Poole Flood Defence

Archaeological assessment of geophysical data

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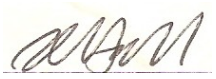
1	21/07/2023	CAR	 DSH

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by WSP UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of geophysical data, acquired in November 2022 by Channel Surveys Limited over the proposed site of the Poole Flood Defence project.

This report comprises of an assessment of geophysical data acquired by Channel Surveys Limited over the proposed Poole Flood Defence study area. The geophysical data comprises of a multibeam echosounder data set. This was used to assess the presence of seabed features of archaeological potential within the study area.

The assessment of the proposed site of the Poole Flood Defence project resulted in a total of 21 seabed anomalies being identified as being of possible archaeological interest. There are summarised as follows.

- A total of 11 anomalies were assigned an A2_h rating; anomaly of likely anthropogenic origin but of unknown date; may be of archaeological interest or a modern feature;

- A total of 9 anomalies were assigned an A2_l archaeological rating; anomaly of possible anthropogenic origin but interpretation is uncertain; may be anthropogenic or a natural feature;

- One anomaly was assigned an A3 archaeological rating; Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly.

For the anomaly assigned an A3 archaeological discrimination rating, an Archaeological Exclusion Zone of 50 m is recommended by applying a buffer on the recorded position.

For all anomalies assigned an A2_h or A2_l archaeological discrimination rating, no archaeological exclusion zones are recommended at this time but avoidance of all features by micro-siting is recommended if they are proposed to be directly impacted by development in the future. If micro-siting is not possible, then further assessment to ascertain the nature of the features may be required – this may particularly be the case for anomalies classified as A2_h.

It is recommended that if any objects of possible archaeological interest are recovered during any groundwork operations, that they should be reported using a pre-agreed reporting protocol. This will establish whether the recovered objects are of archaeological interest and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological assessment of geophysical data was commissioned by WSP UK Limited and the assistance of Jack Smith of WSP for the duration of the project is acknowledged.

Poole Flood Defence

Archaeological assessment of geophysical data

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WSP UK Ltd (WSP) to undertake an archaeological assessment of the geophysical data acquired by Channel Surveys Limited (Channel Surveys) over the proposed site of the Poole Flood Defence (PFD) Project. This was to be undertaken as part of assessments ahead of the proposed scheme.

1.1.2 The survey area is located in the northern entrance to Poole Harbour and extends from Poole Bridge in the south to the Royal National Lifeboat College to the north, in the Back Water Channel. This covers approximately 0.9 km of the Back Water Channel and extends beyond the proposed site boundary (Fig. 1).

1.1.3 The report consists of an archaeological assessment of a multibeam echosounder (MBES) data set. The geophysical study area is defined as the extents of the MBES data set, provided to Wessex Archaeology by WSP

Aims and objectives

1.1.4 The aims and objectives of this assessment are:

- confirm the presence of known or previously located marine sites of archaeological potential and to comment on their apparent character;
- identify, locate and characterise hitherto unrecorded marine sites of archaeological potential;
- comment on the effects of development on known archaeological sites; and
- provide recommendations for archaeological mitigation.

1.2 Co-ordinate system

1.2.1 The survey data was acquired in OSGB 1936 British National Grid coordinates, and the results are presented in the same coordinate system.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 A number of data sources were consulted during this assessment, including:

- Geophysical survey datasets acquired by Channel Surveys Limited, acquired in November 2022, comprising MBES data;
- Recorded wreck and obstruction data acquired via the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO);

- Relevant background mapping from the area (Admiralty charts received Marine Find)

2.2 Geophysical data – technical specifications

2.2.1 The geophysical data were acquired by Channel Surveys Limited on board the survey vessel *Sir William* in November 2022. Further details on the equipment used is in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of survey equipment

Survey Company	Survey Vessel	Data Type	Equipment	Data Format
Channel Surveys Limited	*Sir William*	MBES	Reson Seabat 7101	*.xyz*
		Positioning	Applanix POSMV v5 RTK GPS	N/A

2.3 Geophysical data – processing

2.3.1 A single dataset was assessed over the study area. It was processed using the following software (Table 2).

Table 2 Software used for geophysical assessment

Dataset	Processing Software	Interpretation and rationalisation
MBES	QPS Fledermaus v8.5.1	ArcMap 10.8.1

2.3.2 The MBES data was analysed to identify any unusual seabed structures that could be shipwrecks or other anthropogenic debris. The data was gridded at 0.25 m and analysed using QPS Fledermaus software, which enables a 3-D visualisation of the acquired data and geo-picking of seabed anomalies.

