

14062: New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire

Heritage Archaeology Ltd.

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trial Trench Evaluation

Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections Accession Number - X.A13.2026

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Executive Summary

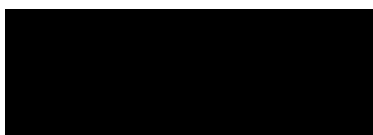
This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced on behalf Heritage Archaeology Ltd. It outlines the archaeological work required to support a planning application for a residential development of up to five dwellings at New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire. The Site is centred at NGR: SP 34991 97132.

The archaeological scheme of works will comprise of a trial trench evaluation consisting of the opening of four 20m by 2m trenches, one 15m by 2m trench, and one 10m by 2m trench. The trench plan has been designed in consultation with the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and are placed on previously undisturbed parts of the Site where the proposed dwellings are to be positioned.

Prehistoric and Romano-British evidence is known from close to the Site, including the presence of a possible Romano-British settlement of villa in the area around St Michaels Church immediately to the east. Fenny Drayton was established in the early medieval period, with the Site located within the medieval settlement core near to the church and a potential former moated manorial complex. The Site was in known agricultural use through the post-medieval and modern periods and formed parts of Rookery Farm and the villages Rectory by the end of the 19th century.

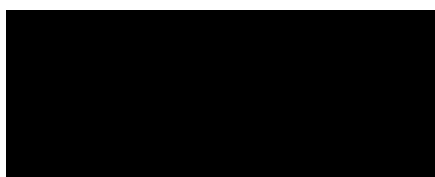
This WSI is a design document that outlines the approach to fieldwork, reporting, archiving and dissemination. It conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy and has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice.

This WSI has been prepared by:



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TIMELINE USED IN THIS REPORT

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410 AD
Early Medieval	410 AD - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1485
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901
Modern	1901 - Present Day

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1. Introduction

1.1. Scope

- 1.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the scope and methodology for a trial trench evaluation at New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire (henceforth 'the Site') (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2. The Site is within the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council local authority area (LPA).
- 1.1.3. The trial trench evaluation is required as a condition of approved planning permission (21/00402/OUT) for a residential development of up to five dwellings at the Site (the 'proposed development'). The proposed development also includes the construction of a car park, and the demolition of an existing bungalow and agricultural buildings. The wording of the condition is as follows:

'No demolition/development shall take place/commence until the necessary programme of archaeological work has been completed. The programme will commence with an initial phase of trial trenching to inform a final archaeological mitigation scheme. Each stage will be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed mitigation WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works
- The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving'.

- 1.1.4. This WSI is a design document that outlines the methodology for fieldwork, reporting, archiving and dissemination of the results of the work.
- 1.1.5. The trial trench evaluation will consist of the opening of four 20m by 2m trenches, one 15m by 2m trench, and one 10m by 2m trench. The trench plan has been designed in consultation with the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and are placed on previously undisturbed parts of the Site where the proposed dwellings are to be positioned.
- 1.1.6. The WSI conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG and DLHC

2025). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice (ClfA 2023a; 2023b).

1.2. **Location, Topography, and Geology**

- 1.2.1. The Site is located at New Rookery Farm, north of Church Lane in Fenny Drayton, a small village in Leicestershire, c.5.5km north of Nuneaton (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2. The Site is 0.74ha and is comprised of a range of modern farm buildings, a bungalow with a garden to the south, and agricultural land (Figure 2).
- 1.2.3. The Site is located to the northwest of Fenny Drayton and is bounded to the west and north by agricultural land, and to the south and east by the built-up area of the village, which includes residential developments and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Michael (NHLE: 1361313) (c.10m east of the Site).
- 1.2.4. The Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): SP 34991 97132.
- 1.2.5. The British Geological Survey (BGS) (2026) does not hold data for superficial geological deposit in the Site. The BGS records that the Site is underlain by two bedrock geologies:
 - Gunthorpe Member-Dolomitic siltstone, which formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic Period.
 - Gunthorpe Member-Mudstone, which formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic Period.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1.1. This section comprises the historical development of the site and the wider area compiled using observations made through a map regression exercise and review of relevant documentation.

