



Lincs Offshore Wind Farm,
Lincolnshire Cable Route Onshore Section,
Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**LINCS OFFSHORE WIND FARM,
LINCOLNSHIRE CABLE ROUTE ONSHORE SECTION,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the RPS Group PLC on behalf of Centrica Renewable Energy Ltd (CREL) to undertake a programme of archaeological field evaluation along part of the Lincolnshire section of the proposed onshore cable route of the Lincolnshire Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter, 'the Site'). The Site ran from National Grid Reference (NGR) 550909, 321879 to 551554, 323151.

The cable route is wholly situated in an area that has been progressively reclaimed since the Roman period and therefore the probability of Prehistoric and Romano-British terrestrial remains is very low. No evidence for Early Medieval or Medieval settlement has been found within the cable route, although there are 2-3 possible salterns within 200m of the existing Walpole sub-station. These are likely to be of mid-late Saxon date. Most of the cable route appears to have been reclaimed since the 17th and 18th centuries.

The evaluation was required as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological mitigation as specified by Louise Jennings of Lincolnshire County Council and followed a geophysical survey of the Lincolnshire section of the route.

The current evaluation failed to identify any archaeological features associated with the recorded geophysical anomalies. These anomalies may be accounted for by the presence of variations in the iron panning and other mineralisation observed within the natural sediments as well as natural clay-filled channels.

No features characteristic of salt production was identified within any of the trial pits or trial trenches.

The programme of archaeological works was carried out between the 9th and 11th August 2010.

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Centrica Renewable Energy Ltd (CREL) through RPS Group PLC and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Simon Gamage in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Louise Jennings (Lincolnshire County Council), Andrew Street (Edward Francis Ltd) and John Rust (Siemens UK).

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Fairhead, Martin Huggon and Iain McIntyre. The report was compiled by Iain McIntyre. Illustrations were produced by Kitty Brandon. Environmental samples were processed by Nikki Mulhall and assessed by Chris Stevens. Finds were processed by Justin Wiles and assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the RPS Group PLC on behalf of Centrica Renewable Energy Ltd (CREL) to undertake a programme of archaeological field evaluation along part of the Lincolnshire section of the proposed onshore cable route of the Lincolnshire Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter, 'the Site'). The Site ran from National Grid Reference (NGR) 550909, 321879 to 551554, 323151 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This fieldwork follows a baseline review of the known and potential archaeology of the entire terrestrial cable route between the landfall and the sub-station at Walpole undertaken by RPS Group Plc (Centrica Energy 2006, Volume 2: 73-80). A geophysical survey of the Walpole sub-station itself was undertaken by GSB Prospection (GSB 2006) with an archaeological evaluation of the same area later undertaken by WA (2008a). Further works include an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations along the entire cable route carried out by WA (2008b) and most recently a geophysical survey of the Lincolnshire section of the cable route, also undertaken by WA (2010a).

1.1.3 Following assessment of the geophysical survey of the route (WA 2010a) Louise Jennings, Planning Archaeologist for Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), required an archaeological evaluation to confirm the presence/absence of anomalies which may have indicated archaeology on the Site as identified by the geophysical survey.

1.1.4 The evaluation included the machine excavation of a total of three 25m long trenches and two 1.5m² test pits, targeted on anomalies identified by the WA geophysical survey (WA 2010a).

1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken over three days, between the 9th and 11th August 2010.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site runs for approximately 1.5km from the corner of Hospital and Cacklehole Roads running north-east parallel to Cacklehole Road to the north-west until the roads termination (**Figure 2**).

1.2.2 The bedrock geology is composed of Kimmeridge and Ampthill Clays of the Upper Jurassic period; overlain by superficial tidal flat deposits of clays and silts (BGS 1978). Localised superficial deposits of loose to medium dense, slightly silty fine sand was also expected (WA 2008b).

1.2.3 The Site is situated wholly on land reclaimed since the early medieval period, with the majority reclaimed since the 18th and 19th centuries.

