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Executive summary

This Detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (DWSI) sets out the archaeological mitigation requirements for mitigation areas 126, 128 (a, b and c), and 140: Bramford Substation to East Anglia Connection Node (EACN) substation- underground cable section, located on land either side of the A137, near Ardleigh, Essex (Figure 1), as part of the Norwich to Tilbury Project. The scope of the archaeological mitigation works comprises five areas of detailed archaeological excavation.

The Project involves reinforcement of the electricity transmission network to support the connection of new low-carbon energy generation. As construction has the potential to impact buried archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, a programme of archaeological mitigation is required in line with the Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (OAMS-OWSI) (document reference 7.5).

The approach set out in this document has been informed by previous geophysical survey and trial trenching, which identified evidence for multi-period activity across the site. This included prehistoric remains, Roman field systems, and medieval ditches.

The key objectives are to establish the character, extent and chronology of archaeological activity within the site, and to place the results within their wider local and regional context, including contributing to the East of England Research Framework.

All works will be undertaken in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI and relevant professional standards, including those set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Historic England and Place Services at Essex County Council. Post-excavation assessment, reporting and archiving will ensure that the results are appropriately analysed and disseminated.

Health, safety and environmental considerations will be embedded throughout all stages of the archaeological works.

1. Introduction

1.1 Statement of Works Required

- 1.1.1 This document sets out the requirement for archaeological mitigation on land either side of the A137, near Ardleigh, Essex. This comprises mitigation areas 126, 128a, 128b, 128c, and 140: Bramford Substation to East Anglia Connection Node (EACN) - underground cable section. Hereafter, these archaeological mitigation areas will be collectively referred to as the site and individually as mitigation area 'ID number'. The scope of the archaeological mitigation works comprises five areas of detailed archaeological excavation.
- 1.1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (OAMS-OWSI) (document reference 7.5) (Ref 6) for Norwich to Tilbury (the 'Project'), where generic standards for archaeological work are set out in **Section 5** (document reference 7.5) (7.1.8Ref 6). This document details the types of and scope of archaeological mitigation proposed to reduce the effect of the Project on archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 Appropriate and proportionate geophysical (magnetometer) survey and archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken to date by Headland Archaeology (Ref 15 and Ref 16), and these works have informed the scope and extent of the archaeological mitigation detailed here. These works are summarised in **Section 1.8** of the OAMS-OWSI and detailed in the geophysics report (document reference 6.11.A4) (Ref 15) and interim trial trenching reports (document reference 6.11.A5) (Ref 16).

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc ('National Grid') owns and maintains the national high voltage electricity transmission network throughout England and Wales.
- 1.2.2 The transmission network connects the power from where it is generated to the regional Distribution Network Operators who then supply businesses and homes.
- 1.2.3 National Grid holds the Transmission Licence for England and Wales, and its statutory duty is to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical system of electricity transmission and to facilitate competition in the generation and supply of electricity, as set out in the Electricity Act 1989.
- 1.2.4 National Grid has developed plans for the Project. The Project would support the UK's net zero target through the connection of new low carbon energy generation in East Anglia and by reinforcing the transmission network.
- 1.2.5 The Project comprises reinforcement of the transmission network between the existing Norwich Main Substation in Norfolk and Tilbury Substation in Essex, via Bramford Substation, the new East Anglia Connection Node (EACN) Substation and the new Tilbury North Substation.

- 1.2.6 The reinforcement is needed because the existing transmission network, even with current upgrading, will not have sufficient capacity for the new renewable energy (a substantial proportion of which would be generated by offshore wind) that is expected to connect to the network over the next 10 years and beyond. Completion of the Project, together with other new reinforcements across the country, will meet this future energy transmission demand both in East Anglia and across the UK.
- 1.2.7 The Project comprises:
- A new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission connection of approximately 180 km overall length from Norwich Main Substation to Tilbury Substation via Bramford Substation, a new EACN Substation and a new Tilbury North Substation, including:
 - Approximately 159 km of new overhead line supported on approximately 509 pylons, either standard steel lattice pylons (approximately 50 m in height) or low height steel lattice pylons (approximately 40 m in height) and some of which would be gantries (typically up to 15 m in height) within proposed Cable Sealing End (CSE) compounds or existing or proposed substations.
 - Approximately 21 km of 400 kV underground cabling, some of which would be located through the Dedham Vale National Landscape (an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB¹).
 - Up to seven new CSE compounds (with permanent access) to connect the overhead lines to the underground cables.
 - Modification works to connect into the existing Norwich Main Substation and a substation extension at the existing Bramford Substation.
 - A new 400 kV substation on the Tendring Peninsula, referred to as the EACN Substation (with a new permanent access). This is proposed to be an Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation.
 - A new 400 kV substation to the south of Orsett Golf Course in Essex, referred to as the Tilbury North Substation (with a new permanent access). This is proposed to be a Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation.
 - Modifications to the existing National Grid Electricity Transmission overhead lines to facilitate the connection of the existing network into the new Tilbury North Substation to provide connection to the Tilbury Substation.
 - Ancillary and/or temporary works associated with the construction of the Project.
- 1.2.8 In addition, third party utilities diversions and/or modifications would be required to facilitate the construction of the Project. There would also be land required for environmental mitigation and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).
- 1.2.9 As well as the permanent infrastructure, land would also be required temporarily for construction activities including, for example, working areas for construction equipment and machinery, site offices, welfare, storage and temporary construction access.
- 1.2.10 The mitigation areas covered by this DWSI (Mitigation Areas 126, 128a, 128b and 140) form part of a wider agricultural landscape characterised by relatively flat

¹ National Landscape is the rebranded name of an AONB from 22 November 2023

topography and continued arable land use. The areas are located on gently level ground ranging between approximately 36m and 38m AOD, with soils comprising slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage overlying superficial coversands. The landscape reflects long-term cultivation, with field systems and boundary features contributing to its overall rural character and evidence of historic land division.

- 1.2.11 Archaeological investigations within these areas have identified evidence of multi-period activity, including prehistoric remains comprising pits, ditches, cremation burials and a possible ring-ditch indicative of settlement or funerary activity. Evidence for Roman-period activity is present in the form of field systems and ditches, likely associated with agricultural land use linked to a nearby known settlement to the south. There is an absence of early medieval and medieval remains within the mitigation areas, while post-medieval activity is represented by boundary features and ditches associated with continued agricultural organisation of the landscape. Limited modern remains have also been recorded. The Site therefore lies within a landscape demonstrating intermittent activity and sustained agricultural use from prehistory through to the modern period, contributing to its current character.

1.3 Site Location

- 1.3.1 The site is located approximately 400m northeast of Ardleigh, within the county of Essex and the administrative boundary of Tendring District Council. The A137 road and the Great Eastern Main Line railway pass through the centre of the site. They are shown in **Figure 1**.
- 1.3.2 The site comprises a combined c. 10.01 hectares (ha) of arable land, split into five distinct mitigation areas across five fields.

