



The Progress Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order

Written Scheme of Investigation – Stage 2 – GIS Variant

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

PINS Reference Number:

EN010060

Author:

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Revision

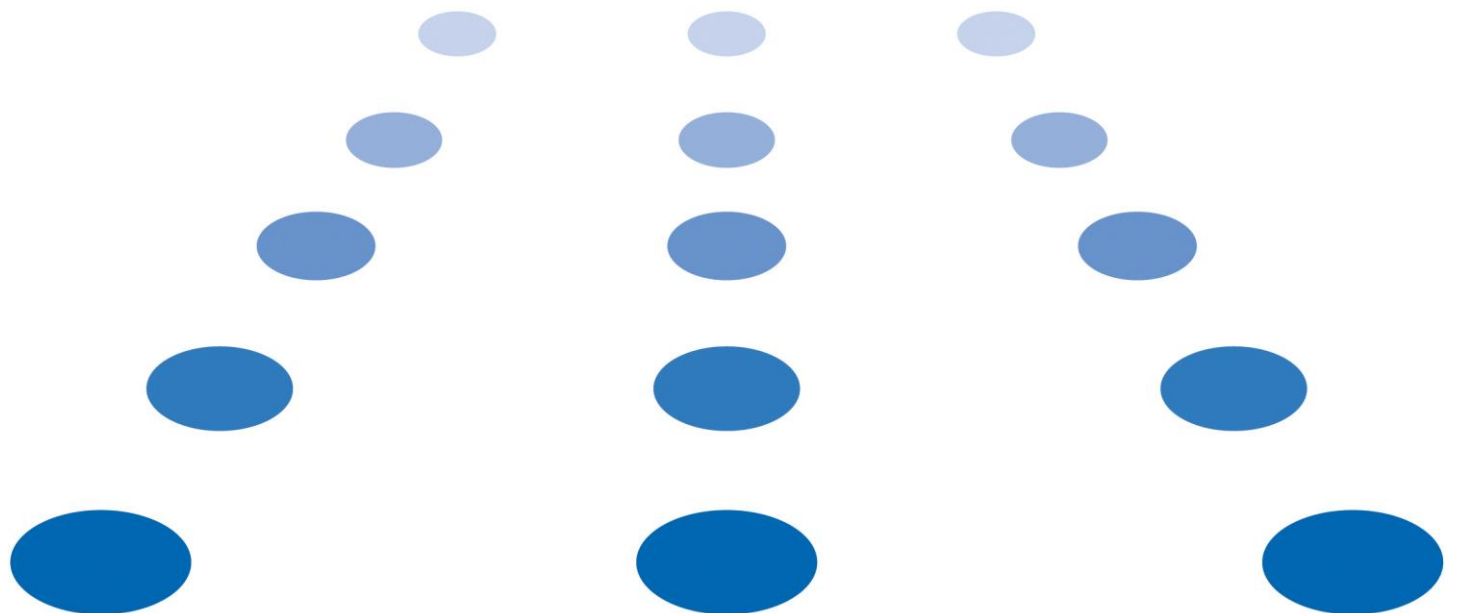
Date

Description

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December 2014

Examination Version



PROGRESS POWER PROJECT, EYE,
SUFFOLK: STAGE 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME
OF INVESTIGATION
(GIS VARIANT SUBSTATION)

Progress Power Ltd

Final
3512438B

Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

3512438B

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Progress Power Ltd (hereafter the client) has submitted an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) under the terms of the Planning Act 2008 to construct and operate a thermal generating station on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Suffolk.

1.1.2 In 2013 Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) compiled an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the Project Site. Following this, and in accordance with a brief issued by the County Archaeologist at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken for the Project Site. This was conducted by the “Bartlett-Clark Consultancy” between October 2013 and March 2014. The DBA highlighted the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Project Site, and of particular interest are metalwork scatters which are thought to be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Subsequently, PB was invited to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the required pre-determination archaeological evaluation.

1.1.3 In order to secure archaeological interests the County Archaeologist has requested an appropriate scheme of post-determination archaeological evaluation. This recommendation is in line with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and is to comprise a 3.5% sample evaluation of the Project Site. This phase of work will be referred to as the Stage 2 evaluation. Stage 1 will be undertaken pre-determination and will comprise a 1% evaluation of the electrical connection corridor within the Project Site. Should the results of Stages 1 and Stages 2 reveal significant archaeological remains then a programme of mitigation (Stage 3) will be determined by the County Archaeologist in consultation with the Consultant. This document represents the method statement for Stage 2 of the evaluation fieldwork. Stages 1 and 3 will be subject to separate Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI).