- 1.2.4 The Site is flat and sits at approximately three metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD). The fields within the evaluation area were either currently under crop or lying fallow.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background

- 2.1.1 A baseline review of the known and potential archaeology of the terrestrial cable route was undertaken by RPS Group Plc (Centrica Energy 2006, Volume 2: 73-80). Much of the following section derives from this research and the written scheme of investigation produced prior to the evaluation (WA 2010b).
- 2.1.2 The terrestrial cable route was formerly part of the Wash and is situated wholly on reclaimed land. Geotechnical investigations have suggested a surface geology consisting of a broad sequence of estuarine silts. No true peats or other former land surfaces of archaeological significance have been positively identified in the upper 2m of deposits. Nevertheless the potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence exists.
- 2.1.3 The cable route is wholly situated in an area that has been progressively reclaimed since the Roman period. The probability of Prehistoric and Romano-British terrestrial archaeology being present within the cable route is therefore very low. However, there is a possibility of the presence of Roman or Prehistoric maritime remains within the route corridor.
- 2.1.4 No evidence for Early Medieval or Medieval settlement has been found within the cable route, although there are 2-3 possible salterns within 200m of the existing Walpole sub-station. These are likely to be of mid-late Saxon date. A geophysical survey (GSB Prospection, 2006) undertaken ahead of development on the Walpole Electricity Substation identified a concentration of features relating to a probable saltern.
- 2.1.5 Typically within the fens and other coastal areas, salterns generally comprise a substantial hearth, settling tanks and encircling ditches with feeder channels, usually accompanied by quantities of fired clay or briquetage (Thomas and Fletcher 2001). Briquetage is characteristic of the salt industry and the term encompasses a wide range of structural elements produced for salt manufacture, including troughs used for evaporation of the brine, vessels for storage and transportation of the salt and the pedestals and bars for supporting these during heating over a fire or flue (Crosby 2001).
- 2.1.6 Most of the cable route appears to have been reclaimed since the 17th and 18th centuries. The most obvious archaeological features close to the route are the drains and embankments that relate to this reclamation and WWII defence structures such as pillboxes. A Hawker Hurricane crash site is recorded within 250m to the route.
- 2.1.7 The inter-tidal section of the cable route contains a number of geophysical anomalies but no known maritime or terrestrial sites. This part of the route has a similar potential to the offshore cable route and wind farm area for palaeoenvironmental evidence and for currently unknown maritime finds.

2.2 Historic Landscape

- 2.2.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation survey consisted of a study of patterns of character and landscape change (WA 2010b) across the County and was divided into 'Character Zones'.
- 2.2.2 The Site is positioned on the eastern edge of Zone 4, comprising post medieval marsh land. Field systems in this zone largely consist of a mixture of semi regular and rectilinear enclosures, with the latter concentrated in the east, in close proximity to the Site. Field boundaries predominantly comprise narrow and shallow wet dykes throughout, although small modified rivers form continuous sinuous boundaries across the zone (ibid.).
- 2.2.3 Relict seabanks are associated with successive stages of 17th to 19th century coastal marsh reclamation and run roughly parallel with the coast line, although several perpendicular banks divide inland areas.
- 2.2.4 The entire zone was reclaimed from semi-natural saltmarsh between 1660 and 1811.

2.3 Recent

- 2.3.1 The geotechnical investigations along the entire cable route placed three test pits within the area of the Site (WA 2008b p 9-10). No archaeological features or deposits were observed during monitoring works on these pits.
- 2.3.2 The recent geophysical survey (WA 2010a) (**Figure 2**) identified a number of anomalies in the southern area of the route possibly associated with archaeological features. The northern area of the route was predominantly populated by modern ferrous anomalies. This confirmed the expectation that, due to the nature of the reclaimed land in the north, the archaeological potential increases to the south as the route ventures more inland.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aim of the project was to conduct an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence/absence, extent, and date of archaeological remains within the Site.
- 3.1.2 The objectives were to:
- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by the cable lay.
 - identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of the underlying remains.
 - complete the production of a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This would facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow the formulation of an

appropriate response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the remaining areas of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits.

- to identify roddens and associated areas of salt production which may be present in the evaluation area.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 All archaeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with recognised professional standards issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994, 1995 and 2008) and English Heritage (1991) and following the Lincolnshire County Council *Archaeology Handbook* (LCC).

4.1.2 All works were overseen by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).

4.1.3 In total three trenches (25m x 1.8m) and two test pits (1.5m²) were machine excavated. All trenches and test pits were placed to investigate geophysical anomalies in respect to the line of the cable route and the presence of field boundaries.