1.4 Standards and Guidance

- 1.4.1 In line with **Section 5.1** of the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6) for the Norwich to Tilbury Project, this DWSI has been produced in accordance with relevant professional standards and guidance, including Place Services at Essex County Council (2023) Archaeological Advice for Planning Applications and Written Schemes of Investigation (Ref 21) in advance of works commencing at the site.
- 1.4.2 This DWSI will set out how the Archaeological Contractor will apply the principles and objectives for archaeological mitigation (**Section 2**), construction activities requiring mitigation (**Section 4**) and the standards for archaeological work (**Section 5**) as presented in the OAMS-OWSI, and how the requirements of this DWSI will be followed. The document will also include details of staff, specialists, and project programmes.
- 1.4.3 The professional standards and guidance relevant in addressing the research agenda for the site, set out at **Section 4.1** below, include:
- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2020. Standard and Guidelines for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. (Ref 7)*
 - *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2025. Code of Conduct. (Ref 8)*

- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2023. Standard for Archaeological Excavation (Ref 9)*
- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2023. Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. (Ref 10)*
- *Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England and Historic England. 2021. East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF) (online). (Ref 2).*
- *Gurney, D. 2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. (Ref 14)*
- *Historic England. 2015. Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (Ref 17)*
- *Historic England. 2018. The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Ref 18)*
- *Historic England. 2022. Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practice (Ref 19)*
- *Historic England. 2025. Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (third edition) (Ref 20)*
- *Place Services (Essex County Council). 2023. Archaeological Advice for Planning Applications and Written Schemes of Investigation (Ref 21)*
- *Museums Essex. 2022. Archaeological Archives in Essex: Guidelines for the Preparation and Deposition of Archives (Ref 22)*

1.5 Project Roles

- 1.5.1 National Grid will be responsible for instructing the works and providing necessary information on scope of development impacts, including accurate and up-to-date plans for the development.
- 1.5.2 The 'Main Works Contractor' will be The Client's contractor in control of the Site and all contractors on it during the construction phase. The Main Works Contractor, when appointed, will oversee all stages of work with responsibility for health and safety, welfare and site security, and will ensure that appropriate temporary works required to facilitate the archaeological work are in place.
- 1.5.3 The Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) team will be appointed by National Grid and will act on its behalf to monitor the implementation of archaeological mitigation measures. An ACoW team will be on site for the duration of the works to oversee the archaeological works and monitor them to ensure that all archaeological works are undertaken in compliance with the OAMS-OWSI and relevant DWSIs. An ACoW team will be responsible for liaising with the LPA Archaeological Advisor on behalf of National Grid in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in the OAMS-OWSI (Section 1.7).
- 1.5.4 The 'Archaeological Contractor' is responsible for carrying out the excavation, reporting, deposition of the archive and dissemination. All reporting by the Archaeological Contractor will be via the ACoW team.

- 1.5.5 Place Services at Essex County Council is the LPA Archaeological Advisor, will be responsible for confirming that the requirements of the DCO are met and for sign-off of the archaeological works, in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI.
- 1.5.6 The 'project archive repository' is the organisation, a suitable museum in Essex, responsible for the long-term curation of the project archive, including the field notes, plans, photographs and archived finds. The Archaeological Contractor will establish the project archive repository prior to starting the work and will be assigned a unique project reference number ('site code').

2. Archaeological And Historical Background

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey 7.1.8(Ref 1) records the underlying bedrock geology of the site as Thames Group-Clay comprised of silt and sand. The overlying superficial geology is recorded as Coversands-Clay comprised silt and sand. These sedimentary deposits are aeolian in origin.
- 2.1.2 The soils in the majority of the site are recorded as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Ref 3).
- 2.1.3 The topography is gently undulating, ranging between 34-36m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) across the six mitigation areas (Ref 4).

2.2 Previous Investigations and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 Geophysical (magnetometer) survey (**Figure 3**) (document reference 6.11.A4) (Ref 15) and archaeological trial trenching (**Figures 2a-b**) (document reference 6.11.A5) has been undertaken by Headland Archaeology across parts of the Project, including that which contains the mitigation areas referred to in this document. Historic England Aerial Investigation and Mapping data (formerly the National Mapping Programme) has also been reviewed, and the results have been included in the following background section and are shown on **Figure 4**.
- 2.2.2 The following section summarises results of these geophysical survey (document reference 6.11.A4) (Ref 15) and archaeological (document reference 6.11.A5) (Ref 16) evaluation works. A detailed archaeological baseline for the wider project is presented within the Historic Environment Baseline Report (document reference 6.11.A1) (Ref 5).

Prehistoric Period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.2.3 Trial trenching has identified evidence of prehistoric activity within the site, although the precise dates are often speculative.
- 2.2.4 A pit in the north-east of mitigation area 128b contained large quantities of pottery that have been broadly dated to the early prehistoric period, although at the time of writing a more specific date was not available. Other undated discrete features and ditches were present across the mitigation area, which may be contemporary.
- 2.2.5 There were four ditches and a pit identified in mitigation area 140. One of these ditches contained a fragment of Middle Bronze Age pottery. As there were no corresponding geophysical anomalies or cropmarks, the layout and likely function of the ditches is unknown, although some may be post-medieval in date (see below).
- 2.2.6 An unurned cremation pit was identified in south-eastern corner of mitigation area 140. It contained charcoal and burnt elements of human skull and humerus. The bones showed signs of healed periostitis. Considering its location adjacent to

the ditch containing middle Bronze Age pottery it is tentatively suggested to be contemporary, although further evidence would be required to confirm this.

- 2.2.7 A ring-ditch was recorded in mitigation area 126 which has been tentatively identified as a roundhouse, likely dating from between the Bronze Age and Iron Age, however no material data was found to confirm this date.

Roman Period (Roman (AD 43–410))

- 2.2.8 Evidence of Roman activity was identified within mitigation area 128a, tentatively dated based on small quantities of pottery recovered.
- 2.2.9 The series of ditches recorded across mitigation area 128a appears to form a large field system. Whilst most of the ditches are undated, the trial trenching has suggested that there have been two phases of activity, based on stratigraphic relationships. A small amount of probable Roman pottery recovered from some of the ditches likely indicate that one phase was Roman. A small number of undated pits were also present across the area, but it is not known if they are associated with the field system or what their functions were. The field systems continue beyond the limits of the site and may represent activity within the hinterland of the known Roman settlement immediately to the south visible in cropmarks, the southern part of which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1002146).
- 2.2.10 Likewise, the undated ditches present in mitigation area 128b may also represent Roman field systems, although evidence is even more sparse in this area.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410–1066)

- 2.2.11 There were no early medieval archaeological remains identified during trial trenching.

Medieval Period (AD 1066–1540)

- 2.2.12 There were no medieval archaeological remains identified during trial trenching.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540–1900)

- 2.2.13 One ditch within mitigation area 140 truncated a pit and contained charcoal and rare undated ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions; most likely post-medieval in date, but potentially earlier. Another ditch may also be post-medieval in date, based on investigations of what is thought to be the same ditch outside of that area.
- 2.2.14 A distinct boundary line is present in the south of mitigation area 128a which predates Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. It contained post-medieval to modern pottery.
- 2.2.15 There are two distinctive boundaries within the areas 128a and 128b that date to the post-medieval period; one was found to contain post-medieval to modern CBM and bricks. Both boundaries have been identified on the first edition OS maps and are anticipated to be contemporary. These overlap undated boundaries although no intersections were present within the trenches with which to record their stratigraphic relationship.

Modern Period (1901–present)

- 2.2.16 The only evidence of modern archaeological activity across the site is a modern spread of material that was recorded in the topsoil in the centre of mitigation area 128a.

3. Scope Of Works

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section defines the scope of archaeological mitigation works to be undertaken within the mitigation areas identified in Section 1.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with the OAMS-OWSI, any additional archaeological works or alternative mitigation measures within the site in variance to this DWSI will be subject to further discussion and agreement with the ACoW team, The Client, Place Services at Essex County Council, and if appropriate Historic England. Additional archaeological work could include the extension of mitigation areas, changes to sampling strategy, or a methodology for preservation in situ.
- 3.1.3 Where significant archaeological remains extending beyond the limits of the defined mitigation areas are identified during mitigation works, and where these have the potential to contribute to national and/or regional research aims, mitigation areas may be extended, where necessary and practical, within the area of project impact or DCO Order Limits (whichever is smaller). Any such extension, and the extents of it, will be agreed with Place Services at Essex County Council, in consultation with the Client and Main Works Contractor, in advance of the additional works being undertaken.

