Archaeology Wales

Radcliffe Solar Farm, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Geophysical Survey

By

Philip Poucher

Report No. 1277

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Archaeology Wales

Radcliffe Solar Farm, Radcliffe-on-Trench, Nottinghamshire

Geophysical Survey

Prepared For: Stratus Environmental Ltd

Edited by: Mark Houliston
Signed:
Position: Managing Director
Date: 27/10/14

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
Signed:
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October 2014

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Stratus Environmental Ltd. It presents the results of a geophysical survey on the site of a proposed solar farm at land to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire. The survey was undertaken using a gradiometer and covered an area comprising two fields measuring c.9.2ha.

Ridge and furrow remains, possible medieval in origin, have previously been identified within the area and further evidence of ploughing activity was visible on the survey results throughout much of the proposed development site.

One further site of potential archaeological interest was also noted, a possible rectangular enclosure measuring c.30m by c.20m. The function and origin of this feature remains uncertain, it does not appear to be associated with ploughing activity, although such ploughing activity is likely to have denuded any remains of this possible enclosure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project commission

1.1.1 The proposed development is for a solar power farm (Photovoltaic panels) on land to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire (Henceforth – the site) and comprises the construction of PV panels across two fields comprising *c.*9.2ha. The development proposal has been submitted by Stratus Environmental Ltd. The local planning authority is Nottinghamshire County Council (Henceforth - NCC) and the planning application number is 14/1228/FUL. The site is located at SK 6333 3796 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Dr Chris Robinson, Archaeological Officer at NCC, in his capacity as archaeological planning advisor to NCC, has determined that the proposed development may potentially affect buried archaeological remains, but that there is insufficient information to identify the form, character, type, date or relative significance of the buried archaeology. Consequently, further archaeological work was recommended, which included a geophysical survey, prior to the determinination of the planning application (in accordance with the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (paragraph 128)).

1.1.3 Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) was commissioned to undertake the archaeological work. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW and approved by NCC in October 2014(Appendix I). This WSI was for a geophysical survey across the proposed development site, designed to detect archaeological features using a gradiometer.

1.2 Project objectives

1.2.1 The primary objective of the work was to locate and describe, by means of geophysical survey, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work was designed to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the proposed scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance. This work was undertaken in October 2014.

1.2.2 AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), all field-work being undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential

2.1.1 The proposed development occupies two fields to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire (SK 6333 3796).

2.1.2 The fields are currently in agricultural use for pasture, separated by a ditch and hedgerow and surrounded by further hedgerows. Stragglethorpe Road forms the western boundary, along with the garden boundaries of properties that front both that road and the main A52 Radcliffe Road, which lies a short distance to the north. The embankment of a disused railway forms the eastern boundary to the site, and a field forms the southern boundary. Further farmland lies in all directions, with the Nottinghamshire Golf and Country Club to the south, Nottingham City Airport to the southwest, and the village of Radcliffe-upon-Trent approximately 0.8km to the northeast. The city of Nottingham lies within 5km of the northwestern boundary of the site.

2.1.3 The site has been subject to a Cultural Heritage Appraisal (Webb 2014), which was designed to identify known and potential cultural heritage features that may be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed solar farm. This appraisal identified probable ridge and furrow features within the site area. These features are remains of agricultural ploughing activity possibly dating from the medieval period. An unworked flint flake was recovered from the southern edge of the proposed development area during an associated site visit.

2.1.4 In a response to the proposed planning application (letter dated 14/08/14) Dr Chris Robinson, Archaeological Officer at NCC, highlighted the ridge and furrow remains as a diminishing resource within the area's historic environment and highlighted the potential for pre-medieval archaeological deposits to be sealed beneath the ridge and furrow activity.

2.1.5 The underlying geology consists of sedimentary mudstones of the Gunthorpe Member, overlain by a mixture of sands and gravels of the Bassingfield Sand and Gravel Member to the northwest, clay, silts and sand Lacustrine deposits to the south, and sand, silts, clay and gravel alluvial deposits along the eastern edge of the area.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The area surveyed included all of the development area (see Figure 2). The site was located by GPS combined with measured survey to known points and plotted onto an Ordnance Survey base map.

3.2 The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer, a type of equipment that works by detects variations in the earth's magnetic field. Each survey area was divided into 30m square grids set along a common alignment.

3.3 Within each grid, parallel traverses 1m apart were walked at rapid pace along the same orientation. Instrument readings were logged at 0.25m intervals, with an average cycle of 4 using an ST1 internal sample trigger. Incomplete survey lines resulting from irregular area boundaries or obstacles were completed using the "dummy log" key.

3.4 All data was downloaded in the field into a laptop computer. A composite of each detailed survey area was created and processed using the software package Terrasurveyor. A variety of processing tools were used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results are presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, see figures 3 to 6.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Limitations

4.1.1 The survey was undertaken in October 2014. Weather conditions were mixed: generally mild and overcast, but with the occasional wet and windy spells. Both fields were under improved grazed pasture, which had, until recently, been grazed by sheep.

4.1.2 Overhead power lines ran along the eastern edge of the southern field. Although typically these cause minimal interference to the results, live services also appeared to follow the same line underground, obscuring readings taken in the vicinity. Numerous boreholes have been excavated across the site, which are capped with metal coverings; these show up as distinctive white circular areas on the results.

4.1.3 As mentioned above, the underlying geology was sedimentary mudstones of the Gunthorpe Member, overlain by a variety of sands, silts, clay and gravel; this did not appear to cause any distortions to the geophysical survey results, although archaeological features proved difficult to identify as only slight magnetic variations in below-ground deposits and features were detected.