4.1.4 The investigations were located using a GPS (Global Positioning System) and excavated by a 360° excavator fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoils were removed in level spits until the top of the first archaeological levels or the natural superficial geology was reached.

4.1.5 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system.

4.1.6 Representative sections 2m in length were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:20).

4.1.7 A photographic record was generated consisting of black and white prints, colour slides (both on 35mm film) and digital photographs.

4.1.8 All trench and test pit locations and all recorded features (including heights above Ordnance Datum) were surveyed using a GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.1.9 An inventory of the primary archive is presented in **Appendix 1**. A table of results for the trenches and test pits is presented in **Appendix 2**. A full concordance of finds and environmental results is presented in **Appendix 3**.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Natural deposits and soil sequence

Topsoil

5.1.1 This deposit was 0.32 – 0.48m thick and characterised by mid greyish-brown fine loamy silt, homogenous and friable, with rare sub- rounded quartz pebbles (8-16mm). Root disturbance was frequent and the interface with the underlying sediment was diffuse over a depth of 0.1m. Glass, flint, Ceramic Building Material, animal bone and 19th/20th century iron were recovered from the topsoils in each of the investigations.

Natural

- 5.1.2 The natural deposits (**Plates 1 and 2**) in all but Trench 1 consisted of loose, light brownish-yellow medium sand, with patches of iron panning and other mineralisation. Several small marine mollusc shells were observed (dia. c.10mm) within Trenches 2 and 4. Suggesting that this is potentially a littoral (shore line, beach) deposit.

5.2 Evaluation Trenches and Test Pits

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.2.1 This trench was located to investigate a north-west to south-east orientated linear anomaly. No archaeological deposits or features were identified within Trench 1.

- 5.2.2 A marked difference in the composition of the natural sediments was observed between Trench 1 and the rest of the trenches and test pits. A sondage excavated during the course of investigation recorded channelised deposits of clays and sandy-silts within interface **107 (Fig 3)**. The clay deposits (**103, 106**) further consisted of alternating laminations of firm, dark brownish-grey clay (c.10mm thick) and coarse dark brownish-orange course sands (<1mm thick). The sandy-silt deposits (**104, 105**) also consisted of alternating laminations of dark brownish-grey silts (<2mm thick) and light brownish-yellow fine-medium sands (c.15mm thick).

- 5.2.3 The structure and composition of these deposits suggest a shifting water course with periodic deposition in a changing environment from a mainly low-flow rate environment (clays **103, 106**) to a mainly moderate-flow rate environment (sandy-silts, **105, 106**). Further cycles – the alternating laminations of sediment – are visible within all deposits. These sediment structures are consistent with a tidally influenced environment.

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 2)

- 5.2.4 This test pit was located to investigate the northern edge of a large amorphous sub-oval geophysical anomaly. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Several 19th/20th century iron objects were recovered from the topsoil which may account for the geophysical anomalies.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2; Plate 1)

- 5.2.5 This trench was located to investigate the southern edge of a large amorphous geophysical anomaly. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Animal bone and glass was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2; Plate 2)

- 5.2.6 This trench was located to investigate the southern edge of a large amorphous sub-oval geophysical anomaly. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. 19th/20th century iron objects were recovered from the topsoil.

Test Pit 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.2.7 This test pit was located to investigate the northern edge of a large amorphous north-east to south-west orientated linear geophysical anomaly. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Ceramic Building Material was recovered from the topsoil.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, deriving from six contexts, either topsoil/ploughsoil or underlying natural (littoral) deposits (**202**); finds from the latter comprise small marine shells (cockle, bivalve) that were probably naturally occurring within the deposits, rather than resulting from human activity.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 3; Table 1**.
- 6.1.3 The only closely datable find is a small fragment from a modern (19th/20th century) green wine bottle, from the topsoil in Trench 3. A small brick fragment from topsoil in Trench 5 is undiagnostic but probably post-medieval (17th century or later). Other finds (animal bone, iron nails and wire fragment) are undatable.
- 6.1.4 Given the small quantity of finds recovered, their provenance and date range, their archaeological potential is very low. Retention for long-term curation is not therefore recommended, and the finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition.

