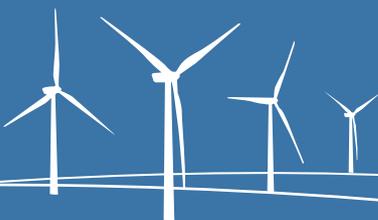


East Anglia THREE

# Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (Onshore)

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## 1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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### 1.1 Introduction

1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced to cover archaeological investigations to be undertaken in association with the onshore Development Area of the East Anglia THREE offshore windfarm (hereafter 'the Site', Figure 1). The Site makes landfall at Bawdsey, National Grid Reference (NGR) 653184, 239194 then proceeds westwards for around 37km to the converter station location at Bramford (NGR) 609508, 246080.
2. The East Anglia THREE site is located in the southern North Sea within the East Anglia Zone. The proposed East Anglia THREE project would consist of between 100 and 172 wind turbines, situated off the coast of Suffolk, with a total installed capacity of up to 1,200MW. Once onshore at Bawdsey, up to twelve buried cables would transport electricity to the connection point with the National Grid at Bramford substation in Suffolk.
3. The Development Consent Order (DCO) for the East Anglia ONE Offshore Windfarm has been approved. This comprises its offshore and onshore export cables, the onshore substation at Bramford and onshore cable ducts for two further projects planned to connect to the grid at Bramford. Therefore to minimise disruption to local communities, the ducting for East Anglia THREE will be installed at the same time as the cables are laid for East Anglia ONE.
4. EATL is currently considering constructing the project in either a Single Phase or in a Two Phased approach. Under the Single Phased approach the project would be constructed in one single build period and under a Two Phased approach the project would be constructed in two phases each consisting of up to 600MW.
5. Ducting for East Anglia THREE export cables is to be laid as part of the East Anglia ONE construction process along the majority of the onshore cable route. Some intrusive groundworks will be required at 62 jointing bay locations and for new trenches to connect from ducted to the substation and from the substation to the National Grid ducts. It is anticipated that much of the necessary archaeological works will be carried out under the East Anglia One project. This WSI will provide framework for the assessment and mitigation of buried archaeology as the result of any additional impacts within the cable route working area.
6. Limited open trenching, and no HDD works would be required for East Anglia THREE, as this will be undertaken as part of the East Anglia ONE construction works. Intrusive groundwork within the onshore cable route would be restricted to jointing

bays and for new trenches, as well as any works associated with the installation of haul roads which would largely occur within the previously excavated Development Area of East Anglia ONE.

7. Geophysical survey (RSK 2013) has already been undertaken at the substation location site over an area of 24.4ha and incorporating the proposed converter station and substation locations for East Anglia ONE, the proposed East Anglia THREE project and a future East Anglia Offshore Wind Ltd (EAOW) project. Following this, archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the converter station location for East Anglia ONE (ASE 2013) and further evaluation has now been carried out at the East Anglia THREE substation location (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) and a future EAOW project substation location (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).

## 1.2 Scope

8. This WSI sets out the strategy and methodology by which the Archaeological Contractor will implement the archaeological works. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CifA) Standards and guidance for (CifA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2014d); and the Suffolk County Council's guidance (SCC 2010; 2011a; 2011b).

## 1.3 The Site

9. The Site consists of the onshore electrical transmission works of the proposed East Anglia THREE offshore windfarm project, consisting of the onshore cable route and substation. Additionally there are a number of temporary access routes and Construction Consolidation Sites (CSS) which may be required during construction works. The approximately 37km route makes landfall at Bawdsey before heading north-westerly across and along the River Deben, passing to the north of Ipswich and terminating at the converter station location just to the west of Bramford.
10. The eastern end of the route commences in the parish of Bawdsey, lying just to the south of the village and to the north of the mouth of the Deben. It then passes briefly through marshland within Alderton and Ramsholt parishes before crossing the Deben into Falkenham parish. It then passes through Kirton, straddles the boundary between Newbourne and Hemley and travels into Waldringfield parish before crossing Martlesham Creek in the parish of that name, just to the south of Woodbridge. After Woodbridge it passes through the parishes of Great and Little Bealings, Playford, Culpho, Tuddenham St Martin, Westerfield, Akenham, and Claydon before traversing the A14. It crosses the River Gipping at the boundary with

Little Blakeham before turning south-westwards into Branford parish and the proposed convertor location site.