4.2 Processing and presentation

4.2.1 Processing was performed using the latest version of *Terrasurveyor*. The data is presented with a minimum of processing. However, because the presence of high values caused by ferrous objects, wire fencing and underground live services tends to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features (combined with remarkably slight differences in the positive and negative readings), the values were 'clipped' to a range from *c.*2nT to –2nT to allow the finer details to show through.

4.2.2 The processed data is presented as grey-scale plots (Figures 3 – 5). The main magnetic anomalies have been identified, plotted onto a map showing local topographical features, and interpreted (Figure 6).

4.3 Survey Results

4.3.1 Immediately apparent within both fields are a series of linear magnetic anomalies appearing to stretch the entire width or length of the fields. These anomalies are identified by alternating lines of magnetically positive (darker) and magnetically negative (lighter) readings, typical of buried banks and ditches. In agricultural contexts such as this, these readings can typically represent plough scars. Furthermore, given the above-ground evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture in the area, these linear features are likely to indicate more extensive below-ground remnants of this system of agriculture.

4.3.2 These ploughing / ridge and furrow remains are better defined within the northernmost field, where they consistently run in a northeast to south westerly direction, parallel to the northern field boundary. The most prominent readings come from the northern edge of the field, in an area outside of the area of proposed PV panelling.

4.3.3 Within the southern field, the ploughing / ridge and furrow remains are more mixed. The most prominent readings suggest ploughing in a northwest to southeast direction, parallel with the western field boundary, and largely visible along the western edge of the field. Fainter readings suggest further remains may have run perpendicular to these, as well as in a general northeast to southwest direction, parallel to the field boundary that separates the two fields.

4.3.4 Towards the southern end of the northernmost field lies a possible rectangular enclosure, identified by magnetically positive rectilinear readings, which are often typical of buried ditches. These readings appear to define an area measuring *c.*30m by *c.*20m, orientated NNW – SSE, with a short linear feature to the west. The origin and function of this possible enclosure is uncertain, its location may suggest an agricultural enclosure of some kind, especially as no internal features were picked up by the survey. Its orientation is not in keeping with the ploughing / ridge and furrow remains, which appear to run across the possible enclosure suggesting they belong to different periods of activity. If it post-dates the ploughing activity then it is likely to be relatively recent in date, if it pre-dates the ploughing activity then clearly any remains are likely to have been denuded by the subsequent ploughing activity.

4.3.5 Throughout the two fields, distinctive white circular areas are clearly visible on the survey results. These were identifiable on the ground as metal coverings associated with recent borehole activity. A linear feature with very strong readings was identified running alongside the former railway embankment along the eastern side of the southern field. Such a strong reading suggests the location of a modern live service. Towards the northern end of the northern field, an area of strong mixed readings adjacent to a modern borehole cover appears to result from modern burnt material mixed into the topsoil.

4.3.6 No further features of archaeological interest were noted.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 This report results from the gradiometer survey of two fields located to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire. The fields cover a combined area of *c.*9.2 hectares and represent the site of a proposed solar farm.

5.2 Upstanding ridge and furrow remains, possibly medieval in date, are known within the site area. The geophysical survey results show extensive evidence of ploughing activity, potentially also medieval in date, across much of the site area. This is more prominent within the northernmost field, although evidence is also visible within the southernmost field. These readings are generally remarkably faint, which may be an indication that below-ground remains are not well-preserved.

5.3 Only one further feature of possible archaeological interest was noted: a possible rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.*30m by *c.*20m, located towards the southern edge of the northernmost field. The origin and function of this possible enclosure is uncertain, no internal features were identified. If it pre-dates the ploughing activity then any remains are likely to be denuded by this ploughing activity. It lies in an area of proposed solar panel arrays, these panels will be secured on posts piled into the ground designed to have relatively small land-take, and therefore the impact on this possible enclosure is anticipated to be comparatively minor.

5.4 Various modern features were readily identifiable within the survey results, and no further features of archaeological interest were noted within the proposed development area.

