East Anglia
Offshore Wind

VATTENFALL

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLES

East Anglia THREE

Appendix 25.4

East Anglia THREE Archaeological Evaluation

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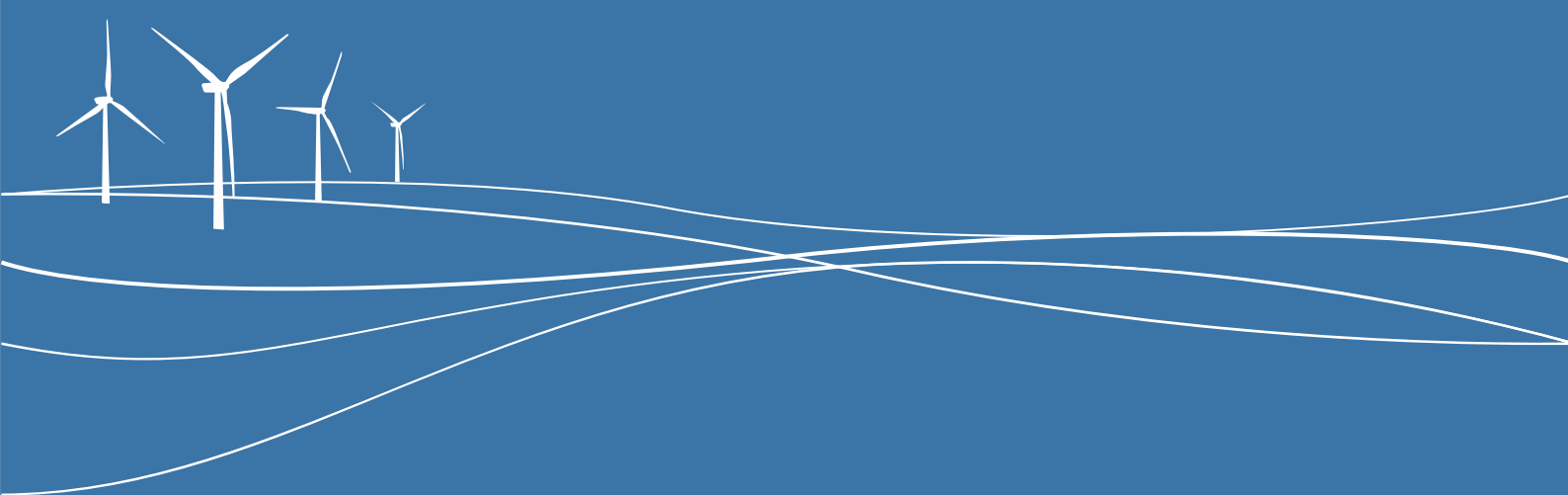

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making sense of heritage

East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

Ref: 74548.01
July 2014

archaeology

East Anglia Three (EA3)
Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited (EAOWL) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, off Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk (hereafter 'the Site' centred on NGR 609699, 246218) in order to inform a planning application. The Site is currently the subject of an ongoing Ar**c**haeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment. As part of the baseline data gathering an assessment of geophysical survey data has been carried out using acquired data and survey reports produced by RSK (2013) in association with an adjacent site, EA One (EA1). The initial results of the assessment carried out by Wessex Archaeology informed the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching.

The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. Three ditched features were observed all running on a similar northwest-southeast alignment. A ditch running through **Trenches 7** and **12** produced a single sherd of late medieval/ early Post-medieval pottery. To the west, a modern machine cut ditch running through **Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15**, backfilled within living memory, appears to have originally formed the western edge of an area known as Bullen Green. The boundary is visible on available historic OS mapping (1882 to the 1970's), however, the machine cut ditch is likely to have removed any trace of the earlier feature. To the east, a recently excavated drainage ditch was observed in **Trenches 2**, **8**, and **14**.