7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A single sample of 30 litres was taken from the natural layer (**103**) within Trench 1. The layer was of unknown date at 3.7 m aOD, sealed by a silty alluvial deposit (**Fig 3**).
- 7.1.2 A sub-sample of 1 litre was initially tested for waterlogged material, and a further sub-sample of 1500g (c. 1.5 litres) was taken for molluscs. The remainder of the sample was processed for the recovery and assessment/evaluation of charred plant remains and charcoals.

7.2 Charred, wood charcoal and waterlogged plant remains

- 7.2.1 A subsample of 1 litre was initially taken and processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains using a 0.25mm mesh. No waterlogged remains were seen and the remaining sample was then processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was then scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 3; Table 2**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains.
- 7.2.2 No charred remains other than occasional flecks of wood charcoal were seen in the sample. The deposit lay only just below the ploughzone and the extremely high number of fine roots in the sample is indicative that parts of the deposit had dried out and lay within the vicinity of the active soil horizon, see below.

7.3 Sediments

- 7.3.1 The sample was scanned by a geoarchaeologist in order that general comment could be made upon the deposit.
- 7.3.2 Despite being in disturbed form it was quite easy to observe horizontal laminate and possibly flood couplets in the larger pieces. This was overlain by clear signs of pedogenesis, predominantly in the form of common macropores (rootlet and arthropod burrows). This fits in with the known history of the Site; that of an estuarine or salt-marsh environment which has subsequently been enclosed and drained.

7.4 Molluscs

- 7.4.1 A sample of 1500g was processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The sample (0.5mm) was rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quantified. Nomenclature and habitat preferences are according to Kerney (1999) and Barrett and Yonge (1958).
- 7.4.2 Over 100 shells of *Hydrobia* were recovered from this deposit. The majority of these shells appeared to be *Hydrobia ulvae* but there were also a number of *Hydrobia ventrosa* present. *Hydrobia ulvae* is restricted to brackish or salt water environments and favours estuaries, intertidal mudflats and saltmarshes (Kerney 1999, 33), whereas *Hydrobia ventrosa*, again found in brackish or saltwater, prefers more sheltered places such as quiet estuaries, ponds behind shingle bars and lagoons and drainage ditches in coastal marshes (Kerney 1999, 31).
- 7.4.3 The sample also contained a single specimen of a periwinkle, probably a small periwinkle (*Littorina neritoides*), a species with a wide distribution largely above the upper shore.
- 7.4.4 The bulk sample also contained a few small marine shells, including those of cockle (Cardiacea) and Carpet shells type (Veneridae).
- 7.4.5 No land snails were observed.
- 7.4.6 The mollusc assemblage is indicative of a saltwater environment, such as a saltmarsh, with no indication of any freshwater or terrestrial elements.
- 7.4.7 There is no further potential for this sample or need for further samples to be taken in this region of the Site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 Within Trenches 3 and 4 and Test Pits 2 and 5 no archaeological features or deposits were identified that correlated with the geophysical anomalies from the recent survey. These anomalies may be accounted for by the presence of variations in the iron panning and other mineralisation observed within the natural sediments and iron objects in the topsoil.

- 8.1.2 Within Trench 1 no archaeological features or deposits were identified that correlated with the geophysical anomalies. The natural sediments though, as confirmed by palaeoenvironmental analysis, indicate a tidally influenced environment with distinct clay-filled channels. These may account for the geophysical anomalies targeted with this trench.
- 8.1.3 No further archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the trenches or test pits.
- 8.1.4 This archaeological investigation has therefore established the absence of any roddens or associated areas of salt production within the areas of the evaluation.

9 THE ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The project archive from the present fieldwork has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, under the project code 73502. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in Appendix 1 of this report. The project will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln under accession number LCNCC: 2010.51 upon completion of the remainder of the project.

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11 APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1		Index to Archive	A4	1
1		Client Report	A4	20
1		Written Scheme of Investigation	A4	16
1		Day Book (photocopy)	A4	5
1		Graphics Register	A4	1
1		Trial Trench Records	A4	5
1		Graphics Register	A4	1
1		Site Graphics	A4	5
1		Photographic Register	A4	3
1		Environmental Sample Register & Records	A4	2
1		Photographic Proof sheets & Negatives	A4	2
1		Photo CD	CD	1
FINDS	No. OF BOXES (1)			