3.2 Archaeological Detailed Excavation Areas

- 3.2.1 The archaeological mitigation will comprise of five detailed excavation areas (mitigation areas 126, 128a, 128b, 128c, and 140), as defined in Appendix B of the OAMS-OWSI. These are illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- 3.2.2 The individual mitigation areas comprise the following:
- Mitigation area 126 comprises c. 0.04 ha and will examine a potential ring-ditch that has been tentatively identified as a roundhouse.
 - Mitigation area 128a comprises c. 5.52 ha and will examine phased field systems.
 - Mitigation area 128b comprises c. 3.61 ha and will examine phased field systems, and evidence of early prehistoric activity.
 - Mitigation area 128c comprises c. 0.29 ha and will examine phased field systems, as well as evidence of early prehistoric activity.
 - Mitigation area 140 comprises c. 0.55 ha and will examine mostly undated field boundaries, but one of possible middle Bronze Age date which is moderately close to an undated and unurned cremation.
- 3.2.3 An overview of the aims and objectives for the site can be found in **Section 4**. The details of the nature and specific aims of the detailed excavation area is set out in **Section 5**.
- 3.2.4 Table 3.1 outlines the trenching information that has informed the design of the mitigation areas.

Table 3.1 The Rationale for each Mitigation Area.

Mitigation Area	Headland Trenching Site and Area	Trench Numbers
126	Site 9 Area 29E	TR09.511
128a	Site 9 Area 31	TR09.960 TR09.961 TR09.962 TR09.963 TR09.964 TR09.965 TR09.966 TR09.967 TR09.971 TR09.972 TR09.973 TR09.974 TR09.975 TR09.976 TR09.977 TR09.978 TR09.980 TR09.981 TR09.982 TR09.983 TR09.984 TR09.985 TR09.986 TR09.987 TR09.989 TR09.990 TR09.991 TR09.992 TR09.993 TR09.994 TR09.995 TR09.996 TR09.997 TR09.988 TR09.998 TR09.999 TR09.1000

Mitigation Area	Headland Trenching Site and Area	Trench Numbers
		TR09.1001
		TR09.1002
		TR09.1003
		TR09.1005
128b	Site 9 Area 32	TR09.815
		TR09.816
		TR09.817
		TR09.818
		TR09.819
		TR09.820
		TR09.821
		TR09.822
		TR09.823
		TR09.829
		TR09.830
		TR09.831
		TR09.832
		TR09.833
		TR09.834
		TR09.835
		TR09.836
		TR09.837
		TR09.838
		TR09.839
		TR09.840
		TR09.841
		TR09.842
		TR09.843
		TR09.844
		TR09.845
		TR09.846
		TR09.847
		TR09.848
		TR09.849
		TR09.850
128c	Site 9 Area 32	TR09.824
		TR09.828

Mitigation Area	Headland Trenching Site and Area	Trench Numbers
140	Site 9 Area 29E	TR09.523
		TR09.524
		TR09.528
		TR09.529
		TR09.530
		TR09.531
		TR09.532
		TR09.533

4. Aims And Objectives Overview

4.1 Research Agenda

- 4.1.1 The archaeological mitigation strategy for the site has been developed in accordance with the principles and objectives set out in the OAMS-OWSI for the Norwich to Tilbury Project (document reference 7.5) (Ref 6). The research questions, aims and objectives will be subject to ongoing review during the mitigation works and may be refined as appropriate in response to emerging results, subject to agreement with Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client.
- 4.1.2 The OAMS-OWSI establishes a research-led and proportionate approach to archaeological mitigation, ensuring that archaeological remains affected by the Project are appropriately investigated, recorded and analysed to advance understanding of the historic environment.
- 4.1.3 The approach adopted for the site therefore seeks to:
- Mitigate the impact of construction through appropriate investigation and recording.
 - Ensure that the results of archaeological works are placed within a wider local, regional and national context.
 - Contribute to established research frameworks, including the East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF) (Ref 2).
 - Ensure that mitigation is proportionate to the significance, extent and character of the archaeological resource.

Aims

- 4.1.4 The principal research aims are to:
- Characterise prehistoric activity, including the possible roundhouse and activity surrounding the possible Bronze Age cremation.
 - Assess the nature, chronology and function of the undated ditches present across the site.
 - Understand the impact of later activity on earlier landscapes, including continuity, reorganisation and truncation.

Objectives

- 4.1.5 The principal research objectives are to:
- Investigate and record archaeological remains to determine character and extent.
 - Develop a site chronology; and
 - Set the results of investigation into the context of the existing and emerging Regional Research Agendas. The current revision of the East of England

Regional Research Framework (EERRF) (7.1.8Ref 2) augments both the original version of the framework, published in two parts in 1997 and 2000, and a revised and updated version, published in 2011.

4.2 Mapping to East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF)

4.2.1 The table below provides an overview of how the results of work may fit into the context of the existing East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF), available online and updated in 2021 (Ref 2):

Table 4.1 Alignment with Regional Research Agendas

Anticipated Remains	Key Issues	Mapping to previous EERRF (2021)	Mapping to current EERRF (2026)
Prehistoric archaeological features potentially relating to settlement and burial	What is the nature and extent of the prehistoric activity identified within the site? Does the curvilinear feature represent settlement activity in the form of a roundhouse, and how does it relate to the wider landscape? How does this evidence contribute to understanding low-density prehistoric activity in the area? What is the nature and extent of the potential prehistoric cremations identified within the site? Are there more cremations present and what can they tell us about funerary practice?	Settlement types and distribution understanding of the chronological development of pottery Regional variation in later prehistoric landscapes Relationship of neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes to settlement	E-MBA 01: Is excavation of entire Early to Middle Bronze Age archaeological entities necessary? E-MBA 05: How can we refine the chronology of Early Bronze Age structures? LBA-MIA 09: Were settlements permanently or periodically occupied? LBA-MIA 10: How can we better understand the relationships between contemporary sites? LBA-MIA 15: How can we increase our understanding of Bronze Age field systems? LBA-MIA 17: How can we better understand the nature and extent of Bronze Age cremation?

Anticipated Remains	Key Issues	Mapping to previous EERRF (2021)	Mapping to current EERRF (2026)
Roman agricultural features	What is the character and organisation of Roman activity within the site? How do the identified features relate to wider patterns of Roman rural land use? What evidence exists for continuity or reorganisation of activity across the landscape? How do the potential field systems relate to known settlement to the south?	The agrarian economy and landscape organisation Regional variation in Roman rural landscapes	LIA-Rom 06: How can we increase our understanding of the Iron Age and Roman environment? LIA-Rom 13: How can we increase our understanding of Late Iron Age and Roman farmsteads?

5. Standards For Archaeological Work

5.1 Standards for Archaeological Work

- 5.1.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI for the Norwich to Tilbury Project (document reference 7.5) (Ref 6), which establishes the overarching principles, methodologies and standards for archaeological mitigation, and the detailed methodology set out within this DWSI.
- 5.1.2 Prior to the commencement of works, the appointed Archaeological Contractor will prepare a site-specific method statement for the archaeological mitigation areas set out within this DWSI. It will present a response to the standards set out within this DWSI, and will comply with the standards set out in the OAMS-OWSI. The method statement will include a full programme for the archaeological work that would be referenced against key milestones and events in the overall design and construction programme. All work will comply with relevant standards and technical guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023; Ref 9 and Ref 10).
- 5.1.3 The archaeological method statement must include:
- A detailed programme of work that sets out the proposed sequence of tasks, anticipated timescales, staffing arrangements, and any other factors that may affect delivery.
 - A Data Management Plan which will describe the type of data that will be acquired and/or generated during the project, the way the data will be managed and stored, and the mechanisms to be employed to preserve and share the data.
 - The site-specific Health and Safety arrangements that outline the main risks associated with the works and control measures to mitigate these. Information on inductions, PPE, welfare, access, and emergencies will be included.
 - Confirmation of insurances that cover the planned works.
 - The number of staff and the relevant staff CVs.
 - The museum accession numbers and relevant archive repository.
 - The specific parish codes that will be used during the project.
- 5.1.4 Areas defined for archaeological mitigation will be clearly demarcated on site. No plant or vehicles not directly involved in the archaeological works will be permitted within these areas until archaeological excavation has been completed and the area has been formally signed off by and released by Place Services at Essex County Council. All plant access within archaeological mitigation areas will be supervised and directed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.1.5 To facilitate the construction phase of the Project, specific areas of the site may require completion and sign-off in advance of full excavation of the site, for example temporary haul roads. Any such process would be agreed with Place Services at Essex County Council and would include:
- full excavation of the specified area to the standards set out in this DWSI.

