

Pilrow Wind Farm Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**PILROW WIND FARM
SOMERSET**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
AMEC

On behalf of:
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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	84700	ACCESSION CODE	TTNCM: 9/2012	CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	336225 151825		

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*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC, on behalf of their clients Broadview Energy Ltd, to undertake a programme of targeted trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Rooks Bridge, Somerset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 336225 151825. The works were required in advance of the proposed construction of a wind farm comprising four turbines, a permanent meteorological mast and associated infrastructure.

The trenches were positioned to target archaeological anomalies identified during a geophysical survey. The archaeological works involved the excavation of 15 evaluation trenches, undertaken from the 19th March to 23rd March 2012.

No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the course of the evaluation. It was also noted that no geological features correlated with any of the geophysical anomalies. Due to the negative results of the evaluation it is unlikely that the Development Control Archaeologist for Somerset County Council will require any additional archaeological investigation.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank AMEC on behalf of Broadview Energy Ltd for commissioning the evaluation. We are also grateful to Steven Membrey, Senior Historic Environment Officer with Somerset County Council, for his help and advice.

Tenant farmer Ian Marshall and land owner Keith Durstan are thanked for their co-operation, whilst the help from staff of J.D. Pope and Sons was much appreciated.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Gareth Chaffey, assisted by Darryl Freer and Tom Burt. This report was compiled by Gareth Chaffey and the illustrations prepared by Kitty Foster and Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

PILROW WIND FARM SOMERSET

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AMEC, on behalf of their clients Broadview Energy, to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a wind farm on land south of Rooks Bridge, Somerset (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 336225 151825 (**Figure 1**). The proposed wind farm comprises four turbines, a permanent meteorological mast and associated infrastructure.

1.1.2 Following recommendations by Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO) with Somerset County Council (SCC), an archaeological evaluation was required to assess the potential for surviving below ground remains.

1.1.3 The trial trenches were focussed on anomalies identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2012). The areas of highest potential for surviving remains were targeted.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (WA 2012) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and submitted to and approved by Steven Membery (SHEO for SCC), prior to the start of the fieldwork. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (as amended in 2008).

1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken from the 19th March to 23rd March 2012.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site, comprising an area of 108.5 hectares, is located on farmland to the south of the settlement of Rooks Bridge. It is bounded to the north by the A38 Bristol Road, to the west by the M5 motorway and to the east and south by open fields. The proposed infrastructure footprint of the development comprises an area of 5.6 hectares.

1.2.2 The Site is situated in the low lying, flat landscape associated with the Somerset Levels, at an average height of 5m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The Site lies on alluvial sand, silt and clay, above early Jurassic Lias (British Geological Survey Sheet 279).

Current land use

1.2.3 The Site is currently a mixture of pasture and arable fields. In general, little modern disturbance was noted and the potential for archaeological features was deemed to be good.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within an area of archaeological potential with regard to known Romano-British activity recorded in the Somerset Historic Environment Record (SHER).
- 2.1.2 On the western edge of the Site, discovered during the construction of the M5 motorway, is an area of Romano-British settlement south-east of Lakehouse Farm. Pottery, dressed stone blocks, sandstone roof tiles, tegula and imbrices, box and pilae tiles, painted wall plaster and window glass were found. This artefactual assemblage is indicative of at least one major building with hypocaust system etc (SHER 10479) (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.3 Within the Site, located in the area of evaluation trenches 4 and 5, further substantial masonry walls of possible late Romano-British date were excavated along the course of Blind Pill Rhyne, in addition to a potential metallised road surface (SHER 11118) (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.4 These two SHER sites fit into a wider landscape of Romano-British occupation and activity, seemingly focussed on the Iron Age hillfort of Brent Knoll (SHER 1113) 2km to the west. This earlier site was reoccupied in the Roman period, excavated material being suggestive of a temple site with field systems extending east towards the proposed wind farm site.
- 2.1.5 A geophysical survey carried out in January 2012 (Headland Archaeology 2012) highlighted a number of magnetic anomalies, as shown on **Figure 1**. It was concluded that the alluvial nature of the superficial geology had affected the results of the survey to a degree, and that the plotted trends should be seen as indicative of potential below ground features, rather than clearly indicating their presence.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction and General Objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
 - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - Inform the design of a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains where present.
 - Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of the underlying remains.
 - Clarify the nature of any more dispersed archaeological features suggested by the geophysical survey.

