



HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Land Adjacent to Withydale Farm, Weston Road, Congresbury, North Somerset, BS49 5ED

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Client: Mr J Bailey

Project: Desk-Based Assessment



Applicant Name / Agent: Mr J Bailey / Aspect 360
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Non-Technical Summary

In December 2016, Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr J Bailey (the client) via Aspect 360 (SW) Ltd (the agent) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for Withydale Farm, Weston Road, Congresbury, North Somerset, BS49 5ED (the Project Site). Outline planning permission is being sought for the demolition of the existing buildings (excluding Withydale Farmhouse) and the erection of five detached dwellings with access, parking and services.

Whilst there is no recorded significant archaeology within the vicinity of the Project Site, there is insufficient evidence to rule out the possibility of buried deposits dating from the Roman – Medieval periods, due to the lack of investigation that has been carried out in the region to date. Furthermore, due to the location of the proposed development area, there is potential for the alluvial deposits to preserve Paleoenvironmental data at depth.

With regards to the impact of the proposed development, it has not been possible to determine the archaeological potential of the Project Site from the documentary evidence alone, however any groundwork would have the potential to truncate surviving deposits or features. With regards to the potential for the site to preserve evidence of Prehistoric activity and Paleoenvironmental deposits, this is considered medium, however any such evidence is likely to be preserved at considerable depth and unless piling is proposed, the potential development may not have an impact on lower layers of stratigraphy.

As there is no evidence for the preservation of archaeology of national significance on the Project Site, it is suggested that any further investigation may be carried out by condition.



1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In December 2016, Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr J Bailey (the client) via Aspect 360 (SW) Ltd (the agent) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for Withydale Farm, Weston Road, Congresbury, North Somerset, BS49 5ED (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). Outline planning permission is being sought for the demolition of the existing buildings (excluding Withydale Farmhouse) and the erection of five detached dwellings with access, parking and services.
- 1.2. The DBA has been requested by North Somerset Council due to the moderate to high archaeological potential of the landscape surrounding Congresbury and the potential for waterlogged deposits to survive.
- 1.3. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-150/16.

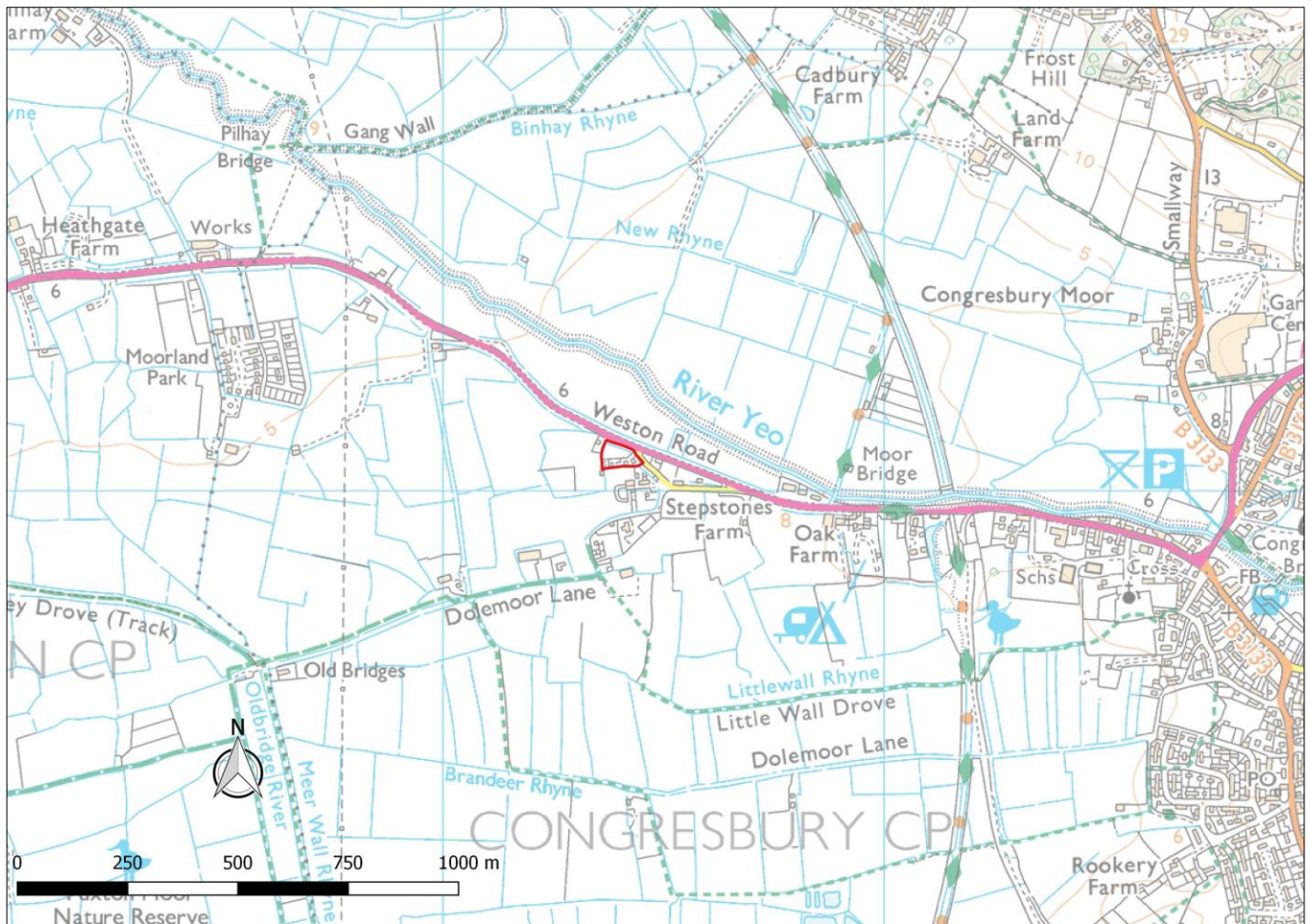


Figure 1: General location of the Project Site

The Project Site and Study Area

1.4. The Project Site is located south of Weston Road, 1km west of the northern outskirts of Congresbury and 1km southwest of the southern outskirts of Yatton, North Somerset. The proposed development is located on a hardstanding area to the west of Withydale Farmhouse.

