	Mostly non-*Quercus* sp. and unidentifiable species. Although incl. *Calluna vulgaris* tp. stems. Moderate to poor condition.	-	Poor

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab = small animal bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = fresh-water molluscs.

Appendix 5 Environmental evidence: waterlogged remains

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Vegetative parts	Taxa	Invertebrates
Ditch	112320	112321	268980 _112321	26	~1000	Highly fragmented wood pulp (A***), twigs (incl. *Alnus* sp.) (A), a fragment of worked wood (C), abundant seeds (A***)	*Corylus avellana* nutshells and kernels (whole nuts), *Crataegus monogyna* (whole stones), *Prunus sp.* (whole stones), *Sambucus* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Geum* sp., Caryophllaceae (incl. *Stellaria* sp.), *Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*, Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae (incl. *Lycopus europaeus, Galeopsis* sp.), *Urtica dioica*, Cyperaceae	Insects (A); *Daphnia* sp. egg capsules (A)

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500.

Appendix 6 OASIS summary wessexar1-511916

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-511916
Project Name	Evaluation at Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor
Sitename	Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor, Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, Gate Burton Energy Park, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	267020, 268980, LCNCC:2022.103
Planning Id	DCO Application
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	01-Aug-2022 - 21-Oct-2022
Location	Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor NGR : SK 84748 83644 LL : 53.342915060627, -0.728546804889828 12 Fig : 484748,383644 Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire NGR : SK 82158 80225 LL : 53.3125951115774, -0.768316689688123 12 Fig : 482158,380225 Gate Burton Energy Park, Lincolnshire NGR : SK 85048 83877 LL : 53.344960739631, -0.723974195380517 12 Fig : 485048,383877
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : West Lindsey Parish : Gate Burton County : Nottinghamshire Area : Maritime Parish : Kexby Parish : Knaith Parish : Marton Parish : Upton Parish : Willingham
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation across two areas associated with a proposed solar park and grid connection route. The Gate Burton Energy Park area comprises a 710 hectare parcel of land located east of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, DN21 5BD, centred on NGR 484748 383644. While the route of the Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire crosses some 370 ha of arable land between Marton and Cottam Power Station (NGR 484725 382501 and NGR 481642 378707). Across the energy park area, a total of 777 evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded with a further 154 investigated along the grid connection corridor.
Project Results	The evaluation forms part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site. Earlier non-intrusive works comprised a desk-based assessment, geophysical surveys and an aerial assessment. Across the energy park area, a total of 777 evaluation trenches were excavated and recorded, with a further 154 investigated along the grid connection corridor. Archaeological features and deposits were identified in 130 of the 931 trenches and comprise ditches, gullies, pits, furrows, a grave, a waterhole and a wall; archaeological deposits (alluvium, deliberate dump/levelling, demolition layers and peat) were also recorded, along with natural features and tree-throw holes. The earliest evidence from the evaluation was a small collection of residual worked flint, dating to the prehistoric period, possibly the Neolithic to later Bronze Age. The material was distributed very thinly over a large area, suggesting activity at this time was sporadic or transient. Later prehistoric activity was indicated by a small assemblage of pottery of broadly prehistoric pottery, probably dating to the Iron Age. Joining sherds of this period date came from a ring ditch/gully in Field 132, which may represent the remains of a roundhouse. Activity increased during the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods, with a focus towards the 1st to 4th centuries AD. During the earlier part of the period features were

	identified in three areas of the energy park. Pits and ditches appear to be associated with a possible rectangular enclosure at the western edge of Field 24, while some 2 km to the east, ditches and pits in Field 68 suggest a field system and associated features. An isolated ditch in Field 28 may also date to this period. Romano-British activity was the dominant period represented across both evaluation areas The largest concentration of features was recorded in Fields 21 and 23. Here, a dense complex of rectilinear enclosures was identified across an area measuring 250 m north–south by 150 m east–west. Within the complex, ditches, gullies, furrows, pits, a single grave and possible structural remains were investigated; the features accord well with the results of the earlier geophysical survey. A large artefact assemblage (53.6 kg), dominated by pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone, came from the excavated features, and these finds account for 67% of the cultural material from the evaluation overall. Heat-affected pottery from the south of the complex highlights the potential for pottery production in this area, while CBM from the north suggests the possibility of a Romanised building in the vicinity. Other areas of probable contemporary activity, were identified in Fields 16 and 146, both fields contained well-defined areas of settlement activity, comprising rectangular enclosures similar in nature to those in Fields 21–23. Elsewhere, buried archaeological remains were largely found to correspond with the results of earlier geophysical, LiDAR and aerial photographic surveys. Other areas of probable contemporary field systems or settlement were investigated in Fields 1, 131–132, and 136–137; ditches and gullies were the dominant feature type, although pits, a possible waterhole and other archaeological deposits were identified. Further evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British field systems and activity areas were recorded in Fields 14, 26–28 and 51, in these areas the ditches were either isolated or formed part of field systems defined by the earlier geophysical surveys and aerial photographic surveys. Later features, of medieval, post-medieval and modern date, included traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries, and deposits associated with demolished farm buildings. The field boundaries were identified widely across the evaluation areas and largely accord with boundaries shown on historic mapping of the area. Undated features that formed small or dispersed groups and isolated examples were identified in Fields 9–12, 17–18, 26, 41–43 and 58. While features of uncertain archaeological origin were recorded along the grid connection corridor in Fields 102 and 125. In both cases the features accord well with aerial photograph and LiDAR mapping, and may represent fragmentary field boundaries (Field 102) and an oval anomaly (Field 125), although it is unclear if these features are archaeological or geological.
Keywords	Ditched Enclosure - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditched Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gully - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Grave - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Lithic Implement - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Hair Pin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	[redacted]
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

Appendix 7 OASIS summary wessexar1-520083

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-520083
Project Name	Evaluation at Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching
Sitename	Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching
Site code	268982
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	DCO Application
Reason for Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	16-Oct-2023 - 19-Oct-2023
Location	Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching NGR : SK 81161 78619 LL : 53.2983188080486, -0.783694498631386 12 Fig : 481161,378619
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Nottinghamshire Local Authority District : Bassetlaw Parish : Rampton
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd to undertake archaeology trial trench evaluation across three fields south of Torksey Ferry Road following alterations to the site boundary for an energy park and grid connection route. The total site area at Gate Burton is 886ha. The extension to the site boundary is centered on NGR 481161 378619, in three fields South of Torksey Ferry Road, Rampton, Nottinghamshire. Eleven trenches were commissioned. Five trenches were carried out and recorded in the Eastern field with access to one field unavailable and another affected by Storm Babet preventing the other six being carried out.
Project Results	A total of five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. One of the five produced archaeological remains. This was a single pit, partially covered by the southern baulk of the trench. Following extension of the trench to uncover the full extent of the pit, and complete excavation of the pit, no artefacts or ecofacts were uncovered. The pit remains of unknown date or function.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Low Carbon Ltd
HER	Nottinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	[redacted]
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

Appendix 8 Selection Strategy

267020, 268980 and 268982
Gate Burton Energy Park
version 04, 09.11.2023
Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management		
Project Manager	[redacted]	
Archaeological Archive Manager	[redacted]	
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution(s)	The Collection Archaeology Data Service	N/A
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: TBC Assurance: Milica Rajic	N/A
Landowner / Developer	Low Carbon Ltd Stirling Square 5-7 Carlton Gardens London SW1Y 5AD	N/A
Other (external)	External finds specialists (see WSI) Senior Historic Officer at Heritage Lincolnshire (HL) and Historic Environment officer at Lincolnshire County Council (LCC)	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts Geomatics & BIM Manager (Tori Wilkinson) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process
Resources		
Resources required	WA Finds and Environmental specialists; external finds specialists; WA archives team	

Context

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the CIfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)
- *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: Chapter 17 Archaeological Archives Deposition Guidelines* (Jennings 2019)

Relevant research agendas

- East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework [redacted]

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010)
- *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018)

Research objectives of the project

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework, the research objectives of the excavation are to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey;
- examine evidence for remains of Late Iron Age/Roman dispersed settlements that may exist within the site (as identified in the geophysical survey);
- determine the presence or absence of early prehistoric remains covered by alluvial deposits or by peat;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (known from historic maps and the geophysical survey) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- examine the evidence of water management and land drainage change in the post-medieval and modern (AD 1750+) period;
- determine the depth of the alluvial sequence and examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of alluvial deposits;

- examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits, some of which may be waterlogged; and
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of three project review points:

1. Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy
2. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
3. Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; the Senior Historic Officer at HL and Historic Environment officer at LCC; ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, CIfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated	2, 3

	version.	
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	3
Photographic media (photogrammetry)	All terrestrial photogrammetry recording will generate orthographic photos. For those features or finds which are particularly archaeological significant, 3D models will be generated and deposited but raw photos will only be selected where models have been selected and OBJs are to be deposited, where re-processing may have some archaeological value (eg very significant features, or where the model is less accurate than the surveyed georeference targets or of lower quality and the quality of the original photos is good enough to represent a reasonable chance of better future outcomes).	2, 3
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3
Geophysical data	RAW data and Interpretation Geo-tiffs	2, 3
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
09/11/2023	Project code	Additional trenching in cable route	WA

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; The Collection; the Senior Historic Officer at HL and Historic Environment officer at LCC

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of CIfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	2, 3
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	2, 3
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	3
Secondary sources	Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected.	3
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	3
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Documents
De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments			
Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
09/11/2023	Project code	Additional trenching in cable route	WA

3 – Materials

Material type	Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)	**Section 3.**	3.1

Stakeholders
WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; The Collection; the Senior Historic Officer at HL and Historic Environment officer at LCC; landowner

Selection
Note that human remains are not included in this selection strategy; their recovery and subsequent treatment and curation will be governed by a Ministry of Justice licence(s). The on-site finds recovery strategy is given below; it is of necessity fairly generic. It is anticipated that this will be reviewed and updated at the project assessment stage, once all collected finds have been processed and quantified. Amendments may be made prior to that on site in the event of unforeseen discoveries necessitating adjustments to recovery or sampling strategies (eg production sites, large concentrations of building debris, 'burnt mounds'). Throughout the following section, 'stratified' is taken to include topsoil deposits, while 'unstratified' indicates anything completely separated from context eg spoilheap finds, or surface finds other than those directly associated with underlying features.

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Animal bone	1931 fragments: majority from stratified contexts of middle/late Romano-British date. Limited research potential but retain for now and review at next stage, following further archaeological mitigation within the proposed development area	3
Ceramic building material	398 pieces: of suitable quality to merit further analysis; significant group from field 21. Retain all, but review at next stage when further selection is likely	3

Clay tobacco pipes	6 pieces: diagnostic bowl fragments of local interest. Retain all. Undiagnostic stem fragments can be discarded	3
Coins	2 coins, 1 token: All of Post-medieval date. Retain all	3
Fired clay	15 pieces: includes 10 pieces of oven/hearth lining from trenches 233 and 259, possibly related to Romano-British potter production in the vicinity. Some further research potential. Retain and review at the next stage	3
Glass, vessel and window	4 pieces; all from bottles of post-1900 date; no further research potential. Do not retain	
Marine shell	148 pieces: common, locally available species; no statistically viable groups. Retain until next review point when selection is likely	3
Metalwork	2 copper alloy, 39 iron; common types (e.g. nails, hobnails, sheet metal, bar and rod fragments), but often too fragmentary to be further identified. Retain all until next review point when selection is likely	3
Metalworking residues	16 pieces: all undiagnostic iron smithing slag; no further research potential Retain until next review point when selection is likely	3
Pottery, prehistoric	10 sherds: undiagnostic body and base sherds of probable Iron Age date. Of limited further research potential but of local interest. Retain all	3
Pottery, all other periods	1581 sherds; Romano-British; well-preserved and mostly from contemporary feature groups. Of considerable further research potential, Retain all. 18 sherds: of medieval and post-medieval/modern date; no significant groups; common local types. Of limited further research potential but retain all and reconsider at next stage when further selection is likely	3
Stone, portable objects	1 item: small triangular pebble possibly utilised as a rubber/polisher; of local interest. Retain and review at next stage	3
Worked bone and antler	4 pieces: Romano-British hairpin, antler working debris, altered horse patella; some further research potential. Retain all	3
Worked flint	26 pieces: small assemblage but provides only evidence for prehistoric activity so is of local significance and limited further research potential. Retain all	3

Uncollected Material
Finds which fall outside the categories proposed for on-site collection will not normally be recorded beyond a general comment on site recording sheets on the presence and nature of large concentrations (eg building materials, modern debris), but if specific sampling strategies are employed to deal with, for example, production waste, then a more accurate guide to the actual size of the parent assemblage (and thus the sample percentage) will be given.
De-Selected Material
Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Paleoenvironmental material	Section 3.	3.2

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Officer; WA internal specialists; external specialists; The Collection; the Senior Historic Officer at HL and Historic Environment officer at LCC

Selection

All contexts suitable for environmental sampling will be considered for sampling. All environmental sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in relevant WSI.

Env Material Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Unprocessed samples	In the event of any samples being eliminated from processing due to lack of archaeological significance, these will not be retained.	2, 3
Unsorted residues	Residues from samples not proposed for further analysis will be de-selected, with the possible exception of any taken for the recovery of human remains.	2, 3
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are considered to be devoid of any significant	2, 3

	environmental evidence and will be de-selected.	
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	All analysed samples will be selected; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential (to be established on a sample by sample case) may be de-selected.	2, 3
Charred & waterlogged plant remains	All extracted plant remains will be selected	3
Mollusca	All extracted mollusca will be selected	3
All other analysed material (eg insects, pollen)	All material will be selected	3

Uncollected Material
Any uncollected material will be left *in situ* or re-incorporated into the site.