2.3.3 The form, size and/or extent of an anomaly is a guide to its potential to be an anthropogenic feature and therefore of archaeological interest. A single small but prominent anomaly may be part of a much more extensive feature that is largely buried. Similarly, a scatter of minor anomalies may be unrelated individual features, define the edges of a buried but intact feature, or may be all that remains as a result of past impacts from, for example, dredging or fishing. Assessment is made of such groups of anomalies during data interpretation to determine which of these alternatives is the most likely.

2.4 Geophysical data – data quality

2.4.1 Once processed, the geophysical data sets were individually assessed for quality and their suitability for archaeological purposes and rated using the following criteria (Table 3).

Table 3 Criteria for assigning data quality rating

Data quality	Description
Good	Data which are clear and unaffected or only slightly affected by weather conditions, sea state, background noise or data artefacts. Seabed datasets are suitable for the interpretation of upstanding and partially buried wrecks, debris fields, and small individual anomalies. The structure of wrecks is clear, allowing assessments on wreck condition to be made. These data provide the highest probability that anomalies of archaeological potential will be identified.
Average	Data which are moderately affected by weather conditions, sea state and noise. Seabed datasets are suitable for the identification of upstanding and partially buried wrecks, the larger elements of debris fields and dispersed sites, and larger individual anomalies. Dispersed and/or partially buried wrecks may be difficult to identify. These data are not considered to be detrimentally affected to a significant degree.

Data quality	Description
Below Average	Data which are affected by weather conditions, sea state and noise to a significant degree. Seabed datasets are suitable for the identification of relatively intact, upstanding wrecks and large individual anomalies. Dispersed and/or partially buried wrecks, or small isolated anomalies may not be clearly resolved.
Variable	This category contains datasets where the individual lines range in quality. Confidence of interpretation is subsequently likely to vary within the study area.

2.4.2 The MBES data were rated as 'Good' using the above criteria. The data quality and resolution of 0.25 m was found to be of a good standard and suitable for archaeological assessment of objects and debris over 0.25 m in size.

2.5 Geophysical data – anomaly grouping and discrimination

2.5.1 The previous section describes the initial interpretation of all available datasets which were conducted independently of one another. This inevitably leads to the possibility of any one object being the cause of numerous anomalies in different datasets and apparently overstating the number of archaeological features in the exploration area.

2.5.2 To address this fact the anomalies were grouped together; allowing one ID number to be assigned to a single object for which there may be, for example, a UKHO record and a MBES anomaly.

2.5.3 Once all the geophysical anomalies and desk-based information have been grouped, a discrimination flag is added to the record in order to discriminate against those which are not thought to be of an archaeological concern. For anomalies located on the seabed, these flags are ascribed as follows (Table 4).

Table 4 Criteria discriminating relevance of identified features to proposed scheme

Overview classification	Discrimination	Criteria
Archaeological	A1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
Archaeological	A2	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
Archaeological	A3	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly

2.5.4 The grouping and discrimination of information at this stage is based on all available information and is not definitive. It allows for all features of potential archaeological interest to be highlighted, while retaining all the information produced during the course of the geophysical interpretation and desk-based assessment for further evaluation should more information become available.

2.5.5 The survey area is located within Poole Harbour; an area of increased modern maritime activity. Therefore, there is an increased likelihood that any identified anomalies may be debris that is modern in origin. Where there was increased confidence that anomalies were modern, these were not included in the final gazetteer. Any anomalies of uncertain origin have been retained in this report, subject to visual inspection if required. As no additional survey techniques (e.g. sidescan sonar, marine magnetometer) were employed during survey, cross-correlation between different data types was not possible during this assessment, which can reduce the confidence of interpretation.