Areas of potential future research focus for the region include the following: reviewing progress in the dating of the origins of medieval greens and green-side settlements (Medlycott 2011); examination of the social impact on the landscape of the enclosure of commons and greens during the Post-medieval period (Medlycott 2011); and examining changes affecting the wider landscape, including drainage, consolidation of fields and enclosure of commons to improve understanding of agricultural development in economic, social and landscape terms (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

The finding of a sherd of late medieval/ early Post-medieval pottery in a boundary ditch (**Trenches 7** and **12**) and the potential removal by a modern machine cut ditch of an earlier parallel boundary (**Trenches 1**, **6**, **9, and 15**), defining Bullen Green, are considered to be of local interest. The results of the evaluation are comparable with a previous phase of trenching (Hogg 2013) in the adjacent area of EA1 and the lack of material evidence from the evaluation suggests there is unlikely to be medieval settlment activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site. It is not considered that the findings have the potential to significantly enhance regional research objectives for the medieval or Post-medieval periods. No evidence for activity predating the late medieval period was found during the evaluation.

The archive from the evaluation is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under HER project number BRF 100 and WA Project Number 74548. It will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under accession number IPSMG: R.2014.7 in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological evaluation by East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited (EAOWL) and is grateful to Rick Campbell in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dr Jess Tipper, County Archaeologist, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for monitoring the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

The fieldwork was directed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Chris Harrison with the assistance of Michael Keech and Richard Mason. The report was compiled by Chris Harrison and Richard O'Neill and illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.

East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited (EAOWL) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed East Anglia Three (EA3) Convertor Station site, off Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk (hereafter 'the Site' centred on NGR 609699, 246218; **Figure 1**). The evaluation was carried out to inform a planning application for construction at the Site.

1.1.2 A specification detailing how the trial trench evaluation would be carried out was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2014a), and approved by EAOWL and Mid Suffolk District Council in advance of fieldwork commencement.

1.1.3 The Site is currently the subject of an ongoing Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) to be submitted in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment (WA 2014b). As part of the baseline data gathering, an assessment of geophysical survey data was carried out using acquired data and survey reports produced by RSK (2013) in association with the development of the EA ONE (EA1) Site to the south-west. The initial results of the assessment have been used to inform a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching to confirm the presence or absence of features and deposits of archaeological interest on the EA3 Site.

1.1.4 The trial trenching of EA3 was carried out concurrently with the evaluation of an adjacent convertor station site, East Anglia Convertor Station 4 (EA4), which will be reported on separately in due course.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is currently in use as arable land and lies to the west of Bramford (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The topography of the Site is relatively flat. There are a number of small patches of forestry to the immediate west at Bushey Grove and Fore Grove. The Site is located on underlying geological deposits of clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group, overlain by superficial glacial till deposits (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section summarises the historical and archaeological background for the Site as presented in the ongoing DBA and in previous work undertaken in adjacent areas (RSK 2012 and 2013; Hogg 2013).

2.2 Historical Background

Introduction

2.2.1 There are no archaeological assets recorded in the HER data within the proposed converter station footprints. There are a small number of recorded sites of cultural heritage interest within 500m of the proposed converter stations.

2.2.2 The convertor station site lies within an area characterised as having a Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of '*ancient plateau claylands'*. These include areas of scattered Ancient Woodland, a dispersed medieval settlement pattern, early irregular fields and later more regular areas of enclosure, often of woods and greens.

Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.3 An oval cropmark, possibly a Neolithic long barrow lies approximately 500m to the southeast of the proposed converter stations. A Roman artefact scatter was also recorded approximately 300m east of the proposed EA4 converter station compound.

Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern

2.2.4 Two areas of possible ancient forest lie approximately 44m from the western edge of the proposed EA3 converter station footprint. Between these two patches of forest lies a small area recorded as Bullen Green. This is thought to be potentially medieval in origin and is likely an area of common grazing land, created from woodland clearance (assarting). Both areas were first mapped on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (1783).

2.2.5 The presence of areas of Ancient Woodland in the area of the indicative Convertor Station location would imply that much of this area was woodland and may have been largely enclosed in the Post-medieval period. As such the potential for medieval or post-medieval remains is considered to be relatively low.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.3.1 The Site has been subjected to geophysical survey (RSK 2013), the results of which have directed the placement of trenches during previous (Hogg 2013) and current phases of trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2014a and b; **Figure 1**). The survey revealed very little of possible archaeological interest with mainly agricultural features detected. Ceramic field drains were noted along with ditches interpreted as possible archaeology, but more likely recent drainage features. There were some small sub-oval positive anomalies scattered across the data. These were interpreted as possible archaeology which could represent small cut features or geological features; there was no discernable patterning in the spatial distribution of the anomalies.