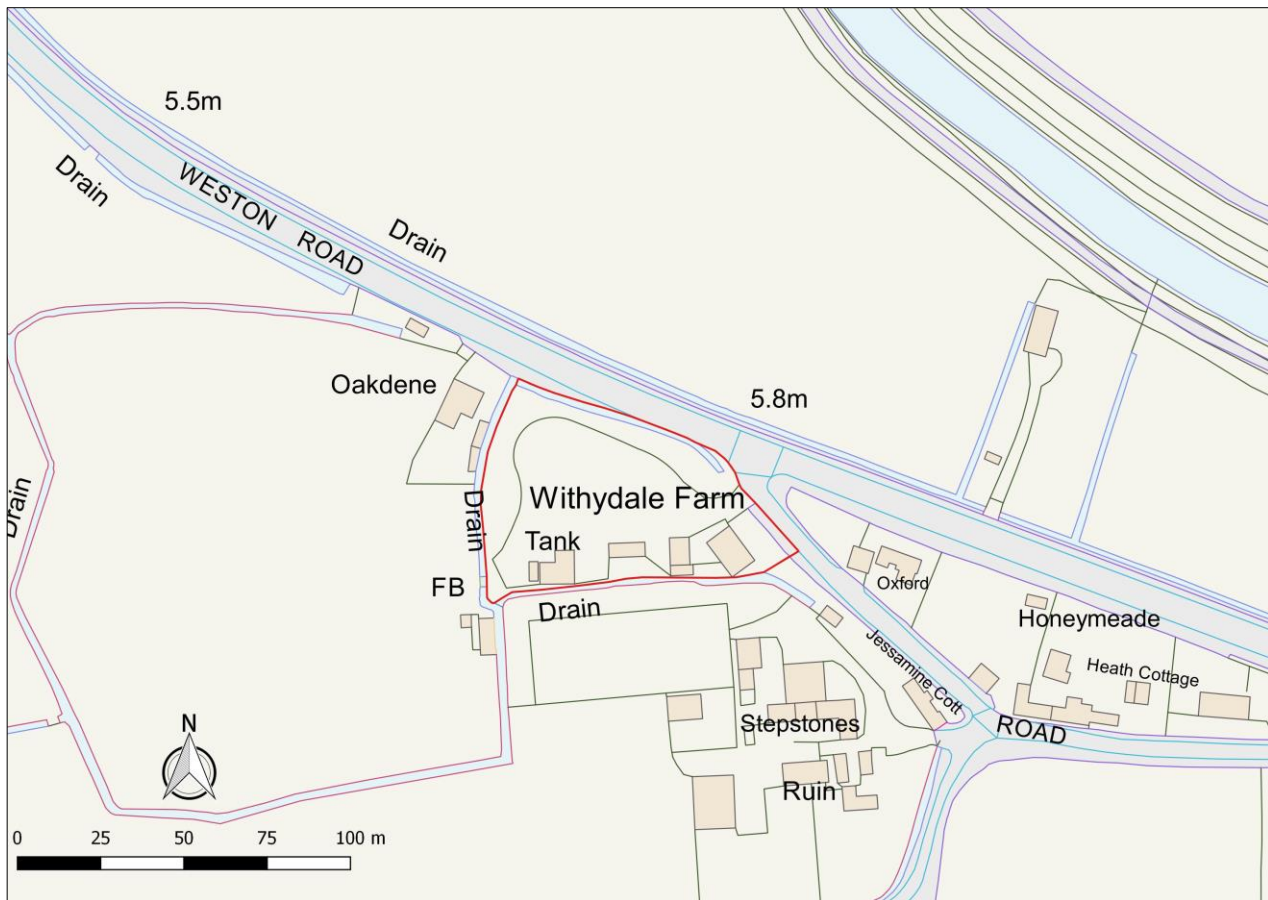


Figure 2: Project Site Detailed Location

- 1.5. The Project Site is situated within the North Somerset Levels, which comprise 100km² of wetland defined by up to 20m (d) of Post Glacial peat and silty clay alluvium deposits. In the Late Iron Age the Levels were defined by saltmarsh and mudflats, creating pastureland and allowing for salt production. From the early Roman period the area began to be managed, with the regions of the intertidal zone ditched and enclosed. By the Late Romano-British period this activity had intensified creating a reclaimed freshwater landscape. However, following the decline of this period the area once again reverted to a more natural environment of saltmarsh and mudflats (Rippon 2006; 57).
- 1.6. The upper part of the Level's stratigraphy is referred to as the Upper Wentlooge Formation. This comprises a layer of blue-grey silty clay, which forms the level of activity in the historic period (op cit 58). Earlier deposits are often sealed beneath this material in the peat and alluvium which was continually accumulating throughout the Prehistoric Period.
- 1.7. Geologically the site is defined by Holocene clay and silt tidal flat deposits, overlaying Early to Late Triassic Mercia Mudstone. Bordering the site to the south, there is an area recorded as Quaternary raised tidal flat deposits.



1.8. The course of the embanked Congresbury Yeo runs 140m to the north. A series of artificial watercourses (rhyndes) drain the adjacent land and define the northern, western and southern boundaries of the Project Site.

Site Visit

1.9. The site was accessed on the 6th December 2016. The proposed development area is defined by a yard, with temporary buildings comprising timber, breeze block and corrugated sheds to the south. Withydale Farmhouse is located to the southeast of the Project Site. The property is recorded on the site from at least 1840.



Photo 1 Southwest facing view of the Project Site



Photo 2 Southeast facing view of the Project Site.

2. Planning Policy

NPPF

- 2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

3. Aims

- 3.1. The aim of this study is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;



- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. This document has been prepared in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (CIfA 2014: 4).
- 4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-
- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
 - *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2*. English Heritage, 1991;
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128*. Communities and Local Government 2012.
- 4.3. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.
- 4.4. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:
- North Somerset Historic Environment Record;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - AMIE database
 - Geological Maps;
 - Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
 - Historical maps and documents held in the South West Heritage Trust;
 - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;



- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies, notably YCCART (Yatton Congresbury Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team).