2.2. Prehistoric

- 2.2.1. A Scheduled bowl barrow is located c.600m east of the Site immediately north of Fenn Lanes (NHLE: 1010198). The monument survives as a rare upstanding earthwork, and likely dates to between 2400 and 1500 BC during the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age.
- 2.2.2. Further prehistoric activity around Fenny Drayton is indicated by the recovery of a number of lithics in the surrounding area, with diagnostic pieces indicating activity in the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age (HER: MLE24093; MLE9956; MLE6078; MLE6080). A Bronze Age arrowhead has additionally been recovered (HER: MLE6365).

2.3. Romano-British

- 2.3.1. Fenn Lane, a Roman Road radiating from Watling Street passes to the north of the village.
- 2.3.2. A Scheduled Roman Camp (NHLE: 1005736) and villa settlement and associated industrial complex (NHLE: 1017585) are located at Witherly, a village c.2km west of the Site.
- 2.3.3. There was a likely Romano-British settlement at Fenny Drayton, as indicated by the presence of a number of archaeological finds and features from the period.
- 2.3.4. A Roman site (HER: MLE8927) around the Church of St Michael immediately east of the Site is indicated by the finding of a Roman material in 1995, which included a quern stone fragment, Roman tiles, and building stone. An evaluation conducted at the church's north aisle in 2005 identified various Roman features including postholes and a ditch, accompanied by Roman finds such as tile and pottery (Archaeological Project Services 2006). The available evidence indicates the former presence of a Roman building at the site of the church, potentially a villa. A further Roman ditch (HER: MLE24982) was identified at 18 Church Lane (c.20m south of the Site) during an evaluation in 2017, which was potentially the remains of a Romano-British field system.
- 2.3.5. Additional Romano-British activity is indicated at Fenny Drayton by the recovery of Roman metalwork to the west of Fenn Lane Farm (HER: MLE20605), brooches and coins to the west of Glebe Farm (HER: MLE3310), pottery, plaster, tiles, and coins from Drayton Grange Farm (HER: MLE17722), and a 3rd century Roman military scabbard from south of Fenn Lanes (HER: MLE29100).

2.4. Early Medieval and Medieval

- 2.4.1. The place name Fenny Drayton ('Draitone' in the Domesday Book) comes from the old English 'draeg' meaning a place 'where it is necessary to drag or haul' (i.e a slipway) and 'tun' meaning a farmstead, village or small estate (Bourne 2003). Fenny was added in the 14th century and indicates that the ground at the village was formerly marshy, with 'fennig' meaning marshy.
- 2.4.2. Fenny Drayton is recorded on the 1086 Domesday Book as a settlement in the lands of Early Aubrey of Coucy, comprising of 22 households, which places it into the largest 40% of settlements recorded in the survey (Powell-Smith 2026).
- 2.4.3. The Old English elements of the original place name and the settlements inclusion in the Domesday Book indicates an early medieval establishment for Fenny Drayton.
- 2.4.4. The Site is located within the medieval historic core of Fenny Drayton (HER: MLE8930).
- 2.4.5. The Church of St Michael (NHLE: 1361313) (c.10m east of the Site) was founded in the 12th century, with surviving fabric of that period surviving. The church was remodelled in the 14th century, with further phases of additions and restoration in the 16th and late 19th centuries. The church and its surrounding graveyard is bordered by a circle of yew trees that are recorded as amongst the oldest in the United Kingdom.
- 2.4.6. The earthworks of three fishponds (HER: MLE3287) are recorded to the west and south of the Church of St Michael, including in the Site. These fishponds are thought to relate to a former medieval moated manorial Site.

2.5. Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1. There are two Grade II Listed Buildings in Fenny Drayton dating to the post-medieval periods: The Firs (NHLE: 1074186) an early 19th century house; and the late 19th century George Fox Monument (NHLE: 1188518).
- 2.5.2. Fenny Drayton is shown on Blaeu's 1662 map (Plate 1) as a settlement with a church, although it is of too low a scale to indicate land use in the Site. Prior's 1779 map (Plate 2) shows the settlement as a squared village with a church and a possible manor house. The map does not depict settlement or activity within the Site; however, its schematic style means this absence cannot be taken as evidence that the area was not in use.
- 2.5.3. The 1889 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 3) shows the Site as comprising parts of two enclosed fields, part of Rookery Farm and the rectory of the church. A small building and attached yard is shown to the southeast of the Rookery Farm field, whilst a rectangular north to south pond is shown to the northwest of the same field. There are no further changes in the Site in the sequence of available OS maps dating to 1903, 1924, and 1945 (not depicted).

