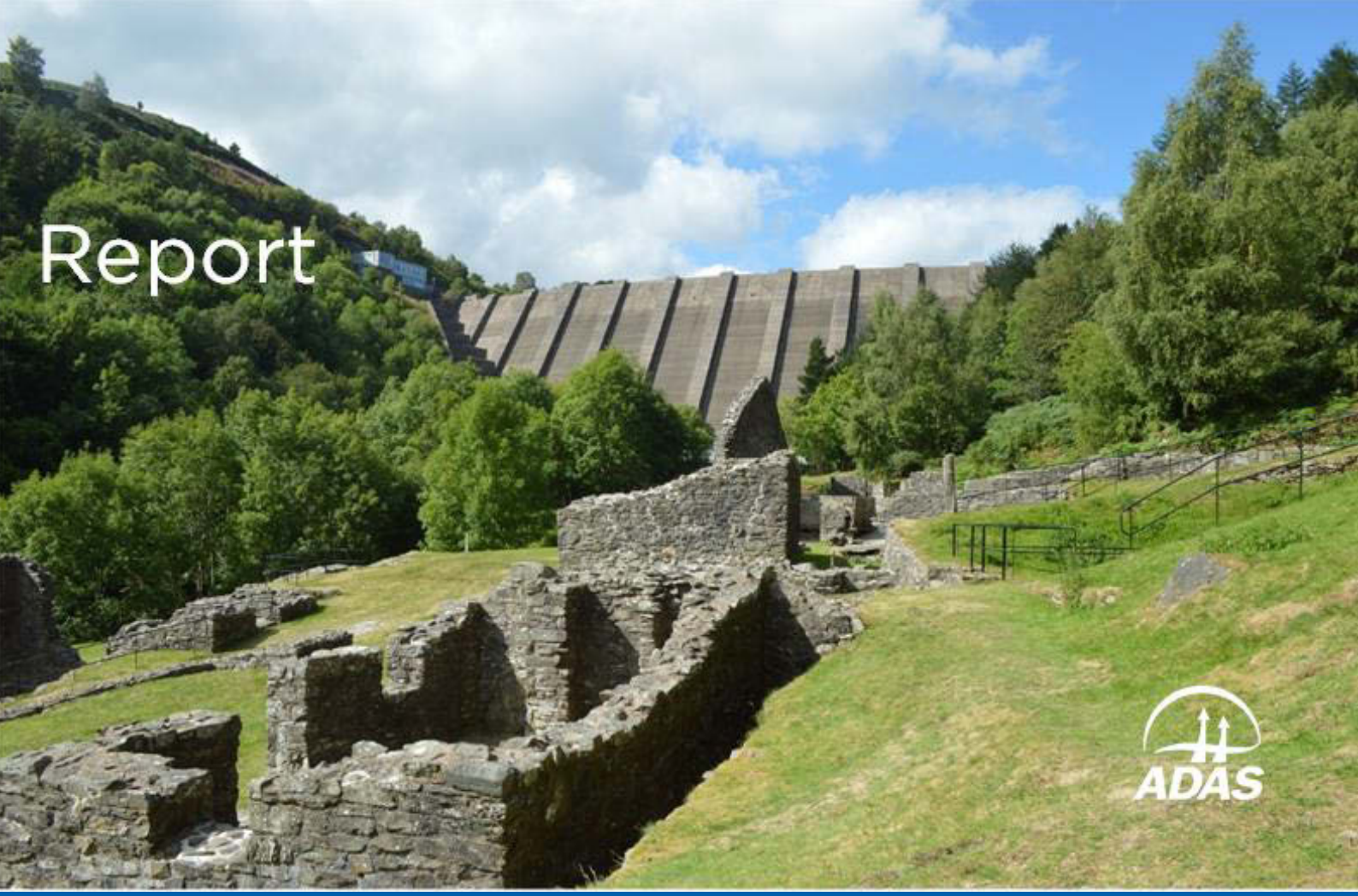

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: FCO Cowes to Thorness, 132kV Wood Pole and Conductor Replacement, Isle of Wight