De-Selected Material
De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments			
Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\Gate Burton_Fig 1\Gate Burton_Fig 1.aprx

West Burton

A1500

Energy Park

Marton

Grid Connection Corridor

A1500

Rampton

Grid Connection Corridor, extra trenches (2023)

Site area

Excavated trench

0 1,000 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 02/11/2023	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:30,000 at A3	Revision: 1

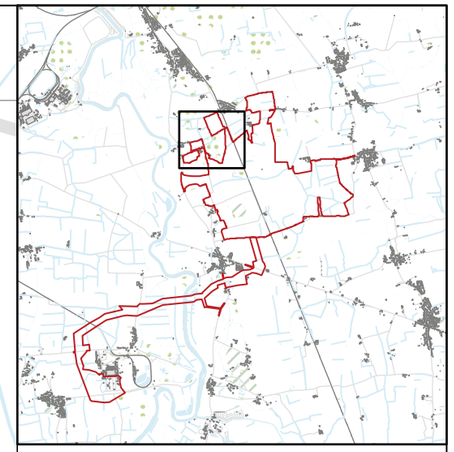
Figure 1: Site location

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx

483000
483500
484000
484500
385500
385000
384500

Station Road
Knaith Hill
Gainsborough Road

F1
F2
F30
F31
F32
F33
F34
F39
F40
F41
F42



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Modern service
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Geology
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 2: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 39–41

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx

F31 F33 F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F11 F13 F69 F70 F71

Gainsborough Road

483500 484000 484500 384000 383500

Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Tree-throw
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Modern service
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Path
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 21/12/2022	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3	Revision: 0

Figure 3: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 1–11 and 69–70

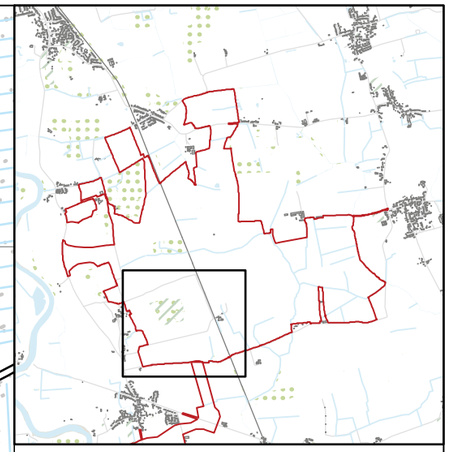
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx

F9 F10 F11 F12 F13 F14 F15 F16 F17 F18 F24 F25 F27 F72

Clay Lane

Willingham Road

383500 383000 382500 484000 484500 485000



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Tree-throw
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Path
Modern service
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

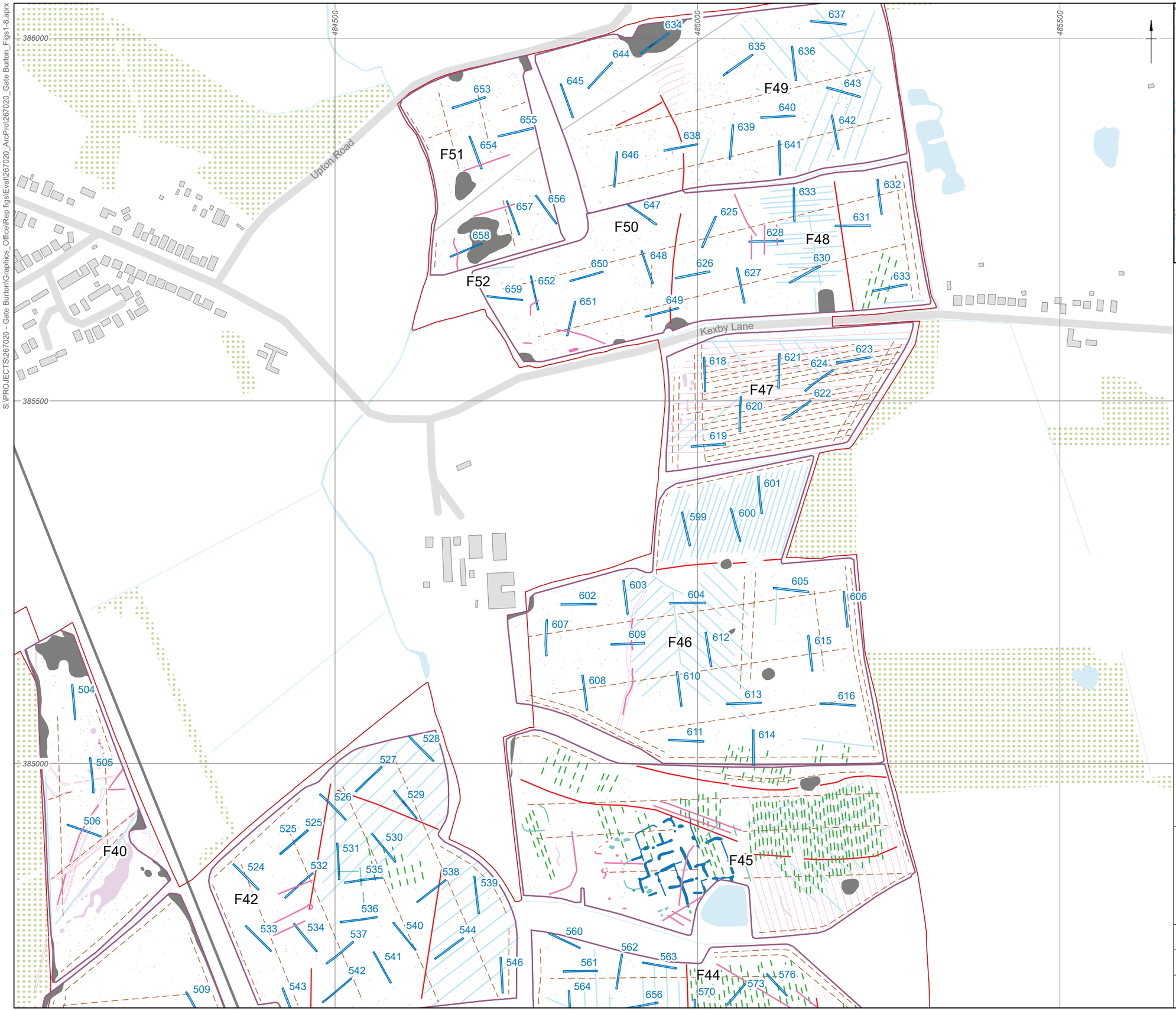
0 200 m

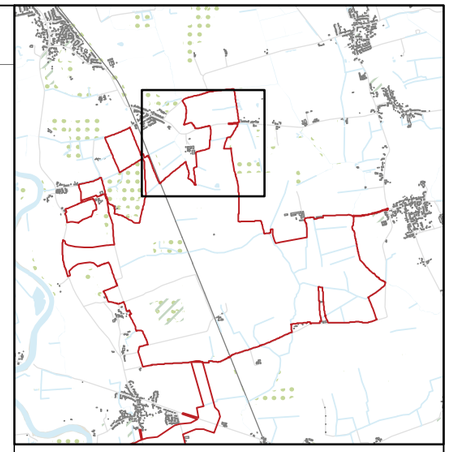
Date: 21/12/2022 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 4: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 12–18, 24 and 27

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx





Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

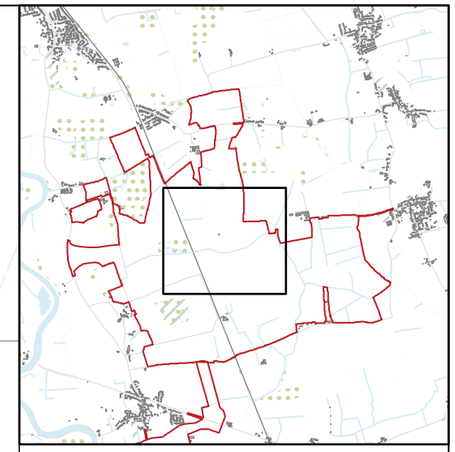
Date: 21/12/2022	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3	Revision: 0

Figure 5: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 42 and 45–52

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx

F43 F44 F20 F21 F19 F22 F23 F24 F25 F26 F53 F7 F11 F13 F14

384500 384000 383500 484500 485000 485500



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Tree-throw
Features identified from aerial photos

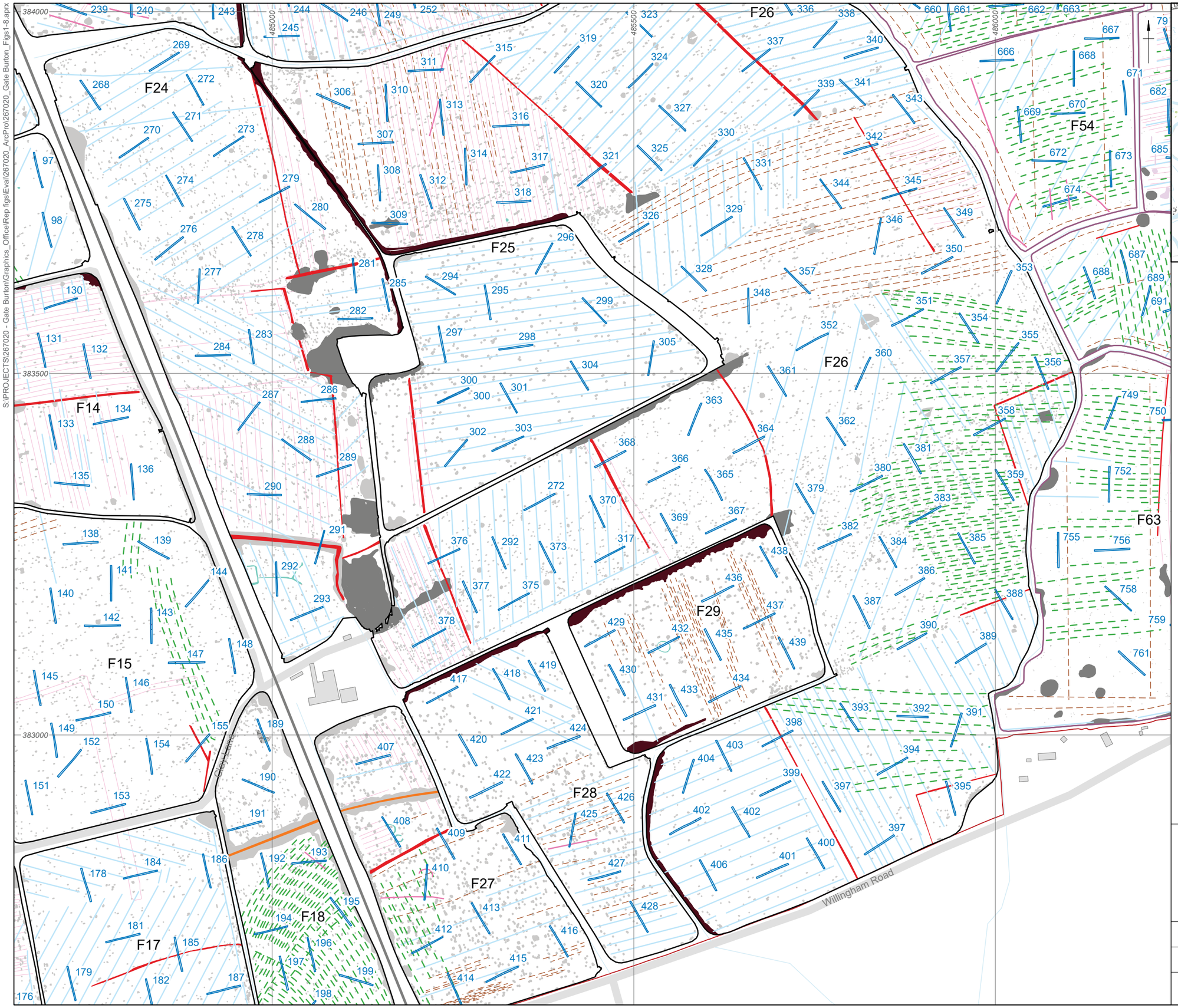
Geophysical survey results
Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Path
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

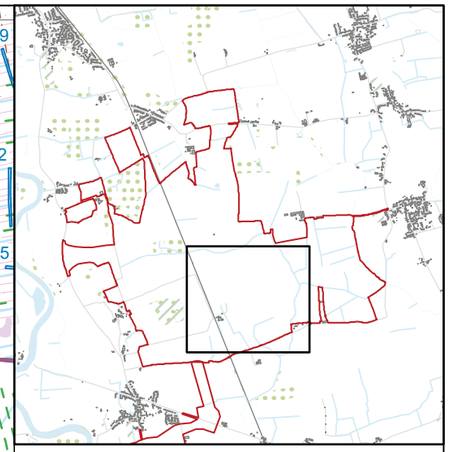
0 200 m

Date: 21/12/2022	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3	Revision: 0

Figure 6: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 19–24 and 43–44

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx





- Site area
- Excavated trench
- Archaeology
- Geology
- Disturbance
- Tree-throw
- Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

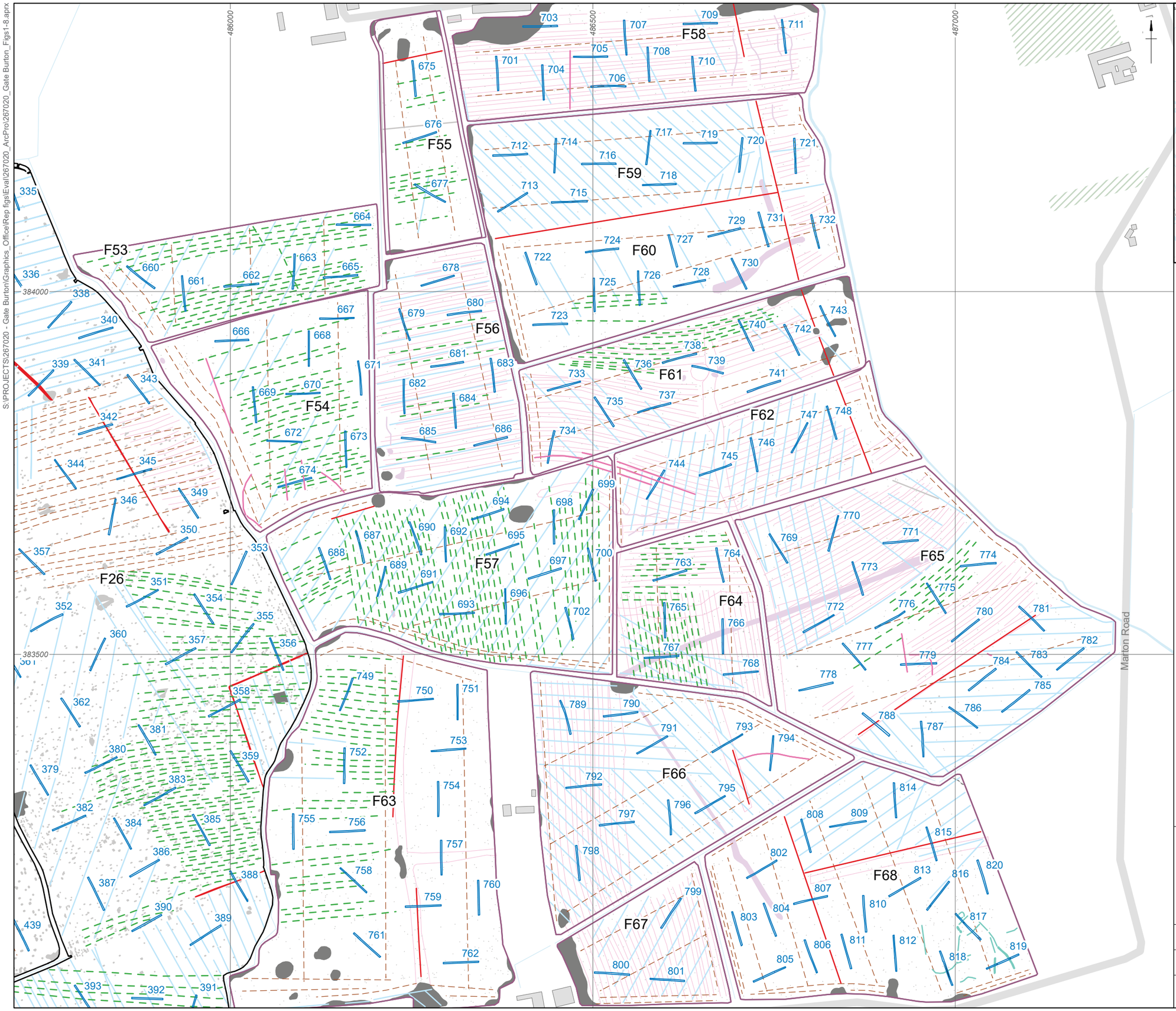
- Survey extents (WA)
- Survey extents (WYAS)
- Trend
- Ridge and furrow
- Ploughing
- Land drain
- Possible archaeology
- Geology
- Path
- Modern service
- Former field boundary
- Ferrous
- Increased magnetic response