2.5.6 Any anomalies located outside of the defined study areas, either previously recorded in known databases (e.g. UKHO) or identified during this geophysical assessment, are

deemed beyond the scope of the current assessment and are subsequently not included in this report.

3 SEABED FEATURES ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical data was assessed to identify features of archaeological potential relating to maritime and aviation activity within the study area.

3.1.2 This assessment has been written up separately below and the results have been presented in separate gazetteers and figures.

3.2 Seabed features assessment results

3.2.1 The results of this assessment are collated in gazetteer format detailed in Appendix 2 and illustrated in Figure 2.

3.2.2 A total of 21 features have been identified as being of possible archaeological potential within the study area and are discriminated as shown in Table 5. One recorded wreck was also identified during the assessment.

Table 5 Anomalies of archaeological potential within the study area

Archaeological discrimination	Number of anomalies	Interpretation
A2_h	11	Anomaly of likely anthropogenic origin but of unknown date; may be of archaeological interest or a modern feature
A2_l	9	Anomaly of possible anthropogenic origin but the interpretation is uncertain; may be anthropogenic or a natural feature
A3	1	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly
Total	**21**	

3.2.3 Furthermore, these anomalies can be classified by probable type, which can further aid in assigning archaeological potential and importance (Table 6).

Table 6 Types of anomaly identified

Anomaly classification	Definition	Number of anomalies
Debris field	A discrete area containing numerous individual debris items that are potentially anthropogenic, and can include dispersed wreck sites for which no coherent structure remains	2
Debris	Distinct objects on the seabed, generally exhibiting height or with evidence of structure, that are potentially anthropogenic in origin	9
Seabed disturbance	An area of disturbance without individual, distinct objects. Potentially indicates wreck debris or other anthropogenic features buried just below the seabed.	3
Mound	A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. Mounds may form over wreck sites or other debris.	6
Recorded Wreck	Position of a recorded wreck at which previous surveys have identified definite seabed anomalies, but for which no associated feature has been identified within the current data set.	1
Total		**21**

3.2.4 A total of 11 anomalies (For a full list see Appendix I) within the study area have been discriminated A2_h – an anomaly of likely anthropogenic origin but of unknown date. All of these have the potential to be of archaeological interest or may be modern debris.

3.2.5 Two anomalies (**70002** and **70010**) have been classified as debris fields; areas of numerous debris items with no coherent structure.

3.2.6 Anomaly **70002** was identified in the data as three elongate mounds, measuring 6.1 x 5.0 x 0.3 m. Mound 1 measures 1.7 x 0.5 x 0.2 m and is aligned NNW to SSE. Mound 2 measures 2.1 x 0.4 x 0.3 m and is aligned NNW to SSE. Mound 3 measures 3.0 x 0.5 x 0.3 m and is aligned north-east to south-west. The anomaly's proximity to Poole Bridge means that it has the potential to be modern debris.

3.2.7 Anomaly **70010** was identified in the data as 10+ rounded mounds in an elongate arrangement, aligned NNE to SSW. Each measures approximately 0.6 m across. They cluster at either end of the debris field, with a scattering of smaller mounds between them. The north-eastern most cluster form two curvilinear features, coming forward to a point. This debris field is located close to modern vessel moorings (Figure 2) and may be modern.

3.2.8 A total of nine anomalies (**70000, 70001, 70003, 70008, 70009, 70013, 70015, 70018** and **70019**) have been classified as individual pieces of debris. These anomalies are generally rounded or elongate in appearance, and range in size from 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.5 m (**70009**) to 7.8 x 1.3 x 0.2 m (**70015**). While these all have the potential to be archaeologically significant, their location within an area of heavy modern maritime use means that there is also a chance of them being modern debris.

3.2.9 Anomaly **70015** was identified as an elongate mound, aligned north-west to south-east. It measures 7.8 x 1.3 x 0.2 m. There are gaps in the data on its south-eastern edge, meaning its true dimensions are hard to judge. It has been interpreted as potential debris. Given its location, it is less certain that this object will be modern in origin.

