2	20/10/08	MH	MH	BPE	According to EDF VSOSR dated 16/10/08	KB
1	22/09/08	MH	MH	PREL	According to EDF VAO dated 15/09/08	KB
0	25/06/08	KB	KB	PREL	First issue	KB
Revision	**Date**	**Prepared by**	**Checked by**	**Status**	**Reasons for revision**	**Approved by**

EDF

DIRECTION PRODUCTION INGENIERIE

WH/08/DBA 521

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD

CONTRACT EDF/DC-004		**ELEMENTARY SYSTEM** --	

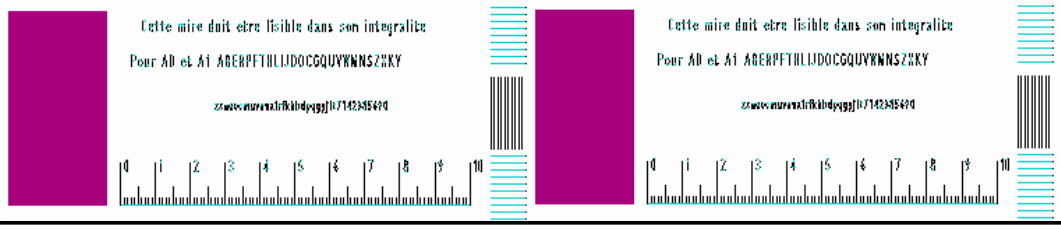
	NUCL/REP/EPR/UKEPR/	**IPS** Yes ☐ No x

WORD

HINKLEY-POINT SITE

LAND TO THE WEST OF HINKLEY POINT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

DOCUMENT TYPE : ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	**DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION CODE** 01 D00	**PAGE** 1 / 22
SUBCONTRACTOR COMPANY TRADE NAME NONE	**SUBCONTRACTOR INTERNAL IDENTIFICATION NR** NONE	



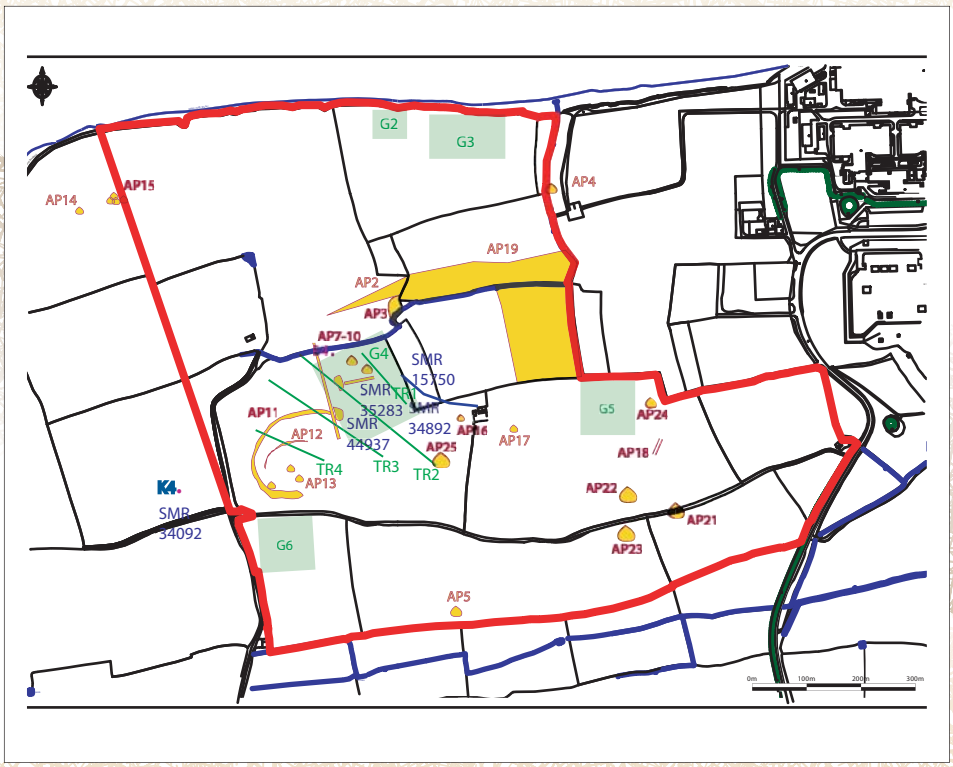
ACCESSIBILTY

- ☐ **Confidential** — Name list of addressees is established by the initiator. Each recipient receives one numbered exemplary and is not allowed to extend the distribution without initiator authorization
- ☐ **Restricted** — Name list of addresses is established by the initiator. Each recipient may extend the distribution under his/her own responsibility
- X **EDF access** — Must not be distributed outside of EDF except by a Section Manager
- ☐ **Free access** — Unrestricted distribution