2.3.2 Previous evaluation work on the adjacent site (EA1) revealed two Post-medieval boundary ditches which had been backfilled during the 20th century (Hogg 2013).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The proposed EA3 Converter Station has an area of 22,240m^2. In order to achieve a minimum of 5% coverage for trial trenching (as specified by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), the Site comprised the excavation of 19 trenches measuring 30m by 2m, which covered a total area of 1,140m^2. The methodology for the evaluation can be found in the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the project were:

- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *To investigate geophysical anomalies revealed by survey;*
- *To verify the nature of the ditches and anomalies of possible archaeological interest noted during the geophysical survey; and*
- *To make available the results of the work.*

3.3 Trenching

3.3.1 The setting out of the evaluation trenches in accordance with the agreed Site plan (**Figure 1**), was within +or- 100mm using a survey grade GPS. The trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. The trenching comprised 19 trenches measuring 30m by 2m (see **Figure 1**).

3.3.2 Prior to any mechanical excavation each trench was scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.3.3 Overburden was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

3.3.4 Any deposits revealed were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines. Once the aims of the project had been met, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated material in reverse order.

3.3.5 The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

3.4 Finds and Environmental Samples

3.4.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992; IfA 2008b). No archaeological deposits at EA3 were identified as suitable for the recovery of environmental remains.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. A total of 19 trenches were excavated within two fields. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies as well as blank areas to test the interpretation and location of the anomalies. Out of the 19 trenches, nine revealed three separate ditches: a late medieval/ Post-medieval field boundary, a modern field boundary and a modern drainage ditch. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1** and the recorded contexts are summarised in **Appendix 1.** The results are presented below by period.

4.2 General Site stratigraphy

4.2.1 Typically the stratigraphy comprised topsoil, typically 0-0.38m in depth, overlaying subsoil, typically 0.08-0.15m in depth. No subsoil was noted in the northern field (Trenches 17 - 19). Natural deposits consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with frequent rounded chalk and flint inclusions typically observed from 0.3m to 0.6m below ground level (bgl).

4.3 Late medieval and Early Post-medieval periods

Trenches 7 and 12

4.3.1 **Trenches 7** and **12** were excavated to natural at a depth of 0.45m. Cut into the natural was a northwest to southeast aligned ditch (**705** and **1205**; **Figure 2b**; **Plate 3**) that corresponded with a general linear trend on the geophysical survey. The ditch was 'U' shaped in profile. The fill of the ditch contained a single sherd of late medieval/ early Post-medieval pottery.

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern periods

Trenches 1, 6, 9, and 15

4.4.1 **Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15** were located over a northwest-southeast aligned linear (geophysical) anomaly that corresponded with a field boundary that had been filled within the last 40 years. The boundary is visible on available historic OS mapping (1882 to the 1970's). **Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15** were excavated to natural at an average depth of 0.4m. Cut within the natural was a steep sided deep (up to 0.53m), machine cut, 'U' shaped ditch (**105, 605, 905** and **1505**). The field boundary was backfilled with dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent burnt roots and pieces of hedging (**104, 604**, **904,** and **1504; Figure 2a;** and **Plate 1**). No finds were uncovered from the fills of the field boundary. It is likely that the ditch was machine cut along the line of the earlier boundary, removing any trace of the original feature.

Trenches 2, 8 and 14

4.4.2 **Trenches 2**, **8**, and **14** were excavated to natural, within which was a northwest-southeast aligned machine cut drainage ditch (**205, 805,** and **1406/1408;** and **Plate 2**) not identified by the geophysical survey. The cut had straight vertical sides with a flat base and measured up to 1.4m wide and 0.76m in depth. The cut was backfilled rapidly mid greyish brown silty clay (**204, 804** and **1405/1407**).