11. The majority of the route is agricultural and rural in nature though a number of roads cross the route.
12. The Site is situated within the low-lying and gently undulating landscape of Suffolk, which rises gently from Bawdsey cliffs at an elevation of around 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to around 50m aOD at the convertor station location. Areas of higher ground are often small and localised and long-distance views easily obscured by intervening features.
13. Across such a wide area the geology of the Site naturally varies, its position at the limit of the Anglian ice sheet and the riverine environment influencing the more recent geological deposits, which will most likely be encountered during construction works. Bedrock deposits of Reg Crag sands are recorded at the eastern end of the route at Bawdsey. The Study Area moving westwards is then dominated by the Thames Group clay and silts to Kirton with further deposits of Red Crag from here into Culpho. The route from Tuddenham to Claydon is once again predominantly recorded as the Thames Group deposits until it reaches the Newhavern Chalk deposits around Claydon, Little Blakenham and Bramford. The underlying deposits at the convertor station site is mapped clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group while superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation are recorded both here and further eastwards. This till deposit was formed from material washed down during seasonal and post glacial meltwaters from the Anglian icesheet.

#### 1.4 Legislation and Planning Policy

14. East Anglia THREE is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and as such the primary legislation relating to the consent regime for the project is provided by the Planning Act 2008. The Act designates a series of National Planning Statements (NPSs) setting out national policy in relation to NSIPs.
15. Those NPS of specific relevance to the project comprises the EN-1 Overarching Energy NPS and EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure both designated in July 2011. Also of relevance is NPPF Section 12: *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*; this sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
16. This national guidance provides a framework which:

- Recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
  - Requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposed project and an impact assessment on that significance;
  - Takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
  - Places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets; and
  - Requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.
17. Regional Spatial Strategies have now been abolished under the *Localism Act 2011* though this specifies a ‘duty to co-operate’ to ensure that local authorities and other service providers work together on projects affecting two or more planning areas or strategic infrastructure.
18. The Development Area for the proposed onshore cable route falls within the administrative boundaries of Suffolk Coastal District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council.

### 1.5 Guidance and best practice

19. Detailed standard and guidance documents for archaeological fieldwork are produced by the ClfA, those relevant to the current investigations include:
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a)
  - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b)
  - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c)
  - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014d)
20. Suffolk County Council also has a series of documents that provide the County’s expected standards for undertaking archaeological fieldwork:
- *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCC 2011a)

- *Additional Requirements for a Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCC 2011b)
  - *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC 2014)
21. Also of relevance are the following publications from Historic England (formerly English Heritage):
- *Geoarchaeology, Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (English Heritage 2007)
  - *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)

## 1.6 Monitoring

22. The Archaeological Contractor will inform the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for representatives of SCC and Historic England as appropriate for inspection and monitoring visits.
23. Variations to this WSI will be agreed in advance with the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC.

## 1.7 Health and Safety

24. Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
25. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
26. The Archaeological Contractor will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

## 1.8 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 1.8.1 Introduction

27. The following section provides a summary of the known and potential archaeological and cultural resource of the Development Area and its environs based on Chapter 25

Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in the Environmental Statement and associated gazetteers. This evaluated the recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area in order to the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Development Area.

28. Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined as outlined in *Table 1.1*.

**Table 1.1**Chronology

Period	Date range
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	1066 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day

29. 84 archaeological records were identified which nominally fall within the Development Area, though it must be stressed that the accuracy of position and known extent of these sites will vary. Due to the incomplete nature of the known archaeological record and the uncertainties of the exact location and boundaries of many of these sites, consideration of the wider area was used to more completely understand the potential remains which may lie within the Development Area.

#### 1.8.1.1 Prehistoric

30. Suffolk contains nationally important and significant sites contributing to our understanding of the Lower Palaeolithic due to its location at the limits of the ice sheets (Austin 1997, 5). Much of the Palaeolithic material is however located within specific geological deposits such as river terrace gravels and glacial tills; and material is often found in secondary contexts (*ibid.*). Although there is only one record of Palaeolithic material within the Study Area some potential for this period still remains, particularly associated with sediments of Middle Pleistocene age (Wymer 1999).
31. A number of Mesolithic sites also lie within the county, although many of these have been isolated findspots with few excavations of sites with material *in situ* (Austin

1997, 9). Mesolithic material has been identified at several locations within the Study Area and there is some potential for further finds from this period.