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Land to the West of Hinkley Point Somerset

Archaeological Impact Assessment
of Geotechnical Investigations



By

Kevin Blockley MIFA MPhil FSA

CAP Report No. **521**

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Status	Reason for revision	Approved by
0	25/06/08	KB	KB	PREL	First issue	KB
1	22/09/08	MH	MH	PREL	According to EDF VAO dated 15/09/08	MH
2	20/10/08	MH	MH	BPE	According to EDF VSOSR dated 16/10/08	MH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Land to the West of Hinkley Point Somerset

Kevin Blockley MIFA MPhil FSA

Prepared for:
EDF Development Company Ltd

CAP Report No: 521

Date: 26 **June 2008**

Signed:

Mark Houliston, Unit Director

Approved:

Kevin Blockley, Company Director

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd
Old Chapel Farm
Llanidloes
Montgomeryshire
SY18 6JR

Telephone: 01686 413857
e-mail: info@cambarch.co.uk

LAND TO THE WEST OF HINKLEY POINT:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

EDF Dev. Co. has acquired land to the west of Hinkley-Point and intends to carry out site investigations to ascertain its potential suitability for a nuclear new build.

The proposed site is situated west of Hinkley Point A power station, just to the north of Shurton, Somerset, (proposed area centred on *OS NGR 320000 145800*).

The work proposed in this instance is a phase of geotechnical investigations, not the full site development. FIG 1 shows the boundary of EDF's land and the geotechnical investigation work proposed.

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) prepared a report on cultural heritage as part of an environmental impact assessment for a wind farm application (Environment Statement submitted in October 2006). CAP's report comprised an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage (CAP Report No 278, 2004), and a geophysical survey of two areas of the wind farm (CAP Report No 301, 2004).

A new baseline data study has been conducted to check for new cultural heritage sites added since CAP's work in 2004 (CAP Report No 520, 2008). This showed that no new sites have been added to the Historic Environment Record since 2004. No new field survey was proposed as part of this assessment.

This current report details the results of an impact assessment of the geotechnical investigations.

The study takes into account the various Planning Policy Guidelines, in particular PPG 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and PPG 16 (Archaeology and Planning).

Scope and Objectives of the Study

The main scope and objectives of the archaeological assessment were to reveal by desk-based study, the nature, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development. The purpose of the desk-based assessment, in accordance with standards and guidance as laid down by the *Institute of Field Archaeology,* is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the given area (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

? the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;

? the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised;

? the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

A field study undertaken in 2004 aimed to examine on the ground the land designated for a proposed wind farm, and isolate and record any archaeology and historic landscape features that survive within it.

All gathered material from the desk-based study and the field study were to be combined and assessed, in order to identify areas where the proposed investigations may impact on the recognised archaeology or elements of the historic landscape, and depending on the results of the study, any potential mitigating circumstances that may arise.

Methodology

For the purposes of the archaeological impact assessment on geotechnical investigation the previous CAP studies undertaken in 2004 were reviewed (CAP Reports 278 and 301). No new sites were found during the recent baseline data study (CAP Report 520).

The value of all the known and potential assets that may be affected by the development should be ranked, whether they are archaeological remains, historic buildings or historic landscapes. The value of each asset should be ranked according to the following scale:

Very High -	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives;
High -	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives;
Medium -	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives;
Low -	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives;
Negligible -	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; or
Unknown -	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

The following list provides an indication as to the predicted effect the site investigations will have on individual archaeological features.

Note: the following paragraphs (in Italic) shall be rewritten and reference made to the site investigation works only.

Potential impacts, direct and indirect, have been assessed in terms of their longevity, reversibility, and nature (beneficial / negligible / adverse), as follows:

- *Permanent impacts are those that persist beyond the site investigation works. All direct impacts are considered to be permanent;*

- *Temporary impacts arise as a result of the presence of elements of the site investigation work but which would be removed by the dismantlement of those elements. Temporary impacts can be short-term, or long-term (arising from the long-term presence of the Development affecting the setting of a receptor);*

- *Reversible impacts are those that are removed by the decommissioning / dismantling of the Development;*

- *Irreversible impacts are those that persist beyond the lifetime of the Development. All permanent and direct impacts are irreversible;*

- *Beneficial impacts are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. In terms of cultural heritage, beneficial impacts include those that add to an appreciation of the receptor and/or its setting;*

- *Negligible impacts occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receptor while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the receptor; and*

- *Adverse impacts are those that detract from the value of a receptor through a reduction in, or disruption of, valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics. In terms of cultural heritage, adverse impacts include those that detract from an appreciation of the receptor and/or its setting, or compromise views to or from the receptor.*

The magnitude of the effect needs to be viewed in conjunction with the value of the site, in order to appreciate the overall significance of any effect on a given archaeological feature. The magnitude of the effect (degree of change) can also be adverse or positive, and should be ranked without regard to the value of the asset. The total destruction of a Low Value asset will have the same magnitude of impact on the asset as the total destruction of a High Value asset; the value of the asset is factored in when the significance of the effect is assessed.