Report By: James McNicoll-Norbury BA ACIfA
Issued by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA Phd MCIfA
Date: December 2017

Submitted to:

Scottish & Southern Energy Networks
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Quality Assurance

ADAS Project Code	Accession Code	Local Authority HER No.	Planning Application Ref.	OASIS Reference No.	Site Code
CEN3049 – FCO Line, Isle of Wight	*TBC*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*adasuklt1-292572*	*FCO17*

Author	Checked	Approved
James McNicoll-Norbury BA ACIfA	*Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA*	*Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA*

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

Between July and September 2017 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Scottish and Southern energy Networks (SSEN) of groundworks required for replacement wood poles of the overhead 132kV line between Cowes and Thorness, on the Isle of Wight. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the new poles between SZ 46378 93678 to SZ 49988 93922 which were identified by the ADAS constraints report (ADAS 2017) as having potential to impact on currently unknown buried archaeology (Figure 1).

Historic Environment Record and Historic England data, along with historic mapping and aerial photography evidence and documentary sources indicated that there is a moderate potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the Roman building (MIW6732) and Prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the development (MIW6724, MIW6729, MIW6730 and MIW6731) (ADAS 2017).

The monitoring of the groundworks for Pole 28 identified evidence of a possible palaeochannel at this location. Any future development work at this location should aim to identify further evidence of the nature and extent of this feature.

No deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during monitoring of groundworks at Poles 24, 26, 27, 29 and 32. The construction impacts at these locations resulted in no harm to buried archaeology and the monitoring strategy at these locations was effective.

Groundworks were completed before archaeological monitoring could be carried out at Poles 22, 23, 25 30, 31, 33 and 34. However, due to the relatively small and localised ground impacts of the works at these locations and based on the results of the monitoring of Poles 24, 26, 27, 29 and 32 it is likely that any impact on buried archaeology by these groundworks would have been limited.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy Networks, and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by James McNicoll-Norbury. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by James McNicoll-Norbury, and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 During July and September 2017 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Scottish and Southern energy Networks (SSEN) of groundworks required for replacement wood poles of the overhead 132kV line between Cowes and Thorness, on the Isle of Wight. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the new poles between SZ 46378 93678 to SZ 49988 93922 which were identified by the ADAS constraints report (ADAS 2017) as having potential to impact on buried archaeology (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Historic Environment Record and Historic England data, along with historic mapping and aerial photography evidence and documentary sources indicated that there is a moderate potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the Roman building (MIW6732) and Prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the development (MIW6724, MIW6729, MIW6730, MIW6731) (ADAS 2017).

1.1.3 Based on this potential, it was recommended that archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks associated with the replacement of Poles 1-3, 6 and 22-34 should be carried out. ADAS were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the archaeological work and record any archaeological remains identified during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS 2017).

1.1.4 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE): *Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

1.1.5 In carrying out this work Scottish and Southern Energy Networks complied with their obligations to the historic environment, as outlined in Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The proposed development required groundworks for replacement poles to be erected on the Cowes to Thorness FCO Line ('The Route' or the 'the development'). The existing overhead line passes along agricultural fields and alongside farm tracks on the north-western part of the Isle of Wight to the south-west of Cowes (Figures 1-2).

1.2.2 The underlying geology along the Route is recorded as Hamstead members comprised of clay, silt and sand with patches of superficial deposits comprising of River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel and Bembridge Marl members (BGS 2017). Borehole surveys carried out close to the

development record blueish green clay with selemite 3.0 m below ground level. However, no overburden is recorded (BGS 2017, SZ49SE97 — CLEMENT REID 201). Monitoring of the groundworks recorded a combination of gravels and sands in the higher areas of the development and clays at lower areas.