Trenches 3-5, 10-11, 13, and 16-19

4.4.3 **Trenches 3-5**, **10-11**, **13**, and **16-19** targeted geophysical anomalies and were all excavated to natural, revealing no archaeology. The geophysical anomalies targeted can be attributed to variations within the natural. The possible archaeological feature targeted in **Trench 18** was revealed to be a land drain.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. Where features were found but did not correspond with geophysical anomalies, they were modern in date (machine cut). Some targeted geophysical anomalies were attributed to variations within the natural.

5.1.2 Three ditched features were observed all running on a similar northwest-southeast alignment. A ditch running through **Trenches 7** and **12** produced a single sherd of late medieval/ early Post-medieval pottery. To the west, a modern machine cut ditch seen in **Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15**, backfilled within living memory, appears to have originally formed the western edge of an area known as Bullen Green. The boundary is visible on available historic OS mapping from 1882 to the 1970's, however, the machine cut ditch observed in the trenches is likely to have removed any trace of the original feature. To the east, a recently excavated drainage ditch, was observed in **Trenches 2**, **8**, and **14**.

5.1.3 Areas of potential future research for the region include the following:

- *Reviewing progress in the dating of the origins of medieval greens and green-side settlements (Medlycott 2011);*
- *Examination of the social impact on the landscape of the enclosure of commons and greens during the Post-medieval period (Medlycott 2011); and*
- *Examination of changes affecting the wider landscape, including drainage, consolidation of fields and enclosure of commons to improve understanding of agricultural development in economic, social and landscape terms (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).*

5.1.4 The finding of a sherd of late medieval/ early Post-medieval pottery in a boundary ditch (**Trenches 7** and **12**) and the potential removal, by a modern machine cut ditch, of an earlier parallel boundary visible on historic mapping (**Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15**), which defined Bullen Green, are considered to be of local interest. The results of the evaluation are comparable with a previous phase of trenching (Hogg 2013) in the adjacent area of EA1 and the lack of material evidence from the evaluation suggests there is unlikely to be medieval settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site. It is not considered that the findings have the potential to significantly enhance regional research objectives for the medieval or Post-medieval periods. No evidence for activity pre-dating the late medieval period was found during the evaluation.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The evaluation confirmed the geophysical survey results which had indicated limited archaeological activity on the Site. The earliest feature identified was a late medieval/early Post-medieval ditch running through **Trenches 2** and **7**. To the west a further, roughly parallel, modern machine cut ditch running through **Trenches 1**, **6**, **9**, and **15**, backfilled within living memory, appears to have originally formed the western edge of an area known as Bullen Green. To the east, recently excavated drainage ditch, was observed in

Trenches 2, **8**, and **14**. No evidence for activity predating the late medieval period was found during the evaluation.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The archive from the evaluation is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under HER project number BRF 100 and Wessex Archaeology project number 74548. The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under accession number IPSMG: R.2014.7 in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the relevant museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

7.3 Discard Policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993 and 1995), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.4 Security Copy

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

7.5 Copyright

7.5.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Trench No. 1			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.69m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with occasional sandstone flecks and grass rooting.	0-0.6
102	Subsoil	Compact dark brown-yellow silty clay (30:70).	0.6-0.65
103	Natural	Compact mottled yelow silty clay (10:90).	0.6+
104	Fill	Dark grey-beige moderately compact clay sand. Final fill of field boundary ditch, possibly deliberately backfilled after hedgerow removed.	0.65-1.14
105	Cut	Modern field boundary ditch cut, as seen on OS maps (ditch still open to the north of site). Landowner recalls removing hedgerow and filling ditch in 1980s.	0.65-1.15
106	Fill	Black-grey sand-clay layer of burning, with frequent charcoal fragments. Most likely caused by burning of hedgerow - prior to final filling of ditch (104).	0.65-1.15
107	Fill	Brown-grey silty clay primary colluvium deposit in base of modern field boundary ditch. Deposit seems to have formed predominantly against western edge of cut. Mostly clay towards lower horizon, with characteristics of gleying, probably a result of standing water.	0.65-1.14
Trench No. 2			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.52m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <25mm and dense crop rooting at upper horizon.	0-0.36
202	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay (30:70) with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.36-0.47
203	Natural	Compact mixed yellow-grey silt clay with frequent chalk flecking and occasional sub-angular chalk stone inclusions <100mm.	0.47+
204	Fill	Modern drainage ditch fill (unexcavated).	0.47+
205	Ditch	Modern drainage cut (unexcavated).	0.47+
Trench No. 3			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.54m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <50mm and frequent rooting at upper horizon.	0-0.38
302	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.38-0.49