3.2 Stripping and Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2012) and comprised the excavation of 12 20m x 2m trial trenches, two 25m x 2m trenches and one 30m x 2m trench (see **Appendix 1** for details), together equating to 0.05 % of the total Site area, and 1.14% of the proposed infrastructure footprint..
- 3.2.2 All trenches were excavated as proposed, with the exception of Trench 3. This was omitted following discussions with the SHER for SCC, due to the presence of lambing sheep in the field in which it was to be excavated.
- 3.2.3 Prior to machining, the trench locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable tracing device. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator (both a 20-ton and a 13-ton machine were utilised), employing a toothless ditching bucket. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording.
- 3.2.4 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.5 Very wet conditions were experienced in all of the trenches due to the low-lying nature of the Site (see **Front Cover**).

3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Steven Membury, SHER for SCC.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All features and deposits of possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function.
- 3.4.2 All archaeological features, horizons and natural deposits encountered in the evaluation were fully recorded on Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets.
- 3.4.3 A full photographic record (digital, 35mm black and white prints and colour transparencies) was kept. Particular attention was taken to recording all access routes and trench locations to provide a full record of both the original and final condition of the fieldwork locations. Special attention was placed on the recording of the mechanical excavation, spoil handling and storage prior to, during and following completion of the trial trenching.
- 3.4.4 A full graphic record was kept. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results set out in this report represent a synthesis of the principal archaeological features investigated. A summary of the deposits encountered in each trench is given in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 The natural alluvial clay was encountered in all trenches, between 4.49m and 5.05m (aOD).
- 4.2.2 The natural stratigraphic sequence of the Site was seen to be largely uniform, differing only in the depths of layers (**Figure 2, Plates 1 – 8**). Across the Site, the topsoil was typically a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, averaging 0.23m in depth. This generally overlay a sterile pale greyish brown clay subsoil, averaging 0.25m in depth. A separate alluvial layer was recorded in **Trench 15**, and a modern made-ground deposit was noted in **Trench 2**.

4.3 Archaeological features

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

5 ARTEFACTS

- 5.1.1 A single fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from subsoil layer 402, **Trench 4**.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has revealed no evidence for archaeological remains surviving within the areas investigated on the Site. As a result, the works do not enhance the knowledge of the archaeology of this part of Somerset, except in that they demonstrate an absence of evidence.
- 7.1.2 No geological features corresponding to the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were identified.
- 7.1.3 Due to the negative results of the evaluation trenches it is unlikely that the Development Control Archaeologist for SCC will require any additional archaeological investigation.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 8.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance to Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990). Details of the Archaeological Evaluation will also be entered into the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

8.2 The Archive

- 8.2.1 The Archaeological Evaluation project archives consists of:

- One A4 file containing the paper records
- Digital data (site photographs, drawings, Word and pdf files).

- 8.2.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code of **84700**. On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with Taunton Museum, Somerset. A unique accession code of **TTNCM: 9/2012** has been issued.

- 8.2.3 The complete site archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit-making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

8.4 Security Copy

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

9 REFERENCES

Headland Archaeology, 2012, *Proposed Pilrow Wind Farm, Somerset: Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished client report.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standards and Guidance for: Archaeological Excavation, Watching Brief and Evaluation*.

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section.

Wessex Archaeology 2012, *Pilrow Wind Farm, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation – Written Scheme of Investigation*, unpublished client report.

APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

Trench 1	Dimensions :	20.0m x 2.0m x 0.42m		
	Land use:	Pasture/water meadow		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336249.945, 151956.3865, 5.32m aOD (SE) 336259.367, 151938.754, 5.29m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth	
101	Layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty clay, common bioturbation with no visible inclusions	0 - 0.13m	
102	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown, slightly silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.13 - 0.22m	
103	Layer	Natural: Mid greyish brown clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.22 +	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	21.3m x 2.0m x 0.53m		
	Land use:	Pasture/water meadow		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336275.3905, 151908.412, 5.15m aOD (SE) 336284.842, 151889.3175, 5.42m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth	
201	Layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty clay, common bioturbation, quite loose and humic with no visible inclusions	0 - 0.12m	
202	Layer	Made Ground: Ashy with fragments of rubble	0.12m - 0.38m	
203	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown slightly silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.38m - 0.50m	
204	Layer	Natural: Pale greyish brown clay, common bioturbation with no visible inclusions	0.50 +	

