



making sense of heritage

Southern Strategic Support Main Barrow Gurney to Cheddar North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

WA Report Ref: 110761.01
Somerset Museum Accession Number: TTNM 89/2015
Historic Environment Record Number: 32989
February 2016



**Southern Strategic Support Main,
Barrow Gurney to Cheddar,
North Somerset and Somerset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:

Black and Veatch Ltd
c/o Bristol Water
PO Box 3179
Bridgewater Road
Bristol
BS3 9FT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit 9
Filwood Green Business Park
1 Filwood Park Lane
Bristol BS4 1ET

www.wessexarch.co.uk


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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Southern Strategic Support Main, Barrow Gurney to Cheddar, North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the first phase of geotechnical trial pits along the route of the proposed Southern Strategic Support Main, a new 31 km water pipeline extending from Barrow Gurney in North Somerset, to Cheddar in Somerset, between National Grid Reference points 354018, 168389 to 345171, 153347.

The watching brief was undertaken from the 14th to 24th October 2015 and comprised the monitoring of all machine-excavated trial pits associated with Phase One of the works.

A short length of preserved wood was discovered within pit 89, to the east of Banwell, and this was found to be of natural origin and of little archaeological interest. However, the level of preservation indicates that organic remains survive well in this area.

The only archaeological material uncovered during the watching brief were abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery from trial pit 64, within the parish of Congresbury. This suggests evidence for Romano-British domestic activity is likely to be present in the near vicinity.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank Black and Veatch Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological works and Glen Spence of Structural Soils for his assistance throughout the project. WA would also like to thank Vince Russett, the County Archaeologist for North Somerset and Steve Membury, the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset County Council for their advice during works.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Frances Ward, Sam Fairhead and Cai Mason. The report was compiled by Michael Fleming. The artefactual report was compiled by Rachael Seager-Smith. The illustrations were produced by Kitty Foster. The project was managed for WA by Grace Corbett.



Southern Strategic Support Main, Barrow Gurney to Cheddar, North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the first phase of geotechnical trial pits along the route of the proposed Southern Strategic Support Scheme, a new 31 km water pipeline which will extend from Barrow Gurney in North Somerset, to Cheddar in Somerset (hereafter 'the Scheme' from NGR points 354018, 168389 to 345171, 153347, **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Southern Strategic Support Main is a major infrastructure project to improve security of the water supply across the areas of southern Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Cheddar, Burnham and Glastonbury. An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) for the Scheme has previously been undertaken which encompassed a 500 m radius along the route of the pipeline (WA 2015a).
- 1.1.3 The geotechnical investigations are intended to comprise a total of 134 trial pits, to be carried out in three phases of works. Phase One described here consisted of the excavation of 28 trial pits and the drilling of 14 boreholes, in various locations along the pipeline route. (Trial pit numbered 43 and boreholes 9 and 14 were not carried out due to access restrictions). Phase Two consisted of the excavation of 31 pits of which 16 were monitored and reported in Addendum 1. Phase Three will consist of the excavation of the remaining 75 pits. (**Figures 2-14**).
- 1.1.4 The monitoring of the Phase One trial pits was undertaken intermittently between the 14th and 24th of October 2015.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Barrow Gurney and Long Ashton

- 1.2.1 The northernmost point of the Scheme lies just to the north-east of the village of Barrow Gurney and around 4.7 km to the south-west of Bristol, at the Barrow Treatment works (NGR 354018, 168389). This part of the route and Study Area lies within the parishes of Barrow Gurney and Long Ashton. The bedrock geology recorded within this part of the route initially comprises the Charmouth Mudstone Formation with areas of the Rugby Limestone Member and the Salford Shale Member just to the north of the village before passing through an area of the Mercia Mudstone Group around the crossing point with the River Land Yeo (British Geological Survey). No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 1.2.2 Along this part of the Scheme the route is largely rural. After exiting the Barrow Treatment Works the route passes north-westwards through a number of agricultural fields, crosses Wildcountry Lane, runs to the south of Whistlewind Farm, to the south of Crossgrove Wood and to the north of St Katherine's Farm before crossing the River Land Yeo.



Flax Bourton and Backwell

- 1.2.3 The next section of the route lies within Flax Bourton parish, passing to the south of the village and to the north of Breach Hill Wood and Bourton Combe Wood. The pipeline route also crosses Barrow Street (B3130), a small watercourse and Bourton Combe lane. The underlying geology of this section of the route is the Mercia Mudstone Group with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey).
- 1.2.4 The Scheme then runs in a south-westerly course through the parish of Backwell, crossing Backwell Hill Road and running along Church Lane before passing through fields and crossing Hill Side Road just to the south-east of the residential estate. The underlying geology of this section of the route also recorded as the Mercia Mudstone Group with no superficial deposits (British Geological Survey).