1.2 Stage 2 Post-determination Investigation

1.2.1 This will comprise a programme of sample evaluation trenching which will target the positive results of the geophysical survey as appropriate. It will be undertaken in order to determine the extent, depth, function, chronology and relative significance of any archaeological deposits present within the project Site.

- 1.2.2 This Stage 2 WSI has been written to comply with instructions issued by SCCAS County Archaeologist and with reference to professional standards and guidelines provided by the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2009), and English Heritage's The Management of Archaeological Projects (1991). It also takes into consideration the guidance of the SCC Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Requirements (2011) and SCCAS Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition (2014).
- 1.3 **Archaeological and Historical Summary**
- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is presented in the Desk-based Assessment that was compiled by PB in 2013. In summary the archaeology within the area of the proposed development includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic Period onwards. A number of findspots include a Neolithic flint, Romano-British pottery scatters, a medieval lead token or seal and a medieval pottery scatter. Additional heritage assets include a Roman road (HER No BRM 011), which has been identified as Margary's 3d. This runs in a north-west/south-east direction from Coddenham in the south to the Roman site of Scole to the north, which is a Scheduled Monument.
- 1.3.2 There is significant evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the Project Site, as demonstrated by a collection of metalwork (MSF27037) that may be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
- 1.3.3 A number of medieval moated sites and greens have been recorded within the general area of the proposed development site, and one of the most notable is Broome Common (HER NoTDE 016), which lies just to the north of the proposed Power Generation Plant. There is potential for further green-edge settlements within the proposed site of the Power Generation Plant and its immediate environs relating to this Common. Moated sites have been identified at Malting Farm and Home Farm to the north-west of the Power Generation Plant, along with many in the surrounding area. These farms also contain Grade II Listed Buildings dating to the Post-medieval Period. Goswold Hall (sixteenth-century) and its associated dovecote (eighteenth-century) are also Grade II Listed Buildings located to the west of the Power Generation Plant.
- 1.3.4 Within the proposed footprint of the Power Generation Plant itself, field boundaries have been identified from historic mapping, which may pre-date the Roman period.
- 1.3.5 The WWII Airfield at Eye (HER No EYE 072) is also situated within the site of the proposed Power Generation Plant.

- 1.3.6 The geophysical survey conducted by the “Bartlett-Clark Consultancy between October 2013 and March 2014 and reported in, “*Proposed Gas and Electrical Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk – Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-14*”, detected considerable and varied magnetic activity throughout the survey area, but much of it was clearly of recent origin, or relates to historic field boundaries or land drains. The main areas of archaeological concern indicated by the survey are in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the evaluation area. There is also a complex group of magnetic disturbances in field 14, but these could in part be of recent origin. Findings could include remains of a structure in field 4 to the north-west, perhaps with traces of enclosures or a field system nearby in fields 4 and 13 (although comparison with nineteenth century maps could show whether these results can be accounted for by historic rather than archaeological features). The findings (in field 17) to the south-east are in an area of disturbed ground near the airfield, and it is therefore difficult to determine whether or not they are genuine on the basis of the survey evidence alone, (see Bartlett ADH 2013 for field number locations). Field 19 was under a beet crop in 2013, and was included in the additional areas surveyed in March 2014. There are some recent disturbances, but much of the field is less heavily disturbed than are fields 16 and 17 to the west and south. Findings are limited to two distinct linear markings which are likely to be former field boundaries pre-dating the construction of the airfield.
- 1.3.7 In addition to the results of the DBA and geophysical survey a gold coin was recorded recently by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), less than 100m north of the proposed AIS compound corridor on the west side of the A140, and c.190m to the east of HER no. YAX 029 (possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery). This is a rare Early-medieval gold coin, probably a contemporary ninth-century AD Anglo-Frisian copy of a Carolingian solidus of Louis the Pious (814-840 AD). Ten other finds were recorded in May (2014) with the coin from similar find spots, and seem to be in the same field, including Roman glass vessel fragment, Roman grey ware sherds, Roman box flue, Ipswich ware, handmade early Anglo-Saxon and medieval coarse ware. This material could be the result of manuring but it could also indicate substantial and significant occupation in this area (not been defined by the geophysical survey), that could easily extend southwards into the Project Site (SCCAS 2014).