14062: New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire
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June 2026



Plate 1: Blaeu (1662) (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland) (approximate Site location marked in red)



Plate 2: Prior (1779) (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland) (approximate Site location marked in red)

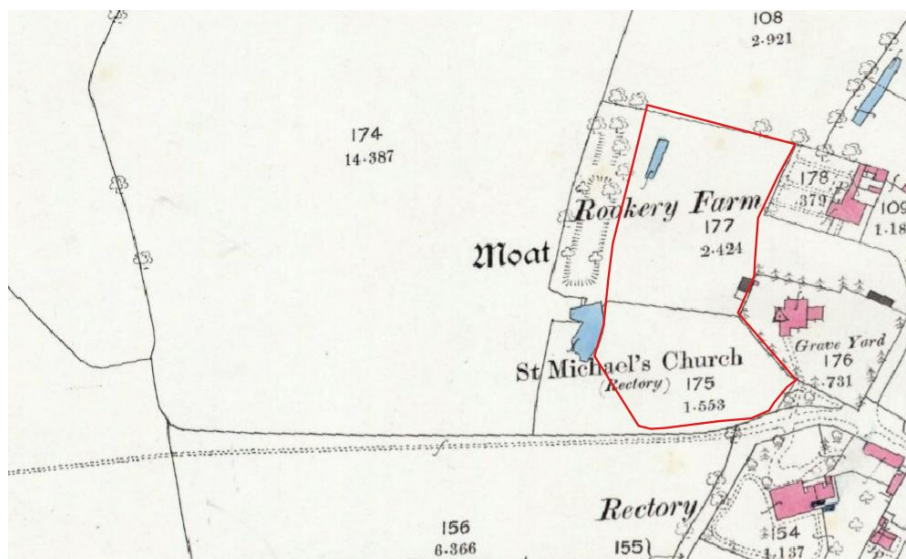


Plate 3: OS (1889) (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland) (Site boundary marked in red)

- 2.5.4. Aerial photographs of the Site dating to 1945 and 1959 both show the Site as consisting of the two undeveloped enclosed fields (see Section 6.3).
- 2.5.5. Historic satellite imagery shows the Site between 1999 and the present day (via Google Earth Pro™). The bungalow to the south of the Site and the large agricultural building to the centre of the Site are visible on the 1999 imagery, and as such were built in the second half of the 20th century.

2.6. Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.6.1. A short heritage statement has previously been completed as part of the planning application (21/00402/OUT). The assessment found that the proposed development would represent an overall improvement for nearby heritage assets, replacing utilitarian modern agricultural structures with buildings more complementary to the areas' character.
- 2.6.2. An earthwork survey was undertaken in the 1980s by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division of the potential medieval fishponds in the Site (HER: MLE3287). They noted that the features were in a 'fair state' of preservation and that they were holding some water. The position and extent of the fishponds as identified during the earthwork survey is plotted in Figure 2, and their location was considered when formulating the trench plan.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. Aims

- 3.1.1. The aim of the field evaluation is to achieve an understanding of archaeological remains within a designated area through intrusive fieldwork. It seeks to determine the presence or absence of significant features, structures, deposits, artefacts, or ecofacts. This comprehensive evaluation will extend to assessing the nature, extent and preservation status of these archaeological elements, with the goal of understanding their historical and cultural significance (ClfA 2023a, ClfA 2023b).

3.2. Objectives

- 3.2.1. The objective of a field evaluation is to follow a precise project design for the implementation of a programme of intrusive fieldwork methods for the systematic identification, recording and documentation of archaeological deposits, providing detailed information on the nature, extent, and preservation status of identified archaeological remains, and the subsequent analysis of recorded data to evaluate the significance of findings in the context of historical and cultural importance. The outcomes will be encapsulated in a comprehensive report and supported by the establishment of an accessible archive for future research (ClfA 2023a, 2023b).