2 Objectives

2.1 Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:

- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
- *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
- *To record and analyse any archaeological remains that were revealed during the course of the works;*
- *To ensure that the fieldwork takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of the regional frameworks set out in Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas (Hey and Hind 2014).*
- *To report the results as appropriate.*

3 Copyright

4 Archaeological and Historical Context

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A cultural heritage constraints report (ADAS 2017a) was produced which assessed the historic environment potential of the land along the Route and a 300 m Study Area around the Route. The results of this assessment are outlined below. The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (HER)

and Historic England datasets were consulted for information relating to this Study Area in January 2017.

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.2 The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Designated Wrecks or Battlefields within 300 m of the development.

4.1.3 The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England record one Grade I Listed Building and five Grade II Listed Buildings within 300 m of the development. The two closest Listed Buildings to the development are the Grade I Listed St John the Baptist Church 124 m to the south and the Grade II Listed Tarra House 80 m to the south.

4.1.4 There are no Architectural Conservation Areas recorded within the 300 m of the development. The nearest ACA recorded by Isle of Wight Council is the Whippingham Conservation Area, which is located 1.1 km to the east.

4.1.5 The Isle of Wight HER records one hundred and three non-designated heritage assets within the 300 m study area.

4.1.6 The Isle of Wight HER records twenty-five non-designated heritage assets which are described as dating to the wider Prehistoric Period within 300 m of the Route, i.e. the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods. This includes fourteen records relating to Prehistoric findspots comprising of worked flints located around Chawton Farm. A further four records relate to Prehistoric hearths (MIW4938, MIW4957, MIW4958, MIW4959) recorded on the banks of the Medina River near Poles 31-34.

4.1.7 The Isle of Wight HER records four non-designated heritage assets within 300 m of the development which date to the Romano-British Period. These consist of findspots of pottery and a second findspot suggests the presence of a previously unknown Roman Villa 250 m to the south of the Route. Further Romano-British occupation has been identified during watching briefs which were previously carried in the area. However, the exact location of these remains is not specified in the HER (Isle of Wight HER 2017).

4.1.8 The Isle of Wight HER and Historic England do not record any heritage assets along the Route which date to the Early Medieval Period.

4.1.9 The Isle of Wight HER holds three records relating to Medieval ridge and furrow (MIW5252, MIW5262, and MIW5509). Medieval pottery sherds (MIW6728) were also found 48 m to the south-west of Pole 30 during field walking carried out between 2001 and 2004.

4.1.10 Sixty-six non-designated heritage assets are recorded within 300 m of the development by the HER and by Historic England which date to the Post-Medieval and modern periods. These are

mostly for historic buildings, including nine associated with Chawton Farm and five associated with Skinner's Farm. The sites of Post-medieval gravel extraction pits and brickworks are also noted by the HER. Any buried archaeological remains associated with these heritage assets are likely to be Post-medieval or Modern land divisions, drainage systems or other agricultural activity of low archaeological value.

Summary of Previous Archaeological Events

4.1.11 The Isle of Wight HER records fifteen previous archaeological events within 300 m of the development (ADAS 2017a).

4.1.12 Test pitting investigations were carried out west of Rew Street in 1930 following the discovery of a number of flint implements including two Mousterian points, a flint core, two flint knives and a scraper being during ploughing in local fields (Isle of Wight HER 2017). Archaeological excavations carried out 1992 as part of the Medina Crossing development revealed a low background of flintwork and modern artefacts. Four potential Prehistoric hearths are recorded along the banks of the Medina River near FCO span 31-34. These hearths combined with the flint artefact evidence, suggest potential for Prehistoric settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of these locations (Isle of Wight HER 2017)

4.1.13 Four records relate to Magnetometry surveys carried out between 2000 and 2012. The majority of these surveys did not identify any archaeological features. However, one survey carried out in 2007 on the Medina Estuary did identify twenty-one magnetic anomalies including a semi-circular ditch feature, several field boundaries and evidence of possible Medieval ridge and furrow (Isle of Wight HER 2017).