32. Records within the proposed Development Area include a number of Neolithic, Bronze and prehistoric findspots as well as several cropmarks thought to relate to activity in this period. In particular a possible Neolithic long barrow site lies just to the west of Miller's Wood and a ring ditch feature was identified during the geophysical survey on the proposed convertor site (RSK 2013). A confirmed area of Neolithic activity was located during works associated with the Martlesham by-pass, adjacent to the proposed cable route.
33. In 1840 two urns were found near Bridge Farm to the north of Little Bealings. These are undated but are probably later prehistoric or Romano-British in date. Further funerary activity could lie in this area.

#### 1.8.1.2 Iron Age and Romano-British

34. An Iron Age pit was also discovered during work associated with the Martlesham by-pass along the line of the route and numerous other Iron Age and Romano-British finds lie within the proposed Development Area. Archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site of the proposed East Anglia THREE substation suggests Iron Age occupation in this area (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). Evidence from the Study Area suggests some continuity between these periods and a number of the undated field systems and enclosure cropmarks along the route may date to this time.
35. A Roman Road lies along the proposed cable route corridor to the east of Little Blakenham and there is possible associated activity at this point.

#### 1.8.1.3 Saxon and Medieval

36. A number of Anglo-Saxon and medieval findspots and scatters are situated throughout the Development Area and the landscape of the Deben valley is known to have been used throughout this period (Wade 1997, 47). Entries for most of the settlements in the Domesday Survey imply a pre-medieval origin and Saxon activity and likely associated occupation is known at Akenham, Tuddenham St Martin, Playford and the Bealings (Plunkett 2005, 33). The find of a brooch in conjunction with a probably human phalange may indicate a burial or cemetery site just to the south of the where the route crosses the A12 at Martlesham.
37. While the medieval core of many of the villages can be assumed to lie in the vicinity of the churches further settlement and activity may lie within their hinterlands; in particular agricultural field systems. Some of the cropmarks identified along the route may therefore date to this time.

38. Bullen Green, which lies adjacent to the proposed converter and substation locations, is thought to be potentially medieval in origin. This is likely an area of common grazing land created from woodland clearance (assarting). Remnants of Ancient Woodland lie in this area and results from the evaluation undertaken for East Anglia ONE (ASE 2013) and East Anglia THREE (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) would suggest late post-medieval enclosure in this area.

#### 1.8.1.4 Post-medieval and Modern

39. Much of the proposed cable route is through largely rural areas which will have been largely unoccupied throughout the later medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Activity is likely to be predominantly agricultural in nature.

40. The onshore cable route crosses the River Deben and associated areas of marshland and reclaimed land. In doing this it passes through several post-medieval flood banks. Post-medieval industry is also located along the route in the form of possible quarry or extractive pits and kiln sites.

41. Most of the modern entries relate to defensive structures and installations relating to the First (WWI) and Second (WWII) World Wars and the Cold War. The majority lie at the coastal end of the cable route around Bawdsey, where the remains of a pillbox, gun emplacement, beach scaffold and the anti-aircraft 'diver' battery are situated. Of particular note in this area is the nationally important Cold War Bloodhound Missile Site near Bawdsey.

#### 1.8.1.5 Palaeoenvironmental evidence

42. Where the onshore cable route crosses waterways and marshland there is potential to encounter alluvium or river terrace deposits which may contain palaeoenvironmental evidence. Such deposits are only likely to be encountered during deep excavations. While the potential of encountering such deposits is high their significance is currently unknown. However, as ducting within these areas would be laid as part of the East Anglia ONE project no further impacts are anticipated as part of the proposed East Anglia THREE project.

