WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

GUNTHORPE ROAD SOLAR FARM AND BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY

LAND SOUTH OF GUNTHORPE ROAD, WALPOLE MARSH, WISBECH, NEAR PE14 7JH

FEBRUARY 2024



Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm
Land south of Gunthorpe Road
Walpole Marsh
Wisbech
Norfolk and Lincolnshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Date: February 2024
By: Mark Collard
Client: Enso Green Holdings R Limited
RRA Project Codes: RR1145 and Lincoln Museum GRFS24
OASIS ID: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk BC: redriver2-522154
OASIS ID: South Holland DC: redriver2-522155
Norfolk HER Event: ENF155448
Lincolnshire Site Code: GRFS24
The Lincoln Museum Accession no.: LCNCC : 2024.9
Planning ref. Kings Lynn and West Norfolk BC: 21/01442/FM
Planning ref. South Holland DC: H18-0741-21

Red River Archaeology

Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm

Land south of Gunthorpe Road

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Prepared by	Mark Collard MCIfA

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
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2.0	Draft for approval by archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities	MC	DG	15/01/2024
3.0	Revised draft after review by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeologist	MC	MC	12/02/2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This document is a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm, on land south of Gunthorpe Road, Walpole Marsh, Wisbech, Norfolk, prepared for Enso Green Holdings R Limited (NGR: TF 47197 17521; Figure 1).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted on appeal by the Planning Inspectorate for installation of a solar farm and battery storage facility with associated infrastructure. The site straddles the administrative boundary between local authorities in two different counties, South Holland District Council (SHDC) in Lincolnshire; and the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk (KLWNBC), in Norfolk. SHDC's Planning Chairman's Panel resolved that decision-making authority should be delegated to KLWNBC, as the greater proportion of the site lies in its administrative area. The planning reference for SHDC was H18-0741-21 (appeal ref.APP/A2525/W/22/3295140) and that for KLWNBC was 21/01442/FM (Appeal ref.APP/V2635/W/22/3295141).

1.1.3 The permissions granted by the Planning Inspectorate in each LPA area both included identical conditions relating to archaeology. Condition no. 9 states: *No development shall take place, including any site clearance or works of demolition, until a Written Scheme of Investigation and timetable for a programme and reporting of archaeological works has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. Development shall only be implemented in accordance with the approved scheme and timetable.*

1.1.4 This WSI has been prepared to provide a methodology for site evaluation to meet the requirements of that condition in relation to the area of the site in both authorities (Figs 2 and 3). The scope of works has been discussed between Enso Energy and Matt Adams, Lincolnshire County Council (archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council) and Steve Hickling, Norfolk County Council (archaeological advisor to Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council),

1.1.5 If additional archaeological works are required for this site, further WSIs will be prepared and submitted for approval by the relevant archaeological advisor.

1.1.6 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk* (Norfolk County Council 2018), the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019), the *Standard for Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological field evaluation* (CIFA 2023) , the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) where appropriate and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). All Red River Archaeology Project Managers have completed the certificated

Working in projects using MoRPHE training course provided by Historic England (https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/training-skills/online-training/morphe/).

1.2 Site Location and description

1.2.1 The site, which is located to the west of the village of Walpole Marsh is approximately 78.64 ha in area and comprises two large arable fields.

1.2.2 The topography of the site is relatively flat and lies between approximately 3m to 5m aOD. The Bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Ampthill Clay Formation comprising mudstone formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period. The Superficial geology of the site is mapped as Tidal Flat Deposits comprising clay and silt formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. (BGS Geology Viewer (BETA), accessed January 2024).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 A Heritage Statement was produced in support of the planning application and reference should be made to that for the detailed archaeological background (Pegasus Planning 2021).

1.3.2 In summary, from that report, no known HER entries of sites or finds dating to the prehistoric or Romano-British periods have been recorded within the vicinity. Fieldwalking during the 1980s approximately 2km south-east of the site identified a small amount of finds of uncertain date which were focussed on the edges of watercourses known to have been in existence during the Iron Age. The River Nene, which lies to the west of the site, has a long history of serving as a navigation and formed part of the Roman water transport network and it connected east of Peterborough to the Car Dyke, an artificial canal which likely dated to the early 2nd century AD. It is thought that some drainage and reclamation of the fenland was taking place during the Romano-British period, possibly evidenced by a potential sea defence/saltern at Ingleborough Farm. It has been suggested that the Roman Bank/Walpole Bank in this area may have originated during the Roman period, although it is currently considered to date to the late Saxon period.