4.1.14 Five records relate to archaeological watching briefs were carried out between 2000 and 2013. Four of these watching briefs are associated with large-scale infrastructure projects which recorded evidence of settlement from the Iron Age and Roman periods along their lengths. However, the Isle of Wight HER data does contain details for the exact locations of these settlement remains. The remaining archaeological watching brief record relates to works carried out at Chawton Farm in 2003 where no archaeological features were observed. The Isle of Wight HER holds records for three desk-based assessments between 2003 and 2013 (Isle of Wight HER 2017).

Historic Mapping and Aerial Photography Analysis

4.1.15 The earliest available detailed historic mapping consulted was the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1864 map of the area. This map shows the proposed development is located in agricultural fields to the south of Northwood, Pallance Lane and Oxford Street (Old Maps 2017; NLS 2017). At this time the Grade II Listed Tarra House was depicted as Luton Farm with a Rectory

and flagstaff marked. The Grade I Listed St John the Baptist Church was also depicted on this map on Chawton Lane. A number of other buildings were depicted in association with the Church including two Grade II Listed granaries, and the Grade II Listed Chawton Farmhouse (**2**). Two brickworks were on the western bank of the River Medina with the former Newport-Cowes Branch Railway running through them. By 1898 the northernmost of the two brickworks appears to have fallen out of use as it is no longer shown on the 1898 map (Old Maps 2017).

4.1.16 There are no significant changes to local field boundaries and no significant change in the alignment of any local roads evident on historic maps throughout the early 20th century (Old Maps 2017). Historical mapping analysis indicates that gravel extraction pits were in use in 1909 between Luton Farm and Chawton Lane. A miniature rifle range was also present in Dukes Copse and there was a small expansion in residential development along Tinkers Lane. Historic mapping suggest that throughout most of the middle 20th century there was little significant change to field boundaries or increase in any residential or industrial development. However, the OS Plan of 1973-1974 shows a significant increase in residential development in Northwood as the town of Cowes expanded southwards along the River Medina. Historic mapping for the area is from 1977 does not show the existing electricity line, suggesting that it was built after this date. Modern satellite images and aerial photographs show no significant changes to local field boundaries along the development. The existing overhead line is shown crossing mainly agricultural arable land (Getmapping 2017; Google Earth 2017).

5 Methodology

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (ADAS 2017). An archaeologist was present during the groundworks to excavate the new holes for the Poles 24, 26-29 and 32 within the watching brief area. Groundworks for Poles 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 33, 34 were carried out prior to the archaeologist's arrival on site and Poles 1-7 were placed in the pre-existing holes of the removed Poles in these locations.

5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014 and the RSK technical manual (RSK 2017)*

5.2 Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

5.2.1 No artefacts or human remains were encountered during the watching brief. No archaeologically significant deposited were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

5.3 Post-Excavation Analysis

5.3.1 No archaeological artefacts or deposits were encountered during the watching brief, and therefore no specialist post-excavation analysis was required.

5.4 Archives and Deposition

5.4.1 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with the Museum of Island History, Isle of Wight Heritage Service. A paper archive will be deposited with the Museum of Island History, Isle of Wight Heritage Service within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under an accession number which is will be issued upon deposition.

5.4.2 A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-292572 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

5.5 ADAS Project Team

5.5.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by James McNicoll-Norbury. The report was written by James McNicoll-Norbury. The illustrations were prepared by James McNicoll-Norbury. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by James McNicoll-Norbury. The project was managed for ADAS by Diarmuid O Seaneachain and James McNicoll-Norbury.

6 Results

6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

6.1.2 The watching brief area followed the route for the replacement overhead 132kV Line (Figure 2; Plates 1 - 6). The ground works consisted of excavating the stay holes measuring up to 3.0 m long, 1.4 m wide and 2.5 m deep or slot trenches measuring up to 6.0 m in length, 1.4 m wide and up to 2.5 m in depth adjacent to existing poles using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The works were completed over a period of two months (July - September 2017). The weather during the monitoring days was sunny with some clouds (Plates 1 - 6).