## 1.9 Assessment of significance

43. The following table (*Table 1.*) presents a summary of the known and potential remains within the Development Area.

**Table 1.2: Summary of Known and Potential Remains Within the Site**

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
High	Modern	Bawdsey, Alderton and Ramsholt	Area of Bawdsey cliffs characterised by WWII and later military defences and installations which often have high historical interest. Remains of the Bloodhound Missile Site are considered to be nationally important.	Regional to national	Evidential Historical
	Neolithic	Martlesham and Woodbridge	Work associated with the Martlesham by-pass located Neolithic activity and a substantial flintwork scatter which lies to the north of the A12 suggests that more activity dating to these periods may lie in this area. Such remains would be a value to regional research objectives	Regional	Evidential
	Bronze Age	Martlesham and Woodbridge	Adjacent to at the crossing point at Waldringfield Road there is some possible Bronze Age funerary activity identified from cropmark evidence. Other undated cropmarks may relate to field systems of a later prehistoric date. Such remains would have a potential value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
	Iron Age	Martlesham and Woodbridge	Work associated with the Martlesham by-pass located Iron Age activity and further remains may therefore be situated in this area. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
	Romano-British	Great Bealings and Little Bealings	A number of Roman finds suggest probable Romano-British activity in this area. It is also possible that the urns located near Bridge Farm may date to this period. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
Medium	Saxon	Martlesham and Woodbridge	A possible Saxon burial or cemetery site is suggested by the finds to the south of the A12. Further artefacts found to the south-west of Woodbridge and in the south of the parish also suggest potential activity. Such remains would be a value to regional and potentially national research objectives.	Regional to national	Evidential
	Neolithic	Newbourne and Hemley	Possible Neolithic activity is indicated by a number of items of struck flint found in a gravel pit. Remains of this period would contribute to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
		Waldringfield	Some Neolithic flint and a possible prehistoric feature have been discovered to the east of School Road suggesting further activity in this area. Remains of this period would potentially contribute to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
		Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham and Bramford	A possible Neolithic long barrow is identified by cropmark evidence just to the west of Miller's Wood. Remains of this period and nature would contribute to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
	Bronze Age	Newbourne and Hemley	A number of potential ring ditches here have been observed where the route passes between Newbourne and Hemley, these are suggestive of Bronze Age funerary activity. Such remains would be a value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
		Westerfield, Akenham and Claydon	Findspots of Bronze Age artefacts in the area of Claydon suggest potential for remains from this period. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
	Prehistoric	Bawdsey, Alderton and Ramsholt	Some scatters of flintwork suggest some potential for prehistoric activity in the area of Bawdsey cliffs. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
	Later prehistoric	Falkenham and Kirton	Possible later prehistoric settlement is indicated by potential enclosures in the vicinity of Corporation Farm. Other undated cropmarks may relate to field systems of this period. Such remains would be a value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential
		Waldringfield	Possible later prehistoric field systems are suggested by cropmark evidence. There is also potential for some of these to be Romano-British in date. Such remains would be a value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential
		Great Bealings and Little Bealings	A number of prehistoric finds discovered in the vicinity of Seckford Hall bungalow and Cherry Tree Farm suggest some prehistoric activity in this area. There is also potential that the urns found near Bridge Farm may date to this period. Such remains would be a value to local and perhaps regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
		Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham and Bramford	A double ring ditch by Pound Lane to the east of Little Blakenham indicates potential later prehistoric activity. Geophysical survey results suggests a possible ring ditch within the Development Area. Such remains would be a value to local and perhaps regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
	Later prehistoric, Romano-British	Falkenham and Kirton	Possible later prehistoric settlement and field systems are suggested by cropmark evidence. There is also potential for some of these to be Romano-British in date. Such remains would be a value to local and perhaps regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
	Romano-British	Waldringfield	Scatters of Roman artefacts on the northern edge of the village suggest possible activity in this location. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
		Martlesham and Woodbridge	Finds of Roman pottery and coins as well as a number of undated cropmarks suggest potential Romano-British activity in this area. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
High	Roman	Playford, Culpho and Tuddenham St Martin	Roman pottery and coins, including a coin hoard suggest potential Romano-British activity in this area. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
		Westerfield, Akenham and Claydon	Findspots of Roman artefacts in the area of Claydon suggest potential for remains from this period. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
		Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham and Bramford	Possible Romano-British activity is suggested by artefacts discovered in the vicinity of by Little Blakenham and more widely within the area of the proposed convertor station. An area of the route also lies adjacent to a known Roman road. The significance of any such remains would depend on their character and value to local and regional research objectives.	Local to regional	Evidential
	Saxon	Westerfield, Akenham and Claydon	Findspots of Saxon artefacts in the area of Claydon and Akenham suggest potential for remains from this period. Such remains would be a value to regional research objectives.	Regional	Evidential
	Medieval and post-medieval	Bawdsey, Alderton and Ramsholt	Peripheral activity in adjacent to the settlement of Bawdsey is likely. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical
		Falkenham and Kirton	Undated cropmarks to the north of Falkenham and the north-east of Kirton may relate to medieval or post-medieval field systems and may be associated with these settlements. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical
		Great Bealings and Little Bealings	Due to the proximity of the village of Little Bealings to the route, there is also consider to be potential for peripheral medieval and post-medieval activity relating to the settlement. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
		Playford, Culpho and Tuddenham St Martin	Due to the proximity of the village of Tuddenham St Martin and the former manor site of Culpho to the route, there is considered to be potential for peripheral medieval and post-medieval activity relating to the settlement. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical
		Westerfield, Akenham and Claydon	Some undated earthworks just to the north of Westerfield and adjacent to the River Gipping may be medieval or post-medieval in date. Further peripheral medieval and post-medieval activity is likely to the north of village of Akenham and cottages are listed on the tithe apportionment to the north-east of the village. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical
Low	Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	All areas	Though there is limited evidence for these periods within the Study Area sites from this period are often ephemeral and artefacts often in secondary contexts. If present any such remains would be a value to regional and national research objectives.	Regional to national	Evidential
	Medieval and post-medieval	Newbourne and Hemley	Though the route at this point passes a distance from the known historic settlements there is potential for peripheral activity, most likely agricultural in nature. Post-medieval field boundaries have been identified by evaluation and geophysical survey at the convertor site location. Surviving remains would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential Historical
		Waldringfield			
		Martlesham and Woodbridge			
Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham and Bramford					