The magnitude of impact was ranked according to the following scale:

Major:	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting;
Moderate:	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset;
Minor:	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting;
Negligible:	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting; or
No Change:	No change

Assessing the significance of the effects of the scheme brings together the value of the resource and the magnitude of the impact for each cultural heritage asset, using the matrix

illustrated in Table 1. The adverse or beneficial significance of effect has been expressed according to the following scale:

? Major;

? Moderate;

? Minor; or

? Negligible

Table 1 Matrix of Significance Criteria						
		Magnitude of Effect				
		No Change	**Negligible**	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Major**
Value	**Very High**	Negligible	Minor	Moderate / Major	Major	Major
	High	Negligible	Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Major	Major
	Medium	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate / Major
	Low	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Negligible / Minor	Minor	Moderate / Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible / Minor	Negligible / Minor	Minor

For the purpose of satisfying the EIA regulations, those effects that are rated as 'moderate', 'moderate/minor' or 'major' or 'major/moderate' based on Table 1, are considered to be 'significant'.

Geographical Background and the Historic Landscape

The proposed development site is located on the northern edge of the parish of Stogursey. The villages of Burton and Shurton lie to the south of the proposed development. The small hamlet of Knighton lies to the north of Burton and is about half a kilometre from the south west edge of the proposed development. To the east of the proposed development are the Hinkley Point Power Stations.

Land mention in the area is recorded as far back as the 12th century. Since that time agriculture has figured largely but the VCH records that by 1831, cropping was possible at only 3 years in 5 at the coastal margins due to the poor quality of the soil. 'The depressed state of agriculture in 1882 was said to be due in part to the continuing division of fields, moors and commons into land strips or raps…and badly drained soil'. Land near cliffs was left uncultivated. The change to more open fields can be seen with the comparison of the 1st and 2nd edition maps, although the VCH records that by 1905 fewer strips survived but the last baulks were not ploughed out until the 1930s.

The surface geology within the parish consists of low undulating land around the 15-30m contours. Blue lias and alluvium comprise the main geology, with areas of brown loamy and silty sands with some gravel around Fairfield, Burton, Shurton and Stolford. There are also some bands of marls north of Knighton. Limestone occurs at the junction of the marls and lias and its quarrying between the 15th and 18th centuries has been recorded at Stogursey (VCH). Lime-burning was also important in the area from the 17th century and one kiln is located at the proposed investigated land.

There are areas within the proposed investigated land that have outcrops of limestone and there are also areas with considerable surface scatter. Most of the area is arable with the exception of a narrow coastal strip. The land form is one of two gently rolling folds of land running east-west.

Desk-top Assessment and Baseline Conditions

There are no changes to the sites identified in the 2004 archaeological assessment undertaken by CAP (CAP Reports 278 and 301, 2004), save the addition of the two standing buildings on the site, both post-medieval in date and of agricultural use.

Hedgerows also survive in the development area which are more than 30 ears old. This gives then protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1160).

A list of all sites in the study area is provided in Appendix B.

It should be noted that the SMR/HER data provided for the study in 2004 was presented with only six figure grid references. These will be adequate for the geotechnical investigations.

Archaeological sites and their date and value

There are 38 sites within the development boundary, and three sites immediately outside the boundary (see FIG 2, Table 2, and Appendix B).

Of the 38 sites identified, 20 are from air photo evidence (prefixed AP) and save one natural feature (AP5) all are of unknown date. There are four known archaeological sites within the study area, these are Roman-British (15750 and 35283), Anglo-Saxon (34892), and one of Post-medieval date (34092). One prehistoric find was made (F4). Five areas of geophysical survey (G2 to G6) have been undertaken with G2 and G3 not identifying any features, but the other three (G4-G6) identifying features of unknown date. Four trial trenches (T1-T4) have provided evidence for the Romano-British occupation and other undated features. Two standing buildings (SB1 and SB2) are post-medieval agricultural buildings. Also of note are the surviving hedgerows which are more than 30 years old.

The value of each site is noted in Table 2 and located on FIG 1. In summary one site is a natural feature, 17 sites are of *unknown value*, two are of *low value*, and 17 are estimated as of *medium value*. The are *NO* high or very high value sites within the development boundary.

Archaeological sites and the effect on them

The proposals being put forward at this stage is for geotechnical boreholes and test pitting.