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the North Somerset Historic Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

Designated Assets

5.2. There are no scheduled monuments or Listed Buildings within the Study Area.

Events

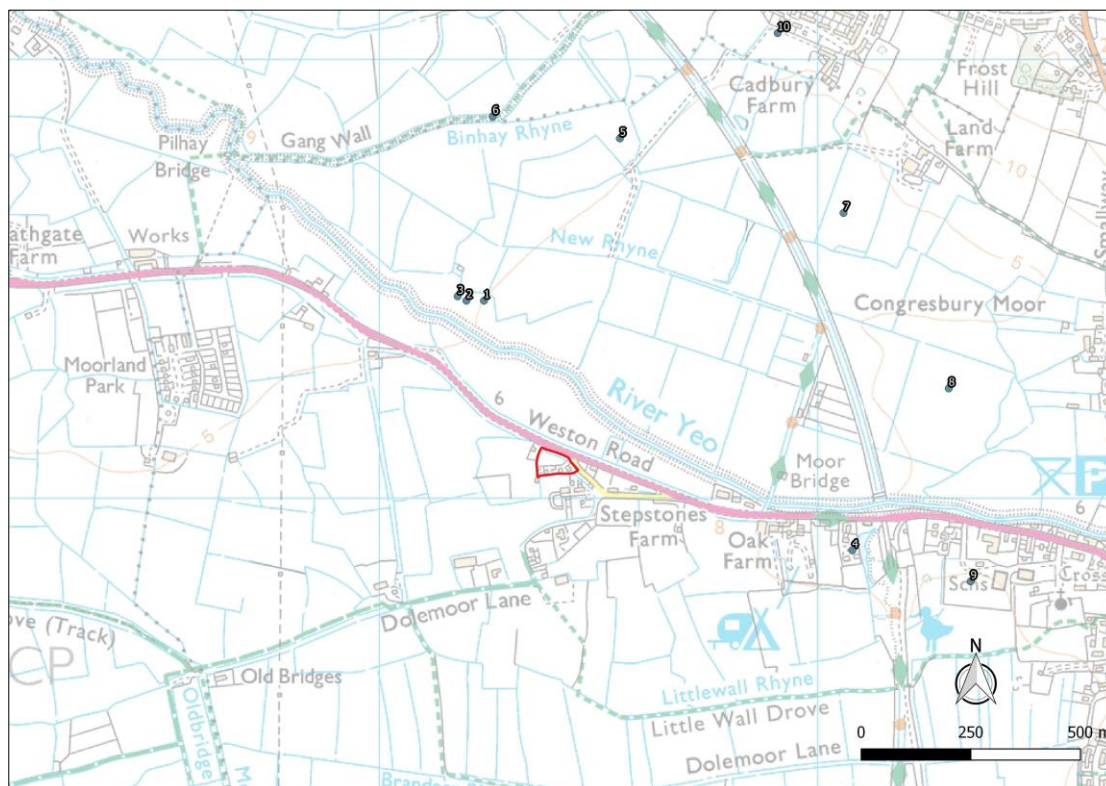


Figure 3: Events Location Plan (HPS EV ID)



- 5.3. Distances given in the following text relate to the location of each event in proximity to the Project Site.
- 5.4. There are ten archaeological events recorded within the Study Area. The closest are a series of investigations that occurred c.400m NNW of the Project Site (HPS EV ID: 1-3) on land belonging to Cadbury Farm. The evaluation (HPS EV ID: 1) appears to have revealed cut features including ditches containing Roman pottery, which survived to a depth of 500mm. The North Somerset HER cards imply that some of these features may have also have formed a ring ditch. As such, archaeological evidence does survive in the vicinity of the Project Site, although on the opposite bank of the Congresbury Yeo. The survival of features on this site highlights the presence of activity in the area and the potential level of survival of any unknown archaeological deposits.
- 5.5. The remaining events within the Study Area are of little use in understanding the current site. Some were simply field visits to existing sites (e.g. HPS EV IDs: 7-8), site focussed DBAs or geophysics surveys (HPS EV IDs: 6,9).
- 5.6. A watching brief that occurred at Cadbury Farm, c1km NNE of the Project Site revealed no archaeology (HPS EV ID: 10).

Discussion

- 5.7. The lack of previous investigations within the Study Area does hinder any consideration of the archaeological potential of the current Project Site, notably considerations of survival, depth of deposits and potential for survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits. What is noteworthy (when considered in conjunction with the monument data) is that where buried archaeology does survive it mainly occurs north of the Congresbury Yeo.

Monuments

Prehistoric

- 5.8. Recorded Prehistoric activity within the Study Area is low. A single piece of Neolithic or Bronze Age trimmed flint flake was recovered c.1km NNE of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 1).
- 5.9. Based on the existing evidence, the potential for Prehistoric archaeology to survive on the Project Site is considered low.



Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 5.10. Roman activity clearly occurs outside the Study Area in the region of the settlement of Modern day Congresbury. Evidence of a Mosaic, a pottery scatter at Stone Farm and a coin identified in St Andrew's churchyard all give weight to the suggestion that the Medieval town may have been founded on a Roman settlement (Aston and Burrow 1982, 65). However, the Project Site is located over a kilometre from the village of Congresbury and evidence for associated activity within the wider environs is low.
- 5.11. A possible Roman occupation site has been mentioned above (see HPS EV ID: 1), which included cut features. Away from this, Romano-British pottery has been found at the same location as the Prehistoric flint recorded above, c.1km NNE of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 1), which was dated to between the 1st and 2nd centuries and 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The latter was interpreted as a possible pottery or salt working site.
- 5.12. A coin of Roman date was also supposedly found at Cadbury Farm, c.915m NNE of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 2) and just south of HPS Mon ID: 1. This find is held privately and cannot be substantiated.
- 5.13. Potential Roman occupation has been recorded at the Prince of Wales pub, c.700m ESE of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 3), but no further evidence has yet come forward on this.
- 5.14. Overall there is limited evidence for a Romano-British presence in the vicinity of the Project Site. There is some evidence for occupation and associated activities within the Study Area, but none of these sites are considered significant.
- 5.15. The potential for preservation of Roman archaeology on the Project Site is considered low.