6. SOURCES

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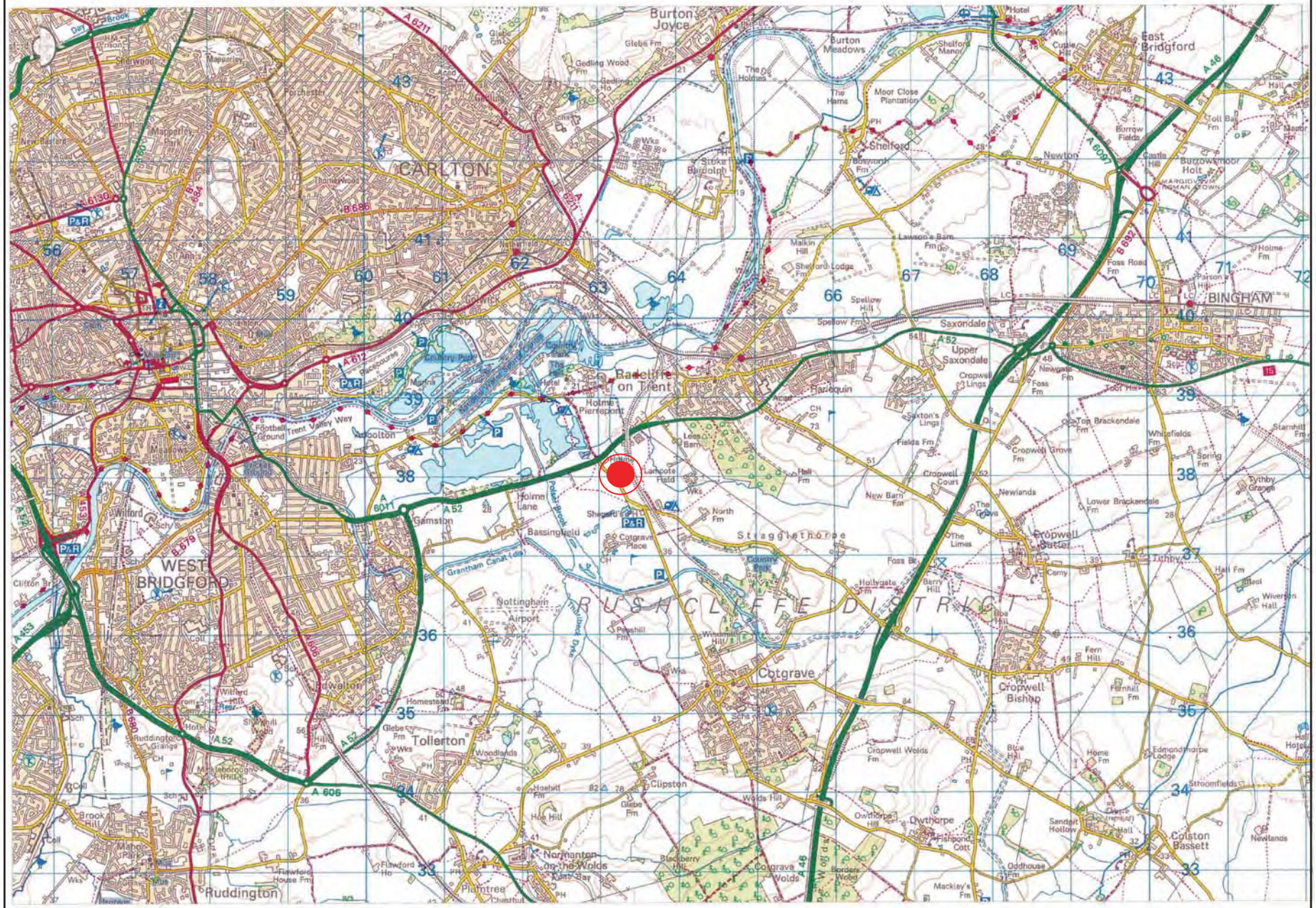

N
W
E
S

Figure 1: Location map of site.

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Figure 2: Proposed Development Plan. Original plan produced by Stratus Environmental Ltd. Nb reduced from original scale.

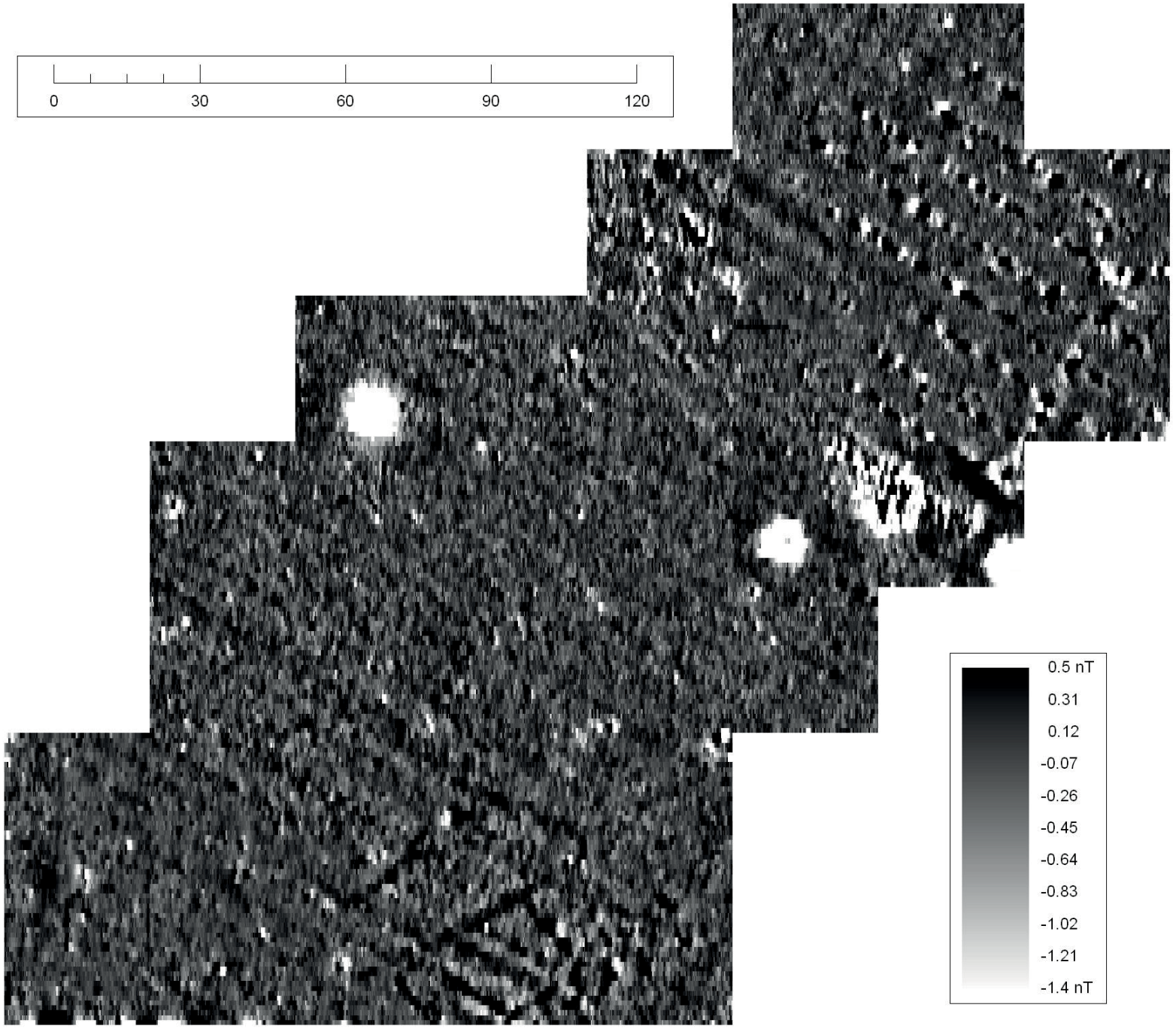

Figure 3: Geophysical survey results from the northernmost field. Distance scale in metres.