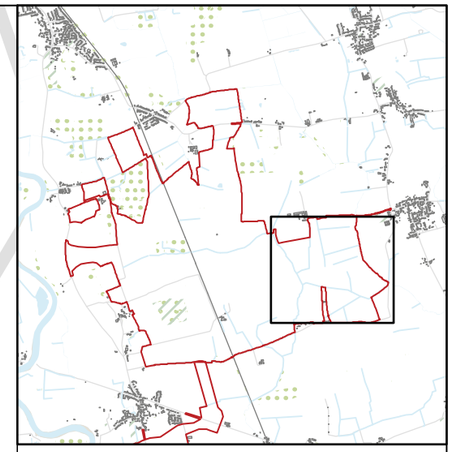
0 200 m

Date: 21/12/2022	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3	Revision: 0

Figure 7: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 24–29

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton_Figs1-8.aprx





Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Tree-throw
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Date: 21/12/2022	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3	Revision: 0

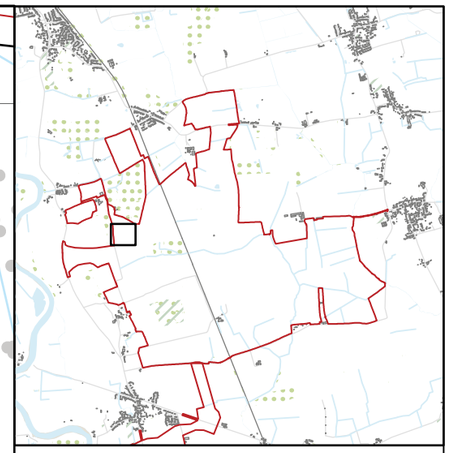
Figure 8: Gate Burton Energy Park Fields 53–68

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

483700
483800
483900
384300
384200
384100

F1

4
5
605 6
7
708
706
704
8
804
806
808
9
10
11
12
31
32
3205
33
34
35
36
37



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 9: Field 1: Detailed trench plans

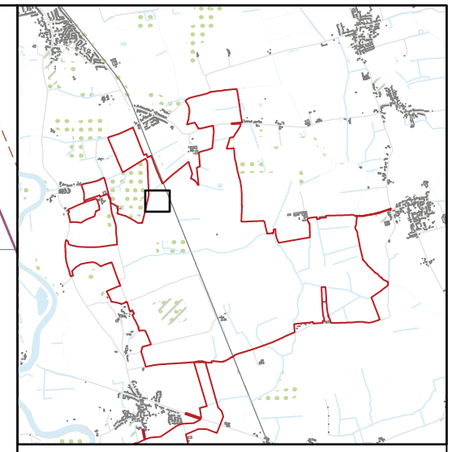
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484100
484200
484300
384700
384600
384500

F41

507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517

50703
50705
51003
51005
51103
51503



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

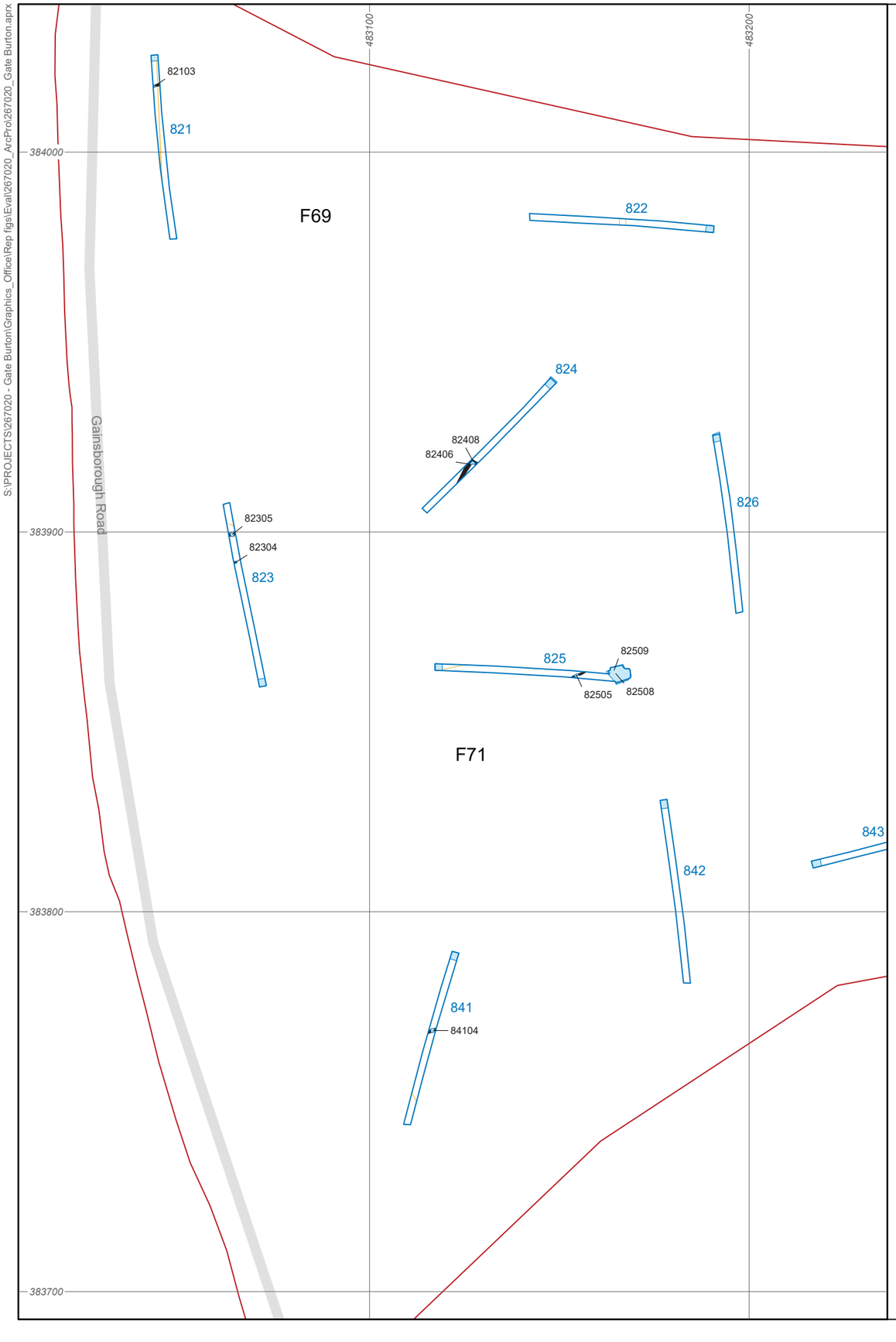
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

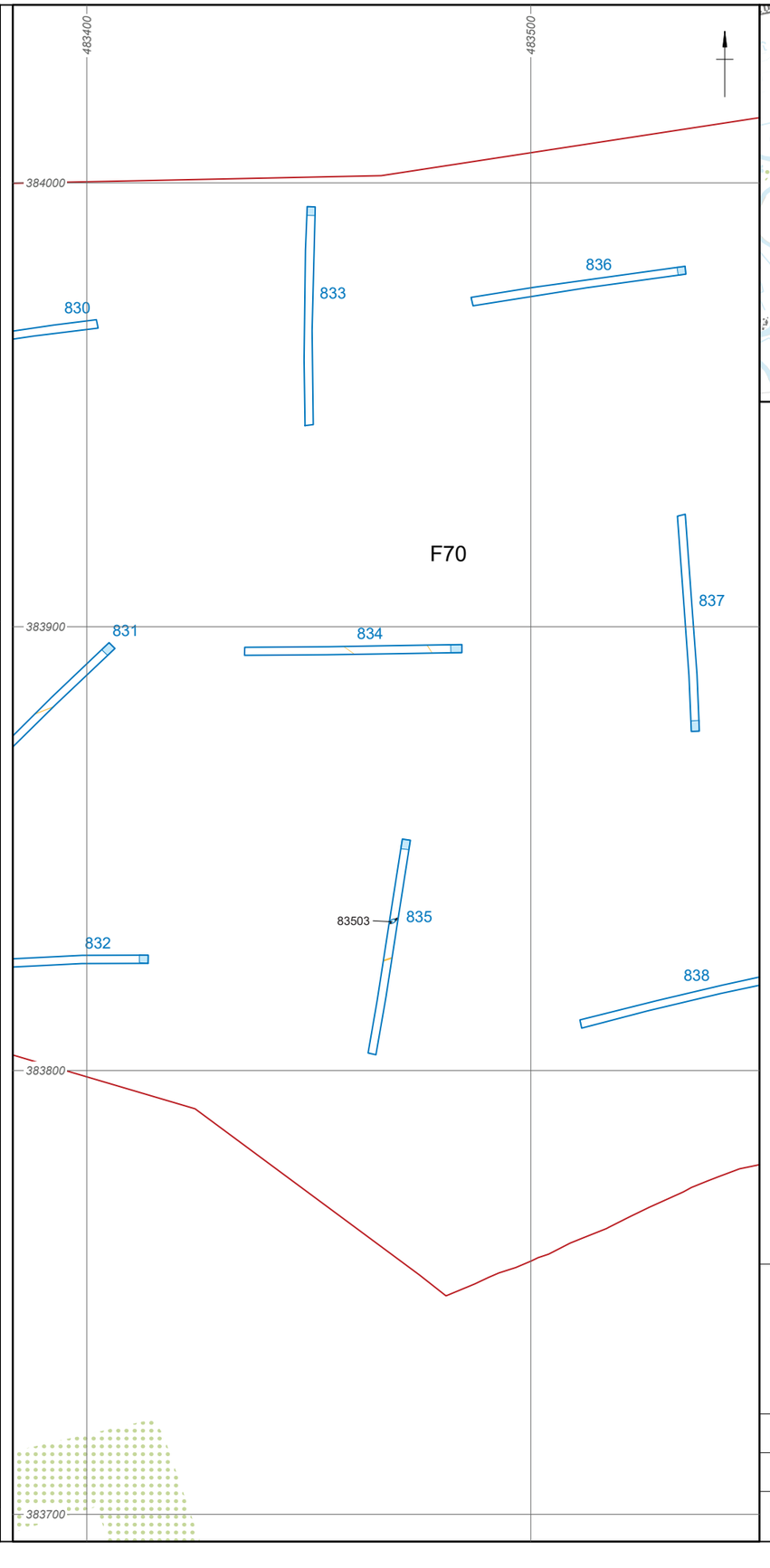
0 50 m

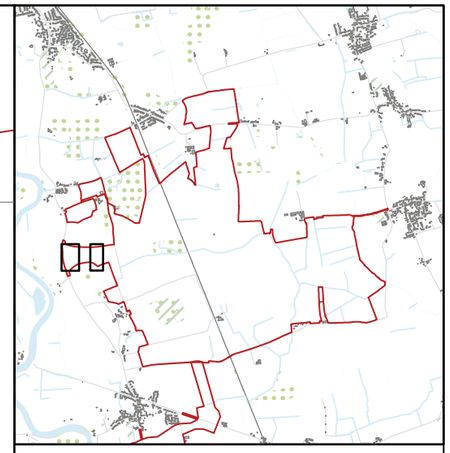
Date: 13/01/2023	Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3	Revision: 0

Figure 10: Field 41: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx







Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot

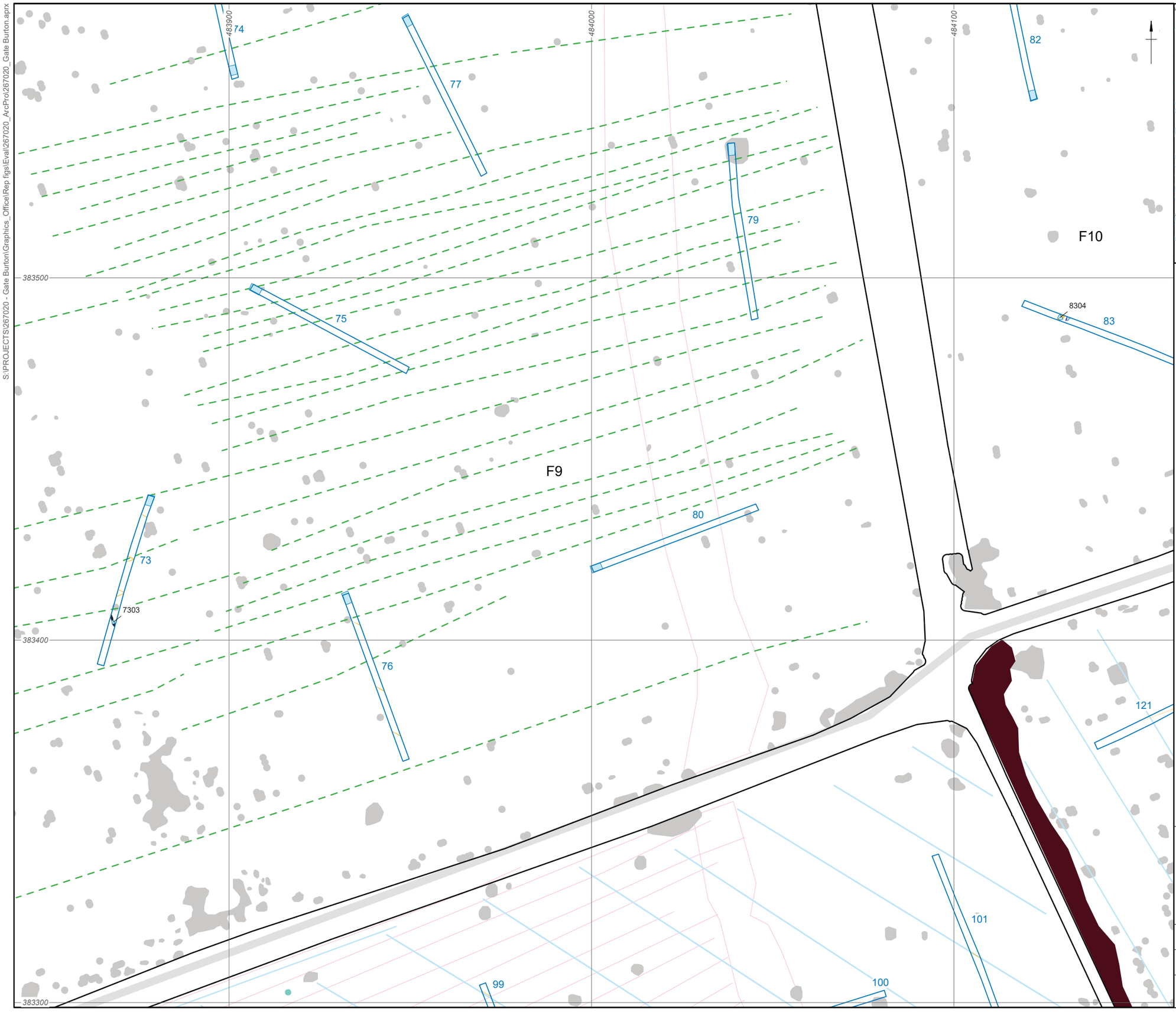
0 50 m

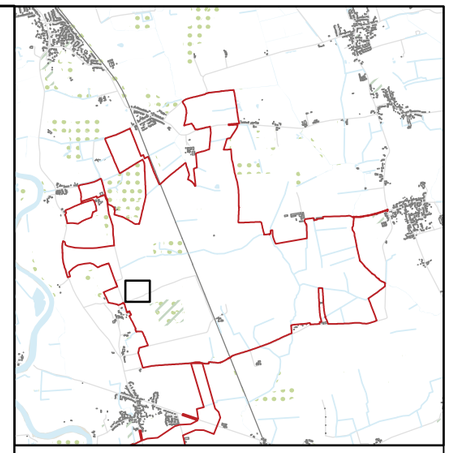
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 11: Fields 69-71: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx





Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Path

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

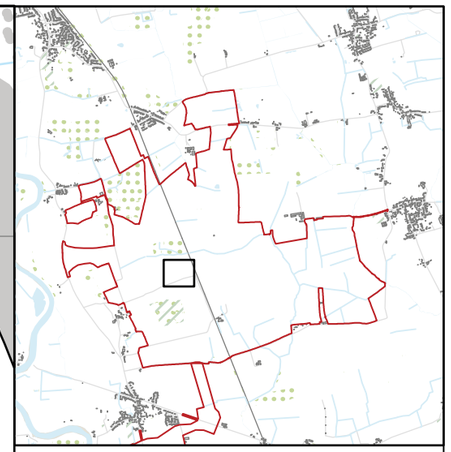
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 12: Fields 9-10: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484400
484500
484600
484700
383800
383700
383600

66
67
68
9703
97
95
92
89
94
96
98
F11
191
93
9003
90
13003
130
131
132
127



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Path
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 13: Field 11: Detailed trench plans

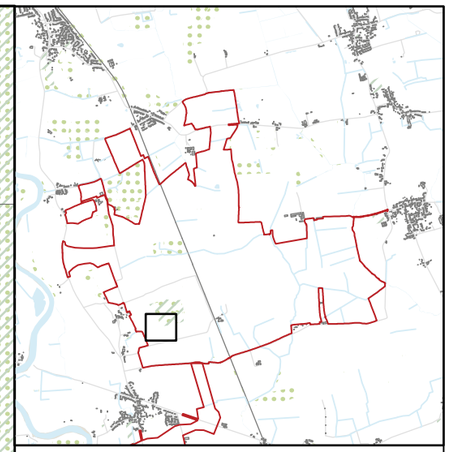
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484200
484300
484400
383100
383000
382900
382800

104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119

10408
10406
10410
10404
11003
11005
11008
11504
11903

F12



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Former field boundary

0 50 m

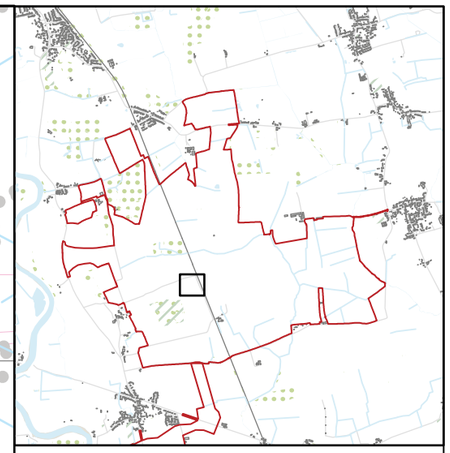
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 14: Field 12: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484600
484700
484800
383600
383500
383400

93
276
130
13003
131
132
F14
133
134
129



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Tree-throw
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Ferrous
Path
Former field boundary

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

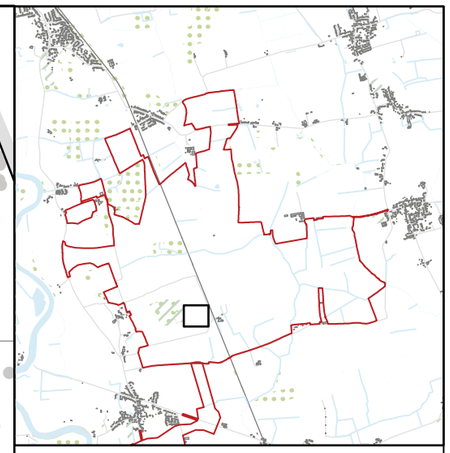
Figure 15: Field 14: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484700
484800
484900
383200
383100
383000

137
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
149
150
152
154
155
14304
14503
14605
14703

F15



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Ferrous
Former field boundary

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 16: Field 15: Detailed trench plans

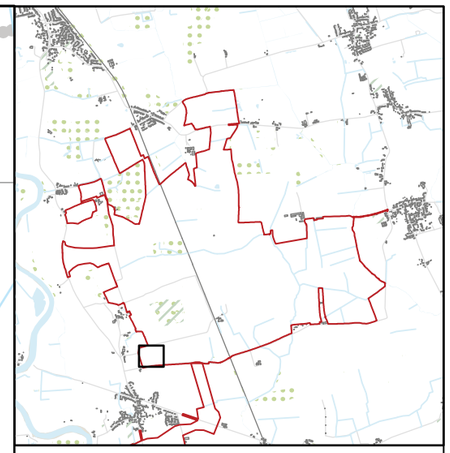
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484100
484200
484300
382700
382600
382500

F16

160
16003
162
163
156
15616
15614
15607
15609
15605
15603
158
159
15904
15906
161
157

Willingham Road



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 17: Field 16 east: Detailed trench plans

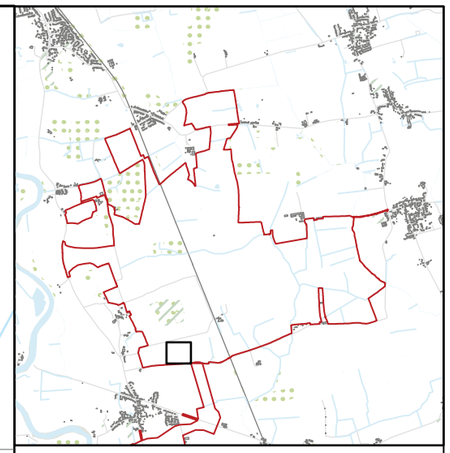
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484400
484500
484600
382700
382600
382500

F16

167
16703
169
168
175
174
17003
170
17009
171
17104
17107
166
176
165
173
172
177

Willingham Road



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous
Former field boundary

0 50 m

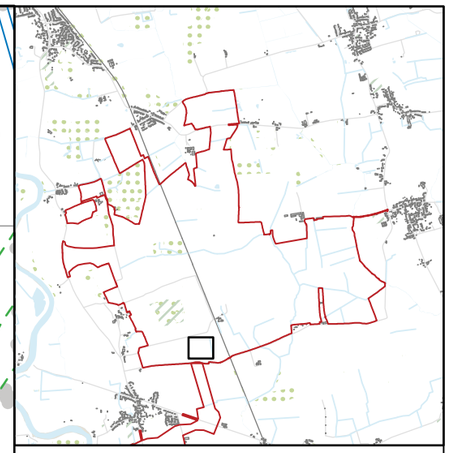
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 18: Field 16 west: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484700
484800
484900
382800
382700
382600

178
184
186
192
181
194
F17
185
18503
18503/18505
179
182
187
180
188
183



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

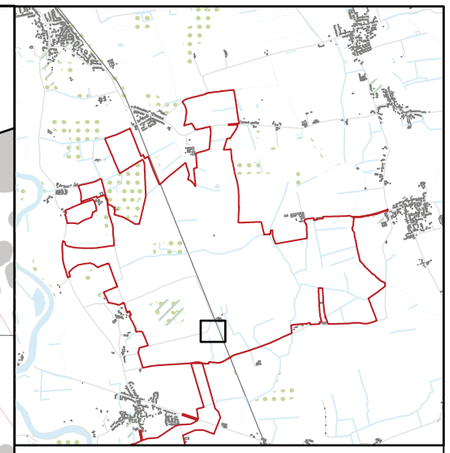
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 19: Field 17: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484900
485000
485100
383000
382900
382800

154
155
189
190
191
192
193
184
186
407
19004
19104
19106
modern disturbance
Clay Lane
F18



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 20: Field 18: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

485100 485200 485300

384300 384200 384100

225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 248 250 251 253 255 257 258 259 260

22604 22703 22707 22709 22709 22721 22714 22717 22705 22705

23005 23007 23009 23003 23013 23015 23017

22903 229091 22909 22906

23105 23105 23104

23415 23419 23417 23405 23407

23203 23205

23307 23309 23322 23318 23303 23311 23320 23316 23314 23305

25012 25005 25008 25303

F21 F23

Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Former field boundary

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 21: Fields 21 and 23 : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

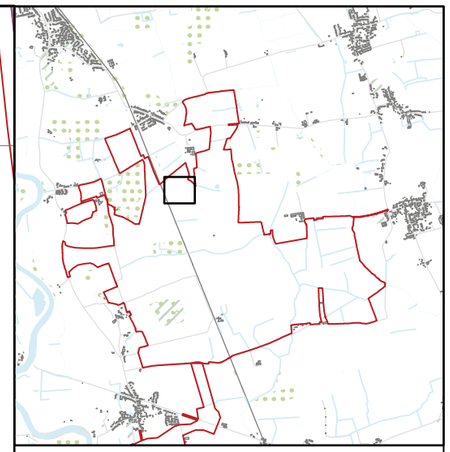
484400 484500 484600 484700

384900 384800 384700 384600

524 525 525 526 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 551

52503 52303 52305 52307 53505 53503 35703 54503

F42 F43



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Former field boundary
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 22: Fields 42-43 : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484900
485000
485100
386000
385900
385800

F49

634
63403
63403
644
635
63503
63503
636
637
638
63803
639
640
641
646
633

Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Former field boundary
Geology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 23: Field 49 : Detailed trench plans

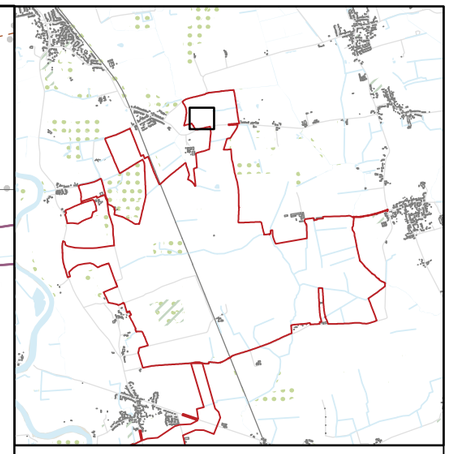
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484700
484800
484900
385800
385700
385600

654
646
656
657
658
647
650
652
659
651
648
649
626

65703
65205
65203
64903

F51
F50
F52



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 24: Fields 50-52 : Detailed trench plans

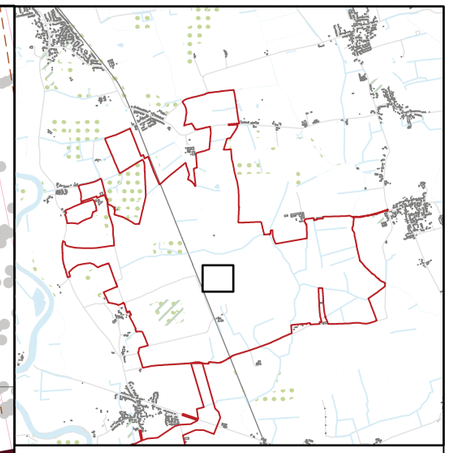
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

484900
485000
485100
485200
383700
383600
383500

274
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
294
297
300
308
309
312

27903
27903
27703
28103
28203
28603
30903
30903

F24



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ploughing
Land drain
Ferrous
Path
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

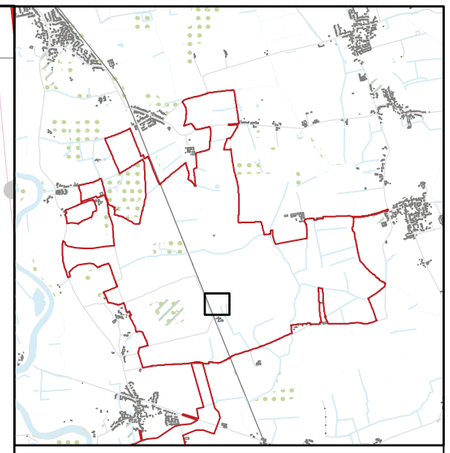
Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 25: Field 24 north : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

383400
383300
383200
484900
485000
485100

288
289
28905
28903
290
F24
291
29108
29109
29104
29113
29103
29105
29110
292
29206
29204
144
293
148



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Ridge and furrow
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

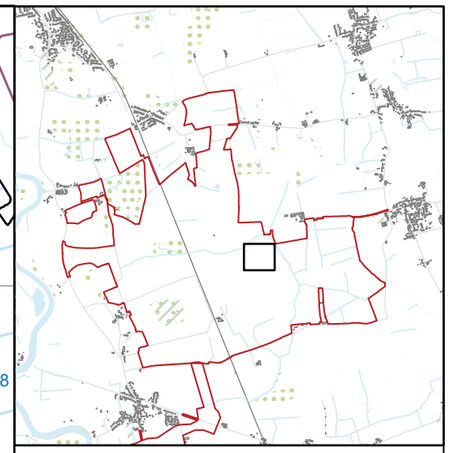
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 26: Field 24 south : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

485400
485500
485600
485700
384000
383900
383800

322
323
319
31904
324
32004
320
334
336
338
337
341
339
F26
327
330
32504
325
321
331
344
329



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Ploughing
Land drain
Ferrous
Path
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

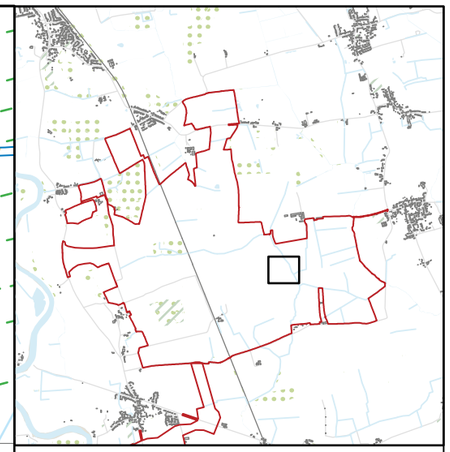
0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 27: Field 26 north : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

339
341
34303
343
342
34203
344
345
F26
346
349
350
357
353
351
354
35403
352
669
670
672
674
485800
485900
486000
383800
383700
383600



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Tree-throw
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Survey extents (WYAS)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Ferrous
Former field boundary

0 50 m

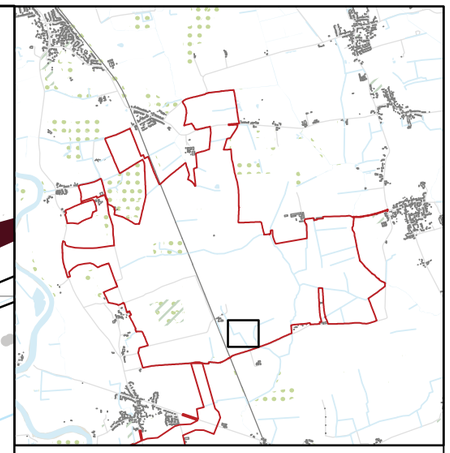
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 28: Field 26 south : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

485200
485300
485400
485500
383000
382900
382800

417
418
421
420
422
423
424
42404
42303
F28
F29
430
431
43104
404
426
42603
425
42504
427
428
402
409
411
41103
410
413
412
416
41603
F27



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WA)
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Path
Former field boundary

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,250 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 29: Field 27-29 : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx

486400

486500

486600

384400

384300

384200

F58

703

70303

701

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

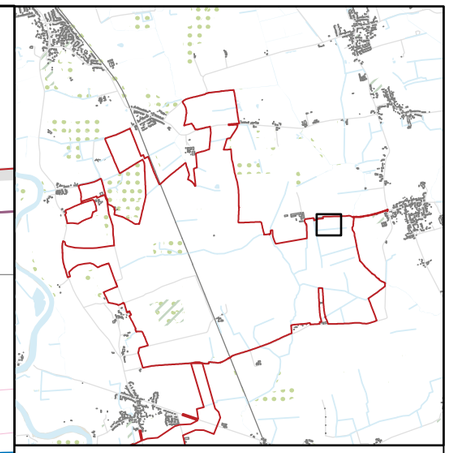
712

714

716

717

719



Site area

Excavated trench

Archaeology

Disturbance

Excavated slot

Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)