1.4 **PB Archaeology and Heritage**

- 1.4.1 PB Archaeology and Heritage (A&H) are based in the PB Manchester office but work across the entire UK. All of the team members have at least nine years experience in desk-based and field archaeology. The Team lead and Principal Consultant have over twenty-seven years of

experience. The team has the expertise relevant to undertake all aspects of field and desk-based projects, and to monitor and to project manage. All members belong to the IfA.

- 1.4.2 In this instance the fieldwork will be sub-contracted to an IfA registered organisation (Oxford Archaeology East) and will be monitored on behalf of the client by PB.

1.5 **Archive Deposition**

- 1.5.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition (2014) which states that an archaeological archive consists of all written, drawn, photographic and digital records and artefacts/ecofacts related to and generated by the project fieldwork. The guidelines present the SCCAS archiving requirements in detail. The results of the metal-detector survey and archaeological evaluation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991) and the SCCAs guidance cited above. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 1.5.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) officer will be contacted for an HER number at the start of the fieldwork. The Archaeological Collections Officer will also be contacted in advance of deposition of the archive to provide costs and arrangements for accessions. Generally, the archive will be in a form that permits comprehensive and further interpretation of the site, and the SCCAS digital metadata entry spreadsheet will be completed.

- 1.5.3 In addition, the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be completed (following approval of the evaluation report) as part of the archiving phase of the project.

1.6 **Aims and Objectives**

- 1.6.1 The main aim of the investigation will be to establish the significance of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the area of the Project Site. The results of the evaluation will provide information as to whether mitigation (Stage 3) is required prior to the main development programme.

1.6.2 The objectives may be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence of further Anglo-Saxon remains within the Project Site;
- to establish the nature and origin of the anomalies identified during the course of the geophysical survey;
- to compile a detailed record of any buried archaeological remains that are found to survive in-situ;
- to undertake any post-excavation works required and create an appropriate site archive;
- to produce a written report that will assess the significance of the data generated by the above fieldwork programme within a local and regional context;
- to facilitate the implementation of a strategy that will take account of the archaeological resource of the site in the final design proposals, and satisfy the requirements of the stakeholders.

2 METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Consultation

2.1.1 Experience has shown the importance of a close working relationship between the consultant archaeologist and client's contractor on development projects. Such a relationship will help to ensure the timely and successful completion of the project in an efficient and cost-effective manner, achieving high technical and academic standards, whilst meeting all the requirements of the County Archaeologist's brief and fulfilling all the developers archaeological obligations.

2.2 Approach

2.2.1 The archaeological impact of the proposed project works will be mitigated by a flexible response that will be appropriate to the nature of the archaeological resource observed during the initial stage of investigation. The sample evaluation trenching will target the positive results of the geophysical survey (2013 to 2014) and sample the negative areas throughout the remainder of the Project Site (Figures 1a – 1c). The co-axial field boundaries within the site of the proposed electrical connection compound will not be subject to trenching, and neither will the extreme south-eastern end of the Project Site (below Eye Airfield) due to the moderate potential for unexploded ordnance to be present.

2.3 Evaluation Trenching

2.3.1 A 3.5% sample of the Project Site equates to 95 archaeological trenches. It is proposed that the evaluation will comprise the excavation of 98 trenches across the Project Site as five evaluation trenches will have been excavated as part of the Stage 1 investigation. All of the trenches will be excavated to a length of 30m, and to a maximum width of 1.8m, although the trenches will be stepped out should deep stratigraphy be encountered. The trenches will be positioned in the agreed locations as shown on Figures 1a – 1c, although pending any on-site restrictions such as modern service trenches. Should the working area be subject to change following review of the technical design proposals then the position and number of trenches could be subject to change.

Trenches 11, 15, 18, 34, 41, 44, 50, 53, 58, 59, 64, 66, 69, 71, 81, 89, and 95

2.3.2 These trenches will be located over the known position of geophysical anomalies such as field boundaries and strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies.

Remaining Trenches

2.3.3 The remainder of the trenches will be targeted to test the negative results of the geophysical survey.

2.4 General Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the SCC Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011). Excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden/demolition material will be undertaken by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, all deposits will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Spoil from the excavation will be stored in a sequential manner adjacent to the trench, and will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works. Once significant archaeological deposits have been exposed, further excavation will be carried out by manual techniques, proceeding in a stratigraphical manner. Pits and postholes will, in general terms, be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, thereby providing a full vertical section for examination and recording. The remainder of the feature, should it prove necessary to be removed in entirety, will then be excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question.