Brockley, Cleeve and Yatton

- 1.2.5 As the route passes into Brockley parish it crosses the Main Road (A370) and runs to the north of the village crossing Brockley Lane and St Nicholas Way. Although the bedrock geology is recorded as before superficial deposits of head are noted from the point where the route passes in the region of Manor Farm and Brockley Lane.
- 1.2.6 The Scheme then passes through the northern part of the parish of Cleeve before turning south and incorporating small section of the eastern side of Yatton parish. The route continues to run to the north-west of the A370 passing to the north-west of Cleeve and the south-east of Claverham, crossing Littlewood Lane, Meetinghouse Lane and Bishops Road, before turning south and joining the A370 at the junction with Blind Lane. The geological deposits recorded are as before with the exception of the southern stretch just before the joining with the A370 where only the bedrock geology of the Mercia Mudstone Group is recorded (British Geological Survey).

Congresbury and Churchill

- 1.2.7 The next section of the route passes southwards through Congresbury parish before passing over the Churchill Rhyne and into Churchill parish. This part of the route lies within the area known as the Somerset Levels and Moors. This is 'a landscape of rivers and wetlands, artificially drained, irrigated and modified to allow productive farming' (Natural England 2013, 3). The route breaks off from the line of the A370 to the north of Rhodyate Cottage and passes to the east of Congresbury, crossing Wrington Road, the River Yeo, Stock Lane (B3133), Brinsea Lane and passing immediately to the east of Brinsea. The route then traverses a watercourse before passing immediately to the east of Brinsea Road Farm and crossing Brinsea Batch just to the south of Honeyhall Lane. It then proceeds to the south-west across Churchill Rhyne, Common Lane and Sandmead Rhyne.
- 1.2.8 The section of the route between Urchinwood Manor and Stock Lane lies within an area of tidal flat deposits overlying the overlying Mercia Mudstones. Further areas of tidal flat deposits lie immediately adjacent to the watercourse, Churchill Rhyne, and Sandmead Rhyne. Localised areas of the Arden Sandstone Formation form the underlying geology in the area of Four Winds Farm and Brinsea Road Farm with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey).

Banwell, Winscombe and Sandford

- 1.2.9 The Scheme then extends into Winscombe and Sandford parish crossing Nye Road and passing to the north of Sandford and Mead Farm. At Westleigh Farm the route divides with one section proceeding south-westerly over Towerhead Brook and into Barnwell parish. This passes to the north of Towerbrook Farm, crosses Eastermead Lane before joining an



existing main in Church Street. The other section of the route traverses southwards over Towerhead Road (A368) into Banwell parish, passing to the west of Sandford Batch.

- 1.2.10 Within this part of the route the underlying geology is largely the Mercia Mudstone Group. Some superficial deposits of head are recorded between Nye Road and Mead Lane and to the west of Sandford Batch. The section of the route to the north of Towerhead lies on the edge of an area of tidal flat deposits reflecting the boundary between the Somerset Levels and Moors and the Mendip Hills
- 1.2.11 The Scheme then crosses back into the Winscombe and Sandford parish crossing the Lox Yeo River and joining Banwell Road (A371) just to the north of Nut Tree Farm. The route then heads to the south-west crossing The Lynch and travelling southwards alongside Yadley Way and Yadley Lane. At the southern edge of the parish the route crosses Winscombe Hill just to the west of Stone Cottage.
- 1.2.12 The underlying geology along this part of the route is the Mercia Mudstone Group with superficial deposits of head around Winscombe and Yardley Way.

Compton Bishop, Axbridge and Cheddar

- 1.2.13 After travelling through the parish of Compton Bishop the route heads to the south-west to cross into Axbridge parish and to join the A371. The pipeline follows the course of this road westwards through Axbridge itself until the junction with Cheddar Road where it turns once again to the south-east and crosses over Ellenge Stream and into the parish of Cheddar. Here the scheme runs parallel to the route of the dismantled railway before re-entering the line of the former railway and terminating just to the north-west of the village.
- 1.2.14 As the route passes into Compton Bishop parish it traverses a band of the limestone and mudstone of the Avon Group followed by the Black Rock Limestone Subgroup which mark the ridgeline of the Mendip Hills. Hereafter the underlying geology of the route is once more the Mercia Mudstone Group with superficial deposits of head.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the scheme has previously been described in a separate desk-based assessment and reference should be made to this document (WA 2015).
- 2.1.2 The Scheme passes through Backwell Farleigh Conservation Area and Backwell Church Town Conservation Area. At the point that the Scheme joins the existing mains-supply in Banwell it enters the Banwell Conservation Area.
- 2.1.3 The geotechnical trial pits and bore holes did not physically impact on any of the identified heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens) along the pipeline route.