- sign-off by Place Services at Essex County Council before any construction works take place.
- demarcation and protection of the remainder of the site through appropriate fencing and signage.

5.2 Detailed Excavation

5.2.1 Detailed excavation will be undertaken in adherence to the methodologies for archaeological excavation and recording set out within **Section 5** of the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6), including:

- Controlled machine stripping or hand excavation, where required in accordance with the methodology set out in **section 5.3** of the OAMS-OWSI.
- Systematic recording of archaeological deposits, features and structures, in accordance with the methodology set out in **section 5.3** of the OAMS-OWSI.
 - Data-capture for site plans will be by electronic distance measurement, PPGPS survey, measured survey or a combination of these measures; data-capture for site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution.
- Implementation of appropriate and iterative sampling strategies, proportionate to the nature and significance of remains (**Section 5.3.72-5.3.75**). These may be varied to suit the research value of the remains, subject to agreement with the ACoW team, Place Services at Essex County Council and, if appropriate, Historic England. In terms of the hand excavation of archaeological features, these will include the following:
 - A minimum of 10% of the fills of linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (**Section 5.3.72**). The interventions must be representative of the available length of the feature and must consider any variations of size, depth, fills and any concentration of artefacts. For linear features 1.00m wide slots should be excavated across their width. Depending on the significance of the feature and whether research aims/objectives (see **Section 4**) can be answered, a higher percentage sample may be agreed, increasing in 10% (up to a maximum of 50%) increments through agreement with the ACoW team, and Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client.
 - For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be excavated. In some instances, where significant archaeological remains have been identified or to address specific research questions, 100% will be excavated (**Section 5.3.73**).
 - Features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural (such as drip gullies, post holes, internal or external surfaces, hearths, etc.) must be fully excavated (**Section 5.3.79-5.3.81**). Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by through agreement with Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client and must be confirmed in writing.
 - Large or deep features may be excavated in opposing quadrants in the first instance, in agreement with Place Services at Essex County Council and

The Client, or in other such gridded or systematic excavation as may be appropriate to the feature type (**Section 5.3.81**).

- Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m systematic and gridded squares, to be agreed with the ACoW team, Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
 - Provision should be made to fully investigate the depth of sequences and the depth of archaeological features. This may involve the use of stepping or shoring.
 - Appropriate provision should be made for extracting water from sites and features.
 - Hand auger or a power auger (where appropriate) is recommended to gain information from very deep features so a safe excavation strategy can be designed and implemented in discussion with Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client.
 - Machine/mechanical assistance may only be used for very large/deep features, following agreement with Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client.
- Measures to ensure the preservation of archaeological evidence, where preservation in situ is feasible.
 - Controlled metal detecting will be undertaken on all areas designated for archaeological mitigation prior to the excavation areas being opened. Detecting will also be completed after any surface clearance and prior to any hand excavation of archaeological features (**section 5.3.26-5.3.31**). The location of any metalwork will be surveyed.

5.2.2 Fieldwork will be undertaken following best practice to ensure that archaeological remains are investigated to a level appropriate to their character, extent and significance, and that results can contribute to the agreed research objectives.

5.3 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating

5.3.1 The Archaeological Contractor will present a sampling strategy (based on the sampling requirements outlined in this DWSI, all available guidance and the specialist advice of their in-house or subcontracted palaeoenvironmental specialist) to Place Services at Essex County Council and (if warranted) the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (RSA). Their in-house or subcontracted palaeoenvironmental specialist will take the role of co-ordinator for environmental archaeology for the Site, in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6).

5.3.2 As set out in this section, site-specific environmental sampling strategy will include:

- Targeted sampling for charred plant remains, charcoal, and palaeoenvironmental material.
- Recovery of material suitable for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction and economic interpretation.

- Provision for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.3.3 Specific sampling guidance should be followed, including:

- Bulk samples must be a minimum of 40 litres. If a feature is too small to produce this size of sample (e.g. a post hole) then 100% of the feature should be retained for processing.
- All samples will be retained until their potential has been assessed and until a retention strategy has been agreed with Place Services at Essex County Council. Where necessary, advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategy should be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor (East of England).
- Samples of burnt flint or pottery retained for lipid analysis should not be washed.

5.3.4 Appropriate scientific dating techniques will be applied, where justified, to support the development of a robust chronological framework. These may include:

- Radiocarbon (C-14) dating which can be used to date any carbon-based organic materials, such as wood, bone, or plant remains. If remnant peat is found, reliable and high-resolution dating will be essential, and multiple methods will be employed unless otherwise justified.
- Archaeomagnetism dating for highly fired structures such as kilns or ovens and in situ burning.
- Luminescence dating (e.g. OSL or TL), where relevant.
- If preserved wood is present, for example, in waterlogged deposits then dendrochronology may be able to provide precise and accurate dates (suitable on-site provision to retain the wood in stable condition will be required).

5.4 Finds Processing, Conservation and Human Remains

5.4.1 Procedures for the recovery, treatment and storage of artefactual and ecofactual material will accord with:

- ClfA standards and guidance (Ref 7)
- Historic England best practice (Ref 19)

5.4.2 The recovery strategy for artefacts will be as follows:

- General principle: All artefacts from stratified contexts will be retained unless otherwise stated. Material from unstratified contexts will only be retained where of significance.
- Ceramic materials: All pottery, CBM and ceramic objects (e.g. loomweights, spindlewhorls) will be collected from stratified contexts. Unstratified material will only be retained where significant. In situ structural material will be recorded and sampled where appropriate.
- Stone materials: Building stone and portable objects will be retained from stratified contexts; unstratified material will only be collected where significant. Unworked stone will only be retained where it is clearly anthropogenic or functionally relevant.

- Metalwork and industrial residues: All metalwork and metalworking residues will be retained from stratified contexts. Obviously modern material from topsoil or unstratified contexts will not normally be retained.
- Flint and lithics: All worked flint will be retained. Burnt or unworked flint will be retained from stratified contexts.
- Ecofactual material: Animal bone, marine shell, and other ecofacts will be retained from stratified contexts. Where large assemblages occur, an appropriate sampling strategy will be adopted to characterise the assemblage.
- Glass and small finds: All glass, coins, worked bone, antler, leather, textile, and other small finds will be retained from stratified contexts. Unstratified material will only be retained where significant.
- Structural and in situ material: Structural elements (e.g. timbers, masonry, plaster, daub) will be recorded in situ, with sampling undertaken where appropriate for analysis, dating or identification.
- Bulk or modern material: Large assemblages of modern or post-medieval material (e.g. bottle dumps) will be recorded in situ and sampled where appropriate, rather than fully retained.
- Specialist analysis and retention: Retention, discard and sampling will be subject to specialist assessment and agreement with the ACoW team and Place Services at Essex County Council.