Trench 4	Dimensions :	25.10m x 2.0m x 0.32m		
	Land use:	Pasture		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336433.205, 151243.743, 5.137m aOD (SE) 336448.8265, 151222.768, 5.17m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth	
401	Layer	Topsoil: Dark brownish grey clayey loam, no visible inclusions	0 - 0.10m	
402	Layer	Subsoil: Mid brownish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions	0.10m - 0.25m	
403	Layer	Natural: Light grey clay with no visible inclusions	0.25m +	

Trench 5	Dimensions :	24.80m x 2m x 0.52m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(WSW) 336427.16, 151176.7525, 5.261m aOD (ENE) 336451.069, 151182.8815, 5.18m aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Layer	Topsoil : Mid greyish brown loamy clay, virtually no inclusions, turf, heavy root disturbance, relatively friable	0 - 0.25m
502	Layer	Subsoil: Light greyish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions. Diffuse contact with (503) below	0.25 - 0.52m
503	Layer	Natural, Pale grey alluvial clay, occasional manganese flecking throughout	0.52m +

Trench 6	Dimensions :	20.00m x 2.0m x 0.54m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(W) 336710.5015, 150926.3395, 5.09m aOD (E) 336730.5460, 150927.2605, 5.130m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
601	Layer	Topsoil: Mid blackish grey clayey loam with occasional small sub-angular stones	0 - 0.15m
602	Layer	Subsoil: Light yellowish grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, relatively compact	0.15m - 0.38m
603	Layer	Natural: Light grey silty clay with no visible inclusions, relatively compact	0.38m +

Trench 7	Dimensions :	20.0m x 2.0m x 0.59m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336745.8175, 150924.622, 5.25m aOD (SE) 336753.247, 150905.6645, 5.20m aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
701	Layer	Topsoil: Mid blackish grey clayey loam with occasional small poorly sorted sub-angular stones	0- 0.29m
702	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish grey silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.29m – 0.57m
703	Layer	Natural: Light grey silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions.	0.57m+

Trench 8	Dimensions :	18.8m x 2.06m x 0.58m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336228.372, 150829.981, 5.10m aOD (SE) 336243.7375, 150817.8780, 4.98m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
801	Layer	Topsoil: Mid blackish grey clayey loam with no visible inclusions	0 – 0.28m
802	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent orange flecking	0.28m – 0.49m
803	Layer	Natural: Light grey clay with no visible inclusions	0.49m+

Trench 9	Dimensions :	17.62m x 2.09m x 0.46m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	(SW) 336369.1215, 150815.6905, 4.926m aOD (NE) 336383.0755, 150827.321, 4.96m aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
901	Layer	Topsoil: Mid blackish grey silty clay, softly compacted with no visible inclusions	0 – 0.14m
902	Layer	Subsoil: Mid grey silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.14m – 0.34m
903	Layer	Natural: Light grey silty clay with moderate orange clay flecking, compact	0.34m+

Trench 10	Dimensions :	19.0m x 2.0m x 0.40m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(W) 336272.099, 150820.7225, 5.19m aOD (E) 336290.999, 150819.417, 5.07m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1001	Layer	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay, no visible inclusions, rare bioturbation, compact	0-0.21m
1002	Layer	Subsoil: Pale grey silty clay with some brown streaks, rare bioturbation, common manganese flecking, compact	0.21 – 0.38m
1003	Layer	Natural: Same as Subsoil only a greater clay content	0.38m+

Trench 11	Dimensions :	19.30m x 2.0m x 0.58m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(SW) 336239.055, 150736.014, 4.99m aOD (NE) 336252.165, 150750.144, 5.12m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1101	Layer	Topsoil: Mid/dark brown silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions, common bioturbation	0-0.23m
1102	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brownish grey slightly silty clay, rare bioturbation, moderate manganese flecking, compact	0.23 - 0.45m
1103	Layer	Natural: Pale grey clay with brownish streaks, compact with rare bioturbation and manganese flecking	0.45m+

