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Gallopier Offshore Wind Farm, Geotechnical Test Pitting, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



LCS161
Ref: 77611.01
July 2013



**Galloper Offshore Wind Farm,
Geotechnical Test Pitting,
Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Geotechnical Test Pitting, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief on the excavation of geotechnical test pits to evaluate the ground conditions prior to development associated with a new onshore substation and related infrastructure for Galloper Offshore Wind Farm on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site').

The watching brief monitored the excavation of 36 test pits carried out using an 8 ton rubber tracked 360^o mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket 1.5m wide or a toothless bucket 0.6m wide. Ten of the excavated test pits measured c. 4m x 3m in plan and c. 2.5m deep, this was to enable safe access into the test pits to allow testing to be carried out. The remaining 26 test pits measured c. 2m x 0.6m with depths ranging from 2.5m – 4.5m.

Test pits 15, 19, 20 were re-located between 2 and 5m from their original location due to live services, test pit 17 was moved c. 5m south-west to avoid extant trees and test pit 5 was moved c. 12m south to avoid crops.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the watching brief. Only made ground, natural soils and geology were observed.

The archaeological monitoring took place between the 3rd and 11th June 2013.



Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Geotechnical Test Pitting, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by RWE npower on behalf of Galloper Offshore Wind Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Colin McAllister in this regard. The assistance of Jess Tipper, County Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council, who monitored the fieldwork, is also appreciated.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nikki Cook and Mark Williams. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Condliffe and Jake Warrender.

The report was prepared by Jo Condliffe and the illustrations by Adela Murray-Brown.



Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Geotechnical Test Pitting, Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Galloper Wind Farm Ltd ('the Client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of geotechnical test pits prior to the commencement of works for an offshore wind farm and associated development, including a new substation and associated infrastructure on land at Sizewell Gap, Leiston, Suffolk (**Figure 1**) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 646624 262742 (hereafter, 'the Site').

1.1.2 The watching brief was conducted between 3rd and 11th June 2013.

1.1.3 The aim of the project was to establish the presence/absence of detectable archaeological remains within the survey area.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Galloper onshore development lies immediately south and west of the village of Sizewell on the Suffolk coast some 36km north-east of Ipswich. The majority of the Site lies within arable land with some works extending into surrounding woodland plantation and grassland. The proposed new access road to the substation will run immediately to the south of the Greater Gabbard Substation located adjacent to the Site.

1.2.2 The Site lies between 6m and 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises soils which are deep sand derived from the underlying glacio-fluvial drift of the Lowestoft Till Formation (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 map sheet 191).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 A previous Desk-Based Assessment (WA, 2009) was prepared which described the archaeological and historical background to the Site, the results of which are summarised below.

2.1.2 The recorded historic environment within a 1.5km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resources within the Site.

Designated Sites

2.1.3 The Site does not contain any remains with statutory or local heritage designations. There are also no sites with such designations (e.g. registered battlefields, parks and gardens, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the Study Area.



2.1.4 The nearest Scheduled Monuments are a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Aldringham Common, 1.5km to the south-west of the Site boundary. two Bronze Age bowl barrows in Square Plantation 2.37km to the south-west, another two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green 2.46km to the south-west while Leiston Abbey lies c.2.4km to the north-west. Leiston Abbey is also a Grade I Listed Building. None of these sites will be directly impacted by proposed development, given their distance from the Site.

2.1.5 There are a number of other Listed Buildings in Leiston, 1.8km to the west of the Site, the historic core of which also forms the nearest Conservation Area, Leiston, beyond the Study Area, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeological Background

2.1.6 The evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area is suggested by a number of worked flints and pottery sherds, found predominantly as artefact scatters in the vicinity of the Site. Numerous potential ring ditches are also visible on aerial photographs, although as yet none have been proven by excavation.

2.1.7 There are no recorded Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds within the Study Area, although this does not preclude their future discovery. Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity within the Site is suggested by the presence of several 'pot-boiler' flints and other worked flints found during previous work in the area, whilst within the boundary of the Site itself the HER records a concentric semi-circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may be of Bronze Age date (LCS 068, WA16 in Wessex Archaeology 2009). However, further investigation of this aerial photograph (recorded on Figure 4 in Richmond 1994) suggests that the location of the ring ditch has been erroneously recorded in the HER, and may in fact lie slightly further to the NE, but still within the evaluation area.