Barrow Gurney and Long Ashton

- 2.1.4 This area encompasses the first 2.2 km of the Scheme and it can be seen that the area through which this Scheme runs was most likely used for agricultural purposes from at least the medieval period. There is limited prehistoric evidence in the surrounding area, though this does not preclude the presence of archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period being located along the length of the Scheme. An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement is located within 1 km of the Scheme, therefore the presence of associated remains cannot be discounted.



2.1.5 Evidence for the exploitation of the River Land Yeo can be seen through the presence of a number of mills, one of which is located in close proximity to the Scheme.

2.1.6 Where trial pits are located in previously disturbed areas there is a low potential for archaeological remains to be encountered (such as within the existing water works), the remainder of the trial pits are in greenfield areas where the potential is currently unknown.

Flax Bourton and Backwell

2.1.7 This section of the Scheme traverses previously undisturbed agricultural land to the south of Flax Bourton and Backwell, with approximately 750 m of the route located within the highway through the medieval centre of Backwell.

2.1.8 Some prehistoric activity is known from the surrounding area, particularly relating to Iron Age hillforts, and the presence of remains of this period along the route of the Scheme cannot be discounted.

2.1.9 The majority of the Scheme runs through land which was the agricultural hinterland of these settlements since at least the medieval period. Although part of the Scheme is located within the highway which will have resulted in disturbance to potential archaeological deposits, the level of disturbance cannot currently be confirmed.

Brockley, Cleeve and Yatton

2.1.10 The section of the Scheme traverses previously undisturbed agricultural land to the north of the villages of Brockley and Cleve and south of Yatton. Evidence for prehistoric activity is higher in this area, with a number of hillforts and settlement evidence found to the south of the Scheme, along the ridge of high ground to the south of the Scheme. There is also more evidence for Romano-British activity in this area, with evidence found both to the north and south of the Scheme.

2.1.11 As with the previous areas, the landscape likely formed the agricultural hinterland of the surrounding villages, all of which are listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

Congresbury and Churchill

2.1.12 The majority of the route in this area traverses greenfield agricultural land, with a small 500 m section located within the highway to the north of Congresbury. As with the previous area, evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation of the landscape is greater, with Cadbury Hillfort containing evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement. North of the hillfort a Romano-British cemetery has also been identified. There is potential of lowland Iron Age settlement to be located in the landscape surrounding this and other hillforts in the area.

2.1.13 Evidence for the Romano-British occupation of the landscape is scattered across this area in the form of pottery sherds and kilns at Venus Street, Congresbury. A mound to the south of the River Yeo is purported to contain Roman pottery. This may indicate the presence of a kiln site in the vicinity.

Banwell, Winscombe and Sandford

2.1.14 The prevalence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation sites continues in this area, with a number of Scheduled Monuments, including an Iron Age hillfort and Romano-British villa and bath house, located within 500 m of the Scheme, all directly surrounding Banwell. Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity to the north and south of Winscombe and Sandford is less well represented in the available evidence however this does not preclude its presence in the area.



- 2.1.15 With Banwell and Winscombe both listed in the Domesday Book the surrounding area was most likely the agricultural hinterland.
- Compton Bishop, Axbridge and Cheddar*
- 2.1.16 Early evidence for human occupation has been found in and around Cheddar in the form of a Palaeolithic handaxe. In the wider landscape nationally important Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been identified at Cheddar Gorge, which is considered one of the most important early prehistoric sites in the south west.
- 2.1.17 Other prehistoric remains include Bronze Age tools to the south of the existing reservoir. In this area considerable evidence for Later Prehistoric and Iron Age activity was revealed during archaeological investigations. This occupation was shown to continue in to the Romano-British period and indicated that the landscape through which the Scheme runs was heavily utilised during these periods.
- 2.1.18 Axbridge and Cheddar were both Anglo Saxon settlements, with Axbridge being the location of a mint in the 10th century. The Anglo-Saxon settlement at Axbridge is thought to have been focussed 150 m south of the Scheme while the Saxon palace complex at Cheddar was located 500 m south east of the Scheme.
- 2.1.19 The majority of the Scheme is located along the line of a former railway, part of which is now an existing highway. The potential for the recovery of archaeological remains in this area is considered to be low due to the likely level of previous disturbance; however, the presence of remains cannot be fully discounted at the present time. There is higher potential for the recovery of archaeological remains where the Scheme enters greenfield areas to the west of the A38 and where it runs parallel to the former railway to the north east of Cheddar reservoir. Here Romano-British burials have been found directly adjacent to the Scheme, as have a number of currently undated enclosures to the north of Kings Wood.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record the archaeological resource impacted by the development using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.
- 3.1.2 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:
- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits to the highest possible standard;*
 - *To confirm the approximate date of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
 - *To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
 - *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
 - *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.*
 - *to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the*

watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and

- *To prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2015b). The fieldwork comprised monitoring of all mechanically-excavated Phase One trial pits.
- 3.2.2 The watching brief was undertaken by experienced WA archaeologists. The mechanical excavation was, where possible, undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the required levels.
- 3.2.3 WA staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation. All potential archaeological features and deposits were assigned a unique context number. Where practical, and towards meeting the aims of the watching brief, excavation included sampling of features and deposits in order to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence, and in order to determine stratigraphic relationships.
- 3.2.4 The County Archaeologist for North Somerset and the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset County Council were kept informed of the progress of the archaeological fieldwork throughout the project.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 Recording of exposed deposits and features was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique context number. Representative soil profile sections were drawn to appropriate scales and located on the site plan.
- 3.3.2 A full photographic record of the fieldwork was be made using a Pentax K50 digital camera with a 16 megapixel image sensor. The photographic record illustrated the general context of construction works, exposed features and deposits and general views of the Site as a whole. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.3 Site survey was carried out using 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 Gris coordinate system.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results of the watching brief are summarized below. Full context descriptions are provided in **Appendix 1**. Watching brief areas are shown in **Figures 2-14**. Contexts are highlighted in bold. Where trial pits exceeded a depth of 1.2 m all reasonable health and safety precautions were undertaken to avoid getting close to the deep excavations.

4.2 Barrow Gurney and Long Ashton (Figure 2)

- 4.2.1 Two geotechnical pits (7, 10) were excavated within these parishes.



Pits 7 and 10

- 4.2.2 These trial pits reached a maximum depth of 2.90 m and 2.1 m below ground level (bgl) respectfully, uncovering a number of natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

4.3 Flax Bourton and Backwell (Figures 3-4)

- 4.3.1 One geotechnical pit (13) and two boreholes (BH01, 02) were excavated within these parishes.

Pit 13

- 4.3.2 This pit reached a maximum depth of 1.6 m bgl, uncovering two natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Boreholes 01 and 02

- 4.3.3 These boreholes reached a depth of 8.50 m and 6.20 m bgl respectfully, both containing natural deposits with the exception of borehole 02 which revealed the presence of a surface deposit of made ground to a depth of 1.2 m bgl.

4.4 Brockley, Cleeve and Yatton (Figures 4-6)

- 4.4.1 Two geotechnical pits (33, 51) and two boreholes (BH03, 04) were excavated within these parishes. Pit 43 was not undertaken due to lack of access to the required area.

Pits 33 and 51

- 4.4.2 These trial pits both reached a maximum depth of 3 m bgl, uncovering a number of natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Boreholes 03 and 04

- 4.4.3 These boreholes reached a depth of 10 m bgl, both containing natural deposits with both boreholes revealing the presence of a surface deposit of made ground to a depth of 0.50 m and 0.80 m bgl respectfully.

4.5 Congresbury and Churchill (Figures 6-8)

- 4.5.1 Six geotechnical pits (62, 64, 67, 71-73) and six boreholes (BH04A/B, BH06-09) were excavated within these parishes.

Pits 62, 67, 71-73

- 4.5.2 Trial pits 62, 67, 71 and 73 reached a maximum depth of 3 m and pit 72, a depth of 1.6 m bgl, uncovering a number of natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Pit 64

- 4.5.3 This pit reached a maximum depth of 2.7 m bgl, uncovering three natural deposits, subsoil layer **6402** contained multiple fragments of Romano-British pottery and one fragment of medieval pottery (**Plate 1**).

Boreholes 04A/B and 06-09

- 4.5.4 Boreholes 04A/B reached a maximum depth of 10 m, borehole 06 a depth 8.50 m, borehole 07, 9.50 m and borehole 08, 5.10 m bgl, all exposed natural deposits with boreholes 06 and 08 revealing the presence of a surface deposit of made ground to a depth of 0.20 m and 0.50 m bgl respectfully.



4.5.5 Borehole 09 was not undertaken due to access issues.

4.6 Banwell, Winscombe and Sandford (Figures 9-11)

4.6.1 Eleven geotechnical pits (83A/B, 86, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 107, 109, 113) and six boreholes (BH10-15) were excavated within these parishes.

Pits 83A/B, 86, 93, 97, 101, 106, 107, 109, 113

4.6.2 All trial pits within this area reached a maximum depth of 3 m bgl, uncovering a number of natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Pit 89

4.6.3 This pit reached a maximum depth of 3 m bgl, uncovering a series of natural and archaeological deposits. Topsoil layer (**8901**) appears to have been introduced from elsewhere, including the underlying deposit of modern made ground (**8902**) to a depth of 1.30 m bgl. The layer immediately below this, and overlying natural deposit (**8904**), was that of a possible prehistoric organic/ peat deposit (**8903**) which was found to contain a well preserved wood fragment at 1.30 m to 1.80 m bgl (**Plate 02**). The fragment is short length of roundwood, with no sign of any modification and both ends look to be broken rather than sawn/cut.