It is not considered that the any of the boreholes will impact on any of the sites, since the diameter of these is small.

The proposed test pitting (around 24 in number) will have more impact and their locations have been assessed for effects on the known archaeology (FIG 2 shows the known archaeological features and geotechnical borehole and test pitting sites overlain). The results of this study is as follows: Of the 38 sites identified in the investigated area, 20 site will *NOT be effected* by the test pits, 17 sites will have a *negligible effect*. Table 2 shows these effects.

The hedgerows on the site will not be affected by the geotechnical investigations.

Archaeological sites and the significance of the effects

The significance of the effect is as follows: *None* on two sites, *negligible* on 26 sites, and *negligible/minor* on 9 sites (See Table 2).

The limited nature of such test pitting and fact that most test pit locations are away from known site means that the scheme being put forward is acceptable, provided mitigation measures are followed (see below).

Mitigation measures

It is considered that there will be no mitigation measures required for the various borehole tests, but that all test pits should be undertaken under an archaeological watching brief.

The methodology of the watching brief should be agreed with the development control archaeologist within Somerset County Council.

Summary and Recommendations

The archaeological assessment of the geotechnical proposals have revealed that the boreholes will cause no significant damage to the archaeological sites, but that the test pitting may cause some damage. This is assessed as negligible for 26 sites and negligible/minor for 9 sites.

Mitigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief is suggested for the test pitting.

Appendix A: Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief During Geotechnical Investigations

(Provided by EDF Development Company Ltd and approved by Cambrian Archaeological Projects)

Introduction

EDF Development Company (EDF DC) is proposing to complete initial site feasibility studies at Hinkley Point commencing in July/August 2008 with a Geotechnical Site Investigation (GSI). The work will comprise various geological and geophysical tests including boreholes and trial trenches.

The site is located at NGR 320000 145800

The underlying geology is Limestone, Blue Lias and Alluvium.

Archaeological Potential

Several previous studies of the area have been carried out as part of earlier development plans. These included an Environmental Statement (ES) produced for a planned wind farm development, a geophysical survey also carried out as part of this project, an archaeological evaluation and field walking of part of the site in 1993 for proposed accommodation facilities.

This work has highlighted that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains to be present in particular from the Roman Period.

Objective

The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are two fold. First to ensure that the site investigation works do not cause unacceptable impacts to sites of recognised archaeological importance and second to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of any archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations. Particular attention will be made to the character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

Methodology

The GSI will involve the excavation of a number of test pits / trial trenches across the site plus a series of deep boreholes. Excavation of these trenches will be carried out using a tracked 360^0 excavator of other suitable plant. Where possible all groundworks will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed toothless bucket. Topsoil and subsoil's will be removed in spits until underlying *natural geology* or archaeological features are encountered.

Relevant Health and Safety Guidelines will be followed.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IFA 2001).

The archaeologist will inspect the surfaces revealed. Any archaeological structures or features revealed will be recorded in plan and section as appropriate. The main contractor

will allow the archaeological contractor reasonable time and resources to undertake any inspection or recording required. The depth of all deposits revealed will be recorded and drawn in section with distinctions made between man-made and natural horizons.

Excavation may be necessary to clarify the extent, nature and stratification of the archaeological deposits. In this case, the archaeological contractor will undertake the excavation by hand.

If significant remains are unexpectedly encountered the archaeological contractor will inform the EDF DC or their representative in order that any further mitigation measures can be agreed.

Recording

All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

All recording points used should be accurately tied into the National Grid; plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale, located on the site plan and levelled with respect to OD. All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. Further more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.

A full photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos. 2.

The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).

Reporting

On completion of the archaeological watching brief the archaeological contractor will produce a Watching Brief Report for the works. This will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IFA 2001) and include as a minimum:

- A Non-Technical Summary
- Introductory Statement
- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions
- Illustrations

The report is to be completed and submitted to EDF DC no later than 15/10/2008.

General

The archaeological Contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the watching brief by EDF DC or their appointed representative.

In undertaking the work the archaeological Contractor is to abide by:

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct;
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

Appendix B: List of archaeological sites in the study area

This appendix presents more details of the archaeological sites set out in Table 2 and adds a note on the surviving hedgerows.

Table 2 shows the value of each site, the effect of the geotechnical work and the significance criteria.

Aerial Photographs

The aerial photographs held in the Somerset Studies Library adequately covered the area of the proposed development. The collection was made up of four runs; one in January 1947, two, July and September, in 1971 and one in 1981. Three main photographs were used as they were the most revealing: 3170, 0140 and 9176.

AP id No:3170.

The photograph for this sequence was taken in January 1947. The view is centred on the area of the proposed development but excludes the eastern edge of the field. The find-spots are plotted on the various site maps as AP#.