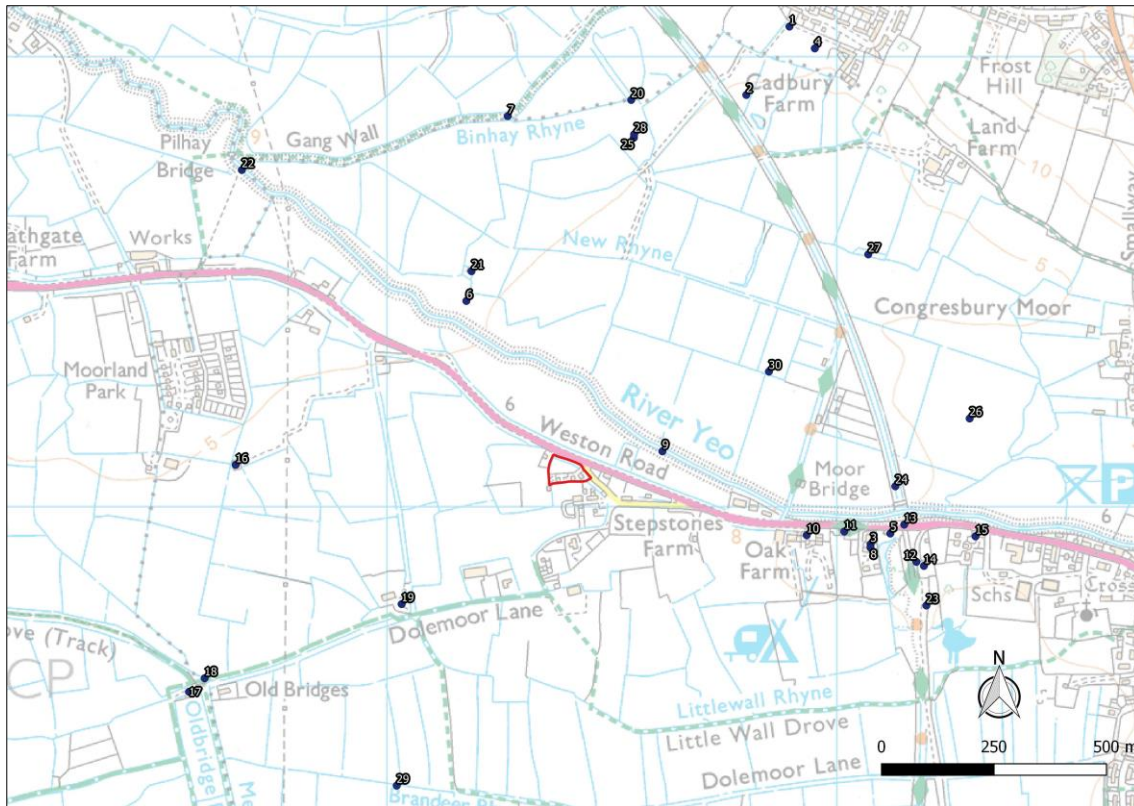


Figure 4: Monuments Location Plan

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

5.16. Congresbury is named after St Congar of Pembrokeshire (Welsh *Cyngar* AD 470 – 520), who is said to have fled from marriage and settled in the region, founding a monastery on Cadbury Hill (Lewis 1848). The meaning of the name being *St Congar's Bury*, the latter element possibly relating to a fortified town (Ekwall 1991, 78) or perhaps a monastic settlement.

5.17. Yatton has been suggested as the location for the Battle of Ethandun in AD 878. HPS Mon ID: 4 places this c.1km NNE of the Project Site, but it is more likely that this battle was at Edington in Wiltshire. As such, there is no evidence for Early Medieval archaeology on the Project Site or within the Study Area.

5.18. The potential for Early Medieval archaeology is considered low.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

5.19. Both Congresbury and Yatton are recorded in Domesday as *Cungresberie* and *Iatune*, demonstrating that they were established by AD 1086. Congresbury, in particular had a sizeable population of around 500 people (Congresbury History Group). By AD 1086 the lordship of Congresbury had



changed hands, but it is interesting to note that Ordric, who was one of the lords in AD 1066 remained a lord of Congresbury after the conquest, as he is recorded in AD 1086 (Open Domesday).

5.20. The Medieval period is relatively well represented in the Study Area (certainly in comparison to earlier periods).

5.21. Medieval occupation has been noted c.400m NNW of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 6) and more tentatively at Station Cottage (HPS Mon ID: 5) c.730m ESE of the Project Site and the Prince of Wales pub (HPS Mon ID: 8) c.700m ESE of the Project Site, whilst a pre 14th century cut feature is located on the River Yeo, only c.210m ENE of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 9). Despite the proximity of the feature to the Project Site, there is no suggestion of Medieval activity within the proposed development area.

5.22. The potential for Medieval activity to be preserved on the Project Site is considered low.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

5.23. As expected there is an increase in activity during the Post-Medieval period, but none of the assets that appear on the HER have any bearing on the Project Site or the interpretation of it. Further information on the Post-Medieval period can be found under Historic Development of the Project Site below.

Undated Assets

5.24. Within the Study Area there are several uncertain and undated assets (HPS Mon ID: 36-30). Primarily these relate to enclosures, cropmarks, and possible deserted settlements, but all are more than 500m from the Project Site and there is little to associate them to the proposed development area.

6. Historic Development of the Project Site

6.1. The Project Site is clearly marked on the 1840 Tithe Map of Congresbury, with boundaries matching the modern day plot. The lane to the southeast of the Project Site named Old Weston Road today represented the main route to Congresbury, which defined the eastern boundary of the site.



6.2. Whilst land to the north of the Project Site appears to demonstrate planned rectangular fields resulting from Parliamentary enclosure, the Project Site and land to the south appears to demonstrate the irregular field patterns more akin to a long process of piecemeal enclosure. Both north and south plots appear to respect the line of Weston Road, suggesting that they post-date the established route, which most likely meandered along the boundary of agricultural land. Whilst the date of the road is unknown, the field pattern was clearly well established by the 1840's.