3.2.2. Research Framework

- 3.2.3. In addition to the general objectives noted above, the results of the work have the potential to contribute to the following questions outlined in the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework:

- Romano-British:
 - 5.4.1: How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- High Medieval:
 - 7.2.1: How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?
 - 7.3.1: How can the classification of moated and non-moated manorial sites be improved?
 - 7.7.1: Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- Post-medieval:
 - 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the

interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland,
commons and waste?

3.3. Consultations

- 3.3.1. The planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (who advise Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council on such matters) provided a consultation response regarding the proposed development on 13 September 2021.
- 3.3.2. The planning archaeologist noted that the Site is within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Fenny Drayton near to the Grade II* Listed Church of St Michael (NHLE: 1361313). The Site contains the earthwork remains of three fishponds recorded in the 1980s, which are thought to be associated with a former manorial site (HER: MLE3287).
- 3.3.3. Given the archaeological potential, the planning archaeologist recommended that a planning condition should be placed on the approved application (see Section 1.1).
- 3.3.4. Further consultation with the planning archaeologist was undertaken on 13 June 2025. It was recommended that an initial phase of trial trenching should be undertaken. This trenching should be targeted to the development impacts across the Site given the proposals generally small scale.

4. Health and Safety

- 4.1. The work will be carried out pre-construction and is not subject to Construction (Design and Management) regulations (CDM 2015) as outlined by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME 2020).
- 4.2. A Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) will be completed for the works prior to commencement. The principal contractor will be responsible for on-site security, health and safety, plant and welfare.
- 4.3. The Principal Contractor is responsible for providing information on utilities, ecological and other constraints and for addressing the requirements of any such constraints. They should also provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before commencement of Site works.

4.2. Access

- 4.2.1. Safe site access will be arranged by client or their representative at least one week before site works commence. Ecology Solutions will be notified if access arrangements change prior to or during the archaeological works. If areas expected to be accessible are not available for any reason, the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be informed.

5. Methodology

- 5.1.1. Work will be conducted in accordance with ClfA's Standard and Guidance (References) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015a).
- 5.1.2. The trial trench evaluation will consist of the opening of four no. 20m by 2m trenches, one no. 15m by 2m trench, and one no. 10m by 2m trench. The trench plan has been designed in consultation with the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and are placed on previously undisturbed parts of the Site where the proposed dwellings are to be positioned (Figure 3). Trench 04 targets the location of one of the potential medieval fishponds (HER: MLE3287) identified in the area.
- 5.1.3. The trenches will be opened under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist using a back acting excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be opened to the first archaeological horizon, after which all excavation work will be done by hand where safe to do so. Care will be taken to ensure that machining does not impact on any shallow archaeological remains.
- 5.1.4. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits and postholes, will have 50% of their fills excavated. Complex structures (e.g. buildings, kilns) will be cleaned, planned and recorded, but where possible left in situ. Human burials will be cleaned sufficiently to determine extent and preservation and left in situ unless security concerns require removal.
- 5.1.5. The location of the excavated area and features within it will be planned with hand-drawn plans. These will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All plans and sections will include the Ordnance Datum (OD) height of principal features and will be tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 5.1.6. All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded by context using a proforma recording system compatible with the single context recording methods of the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994). Registers will be kept of all photographs, levels, plans, sections, finds and samples taken in the field. A stratigraphic matrix will be produced for the site, where appropriate.
- 5.1.7. In the unlikely event that remains of very high significance warranting preservation in situ are identified, the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be informed immediately, and appropriate measures will be taken to protect such remains from any damage or deterioration.
- 5.1.8. Digital colour photography of features will be undertaken with a minimum resolution of 12 megapixels and in line with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b). Photographs will include a scale bar and north arrow as appropriate. General record images to show site progress will also be taken.

5.2. Scientific Dating

- 5.2.1. Where suitable material is recovered, samples will be taken for radiocarbon dating. The use of other dating techniques will be considered in discussion with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor if appropriate.