3.2.10 A total of nine anomalies within the study area were discriminated A2_l – An anomaly of possible anthropogenic origin but interpretation is uncertain; may be anthropogenic or a natural feature.

3.2.11 Three anomalies (**70006, 70007** and **70011**) have been classified as seabed disturbances; An area of disturbance without individual, distinct objects which potentially indicates wreck debris or other anthropogenic features buried just below the seabed. These range in size from 4.0 x 3.0 x 0.3 m (**70007)** to 34.0 x 1.0 x 0.2m (**70006**). All are located in areas of heavy modern maritime activity and while they have the potential to be archaeological, it is also possible that they are modern features.

3.2.12 Anomaly **70006** was identified in the data as an elongate mound, aligned east to west. It measures approximately 18.0 x 1.0 x 0.2 m. An elongate depression on the same alignment is located 1 m west, measuring approximately 16.0 x 1.0 x -0.1 m. It is likely the two anomalies are related. There is a patch of flat seabed between them. It is possible this is a data artefact or a piece of modern debris, but it has been retained as potential archaeology as a precaution.

3.2.13 Six anomalies (**70004, 70005, 70012, 70014, 70016** and **70017**) have been classified as mounds; A mounded feature with height not considered to be natural. These are all either rounded or sub-rounded and all measure between 1 to 2m across, ranging from 1.0 x 0.9 x 0.4 m (**70004**) to 1.8 x 1.3 x 0.4m (**70016**). These anomalies all have the potential to be

archaeologically significant, but it is possible that they are natural features. As before, the fact that they are located in an area of increased modern maritime activity means that there is also a possibility of them being modern debris.

3.2.14 One recorded wreck (**70020**) was identified during the assessment and is the position of wreck on the UKHO (19687) database. It is recorded as having a length of 30 m and a width of 15 m, and is charted at a depth of 0 m. It is recorded as being marked at its bow and stern by two unlit beacons. The wreck itself is outside of the study area, so its dimensions cannot be confirmed, and no comment can be made on its presence or condition. The record has been retained as the wreck's recommended Archaeological Exclusion Zone (AEZ) does intrude upon the study area (Fig. 2).

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Seabed features

4.1.1 The assessment of the geophysical data within the study area resulted in a total of 19 anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological interest. These are summarised as follows:

- a total of 11 anomalies were assigned an A2_h archaeological rating;
- a total of 9 anomalies were assigned an A2_l archaeological rating;
- One item, a recorded wreck, was assigned an A3 archaeological discrimination.

4.2 Archaeological exclusion zones

4.2.1 An AEZ has been recommended for one anomaly assigned an A3 discrimination rating. As this wreck is recorded as buoyed at both its bow and stern, it is assumed the extents of the wreck are relatively well known and constrained. As such, an AEZ of 50m is recommended around the central location.

Table 7 Recommended AEZs within the study area

ID Number	Classification	Original Assessment	Position (WGS84 UTM31N)		Status	Exclusion Zone
			Easting	Northing		
70018	Recorded Wreck	19687	400685	90892	New AEZ	50 m buffer around recorded position

4.2.2 For features assigned A2 archaeological discrimination rating, no AEZs are recommended at this time. However, avoidance of these features by micro-siting is recommended if they are proposed to be directly impacted by development in the future. If micro-siting is not possible, then further assessment to ascertain the nature of the features may be required – this may particularly be the case for any anomalies designated A2_h.

4.2.3 It is recommended that if any objects of possible archaeological interest are recovered during any groundwork operations, that they should be reported using a pre-agreed reporting protocol. This will establish whether the recovered objects are of archaeological interest and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