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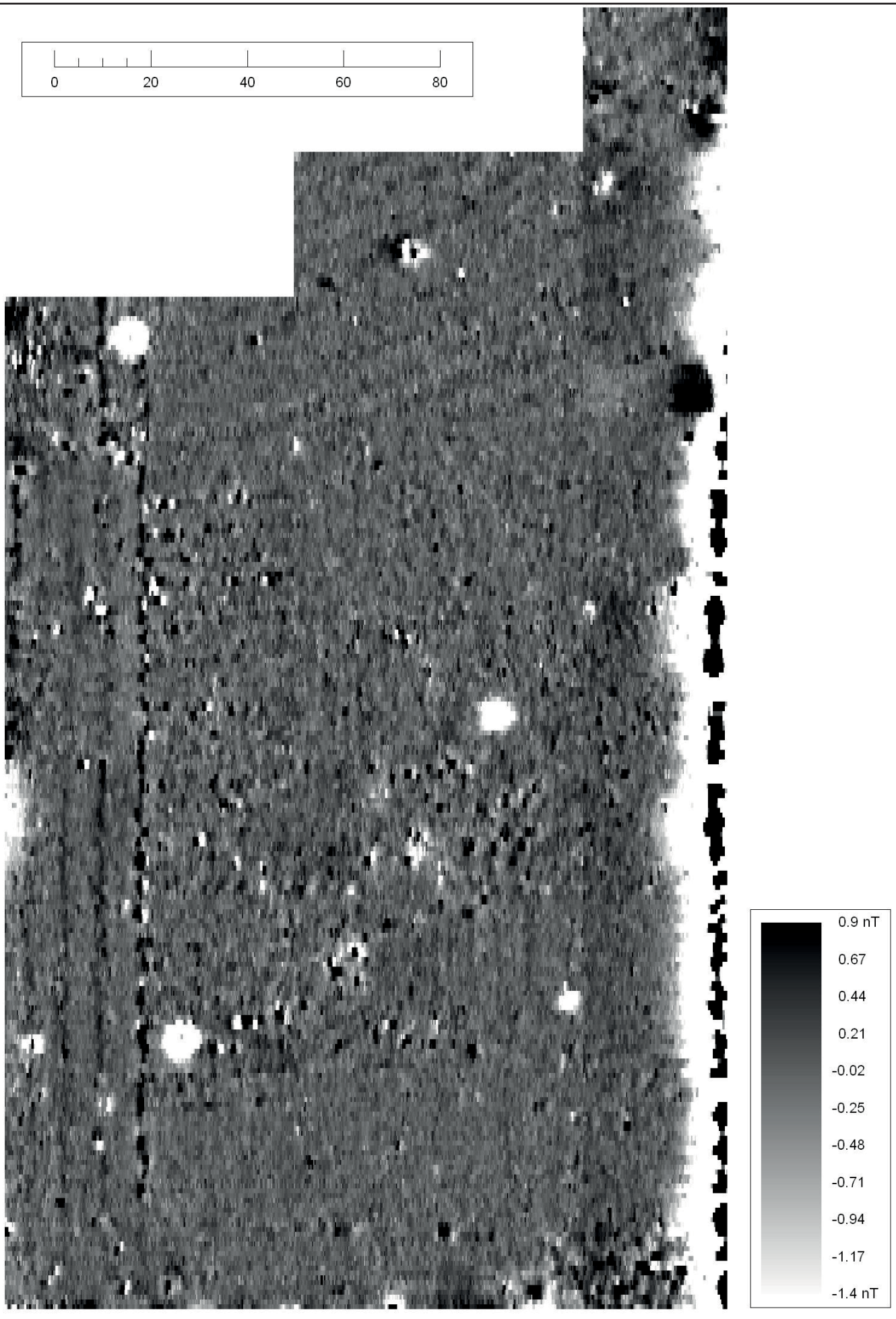

Figure 4: Geophysical survey results from the southernmost field.
Distance scale in metres.