12 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Evaluation Trench 1		Max Depth: 1.2m Ground Level (m aOD): 4.42	Length: 25m	Width: 2.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil/ Ploughsoil: Mid greyish-brown fine sandy silt, homogenous and friable, with rare sub- rounded quartz pebbles (8-16mm). Frequent route disturbance, diffuse interface with (102)		0.00 – 0.48
102	Layer	Alluvium: Light brownish-yellow silt. Very firm compaction. Clear interface with (103).		0.43 – 0.82
103	Layer	Abandoned channel deposit: Alternating laminations of firm, dark brownish-grey clay (c.10mm thick) and coarse dark brownish-orange course sands (<1mm thick). Firm compaction. Sharp interface with (104), (105) and (106).		0.82 – 1.20+
104	Layer	Channel deposits: Alternating laminations of dark brownish-grey silts (<2mm thick) and light brownish-yellow fine-medium sands (c.15mm thick). Soft compaction.		0.82 – 1.20+
105	Layer	Channel deposits: Alternating laminations of dark brownish-grey silts (<2mm thick) and light brownish-yellow fine-medium sands (c.15mm thick). Soft compaction. Sharp interface with (106).		1.00 – 1.20+
106	Layer	Abandoned channel deposit: Alternating laminations of firm, dark brownish-grey clay (c.10mm thick) and coarse dark brownish-orange course sands (<1mm thick). Firm compaction.		1.10 – 1.20+
107	Interface	Abandoned channel: Defined south-west edge, uncertain north-east edge. Visible across base of trench, width approximately 1.95m. Broad u-shape profile, though uncertain form to base.		0.82 – 1.20+

Evaluation Test Pit 2		Max Depth: 0.5m Ground Level (m aOD): 2.7	Length: 3.2m	Width: 2.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil/ Ploughsoil: Mid greyish-brown silty sand, homogenous and friable, with rare sub- rounded quartz pebbles (8-16mm). Frequent route disturbance, diffuse interface with (202)		0.00 – 0.42
202	Layer	Littoral deposits: Light brownish-yellow medium sand, loose compaction, with patches of iron panning and other mineralisation.		0.42+

Evaluation Trench 3		Max Depth: 0.78m Ground Level (m aOD): 2.1	Length: 25m	Width: 2.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Topsoil/ Ploughsoil: Mid greyish-brown silty sand, homogenous and friable. Frequent route disturbance, diffuse interface with (302)		0.00 – 0.35
302	Layer	Littoral deposits: Light brownish-yellow medium sand, loose compaction, with patches of iron panning and other mineralisation.		0.35+

Evaluation Trench 4		Max Depth: 0.48m Ground Level (m aOD): 3.3	Length: 25m	Width: 2.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil/ Ploughsoil: Mid greyish-brown silty sand, homogenous and friable, with rare sub- rounded quartz pebbles (8-16mm). Frequent route disturbance, diffuse interface with (402)		0.00 – 0.38
402	Layer	Littoral deposits: Light brownish-yellow medium sand. Loose compaction.		0.38+

Evaluation Test Pit 5		Max Depth: 0.6m Ground Level (m aOD): 0.3	Length: 3.0m	Width: 2.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
501	Layer	Topsoil/ Ploughsoil: Mid greyish-brown silty sand, homogenous and friable, with rare sub- rounded quartz pebbles (8-16mm). Frequent route disturbance, extremely diffuse interface with (503) represented by (502).		0.00 – 0.44
502	Layer	Interface layer between (501) and (503).		0.13 – 0.60
503	Layer	Littoral deposits: Light brownish-yellow medium sand, loose compaction, with patches of iron panning and other mineralisation.		0.60+

13 APPENDIX 3: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table 1 Finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