1.3.3 Middle and Late Saxon period settlement is recorded within the wider area at West Walton, Walpole St Peter, Walpole St Andrew and Ingleborough. The name Walpole is thought to have derived from the Old English 'pool by the wall', which relates to the Roman Bank/Walpole Bank sea wall. The medieval landscape in this area would have been divided by dykes/droves which would have aided flood prevention. It is likely that the remaining salt marsh within the area was drained during the medieval period and then the land used for the grazing of animals. The land remained in agricultural use until the modern period.

Geophysical survey

1.3.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken over 73.3ha of the site in 2021 and 2002 (WYAS 2022; Norfolk HER Event no. ENF151257). Anomalies of possible archaeological and uncertain origin were detected in the form of linear and curvilinear ditches and a ring ditch. Former field boundaries were detected along with modern ploughing. Geological responses were observed across the site and magnetic disturbance recorded associated with metal pylons and likely dumped ferrous material present on site.

1.3.5 The survey identified a number of magnetic anomalies in the form of sinous linear responses which have a relatively strong contrast with the background geology and have been identified as possible archaeological features that may also be palaeochannels or former watercourses from when the area was a marsh. Former field boundaries were identified, with a small amount of evidence of anomalies linked to agriculture.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives of the evaluation

2.1.1 The Aims and Methodology detailed within this WSI are in accordance with the *Standards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk* (Norfolk County Council 2018), the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019), the *Standard for Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological field evaluation* (CIFA 2023) , (and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) where appropriate) the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the local planning authorities to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (Department of Communities and Local Government 2023). The aims of the evaluation proposed in this WSI are to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Ground truth the results of the geophysical survey.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- Determine the heritage significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

2.1.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- To attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
- To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;

- To define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required with particular reference to the *East Anglian Research Framework* (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott 2011 and review documents (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/) and the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/).
- To establish the significance of the archaeology encountered on site. The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A HER Event no. has been obtained from Norfolk HER (ENF155448), and a site code and museum accession number from The Lincoln Museum (GRSF24 and LCNCC : 2024.9) and these will be used as relevant codes on all artefacts, samples, site records, photographs, reports and OASIS for the respective areas, and will be used for the archive when it is deposited.

2.2.2 All works will be carried out in line with the guidelines applicable for each local authority area: *Standards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk* (Norfolk County Council 2018) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019).

2.2.3 The archaeological fieldwork work will be undertaken by Red River Archaeology Ltd and consists of the excavation of a total of 21 evaluation trenches, measuring 50m x 1.8m, with 15 in the KLWNBC area and 6 within the SHDC area (Figures 2 and 3). These have been positioned to target the potential archaeological and other anomalies identified through the magnetometer survey as well as sampling apparently 'blank' areas.

2.2.4 Provision will be made for additional contingency excavation for investigation of archaeological remains which are unclear within the limits of trenches or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. This contingency may take the form of additional trenches and/or localised extensions to trenches and will be agreed during the site monitoring visits with the relevant archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities.

2.2.5 Any amendments to the investigation plan will be agreed with the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities. Evaluation trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using GPS, and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment. The position of the evaluation trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other practical constraints, with the approval of the relevant archaeological advisor to local planning authorities, but will aim to sample the identified potential linear feature if practicable. The final 'as dug' plan will be recorded with GPS.

2.2.6 Non-significant overburden will be removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever is encountered first. This will be achieved through use of a mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The works will be carried out using tracked machines of suitable size with an experienced operator. Thereafter cleaning and excavation will be conducted by hand.