AP2 ST 199 458, is a pair of linear features running from the eastern edge of the field towards the south-west where they converge to a point. Their origin is unknown.

AP3. ST 199 458, is a curvilinear feature showing to the west of the wooded area. It shows up as a white line, possibly a path but it has no continuation in either direction. It forms around a third of a circle with a centre within the trees. Its origin is unknown.

AP4. ST 202 460, is a circular crop-mark just outside the eastern limit of the site boundary. It shows as a dark oval on a light patch of ground against the hedge. Its origin is unknown.

AP7. ST 198 456, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature and is also part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown.

AP8. ST 198 456, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature and is also part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown.

AP9. ST 199 455, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature and is also part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown

AP10. ST 198 455, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature and is also part of the Romano/British settlement area.

AP16. ST 200 455, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature and may also be part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown.

AP17. ST 201 455, is a large circular crop-mark further to the east of AP16. It shows as a dark circular feature and may also be part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown.

AP19. ST 201 458, is a series of strip fields running north-south with a thin leg running from the north edge towards the east. They appear on both the Tithe map and the 1st edition OS map but some are gone by the 1904 revision. Their origin is probably medieval.

AP21. ST 204 454, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature. Its origin is unknown.

AP22. ST 204 454, is a circular crop-mark. It shows as a dark circular feature. Its origin is unknown.

AP23. ST 203 453, is a circular crop-mark about just south of AP23. It shows as a dark circular feature. Its origin is unknown.

AP24. ST 204 455, is a circular crop-mark about just north of AP23. It shows as a dark circular feature. Its origin is unknown.

AP25. ST 200 455, is a circular crop-mark to the south of AP16. It shows as a dark circular feature with a lighter interior and may also be part of the Romano/British settlement area. Its origin is unknown.

AP id No: 0140.

The photograph from this sequence was taken in July 1971.The view is centred on the area of the development. The find-spots are plotted on the various site maps as AP#.

AP5. ST 200 453, is a circular crop mark to the north of the ridge-way. It shows up as a light feature. Field inspection showed it to be a natural limestone outcrop.

AP11. ST 197 455, is a curvilinear feature. It shows up as a white line, possibly a ditch or rampart and may be one of a pair with AP12. A rough estimate would put the diameter at 140m. Its origin is unknown.

AP12. ST 197 454, is a curvilinear feature. It shows up as a white line, possibly a ditch or rampart and may be one of a pair with AP11, although its southern end converges towards AP11. A rough estimate would put the diameter at 100m. Its origin is unknown.

AP13. ST 197 454, is a series of three circular crop-marks around the south east arm of AP11. They show as a white circular features and may also be part of the Romano/British settlement area. Their origin is unknown.

AP16. ST 200 455, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP17. ST 201 455, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP18. ST 201 455, is a pair of parallel lines that show up as dark features. They run north-east south west across the slope. Their origin is unknown.

AP21. ST 204 454, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP22. ST 204 454, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP23. ST 203 453, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP24. ST 204 455, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP25. ST 200 455, same as *AP id No: 3170.*

AP id No:9176.

The photograph from this sequence was taken in September 1971.The view is centred on the western side of the proposed development. The find-spots are plotted on the various site maps as AP#.

AP14. ST 199 453, is a circular crop mark just outside the western edge of the development boundary. It shows up as a light feature. Its origin is unknown.

AP15. ST 199 454, are a series of three circular crop marks to the east AP14. They show up as light features on the western boundary of the development. Their origin is unknown.

AP id No:0141 and AP id No:0142.

Both photographs showed a similar area to *AP id No: 0140* , but were less informative. AP 5 was noticeably absent from both.

AP id No:0143.

A good coverage of the area but the surface of the photograph was covered in some very confusing stains??

AP id No:9174.

No useful information.

AP id Nos: 9175.

Photograph showed a similar area to *AP id No: 9176* but was less informative. Additional information was apparent over area AP20 in that a system of herring-bone drainage channels was visible. The channels are modern in form.

AP id No's: 9177.

Photograph showed a similar area to *AP id No: 9176* but was less informative.

AP id No's: 6074, AP id No's: 6075, AP id No's: 6077.

Photographs uninformative.

Schedule of listed buildings

No listed buildings are recorded within or close to the proposed investigated area.

SMR/NMR
The search within the proposed development area yielded 14 sites/entries. See Table 2 for these sites and impacts.

SMR15750. ST 199 456.
An archaeological evaluation in 1993 by AC Archaeology for proposed accommodation facilities for the Hinkley "C" Power Station.

Four trenches: TR1, TR2, TR3, TR4 were excavated as a 1.5% sample of the area. The findings showed that the area was rich in Romano/British remains and was interpreted as a 3rd or 4th century farmstead.