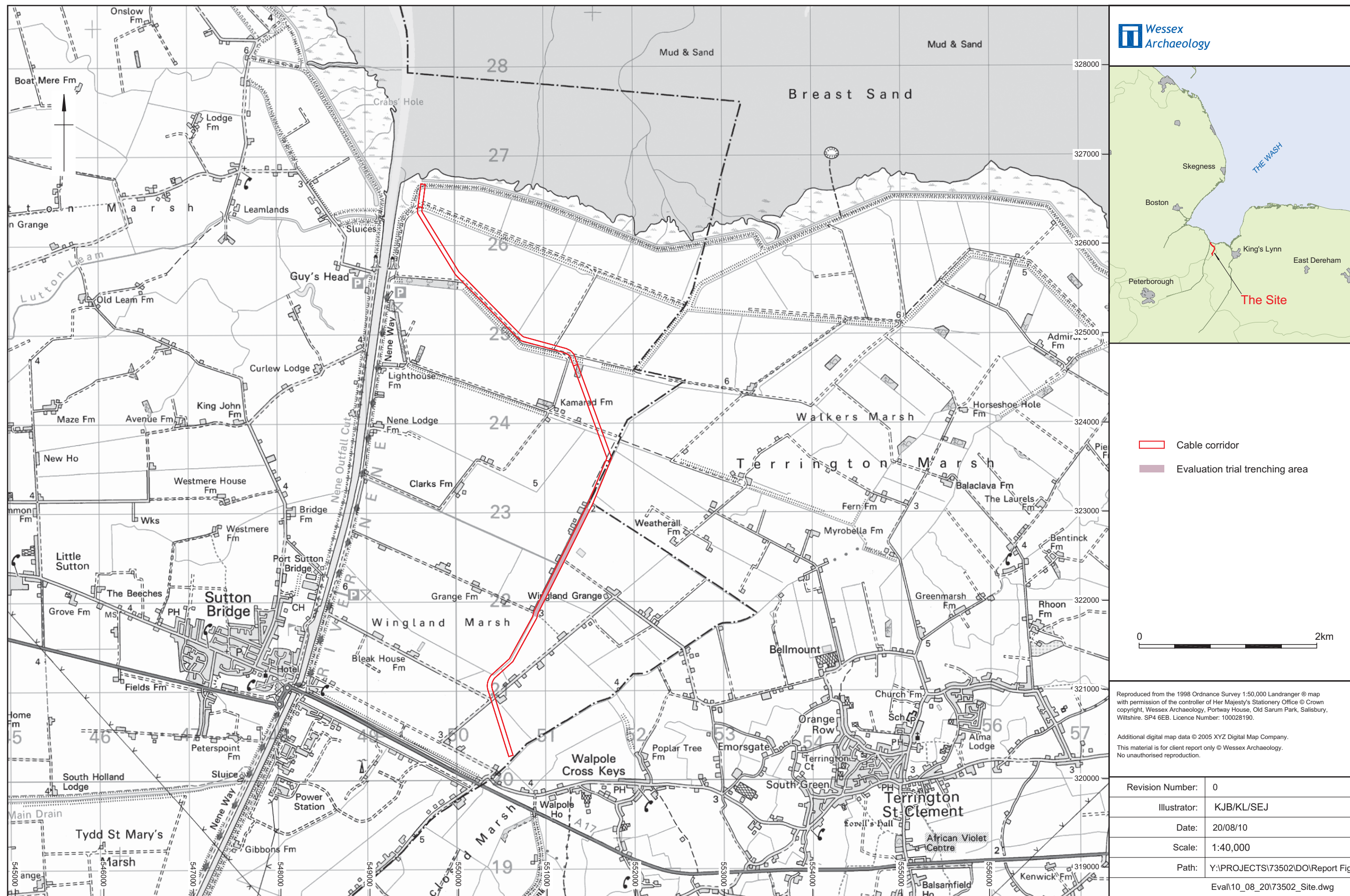
Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Iron	Shell
201				2/12	
202					4/1
301	1/9		1/10		
401				2/165	
402					1/1
501		1/28			
TOTAL	1/9	1/28	1/10	4/177	5/2