- 2.4.2 Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to a maximum of 20% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. As with pits and postholes, should it prove necessary to remove the remainder of the feature to expose underlying features and/or deposits, it will be excavated quickly.
- 2.4.3 Extensive linear deposits or homogeneous spreads of material will be sample excavated by hand to a maximum of 50% by volume. If features/deposits are revealed which need to be removed and which are suitable for machine excavation, such as large-scale post-medieval dump deposits, then they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine. Any such use of a mechanical excavator will be agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.
- 2.4.4 If horizontal deposits, e.g buried soils/dark earth spreads, are encountered, machining will stop at the upper interface. Systematic sampling (hand sampling in 1m² squares) will be required, to establish the nature of the deposit and to make an informed decision concerning further excavation and/or machine removal. Provision should be provided for column sampling and assessment.
- 2.4.5 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage (CfA), with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

Context Recording

- 2.4.6 The features will be recorded using pro-forma sheets which are in accordance with those used by CfA. Similar object record and photographic record pro-formas will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenceable from pro-forma record sheets using sequential numbering. The contextual details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix.

Photography

- 2.4.7 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated.

Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras. Photograph records will be maintained on index pro-forma sheets.

Planning

- 2.4.8 Archaeological planning will be undertaken using a combination of manually-drafted drawings and instrument survey, and the data will be digitally incorporated into a CAD system. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The precise location of each evaluation trench, and the outline of all archaeological features encountered, will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD software, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required.
- 2.4.9 All excavated sections across individual features will be drawn using manual techniques, and for the most part will be generated at a scale of 1:10. Assuming there is no requirement for shoring, the sections of the trenches will similarly be manually drafted, although a Total Station has proved to be a cost effective tool for drawing very long sections.

Finds

- 2.4.10 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IfA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).
- 2.4.11 Neither artefacts nor ecofacts will be collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of the overburden unless significant deposits are encountered. Other finds recovered during the removal of overburden will be retained only if of significance to the dating and/or interpretation of the site. It is not anticipated that ecofacts (eg unmodified animal bone) will be collected during this procedure.
- 2.4.12 Otherwise artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and handled as per specification. All material will be collected and identified by stratigraphic unit. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit will be the principal method of collection. Objects deemed to be of potential significance to the understanding, interpretation and dating of individual features, or of the site as a whole, will be recorded as individual items, and their location plotted in 3-D.
- 2.4.13 Finds will be processed and administered at regular intervals (on a daily basis) and removed from the site. All finds will be treated in accordance with IFA and UKIC Guidelines. In general this will mean

that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds are washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions. All finds warranting conservation will be treated accordingly.

- 2.4.14 All waterlogged finds will be treated as appropriate. In the case of large deposits of waterlogged environmental material (eg unmodified wood), advice will be sought with the English Heritage specialist consultant with regard to an appropriate sampling strategy.
- 2.4.15 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

Environmental Sampling

- 2.4.16 A programme of palaeo-environmental sampling will be carried out during the evaluation in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage (2011). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Zoe Outram the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). The sampling should aim to determine the potential of the site both for biological remains (eg plants, small vertebrates) and small-sized artefacts (eg smithing debris) that are not reliably represented by hand-collected assemblages. The number and range of samples collected needs to represent the range and feature types encountered.
- 2.4.17 The contexts will be sampled as appropriate, subject to palaeo-environmental survival, and an assessment of the samples will be undertaken as part of the assessment stage of the MAP2 programme. In the event of substantial cultivation horizons being encountered, particularly those constituting a 'dark earth', monolith, in addition to bulk, samples will be taken, which will be assessed for pollen and plant macrofossils.
- 2.4.18 Bulk (40 litres) samples (or 100% from small features) will be taken from all sealed pit fills, and particularly from any discrete fills within single pits, which may provide evidence for a change in function. Similar sample quantities will be taken from all other feature-types encountered. Attention will also be paid to the identification of insects, particularly within waterlogged deposits, and a sampling strategy shall be devised accordingly. It is proposed that the floatation of suitable samples be undertaken off site following completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.4.19 Bone recovered from stratified deposits will be subject to assessment, and analysis will be limited to material that can provide metrical, ageing or sex information. Attention will be paid to the collection of small

animal bones from stratified contexts, and to the retrieval of fish bones and molluscs from rubbish pits.

2.4.20 Suggested questions (SCC County Archaeologist) to be addressed in terms of plant remains are:

- range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality;
- concentrations of macro-fossils, to inform the size of bulk samples on any future excavation;
- differences in remains from dated and undated features – thus the degree of likely association /disassociation, and
- variation between feature types and areas of site.