2.1.8 There currently are no known sites or find spots recorded within the Suffolk SMR dating to the Iron Age within the Site and Study Area. However, a field walking project by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 1994 to the east of Crown Farm, 250m to the west of the Site boundary, recorded a small amount of Iron Age pottery (SCCAS 1995).

2.1.9 The known heritage resource suggests fairly limited Romano-British activity within the Study Area. Where present, evidence comprises artefact scatters of pottery and tile fragments found during evaluation in 1994, with other finds of pottery and coins concentrated within the Leiston village area, to the west. However, excavations to the east of Sandy Lane recorded a system of field and enclosure ditches which preceded the medieval occupation recorded to the east of the Site, and have been provisionally dated as Romano-British, although post-excavation work is still ongoing (Atfield, *et al* 2009).

2.1.10 Although no material dating to the Saxon period is recorded within the Study Area, it is likely that the medieval settlements of Leiston and Sizewell had their foundations during the Saxon period, and certainly Leiston is mentioned in the Domesday book. During the medieval period, the area of the Site would have been part of the property of Leiston Abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries in c.1538. A scatter of medieval pottery is recorded immediately to the south of the Site, and further spreads of medieval pottery have also been found elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

2.1.11 An early medieval boat was recovered during a second phase of archaeological excavation in advance of the onshore works for the Greater Gabbard windfarm adjacent to the Site to the east. The boat, which was probably a small inshore fishing vessel, had been broken up during the 14th century, and parts of its hull re-used as a timber well lining. The boat was constructed using the same techniques as the great Sutton Hoo ships,



although on a much more modest scale (Suffolk Archaeological Service). The same excavations also recorded a wide range of pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries, including high-status wares, as well as personal items such as brooches and buckles. Fishing hooks, weights and fish bones were also found (Atfield, *et al* 2009). Furthermore, excavations in Rosary Field adjacent to Sandy Lane, revealed timber buildings, animal corrals and three large external ovens or possible corn-driers, which suggests a high potential for the discovery of medieval remains within the Site.

- 2.1.12 There is little evidence of post-medieval activity at the Site other than its transition from Common Land to enclosed fields and Broom Covert during the mid-19th century, suggesting land-use at the Site has changed little since the medieval period. During more recent times, the area immediately to the east of the Site was planted with a formal arrangement of deciduous woodland, first depicted on the OS 4th edition map of 1947, in the area now containing the substation for the Greater Gabbard wind farm. The Site remains undeveloped as agricultural land.

Recent Investigations

- 2.1.13 In 2011 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation in the arable field immediately west of the Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Substation (WA 2011).
- 2.1.14 A total of 35 machine excavated trial trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.8m, were excavated. The evaluation proved the existence of features consistent with small scale Late Prehistoric and Romano-British activity probably relating to farming practices. The pottery recovered from the site, although mainly confined in any quantity to a single ditch towards the west of the excavated area was of Romano-British date. Finds were absent from the remainder of the features across the site although a sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from topsoil. Struck flint of prehistoric date was also recovered as was a moderate quantity of burnt flint from pit, located near the south of the site, again consistent with prehistoric activity.
- 2.1.15 The site investigated occupies a raised area distinct from the surrounding low lying ground suggesting this may have remained relatively dry in periods of wet weather or possible tidal inundation and therefore would have been suitable for occupation. The ditches observed on the site did show episodes of recutting, and the sandy nature of the natural ground and exposed nature of the site would have meant re-establishing drainage/boundary features on a regular, albeit seasonal basis. Interestingly very few of the ditches could be identified traversing several of the evaluation trenches.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record and analyse archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development. The physical archaeological remains were to be replaced by a detailed record and a better understanding of the past activities that have taken place on the site, thereby contributing to an increased knowledge of Surrey's past and providing a resource for future research and education.
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork programme were to:
- provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains



- investigate and record all archaeological features revealed during excavation and groundwork;
- inform and provide any information for any future mitigation that might be required.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The watching brief and the preparation of this report were undertaken in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).
- 3.2.2 The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 36 geotechnical test pits (**Figure 1**) to evaluate the ground conditions prior to the development of the Site. Ten of the excavated test pits measured c. 4m x 3m in plan and c. 2.5m deep, this was to enable safe access into the test pits to allow testing to be carried out. The remaining 26 test pits measured c. 2m x 0.6m with depths ranging from 2.5m – 4.5m.
- 3.2.3 Test pits 15, 19, 20 were re-located between 2 and 5m from their original location due to live services, test pit 17 was moved c. 5m south-west to avoid extant trees and test pit 5 was moved c. 12m south to avoid crops.