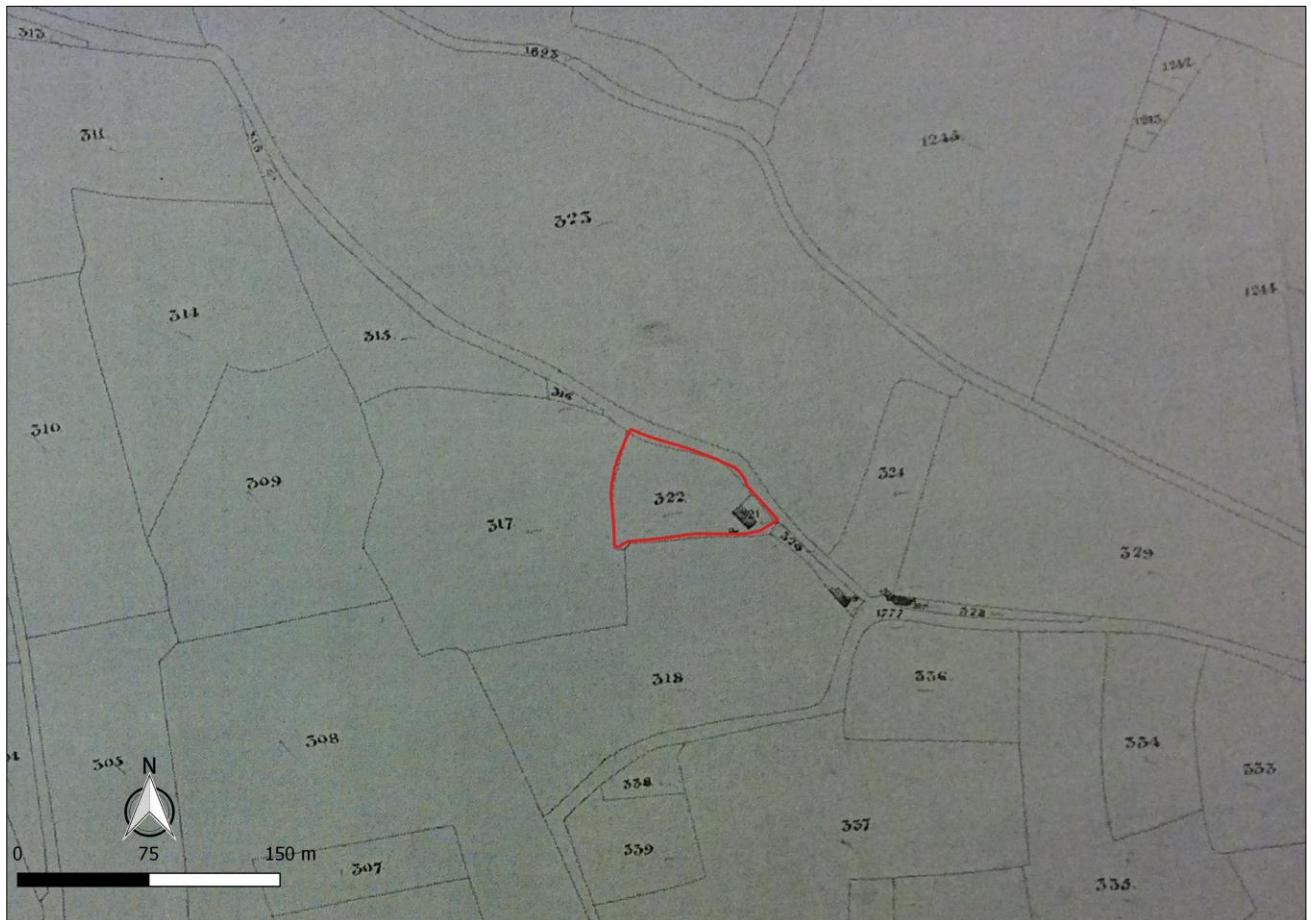


Figure 5: 1840 Tithe Map

6.3. By the issue of the first edition ordnance survey (1885) small outbuildings have been added to the rear of the farmhouse. By 1931, Old Weston Road has been bypassed to the north, due to the establishment of the modern day Weston Road. By the 1970's larger barns have been erected on site, most likely represented by the current temporary buildings.