Poles 1-7

6.1.3 These poles were removed and replaced within the existing holes and were therefore not monitored.

Pole 22

6.1.4 The Pole was located next to an existing field boundary and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m long trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 23

6.1.5 The Pole was located in a field adjacent to a hedge boundary and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m long trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 24

6.1.6 Three stay holes were dug 23 m to the east of Pole 24 which measured 1.4 m wide and had a combined length up to 8.4 m in length with a depth of 1.7 m (Plate 1).

6.1.7 The stratigraphic sequence observed in the each of the three stay holes at this location consisted of 0.30 m topsoil (2400) and 0.32 m subsoil (2401) overlaying natural gravels and sands (2402).

6.1.8 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Pole 25

6.1.9 The Pole was located between an existing field boundary and the farm track and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m long trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 26

6.1.10 A single trench was dug adjacent to the existing pole on its western side which measured 1.4 m in width, 5.6 m in length and was 2.5 m deep (Plate 2).

6.1.11 The stratigraphic sequence observed in this trench consisted of 0.23 m of topsoil (2600) and 0.62 m of modern crush and gravel (2601) overlaying natural sandy clays (2602).

6.1.12 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Pole 27

6.1.13 A single trench was dug to the west of the existing pole which measured 5.5 m in length and 2.0 m in width to a depth of 2.5 m (plate 5).

6.1.14 The stratigraphic sequence observed in this trench consisted of 0.25 m of topsoil (2700) and 0.30 m subsoil (2701) overlaying natural sandy clays (2702).

6.1.15 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Pole 28

6.1.16 A single trench was dug to the west of the existing pole which measured 5.5 m in length and 2.0 m in width and a depth of 2.5 m (Plate 6).

6.1.17 The stratigraphic sequence observed in this trench consisted of 0.30 m topsoil (2800) overlaying bands of natural sandy clays (2801).

6.1.18 At 1.90 m below the present ground level the top of a palaeochannel (2803) was observed in the trench which was still visible at the base. No further archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Pole 29

6.1.19 Three stay holes were excavated 16 m to the north-east of the existing pole with each measuring 1.4 m in width, 4.0 m in length and to a depth of 1.8 m (Plate 3).

6.1.20 The stratigraphic sequence observed in each of these stay holes consisted of 0.18 m of topsoil (2900) overlaying natural sandy clays (2901).

6.1.21 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.

Pole 30

6.1.22 The Pole was located on the slope of a field and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 31

6.1.23 The Pole was located on the slope of a field and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m

trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 32

6.1.24 Three stay holes were excavated 15 m to the north of the existing pole and each measured 0.8 m in width and 2.5 m in length to a depth of 1.8 m (Plate 4).

6.1.25 The stratigraphy observed in each of these stay holes consisted of 0.25 m topsoil (3200) and 0.15 m subsoil (3201) overlaying natural sandy clays (3202).

6.1.26 No archaeological deposits were identified.

Pole 33

6.1.27 The Pole was located on the slope of a field and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

Pole 34

6.1.28 The Pole was located on the slope of a field and the groundworks were completed prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site. The groundworks would have comprised the digging of a 6 m trench adjacent to the existing pole using a flat bladed bucket to a width of 1.4 m and a depth up to 2.5 m.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 The monitoring of the groundworks for Pole 28 identified evidence of a possible palaeochannel at this location. Any future development work at this location should aim to identify further evidence of the nature and extent of this feature.

7.1.2 No deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during monitoring of groundworks at Poles 24, 26, 27, 29 and 32. The construction impacts at these locations resulted in no harm to buried archaeology and the monitoring strategy at these locations was effective.