3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 An archaeological presence was maintained throughout the ground works. All machining was carried out using an 8 ton rubber tracked 360^o mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket 1.5m wide or a toothless bucket 0.6m wide.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All deposits encountered during the watching brief were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 3.4.2 Representative sections, not less than 1m in length, of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded where appropriate.
- 3.4.3 All written, drawn and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Wessex Archaeology Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 3.4.4 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of exposed deposits along with images of the overall excavation and the Site as a whole. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

3.5 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1997, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 3.5.2 A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2013), which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before groundwork commenced.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the watching brief. A tabulated summary of the trenches is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.
- 4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the overall location of each trench across the Site and **Figures 2 and 3 / Plates 1 to 10** provide a general illustration of the stratigraphy across the Site.
- 4.1.3 The following Results Section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 In general, the site stratigraphy comprised of topsoil over sands. On the higher ground a layer of dark red coarse sand was identified immediately below the topsoil, elsewhere in the open areas light sands and gravelly sands were found beneath the topsoil. In woodland the topsoil sealed a layer of firm sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions.
- 4.2.2 In the pasture field at the north of the Site (TPs 30 and 31) and in the woodland (TPs 15 and 16) a subsoil layer was seen suggesting no deep ploughing for cultivation. In TPs 19 and 20 topsoil had been stripped leaving a subsoil layer possibly to do with the construction of nearby electric pylons.
- 4.2.3 Found in TP 14 and 21 were layers of made ground immediately above the natural. TP 18 had been stripped and only a thin layer of topsoil put back over the natural, associated with works for the Great Gabbard substation.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 No artefactual evidence was recovered from the Site. Artefacts dating to the 20th century were identified within the made ground deposits and top soil; these were recorded but not retained.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the watching brief.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Due to the nature of the excavations, visibility of the horizon between the topsoil and underlying natural geology was limited; no archaeology was seen. Even in TPs 5-13 and TP 17 where larger excavations were carried out no archaeological finds or features were identified.
- 7.1.2 This however does not denote the complete absence of archaeology on the Site. As identified from previous investigations on the Site (Wessex Archaeology Evaluation 2011)



and within the vicinity there are known features, these were just not encountered within the small scale excavation carried out in this programme of works.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and deposition

8.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service.

8.2 The Archive

8.2.1 Following the fieldwork all artefacts were transported to Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury Office where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the archaeological works have been compiled into a stable fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).

8.2.2 The contents of the project archive, comprises one A4 ring binder file containing the following:

- 36 Trench Record Sheets
- 4 Photographic Record Sheets
- Day Book (4 sheets)
- A copy of this Watching Brief Report

8.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office under the site code **77611**. The project archive will be deposited within the County Stores curated by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, under HER number **LCS 161**.

8.2.4 Details of the Site, including a copy of this report, will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

8.3 Discard Policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993) which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories, which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. There were no finds recovered during the fieldwork.

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document



produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

- 8.4.2 A licence will also be granted to English Heritage, for the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes.

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at an appropriate local museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.



9 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology, 2013. *Galloper Offshore Wind Farm: Project Risk Assessment*. Ref: 77610.01

Online Sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer (viewed 12/6/13)
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Test Pit 1	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 4m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
101	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.40m	
102	Natural	Light-mid brown yellow sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stones.	0.40m+	

Test Pit 2	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 4.2m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
201	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.48m	
202	Natural	Mid brown orange sand with frequent rounded small-medium stones.	0.48-0.60m	
203	Natural	Mid brown orange sand.	0.60m+	

Test Pit 3	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 4m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
301	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate - frequent small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.44m	
302	Natural	Dark red brown very compacted coarse sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones.	0.44-0.75m	
303	Natural	Mid yellow brown coarse sand with medium – large gravels and flint nodules.	0.75-0.95m	
304	Natural	Mid brown yellow coarse sand with very occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.95m+	