Key: CBM = ceramic building material

Table 2 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

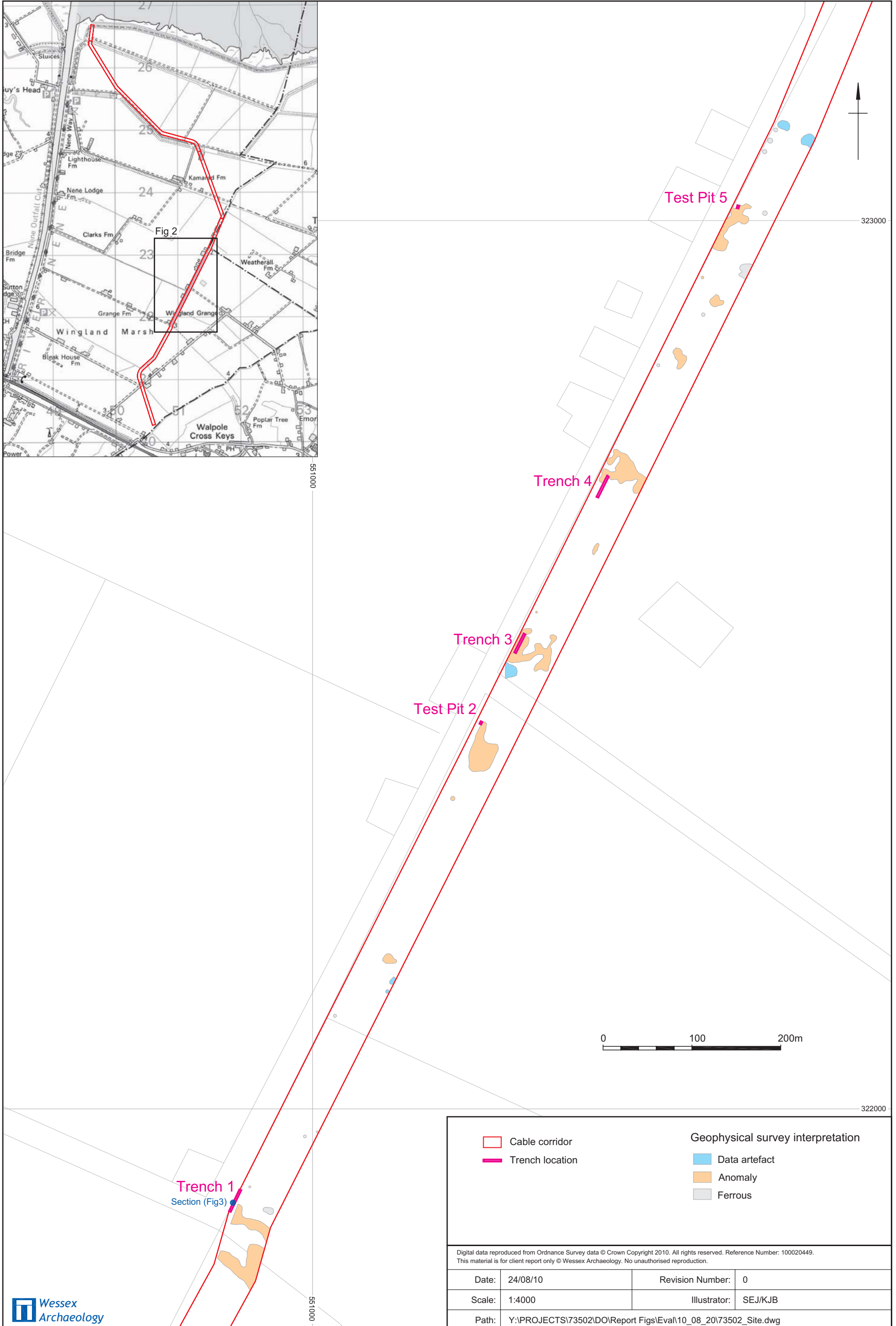
Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Litres	Flot (ml)	% roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred other	Seeds	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
layer	103	01	27	60	95	-	-	-	-	0/0ml	Moll-m (C) Moll-b (A)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5
 sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-m = marine molluscs, Moll-b = brackish molluscs;
 Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