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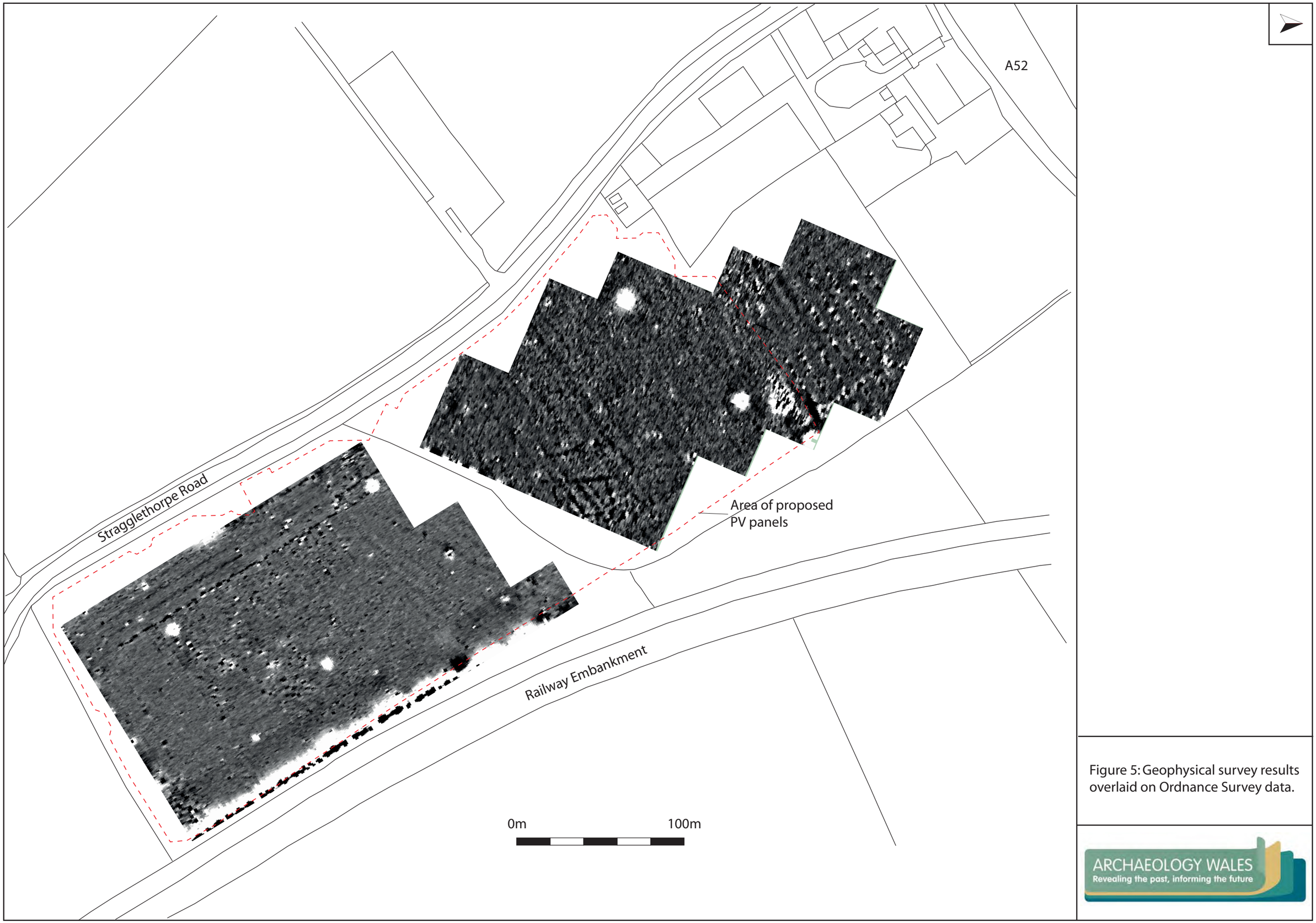

Figure 5: Geophysical survey results overlaid on Ordnance Survey data.

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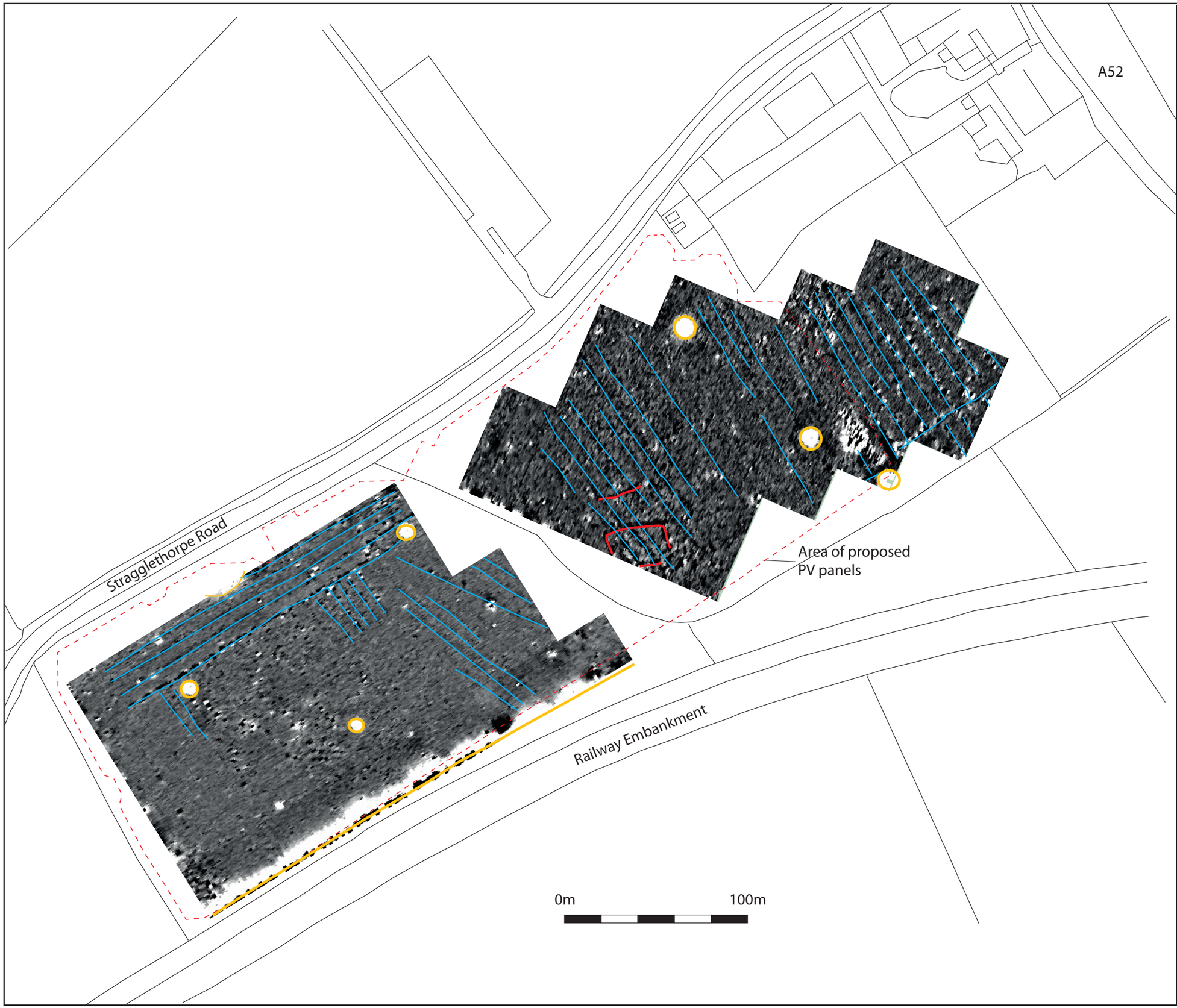