Potential	Period	Area	Description	Significance	Value
Unknown	Palaeo-environmental	River Deben, Kirton Creek, Martlesham Creek, River Lark, River Fynn, River Gipping	As the route crosses a number of watercourses and areas of alluvial deposition along the route there is some potential for preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence. This may help indicate long term landscape changes and could be of value to regional or local research objectives	Uncertain	Evidential
	Saxon and early medieval	Bawdsey, Alderton and Ramsholt	Isolated Saxon findspots are found throughout the Study Area and many of the settlements are likely to have originated at this time, however such activity is often indistinct and inconspicuous within the archaeological record. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional and potentially national research objectives	Regional to national	Evidential Historic
		Falkenham and Kirton			
		Newbourne and Hemley			
		Waldringfield			
		Great Bealings and Little Bealings			
		Playford, Culpho and Tuddenham St Martin			
	Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham and Bramford				

### 1.10 Aims and objectives

44. The general aims of the archaeological works are to:
- Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;
  - Identify, within the constraints of the works, 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;
  - Analyse and interpret the results; and
  - Produce reports which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail, including where necessary the information to allow an informed decision to be made concerning further mitigation strategies.
45. In addition remains from these investigations are anticipated to contribute to local and regional research strategies as outlined in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). Specific research objectives identified are:
- Any Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains will be of least regional significance and contribute to the understanding of the use and exploitation of the region in these periods. Any *in situ* sites may be nationally significant and should be assessed in combination with the geological deposits within which they originate;
  - Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is often best known through funerary monuments but any opportunities to explore the relationship between these sites and contemporary settlements would help address regional research objectives. The domestication of plants and impacts to the landscape are highlighted as an area of research and so the environmental sampling strategy should seek to inform this where possible;
  - Site and features from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods may offer potential to explore the transition between these periods and the preceding and successive periods in order to establish areas of continuity and intermission. Social organisation and settlement hierarchy are also highlighted as areas of important research;

- Suffolk contains a number of nationally important Anglo-Saxon sites and the area around the Development Area is known to have been exploited during this time. Palaeoenvironmental evidence can help address landscape change at this time, in particular land reclamation. Rural settlements and field systems are also indicated as an area of important research. These themes continues are research objectives into the medieval period; finally
- While the post-medieval and modern periods are better understood and documented they are a period of profound social change which is reflected in changes to the landscape and land boundaries. Due to its strategic position the area is defined by large numbers of military installations which are of regional and national importance. Further remains would contribute to the distribution of sites and may also provide artefactual insights into the working lives of military personnel.