2.2.7 All archaeological deposits and features will be subjected to appropriate levels of investigation without compromising the feature with regard to future study. Decisions about the relative value of archaeological deposits and features will be made in consultation with the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above, but all archaeological features will be investigated, unless otherwise agreed with the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities. Where appropriate, excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

2.2.8 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, specifically the subsoil and tops of features. Metal finds will be located by GPS and a named, experienced metal detectorist will be used for the evaluation. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

2.2.9 Excavation of each context will wherever possible be carried out in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) will be excavated across their width, placed to best allow understanding of the relationships between features and deposits (including appropriate relationship sections). For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested). Large or deep features may be excavated in quadrants in the first instance.

2.2.10 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left *in situ* and reported immediately to the client, the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities and the appropriate authorities. The *in situ* remains will be electronically surveyed using a GPS, covered in geotextile and backfilled to preserve the remains for removal under full excavation conditions. In the unlikely event that removal is necessary, this must comply with Ministry of Justice regulations and current archaeological best-practice. Any burial encountered will be investigated to determine the presence of any associated metal objects to inform any future mitigation strategy.

2.2.11 The trenches will not be backfilled until after they have been monitored and signed off by the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities in line with section 3.2 of this WSI.

2.3 Survey Control

2.3.1 All as-dug trench locations, feature locations, sections and levels will be recorded using a GPS.

2.3.2 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a co-ordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid.

2.3.3 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.

2.3.4 The electronic survey record will be retained with the project archive.

2.4 Recording

2.4.1 All recording will be by Red River Archaeology standard method and will be undertaken on pro forma record sheets. Red River Archaeology has adopted the Museum of London Recording Manual which is issued to all sites as standard. All contexts, special finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. Any waterlogged wood, bone or metallurgical samples taken will also receive unique numbers. All finds and site archive will also be marked with the relevant Lincolnshire and Norfolk codes (Lincolnshire: site code GRSF24 and accession no. LCNCC : 2024.9; Norfolk Event Code: ENF155448).

2.4.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.

2.4.3 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.

2.4.4 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.

2.4.5 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Red River Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

2.4.6 An adequate photographic record of the evaluation will be compiled using digital photography, to include trench overviews, plans and sections of features and representative sections of each trench. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale.

2.5 Finds and samples

2.5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. If archaeological objects are recovered an appropriate retention/discard strategy will be agreed with the relevant repository. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

2.5.2 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples are to be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). Assessment and analysis of finds and archaeo-environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary. Finds and sample storage will be at Red River Archaeology offices.

2.5.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

2.5.4 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

2.5.5 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the relevant site code and context number.

2.5.6 Finds work will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b).

2.6 Environmental Sampling

2.6.1 Suitable contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation*. 2nd Edition (English Heritage 2011). As a minimum bulk environmental soil samples will be a minimum of 40 litres, and if appropriate up to 100%, will be taken from fills of well-dated or significant features or fills with good preservation of organic or burnt organic plant remains. Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site by the environmental coordinator or suitable member of his team. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected as appropriate. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c 10 ml) should be collected for micro-slags (hammerscale and spherical droplets) by the environmental coordinator or suitable member of the team.

2.6.2 Any bone recovered from stratified deposits will also be subject to assessment; analysis will be limited to material that can provide metrical, ageing or sex information.

2.6.3 Decisions regarding the need for, and suitability of, any future environmental or other sampling (including scientific dating) will be made on site in consultation with the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities. This will include identifying which contexts may be suitable for such works. The English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor will be invited to visit the site as appropriate, should remains of potential significance be identified.

2.6.4 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be stored and processed in accordance with *First Aid For Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) and Red River Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling practice; finds will be stored at the Red River Archaeology archive store until transferred to the relevant museum service. All finds will be assessed by the relevant specialists.

2.6.5 All works will be carried out in full compliance with the *Treasure Act 1996* and *The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002.* Any finds made that are identified under this Act shall immediately be reported to the local coroner, the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities and the local Finds Liaison Officer as appropriate. To protect the finds from theft, Red River Archaeology will record the finds and remove them to a safe place. Where recording and removal is not feasible or appropriate on the day of discovery we shall ensure, on liaison with the client and the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities to ensure that adequate site security is provided.