5.3. Paleoenvironmental Sampling

- 5.3.1. Where paleoenvironmental potential is identified, bulk samples of 20 litres for wet and 40–60 litres for dry contexts of will be taken. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes will also be sampled. Samples will be collected from the fills of stratigraphically secure features and deposits only. Sampling methods will follow Historic England guidelines (2011).

5.4. Finds

- 5.4.1. Finds will be carefully recovered by hand and bagged or boxed according to type, with a label indicating the site code, find type and context reference number. Particularly notable artefacts will be recorded in three dimensions. Artefacts will be removed from the site to a secure location at the end of the working day.
- 5.4.2. The recovery and retention of finds and samples will be reviewed on-site to ensure retention is guided by their ability to inform the evaluation report, and material may be discarded following discussions with an appropriate specialist.
- 5.4.3. Initial conservation and storage will follow First Aid for Finds (Leigh et al 1998) and the ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (ClfA 2020b). If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting and storage of fragile materials.
- 5.4.4. Finds will be washed and then marked in accordance with the project archive repository guidelines. All finds of objects definable as 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. The client and the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will also be informed.
- 5.4.5. The landowner has ownership of any finds discovered on the site (this does not include human remains) and must therefore give permission for the donation of any finds to the repository in which the project archive is deposited. This enables the repository to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the project archive.
- 5.4.6. Permission will be confirmed by the completion of a Deed of Transfer form. The Client (or their agent) will arrange for the landowner to sign a Deed of Transfer Form before completion of reporting.

- 5.4.7. The following specialists will be used where relevant finds or other archaeological materials are recovered:

Table 1: List of post-excavation specialists to be used on this project

Specialist	Material
Charlotte Britton	Finds & Ceramics
Claire Rainsford	Animal Bone
Lisa Gray	Environmental Analysis
Rebecca Deveney	Flint
Natasha Powers	Human Bone
Declan Lancaster	Shellfish & Coarse Stone

5.5. Human remains

- 5.5.1. If any human remains are encountered, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). The client and the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be informed and, if required, the attendance of an osteologist will be arranged to agree a strategy for recording and excavation in line with current standards and guidance (Historic England 2018). The project osteologist will also be informed at the earliest opportunity to provide guidance for the site team.
- 5.5.2. Human remains should be cleaned sufficiently to enable an assessment of type and preservation and left in situ unless there is a danger that they will be damaged, or a security risk.
- 5.5.3. Given the proximity of the churchyard of the Church of St Michael, there is the potential for human remains in the Site. Given this known potential, the project osteologist will be available, if needed, on the dates of the evaluation.

5.6. Reporting

- 5.6.1. All reports will include a non-technical summary, project design or appropriate references to it, details on aims, objectives, and methods used (including any deviations from the project design), results aligned with the research aims, illustrations, plans, and essential technical details providing accurate spatial information, conclusions with a confidence rating on techniques used, recommendations for further work, archive locations (if known), a bibliography and a list of all sources used (CIfA 2023b).

5.7. Monitoring

- 5.7.1. The planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be given two weeks' notice in writing of the commencement of fieldwork and will be allowed access to the site at all reasonable times. Key decisions on excavation strategy and any variance in the scope of work from that outlined in this WSI will be made in consultation with the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council. Visits by the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be arranged so that they are satisfied that the works are conducted to professional standards.

5.8. Publication and Dissemination

- 5.8.1. A digital (pdf/a) copy of the final report will be submitted to the planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council for approval, prior to its submission as part of a Discharge of Condition. Conditions relating to reporting will not be discharged until all the relevant stages have been completed, and the final version of relevant reports have been received.
- 5.8.2. A digital copy will additionally be submitted to the Leicestershire HER for archival purposes.
- 5.8.3. Recommendations for publication will be made following completion of the site works. The nature and extent of the publication will be dependent on the nature and significance of the results of the work. A summary of the results will be submitted to The Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.
- 5.8.4. If appropriate, provision will be made for presentation of results in non-academic publications and/or for updates on the results to be provided via website or social media.

5.9. Programme and resources

- 5.9.1. It is anticipated that the site work will take approximately two days and will require the attendance of suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Reporting will be completed within four weeks of the end of all site work.