Figure 6: Interpretation of the geophysical survey results overlaid on Ordnance Survey data.

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Photo 1: Looking north across the southern field, with the railway embankment visible along the right.

Photo 2: Possible upstanding ridge and furrow remains in the south corner of the southern field.

Photo 3: Looking north across the northern field.

Photo 4: Looking NE along the possible head for ridge and furrow remains at the south end of the northern field.

Photo 5: Surviving ridge and furrow remains within a paddock adjacent to the proposed development area.

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APPENDIX I:
Written Scheme of Investigation

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Written Scheme of Investigation

For a Geophysical Survey at Radcliffe Solar Farm, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire

Prepared for:
Stratus Environmental Ltd

Project No: 2273

Date: 17th September 2014

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposal for a geophysical survey of land to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire (planning ref: 14/1228/FUL, designed as an initial investigation of potential buried archaeology within the proposed area of development. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Stratus Environmental Ltd.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is for a solar power farm (Photovoltaic panels) on land to the southeast of Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire (Henceforth – the site) and comprises the construction of PV panels across two fields comprising c.9.2ha. The local planning authority is Nottinghamshire County Council (Henceforth – NCC) and the planning application number is 14/1228/FUL. The site is located at SK 6333 3796 (Figure 1).

Dr Chris Robinson, Archaeological Officer at NCC, in his capacity as archaeological planning advisor has identified an area of upstanding medieval ridge and furrow earthworks within the development area and highlighted the potential for pre-medieval archaeological remains to be preserved beneath this which may be impacted upon by the proposed development. Consequently he has requested that further archaeological work should be undertaken, which should include a scheme of geophysical survey, prior to the determinination of the planning application (in accordance with the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (paragraph 128)).

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Stratus Environmental Ltd. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the proposed geophysical survey.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The proposed work will be managed by Philip Poucher, all field-work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Site description

The proposed development occupies two fields to the southeast Holme House, Stragglethorpe Road, Radcliffe, Nottinghamshire (SK 6333 3796). The fields are currently in agricultural use for pasture, separated by a ditch and hedgerow and surrounded by hedegrows. Stragglethorpe Road forms the western boundary, along with garden boundaries of several properties along that road and the A52. The main A52 Radcliffe road lies a short distance to the north and the embankment of a disused railway forms the eastern boundary. Further farmland lies in all directions, with the Nottinghamshire Golf and Country Club to the south, Nottingham City Airport to the southwest, and the village of Radcliffe upon Trent approximately 0.8km to the northeast.

The underlying geology consists of sedimentary mudstones of the Gunthorpe Member, overlain by a mixture of sands and gravels of the Bassingfield Sand and Gravel

Member to the northwest, clay, silts and sand Lacustrine deposits to the south, and sand, silts, clay and gravel alluvial deposits along the eastern edge of the area.

A cultural heritage appraisal of the proposed development site and surrounding area has been undertaken. This has highlighted the presence of upstanding ridge and furrow remains within the proposed development area. Such remains are remnants of a typically medieval system of agriculture. It has been suggested by the archaeological officer that pre-medieval archaeological features may be preserved beneath the ridge and furrow. The closest recorded archaeological feature was a flint flake, recovered just over 300m to the northeast of the site. This may be indicative of prehistoric archaeology in the area. An unworked flint flake was recovered from the southern edge of the proposed development area during a site visit.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objectives of the work will be to locate and describe, by means of geophysical survey, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.

A report will be produced that will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed planning decisions to be made that can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. The report will be used to allow a decision to be made on the planning application.

4 Methodology

The area to be surveyed will include all of the development area (see the attached plan, Figure 2).

The site will be located by GPS. All survey points will be located with a total station and plotted onto an O.S. base map.

The on-site survey will be undertaken in a single phase lasting approximately one and a half weeks. This will be followed by report production.

The survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer. Each survey area will be divided into 20m or 30m square grids along a common alignment.

Within each grid, parallel traverses 1m apart will be walked at rapid pace along the same orientation. Instrument readings will be logged at 0.25m intervals, with an average cycle of 4 using an ST1 internal sample trigger. Incomplete survey lines resulting from irregular area boundaries or obstacles will be completed using the "dummy log" key.

Further survey information will be completed on the relevant pro-forma sheet. All data will be downloaded in the field into a laptop computer. The location of the grid corners will be recorded using a total station so that results can be accurately placed

onto an OS map.

A composite of each detailed survey area will be created and processed using the software package *Terrasurveyor V.3*. A variety of processing tools will be used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results will be presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5 Monitoring

The archaeological officer at NCC will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Investigations that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the archaeological officer for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

The archaeological officer will be given access to the site so that they can monitor the progress of the work, they will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

6 Stage 4 - Archiving and Reporting

Site archive
An ordered and integrated project archive will be prepared in accordance with agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate body upon completion of the work. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'MORPHE' (English Heritage 2006).