2.4.21 Samples need to be (first) taken in order to assess palaeo-environmental survival. In the event that waterlogged organic features are encountered these should be sampled as it is possible to date them for C14 regardless of actual content (SCC County Archaeologist).

Burials

2.4.22 Given the potential for an Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the Project Site, it is possible that human remains could be present. If found they will, if possible, be left in-situ, covered and protected. The remains will then be subject to a formal appraisal by an appropriate specialist in skeletal remains, which will inform the County Archaeologist as to whether the remains merit further study. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Department of Cultural Affairs permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity, as required by current legislation.

2.4.23 In the event that grave cuts are encountered then the following additional aims will apply during evaluation:

- to identify the density and also depth of burials (and to define any variation in depth);
- to define the degree of preservation of burials and bioarchaeological potential;
- to assess the risk of contamination from disease and viruses from burial and coffins. Any burial, however, should remain *in-situ* during evaluation.

2.4.24 A specialist in human skeletal remains should assess any burials, should they be encountered, in-situ. provision should be made for absolute dating if required (radiocarbon and OSL techniques).

2.4.25 All human remains will be recorded using skeleton recording forms. The grave cut and/or coffin and contents will be recorded in plan at 1:20. Significant details of any grave goods, should they be discovered, will be planned at 1:10. Photography will be used to provide a further detailed record of the skeleton.

2.5 **Monitoring and Notice**

2.5.1 Monitoring visits will be required by the County Archaeologist. The County Archaeologist or his representative will be given at least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork. No backfilling of trenches will be carried out without the approval of the County Archaeologist.

2.5.2 **Post-Excavation and Report Production**

2.5.3 A report detailing the findings obtained from the Stage 2 evaluation will be prepared upon completion of the fieldwork. In the first instance it will be issued to the PB Principal Consultant to review and subsequently as an unbound hard copy to the SCC County Archaeologist for approval. Assessments will be carried out by suitably qualified specialists with local / regional expertise. The report will include:

- non-technical summary;
- introductory statement;
- aims and purpose of the archaeological investigation;
- method statement;
- a full, phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features;
- an interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional context;
- the results of assessment of artefacts and ecofacts carried out by suitable specialists;
- a detailed context index;
- supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales;
- supporting data – tabulated or in appendices;
- digital or scanned photographs;
- index to archive and details of archive location;
- references;
- a copy of this WSI, and

- a copy of the OASIS form.

2.5.4 The SCC HER will require both hard and digital copies of the report. The report will be uploaded onto OASIS following approval from SCC.

Publication and Dissemination

2.5.5 The results of the archaeological investigation will be disseminated commensurate with their significance. In the event of limited archaeological remains being exposed, dissemination will comprise presentation in a final grey literature report, which will be deposited with the SCCAS HER. The discovery of remains of greater significance will be published in the proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History and / or integrated with the results of the pre-determination investigations.

2.6 **Other Matters**

2.6.1 The client is asked to provide PB and the archaeological sub-contractor with information relating to the position of live services on the site. The on-site archaeological contractor will use a cable detecting tool in advance of any excavation.

2.6.2 Normal working hours are between 8.30 am and 4.30 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

2.7 **Health and Safety**

2.7.1 PB provides a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. PB will liaise with the client and main contractor to ensure all health and safety regulations are met. A RAMS and the sub-contractors own risk assessment will be completed in advance of all on-site works. All site staff should hold CSCS cards.

2.7.2 A copy of the UXO report will be made available to the archaeological sub-contractor, and the relevant areas avoided.

2.8 **Resources and Programming**

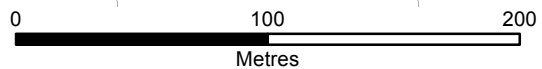
2.8.1 The programme of work will take place post-determination of the Application. No closer date is available at this time.

- 2.8.2 The archaeological investigation will be undertaken after due consideration by and consultation with the County Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council.
- 2.8.3 The archaeological fieldwork will be sub-contracted to Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) based in Cambridge. A list of CVs for site staff and project management will be issued to the County Archaeologist prior to the commencement of site works. It is anticipated that all specialist assessments (Finds and Environmental) will also be undertaken in-house by OAE. If appropriate the list of specialist contributors will also be sent to the County Archaeologist for prior approval.
- 2.9 **Standards and Guidance**
- 2.9.1 English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- 2.9.2 English Heritage, 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*, Swindon
- 2.9.3 Museums' and Galleries' Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*, London
- 2.9.4 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the east of England*. East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper No. 24, 2011
- 2.9.5 SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 ver 1.3
- 2.9.6 SCCAS, 2014 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: guidelines for preparation and deposition*
- 2.9.7 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003
- 2.9.8 The Institute for Archaeologists' 2012 *Code of Conduct*
- 2.9.9 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2009)