2.7 Post-excavation

2.7.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with *Conditions for the acceptance of archaeological archives* (produced by The Collection, Lincoln) and Norfolk Museums Service requirements. Red River Archaeology will make arrangements with the recipient museum service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection within six months of the submission of the final report. Red River Archaeology will make every effort to ensure the whole archive is deposited with the relevant museum service. The archive will be stored by Red River Archaeology until deposition.

2.7.2 A typescript report will be prepared immediately once site works are completed. This will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site

activity, Date and duration, Site code, Accession no., Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. Relevant Event numbers, site codes and accession numbers will be clearly marked on the front cover of the report.

2.7.3 The report will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded features and deposits, trench plans and section drawings. The report will include all elements set out in the S*tandards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk (*Norfolk County Council 2018) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019)

2.7.4 The report will be produced following the on-site works, with an interim report submitted within three weeks of completion of fieldwork unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of Red River Archaeology. In some cases specialist reports (e.g. Radiocarbon dating) may take longer to be produced. The full report will be completed and submitted within a maximum of 6 months after the completion of fieldwork.

2.7.5 A copy of the report will be provided to the client in the first instance and then to relevant archaeological advisor the local planning authorities for approval. Copies of the approved report in paper and digital format (including PDF/A standard and georeferenced shapefiles of all final excavated trial trench plans, showing the position of archaeological features and sections), will be supplied to the local planning authorities and the relevant Historic Environment Record, and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months from the date of completion. Copyright of the report will remain with Red River Archaeology, but will be licenced for use by the client, and the local Historic Environment Team for planning purposes and bona fide research purposes.

2.7.6 All retained finds and archaeoenvironmental samples will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011) and *Standards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk (Norfolk County Council 2018), the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council 2019).*

2.7.7 Red River Archaeology will generate a digital archive, including a PDF copy of the post-excavation assessment report, along with all digital material, and will submit this to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in compliance with ADS standards and guidance (Guides

to Good Practice – Archaeology Data Service and Data requirements table – Archaeology Data Service).

2.7.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual summary section of the relevant local archaeological journal. A summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain under the entry already created (OASIS ID: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk BC: redriver2-522154 and OASIS ID: South Holland DC: redriver2-522155).

2.7.9 Any artefacts retrieved during the investigation will be catalogued, retained and stored in a secure location at Red River Archaeology offices. The treatment of any artefacts retrieved during the investigation will comply with all relevant CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020b). Any organic material/artefacts that are retrieved during the excavation will be cleaned by hand without the use of metal tools. Material to be retained will be covered in the matrix it was found in, and placed inside watertight wrappings, either double wrapped in grip-top bags, or sealed inside lengths of polythene layflat tubing, using a heated strip sealer or adhesive tape. Black polythene refuse sacks will also be used as an outer wrapping to exclude light and to protect the watertight layers of packaging.

2.7.10 The relevant archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities will be kept informed of progress and developments during post-excavation work.

2.7.8 The analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by appropriate specialists and Red River Archaeology under the overall direction of the Project Manager. These will include:

- Paul Blinkhorn — Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery
- Derek Hurst — Medieval and post-medieval pottery
- Rob Hedge — Prehistoric Pottery
- Phil Mills — Roman/Iron Age pottery
- Mark Lodwick — Small finds
- Rob Young — Lithics
- Rose Calis — Osteoarchaeologist
- Val Fryer — Archaeobotanist and charcoal specialist
- Michael Allen — Molluscs
- Dr Keith Wilkinson — Geoarchaeology

Further specialists may be required depending on the artefacts/ materials identifed.

2.7.9 All the above are published specialists in their field, and full members of the CIfA or equivalent professional bodies.

3. PROGRAMME & MONITORING

3.1 Programme and resourcing

3.1.1 It is intended that the work shall commence at the earliest possible opportunity upon approval of the WSI to enable information gathered to filter into the overall design and planning programme of the proposed construction works.

3.1.2 The field team will consist of a maximum of up to 5 staff (1 x Project Leader, 4 x Archaeologists). Metal detection will be carried out by RRA's employed metal detectorist (Phil Holt). It is expected that the fieldwork will require 10 working days on site. The Project Leader assigned to the project will be notified to the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur.