APPENDICES

Appendix I Seabed features of archaeological potential

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Description	Anomaly type	External references
70000	Debris	400615	90316	A2_h	1.8	0.5	0.3	Identified in the MBES dataset as an elongate mound on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is located approx. 2 m from anomaly **70001**, a similar elongate mound. Interpreted as possible debris, but may modern due to proximity to Poole Bridge.	MBES	-
70001	Debris	400612	90317	A2_h	2.0	0.6	0.3	An elongate mound, aligned north-east to south-west, identified in the MBES data. It is located approx. 2 m from anomaly **70000**, which is a similar elongate mound, at a right angle. Anomaly on the same orientation as a nearby bridge. Interpreted as a possible debris, but is in proximity to Poole Bridge and may be modern.	MBES	-
70002	Debris Field	400580	90325	A2_h	6.1	5.0	0.3	A debris field made up of three elongate mounds, identified in the MBES dataset. Mound 1 is located on the western edge of the debris field and is aligned NNW to SSE. It measures 1.7 m x 0.5 m x 0.2 m. Mound 2 is a elongate mound located on the southern edge of the debris field, aligned NNW to SSE. It measures 2.1 m x 0.4 m x 0.3 m. Mound 3 is a larger, elongate mound located on the north-eastern edge of the debris field, aligned north-east/south-west. It measures 3 m x 0.5 m x 0.3 m. Interpreted as potential debris, but possibly modern due to its proximity to Poole Bridge.	MBES	-
70003	Debris	400552	90331	A2_h	1.8	1.4	0.2	Identified in the MBES dataset as a rounded mound with a central sub-rounded depression that measures 1 x 0.6 x -0.2 m. The mound is located 2 m from the base of a modern sea wall. Interpreted as debris, but proximity to a seawall means it may be modern.	MBES	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Description	Anomaly type	External references
70004	Mound	400500	90425	A2_l	1.0	0.9	0.4	A rounded mound identified in the MBES data. It is surrounded by scour, which is approx. -0.2 m deeper on the eastern edge of the western side of the mound, though this is likely due to the slope of the seabed. Located in a region of irregular sand ripples. Could be archaeologically significant or a natural feature, but proximity to the quayside means that any debris may be modern.	MBES	-
70005	Mound	400513	90483	A2_l	1.2	0.7	0.4	A sub-rounded mound with two peaks identified in the MBES dataset, surrounded with scour that is -0.4 m deep. Located in an area of mobile sediment. Interpreted as potentially archaeologically significant but may be a natural feature.	MBES	-
70006	Seabed disturbance	400554	90500	A2_l	35.0	1.0	-	Identified in the MBES dataset as a seabed disturbance made up of an elongate mound aligned east to west, measuring approx. 18 m x 1 m x 0.2 m. An elongate depression on the same alignment is located 1m west, measuring approx. 16 m x 1 m x -0.1 m. It is very likely that these two anomalies are related. There is a small patch of flat seabed between them measuring 1m across. There is nothing marked on the admiralty chart at this location. May be a data artefact or modern debris but has been retained as potential archaeology as a precaution.	MBES	-
70007	Seabed disturbance	400513	90618	A2_l	7.7	2.2	0.3	A seabed disturbance made up of three, large irregular mounds, identified in the MBES data. They each measure approx. 4 x 3 x 0.3 m and are located approx. 1 m away from each other. Scour is present on their south-western edge. Located approx. 5 m away from a modern seawall. Possibly a natural feature, but the anomaly retained as potential archaeology; although proximity to seawall means that it could possibly be modern debris from the quayside.	MBES	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Description	Anomaly type	External references
70008	Debris	400546	90651	A2_h	5.0	2.2	0.8	A large, sub-rounded mound identified in the MBES data, with slight scour on the south-western edge and sediment build up on the northern edge. Located approx. 15 m south-west of a modern bridge support. It is likely debris but has potential to be modern.	MBES	-
70009	Debris	400525	90656	A2_h	1.0	1.0	0.5	Identified in the MBES data as a steep-sided, rounded mound. There is data missing directly over the anomaly, so true dimensions are difficult to judge. Located approx. 3 m to the south-east of seawall. Potentially archaeologically significant but could possibly be modern debris from the quayside.	MBES	-
70010	Debris field	400586	90700	A2_h	7.7	2.6	0.2	Identified in the MBES dataset as a debris field made up of 10+ rounded mounds in an elongate arrangement, aligned NNE to SSW. Each measures approx. 0.6 m across. They cluster at either end, with a scattering of smaller mounds between them. The north-eastern most cluster form two curvilinear features, coming forward to a point. Possible debris field, but located close to modern vessel moorings marked on the Admiralty chart and may be related.	MBES	-
70011	Seabed disturbance	400753	90781	A2_l	4.6	4.3	0.4	A seabed disturbance identified in MBES data, made up of 10+ rounded mounds in a sub-rounded arrangement. Each measures approx. 0.6 m across. A gap in the survey data, marked on admiralty charts as a modern pontoon, extends out of the southern end of the anomaly to the south-east. Proximity to the end of the pontoon means it is likely this is a modern feature, however it has been retained as potential archaeology or it could be a natural feature.	MBES	-
70012	Mound	400751	90796	A2_l	1.3	0.9	0.4	Identified in the MBES dataset as an isolated, rounded mound with scour on the northern face, approx. -0.1 m deep. Retained as possible debris or natural feature.	MBES	-