5.10. Archival

- 5.10.1. Upon completion of reporting, the physical archive (where relevant) will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under accession number **X.A13.2026**. Materials will be selected with reference to the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit as appropriate.
- 5.10.2. The site archive will be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be prepared according to the following standards and guidance:
- The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections (Leicestershire County Council 2025)

- Archaeological Archive Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020a) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives
 - Society for Museum Archaeology (2020) Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (2001) Excavated Artefacts and Conservation
- 5.10.3. An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form will be completed for this project. After validation by the HER the project report will become a publicly accessible document.
- 5.10.4. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) following their standards for deposition and the guidelines of Leicestershire County Council (2025).

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 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trial Trench Evaluation
 June 2026

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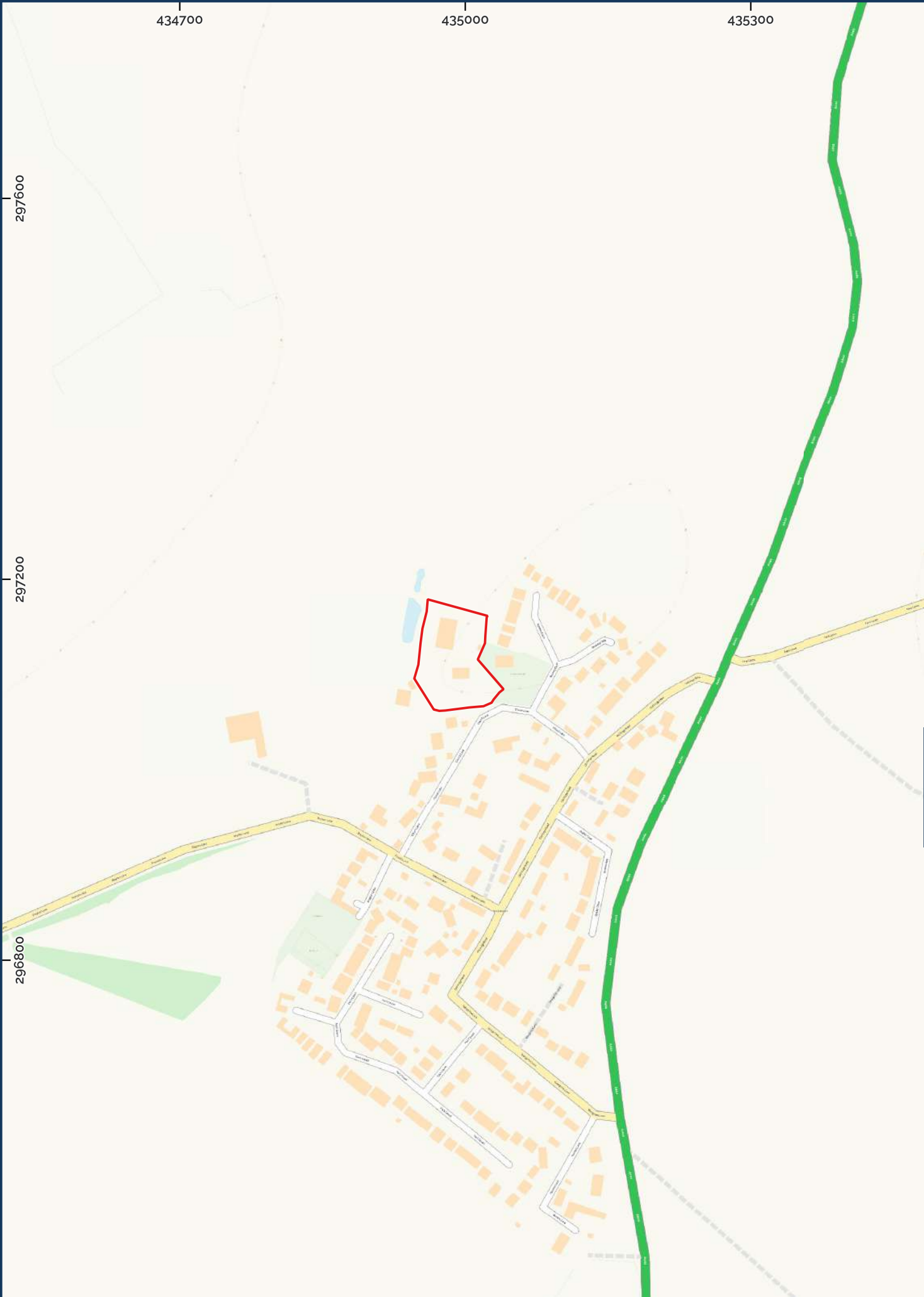
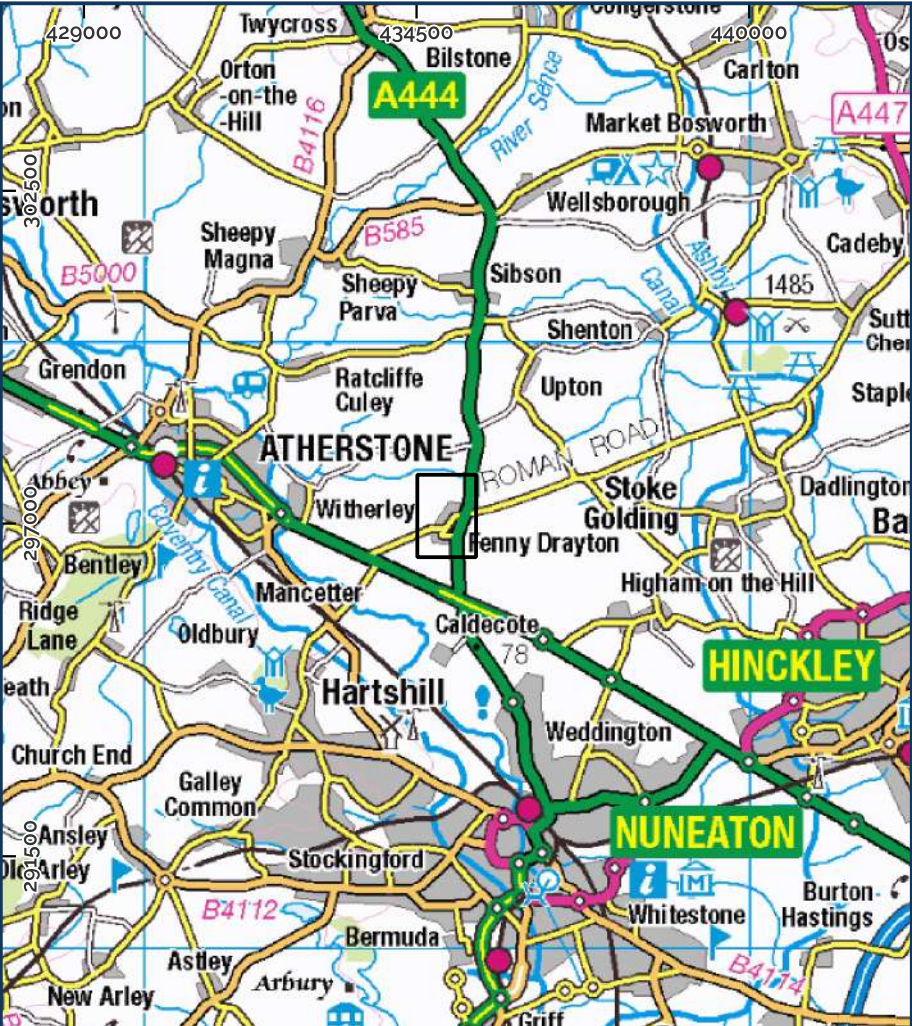
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RAF/541/29	4060	17 May 1948	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_541_29_rs_4060