SMR34063. ST 209 455.
This site is named 'Pixies Mound' and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument lying to the east of the investigated area. The site is recorded as NMR NAT INV-191177. It is an Early Bronze Age Barrow excavated in 1907. The setting of the monument has been severely compromised in the past by the construction of the Power Stations, the access road and by the erection nearby of high security gates, two rows of fencing and signage. The monument also has a low fence around its circumference.

The monument is sited on high ground which would have overlooked the sea. This view is now blocked by the existing Power Stations and its setting has been totally destroyed.
The site is outside the boundary of the proposed investigated area.

SMR34092. ST 195 453.
Large limekiln printed on OS 25" map 1904. The above map was not available for this research but the 6" 1904 version was. This shows no record of a lime kiln. However, the OS 1st edition 6" map does, although the position is ST 195 454. The kiln has been noted as K4 on the supplied maps.

SMR34892. ST 200 456.
"Sedtammtone" Domesday settlement assumed to be in the area. May be associated with SMR15750.

SMR35283. ST 199 455.
Roman settlement. Report refers to geophysical survey prior to SMR15750.

SMR35434. ST 209 456.
Geophysical survey at Pixie's Mound. Location of extensive curvilinear ditches.

SMR35434. ST 199 456.
Geophysical survey prior to SMR15750. Areas covered: G2, G3, G4, TR1, TR2, TR3, TR4.

SMR PRN 44937. The Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Accommodation Facilities at Hinkley 'C'Power Station, Somerset NGR ST 199456.

This report covers the findings of geophysical surveys conducted on three areas: G2, G3, G4.

G2, ST 199 453 and G3, ST 200 455 'failed to produce any anomalies likely to be of archaeological potential'.

G4, ST 199 455 'produced a wealth of responses which appear to be associated with a farm stead or other occupation site'.

The findings at G4 are backed up by AP research conducted by this project as well as the trial trenching below.

SMR PRN 15750.
TR1 ST 198 460, provided conclusive evidence for Romano/British presence on the site.

TR2 ST 197 455, provided no conclusive evidence for prior activity although pre-historic flint and Iron Age pot shards were present in the fill.

TR3 ST 197 455, provided some organic finds and some negative feature impressions but nothing that could provide dating.

TR4 ST 196 455, No subsoil features were recorded.

Standing buildings within the development boundary

Two buildings survive within the development boundary. These were not fully assessed in 2004, since they were not within areas of impact when the wind farm was assessed.

They are both agricultural buildings of post-medieval date.

Hedgerows within the development boundary

Hedgerows survive around most of the fields in the development area. They qualify for protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1160). The criteria for determining the 'importance' of hedgerow is that it has existed for 30 years or more; and that it satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of the Schedule.

The hedgerows in the development area have all been present for more than 30 years and therefore come under the legislation. None of the geotechnical works will impact on the hedgerows at this stage.

Site	NGR	Site description	Source	Period	**Value**	**Effect**	**Significance**
Id no							
AP2	ST 199 458	LINEAR FEATURES	AP3170	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP3	ST 199 458	CURVILINEAR FEATURE	AP3170	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP4	ST 202 460	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP3170	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	None
AP5	ST 200 453	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140	Geological	Natural	No Change	None
AP7	ST 198 456	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP3170	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
AP8	ST 198 456	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP3170	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
AP9	ST 199 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP3170	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
AP10	ST 198 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP3170	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
AP11	ST 197 455	CURVILINEAR FEATURE	AP0140	Unknown	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
AP12	ST 197 454	CURVILINEAR FEATURE	AP0140	Unknown	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
AP13	ST 197 454	3 CIRCULAR CROP-MARKS	AP0140	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
AP14	ST 199 453	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP9176	Unknown	Unknown	Outside area	None
AP15	ST 199 454	3 CIRCULAR CROP-MARKS	AP9176	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP16	ST 200 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP17	ST 201 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP18	ST 204 455	2 LINEAR FEATURES	AP0140	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
AP19	ST 201 458	STRIP FIELDS	AP3170	Unknown	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
AP21	ST 204 454	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
AP22	ST 204 454	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
AP23	ST 203 453	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
AP24	ST 204 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140/,3170,9176	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
AP25	ST 200 455	CIRCULAR CROP-MARK	AP0140,3170	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
15750	ST 199 456	EVALUATION	SMR	Romano-British	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
34063	ST 209 455	BARROW	SMR	Prehistoric	High	Outside area	None
34092	ST 195 453	LIMEKILN	SMR	Post-medieval	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
34892	ST 200 456	SETTLEMENT	SMR	Anglo-Saxon	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
35283	ST 199 455	SETTLEMENT	SMR	Romano-British	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
F4	ST 192 453	2 FLINT/WORKED	FIELDWALK	Prehistoric	Medium	No Change	Negligible
G2	ST 199 461	GEOPHYS	SMR	None	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
G3	ST 200 455	GEOPHYS	SMR	None	Unknown	Negligible	Negligible
G4	ST 199 455	GEOPHYS	SMR	Romano-British	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
G5	ST 200 455	GEOPHYS	CAP REPORT 301	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible
G6	ST 197 454	GEOPHYS	CAP REPORT 301	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	Negligible