5.4.3 In accordance with **Sections 5.3.108-5.3.119** of the OAMS-OWSI, in the event that human remains are encountered:

- Works will stop in the affected area.
- The ACoW and The Client will be notified immediately. The ACoW will notify Place Services at Essex County Council and relevant authorities in order to agree an excavation strategy. Human remains will need to be fully excavated and recorded in accordance with Historic England (Ref 18) and ClfA (Ref 7) guidance. The treatment, excavation and removal of human remains will be undertaken in accordance with Article 23 of the draft Development Consent Order, which sets out the relevant provisions for the removal of human remains.
- Procedures will follow the requirements set out in Article 23 of the draft Development Consent Order, together with relevant Historic England guidance.
- Conservator and specialists should be on-site when excavation of burials begins to advise on conditions, potential and approaches. It may be possible to feedback results from the laboratory investigation of soil blocks to inform approaches on site.
- Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to the standards compatible with those described in current guidance from ClfA, Historic England, Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) and the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO). Where inhumations are encountered, the Archaeological Contractor should make provision for the following:
 - Where human burials (inhumations and/or cremation), funerary monuments or other important funerary archaeological features are identified, detailed

excavation is necessary to understand the context, dating and osteological features, in an effort to understand their significance. In accordance with **Section 5.3.99** of the OAMS-OWSI, excavation of human remains will not extend beyond the limits of the mitigation area; however, it may be followed under the baulk so that it may be lifted in its entirety, provided this will not result in disturbance of further burials, or extend beyond the Order Limits. Decisions on extensions to any mitigation areas will need to be made in consultation with Place Services at Essex County Council and The Client.

- Place Services at Essex County Council should be consulted with regards to the most appropriate mitigation approach for sites where furnished burials are known, anticipated, or identified and amendments to the existing WSI may be necessary.
- The following sampling strategy should be followed:
 - Full excavation is necessary to understand the context, dating and osteological features, in an effort to understand their significance. Leaving human remains in situ should only be considered when excavation is not feasible, for example if the burial is only partially within the excavation area or the proposed development boundary, the decision to not excavate is with the osteologist, otherwise excavation is the standard procedure.
 - provision for retrieval of small bones in the head area (e.g. inner ear bones), torso/pelvic area (foetal remains, gall/bladder stones, hand bones depending on position), and the feet.
 - If grave goods are identified and are not subject to block lifting, additional specialist samples should be taken from the areas around the grave goods.
 - Cremation deposits should be subject to sampling and assessment for charcoal, charred plant remains, finds and the recovery of human bone.
 - Where un-urned cremations are suspected or identified, these will be subject to 100% sampling. Where large deposits of pyre debris are identified the human remains specialist will be contacted to devise an appropriate strategy for excavation and sampling. The strategy will be developed at site consultation meeting(s) between the Archaeological Contractor(s), The Client, the relevant Historic England Regional Science Advisor and Place Services at Essex County Council.
 - It may be beneficial to consider half sectioning the excavation of un-urned cremations to aid an understanding of the vertical distribution of the deposit; the deposit may then be excavated in spits.
 - Block lift cremation urns to allow for X-radiography and excavation under laboratory conditions. The conservator or field staff experienced in lifting cremation urns will be present when lifting takes place. In the first instance, the conservator will be contacted for advice.

5.5 Communication, Monitoring, and Sign-Off

- 5.5.1 All archaeological works will be subject to monitoring and sign-off by Place Services at Essex County Council, in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6):
- Archaeological areas will remain under archaeological control until formally agreed as completed.
 - Clear communication will be maintained between the Archaeological Contractor and construction teams via the ACoW team.
 - Areas will only be released once archaeological works have been signed off by Place Services at Essex County Council.
- 5.5.2 A unique site code will be obtained by the Archaeological Contractor from Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) and used for all recording, archiving and reporting.
- 5.5.3 The Archaeological Contractor will provide The Client, ACoW team and, if appropriate, Place Services at Essex County Council, with a weekly summary progress memo (1–2 pages). This will:
- Summarise the work undertaken during the week and the key findings.
 - Report on site attendance, where appropriate.
 - Confirm that the work will be completed to programme and identify any potential issues to programme.
 - Identify any health and safety issues (including near miss).
 - Post Excavation Programming, following fieldwork.
- 5.5.4 The Archaeological Contractor will provide all information reasonably practicable to the ACoW team to enable them to monitor compliance with this DWSI – e.g. site surveys, intervention plans, records and finds data etc.
- 5.5.5 As outlined in the OAMS-OWSI **sections 5.2.16-5.2.21**, the formal sign off procedure will be as follows:
- Once the Archaeological Contractor(s) believes the fieldwork to be completed, a sign-off meeting would be held on site (unless alternative communication is agreed) between the ACoW, Client, Place Services at Essex County Council (and Historic England, if appropriate), the Archaeological Contractor and the Main Works contractor.
 - Sites that have been completed would be subject to a formal signing off procedure, in order to allow the mitigation areas (or parts thereof) to be released to the construction team. The Archaeological Contractor would submit a completion statement to the ACoW. This statement will include a final site plan, showing locations of archaeological features and interventions (in both PDF and Shapefile format). The ACoW would submit the accepted completion statement to the Client and Place Services at Essex County Council for confirmation (in consultation with Historic England, where required) that the relevant works have been completed in compliance with the relevant DWSIs.

5.6 Post-Excavation, Reporting and Archiving

- 5.6.1 Post-excavation works will be undertaken in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6) and will include:
- An interim statement, to be submitted by the Archaeological Contractor within six weeks of completing the fieldwork.
 - Post-excavation assessment (PXA), to be submitted within one year of completion of the archaeological mitigation for relevant development stage, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Client and SCCAS.
 - An updated project design (UPD), to be completed within one year of the approval of the PXAs. The UPD will provide details of timescales and costs for delivery of the archaeological project and detail full publication and archive deposition.
 - Specialist analysis of finds and environmental material.
 - Production of reports appropriate to the scale and significance of the remains.
- 5.6.2 All results will be:
- Integrated into the wider project framework.
 - Assessed against the East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF) (Ref 2).
 - Made available through appropriate dissemination and reporting.
- 5.6.3 A complete archive (including digital data) will be prepared and deposited.

5.7 Public Outreach and Dissemination

- 5.7.1 A programme of dissemination and public engagement will be implemented in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI (Ref 6) **Section 6.8**, proportionate to the significance of the findings. These will fit within wider a Public Archaeology and Community Engagement Strategy (PACE), which will set out a Project-wide strategy for public engagement. This may include:
- Public summaries and outreach materials.
 - Engagement with local stakeholders, schools and interest groups.
 - Wider dissemination of significant results through appropriate channels.

6. Programme, Staffing and Attendance

6.1 Initial Timetable and Staffing

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation is anticipated to start in March 2027.
- 6.1.2 The archaeological fieldwork subcontractor will provide a detailed programme for the archaeological works within their method statement, which will also include estimated staff resources and CVs for key project team members.
- 6.1.3 A programme of archaeological works will be prepared and implemented in advance of construction, setting out the timing and sequence of investigative works. The programme will identify how archaeological activities interface with construction works and will be aligned with key project milestones, in accordance with the requirements of the OAMS-OWSI (Section 5.1.4).
- 6.1.4 The programme will be agreed with the Archaeological Contractor, ACoW, and Main Works Contractor, and will allow for flexibility to accommodate site conditions, weather, and the nature and extent of archaeological remains encountered during the works.

7. Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE)

- 7.1.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment. The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices.
- 7.1.2 The Archaeological Contractor's method statement shall include details of site-specific Health and Safety arrangements incorporating all elements of the archaeological works, including details on specific risks and mitigation requirements in relation to the programme of works. Should services be detected and work be required in proximity, the contractor will provide supplementary documentation detailing how work will be managed in a Mitigation Statement for Excavation.
- 7.1.3 The appointed Archaeological Contractor will also arrange appropriate security provisions with the Main Works Contractor at the site.
- 7.1.4 Currently known site-specific HSSE issues will need to be considered within the site-specific risk assessment prior to commencement of the fieldwork and copies sent to the representatives of The Client and their Main Works Contractor for approval.