Trend

Ploughing

Land drain

Ferrous

Increased magnetic response

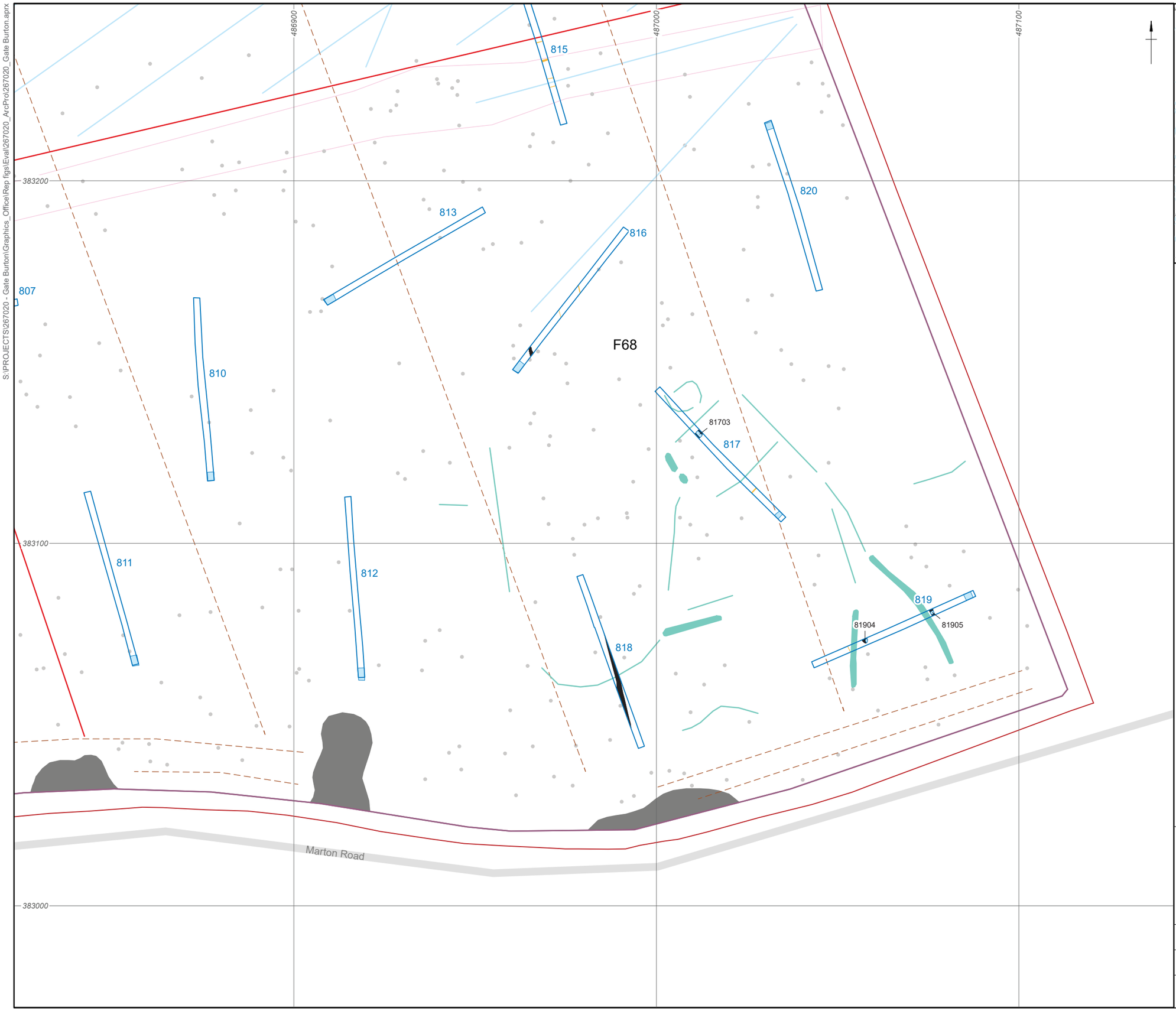
0 50 m

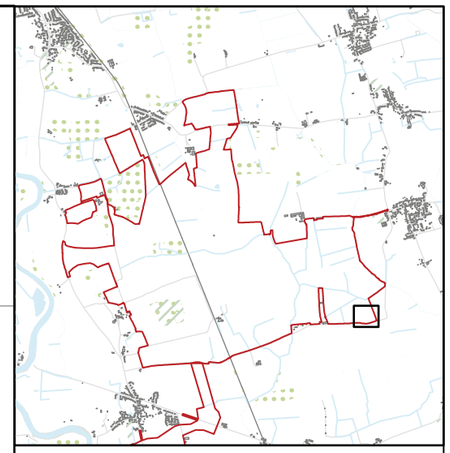
Date: 13/01/2023 | Created by: JD

Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 30: Field 58 : Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\267020_ArcPro\267020_Gate Burton.aprx





Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents (WYAS)
Ploughing
Land drain
Former field boundary
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 13/01/2023	Created by: JD	
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3	Revision: 0	

Figure 31: Field 68 : Detailed trench plans

Figure 32: Trench 842 viewed from the north, scales: 1 m

Figure 33: Trench 494 viewed from the north, scales: 1 m

Figure 34: East facing section of ditch 708, scale: 1 m

Figure 35: General view of ditches 82408 and 82410, scale: 0.3 m

Figure 36: Structure 82508, viewed from the east, scales: 1 m

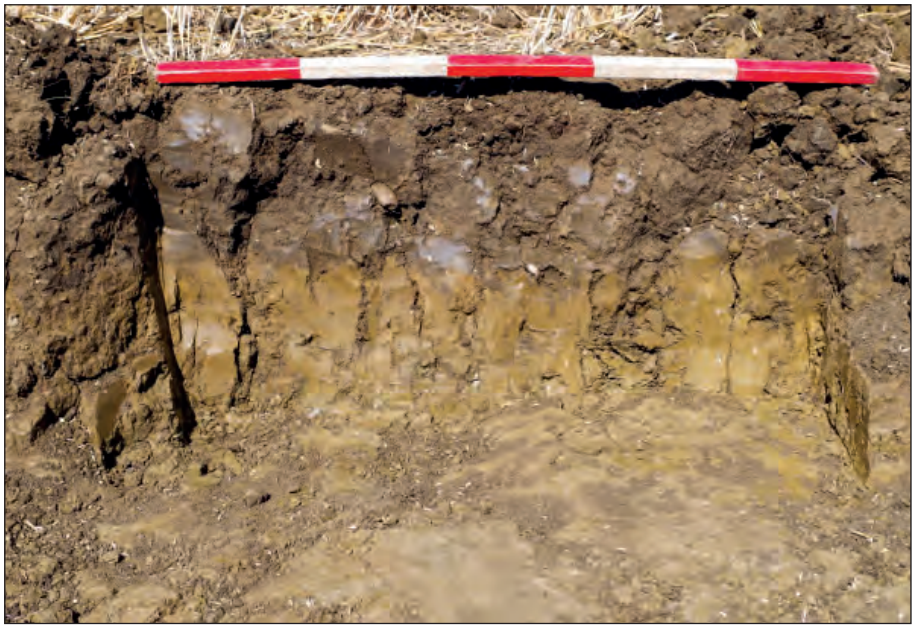


Figure 37: South-west facing section of trench 128, scale: 1 m

Figure 38: Trench 110, viewed from the south, scales 1 m:

Figure 39: West facing section of ditches 11005 and 11008, scale: 1 m

Figure 40: North-north-east facing section of dich 11903, scale: 1 m

Figure 41: Trench 104 viewed from the south, scales: 1 m

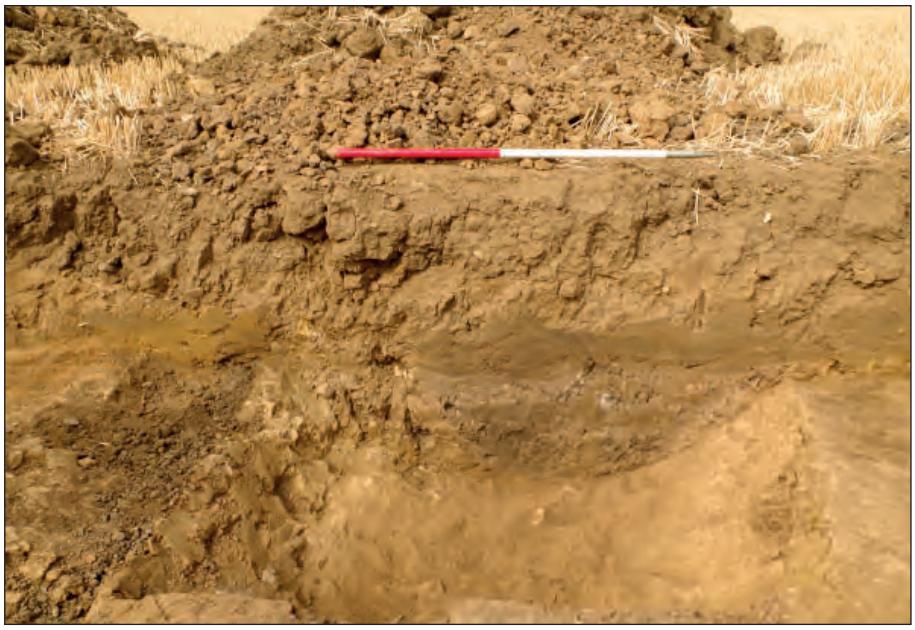


Figure 42: South-south-east facing section of ditch 13003, scale: 1 m

Figure 43: West facing section of ditch 17009, scale: 1 m

Figure 44: Trench 156, viewed from the south, scales: 1 m

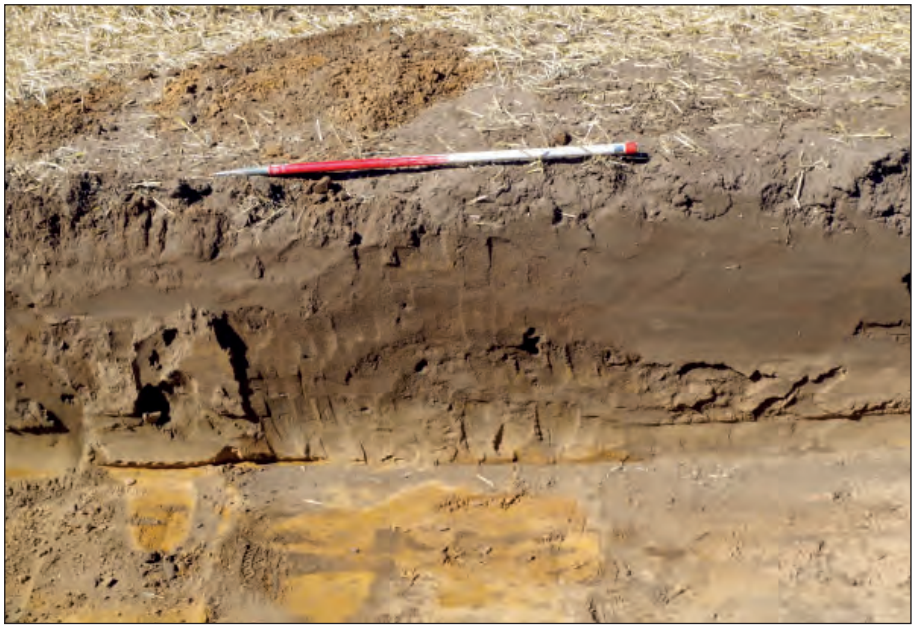


Figure 45: South-east facing section of trench 658, scale: 1 m

Figure 46: Trench 210, viewed from the south, scales: 1 m

Figure 47: North facing section of ditch 22703, scale: 1 m

Figure 48: South facing section of ditches 25003 and 25005, scale: 1 m

Figure 49: North facing section of ditch 22903, scale: 1 m

Figure 50: West facing section of ditch 23003, scale: 1 m

Figure 51: North facing section of ditch 23305, scale: 1 m

Figure 52: Oblique view of pit 23009, scale: 1 m

Figure 53: South-east facing section of trench 360, scale: 1 m

Figure 54: Trench 324, viewed from the east, scales: 1 m

Figure 55: West facing section of ditches 29204 and 29206, scale: 2 m

Figure 56: South facing section of ditch 42404, scale: 2 m

Figure 57: Trench 709, viewed from east, scales: 1 m

Figure 58: Trench 107, viewed from the north, scales: 1 m

Figure 59: West facing section of ditch 81703, scale: 1 m

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382500
484000
484500
485000
382000
381500

Willingham Road
Littleborough Lane
Trent Port Road
Stow Park Road
High Street

T157

F100
T1000
T1001
T1002
T1003
T1004
T1005

F101
T1006
T1007
T1008
T1009
T1010
T1011
T1012

F102
T1013
T1014
T1015
T1016
T1017
T1018
T1019
T1020
T1021
T1022

F104

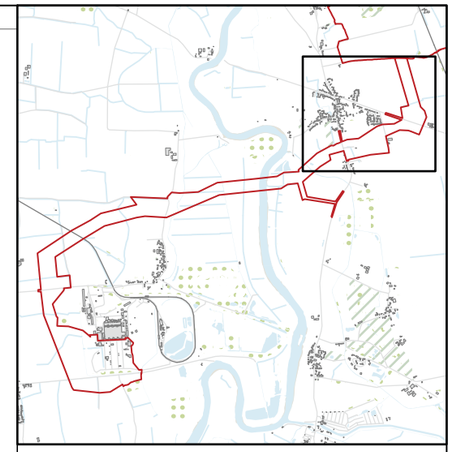
F106
T1023
T1024
T1025
T1026
T1027
T1028
T1029

F107
T1030
T1031
T1033
T1034
T1035
T1036
T1037

F108
T1038
T1039
T1040
T1041
T1042
T1043
T1044
T1045

F110

F111



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Modern service
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 60: Grid Connection Corridor Fields 100-108, 110-111

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

482500
483000
483500
381500
381000
380500

T1043
T1045
T1046
T1047
F112
F115
F116
F117
T1056
T1060
T1062
T1061
T1063
T1059
T1057
F119
F120
T1058
T1065
T1064
T1070
T1067
T1066
T1072
T1069
T1073
T1068
F121
T1074
T1071
T1075

Site area
Excavated trench
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Modern service
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 61: Grid Connection Corridor Fields 112 , 115-117 and 119-121

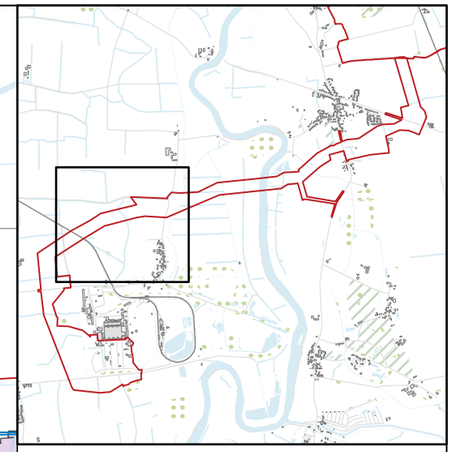
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