Boreholes 10-15

4.6.4 Boreholes 10-13 reached a maximum depth of 10 m and borehole 15 reached 30.10 m bgl, all containing natural deposits, with boreholes 10 and 15 revealing the presence of a surface deposit of made ground to a depth of 0.40 m and 0.20 m bgl respectively.

4.6.5 Borehole 14 was not undertaken due to access issues.

4.7 Compton Bishop, Axbridge and Cheddar (Figures 12-14)

4.7.1 Six geotechnical pits (117, 119, 124, 125, 130, 132) and one borehole (BH16) were excavated within these parishes.

Pits 117, 119, 125, 125, 130 and 132

4.7.2 All trial pits, with the exception of 130 reached a maximum depth of 3 m with pit 130 reaching a depth of 2.60 m bgl, uncovering a number of natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

Borehole 16

4.7.3 This borehole reached a depth of 7.60 m and only revealed natural deposits

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE BY RACHAEL SEAGER-SMITH

5.1.1 The only archaeologically significant artefacts encountered along the route consisted of 31 sherds of residual pottery recovered from the subsoil (context **6402**) in Geotechnical Pit 64 within the Parish of Congresbury.

5.1.2 With the exception of one late medieval (14th – 15th century), moderately fine, sandy, glazed coarseware body sherd, all the pieces were of Romano-British date. They were made in a variety of coarse, sandy, greyware fabrics. Most showed signs of abrasion, although they are unlikely to have moved far from their original point of use. The only featured sherds consisted of two pieces from the rims of everted rim jars (both less than 5% of the diameter and broken above the neck/shoulder junction) and two from flat, jar-type bases. However, the body sherds ranged from 4-15 mm thick, suggesting that the original



assemblage included the full range of finer, 'everyday' tablewares as well as cooking pots and storage jars. Although they cannot be closely dated, a date within the 2nd to 4th-century AD range is considered most likely. None show signs of burning, firing errors or other features indicative of their being anything other than normal domestic waste.

5.1.3 Table 1: Finds by Material type and context (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Romano-British pottery		Late Medieval pottery		Total	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
6402	30	317	1	7	31	324

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The only archaeological material uncovered during the watching brief were abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery from trial pit 64, within the parish of Congresbury. This suggests evidence for Romano-British domestic activity is likely to be present in the near vicinity.
- 6.1.2 The preserved wood discovered within pit 89 was found to be of natural origin and of little archaeological interest, however, the level of preservation indications that organic remains survive well in this area
- 6.1.3 Other trial pits, as discussed within the archaeological results, contained a range of modern made-ground layers or natural deposits.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 With the full agreement of the landowners the project archive will be deposited for long-term storage with the Museum of Somerset under an accession code **TTNCM 89/2015**. Prior to deposition the archive will be temporarily stored at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Salisbury under its own unique Site Code of **110761**.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum of Somerset, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; CIfA 2014c).

7.3 OASIS

- 7.3.1 An OASIS online record has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the watching brief have been entered under OASIS ID **wessexar1-230760**. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Somerset Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

7.4 Discard Policy

- 7.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal...* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, the small quantity of



finds, their nature (commonly occurring types of relatively recent date) and provenance (all from made ground), retention for long term curation is not warranted.

7.5 Security Policy

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

7.6 Copyright

7.6.1 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 Counties HERs, 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*.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Geotechnical Pit Summary Tables

Geotechnical Pit 07			
Dimensions: 3.5 m x 0.6 m x 2.9 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
701	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	0-0.15
702	Natural	Mid. brown-grey silt-clay with occasional mid. yellow mottling and common Mudstone cobbles	0.15-1.7
703	Natural	Mudstone/ Siltstone	1.7-2.1
704	Natural	Dark blue silt-clay	2.1-2.9
705	Bedrock	Mudstone/ Siltstone	2.9+

Geotechnical Pit 10			
Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 2.1 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
1001	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	0-0.15
1002	Natural	Light grey-blue clay occasional mid. yellow mottling and common mudstone cobbles	0.15-1.3
1003	Natural	Dark grey-blue clay with Mudstone/ Siltstone seams	1.3-1.9
1004	Bedrock	Mudstone/ Siltstone	1.9+

Geotechnical Pit 13			
Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 1.6 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
1301	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey sand-silt	0-0.2
1302	Natural	Light red-brown sand-clay/ Mudstone	0.2+

Geotechnical Pit 33			
Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
3301	Topsoil	Mid. red-brown clay-silt	0-0.3
3302	Natural	Dark red-brown silt-clay	0.3+