Risk Assessment and Methodology Statement (RAMS)

- 7.1.5 The Archaeological Contractor will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment and Methodology Statement (RAMS) to cover the onsite fieldwork and will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy. These will be reviewed by The Client to ensure that the policy and measures are appropriate.
- 7.1.6 The RAMS will have been read, understood, and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Cross-disciplinary industry standards should be followed, considerations include:
 - Clear, concise, and site-specific. Bespoke to the site, and without generic text for hazards that do not apply or mitigation that is not applicable.
 - Tabulation of site-specific hazards, risk grading and mitigation measures.
 - Site manager contact details provided, along with a deputy.
 - Emergency action plan, with an address and route map to the closest Accident and Emergency.
 - Archaeological Contractor RAMS will be reviewed by an appropriately qualified and experienced member of staff (e.g. Project Manager), ideally with final approval by the H&S Manager/Senior Manager prior to review by The Client.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 7.1.7 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as identified in the RAMS. As a minimum this will be protective shoes, high-visibility vest, gloves, protective glasses and safety helmet. The requirement for any additional PPE will be identified in the RAMS.

Welfare

- 7.1.8 The Main Works Contractor will be responsible for providing and positioning suitable welfare facilities on site, including toilet and water for washing.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Reference
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CPRSS	Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study Report
CSE	Cable Sealing End
DCO	Development Consent Order
DNO	Distribution Network Operators
EACN	East Anglia Connection Node
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
ESO	Electricity System Operator
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GW	Gigawatts
kV	Kilovolt
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NETS SQSS	National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SOBR	Strategic Options Backcheck and Review
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Glossary

Term	Description
Alignment	The proposed overhead line and underground cable route.
Ancient woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as 'irreplaceable habitat' in national planning policy and guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2 ha is recorded on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory.
Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW)	A suitably qualified archaeologist or team appointed by National Grid to oversee and monitor archaeological works in accordance with the OAMS-OWSI and relevant DWSIs.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Net Gain	An approach for developments to ensure habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development.
Cable	An insulated conductor designed for underground installation.
Cable Sealing End compound	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance as defined in s69(1)(a) in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Development Consent Order	A statutory instrument which grants consents and other rights to build a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, as defined by the Planning Act 2008.
Distribution Network Operator	Companies that own and operate the power lines and infrastructure that connect the National Grid network to individual properties.
Substation	Substations are used to control the flow of power through the electricity system. They are also used to change (or transform) the voltage from a higher to lower voltage to allow it to be transmitted to local homes and businesses.
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)	The Local Planning Authority Archaeological Advisor responsible for confirming that Development Consent Order requirements are met and for sign-off of archaeological works.

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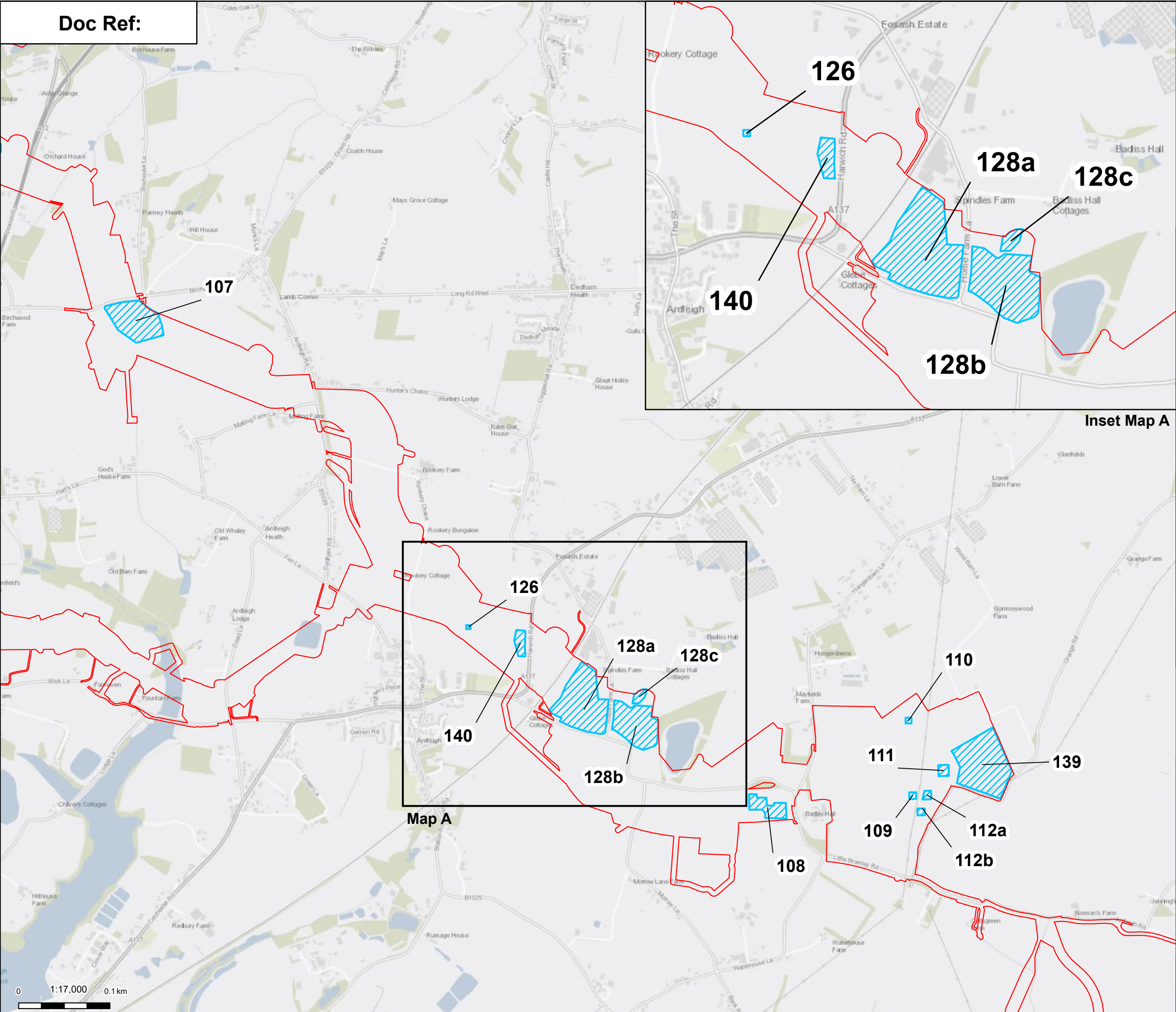
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Appendix A.

Figures

Figure 1: Location of Mitigation Areas - 126, 128a,b &c, 140

Doc Ref:

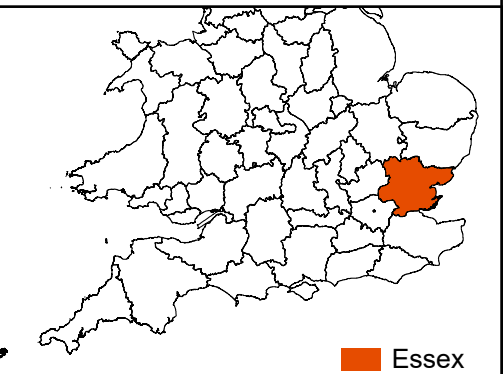


Legend

 Site Boundary

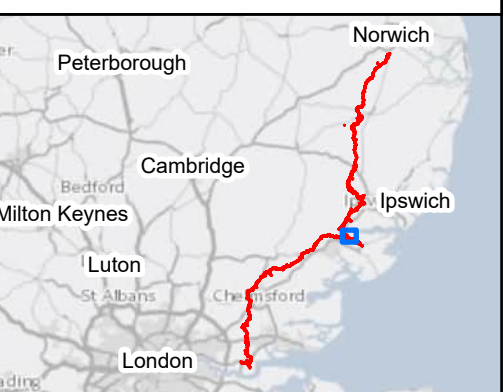
 Mitigation Areas

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 Essex

Inset Map A

[illegible]