3.1.3 The overall management of the various stages of the project will be Gemma Stevenson MCIfA, who will oversee all phases of the archaeological programme of works, through to its completion. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.

3.2 Monitoring

3.2.1 The relevant archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities will monitor progress and standards throughout the project. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the relevant archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities at least two weeks prior to commencement of work in order to arrange a date for the monitoring visit(s).

3.2.2 This monitoring will either be in the form of site visits, or it may be agreed that it can be done from photographs or video meeting. This decision will be taken by the relevant archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities. The trenches will not be backfilled until after they have been monitored and signed off by the relevant archaeological advisors.

3.2.3 Any variations to this WSI shall be agreed with the relevant archaeological advisors, in writing, prior to them being carried out.

3.2.4 Red River Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. As an RO, Red River Archaeology endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019), Red River Archaeology Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4.1 Health & Safety

4.1.1 A risk assessment and method statements (RAMS) for the archaeological evaluation trenching works will be produced and submitted to the client for review prior to the progression of such works.

4.1.2 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice will be adhered to where relevant:

- All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2019)

4.2 Variations

4.2.1 Any variations to this Written Scheme of Investigation that may be needed as a result of the emerging results of works will be approved in advance with the relevant archaeological advisor to the local planning authorities.

5. REFERENCES

Archaeological Archives Forum 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategies*

CIfA 2023 *Standard: Archaeological field evaluation*

CIfA 2023 *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Department of Communities and Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation*. 2nd Edition

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Paper 14.

Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Lincolnshire County Council 2019 *The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*

Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

Norfolk County Council 2018 *Standards for development-led archaeological projects in Norfolk*

Pegasus Group 2021 *Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm and Battery Storage Facility. Land south of Gunthorpe Road, Walpole Marsh, Wisbech, near PE14 7JH. Heritage Statement.*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 2001 *First Aid for Finds*. UKIC

WYAS (Archaeology Services) 2022 *Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm, Walpole Marsh, Norfolk. Geophysical Survey*. Report no. **3712**

Online Sources

British Geological Survey online viewer (BGS Geology Viewer (BETA), accessed January 2024).

East Of England Regional Research Framework (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/)

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/)

APPENDIX: Data Management Plan

Red River Archaeology

Project Data Management Plan

Project Code: RR1145 Project Name: Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm
Project Manager: Louis Stafford

Overview

The Data Management Plan will conform to Policy and Procedures – Digital Archiving and Storage RRAPP004, and this plan should be read in conjunction with that document.

Data Collection

The born digital and derived digital data that is expected to be generated during the lifetime of the project will include:

Format	Volume	Description
.Doc	< 1MB	Text reports
.XLS	< 512KB	Project data including registers, artefact list, GANTT chart etc
.JPG	< 1GB	Image including site photography
.DXF	< 1MB	GPS data
.CAD	< 10MB	Drawing files including site plans, section and layout
.AI	< 10MB	Drawing files including site plans, section and layout
.PDF	< 20MB	Final report
.SHP	< 512KB	GIS data
.DBF	< 20KB	GIS data
.SBN	< 20KB	GIS data
.SBX	< 20KB	GIS data
.PRJ	< 20KB	GIS data
.MDX	< 5MB	GIS Data

Additionally, the following data will be collected as part of the geophysical survey.

Format	Volume	Description
.GRD	< 6MB	Geophysical survey data
.TWF	< 512KB	Geophysical survey data
.SRF	< 50MB	Geophysical survey data

Metadata

For images technical metadata is generated by the camera at the time of photography. Additional descriptive and administrative metadata will include project code, site code, photograph number, and description.
GPS metadata is generated at time of survey, with additional descriptive and administrative metadata will include project code and site code.

Storage

This will conform to document RRAPP004

Data Sharing

The project will create a digital archive that will be deposited in a public repository.

Responsibilities

The project team will be responsible for the implementation of the DMP, under the supervision of the Project Manager.