Test Pit 4	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 3.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
401	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small-medium rounded stone.	0.00-0.40m	
402	Natural	Mid brown yellow sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravel stones.	0.40-0.90m	
403	Natural	Light yellow sand with lenses of dark orange sand.	0.90m+	

Test Pit 5	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
501	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.30m	
502	Natural	Dark red brown sand with manganese and iron staining.	0.30-0.60m	
503	Natural	Light yellow sand, darker at top horizon with lenses of red brown sand.	0.60m+	



Test Pit 6	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
601	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.38m	
602	Natural	Dark red brown sand with manganese and iron staining.	0.38-0.92m	
603	Natural	Light yellow sand.	0.92m+	

Test Pit 7	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 4.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
701	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m	
702	Natural	Light yellow and mid orange sand with of frequent small-medium gravels.	0.40m+	

Test Pit 8	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
801	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m	
802	Natural	Light yellow and mid orange sand with of frequent small-medium gravels.	0.40m+	

Test Pit 9	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
901	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m	
902	Natural	Mid brown orange sand.	0.40-0.80m	
903	Natural	Light brown yellow sand with occasional lenses of small rounded gravels.	0.80m+	

Test Pit 10	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.6m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1001	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded stones.	0.00-0.35m	
1002	Natural	Mid-light orange brown sand banded with lenses of small gravels	0.35m+	

Test Pit 11	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.6m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1101	Top Soil	Mid-light grey brown loose silty sand.	0.00-0.40m	
1102	Natural	Light-dark yellow brown sand with occasional lenses of sub-rounded flints and gravels.	0.40-1.30m	
1103	Natural	Mid-light yellow and orange sands.	1.30m+	



Test Pit 12	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1201	Top Soil	Mid-light grey brown loose silty sand.	0.00-0.34m	
1202	Natural	Light-dark yellow brown sand with occasional lenses of sub-rounded flints and gravels.	0.34m+	

Test Pit 13	Dimensions :	4m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1301	Top Soil	Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints and moderate rooting.	0.00-0.40m	
1302	Natural	Mid brown orange sand with occasional medium rounded flints and gravel terracing.	0.40m+	

Test Pit 14	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	New tree plantation		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1401	Made Ground	Mid redy brown sand with abundant lenses of stiff clay, blue green sand and burnt / decaying vegetation.	0.00-0.60m	
1402	Natural	Mid redy brown sand, very slightly clayey. Occasional small rounded stones.	0.60-0.75m	
1403	Natural	Light orange yellow sand.	0.75m+	

Test Pit 15	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2m		
	Land use:	Woodland		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1501	Top Soil	Dark redy brown sandy silt with rooting and decaying vegetation.	0.00-0.20m	
1502	Sub Soil	Mid redy brown clay sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	0.20-0.70m	
1503	Natural	Mid yellow grey clay with moderate chalk lumps and flecks and moderate lenses of orange sand.	0.70m+	

Test Pit 16	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Woodland		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1601	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones and moderate rooting.	0.00-0.60m	
1602	Sub Soil	Light redy brown sand with grey clay lenses and chalk lumps and flecks.	0.60-1.7m	
1603	Natural	Light grey solid clay with frequent chalk lumps and flecks and large flint nodules.	1.70m+	

Test Pit 17	Dimensions :	5m x 3m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1701	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small – medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m	
1702	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small rounded stones.	0.40-1.20m	
1703	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional small gravel stones.	1.20m+	



Test Pit 18	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 3.5m		
	Land use:	New tree plantation		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1801	Top Soil	Mid grey brown silty sand with turf.	0.00-0.10m	
1802	Natural	Light-mid orange yellow sand with moderate manganese staining.	0.10-0.85m	
1803	Natural	Mid orange brown sand with frequent iron stone lumps.	0.85-1.05m	
1804	Natural	Light-mid orange yellow sand with moderate manganese staining.	1.05m+	

Test Pit 19	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 3.65m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1901	Sub Soil	Mid yellow brown sand.	0.00-0.30m	
1902	Natural	Light yellow and mid brown sand bands with manganese staining.	0.30-1.00m	
1903	Natural	Mid yellow and orange sand with grey sand lenses and manganese staining.	1.00m+	

Test Pit 20	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 3.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2001	Sub Soil	Mid yellow brown sand.	0.00-0.35m	
2002	Natural	Light yellow and mid brown sand bands with manganese staining.	0.35m+	