PROJECT:
Norwich to
Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

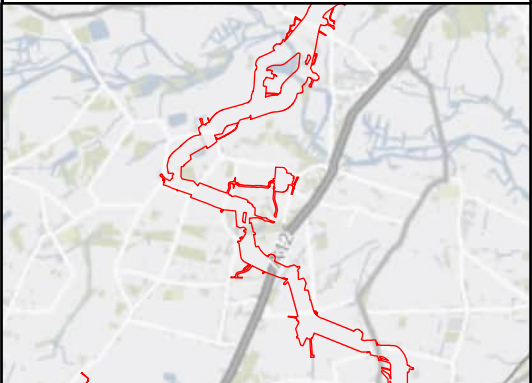
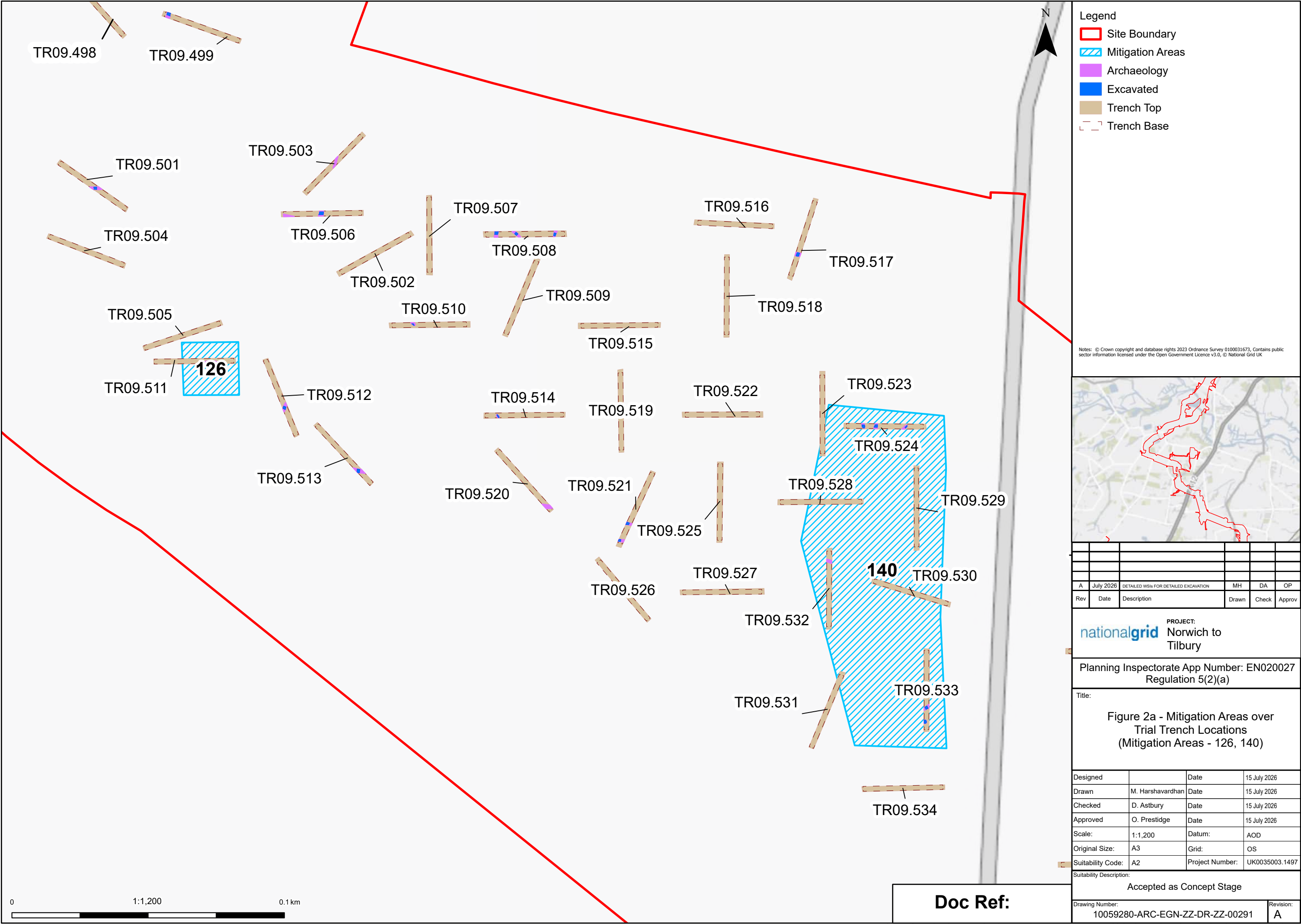
Figure 1 - Location of Mitigation Areas - 126, 128a,b &c, 140

Designed		Date	15 July 2026
Drawn	M. Harshavardhan	Date	15 July 2026
Checked	D. Astbury	Date	15 July 2026
Approved	O. Prestidge	Date	15 July 2026
Scale:	1:17,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Stability Code:	A2	Project Number:	UK0035003.1497

Stability Description:	Accepted as Concept Stage
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Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-EGN-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00291	Revision: A
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Figure 2a: Mitigation Areas over Trial Trench Locations (Mitigation Areas - 126, 140)



A	July 2026	DETAILED WORKS FOR DETAILED EXCAVATION	MH	DA	OP
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

PROJECT:
nationalgrid Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

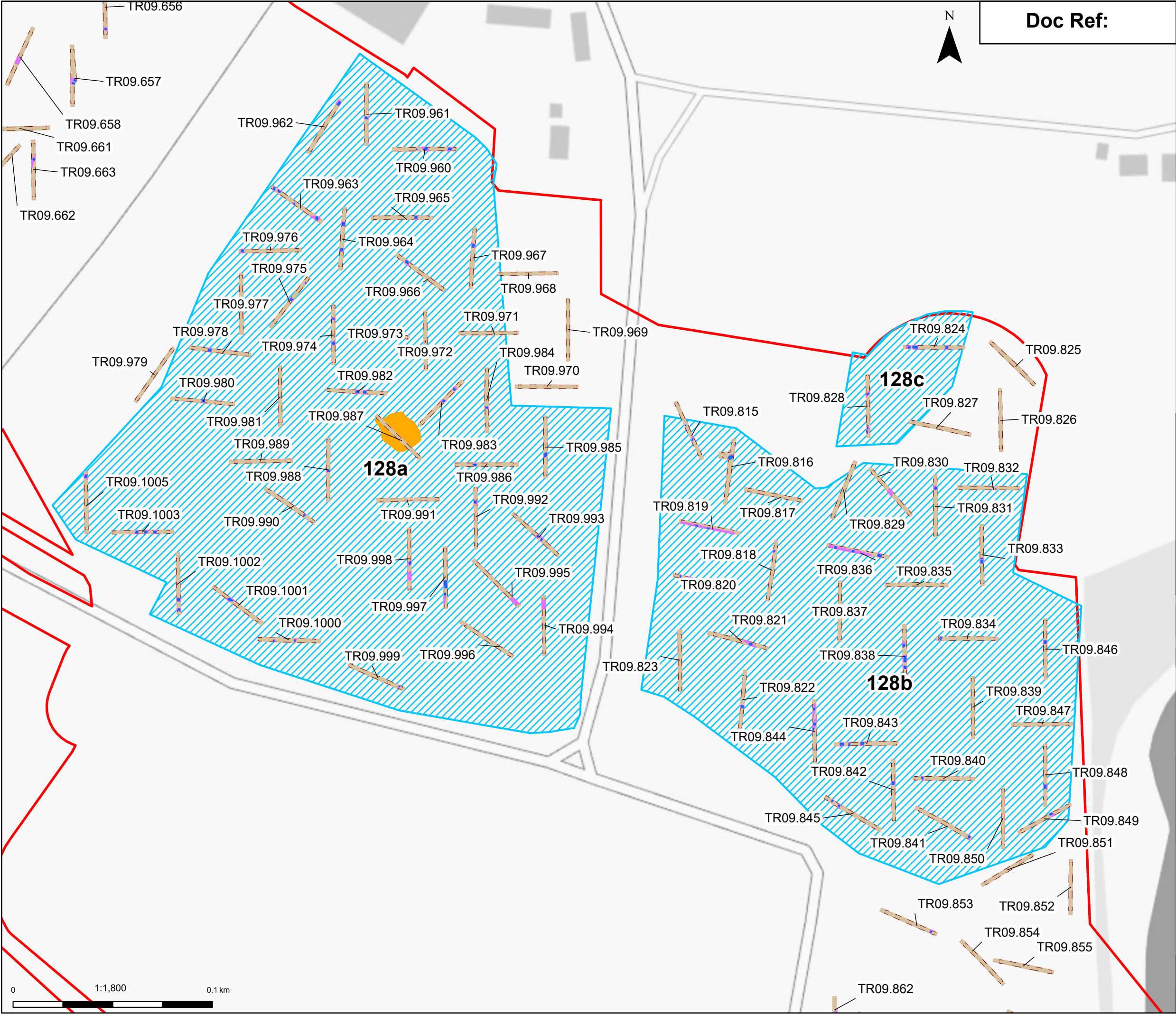
Title:
Figure 2a - Mitigation Areas over Trial Trench Locations (Mitigation Areas - 126, 140)