481000
481500
482000
381000
380500
380000

Broad Lane
Cow Pasture Lane
Headstead Bank
Town Street

F123
F122
F124
F125
F126
F127
F128
F130
F131
F132
F136

T1072 T1073 T1074 T1075 T1076 T1077
T1080 T1081 T1082 T1083 T1084 T1085 T1086 T1087 T1088 T1089 T1090 T1091 T1092 T1093 T1094 T1095 T1096 T1097 T1098 T1099 T1100 T1101 T1102 T1103
T1107 T1108 T1109 T1110 T1111 T1112 T1113 T1114 T1115 T1116 T1117 T1118 T1119 T1120 T1121 T1122 T1123
T1137 T1144



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

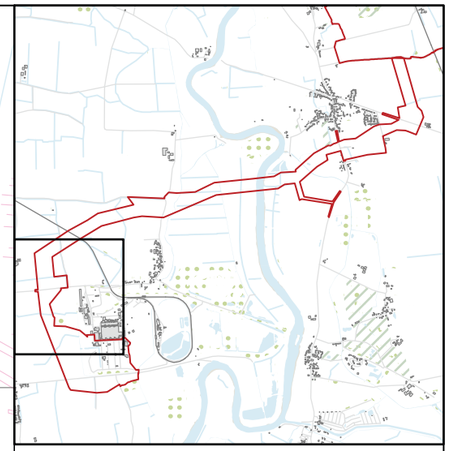
Figure 62: Grid Connection Corridor Fields 122-128, 130-132 and 136

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480000
480500
481000
380000
379500
379000

Westbrecks Lane
Cow Pasture Lane
Outgang Lane
Cottam Road

F136 T1122 T1120 T1121 T1123
F137 T1125 T1124
F138 T1128 T1127 T1126 T1131 T1130 T1129 T1132
F139 T1135 T1133 T1134 T1137 T1136 T1138 T1139 T1140 T1141 T1142 T1143
F140 T1144 T1145
F142 T1146 T1147 T1148 T1150 T1149 T1151 T1152 T1153 T1154
F145 T1155 T1156 T1157 T1158
F146 T1159 T1160 T1161 T1162 T1163 T1165 T1164 T1166



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Modern service
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 63: Grid Connection Corridor Fields 137-140, 142 and 145-146

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480500
481000
481500
379000
378500
378000

T1159 T1160 T1161 T1162 T1163 T1164 T1165 T1166

F149 F150 F151 F152 F153 F154

T2006 T2007 T2008 T2009 T2010

Torksey Ferry Road
Nightleys Road
Shortleys Road

Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous
Former field boundary
Increased magnetic response

0 200 m

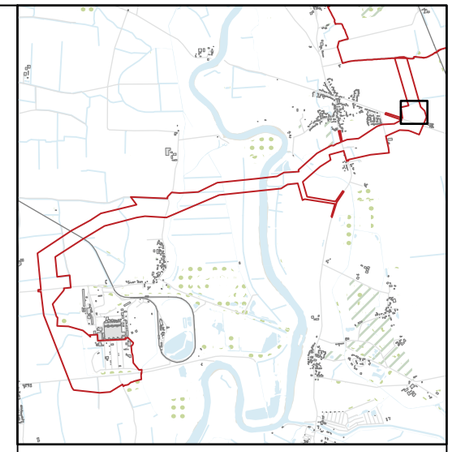
Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 64: Grid Connection Corridor Fields 149-154

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

484800
484900
485000
381900
381800

T1013
101303
T1014
101404
101404
T1015
T1016
101603
101604
F102
T1017
101703
101703
T1018
101804
T1019
T1020
T1021
T1022



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Geology
Modern service
Former field boundary
Ferrous

0 50 m

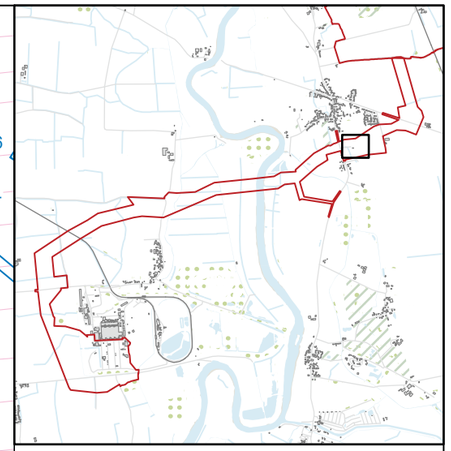
Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 65: Field 102: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

484200
484300
484400
381500
381400
381300

T1025
T1026
T1024
T1027
T1028
T1029
102907
102905
F106
T1035
103505
103503
T1034
T1033
T1031
F108
F107
T1036



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Possible archaeology
Geology
Modern service
Ferrous

0 50 m

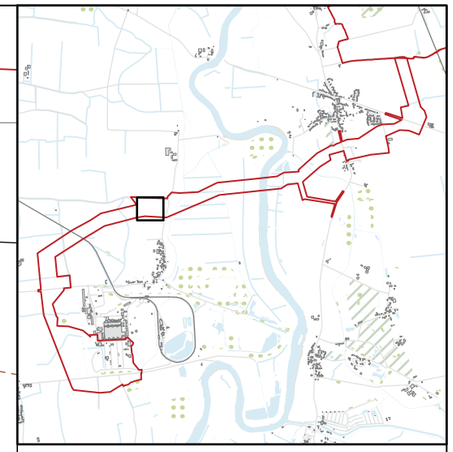
Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 66: Fields 106-108: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

481600
481700
481800
481900
380800
380700
380600

T1094
T1093
T1089
T1086
T1085
T1082
T1092
T1087
T1090
F125
T1083
feature of uncertain origin
T1088
T1081
T1091
109103
T1084
T1095



Site area
Excavated trench
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous

0 50 m

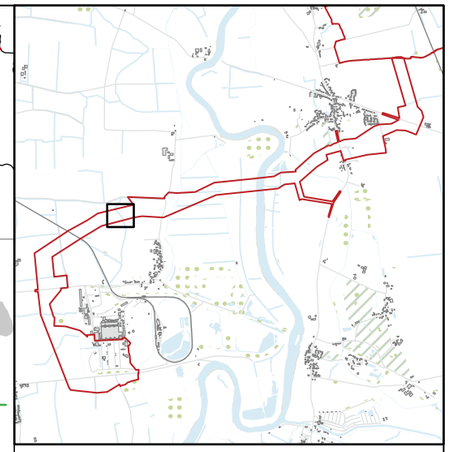
Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 67: Field 125: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

481300
481400
481500
380700
380600
380500

T1096
T1097
T1099
T1098
T1101
T1102
T1100
T1103
109904
110204
F126
F127
F128



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Ridge and furrow
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents
Trend
Ridge and furrow
Ploughing
Land drain
Geology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 68: Fields 126-128: Detailed trench plans

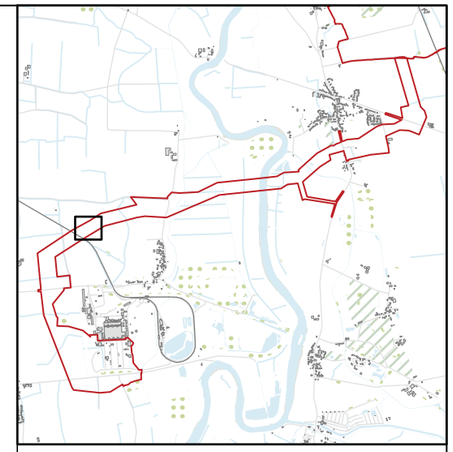
S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480900
481000
481100
380500
380400
1904

F131
F132

T1107
T1108
T1109
T1110
T1111
T1112
T1113
T1114
T1115
T1116
T1117
T1120

110806 110804 110810 110806 110804 110808
110939 110936 110925 110914 110910 110904 110932 110919 110906 110927
111004 110004 110006 111006 111008
111104 111106 111112 111117
111503 111507 111512 111510
111403
111606 111603
111703
112016 112008 112010



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0 50 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 69: Fields 131-132: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480700
480800
480900
380400
380300
380200

T1115
111512
111510
T1116
111606
111603
T1117
111703
T1118
111804
111812
111807
T1119
111904
F136
T1120
112016
112008
112010
112013
112018
112004
112006
T1122
112206
112206
112204
112208
112208
T1121
112104
112111
112107
T1123
112304
112317
112306
112320
112312
112310
112304
112308
112312

Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Possible archaeology
Geology
Former field boundary
Ferrous
Increased magnetic response

0
50 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 70: Field 136: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480400

480500

480600

380200

380100

112505

112503

112508

T1124

T1125

T1126

T1127

T1128

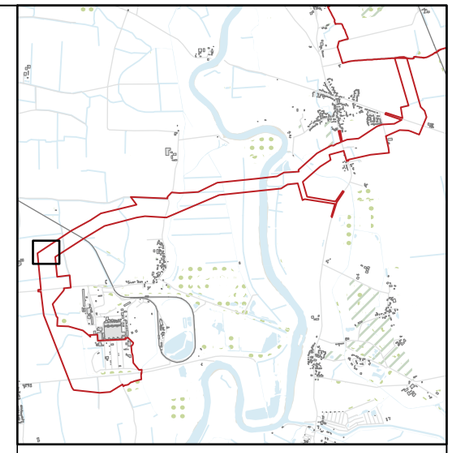
T1129

T1130

T1131

F137

F138



Site area

Excavated trench

Archaeology

Disturbance

Excavated slot

Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents

Trend

Land drain

Geology

Former field boundary

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD

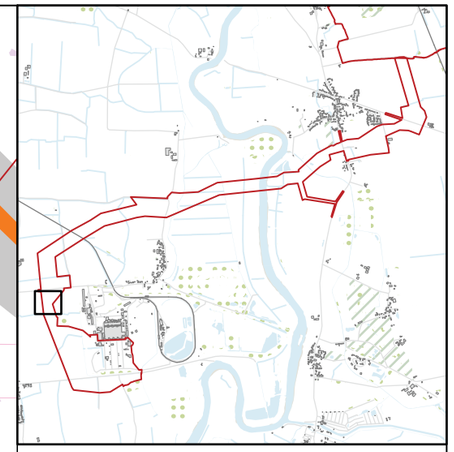
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 71: Fields 137-138: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480400
480500
480600
379600
379500

T1146
T1147
T1148
T1149
T1150
T1151
T1152
T1153
T1154
115004
115203
F142



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Ridge and furrow
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents
Trend
Land drain
Geology
Modern service
Former field boundary
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 02/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

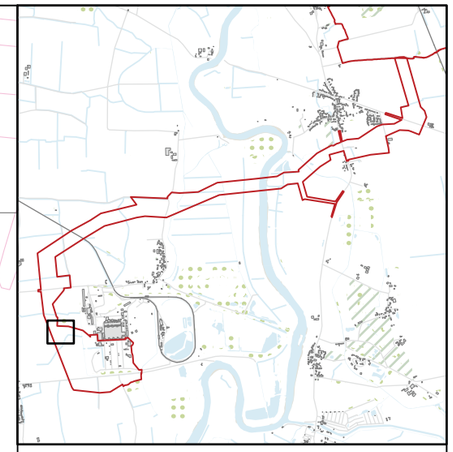
Figure 72: Field 142: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

480600
480700
480800
379300
379200
379100

T1157
T1158
T1159
T1160
T1161
T1162
T1163
T1164
T1165
T1166
F146

116004
116110
116119
116104
116115
116113
116108
116204
116202
116217
116220
116212
116210
116209
116207



Site area
Excavated trench
Archaeology
Geology
Disturbance
Excavated slot
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results
Survey extents
Trend
Ploughing
Land drain
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Ferrous

0 50 m

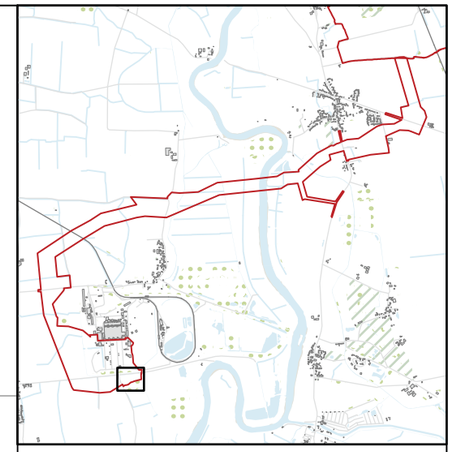
Date: 14/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 73: Field 146: Detailed trench plans

S:\PROJECTS\267020 - Gate Burton\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval_2023_11_02\268980_ArcPro\268980_ArcPro.aprx

481400
481500
481600
378700
378600
378500

T2006
T2007
T2008
T2009
T2010
201003
F154



Site area
Excavated trench
Geology
Features identified from aerial photos

Geophysical survey results

Survey extents
Ploughing
Possible archaeology
Geology
Increased magnetic response
Ferrous

0
50 m

Date: 03/11/2023 | Created by: JD
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 0

Figure 74: Field 154: Detailed trench plans

Figure 75: Trench 1000 viewed from the south, scales: 1 m

Figure 76: Trench 1012 viewed from the east, scales: 1 m

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Figure 78: Trench 1046 viewed from the east, scales: 1 m

Figure 79: North-east facing section of ditch 101404, scale: 1 m

Figure 80: South-west facing section of ditch 101703, scale: 1 m

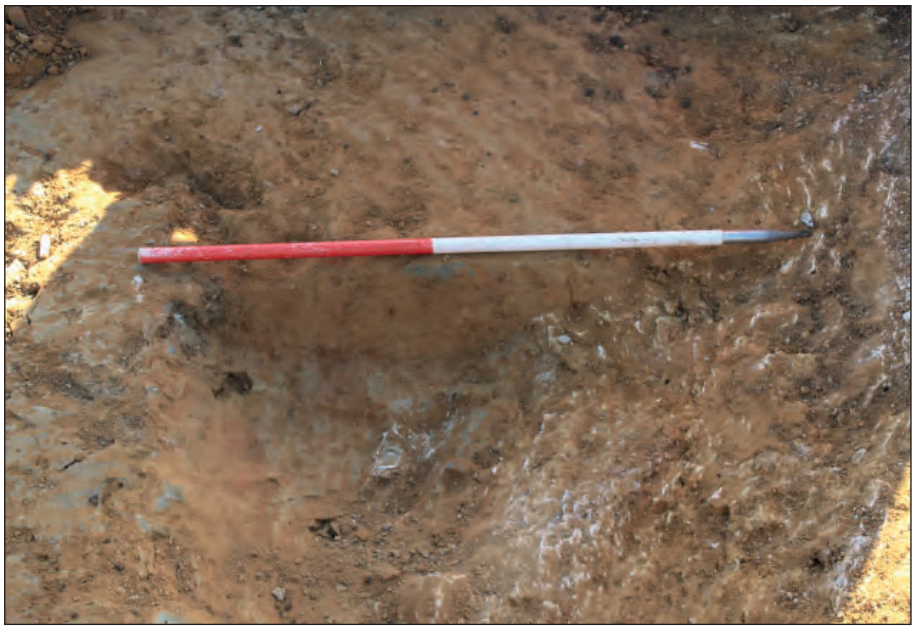

Figure 81: North-west facing section of feature/deposit 101804, scale: 1 m

Figure 82: South facing section of ditch 103503, scale: 1 m

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Figure 84: South-south-west facing section of trench 1060, scale: 1 m

Figure 85: Trench 1056 viewed from the east, scales: 1 m and 2 m

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Figure 87: Trench 1081 viewed from the north-west, scales: 1 m

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Figure 99: Trench 2009 viewed from the north-west, scales: 1 m

Figure 100: North facing section of feature 201003, scale: 1 m

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Tel[redacted] Fax: [redacted] [redacted] www.[redacted]

FS 606559

Appendix C Cumulative Construction Worker Accommodation Assessment

Tillbridge Solar

Tillbridge Solar
EN010142

Appendix C – Tillbridge Cumulative Accommodation of the Applicant's Response to Local Impact Reports

Document Reference: EN010142/APP/9.26

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

December 2024
Revision Number: 00

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 This technical note has been prepared to quantitatively assess the cumulative effect of the Tillbridge Solar Project (the Scheme) on the local accommodation sector in relation to potential demand arising from temporary construction workers within the relevant Study Area for impacts on visitor accommodation (a 60 minute drive time from the Order limits). This technical note does not change the conclusions of the qualitative assessment of effects on accommodation facilities presented within Section 18.15 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the Environmental Statement** (ES) **[APP-049]** with regards to likely significant effects, but validates the previous assessment. It provides a detailed assessment of the potential cumulative effects on local accommodation arising from worker requirements during the Scheme's construction period when requirements for other planned solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) (hereafter referred to as the 'Cumulative Schemes') are considered.