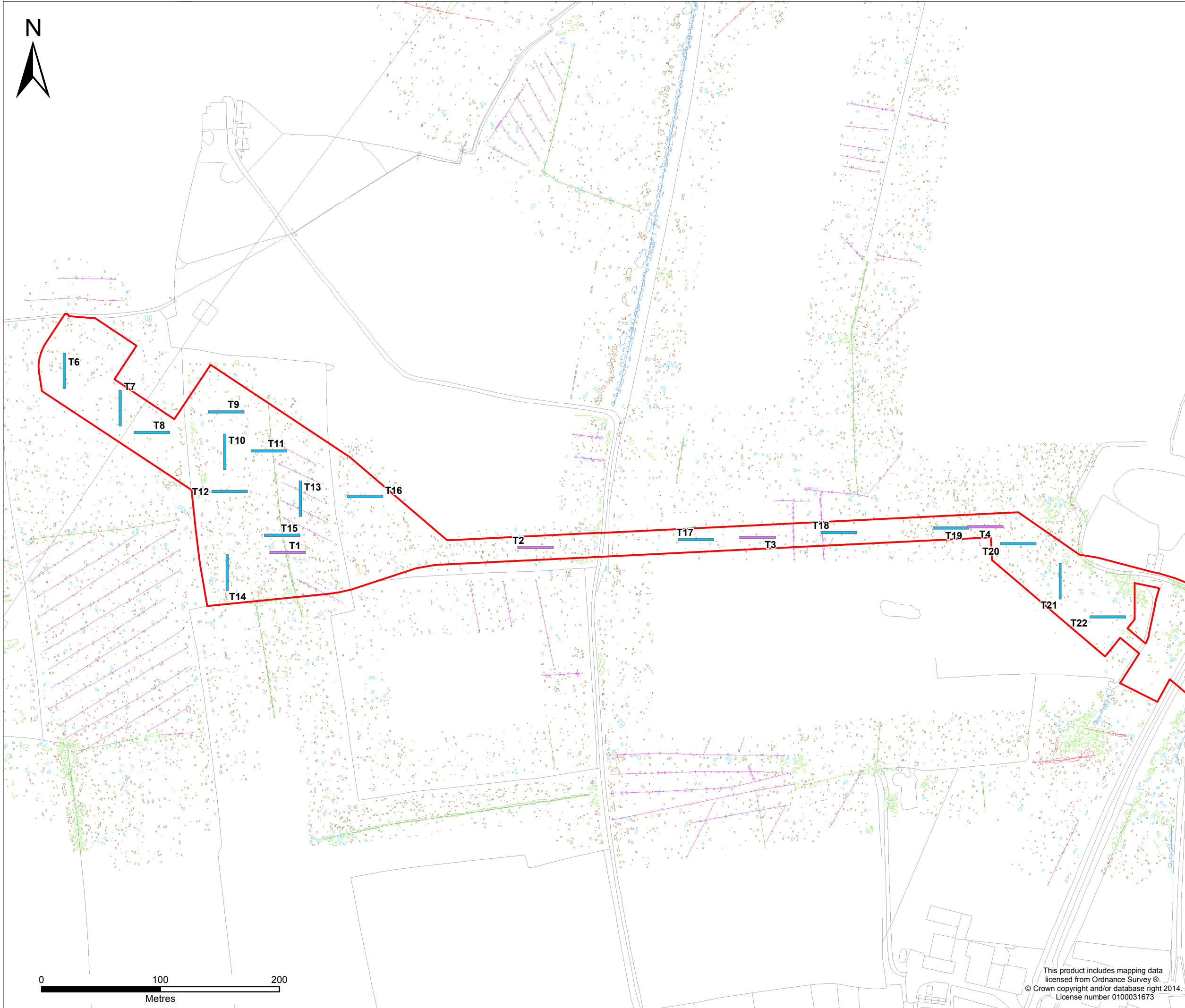


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- Legend**
- Project Site
 - Stage 1 Pre-determination Evaluation Trenches
 - Stage 2 Post-determination Evaluation Trenches
- Geophysical Survey 2014 Findings:**
- Magnetic anomalies (Archaeological?)
 - Possible silted features (Non-archaeological?)
 - Former field boundaries?
 - Strong magnetic disturbances (Recent / Non-archaeological)
 - Background magnetic anomalies (Natural / Non-archaeological)
 - Pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
 - Drain?
 - Strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies



Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk	App

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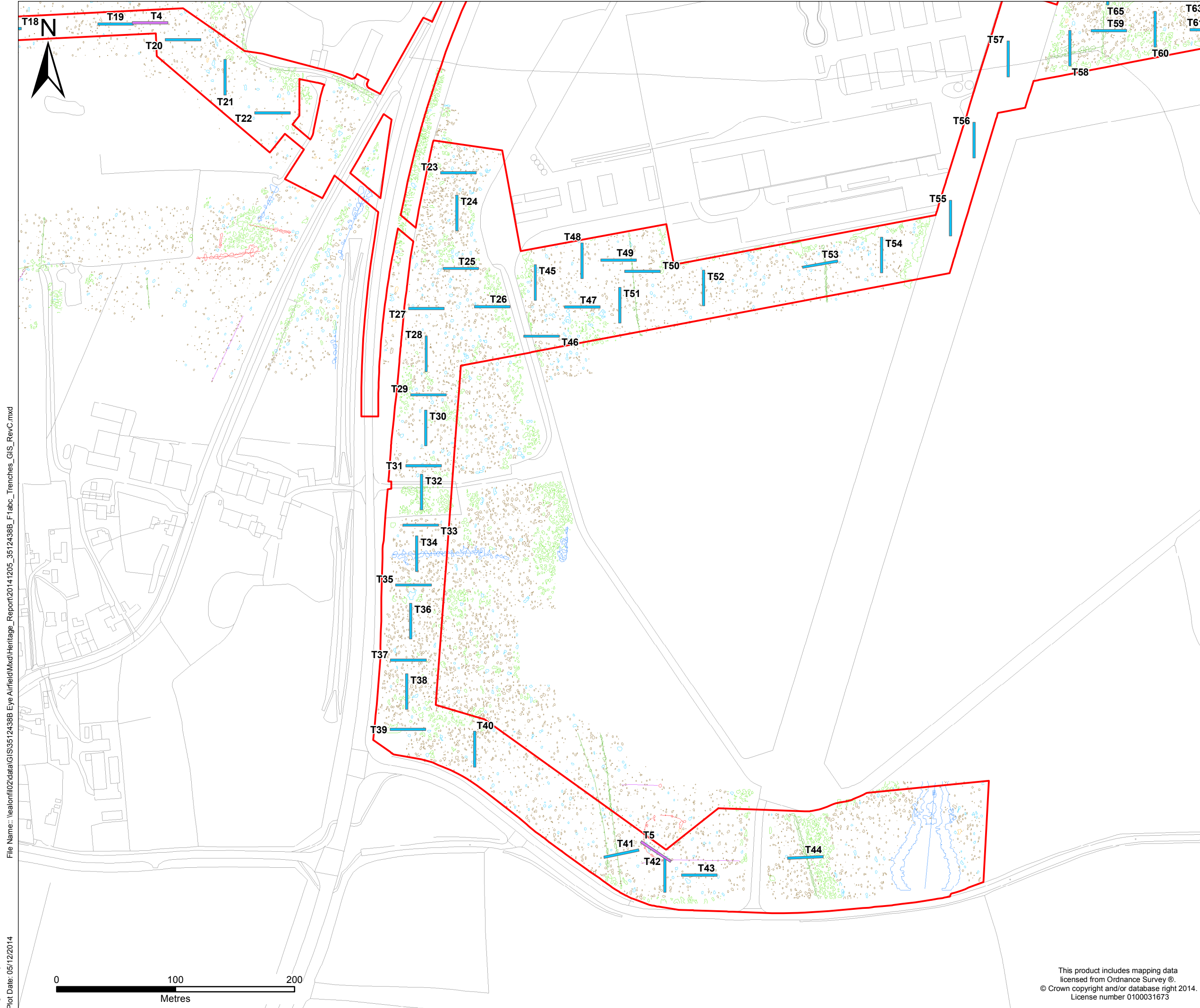
Site/Project:
PPL Eye

Title:
Proposed Evaluation Trench Locations
within the Project Site, showing 2013/14
Geophysical Survey Results

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Date: 05/12/2014	Scale: 1:3,000
Project Number:	Drawing Number:
Revision:	

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Site/Project:

PPL Eye

Title:

Proposed Evaluation Trench Locations within the Project Site, showing 2013/14 Geophysical Survey Results