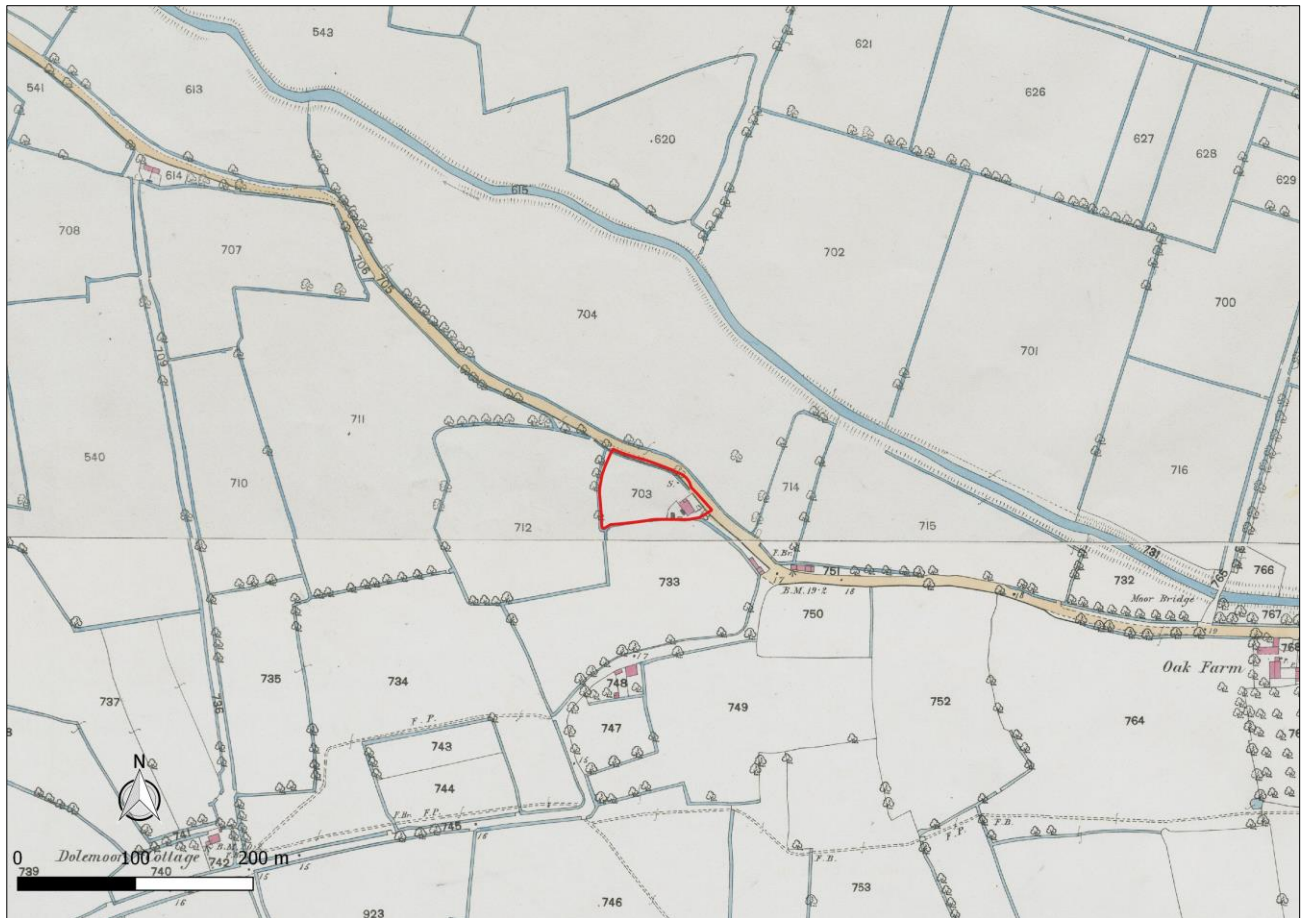


Figure 6: 1st Edition OS map (copyright Know Your Place)

- 6.4. The maps illustrate that the Study Area was already defined by piecemeal enclosure by the mid-19th century and the boundaries defining the plots within the Study Area show very little alteration to the modern day.
- 6.5. The 1940's aerial photograph of the region provides a very clear image of the Study Area, which is defined by drainage ditches and banks to reduce flooding. Whilst most features illustrated on the photograph clearly mark agricultural activity, it is noted that a curvilinear feature to the north of the Project Site does not appear to match the patterns of the surrounding landscape. This may represent a cropmark derived from archaeological activity, however this is unconfirmed.



Figure 7: 1940s aerial photo (courtesy North Somerset Council)

7. LiDAR Assessment

- 7.1. This DBA incorporates the results of a LiDAR assessment.
- 7.2. Whilst it is common to simply examine jpeg LiDAR imagery presented on the Environment Agency website, this does not enable any form of visualisation necessary to identify archaeological features. In order to properly identify archaeological features, LiDAR needs to be visualised. For this project, 1m resolution ascii files were downloaded from the Environment Agency. A multi-visualisation approach was taken utilising the Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT), resulting in multi-directional hillshade modelling, slope gradient, simple local relief modelling, sky view factor (to compensate for any loss of linear features that parallel the direction of the light source) and positive and negative openness. These were then assessed for potential archaeological features. An example of the extrapolated data is shown below.



7.3. On examining the data, it was clear that whilst plough lines, drainage ditches and boundaries are visible, no earthworks which may be attributed to archaeological activity are evident on the Project Site. However, there is evidence of potential land management predating the establishment of Weston Road, along with features that do not respect the 19th century field boundaries. A potential northeast-southwest linear is evident, bisected by the road 130m west of the Project Site (marked in red). Another right-angled linear is apparently bisected 300m to the west, whilst the curvilinear noted on the aerial photograph is prominent 60m to the north. The features would appear to suggest land management predating the latest phase of enclosure.