Final reporting
The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- Concise non-technical summary of the results
- Detailed plans of the site
- Site illustrations, related to Ordnance Datum
- Written description
- Statement of local and regional context
- Impact assessment with mitigation proposals
- Conclusions as appropriate
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

Copies of the report will be sent to Stratus Environmental Ltd, the archaeological officer, and the regional Historic Environment Record. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal no later then one year after the completion of the work.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards
The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

AW is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation and all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff
The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment
The project will use a Bartington Grad601 set to standard specifications.

Timetable of archaeological works
The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed. It is anticipated that the fieldwork element could take in the region of six or seven days.

Insurance
AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety
All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees with be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

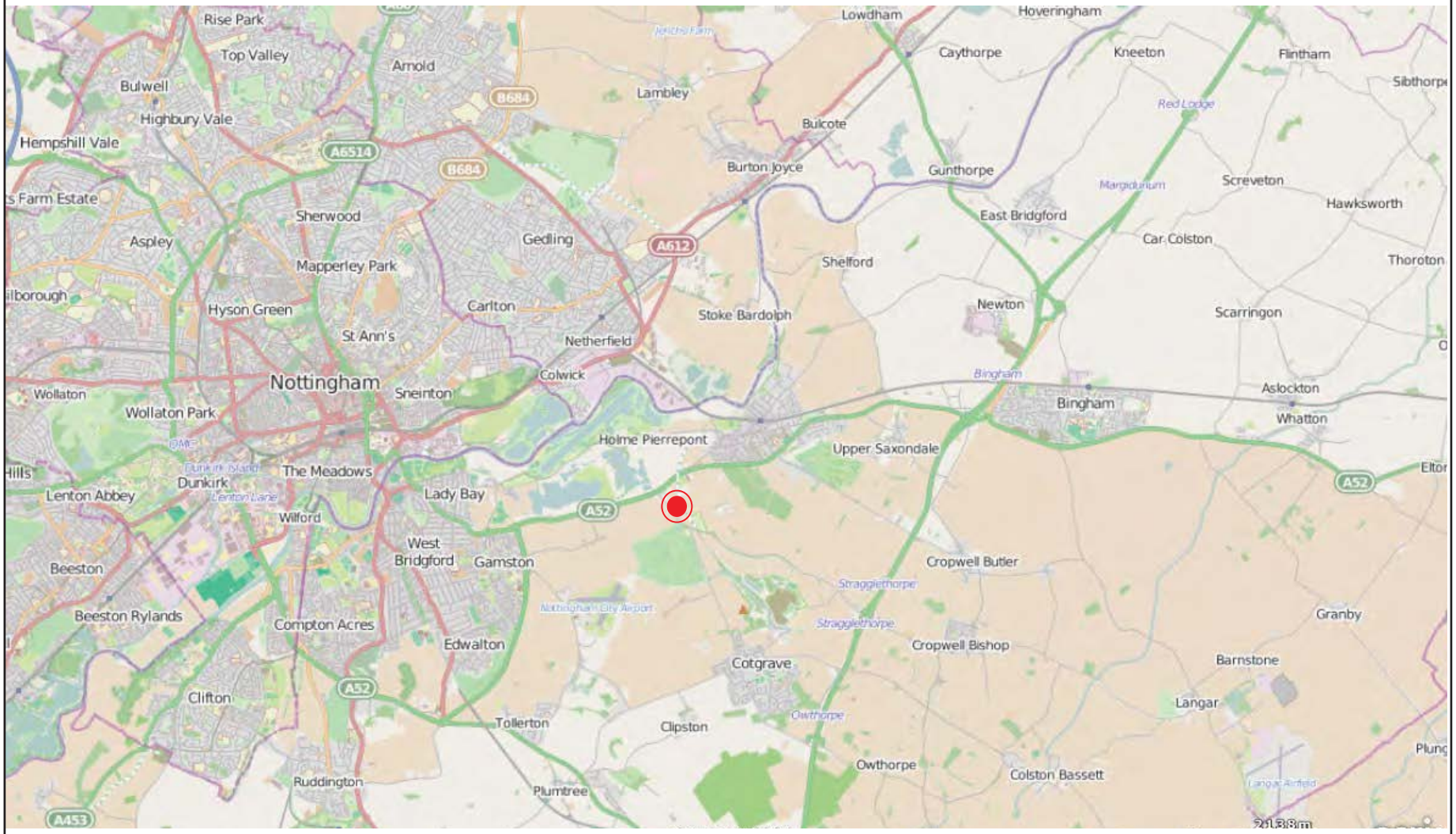

Figure 1: Location map of site.

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KEY

- PROPOSED PALISADE FENCE
- PROPOSED DEER FENCE
- EXISTING WOODLAND
- EXISTING HEDGES
- PROPOSED HEDGE
- PROPOSED WOODLAND WITH FEATHERED TREES
- PROPOSED WILDFLOWER MEADOW (NEUTRAL GRASSLAND)
- PROPOSED LOW MAINTENANCE GRASS UNDER PV PANELS
- PROPOSED SITE ACCESS ROAD
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ROAD AND SET DOWN AREA
- PROPOSED PV PANELS
- PROPOSED INVERTER AND TRANSFORMER STATION
- PROPOSED CCTV LOCATION
- PROPOSED AREAS OF BALLAST HABITATS

PLANTING MIXES

NATIVE HEDGEROW MIX

NAME	COMMON NAME	PERCENTAGE MIX
CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA	HAWTHORN	60
CORYLUS AVELLANA	HAZEL	5
ILEX AQUIFOLIUM	HOLLY	20
ROSA CANINA	DOG ROSE	5
PRUNUS SPINOSA	BLACKTHORN	10

TO BE PLANTED WITHIN SPIRAL GUARDS, DOUBLE STAGGERED ROWS, 8 PER L/m.