Trench 12	Dimensions :	19.38m x 2.10m x 0.45m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336191.7605, 150650.222, 5.187m aOD (SE) 336208.805, 150641.445, 5.16m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1201	Layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown clayey loam with occasional manganese flecking	0 - 0.11m
1202	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish grey silty clay, compact with occasional orange clay flecking	0.11m - 0.22
1203	Layer	Natural: Light grey clay, compact with sparse orange clay flecking	0.22m+

Trench 13	Dimensions :	20.0m x 2.0m x 0.68m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 336454.859, 150574.876, 5.13m aOD (SE) 336471.823, 150566.6125, 5.38m aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1301	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish grey clayey loam	0 - 0.24m
1302	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish grey silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions	0.24m – 0.56m
1303	Layer	Natural: Light grey clay with frequent orange clay flecking throughout	0.56m+

Trench 14	Dimensions :	29.2m x 2m x 0.75m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	(W) 336429.578, 150549.395, 5.17m aOD (E) 336458.461, 150545.8205, 5.39m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1401	Layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions, common bioturbation	0 - 0.35m
1402	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown slightly silty clay, compact with rare bioturbation and manganese flecking	0.35m – 0.70m
1403	Layer	Natural: Pale grey silty clay with brownish streaks, compact with rare bioturbation and manganese flecking	0.70m+

Trench 15	Dimensions :	19.50m x 2.0m x 0.62m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(SW) 335948.555, 150428.0775, 5.27m aOD (NE) 335966.072, 150438.6715, 5.25m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1501	Layer	Topsoil: Mid brown clayey silt, quite loose and humic with no visible inclusions and common bioturbation	0 – 0.17m
1502	Layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown silty clay, quite compact with no visible inclusions and common bioturbation	0.17m – 0.35m
1503	Layer	Alluvial layer: Pale brownish grey silty clay, compact with no visible inclusions other than common manganese flecking	0.35 – 0.62m
1503	Layer	Natural: Pale grey silty clay with some brownish mottling, compact	0.62m+

Trench 16	Dimensions :	18.35m x 2.06m x 0.75m	
	Land use:	Pasture	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 335998.5995, 150405.952, 5.24m aOD (SE) 336008.721, 150389.534, 5.27m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1601	Layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown clayey loam	0 – 0.20m
1602	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty clay with moderate orange flecking	0.20m – 0.47m
1603	Layer	Natural: Light grey clay with occasional manganese and moderate orange clay flecking	0.47m+

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-122163

Project details

Project name	Pilrow Wind Farm, Somerset
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by AMEC on behalf of their clients Broadview Energy to carry out an archaeological evaluation of 16 trenches in advance of the construction of a wind farm comprising four turbines, a permanent meteorological mast and associated infrastructure on land to the south of Rooks Bridge, Somerset. The trenches were positioned to target plotted archaeological anomalies identified during a geophysical survey. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 12 20m x 2m trial trenches; two 25m x 2m trenches and one 30m x 2m trench. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the course of the evaluation. It is also notable that no geological features corresponding to the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were present. Due to the negative results of the evaluation trenches it is unlikely that the DCA for SCC will require any additional archaeological investigation should the scheme proceed.
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2012 End: 23-03-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	84700 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Annotated Sketch', 'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the
planning
process Not known / Not recorded

**Project
location**

Country England
Site location SOMERSET SEDGEMOOR EAST BRENT Pilrow Wind Farm
Study area 108.50 Hectares
Site coordinates ST 336225 151825 50.9317180363 -2.944671776680 50 55 54 N 002 56 40 W
Point
Height OD / Min: 4.49m Max: 5.05m
Depth