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enso energy

PROJECT INFO

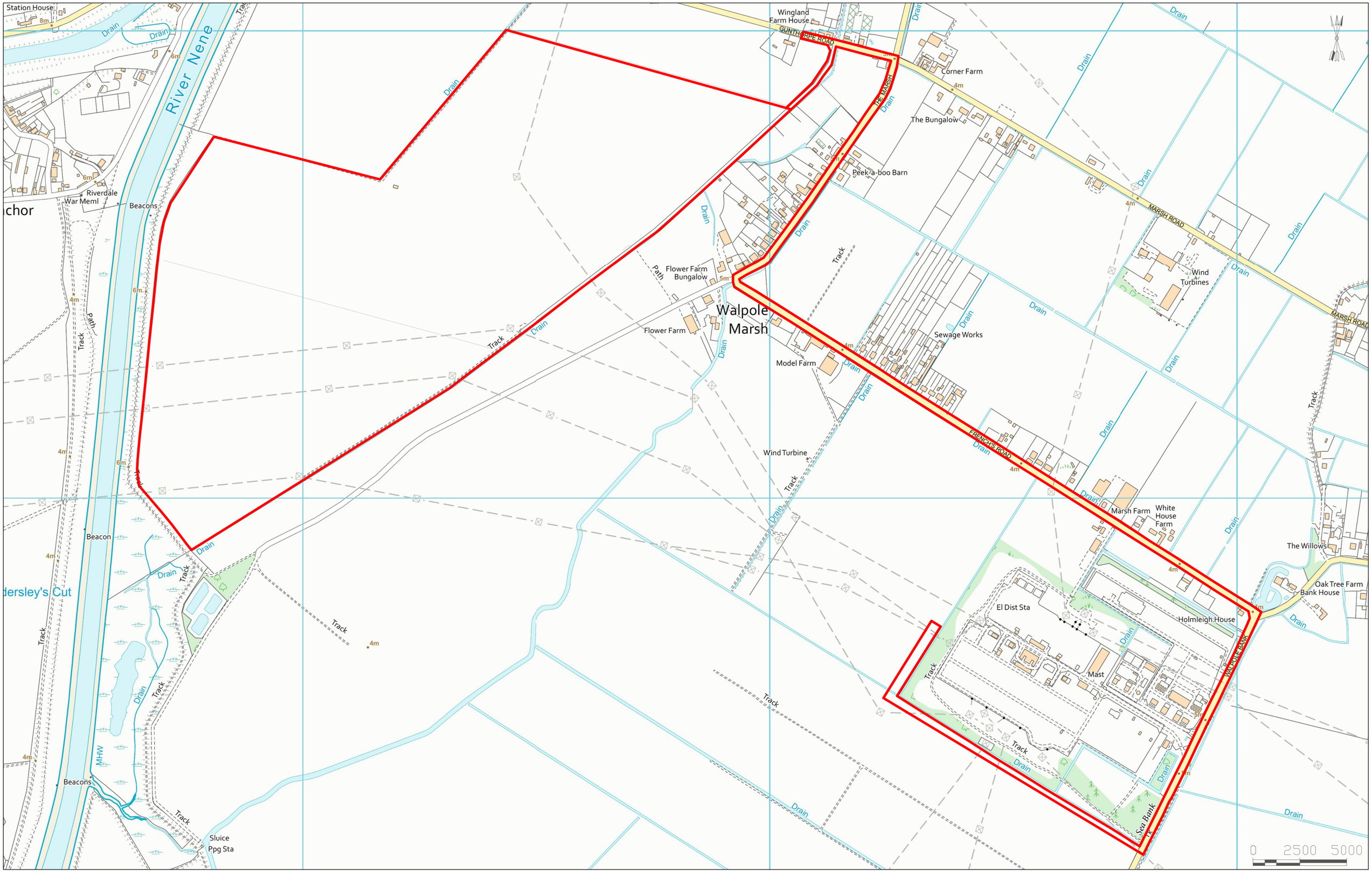
CLIENT:			
ADDRESS:			
PROJECT:	Gunthrope Road, Walpole		
TITLE:	Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	1:2500 @ A0	Drawing No.:	002