Test Pit 21	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 3.6m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2101	Made Ground	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional grey clay lenses.	0.00-0.30m	
2102	Made Ground	Dark grey sand with frequent rooting and degrading vegetation.	0.30-0.80m	
2103	Natural	Mid grey brown sand with occasional rounded medium gravel stones.	0.80-1.15m	
2104	Natural	Mid yellow and orange sand with grey sand lenses and manganese staining.	1.15m+	

Test Pit 22	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2201	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones, charcoal and chalk flecks and very occasional CBM flecks.	0.00-0.40m	
2202	Natural	Mid redy brown sand, very slightly clayey. Occasional small rounded stones.	0.40-0.9m	
2203	Natural	Mid grey yellow sand.	0.90-1.20m	
2204	Natural	Mid yellow / orange / grey bands of clayey sand. Firm compaction.	1.20m+	



Test Pit 23	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2301	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones, charcoal and chalk flecks and very occasional CBM flecks.	0.00-0.45m	
2302	Natural	Mid red brown sand, very slightly clayey. Occasional small rounded stones.	0.45-0.55m	
2303	Natural	Mid grey yellow sand.	0.55m+	

Test Pit 24	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2401	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	0.00-0.35m	
2402	Natural	Mid red brown sand occasional small rounded stones.	0.35-0.50	
2403	Natural	Mid brown yellow sand.	0.50m+	

Test Pit 25	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2501	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate – frequent small-medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.45m	
2502	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small-medium rounded stones.	0.45-0.80m	
2503	Natural	Mid grey yellow sand with bands of dark brown sand.	0.80m+	

Test Pit 26	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2601	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with abundant small-medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m	
2602	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small-large rounded stones.	0.40-0.90m	
2603	Natural	Mid brown yellow sand with moderate small sub-rounded stones.	0.90m+	

Test Pit 27	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2701	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with moderate small rounded gravel stones.	0.00-0.50m	
2702	Natural	Dark orange red sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stones.	0.50-0.60	
2703	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand.	0.60m+	

Test Pit 28	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 4m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2801	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small-medium rounded gravel stones.	0.00-0.45m	
2802	Natural	Mid orange yellow sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravel stones.	0.45m+	



Test Pit 29	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.8m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
2901	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small – medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.45m	
2902	Natural	Mid yellow orange sand with occasional small gravel stones and lenses of abundant small gravel stones.	0.45m+	

Test Pit 30	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.6m		
	Land use:	Pasture Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3001	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with turf and rooting. Moderate small rounded stones.	0.00-0.20m	
3002	Sub Soil	Dark orange sand.	0.20-0.60m	
3003	Natural	Bright orange sand.	0.60m+	

Test Pit 31	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.9m		
	Land use:	Pasture Field		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3101	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with turf and sub-rounded stones.	0.00-0.20m	
3102	Sub Soil	Dark orange brown sand.	0.20-0.80m	
3103	Natural	Light yellow sand with small-medium sub-rounded flints and gravels.	0.80m+	

Test Pit 32	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.7m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3201	Top Soil	Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	0.00-0.60m	
3202	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.60m+	