WILDFLOWER GRASSLAND

BRITISH SEED HOUSES (OR SIMILAR APPROVED) RE2 LOWLAND MEADOW (MG9 GRASSLAND) MIX

MIXTURE BREAKDOWN:

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS CRESTED DOGSTAIL 18.4%
FESTUCA RUBRA SSP LITORALIS SLENDER CREEPING RED F 18.2%
ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS MEADOW FOXTAIL 17%
ARRENATHERUM ELATIUS TALL OAT-GRASS 15.6%
PHELEUM BERTOLONII SMALL LEAVED TIMOTHY 5%
TRISETUM FLAVESCENS YELLOW OAT-GRASS 5%
AGRIMONA EUPATORIUM AGRIMONY 3%
GALIUM VERUM LADY'S BEDSTRAW 3%
PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA RIBWORT PLANTAIN 2.8%
RANUNCULUS ACRIS MEADOW BUTTERCUP 2.5%
LEUCANTHEMUM VULGARE OX-EYE DAISY 2%
PRUNELLA VULGARIS SELF-HEAL 2%
CENTUREA NIGRA COMMON KNAPWEED 1.6%
CONOPODIUM MAJUS PIGNUT 1%
DESCHAMPSIA CAESPITOSA TUFTED HAIR-GRASS 0.6%
FILIPENDULA ULMARIA MEADOW SWEET 0.6%
HYPOCHOERIS RADICATA CAT'S EAR 0.6%
LEONTODON AUTUMNALE AUTUMN HAWKBIT 0.6%
ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM YARROW 0.1%
AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA CREEPING BENT 0.1%
LATHYRIS PRATENSIS MEADOW VETCHLING 0.1%
POA TRIVIALIS ROUGH STALKED MEADW GRASS 0.1%
PULICARIA DYSENTERIA COMMON FLEABANE 0.1%

LOW MAINTENANCE GRAZING GRASS (BENEATH PANELS)

'SOLAR PARK ABERSUSTAIN' BY GERMINAL SEEDS AMENITY. ABERDART AGRICULTURAL PERENNIAL RYEGRASS IS USED IN PREFERENCE THEN ABERNILE AMENITY PERENNIAL RYEGRASS.

MIXTURE BREAKDOWN:

ABERFLEECE SHEEPS FESCUE	45%
ABERCHARM SLENDER CREEPING RED FESCUE	20%
ABERDART INTERMEDIATE DIPLOID PRG	20%
ABERROYAL BROWNTOP BENT	5%
ABERACE WHITE CLOVER	5%

FOR ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL BENEFIT THE MIX IS TO BE AUGMENTED WITH THE FOLLOWING LOW GROWING, NECTAR-RICH PLANTS: YARROW ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM (1.25%), SELFHEAL PRUNELLA VULGARIS (1.25%), (WILD) RED CLOVER TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE (1.25%) AND BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL LOTUS CORNICULATUS (1.25%).

SOWING RATE: 40 GRAMS / m², OVERSEED RATE: 20 GRAMS / m²

NATIVE WOODLAND SCRUB MIX PLANTATION.

NAME	COMMON NAME	PERCENTAGE MIX
CORNUS SYNGUINEA	DOGWOOD	10
CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA	HAWTHORN	25
CORYLUS AVELLANA	HAZEL	10
ILEX AQUIFOLIUM	HOLLY	10
PRUNUS SPINOSA	BLACKTHORN	10
LIGUSTRUM VULGARE	PRIVET	10
SALIX CINEREA	GREY WILLOW	15
SALIX CAPREA	GOAT WILLOW	10

WHIP PLANTING, PLANTED WITHIN PLASTIC SHELTERS AT 1.5m² SPACING.

FEATHERED TREES

TO BE PLANTED IN GROUPS OF 1,3 OR 5 WITHIN THE PLANTATION, AT A RATE OF 1 PER 100m², ASSUMED TOTAL NUMBER C.11 FEATHERED TREES

NAME	COMMON NAME	PERCENTAGE MIX
ACER CAMPESTRE	FIELD MAPLE	30
ALNUS GLUTINOSA	ALDER	30
QUERCUS ROBUR	PENDUNCULATE OAK	40

STANDARD TREES

TO BE PLANTED IN ODD NUMBER GROUPS WITHIN THE PLANTATION AS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLAN. TREES TO BE SHORT STAKED WITH RABBIT GUARDS.

NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	NUMBER
ACER CAMPESTRE	FIELD MAPLE	SELECT STANDARD	9
QUERCUS ROBUR	OAK	SELECT STANDARD	9
SORBUS AUCUPARIA	ROWAN	SELECT STANDARD	9

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

CLIENT

The Solar Building COMPANY LIMITED

STRATUS ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED
3 WELLINGTON TERRACE
TURKEY MILL
LEEDS
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JOB TITLE

RADCLIFFE SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

FIGURE 6.10
LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

DRAWN	DATE	CHECKED	DATE
S.T	12/2/2014	J.C	12/2/2014

SCALE	SIZE	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
1:2000	A2	SBC1006/7/10	0

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APPENDIX II:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Radcliffe Solar Farm, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Site Name:	Radcliffe Solar Farm
Site Code:	RSF/14/GEO
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SK 6333 3796
Site Type:	Agricultural land
Project Type:	Geophysical Survey
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	October 2014
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	TBC
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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