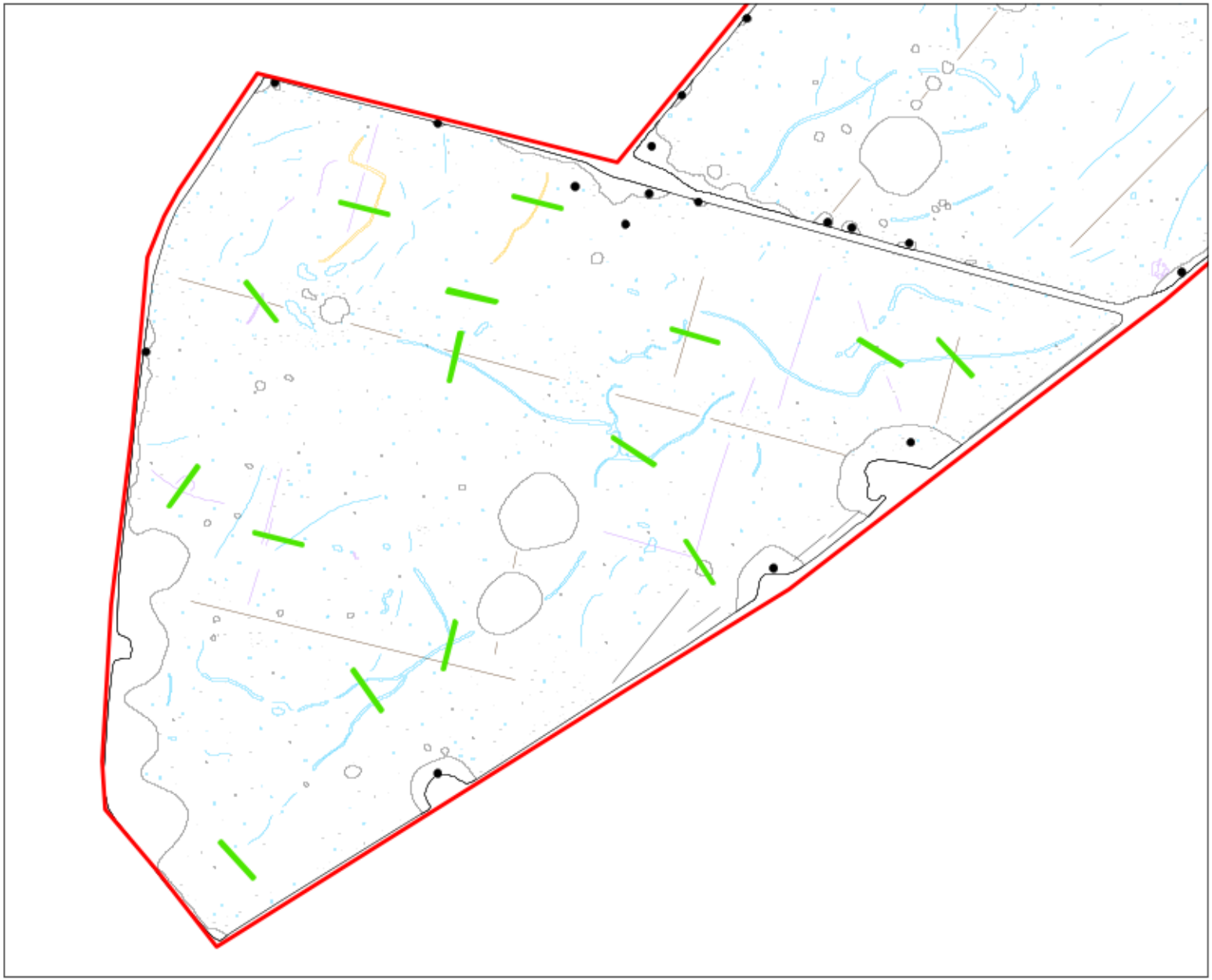
KEY:

Application Boundary

REVISIONS

REV.	REV. INFO	DATE	DRAWER	CHECKER
001	site location plan	13/05/21	GZ	OH
002	add visibility splay	04/06/21	GZ	OH





KEY

- Site
- 50m x 1.8m trenches

Draft Trench Plan (Kings Lynn & West Norfolk BC/ Norfolk CC)

Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm

Client: Enso Green Holdings R Ltd

DRWG No: P21-0422

Drawn by: EP

Date: 18/12/2023

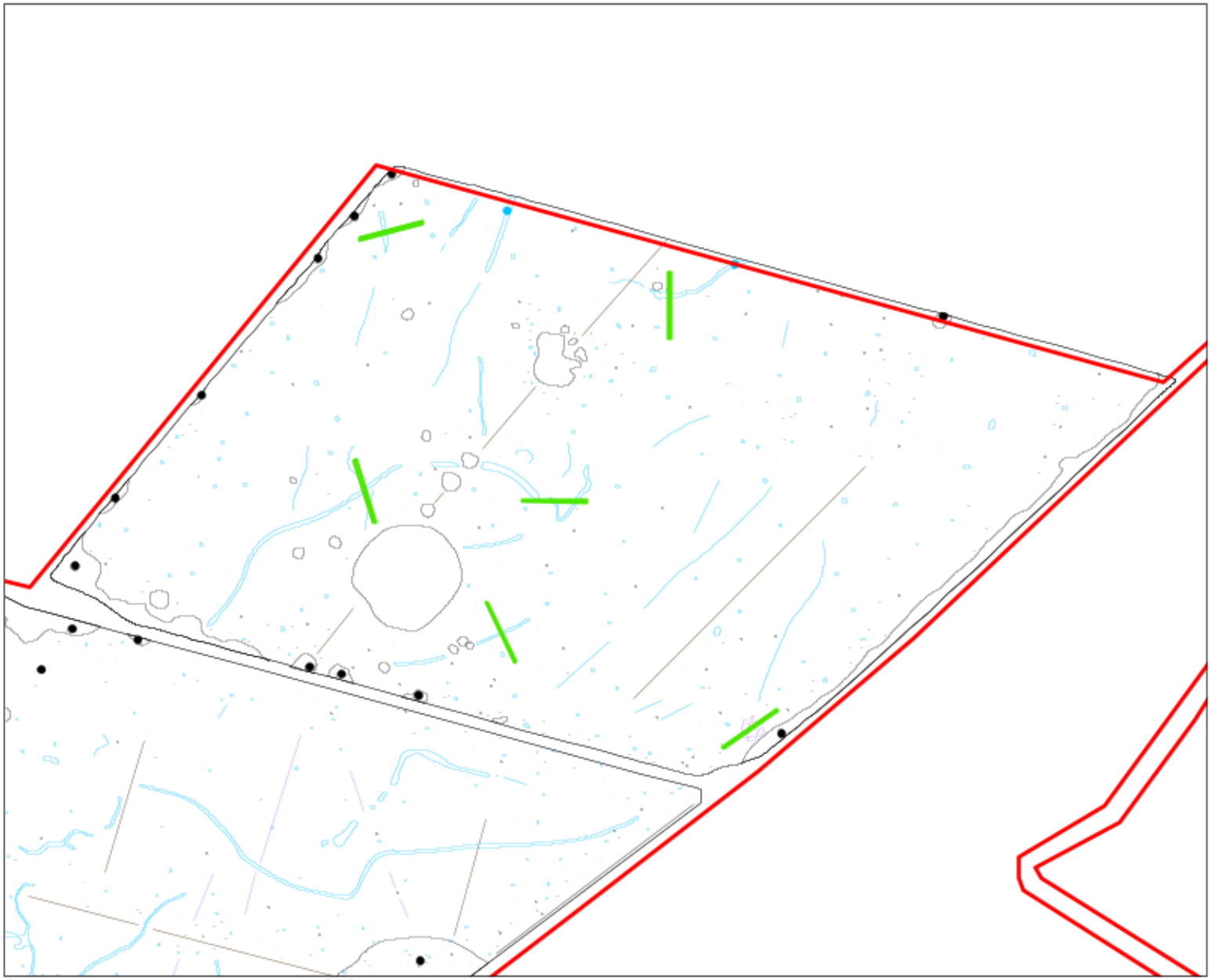
Scale: 1:6,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

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KEY

Site

50m x 1.8m trenches

Draft Trench Plan (South Holland DC/ Lincolnshire CC)

Gunthorpe Road Solar Farm

Client: Enso Green Holdings R Ltd

DRWG No: P21-0422

Drawn by: EP

Date: 08/12/2023

Scale: 1:4,500 @ A4

Approved by: GS

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