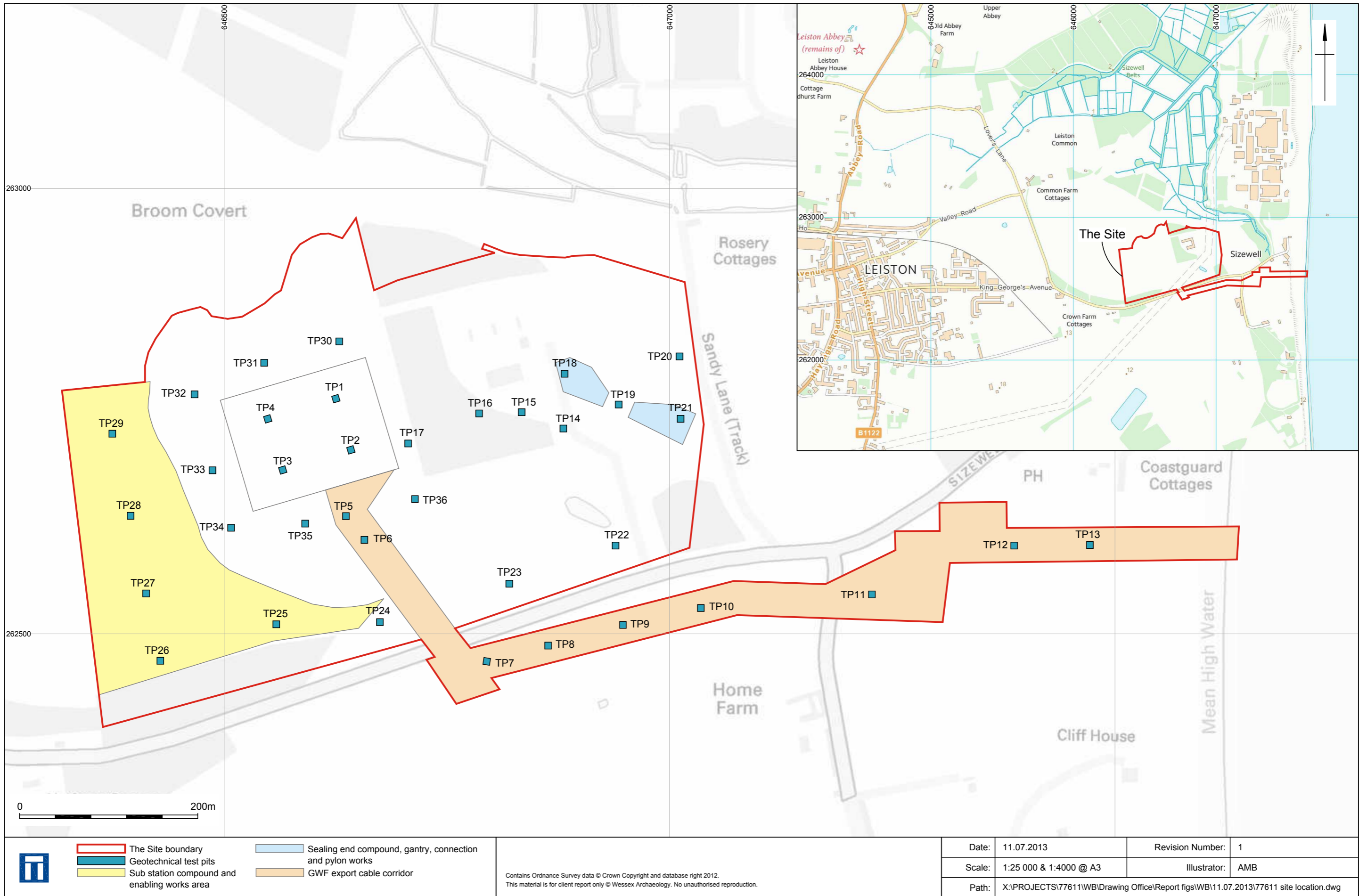
Test Pit 33	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Crop: Barley		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
101	Top Soil	Dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small – medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.50m	
102	Natural	Mid yellow orange sand with occasional small gravel stones and lenses of abundant small gravel stones.	0.50m+	

Test Pit 34	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.8m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3401	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with moderate rounded gravel stones.	0.00-0.40m	
3402	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small rounded stones.	0.40-1.00	
3403	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional small gravel stones.	1.00m+	



Test Pit 35	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3501	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with moderate rounded gravel stones.	0.00-0.40m	
3502	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small rounded stones.	0.40-0.80m	
3503	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional small gravel stones.	0.80m+	

Test Pit 36	Dimensions :	2m x 0.6m x 2.5m		
	Land use:	Arable Field, Fallow		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
3601	Top Soil	Dark brown grey silty sand with moderate rounded gravel stones.	0.00-0.40m	
3602	Natural	Dark red brown coarse sand with moderate small rounded stones.	0.40-0.55m	
3603	Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with occasional small gravel stones.	0.55m+	



77611: Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Test Pit 1 - west facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 2: Test Pit 5 - west facing section (1x2m scale)



Plate 3: Test Pit 10 - south facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 4: Test Pit 13 - north facing section (1x2m scale)



Plate 5: Test Pit 14 - east facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 6: Test Pit 16 - north-west facing section (1x1m scale)



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Plate 7: Test Pit 18 - north facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 8: Test Pit 20 - north-west facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 9: Test Pit 22 - south-east facing section (1x1m scale)



Plate 10: Test Pit 26 - east facing section (1x1m scale)

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