7.1.3 Groundworks were completed before archaeological monitoring could be carried out at Poles 22, 23, 25 30, 31, 33 and 34. However, due to the relatively small and localised ground impacts of the works at these locations and based on the results of the monitoring of Poles 24, 26, 27, 29 and 32 it is likely that any impact on buried archaeology by these groundworks would have been limited.

8 References

ADAS 2017a Unpublished Cultural Heritage Constraints Report FCO Cowes - Thorness 132KV Wood Pole and Conductor Replacement, Isle of Wight.

ADAS 2017b Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording; FCO Cowes - Thorness 132KV Wood Pole and Conductor Replacement, Isle of Wight. Unpublished Written Scheme of Investigation

CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief.*

English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2.*

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Hey, G, Hind, J (eds), 2014 *'Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas' Project Report. Oxford Wessex*

8.1 Online Resources

(BGS 2017) British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html [accessed May 2017].

(NLS 2017) National Library of Scotland Ordnance Survey Maps-Six-inch England and Wales 1842-1952. Available at: http://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/ [accessed May 2017].

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(Old Maps 2017) Oldmaps.co.uk. Available at: https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/564500/30350.html [accessed May 2017].

Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Pole 24

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2400	Layer	Topsoil	8.4	1.4	0.30	n/a
2401	Layer	Light brown sandy silt (subsoil)	8.4	1.4	0.32	n/a
2402	Layer	Yellow brown gravels and sand (natural geology)	8.4	1.4	1.08	n/a

Pole 26

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2600	Layer	Topsoil	5.6	1.4	0.23	n/a
2601	Layer	Modern rubble and gravels	5.6	1.4	0.62	n/a
2602	Layer	Yellow brown gravels and sand (natural geology)	5.6	1.4	1.7	n/a

Pole 27

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2700	Layer	Topsoil	5.5	2.5	0.25	n/a
2701	Layer	Light brown sandy silt (subsoil)	5.5	2.5	0.30	n/a
2702	Layer	Yellow brown sandy clays (natural geology)	5.5	2.5	1.95	n/a

Pole 28

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2800	Layer	Topsoil	5.5	2.0	0.30	n/a
2801	Layer	Yellow brown sandy clays (natural geology)	5.5	2.0	2.2	n/a
2802	Fill	Light blue grey	4.5	1.0		n/a
2803	Cut	Palaeochannel	4.5	1.0		n/a

Pole 29

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2900	Layer	Topsoil	4.0	1.4	0.18	n/a
2901	Layer	Yellow brown sandy clay (natural geology)	4.0	1.4	0.62	n/a

Pole 32

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
3200	Layer	Topsoil	2.5	0.8	0.25	n/a
3201	Layer	Light brown sandy silt (subsoil)	2.5	0.8	0.15	n/a
3202	Layer	Yellow brown sandy clay (natural geology)	2.5	0.8	1.4	n/a

Appendix B: The Finds

No artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

8.2 OASIS ID: adasuklt1-292572

Project details

Project name	FCO Cowes to Thorness
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of overhead line Pole replacement between Cowes and Thorness on the Isle of Wight was carried out over a two month period. Apart from a single palaeochannel which was recorded in the vicinity of Pole 28 no archaeological finds or deposits were recorded during the monitoring work.
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2017 End: 30-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FCO17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	292572 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25 m
Monument type	NONE
Significant Finds	NONE
Investigation type	'''Watching Brief'''
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT COWES FCO Cowes to Thorness

Study area	4.9 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SZ 46373 93636 50.7399084613 -1.34273134813 50 44 23 N 001 20 33 W Point
Site coordinates	SZ 49994 93929 50.742242787704 -1.291373296145 50 44 32 N 001 17 28 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.1 m Max: 57.9 m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project design originator	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project director/manager	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project supervisor	James McNicoll-Norbury