Geotechnical Pit 51		Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
5101	Topsoil	Mid. red-brown sand-silt-loam	0-0.2
5102	Colluvium	Light brown silt-clay	0.2-0.7
5103	Natural	Mid. red-brown silt-clay	0.7-2.3
5104	Natural	Mid. red-brown clay/ Mudstone	2.3+

Geotechnical Pit 62		Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
6201	Topsoil	Mid. grey-brown clay-silt	0-0.35
6202	Natural	Light grey-blue sand-clay, moderate gravel and occasional Mudstone	0.35-1.15
6203	Natural	Mid. red-brown clay/ Mudstone	1.15+

Geotechnical Pit 64		Dimensions: 2.5 m x 1 m x 2.7 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
6401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silt	0-0.15
6402	Subsoil	Mid grey silt-clay	0.15-0.35
6403	Natural	Dark red sand-silt/ Mudstone	0.35+

Geotechnical Pit 67		Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
6701	Topsoil	Light grey sand-silt	0-0.2
6702	Subsoil	Light brown silt-sand	0.2-0.4
6703	Natural	Mid. brown-red sand-clay with occasional grey-blue mottling and gravel	0.4+

Geotechnical Pit 71		Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
7101	Topsoil	Mid. brown-grey sand-silt	0-0.15
7102	Natural	Mid. grey-blue silt-clay	0.15-2
7103	Natural	Course Mudstone	2+

Geotechnical Pit 72		Dimensions: 5.5 m x 0.6 m x 1.6 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
7201	Topsoil	Mid. brown-grey sand-silt	0-0.2
7202	Natural	Mid. grey-blue clay	0.2-0.8
7203	Natural	Mid. red-brown clay/ Mudstone	0.8-1.3
7204	Bedrock	Light grey Mudstone	1.3+

Geotechnical Pit 73		Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
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Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
7301	Topsoil	Mid. brown-grey sand-silt	0-0.15
7302	Natural	Mid. red-brown sand-clay with occasional lenses of light blue clay and rare Mudstone fragments	0.15+

Geotechnical Pit 83A				Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	
8301	Topsoil	Mid. brown silt-loam	0-0.25	
8302	Subsoil	Possible alluvial deposit. Light brown clay	0.25-0.7	
8303	Natural	Light blue-grey silt-clay	0.7-1.8	
8304	Natural	Mid. red-brown mudstone and common gravel	1.8+	

Geotechnical Pit 83B				Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	
83001	Topsoil	Mid. brown silt-loam	0-0.2	
83002	Made Ground	Mid. brown-grey silt-loam, moderate gravel and occasional lenses of redeposited clay	0.2-0.9	
83003	Natural	Mid. red clay with occasional light blue clay lenses	0.9+	

Geotechnical Pit 86				Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	
8601	Topsoil	Light brown sandy-silt	0-0.6	
8602	Natural	Mid brown-red sand-clay with moderate gravel	0.6-1.3	
8603	Natural	Mid. red clay with occasional light blue clay lenses	1.3+	

Geotechnical Pit 89				Dimensions: 2.8 m x 0.7 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	
8901	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.15	
8902	Made Ground	Mixed modern dark brown/ black/ grey silty-clay and modern industrial waste	0.15-1.3	
8903	Layer	Dark black-brown peat layer with occasional preserved wood	1.3-1.8	
8904	Natural	Mid. grey-pink clay with moderate gravel lenses	1.8+	

Geotechnical Pit 93				Dimensions: 3.4 m x 0.7 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	
9307	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.2	
9302	Subsoil	Mid. orange-grey silt-clay	0.2-0.3	
9303	Alluvium	Light orange-grey sand-clay	0.3-0.75	
9304	Natural	Mid. blue-pink sand clay	0.75+	

Geotechnical Pit 97				Dimensions: 4 m x 0.7 m x 3 m deep
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)	



9701	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.2
9702	Subsoil	Mid. brown-red silt-clay	0.2-0.45
9703	Natural	Mid red-brown clay with occasional light blue clay lenses	0.45+

Geotechnical Pit 101			
Dimensions: 4 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
10101	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.2
10102	Subsoil	Possible colluvial deposit. Light brown-red silt-clay	0.2-0.6
10103	Natural	Mid red-brown clay with occasional light blue clay lenses	0.6+

Geotechnical Pit 106			
Dimensions: 3.1 m x 0.65 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
10601	Topsoil	Mid. pink-brown clay-silt	0-0.25
10602	Subsoil	Mid pink-brown silt-clay	0.25-0.45
10603	Subsoil	Possible alluvial/ colluvial deposit. Mid. pink-orange silt-clay	0.45-0.9
10604	Natural	Mid. pink clay with mid. grey clay lenses and rare Sandstone.	0.9+