Site location plan

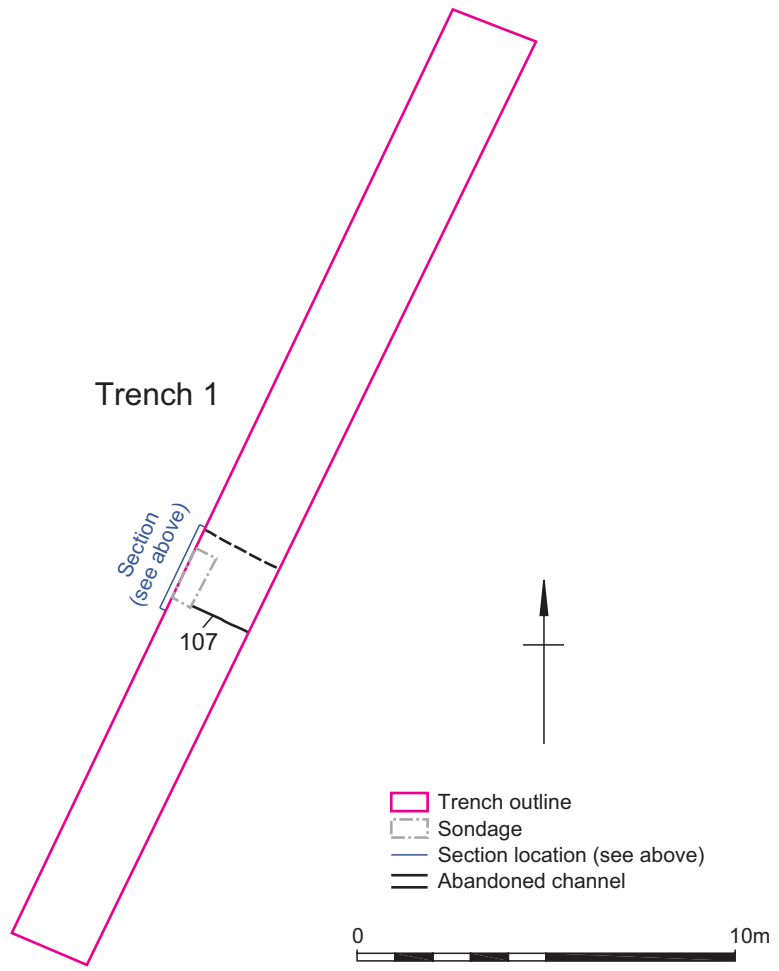
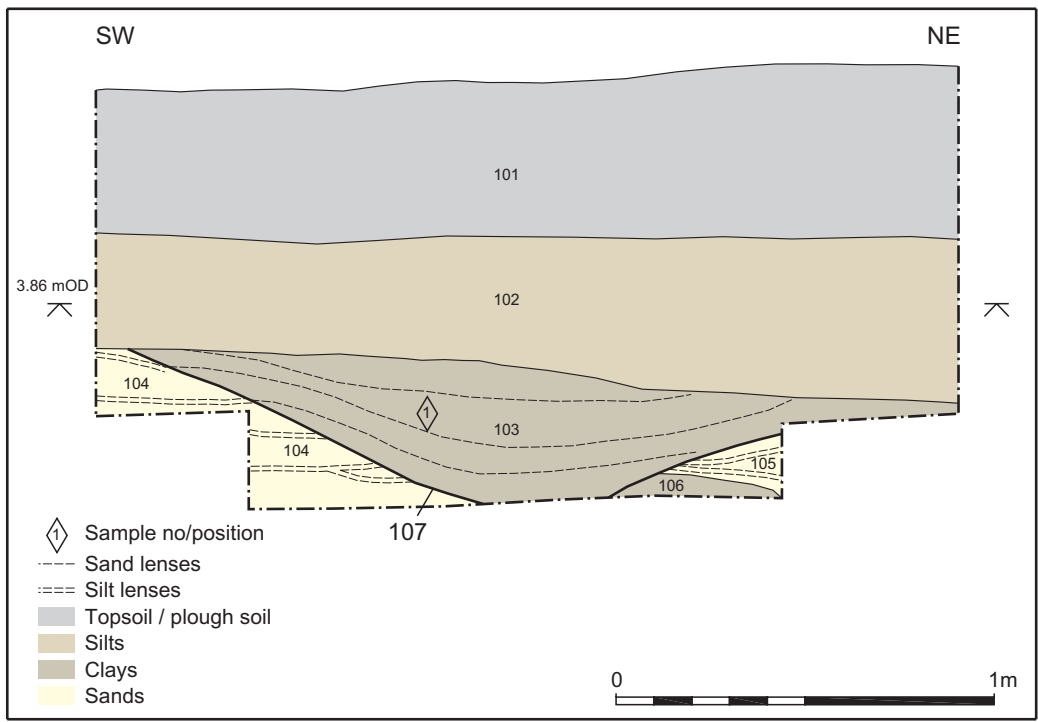
Figure 1



Trench location plan

Figure 2

<p> ▬ Cable corridor ▬ Trench location </p>		<p>Geophysical survey interpretation</p> <p> ■ Data artefact ■ Anomaly ■ Ferrous </p>	
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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\73502\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WSI-eval\10_06_24		



Trench 1 plan and representative section

Figure 3



Plate 1: West facing representative section of Trench 3



Plate 2: View of Trench 4 from the South

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