## 1.11 Methodologies

### 1.11.1 Trial trenching methodology

46. Where substantial areas of additional impact are identified beyond those already investigated as part of the East Anglia ONE project, archaeological trial trenches may be required to establish the presence, character and significance of any buried archaeological remains. In this instance the following methodology should be adopted.
47. The trial trenches will be excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will be under the instruction of the monitoring archaeologist and proceed in spits, c. 20-200mm at a time. Machine excavation will proceed to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, are exposed, whichever is the higher. If appropriate, hand cleaning will be undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits.
48. Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, archaeological features will generally be sampled sufficiently to address the aims of the evaluation, and recorded to professionally accepted standards. Appropriate sampling of archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches will be carried out by hand in order to characterise date and function.
49. All spoil derived from trenches, including archaeological features, will be visually scanned and metal-detected as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.

50. In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and/or complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation and to a level agreed with the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC.

#### **1.11.2 Strip, map and sample methodology**

51. Where construction methods involve the removal of overburden across an area (such as haul roads) but where there are no indications of substantial significant archaeological remains present a strip, map and sample methodology will provide an appropriate means of assessment and mitigation.
52. Where possible areas will be excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Monitoring will be undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist, subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time.
53. Where features are identified these will be made known to the Client or their groundworks contractor so that where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundworks may be halted whilst archaeological investigations are carried out.
54. A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit will be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.
55. In the event that complex or significant archaeological remains are encountered, particularly human remains, deposits will be left *in situ* and the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC will be informed in order that a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy can be devised and put in place.

#### **1.11.3 Excavation methodology**

56. Where areas of additional impact are identified containing substantial and significant remains full excavation may be required using the methodology as set out below.
57. Topsoil or overburden will be removed using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil will be removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever is reached first.
58. Spoil will be visually scanned and metal-detected as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval. Metal detectors may be

used as appropriate to scan stripped surfaces and archaeological features prior to and during excavation as appropriate, and to scan spoil heaps where practicable.

59. Exposed archaeological remains will be cleaned by hand where necessary for the acceptable definition of such. Sufficient of the features identified will be investigated by hand in order to phase, characterise and understand the Site.
60. The depth and complexity of archaeological deposits across the Site will be assessed. Sections shall always be positioned to record accurate cross-section profiles of any remains and to identify structural/phasing sequences (for example terminus and intersections).
61. Should highly significant remains be encountered, discussions with the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC will explore whether the opportunity for preservation in situ is appropriate through measures such as HDD or micro-siting within the Development Area.

#### **1.11.4 Watching brief**

62. Where small areas of additional disturbance are identified beyond those already investigated as part of the East Anglia ONE project an archaeological watching brief is likely to provide the most suitable form of archaeological mitigation allowing any exposed remains to be recorded.
63. The watching brief will be undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time. The mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundwork may be temporarily halted whilst archaeological investigations are carried out.
64. In the event that complex archaeological deposits and features, including human remains are revealed, these will be identified and made clear to Historic England, the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC, the Client and their groundwork contractor, who will allow reasonable access to WA staff, facilitating the excavation and recording of the archaeology present. Areas of archaeological interest will be marked up and suitably protected in advance of their investigation and clearance.
65. The watching brief will be maintained throughout initial excavations and will be concluded when, in consultation with Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC, it is clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted.

66. Should extensive and well-preserved remains be found requiring a contingent excavation it will be necessary to agree with the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC a programme for this, potentially extending the scope of archaeological works, whilst ensuring no unreasonable delay is caused to the groundwork programme.

#### **1.11.5 Geoarchaeological**

67. Along the onshore cable route deposits of alluvium and Pleistocene sands and gravels have been identified as being of paleoenvironmental significance. Deep deposits of till may also be of significance and unmapped fluvial sequences may be present within head deposits.
68. While no major impacts are anticipated to such deposits the palaeoenvironmental potential of exposed deposits should be considered and if construction activities are likely to impact on significant deposits the advice of a geoarchaeologist should be sought and the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC informed. Following this, if required, an appropriate programme of sampling and assessment will be agreed.

#### **1.12 Recording**

69. All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using a suitable *pro forma* recording system.
70. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
71. Archaeological features and deposits will be surveyed using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum (Newlyn).
72. A photographic record will be maintained during the archaeological investigations using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### 1.13 Finds and Environmental Sampling

#### 1.13.1 Finds

73. All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery.
74. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material.
75. All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014c) and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992). On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.