Geotechnical Pit 107			
Dimensions: 3.2 m x 0.75 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
10701	Topsoil	Mid. red-brown clay-silt	0-0.15
10702	Subsoil	Possible alluvial/ colluvial deposit. Mid. brown-red silt-clay	0.15-0.9
10703	Natural	Mid. purple-brown clay and Limestone lenses	0.9+

Geotechnical Pit 109			
Dimensions: 3.2 m x 0.75 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
10901	Topsoil	Mid. red-brown clay-silt	0-0.27
10902	Subsoil	Mid. red-brown silt-clay	0.27-0.45
10903	Natural	Mid. brown-red clay with occasional Mudstone	0.45+

Geotechnical Pit 113			
Dimensions: 2.5 m x 1 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
11301	Topsoil	Dark red-brown silt-clay	0-0.2
11302	Natural	Mid. brown-red clay	0.2-2.3
11303	Natural	Mid. grey clay with occasional gravel lenses	2.3+

Geotechnical Pit 117			
Dimensions: 2.8 m x 0.65 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
11701	Topsoil	Mid. brown silt-clay	0-0.4
11702	Subsoil	Possible colluvial deposit. Mid. red-brown silt-clay	0.4-1.15
11703	Natural	Mid. red-brown silt-clay with abundant Limestone	1.15+



Geotechnical Pit 119		Dimensions: 3.3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
11901	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.28
11902	Subsoil	Mid. red-brown silt-clay	0.28-0.45
11903	Subsoil	Possible colluvial deposit. Mid. brown-red silt clay	0.45-1.50
11904	Natural	Mid. brown-red silt clay with abundant Limestone	1.50+

Geotechnical Pit 124		Dimensions: 3 m x 0.7 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
12401	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.2
12402	Subsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0.2-0.38
12403	Natural	Mid. red-pink clay with abundant Limestone	0.38+

Geotechnical Pit 125		Dimensions: 2.9 m x 0.65 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
12501	Topsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.27
12502	Subsoil	Mid. brown clay-silt	0.27-0.42
12503	Natural	Mid. red-pink silt-clay with abundant Limestone	0.42+

Geotechnical Pit 130		Dimensions: 3 m x 0.65 m x 2.6 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
13001	Topsoil	Introduced. Mid. brown clay-silt	0-0.25
13002	Made Ground	Mid. brown clay-silt with abundant modern waste	0.25-2.2
13003	Natural	Light orange-pink clay with gravel lenses	2.2-2.6
13004	Natural	Mid. orange-red clay	2.6+

Geotechnical Pit 132		Dimensions: 2.8 m x 0.7 m x 3 m deep	
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
13201	Topsoil	Mid. pink-brown clay-silt with abundant Limestone	0-0.3
13202	Natural	Mid. brown-red clay	0.3+



10 ADDENDUM 1



**Southern Strategic Support Main,
Barrow Gurney to Cheddar,
North Somerset and Somerset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report – Addendum

Prepared for:

Black and Veatch Ltd
c/o Bristol Water
PO Box 3179
Bridgewater Road
Bristol
BS3 9FT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit 9
Filwood Green Business Park
1 Filwood Park Lane
Bristol BS4 1ET

www.wessexarch.co.uk


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Quality Assurance

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Southern Strategic Support Main, Barrow Gurney to Cheddar, North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report – Addendum

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Southern Strategic Support Main, Barrow Gurney to Cheddar, North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report – Addendum

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the second phase of geotechnical trial pits along the route of the proposed Southern Strategic Support Main, a new 31 km water pipeline extending from Barrow Gurney in North Somerset, to Cheddar in Somerset, between National Grid Reference points 354018 168389 to 345171 153347.

The watching brief was undertaken intermittently from 16th March to 14th April 2016 and comprised the monitoring of sixteen machine-excavated trial pits associated with Phase Two of the works.

The watching brief recorded no archaeological features or artefacts within any of the trial pits.



Southern Strategic Support Main, Barrow Gurney to Cheddar, North Somerset and Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report – Addendum

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the second phase of geotechnical trial pits along the route of the proposed Southern Strategic Support Main, a new 31 km water pipeline which will extend from Barrow Gurney in North Somerset, to Cheddar in Somerset (hereafter 'the Scheme' from NGR points 354018 168389 to 345171 153347, **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This addendum refers to the results of Phase Two of the trial pit excavations. This phase was originally intended to consist of the excavation of 106 trial pits, however this has since been split resulting in a third phase of work to be undertaken at a later date. Phase Two consisted of the excavation of thirty one pits, of which sixteen were monitored due to their proximity to known archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 The monitoring of the Phase Two trial pits was undertaken intermittently between the 16th March and 14th April 2016.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The aims, objectives, methodology and recording of Phase Two trial pits concord exactly with those of Phase One, as previously described in Section 2 of the Phase One report.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the watching brief are summarized below. Full context descriptions are provided in **Appendix 1**. Watching brief areas are shown in **Figures 2-14**. Where trial pits exceeded a depth of 1.2 m all reasonable health and safety precautions were undertaken to avoid getting close to the deep excavations.