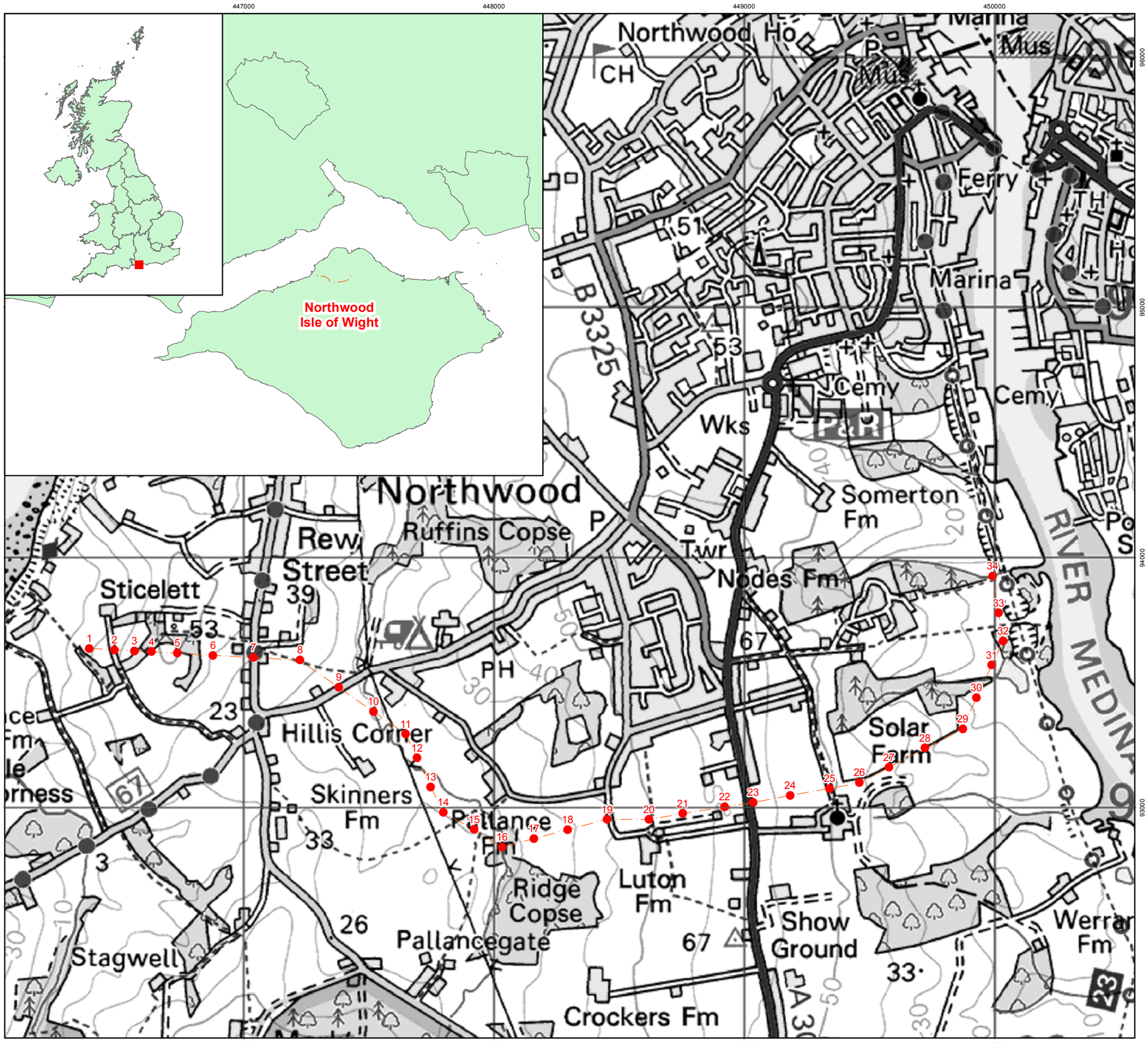
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Museum of Island History, Isle of Wight Heritage Service
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of Island History, Isle of Wight Heritage Service
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''GIS'',''Images raster / digital photography''
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of Island History, Isle of Wight Heritage Service

Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Map'',''Miscellaneous Material'',''Plan'',''Section'',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report:
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McNicoll-Norbury, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ADAS
Place of issue or publication	Oxford



Produced by the RSK Group PLC, 11d Park House, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RS

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

FCO Cowes - Thorness 132kV Wood Pole and Conductor Replacement

Figure 1: Site Location

FCO Route

OHL Pole Refurbished

Drawn by: James McNicoll-Norbury Date: 06.12.2017

Verified By: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 06.12.2017

N
W E
S

0 500 1,000

Metres

Scale 1:15,000 at A3 size

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

ADAS

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

FCO Cowes - Thorness
132kV Wood Pole and
Conductor Replacement

Figure 2: Location of monitored areas between Poles 24 and 32

FCO Route

OHL Pole Refurbished

Monitored Areas

Drawn by: James McNicoll-Norbury Date: 06.12.2017

Verified By: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 06.12.2017

N
W E
S

0 200

Metres

Scale 1:3,000 at A3 size

RSK ADAS Ltd,
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OX14 4RS

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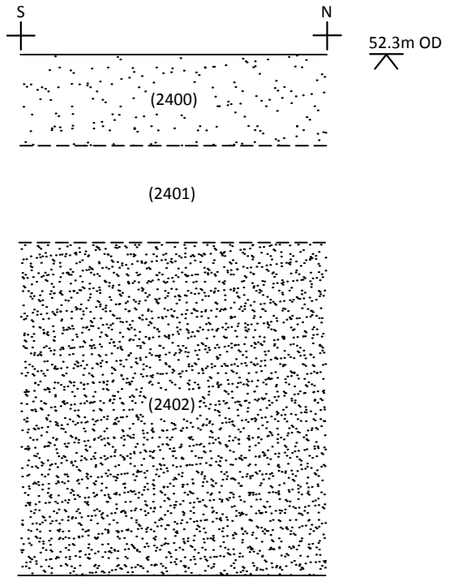
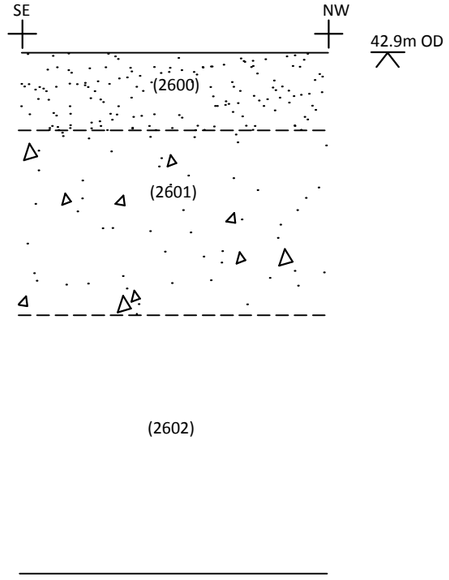


Section 1: East facing section at Pole 24

Plate 1: General shot of of stay hole at Pole 24, looking north-west



Section 2: South-west facing section at Pole 26

Plate 2: General shot of trench at Pole 26, looking north-east

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

FCO Cowes - Thorness
132kV Wood Pole and
Conductor Replacement

Figure 3: Representative Sections

Legend

Made Ground

Drawn by: James McNicoll-Norbury Date: 06/12/2017

Checked by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 06/12/2017

0 1m

1:20

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park
Abingdon,
OX14 4RS

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Plates

Plate 1: General shot of a stay hole at Pole 24, looking north-west.

Plate 2: General shot of trench at Pole 26, looking north-east.

Plate 3: General shot of a stay hole at Pole 29, looking north-east.

Plate 4: General shot of a stay hole at Pole 32, looking south-west.

Plate 5: General shot of trench being excavated at Pole 27, looking south-east.

Plate 6: View of excavated trench adjacent to Pole 28 and Palaeochannel (2803) at its base, looking south-east.