#### 1.13.2 Environmental sampling

76. Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. The samples will be of an appropriate size, for charred material typically from 20-60 litres, reduced to between 10-30 litres from waterlogged deposits. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.
77. Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The flot will be retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after analysis.
78. If waterlogged deposits are encountered, an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer as

appropriate. These samples would then be processed by standard waterlogged flotation/wet sieving methods.

79. Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken for the recovery of molluscs and to consider sub-sampling for pollen and/or diatom assessment, and for consideration of soil micromorphological and soil chemical analyses. Appropriate specialist advice will be sought where needed.
80. Where appropriate samples may be taken and sieved to aid in artefact recovery. For both inhumations and cremation related deposits, the burial deposit will be sampled and processed following the specialist guidelines. In the case of samples from cremation related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the samples will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.

#### **1.13.3 Human remains**

81. In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions with the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal or sampling as part of the works will be determined. Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by the Archaeological Contractor.
82. Should human remains require excavation, this and post-excavation processing will be undertaken in accordance current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and in line with the standards set out in *IfA Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required. The final deposition of human remains following analysis will be in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

#### **1.13.4 Treasure**

83. In the event of the discovery of any material covered or potentially covered by the Treasure Act of 1996 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify the Client and the Senior Archaeological Officer. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

#### 1.14 Post-Excavation and Reporting

84. On completion of the fieldwork a methodology for processing, sampling and the analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts recovered will be determined, commensurate to the complexity and character of the data recorded. A draft assessment report will then be prepared and submitted for approval to the Client, Historic England and the Senior Historic Environment Officer. Once approved, copies will be forwarded to the Client, Historic England and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC.
85. Particular emphasis will be given to placing the results of the works into the context of the archaeology of the area and include a statement on the archaeological significance of the results.
86. Where appropriate interim assessment reports will be provided, particularly where this information is required to inform further mitigation works and strategy.
87. The report will comply with the requirements of the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC, and in any case include:
  - A non-technical summary;
  - The aims and methods used in the works;
  - Drawings at appropriate scales to locate the Site, excavated and projected archaeological deposits;
  - The tabulation of any artefacts recovered from the archaeological works, listed by context and by material type;
  - A consideration of the archaeological potential of deposits;
  - A consideration of the sites archaeological significance in its broader historic and landscape setting; and
  - Information and recommendations on further stages of archaeological mitigation or assessment.
88. A copy of the archive report(s) and surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
89. Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant

local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

#### **1.14.1 Publication**

90. The results of the fieldwork may be published as one body of work, at least to summary level, within one year of completion of all phases of fieldwork. Publication will be in an appropriate local, regional or national journal.
91. Other forms of publication (*e.g.* ‘popular publication’, electronic media/Internet) may be employed where appropriate. The final nature and most appropriate form of publication media and all publication matters will be discussed and agreed in advance with the Client and the CAO.

### **1.15 Storage and Curation**

#### **1.15.1 Museum**

92. It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the investigations be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

#### **1.15.2 Archive**

93. On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced. The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b).
94. All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

#### **1.15.3 Discard policy**

95. The guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) will be followed, which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
96. The discard of environmental remains and samples will follow nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

#### 1.15.4 Security Copy

97. In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

#### 1.16 Nomination of the Archaeological Contractor

98. The Archaeological Contractor should be a *Registered Organisation* or individual with the ClfA and endorse its *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the ClfA.
99. The Archaeological Contractor will need to be able to demonstrate that they have sufficient trained staff to fulfil all aspects of the archaeological investigations including fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and publication.
100. Archaeology as a trade (Archaeologist Technician) is recognised as a Construction-Related Occupation (CRO) by the Construction Skills Certification Scheme. All field staff should have passed the CSCS Health & Safety test at a level of Site Operative or above, and hold valid CRO CSCS cards. Other nominated staff will hold additional certification such as the Site Supervisors' Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS), First Aid, Asbestos Awareness, Banks Man, and Cable Detection as required.
101. The Archaeological Contractor will be required to have both public liability and professional indemnity insurance as applicable.
102. An Archaeological Contractor should be appointed soon after the application has been determined to allow for adequate time for discussion and engagement with stakeholders as to the specific approach and methodologies required.

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