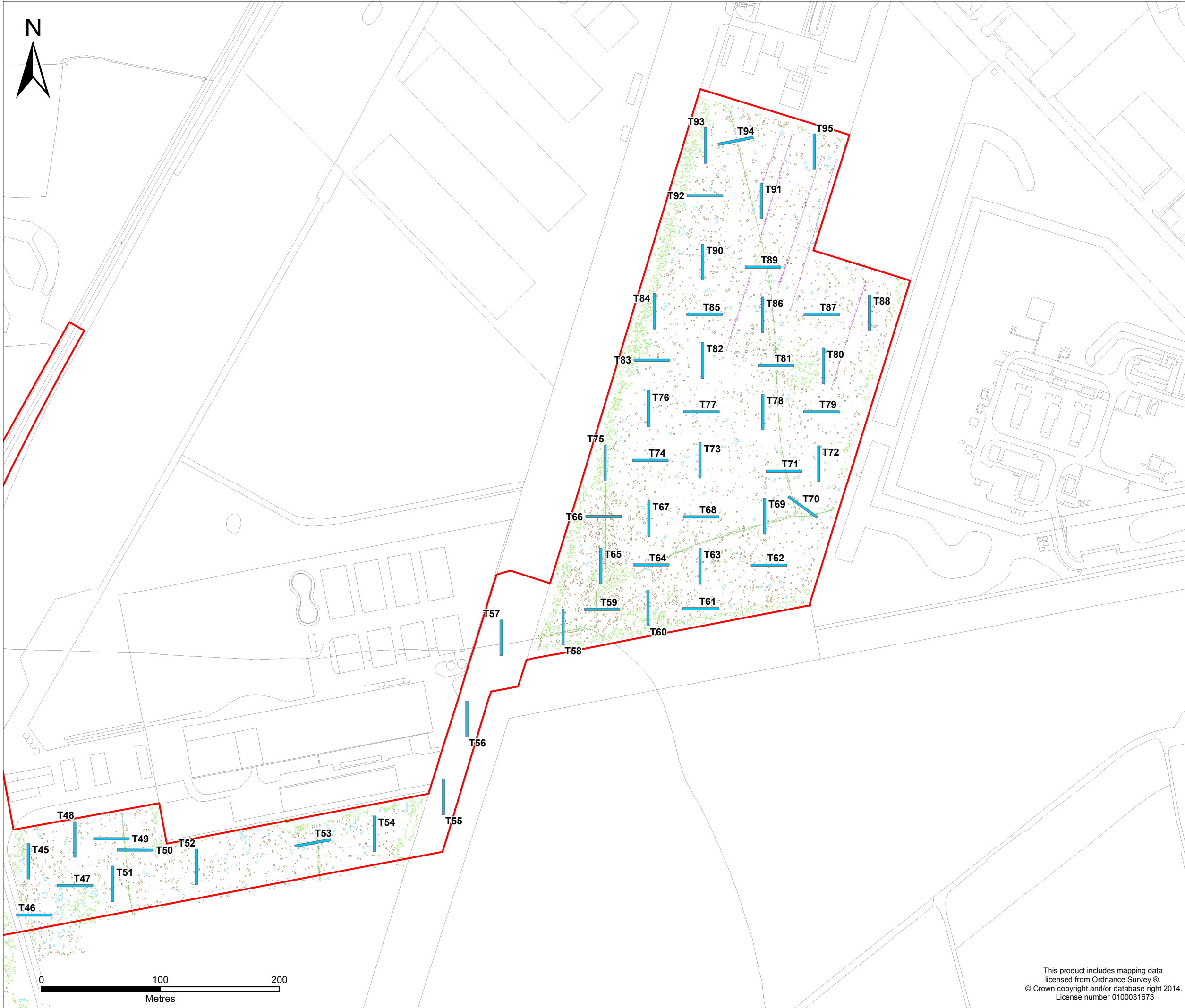
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 - Drain?
 - Strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies

Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk	App

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Site/Project:

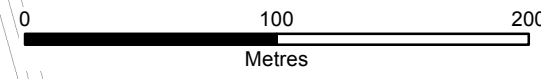
PPL Eye

Title:

Proposed Evaluation Trench Locations
within the Project Site, showing 2013/14
Geophysical Survey Results

Drawn: JL	Checked: CH
Designed: AP	Approved: AG
Date: 05/12/2014	Scale: 1:3,000
Project Number:	Drawing Number:
	Revision:

3512438B Figure 1c C



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