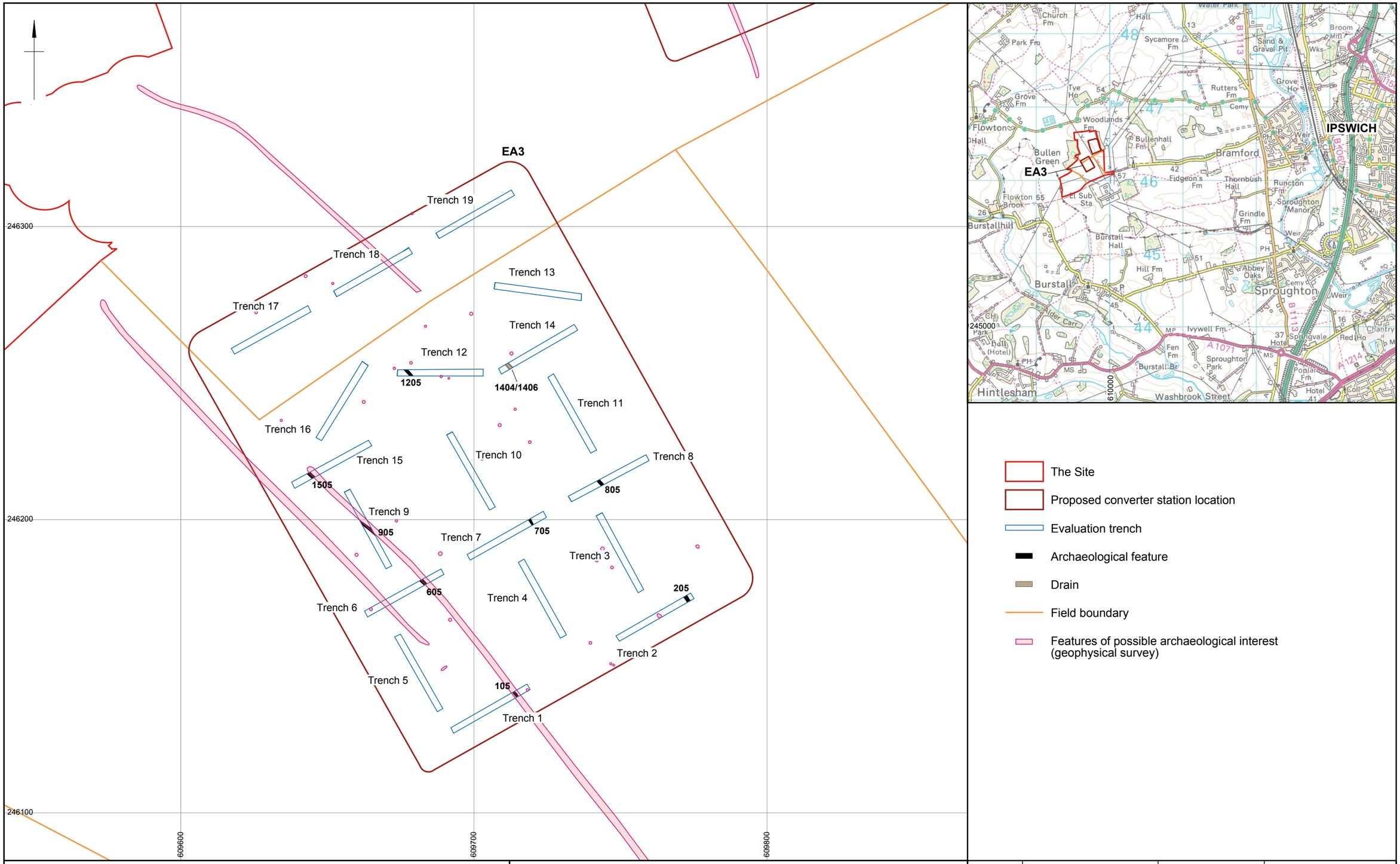
303	Natural	Compact mottled yellow-grey silt clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecking and occasional sub-angular chalk stone inclusions <100mm.	0.49+
Trench No. 4			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <25mm and frequent rooting at upper horizon.	0-0.38
402	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.38-0.49
403	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecking and occasional sub-angular chalk stone inclusions <100mm.	0.49+
Trench No. 5			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.43
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
501	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with occasional sandstone flecks and rooting.	0-0.38
502	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay.	0.38-0.43
503	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay with infrequent chalk and gravel flecking <100mm.	0.43+
504	Fill	Fill of modern field boundary ditch/drain (unexcavated).	0.43+
505	Ditch	Cut of modern field boundary ditch/drain (unexcavated).	0.43+
Trench No. 6			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.62m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with occasional sandstone flecks and rooting.	0-0.35
602	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent very small sub-angular stones <10mm.	0.35-0.62
603	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silt clay with frequent chalk flecks and angular chalk stones <100mm.	0.62+
604	Fill	Fill of modern field boundary ditch (unexcavated).	0.62+
605	Ditch	Cut of modern machine cut field boundary ditch (unexcavated).	0.62+
Trench No. 7			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.5
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
701	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with infrequent small sub-angular stones <50mm and dense rooting at upper horizon of deposit.	0-0.3
702	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.3-0.45