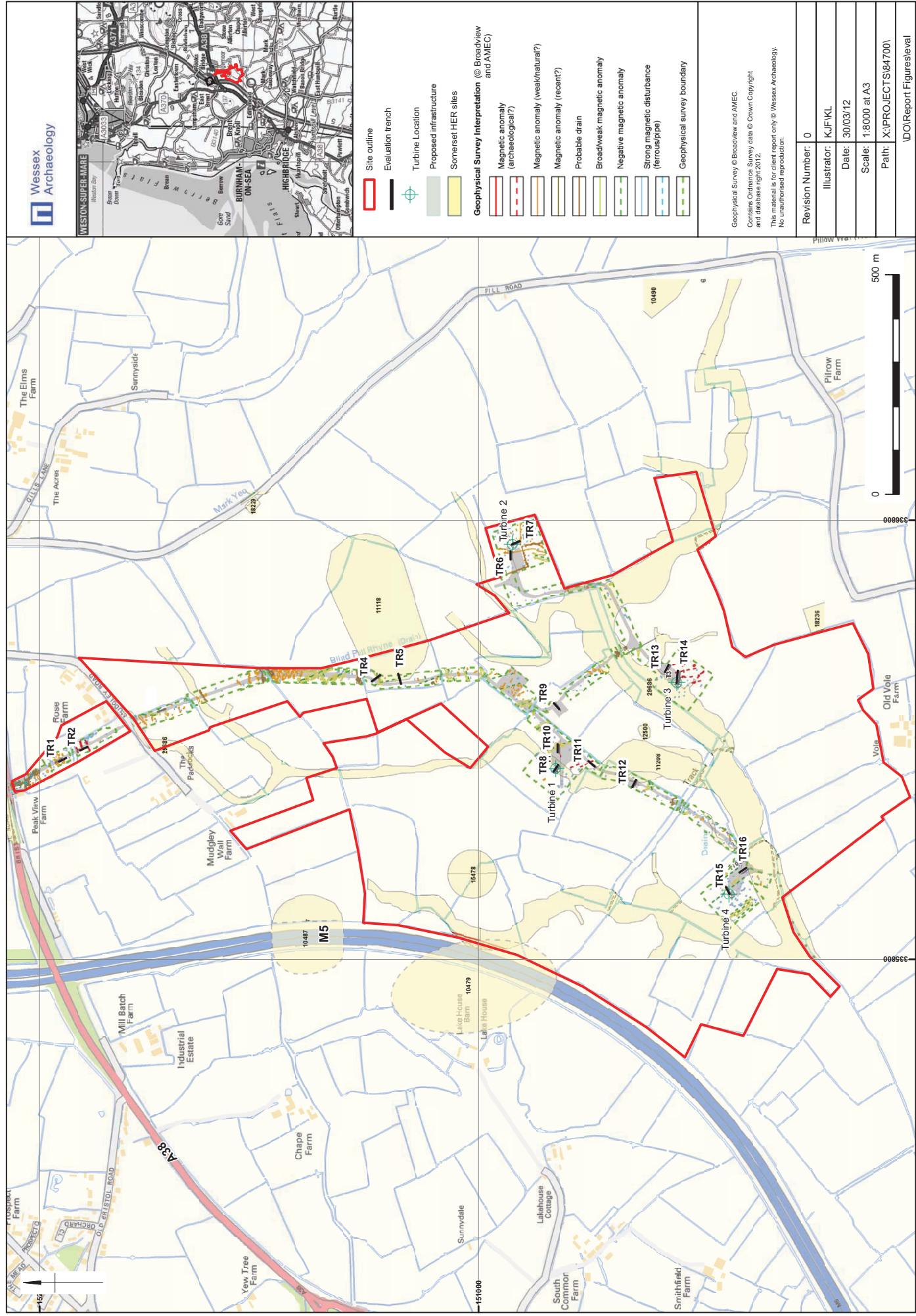
Entered by Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 29 March 2012

OASIS:

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Site location plan, showing location of trenches, Somerset Historic Environment Record (SHER) features and geophysical survey results



Plate 1: Trench 2, view from south-east (scales = 2m and 1m)



Plate 2: Trench 2, south-west facing section (scale = 1m)



Plate 3: Trench 4, view from south-east (scales = 2m and 1m)



Plate 4: Trench 5, north facing section (scale = 1m)



Plate 5: Trench 10, view from east (scales = 2m)



Plate 6: Trench 13, view from west (scales = 2m)



Plate 7: Trench 13, south facing section (scale = 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 16, north-east facing section (scale = 1m)

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Figure 2



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