1.1.2 This technical note sets out:

- An overview of the Cumulative Schemes included in the assessment;
- The basis for the assessment, which details the assumptions for construction and employment requirements and limitations of the data for the Cumulative Schemes;
- An analysis of potential cumulative local accommodation availability for the cumulative construction workforce; and
- An assessment of the cumulative effect.

1.1.3 The assessment presented in this technical note is limited by information availability, which varies between the respective Cumulative Schemes based on their current stage of progression within the Development Consent Order (DCO) process. As a result, proportionate assumptions have been made to assess a reasonable worst-case scenario for the cumulative construction demand for local accommodation. The assumptions used in this technical note, referenced in more detail in the relevant sections below, reflect the information available at the time of writing (October 2024).

2. Cumulative Schemes

2.1.1 Additional to the Scheme, the Cumulative Schemes whose construction is expected to coincide with the Scheme and that lie within the Scheme's Study Area comprise:

- Gate Burton Energy Park;
- West Burton Solar Project;
- Cottam Solar Project;

- Steeple Renewables Project;
- Springwell Solar Farm;
- One Earth Solar Farm; and
- Little Crow Solar Park.

2.1.2 Other solar NSIPs are planned within the area however either these are due to begin construction after construction has been completed on the Scheme, or have as yet no information available regarding construction timeframes, reflecting their very early stage of development relative to the other schemes[1]. It has therefore been assumed that construction for all these will commence post-completion of the Scheme with no cumulative impacts.

2.1.3 There are other planned solar projects within the Study Area which are not NSIPs, each being smaller than 50 megawatt (MW) operational generating capacity and thus subject to the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) consenting regime[2]. These have not been included in the assessment presented in this technical note, for the following reasons:

- On worker requirements, the majority of these projects are not Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) developments or, where an EIA is required, socio-economic effects have been scoped out on the basis that no significant effects are expected. As such, no details of worker requirements are set out for these developments. It is therefore reasonable to assume that any worker requirements are small enough in nature not to generate potential adverse effects requiring assessment, and a scoping or screening process will have been undertaken to confirm this with relevant local authorities and statutory consultees. While there is no ready benchmark available for likely employment levels on TCPA solar projects, it is reasonable to expect that these are likely to be proportionate to that of the NSIPs based on MW operating capacity. Employment levels on the NSIPs vary but based on the smallest and therefore most comparable cumulative scheme, Little Crow, having average employment of 100 workers on a 150 MW scheme, construction employment on these TCPA schemes (<50MW) would be estimated to be at most 33 jobs each on average.
- In respect of programme, based on the construction period for Little Crow being 11 months, this duration is likely to represent the worst case in terms of duration of impact arising from TCPA schemes. If they were to occur in-combination, the employment arising from these schemes could be material if constructed all at once. However, in line with the assessment prepared in Section 18.15 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** only the portion of the workforce of schemes that would be non-home based would generate potential requirements for accommodation, reducing any need. Further, it is also

[1] Projects comprise Fosse Green Energy, Great North Road Solar Project and Beacon Fen Energy Park.
[2] Projects comprise Stow Farm, Tiln Farm, Shireoaks Solar Farm, Tuxford Road Solar Farm and Oaks Land Solar Farm.

possible that some of these schemes' construction programmes may not overlap with that of the Scheme if, for example, there are delays to programme for the respective applications of the Cumulative Schemes, such that their employment requirements are not relevant to consider in this assessment as no cumulative impact is possible.

3. Basis of Assessment

3.1.1 As the basis for this assessment, construction employment and programme/periods for each of the seven Cumulative Schemes have been sourced in order to estimate whether there is likely to be capacity within the hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector to absorb demand arising across the overlapping construction periods. This information has been derived from either their respective Environmental Statement, Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), Scoping Report and/or initial consultation, with the level of detail available to assess impacts reducing correspondingly the earlier the stage at which the relevant scheme proposals are in the DCO process. Therefore, to support this assessment, the following assumptions have been made with respect to employment and construction programmes for the Cumulative Schemes:

- For Steeple Renewables Project and One Earth Solar Farm, the schemes are expected to be constructed over a 24 month period starting in 2027 and ending in 2029, with no more precise start/end dates currently known. For the purposes of this assessment, the schemes are estimated to start in Q1 2027 and end in Q1 2029. This represents a worst-case scenario whereby the extent to which the construction of these schemes overlap with the Tillbridge Solar Project's construction programme is at its maximum.
- For Springwell Solar Farm, based on available information, the scheme is assumed to start in Q1 2026 and finish in Q1 2030.
- The average employment for One Earth is assumed to be the same as Springwell Solar Farm (400 construction workers), in lieu of available information and due to the similarity of the schemes in terms of size and similar MW output.
- The peak employment for Steeple Renewables Project is assumed to be in line with that of One Earth Solar Farm (750 construction workers), in lieu of available information and due to the similarity of the schemes in terms of size and MW output.
- The construction programme for Little Crow Solar Park has been assumed to coincide with the peak workforce of the Scheme for 11 months during the year of 2026. This is a worst-case scenario in lieu of available information.
- All of the employees for Little Crow Solar Park (100) have been assumed to be non-home based. This is a worst-case scenario used for this assessment.

3.1.2 **Table 1** sets out the construction programme by date and duration alongside the average and the peak construction employment for each of the schemes.

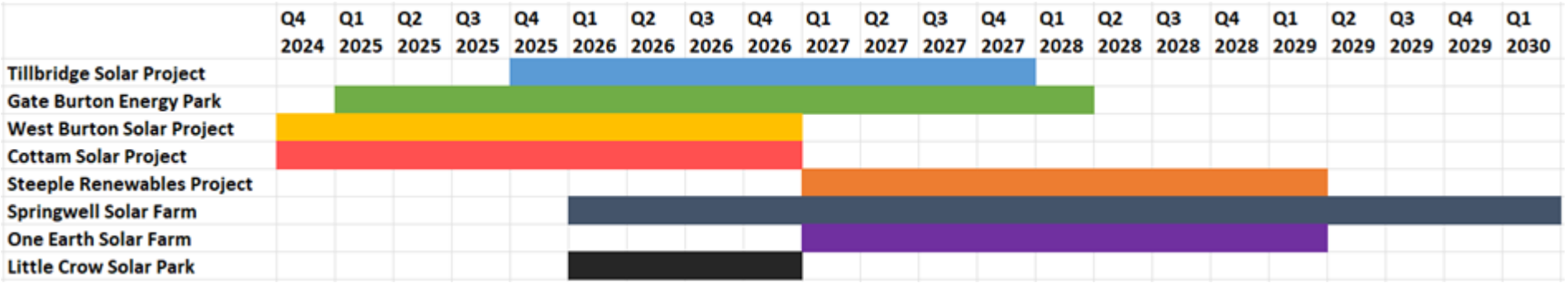
Table 1: Construction Programme and employment for the Cumulative Schemes

Scheme	Construction programme	Average construction employment per month	Peak construction employment
Tillbridge Solar Project	Q4 2025 – Q4 2027 (24 months)	812	1,395
Gate Burton Energy Park	Q1 2025 – Q4 2027 (36 months)	139	400
West Burton Solar Project	Q4 2024 – Q4 2026 (24 months)	309	429
Cottam Solar Project	Q4 2024 – Q4 2026 (24 months)	459	788
Steeple Renewables Project	Q1 2027 - Q1 2029 (24 months)	400	750
Springwell Solar Farm	Q1 2026 – Q1 2030 (48 months)	400	600
One Earth Solar Farm	Q1 2027 – Q1 2029 (24 months)	400	750
Little Crow Solar Park	Q1 2026 – Q4 2026 (11 months)	100	100

*Source: AECOM calculations (2024); Tillbridge Solar Project **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **(2024) [APP-045]**; Gate Burton Energy Park Volume 1 Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [REP4-010]; West Burton Solar Project Chapter 18: Socio-economics and Tourism and Recreation (2023) [APP-056]; Cottam Solar Project Environmental Statement Chapter 18: Socio-Economics and Tourism and Recreation (2023) [APP-053]; Steeples Renewables Project - Consultation Brochure (2023); Springwell Solar Farm PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Development (2024); One Earth Solar Farm PEIR Volume 1 Appendix 4-1: Project Description; Little Crow Solar Park Chapter 11: Socio-Economic Issues (2020) [PDA-013].*

3.1.3 **Figure 1** sets out the Cumulative Schemes construction programmes alongside that of the Scheme based on the latest available information. The full construction period of each scheme is shown, however the period assessed in this report covers the duration of the Scheme construction programme only, from Q4 2025 to Q4 2027. This is on the basis that impacts on the local accommodation sector outside of this period will not be attributable to the Scheme as there will be no potential requirement for rooms from its workers.

Figure 1: Construction programmes of the Cumulative Schemes



3.1.4 As shown in **Figure 1**, the construction period of the Scheme is expected to overlap with:

- Three cumulative schemes from in Q4 2025;
- Five cumulative schemes from Q1 2026 to Q4 2026; and
- Four cumulative schemes from Q1 2026 to Q4 2027 (noting that the composition of the four schemes changes in Q1 2027).

4. Analysis of Potential Cumulative Accommodation Requirements

4.1.1 The cumulative potential employee accommodation requirement across the period Q4 2025 to Q4 2027 has been calculated based on the non-local construction workers required across all of the Cumulative Schemes as calculated within each scheme's assessment (see Appendix A for more detail) or assumed based on available information where this is not known. This has been profiled against the likely occupancy levels within the hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector within the Study Area. This provides a month-by-month forecast of if there is likely to be capacity to accommodate all non-local construction workers required. To provide a reasonable worst-case assessment of effects on the sector, this includes only accommodation within a 60-minute drive time of the Scheme which is also within a 60 minute drive time of all of the other Cumulative Schemes.

4.1.2 Information on capacity within the local accommodation sector for the Study Area comprises CoStar data on room occupancy within hotels, inns, and bed and breakfasts for 2024. This data reported that there were approximately 12,399 rooms in total within the Study Area. To determine how many rooms could be available at any time during a typical year once existing demand is accounted for, this number has been adjusted per month to reflect typical availability based on seasonal occupancy rates from 2021, as reported by VisitBritain data.

4.1.3 Table 2 sets out the likely remaining rooms available within the sector for each month of the Scheme construction period, before and after demand arising from the Cumulative Schemes have been taken into account. The number of construction workers varies as it has been adjusted to reflect the starting and ending of each scheme within the period as relevant.

Table 2: Accommodation capacity within a 60-minute drive time of the Cumulative Schemes

Month	Total rooms accessible within 60-minute drive of Tillbridge and of all the cumulative schemes	Typical Room availability (Existing Demand)	Rooms Typically Available after Existing Demand	Cumulative Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement (non-local workers)	Remaining Rooms Available	Remaining Rooms Available (%)
2025						
October	12,399	23%	2,852	697	2,155	17%
November	12,399	28%	3,472	788	2,683	22%
December	12,399	42%	5,208	768	4,439	36%
2026						
January	12,399	71%	8,803	1,140	7,663	62%
February	12,399	66%	8,183	1,270	6,913	56%
March	12,399	63%	7,811	1,507	6,305	51%
April	12,399	62%	7,687	1,639	6,048	49%
May	12,399	54%	6,695	1,902	4,794	39%
June	12,399	39%	4,836	1,926	2,910	23%
July	12,399	30%	3,720	1,885	1,834	15%
August	12,399	23%	2,852	1,881	971	8%
September	12,399	23%	2,852	1,844	1,008	8%
October	12,399	23%	2,852	1,818	1,034	8%
November	12,399	28%	3,472	1,735	1,737	14%
December	12,399	42%	5,208	1,661	3,547	29%

Month	Total rooms accessible within 60-minute drive of Tillbridge and of all the cumulative schemes	Typical Room availability (Existing Demand)	Rooms Typically Available after Existing Demand	Cumulative Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement (non-local workers)	Remaining Rooms Available	Remaining Rooms Available (%)
2027						
January	12,399	71%	8,803	2,313	6,490	52%
February	12,399	66%	8,183	2,239	5,945	48%
March	12,399	63%	7,811	2,158	5,654	46%
April	12,399	62%	7,687	2,138	5,549	45%
May	12,399	54%	6,695	2,109	4,586	37%
June	12,399	39%	4,836	2,090	2,746	22%
July	12,399	30%	3,720	2,063	1,657	13%
August	12,399	23%	2,852	2,001	850	7%
September	12,399	23%	2,852	1,857	995	8%
October	12,399	23%	2,852	1,159	1,693	14%
November	12,399	28%	3,472	1,159	2,313	19%
December	12,399	42%	5,208	1,159	4,049	33%

4.1.4 The remaining capacity does not fall below 7% in any month of the construction period, and falls below 10% in only four months of the assessment period (27 months total). Across the assessment period, the average available capacity of the accommodation sector is 33%.

4.1.5 This is a reasonable worst case assessment which does not factor in other considerations which in all likelihood would result in there being greater available spare capacity within the identified local accommodation sector across the construction period to meet demand for rooms. The assessment has also assumed that some of the Cumulative Schemes overlap their construction periods with that of the Scheme, when this may not happen in practice.

4.1.6 Most prominent in these considerations is that the total rooms assessed does not include additional rooms which are within 60 minutes' drive time of one or more of the Cumulative Schemes, but not all of them. For example, areas such as Kingston-Upon-Hull and Beverley fall within a 60-minute drive of Tillbridge Solar Project, but not within a 60-minute drive of Gate Burton Energy Park. The local accommodation within this area would therefore likely cater for a notable proportion of the potential demand for rooms from Tillbridge Solar Project, but not need to accommodate potential demand from Gate Burton Energy Park. Other such areas are applicable for the other Cumulative Schemes. These areas could cater for a commensurate portion of the cumulative demand that this worst-case assessment is assuming must come from the 60 minute drive time area.

4.1.7 Additionally, spare capacity within alternative temporary accommodation such as Airbnb, serviced apartments, and holiday parks has not been assessed due to lack of information on occupancy levels but would be expected to provide some further capacity to meet demand for rooms from construction workers. Given these factors, the hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector would be able to accommodate cumulative demand for rooms across the entire construction period for the Scheme.