703	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and angular chalk stones <100mm.	0.45
704	Fill	Mustard-beige sandy clay fill with infrequent angular chalk inculsions.	0.45-0.82
705	Ditch	Shallow U shaped cut of a field boundary ditch very similar to [1205] which produced late medieval/early post-medieval ceramic - therefore possibly an earlier field boundary.	0.45-0.82
Trench No. 8			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.48
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
801	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with infrequent small sub-angular stones <50mm and dense rooting at upper horizon of deposit.	0-0.38
802	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay (30:70) with infrequent chalk flecking.	0.38-0.48
803	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and angular chalk stones <100mm.	0.48+
804	Fill	Mid-brown sandy silt (20:80), appears to have been excavated by machine and rapidly backfilled.	0.48-1.08
805	Ditch	Cut of a linear ditch, most likely modern.	0.48-1.08
Trench No. 9			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.5
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
901	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with infrequent small chalk flecks and dense rooting at upper horizon of deposit.	0-0.35
902	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay.	0.35-0.5
903	Natural	Compact mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and gravel stones <100mm.	0.5+
904	Fill	Modern fill of grubbed out hedgerow.	0.5+
905	Cut	Remains of hedgerow cut.	0.5+
Trench No. 10			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.45
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <25mm and sparse crop rooting at upper horizon.	0-0.35
1002	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.35-0.45
1003	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and infrequent broken flint nodules.	0.45

Trench No. 11			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.44
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <25mm and dense crop rooting at upper horizon.	0-0.38
1102	Subsoil	Compact dark mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks.	0.38-0.44
1103	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and sub-angular stones <100mm.	0.44+
Trench No. 12			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.42
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones and infrequent chalk flecking.	0-0.32
1202	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid yellow-brown clay silt.	0.32-0.42
1203	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silt clay with frequent chalk flecks and sub-angular stones.	0.42+
1204	Fill	Tan-grey slightly silty clay single ditch fill, with root action at top of deposit and lamination at the lower horizon. One snail shell and a fragment of ?post-med ceramic recovered from fill.	0.42-0.94
1205	Ditch	U shaped ditch cut with a curved base. Finds from fill suggest the ditch could be late medieval/ early post-medieval.	0.42-0.94
Trench No. 13			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.46
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (40:60), with occasional sub-angular stones <50mm and root action towards upper horizon.	0-0.38
1302	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small chalk flecking.	0.38-0.46
1303	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and infrequent sub-angular chalk stones <100mm.	0.46+
Trench No. 14			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.44
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1401	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with occasional roundedr stones <50mm and infrequent chalk flecking.	0-0.36
1402	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid yellow-brown silty clay.	0.36-0.44
1403	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and infrequent sub-angular chalk stones <100mm.	0.44+