TR1	ST 198 460	EXCAVATION	SMR	Romano-British	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
TR2	ST 197 455	EXCAVATION	SMR	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
TR3	ST 197 455	EXCAVATION	SMR	Unknown	Medium	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
TR4	ST 196 455	EXCAVATION	SMR	Unknown	Medium	No Change	Negligible
K4	ST 195 454	LIME KILN	1st ED OS	Post-medieval	Medium	Outside area	None
SB1	ST 200 458	STANDING FARM BUILDING	TITHE MAP	Post-medieval	Low	Negligible	Negligible/Minor
SB2	ST 210 456	STANDING FARM BUILDING	TITHE MAP	Post-medieval	Low	No Change	Negligible
Table 2: Archaeological sites in the study area							

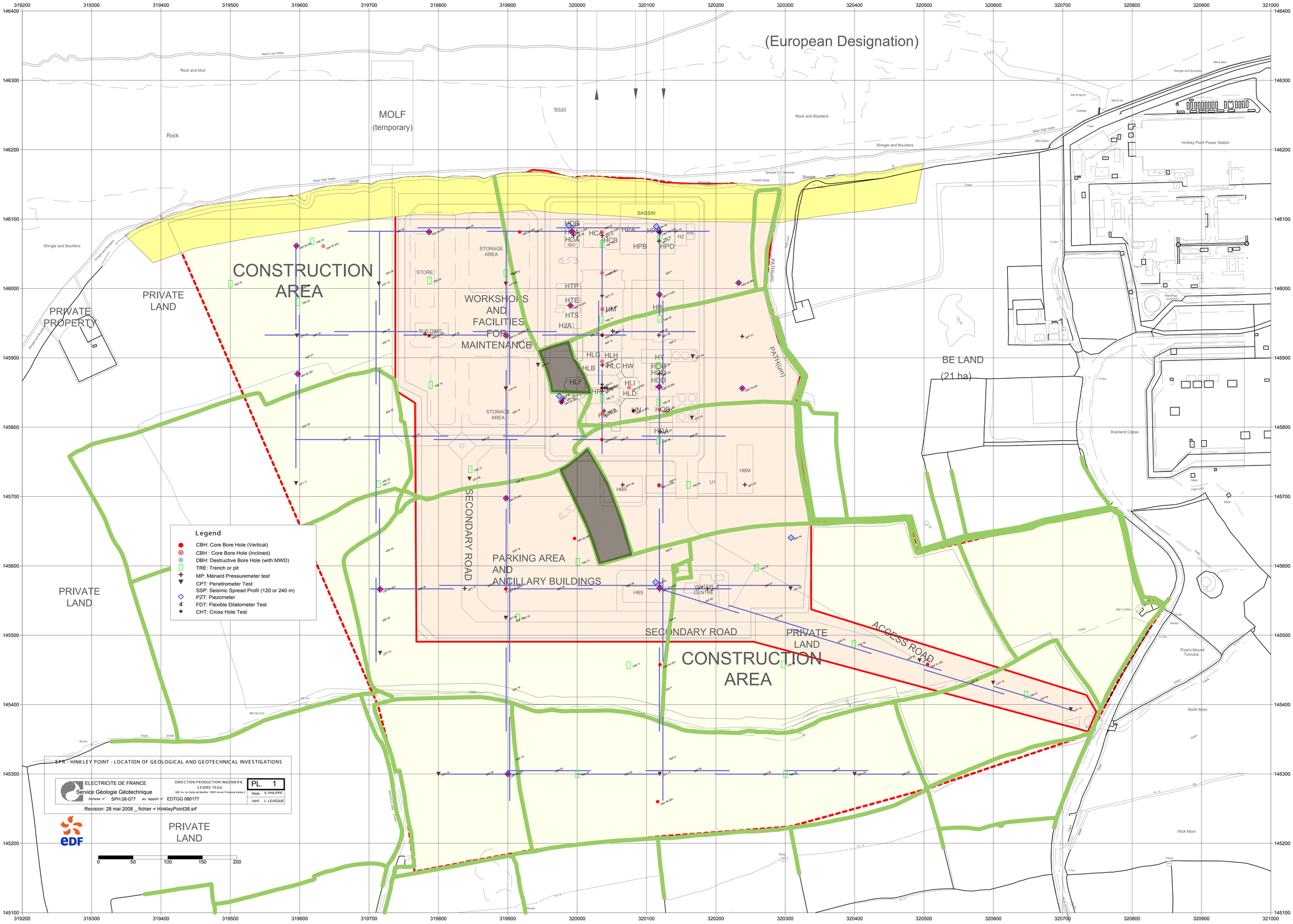


Fig 1: Location plan of proposed expansion and geotechnical investigations

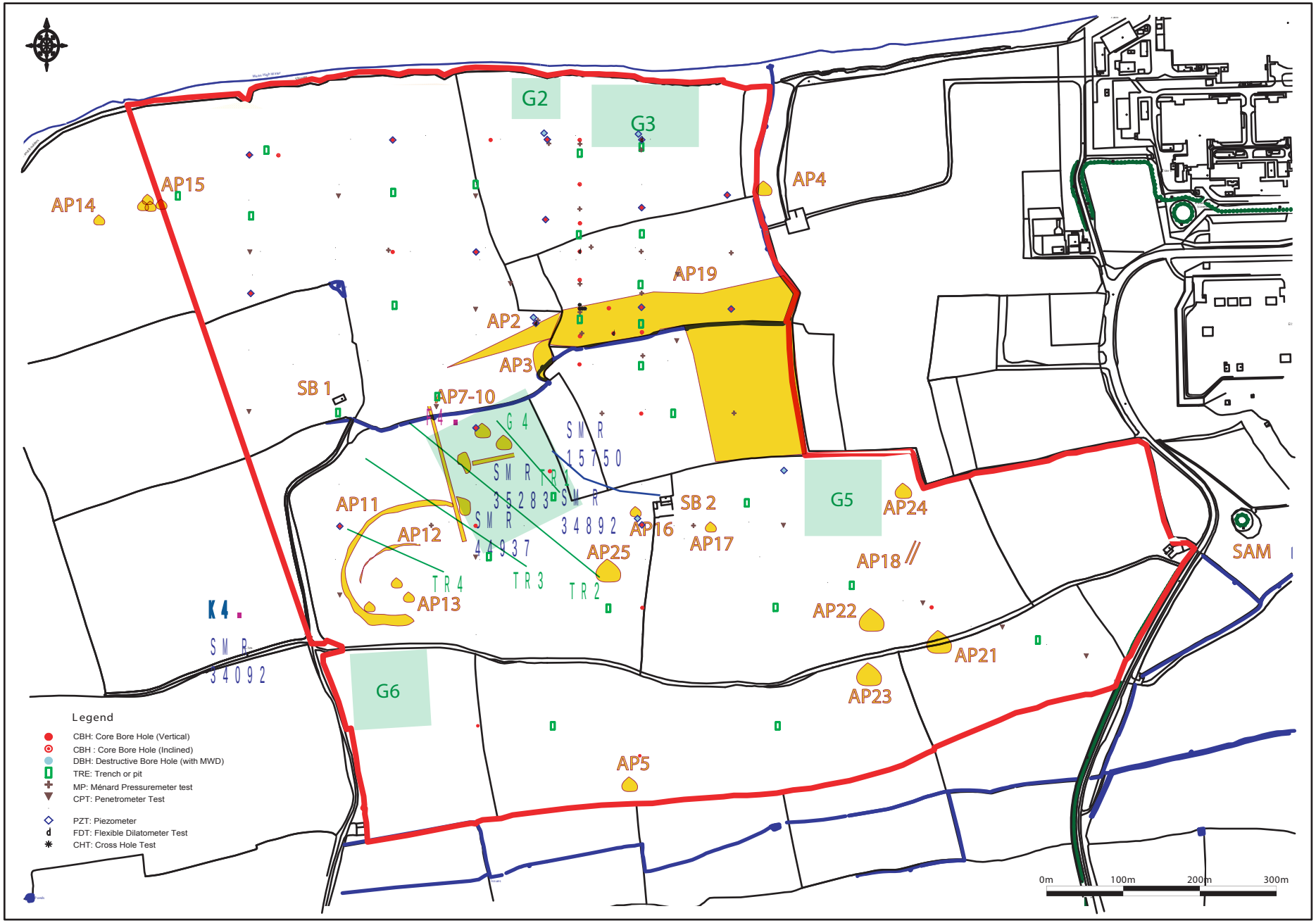


Fig 2: Overlay of archaeological features and proposed geotechnical investigations

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd
Old Chapel
Llanidloes
Montgomeryshire
SY18 6JR

Telephone: 01686 413857
e-mail:info@cambarch.co.uk