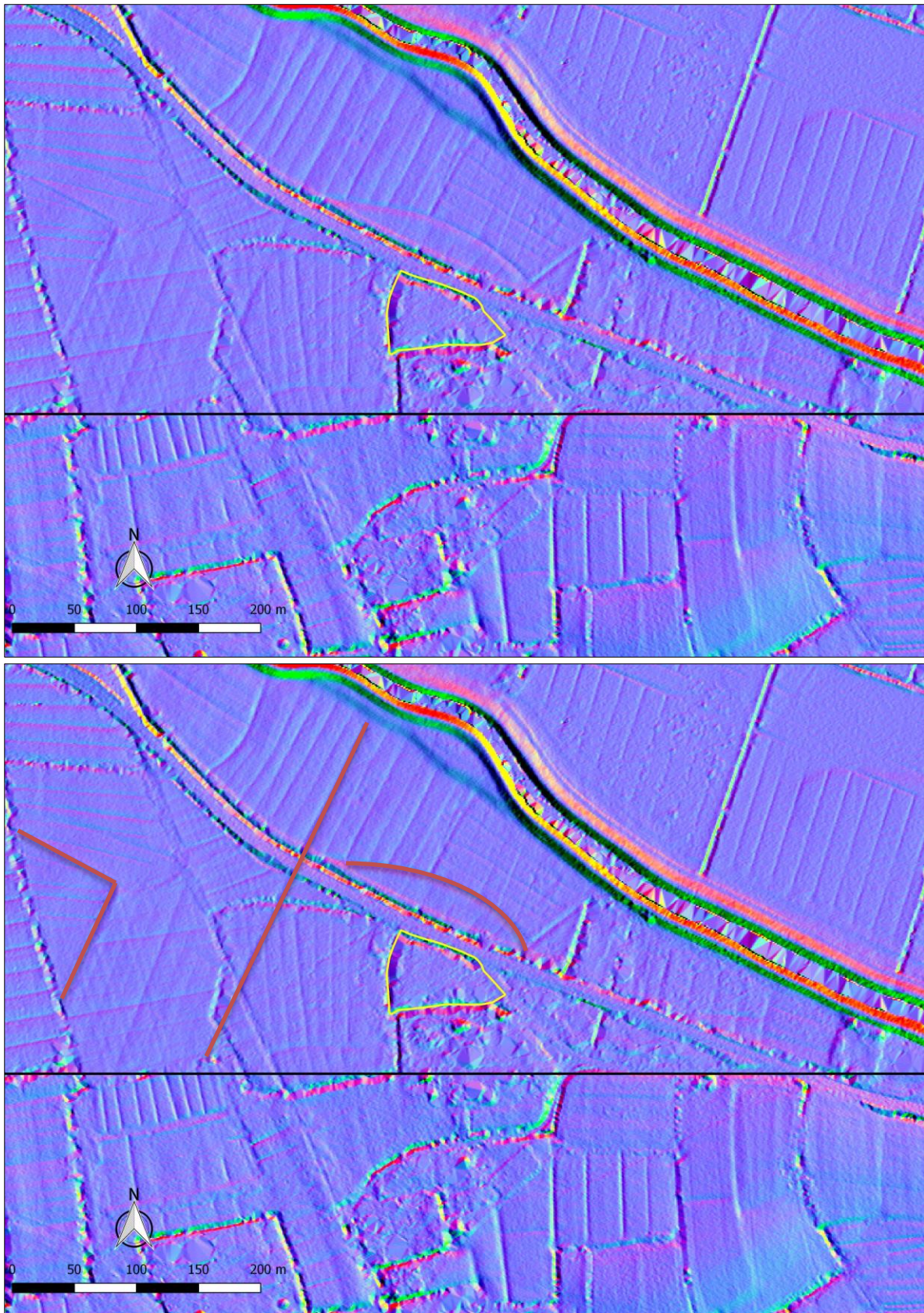


Figure 8: LiDAR DTM visualisation (PCA of Hillshading) Pre 19th century land management marked in red on lower image.



8. Summary and Impact Assessment

- 8.1. The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the existing buildings (that are not deemed to be of historic value) and the erection of five new dwellings with access, landscaping and services.
- 8.2. This document has shown that there is little evidence to suggest archaeological activity within the Study Area or within the proposed development area, and no features of national significance are expected to be preserved on the Project Site. Whilst there is a lack of evidence with which to determine the archaeological potential of the site, evidence of Roman archaeology 400m NNW demonstrates the potential for survival of deposits, where they occur. With regards to the Project Site, the location of the plot on land which is situated beyond the Medieval (and potentially Roman) settlement of Congresbury lowers the potential for associated archaeology, as the site was likely to have been defined by intermittent saltmarsh and reclaimed pasture into the 19th century. Therefore, the likelihood for historic archaeology to survive is considered low.
- 8.3. With regards to Prehistoric archaeology, whilst it has been noted that there is very little evidence within the Study Area, it is possible that indications of early activity and land management are preserved in stratified deposits within the Wentlooge formation. Paleoenvironmental deposits have the potential to survive at depth.
- 8.4. With regards to the impact of the proposed development, it has not been possible to determine the archaeological potential of the Project Site from the documentary evidence alone, however any groundwork would have the potential to truncate surviving deposits or features. With regards to the potential for the site to preserve evidence of Prehistoric activity and Paleoenvironmental deposits, this is considered medium, however any such evidence is likely to be preserved at considerable depth and unless piling is proposed, the potential development may not have an impact on lower layers of stratigraphy.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1. Due to the location of the Project Site within the Somerset Levels, it is not useful to talk about further investigations reaching the natural or subsoil layer. However, depending on stratigraphy it may be possible to pick up features, where they occur, cut into the Upper Wentlooge formation.



However, Prehistoric periods are likely to be stratified within the sequence of continually accumulating tidal deposits.

- 9.2. As there is no evidence for the preservation of archaeology of national significance on the Project Site, it is suggested that any further investigation may be carried out by condition.



10. Bibliography

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<http://opendomesday.org/place/ST4363/congresbury>



11. Appendices

Appendix 1: Event Gazetteer

HPSEV ID	Record Type	Name	Ref	Source
1	EVAL	Cadbury Farm Congresbury 1995 An Evaluation Of Lands Adjacent To The River Yeo	ENS1276	North Somerset HER
2	EVS	Field Survey Deserted Occupation Site North Of The Congresbury Yeo (Monument 7278)	ENS257	North Somerset HER
3	EXC	Benny's Tenement, Yatton Participants Report July 1997 - Excavation 1995 And Resistivity Survey 1997 Cadbury Farm Congresbury	ENS1302	North Somerset HER
4	UNKNOWN	Congresbury Weston Rd	ENS1625	North Somerset HER
5	EVS	Field Survey Deserted Farm Site W Of Land Farm (Monument 6968)	ENS211	North Somerset HER
6	DBA	Desktop Study And Management Plan For The Gang Wall Ma Landscape Archaeology Study	ENS1225	North Somerset HER
7	EVS	Field Survey Trackway On Congresbury Moor (Monument 6972)	ENS215	North Somerset HER
8	EVS	Field Survey Possible Settlement On Congresbury Moor (Monument 6970)	ENS213	North Somerset HER
9	GEOPHYSICS	Geophysical Survey St Andrews School, Congresbury	ENS1501	North Somerset HER
10	WB	Cadbury Farm Watching Brief - No Features Discovered	654745	NMR Excavation Index



Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

HPS Mon ID	Name	Description	Period	Monument Type	Source	Source Ref
1	RB pottery, Ne/BA flint.	ST 42916506. One Neolithic/Bronze Age trimmed flint flake and Romano-British pottery found during building work on a new housing estate. The fourteen sherds of pottery, mainly grey ware, included identifiable vessels dated between 1st and 2nd centuries and 2nd to 4th centuries. The Romano-British occupation here, at the junction of low-lying marshland and higher ground, could indicate seasonal activities such as saltings or pottery-making. No archaeological features were noted during the house building.	Prehistoric/Roman	FINDSPOT	Pastscape	195076
2	Roman Coin near Cadbury Farm	The owner of Cadbury Farm reported having found a Roman Coin of unknown date, whilst cleaning a ditch to the west of the farm. The coin is in his possession but not available to be seen	Roman	FINDSPOT	North Somerset HER	MNS1966
3	Romano British and Medieval occupation adjacent Prince of Wales	Romano British and Medieval occupation has been noted at this location, details awaited. There is a rough map in the site file	Roman/Medieval	SITE, OCCUPATION SITE, OCCUPATION SITE, PIT	North Somerset HER	MNS2634
4	Battle of Ethandun AD878	Yatton is one of the supposed sites of the battle Ethandun, 878 AD, though this was more probably at Edington, Wilts.	Early Medieval	SITE	Pastscape	195070
5	Medieval occupation site Station Cottage	Building work at Station Cottage produced a number of well-preserved 13 th century pottery sherds	Medieval	FINDSPOT	North Somerset HER	MNS1970
6	Deserted occupation site north of the Congresbury Yeo	The field name Benny House on a map of 1736 indicated the existence of a building just north of the River Yeo. A survey of 1567 describes a Toft called Benney's lying in the same area. A low house platform and adjacent enclosure survive at ST42206445. The farmer reported that ploughing had revealed stone foundations, lime and charcoal when the field was ploughed (1) Reasonably well preserved (1) Current practice should cause no harm	Medieval	FARM, FARMSTEAD	North Somerset HER	MNS1968
7	The Gang Wall, Yatton	An ancient part of the local sea defences. Mentioned in a 1772 account. In 1833 James Taylor was fined £20 for digging up and converting to tillage part of the Gang Wall	Medieval	DRAINAGE LEVEL	North Somerset HER	MNS2245
8	Medieval pottery E of Prince of Wales	Medieval pottery E of Prince of Wales	Medieval	ARTEFACT SCATTER	North Somerset HER	MNS5161
9	Pre-C14 'cut' on Congresbury Yeo	Unknown but pre 14th century feature	Medieval	FEATURE	North Somerset HER	MNS7342
10	Postmedieval Oak Farm, Congresbury	Post Medieval Farmstead	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	North Somerset HER	MNS5162
11	Prince of Wales pub, Congresbury	Formerly the Railway Inn	Post Medieval	PUBLIC HOUSE	North Somerset HER	MNS5163
12	Site of Congresbury station	Site of Railway Station	Post Medieval	RAILWAY STATION	North Somerset HER	MNS6715
13	Site of railway bridge at Congresbury station	Railway Bridge	Post Medieval	RAILWAY BRIDGE	North Somerset HER	MNS6716
14	Site of weighing machine at Congresbury station	Site of weighing machine at Congresbury station	Post Medieval	WEIGHING MACHINE	North Somerset HER	MNS6717
15	Site of Church Farm, Station Road	Farmstead	Post Medieval	FARMSTEAD	North Somerset HER	MNS6718
16	Barn and enclosure 140m SE of Moorland Park	Barn and enclosure 140m south east of Moorland Park	Post Medieval	BARN	North Somerset HER	MNS6742



17	Site of old building at Old Bridges	Possible House	Post Medieval	HOUSE?	North Somerset HER	MNS6772
18	Site of building at Old Bridges	Possible Barn	Post Medieval	BARN?	North Somerset HER	MNS6780
19	Site of building at Silver Street	Remains of cottage on Dolemore Lane. Cottage where Tom Richards was brought up. Tom was a parish Cllr and well-known figure in Congresbury. He died approx. 2005	Post Medieval	BARN?	North Somerset HER	MNS6781
20	New & Binhay Rhynes	Congresbury North Marsh was drained by the construction of these rhynes under an Act of 1819. The rhynes extend from Cadbury Farm in Yatton, under the river Yeo at Pillhay Bridge by a culvert, and into the river at Hewish, although its lower course is now altered by the construction of the railway	C19	Drainage rhyne, WATER CHANNEL	North Somerset HER	MNS2350
21	C19 farm building, Congresbury Moor	19th century farm building	C19	FARM BUILDING	North Somerset HER	MNS5160
22	John Rennie's siphon, Gang Wall	John Rennie's siphon, Gang Wall	C19	SITE	North Somerset HER	MNS7343
23	Congresbury Station	Opened 3.8.1869.Closed to passengers 9.9.1963. Entirely 1.7.1964. Destroyed	C19/C20	RAILWAY STATION	North Somerset HER	MNS1425
24	Cheddar Valley Railway	This line opened in August 1869, and closed in 1966. It survives as a railway walk	C19/C20	RAILWAY, RAILWAY	North Somerset HER	MNS2355
25	Deserted Farm Site W of Land Farm	A group of ditches, banks and platforms defining small rectangular enclosures with possible building remains and longer field boundaries 600m W of Land Farm	Unknown	FARM	North Somerset HER	MNS1809
26	Possible Settlement on Congresbury Moor	Grass marks, within a single but large field, defining rectangular enclosures with trackways and possible building remains.	Unknown	SETTLEMENT?	North Somerset HER	MNS1811
27	Trackway on Congresbury Moor	Two parallel lengths of ditch forming a short length of trackway approximately 110m long, oriented NW by N-SE by S and 200m SW by S of Land Farm	Unknown	EARTHWORK, TRACKWAY	North Somerset HER	MNS1813
28	Enclosures east of Binhay Rhyne	A series of three, small ditched enclosures lie at ST42556480. These may represent a former occupation site though no finds were made in the area and no structural remains are apparent (1) Described by R McDonnell `...A group of ditches, banks and platforms defining small rectangular enclosures with possible building remains and longer field boundaries...'	Unknown	ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE	North Somerset HER	MNS1967
29	Enclosure Brandeer Rhyne	In the north-eastern corner of the Dolemoors and cut by Brandeer Rhyne is a small, incomplete rectangular enclosure. The feature is partially marked on its western side but elsewhere survives only as a shallow ditch. To its south but not necessarily associated with it are a series of curvilinear ditches which are almost certainly post medieval	Unknown	ENCLOSURE	North Somerset HER	MNS1982
30	Site of the pre-enclosure 'Great Pool', Congresbury Moor	Possible Lake	Unknown	LAKE?	North Somerset HER	MNS7341



Methodology

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

Study Area

A 1km Study Area was established for the Project Site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource.

Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.



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