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Description	Anomaly type	External references
70013	Debris	400772	90800	A2_h	2.2	1.2	0.3	An elongate mound identified in the MBES data, with steep sides and a flat top, aligned south-east to north-west. Retained as potential debris, but has the potential to be modern.	MBES	-
70014	Mound	400777	90949	A2_l	1.6	0.8	0.4	Identified in the MBES dataset as an isolated, rounded mound. This anomaly possibly has two peaks but gaps in the data mean that the true dimensions are hard to judge. It is likely natural, but could potentially be archaeology.	MBES	-
70015	Debris	400734	90984	A2_h	7.8	1.3	0.2	An isolated, elongate mound aligned north-west to south-east, identified in the MBES data. Gaps in the data on its south-eastern end mean that its true dimensions are hard to judge. Potential debris.	MBES	-
70016	Mound	400793	91039	A2_l	1.8	1.3	0.4	Identified in the MBES data as an isolated, rounded mound with steep sides and a flat top with a slight depression in the middle of it. Located in an area of possible dredging. Possibly a natural feature, but has the potential to be archaeologically significant.	MBES	-
70017	Mound	400794	91001	A2_l	1.7	1.5	0.4	A sub-rounded mound with steep sides and flat top, identified in the MBES data. It is the centre of a large disturbance in the sediment, although this could be natural. Surrounded by small amount of scour. Has potential to be archaeologically significant but could also be natural.	MBES	-
70018	Debris	400658	90768	A2_h	5.4	4.1	1.1	An irregular, subrounded mound, alongside a rounded mound, aligned NNE to SSW. The rounded mound next to it measures 1.4 m across. Multiple gaps in the data across this anomaly make its true dimensions hard to judge. Located 15 m south-west from similar anomaly 60020. Possible debris, but located close to modern vessel moorings marked on the Admiralty chart and may be related.	MBES	

ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Archaeological discrimination	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Description	Anomaly type	External references
70019	Debris	400665	90781	A2_h	6.2	2.3	0.9	A subrounded mound with a small rounded mound to its south-west, aligned south-west/north-east. There appears to be sediment build up on the north-western edge, as well as significant sediment build up on the feature itself. Gaps in the data mean that boats true dimensions are hard to judge. Located 15m north-east of similar anomaly 60019. Possible debris, but located close to modern vessel moorings marked on the Admiralty chart and may be related.	MBES	
70020	Recorded Wreck	400685	90892	A3	-	-	-	A UKHO (19687) record of a shipwreck. It was last surveyed in May 2005, when it was recorded as being on a 67 degree alignment, north-east to south-west. According to the record it is not visually conspicuous with a length of 30 m and a width of 15 m, and it is charted at a depth of 0 m. It is marked at its bow and stern by two unlit beacons. While the wreck itself is outside the study area, the AEZ intrudes upon the study area and so the record has been retained. This record was not directly covered by the MBES dataset and therefore no comment can be made on its presence or condition.	Record	19687 (UKHO)