5. Assessment of Effect

5.1.1 The hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector is assumed to have medium sensitivity, in line with the sensitivity criteria outlined in Section 14.4 of **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. This is on the basis that there are a reasonable number of facilities with occupancy levels that are average in comparison to areas outside of the Study Area used for this assessment. Assuming that there would be remaining spare capacity within the identified local accommodation sector throughout the Scheme construction period, the impact magnitude is assessed to be low, in line with the magnitude criteria set out in Section 14.4 of **Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**.

5.1.2 Therefore, overall, the cumulative effect on the hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector during the construction phase is assessed to be **slight adverse (not significant)**, in accordance with the cumulative effects significance criteria set out within Table 18-6 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)**. Compared to the

conclusions of Section 18.15 of **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)**, the category of effect has been increased from neutral to slight adverse, however, the effect is assessed to remain not significant.

Annexe A: Cumulative estimated employee local accommodation requirement (i.e. non-local workers only) calculations

	Cottam			West Burton			Little Crow Solar Farm			Gate Burton			Tillbridge			Springwell			One Earth			Steeple			
	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Month No.	Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement	Total (local AND non-local)	Cumulative Estimated Employee Accommodation Requirement (non-home based workers only)
Jan-25	4	156	436	4	120	335				1	139	323													415
Feb-25	5	170	475	5	135	377				2	139	323													444
Mar-25	6	178	497	6	150	419				3	139	323													467
Apr-25	7	212	592	7	147	411				4	139	323													498
May-25	8	226	631	8	135	377				5	139	323													500
Jun-25	9	200	559	9	130	363				6	139	323													469
Jul-25	10	246	687	10	124	346				7	139	323													509
Aug-25	11	259	723	11	115	321				8	139	323													513
Sep-25	12	252	704	12	114	318				9	139	323													505
Oct-25	13	266	743	13	119	332				10	139	323	1	173	203										697
Nov-25	14	282	788	14	154	430				11	139	323	2	213	251										788
Dec-25	15	244	682	15	109	304				12	139	323	3	276	325										768
Jan-26	16	158	441	16	124	346	1	100	100	13	139	323	4	279	329	1	340	400							1140
Feb-26	17	102	285	17	131	366	2	100	100	14	139	323	5	458	539	2	340	400							1270
Mar-26	18	117	327	18	128	358	3	100	100	15	139	323	6	683	803	3	340	400							1507
Apr-26	19	102	285	19	82	229	4	100	100	16	139	323	7	876	103	4	340	400							1639
May-26	20	84	235	20	93	260	5	100	100	17	139	323	8	1146	1343	5	340	400							1902
Jun-26	21	88	246	21	77	215	6	100	100	18	139	323	9	1182	1390	6	340	400							1926
Jul-26	22	71	198	22	81	226	7	100	100	19	139	323	10	1154	1358	7	340	400							1885
Aug-26	23	78	218	23	72	201	8	100	100	20	139	323	11	1152	1355	8	340	400							1881
Sep-26	24	71	198	24	55	154	9	100	100	21	139	323	12	1139	1340	9	340	400							1844
Oct-26	25	56	156	25	35	98	10	100	100	22	139	323	13	1148	1350	10	340	400							1818
Nov-26							11	100	100	23	139	323	14	1156	1360	11	340	400							1735
Dec-26										24	139	323	15	1182	1390	12	340	400						0	1661
Jan-27										25	139	323	16	1154	1358	13	340	400	1	340	400	1	340	400	2313
Feb-27										26	139	323	17	1080	1270	14	340	400	2	340	400	2	340	400	2239
Mar-27										27	139	323	18	999	1175	15	340	400	3	340	400	3	340	400	2158
Apr-27										28	139	323	19	979	1152	16	340	400	4	340	400	4	340	400	2138
May-27										29	139	323	20	950	1118	17	340	400	5	340	400	5	340	400	2109
Jun-27										30	139	323	21	931	1095	18	340	400	6	340	400	6	340	400	2090
Jul-27										31	139	323	22	904	1063	19	340	400	7	340	400	7	340	400	2063
Aug-27										32	139	323	23	842	991	20	340	400	8	340	400	8	340	400	2001
Sep-27										33	139	323	24	698	821	21	340	400	9	340	400	9	340	400	1857
Oct-27										34	139	323				22	340	400	10	340	400	10	340	400	1159
Nov-27										35	139	323				23	340	400	11	340	400	11	340	400	1159
Dec-27										36	139	323				24	340	400	12	340	400	12	340	400	1159

Appendix D Tourism Assessment

Tillbridge Solar

Tillbridge Solar
EN010142

Appendix D – Tillbridge Tourism Assessment of the Applicant's Response to Local Impact Reports

Document Reference: EN010142/APP/9.26

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

December 2024
Revision Number: 00

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 This technical note has been prepared to assess the likely impacts of Tillbridge Solar Project ('Scheme') on tourism and recreation during the construction and operational phases. Impacts during decommissioning are likely to be similar to those associated with the construction phase. Respective study areas for the assessment are set out in each section.

1.1.2 This note does not change the conclusions of the effects assessments presented in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use [APP-045]** or **Chapter 16: Transport and Access [APP-047]** of the Environmental Statement (ES) with regards to likely significant effects, but validates the previous assessments.

2. Construction

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 During the 24-month construction period of the Scheme[1], activities within the Order limits will require temporary construction workers and associated traffic, construction traffic and the presence of construction equipment. The Scheme's potential effect on temporary visitor accommodation provision was assessed in **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**. The potential changes to landscape views and construction traffic impacting the desirability and accessibility of tourism and recreation routes and centres could both impact the prosperity of the local tourism economy.

2.2 Visitor Expenditure

2.2.1 In **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** the potential impact on the hotel, bed and breakfast and inns accommodation sector from the displacement of visitors in the construction phase due to accommodation required to host construction workers has been assessed. This considers a 60-minute drive time radius as the impact area. The assessment concludes that there will still be capacity within a 60-minute drive time of the Order limits and so no visitor displacement is expected as a result of the Scheme. In addition, a cumulative assessment of the effects on accommodation found that there would be no additional visitor displacement as a result of the construction of three additional nearby DCO solar projects during the Scheme's construction period (refer to **Appendix C** of **Applicant's Comments on Local Impact Reports [EN010142/APP/9.26]**).

1 24-month construction period is considered worst-case for tourism assessment, as this represents a scenario with more intense construction activity and a higher peak construction workforce number, as opposed to a less intense construction period over a maximum of 36 months

Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be no effect on visitor expenditure as a result of the Scheme.

2.3 Visitor Attractions

2.3.1 The potential changes to landscape views and traffic during construction of the Scheme could impact on desirability of and access to visitor attractions in the local area. **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]** identifies that there are no visitor attractions within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor, or the 500m Study Area. However, **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** outlines that there is one important tourism destination within 5km of the Scheme. As identified in The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan and supported by the Hemswell and Harpswell Character Assessment, there is a large area of 'access land' south of Hall Farm, within 300m of the Order limits (550m to the nearest solar PV panels), which includes small businesses associated with Harpswell Hall Farm, including the Open Garden. This small collection of attractions represents a low-key visitor attraction, with permissive walks and interpretation boards around the Scheduled Monument moat and former gardens. Furthermore, the 17th century Hall Farm is noted as a 'key local landmark'. Viewpoint 3 has been assessed within **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** as a representative view from this location and has been assigned a high sensitivity. As set out within **Appendix 12-6: Assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]**, due to existing levels of screening and intervening distance, visibility of the Scheme's construction activities is likely to be very limited at most. As such, the magnitude of visual change is assessed as very low, and the resulting effect is minor adverse (not significant). Therefore, it is not expected that views of construction will impact upon the use, desirability and importance of this site as a visitor attraction.

2.3.2 In respect of traffic, **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** concludes that construction traffic, as a result of the Scheme, will have no significant effects on the A631 Harpswell Lane or B1398 Middle Street, which can be used to access the visitor attraction. Therefore, construction traffic is not likely to impact access to the attraction and overall, the anticipated impact magnitude on visitor attractions is considered to be low. As a result, the likely effect on the visitor attraction during construction is not significant.

2.4 Recreation Facilities and Attractions

2.4.1 Construction of the Scheme could also impact desirability of recreational facilities and attractions in the local area. **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** identifies the River Trent as a recreational body of water used for boating activities within the 5km study area. Receptors in craft use the River Trent, as both recreational and commercial traffic. Receptors on boats will experience views of pastoral meadows and localised woodland along the Trent valley, with limited influence of vehicle traffic; but a wider dominance of overhead lines and Cottam Power Station. Due to the regional significance of the River Trent,

the sensitivity of recreational facilities and attractions to change is assessed as medium.

2.4.2 **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** details that the visibility of the Scheme from the River Trent will be limited considerably by intervening vegetation along the river embankment and by intervening vegetation located between the river and the Scheme. A representative viewpoint on the Trent Valley Way, viewpoint CRC7, has been used to support the visual assessment. This is detailed in **Section 12.8** of **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]**, in **Appendix 12-6: LVIA assessment of Visual Effects [EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** and is identified in **Figure 12-13-aa** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]**. The River Trent is a prominent landscape feature. PRoW are again generally limited east of the River Trent, however the village of Rampton lies around 1km to the east, with a network of well-used PRoW between the village and the River Trent.

2.4.3 **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** and **Appendix 12-6: LVIA assessment of Visual Effects** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** suggests that views of the construction works could be visible by recreational users of at various viewpoints. It is noted that from representative viewpoint CRC7, construction work relating to the Cable Route Corridor will be visible to both sides of the River Trent. Receptors will experience views of the cable installation, including movement of plant and personnel, excavation, stockpiles, rigs, material storage and temporary fencing. Temporary access will be required from Headstead Bank and the Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) under the River Trent will require more prominent machinery and an HDD compound in the immediate foreground. Albeit it is noted that the launch and exit pits for the River Trent crossing will be located outside the floodplain, behind its flood defences, which are at a distance of approximately 250m to the west and 400m to the east of the watercourse edge respectively (with respect to any users of the waterway). Works are likely to include localised removal of vegetation, e.g. sections of hedgerow, although this will not be prominent in the foreground of this view. Construction activities will be short term and reversible, however, they will result in a moderate effect on visual amenity at this stage. Users of PRoWs in this location are considered to be recreational users, rather than tourists in the main. The visual effect they experience will be for a short duration of time as they transit the route. It is not therefore likely that this would deter recreational users or any tourists from using this route, considering it forms a small part of a larger route.

2.4.4 In addition, there will be limited visual effects on other recreational facilities due to their distance from the Scheme and screening provided by intervening vegetation and landform. The magnitude of impact for users of other recreational facilities is therefore assessed as low as intervening vegetation, topography and/or built structures will quickly screen views towards the Scheme from recreational facility users. Therefore, the effect on recreation facilities and attractions during construction is assessed to be minor adverse, which is not significant.

2.4.5 As outlined in, **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**, a number of PRoW dissect the Cable Route Corridor or are

located within 500m. No permanent closures of PRoW are expected within the Cable Route Corridor during the construction of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, there may be a small number of diversions or temporary closures required. Where temporary closures are needed, there will be a diversion around the works and, where necessary, these diversions will be managed through traffic management measures. Due to their limited scale, the impacts upon PRoWs and local community severance are assessed to be very low adverse. The likely effect of the Scheme on PRoWs and local community severance in the Cable Route Corridor is therefore assessed to be negligible (not significant). As a result, there will be a limited effect on the amenity of PRoW users during construction. It should again be noted that users of PRoWs are considered to be recreational users, rather than tourists in the main.

2.5 Other Tourism and Recreation Receptors

2.5.1 As a result of the identified direct impacts on tourism and recreation receptors arising from the construction of the Scheme, there are likely to be secondary impacts on local businesses that are reliant on tourism. Thus, the maximum minor adverse effect on the desirability and access of tourist attractions and recreation facilities (see assessment of 'visitor attractions' and 'recreation facilities and attractions') could lead to a proportional maximum minor adverse effect on the local tourism industry and economy during the Scheme's construction, which is not significant.

3. Operation

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Scheme is expected to have a 60-year operational lifetime, during which it is has the potential to have a degree of impact on tourism and recreation in the study area. During the Scheme's operational lifetime, any potential impacts on tourism and recreation would be expected to arise from change in landscape context and the potential subsequent reduction in desirability of the local area to visitors. **Chapter 16: Transport and Access** of the ES **[APP-047]** concludes that the Scheme is expected to attract a low level of vehicle trips during the operational phase, i.e. up to 12 vehicle arrivals and 12 vehicle departures daily, and therefore operational traffic impacts have been scoped out of the ES.

3.2 Visitor Attractions

3.2.1 Potential changes to views during the operation of the Scheme could impact on desirability of visitor attractions in the local area. There is only one locally important tourism attraction within 5km of the Order limits, i.e. the 'access land' south of Hall Farm, and it is likely that it will only be minimally impacted by the Scheme due to intervening planting and physical separation from the Scheme. As set out within **Appendix 12-6** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.2(Rev01)]** for Viewpoint 3 for Year 1 of operation, solar panels may, as a worst-case, be glimpsed through the small gap within the trees at the far end of the open space, although these would be across two

intervening fields. This would result in a very low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (not significant) effect. As hedge planting introduced by the Scheme matures, there would be no change in visual amenity by Year 15. Therefore, it is not expected that operation will impact upon the use, desirability and importance of this site as a visitor attraction.

3.3 Recreation Facilities and Attractions

3.3.1 During the operational lifetime of the Scheme, impacts could occur to recreational facility users in the local area. These are only anticipated as a result of change to landscape setting and views for users of PRoW near the Principal Site. **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1(Rev01)]** concludes that visual effects to recreational users at viewpoints could be significant. These effects will largely arise for receptors with open, elevated views from Lincoln Cliff where the open, elevated location means that mitigation through screen planting is difficult to achieve. As reported in **Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[APP-045]**, there would be no other significant effects arising in relation to the other topics which impact on amenity. As such, impacts on amenity are limited to visual effects only, and it is considered unlikely that the use of these routes would be deterred as a result. The Scheme will also be beneficial to users of PRoW as a result of two new permissive paths that are proposed, connecting Common Lane with Kexby Road and Northlands Road. It is also noted that the users of PRoWs around the Principal Site are considered to be recreational users, rather than tourists in the main. Formal recreational facilities for activities such as golf, cricket, and flying identified within 5km of the Scheme are anticipated to experience no more than a low magnitude visual impact due to intervening woodland and vegetation.

3.3.2 Given the separation of recreational facility receptors from the Scheme, the sensitivity of users to change is assessed as medium. The magnitude of impact is assessed as low due to anticipated effects being experienced by recreational PRoW users in the main at viewpoints where mitigation through screen planting is difficult to achieve and with no other effects related to their amenity being experienced at the same time. The Scheme would not inhibit the PRoW from being used recreationally. Therefore, the effect on recreation facilities and attractions in the study area is anticipated to be minor adverse, which is not significant.

3.4 Other Tourism and Recreation Receptors

3.4.1 The development of the Scheme will have a long-term impact on the landscape character and views of tourism and recreation receptors in relation to PRoWs.

3.4.2 This could therefore have a secondary impact on local businesses that are reliant on tourism. Thus, the maximum long-term minor adverse effect on the desirability of local tourist attractions and recreation centres in the local area could lead to a proportional maximum long-term minor adverse effect on the local tourism industry and economy during the Scheme's operational lifetime, which is not significant.

4. Summary

4.1.1 In summary, the impact of the Scheme has been assessed on visitor attractions, recreation facilities and attractions and other tourism recreation receptors during all phases of the Scheme. The assessment concludes that these effects are not significant.