Designed		Date	15 July 2026
Drawn	M. Harshavardhan	Date	15 July 2026
Checked	D. Astbury	Date	15 July 2026
Approved	O. Prestidge	Date	15 July 2026
Scale:	1:1,200	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	UK0035003.1497

Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number:	Revision:
10059280-ARC-EGN-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00291	A

Figure 2b: Mitigation Areas 128 a,b&c over Trial Trench Locations

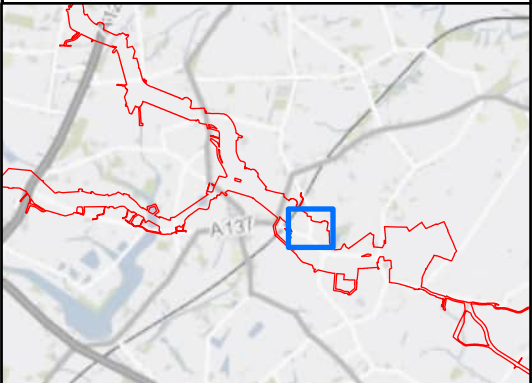


Doc Ref:

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Mitigation Areas
- Archaeology
- Excavated
- Spread or Layer
- Trench Top
- Trench Base

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A	July 2026	DETAILED WORK FOR DETAILED EXCAVATION	MH	DA	OP
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

PROJECT:
nationalgrid Norwich to
Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure 2b - Mitigation Areas 128 a,b&c
over Trial Trench Locations

Designed		Date	15 July 2026
Drawn	M. Harshavardhan	Date	15 July 2026
Checked	D. Astbury	Date	15 July 2026
Approved	O. Prestidge	Date	15 July 2026
Scale:	1:1,800	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	UK0035003.1497

Suitability Description:
Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number:
10059280-ARC-EGN-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00291

Revision:
A

Figure 3: Mitigation Areas 126, 128a,b&c, 140 over the Geophysical Interpretation

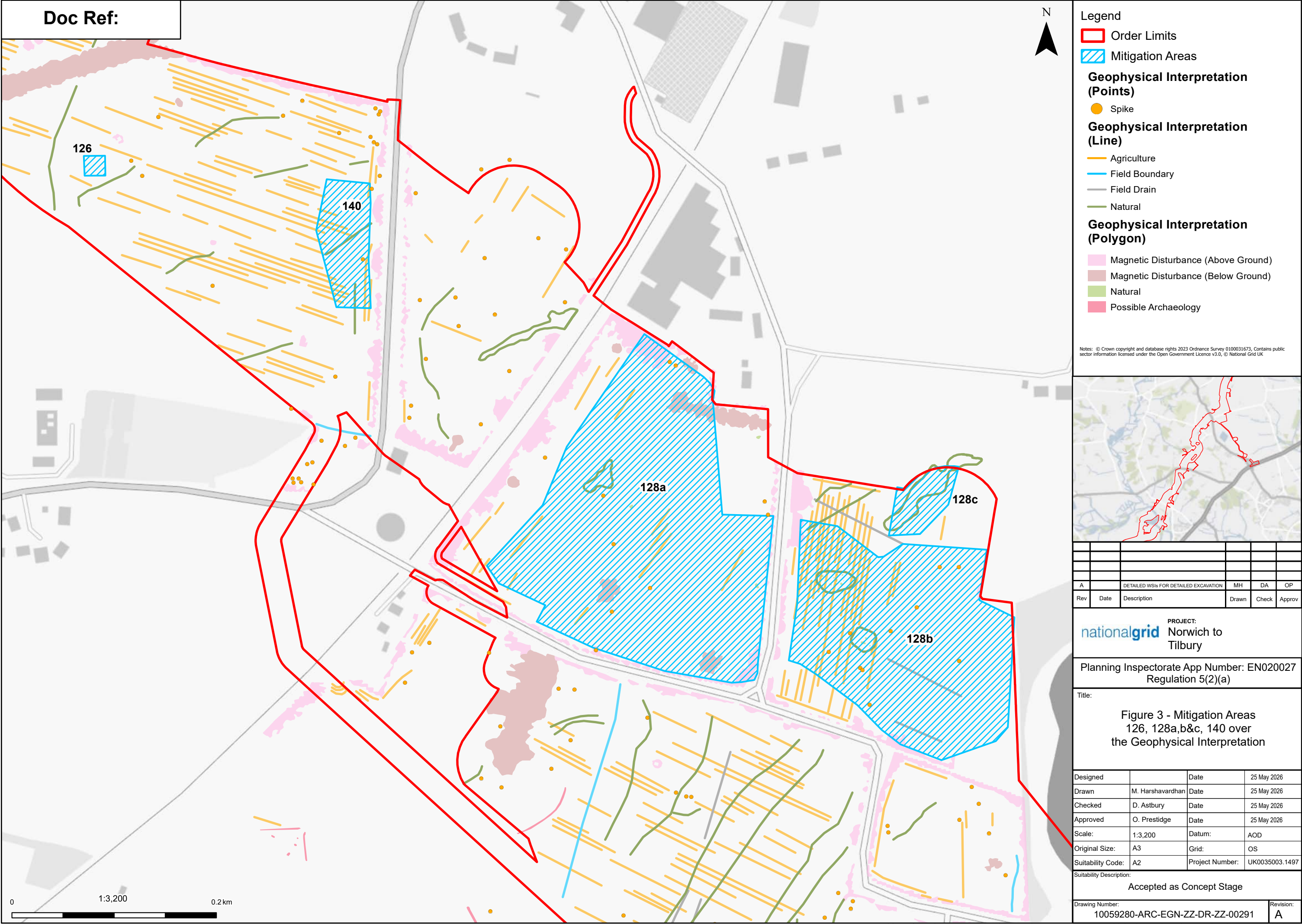


Figure 4: Mitigation Areas 126, 128a,b&c, 140 over Cropmark Data

Doc Ref:



Legend

-  Order Limits
 Mitigation Areas
 National Mapping Programme (Lines)

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A	May 2026	DETAILED WSIs FOR DETAILED EXCAVATION	MH	DA	OP
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

nationalgrid PROJECT: Norwich to Tilbury

Planning Inspectorate App Number: EN020027
Regulation 5(2)(a)

Title:

Figure 4 - Mitigation Areas
126, 128a,b&c, 140
over Cropmark Data

Designed		Date	25 May 2026
Drawn	M. Harshavardhan	Date	25 May 2026
Checked	D. Astbury	Date	25 May 2026
Approved	O. Prestidge	Date	25 May 2026
Scale:	1:3,500	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	A2	Project Number:	UK0035003.149

Suitability Description:

Accepted as Concept Stage

Drawing Number: 10059280-ARC-EGN-ZZ-DR-ZZ-00291	Revision: A
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