14062: New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire
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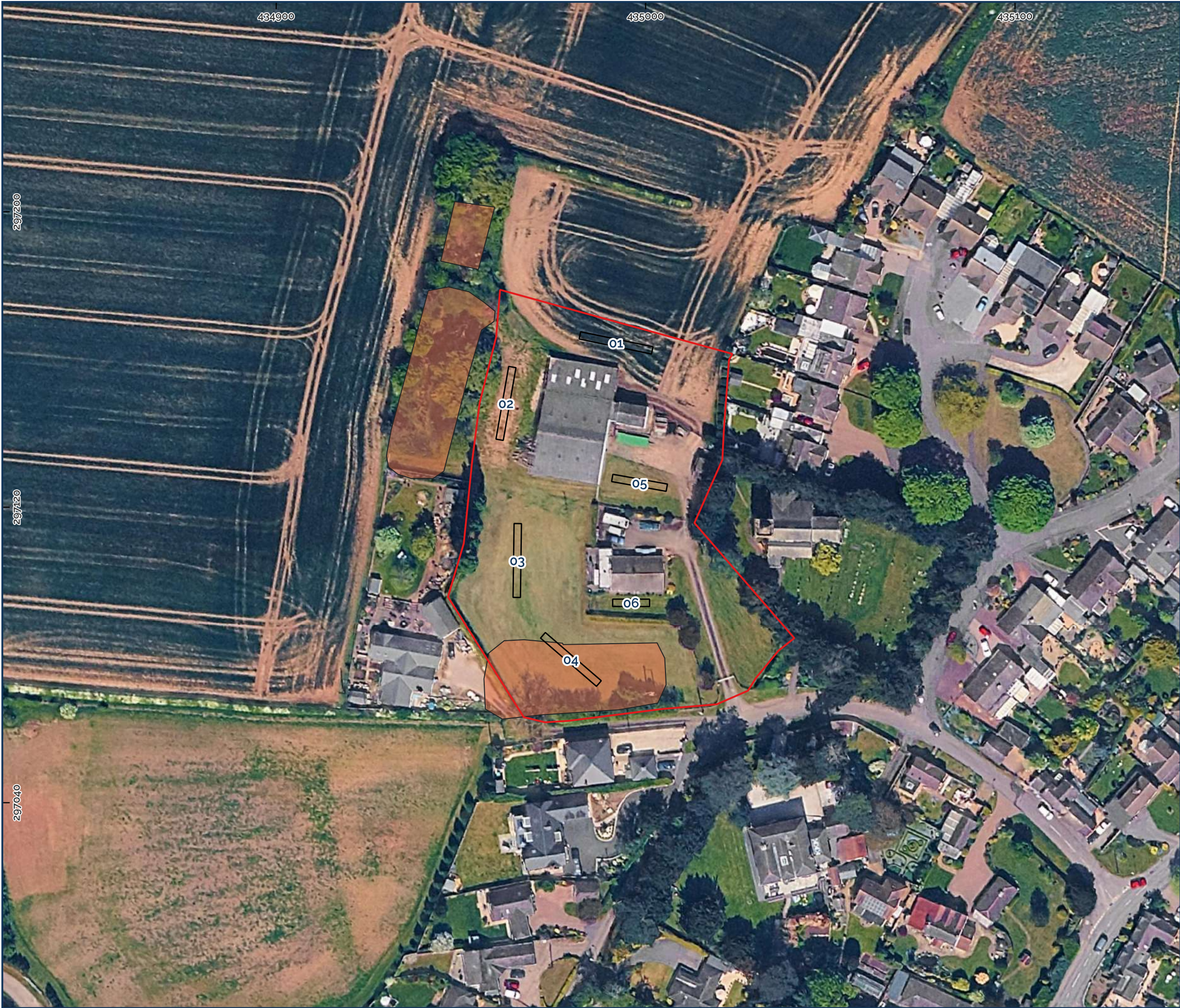
RAF/58/2947	0036	17 June 1959	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_58_2947_f22_0036
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14062: New Rookery Farm, 6 Church Lane, Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire
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Appendix 1: Figures



		A3 @ 1:5,000	
0 50 100 150 200 250 m 			
Legend:  Site Boundary			
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 ECOLOGY SOLUTIONS LANDSCAPE, MITIGATION & BIODIVERSITY A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY			
For: Heritage Archaeology Ltd.			
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Figure 1: Site Location Plan			



A3 @ 1:1000



- Legend:
- Site Boundary
 - Trench Plan
 - Fish Ponds Extent

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Rev: 06
10/06/2026

Figure 2: Satellite Imagery and Trench Plan