1404	Drain	Recent 1.05m wide V shaped re-cut of a modern drainage ditch.	0.44-0.91
1405	Fill	Grey-light brown silty clay fill, with infrequent charcoal flecks, infrequent chalk inclusions 1-5cm in diameter and flint inclusions 1-8cm in diameter. Green grass/ crop in fill suggests very recent.	0.44-0.91
1406	Drain	Recent 1.4m wide drainage ditch cut, with stepped edges at base. Not fully excavated as depth exceeded limit of excavation.	0.44-1.2+
1407	Fill	Yellow-grey sandy clay fill, infrequent angular chalk inclusions 1-5cm in diameter and flint inclusions <10cm in diameter. Green grass/ crop in fill suggests very recent.	0.44-1.2+
Trench No. 15			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.47
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay, with occasional rounded stones and occasional small chalk flecks	0-0.38
1502	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.38-0.47
1503	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk lumps and flecks	0.47+
1504	Fill	Dark grey-brown friable clay silt fill of modern field boundary, with infrequent flint inclusions and burnt out roots.	0.47-1.0
1505	Boundary Ditch	1.2m wide V shaped field boundary ditch with a flat base - ditch still open to north of site	0.47-1.0
Trench No. 16			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.48
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1601	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty clay (60:40), with occasional chalk flecks and infrequent well rounded pebbles	0-0.35
1602	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay, with sparse chalk lumps <50mm	0.35-0.48
1603	Natural	Compact mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay (10:90) with frequent chalk flecks and infrequent sub-rounded chalk lumps <100mm	0.48+
Trench No. 17			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.4
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1701	Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay, with frequent rounded chalk and flint inclusions (0.01m3) some infrequent larger inclusions 0.03m x 0.03m x 0.02m	0-0.3
1702	Natural	Light grey-brown clay with abundance of chalk and gravel inclusions	0.3+

Trench No. 18			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.4
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1801	Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay, with frequent chalk and flint inclusions	0-0.3
1802	Natural	Light grey-brown silty clay with abundance of random sized chalk and flint inclusions	0.3+
Trench No. 19			Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth:
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1901	Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay, with frequent rounded chalk and flint inclusions (0.01m) some infrequent larger inclusions 0.05m x 0.03m x 0.02m	0-0.3
1902	Natural	Light grey-brown silty clay with abundance of chalk and flint inclusions, rounded and sub-angular	0.3+
1903	Drain	Cut of modern land drain	0.3+
1904	Fill	Fill of modern land drain	0.3+



The Site

Proposed converter station location

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature

Drain

Field boundary

Features of possible archaeological interest (geophysical survey)

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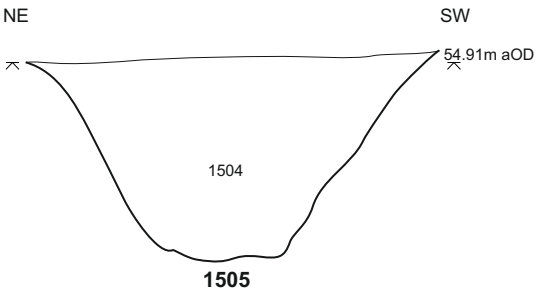
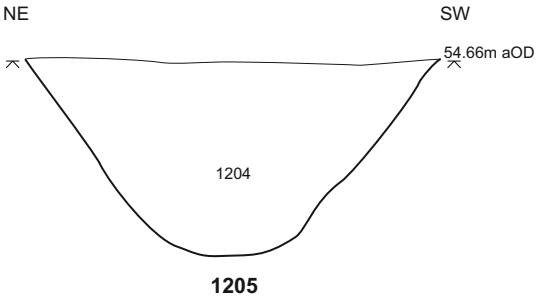
Site location and trench plan

Figure 1

a)



b)



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a) Northwest facing section of 1505 b) Northwest facing section of 1205

Figure 2

Plate 1: Northwest facing section of 1505

Plate 2: Northwest facing section of 805

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Plate 3: Northwest facing section of 1205

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Appendix 25.4 Ends Here

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