1. Co-ordinates are in OSBG 1936
2. Positional accuracy estimated ±1 m

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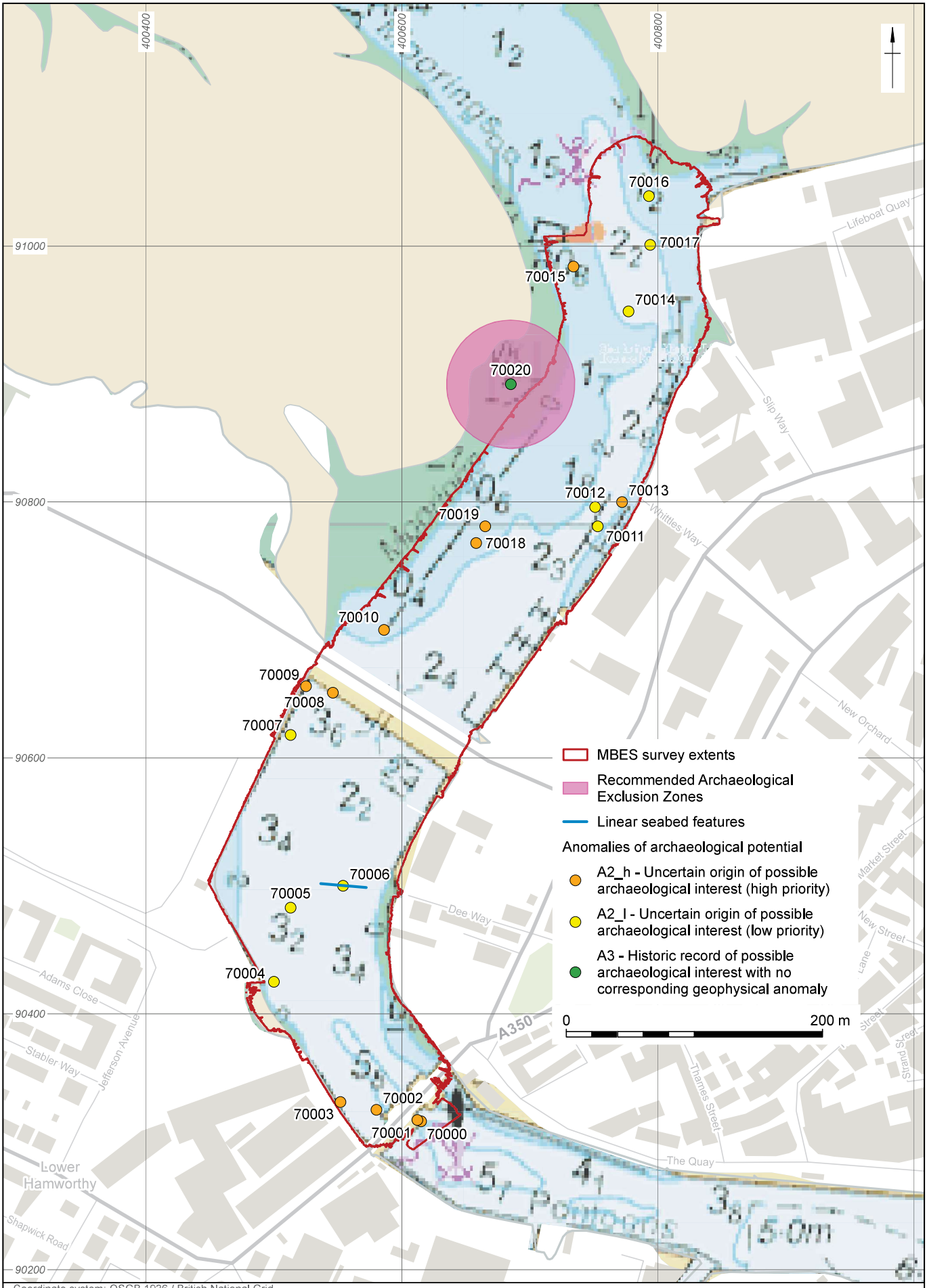
Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 / British National Grid

Date: 21/07/2023	Created by: KJF	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:8,000 at A4

Figure 1: Study Area



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 / British National Grid

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Figure 2: Anomalies of archaeological potential and recommended AEZs

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