3.2 Barrow Gurney and Long Ashton (**Figure 2**)

- 3.2.1 No excavations were monitored within these parishes.

3.3 Flax Bourton and Backwell (**Figures 3-4**)

- 3.3.1 Three geotechnical pits (18, 22 and 25) were monitored within these parishes. These pits reached a maximum depth of 3 m bgl, uncovering two natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.



3.4 Brockley, Cleeve and Yatton (Figures 4-6)

- 3.4.1 Five geotechnical pits (33B, 42, 43, 47 and 50) were monitored within these parishes. Pit 33B was partially monitored with only topsoil observed. Pits 42, 43, 47 and 50 reached a maximum depth of 3.2 m bgl, uncovering natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

3.5 Congresbury and Churchill (Figures 6-8)

- 3.5.1 Two geotechnical pits (60 and 68A) were monitored within these parishes. Trial pit 60 reached a maximum depth of 1.5 m uncovering two natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. Pit 68A reached a maximum depth of 3 m uncovering one natural deposit and one deposit of made ground of clay, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

3.6 Banwell, Winscombe and Sandford (Figures 9-11)

- 3.6.1 Four geotechnical pits (90, 92, 96 and 102) were monitored within these parishes. These trial pits reached a maximum depth of 3 m uncovering natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

3.7 Compton Bishop, Axbridge and Cheddar (Figures 12-14)

- 3.7.1 Three geotechnical pits (116, 118 and 129) were monitored within these parishes. Pits 116 and 118 reached a maximum depth of 4 m uncovering natural deposits, with no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. Pit 129 reached a maximum depth of 3 m uncovering four natural deposits and a deposit of made ground consisting of 0.5m of Type 1 a possible hard-standing for gas pipeline access.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The watching brief recorded no archaeological artefacts or deposits in any of the geotechnical pits that were monitored.



5 APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix 1: Geotechnical Pit Summary Tables

Geotechnical Pit 18			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
1801	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.10
1802	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.10-1.95
1803	Natural	Mid. Red-brown Mudstone	1.95 – 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 22			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 2.3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
2201	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silt-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.15
2202	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silt-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.15-1.97
2203	Natural	Mid. Red-brown Mudstone	1.97 - 2.3

Geotechnical Pit 25			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
2501	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.15
2502	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.15 – 2.0
2503	Natural	Mudstone with occasional Limestone fragments	2.0 - 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 42			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3.2 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
4201	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.15
4202	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.15 – 1.5
4203	Natural	Mid. Red-brown Mudstone	1.5 – 3.2

Geotechnical Pit 43			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 2.6 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
4301	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.1
4302	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, sandy-silt. Sub-rounded gravel dispersed throughout	0.1-1.6
4303	Natural	Mudstone with occasional Limestone flecks	1.6-2.6



Geotechnical Pit 47			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 1.8 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
4701	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.1
4702	Natural	Mid. Yellow-brown silty-sand colluvium	0.1 – 1.8

Geotechnical Pit 50			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
5001	Topsoil	Mid. Brown sandy-silt	0-0.15
5002	Natural	Light brown silty clay alluvium	0.15-0.30
5003	Natural	Limestone/Mudstone brash	0.30 – 2.0
5004	Natural	Red Mudstone with some Limestone	2.0 – 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 60			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 1.5 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
6001	Topsoil	Mid. Grey/red/brown silty-clay. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.15
6002	Natural	Light brown silty clay alluvium	0.15-0.95
6003	Natural	Mudstone bedrock	0.95 – 1.5

Geotechnical Pit 68A			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
6801	Topsoil	Mid. grey- brown silt-clay	0-0.10
6802	Made Ground	Mid. Grey-brown clay with modern glass and CBM inclusions throughout.	0.10 -0.4
6803	Natural	Mudstone Bedrock	0.4 – 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 90			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
9001	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.1
9002	Natural	Mid. Red-brown silty-clay alluvium. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.1-1.8
9003	Natural	Dark brown-black silty-peat deposit. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	1.8-2.1
9004	Natural	Mid. Red-brown silty-clay alluvium. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	2.1 – 3.0



Geotechnical Pit 92			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
9201	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.16
9202	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, sandy-silt. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.16 – 1.0
9203	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-clay. Sub-angular Limestone/Mudstone dispersed throughout	1.0 – 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 96			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
9601	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.18
9602	Natural	Mid. Yellow-brown silty-clay. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.18 - 0.95
9603	Natural	Mid. Red-brown clay alluvium	0.95 – 2.5m
9604	Natural	Degraded Mudstone	2.5 – 3.0

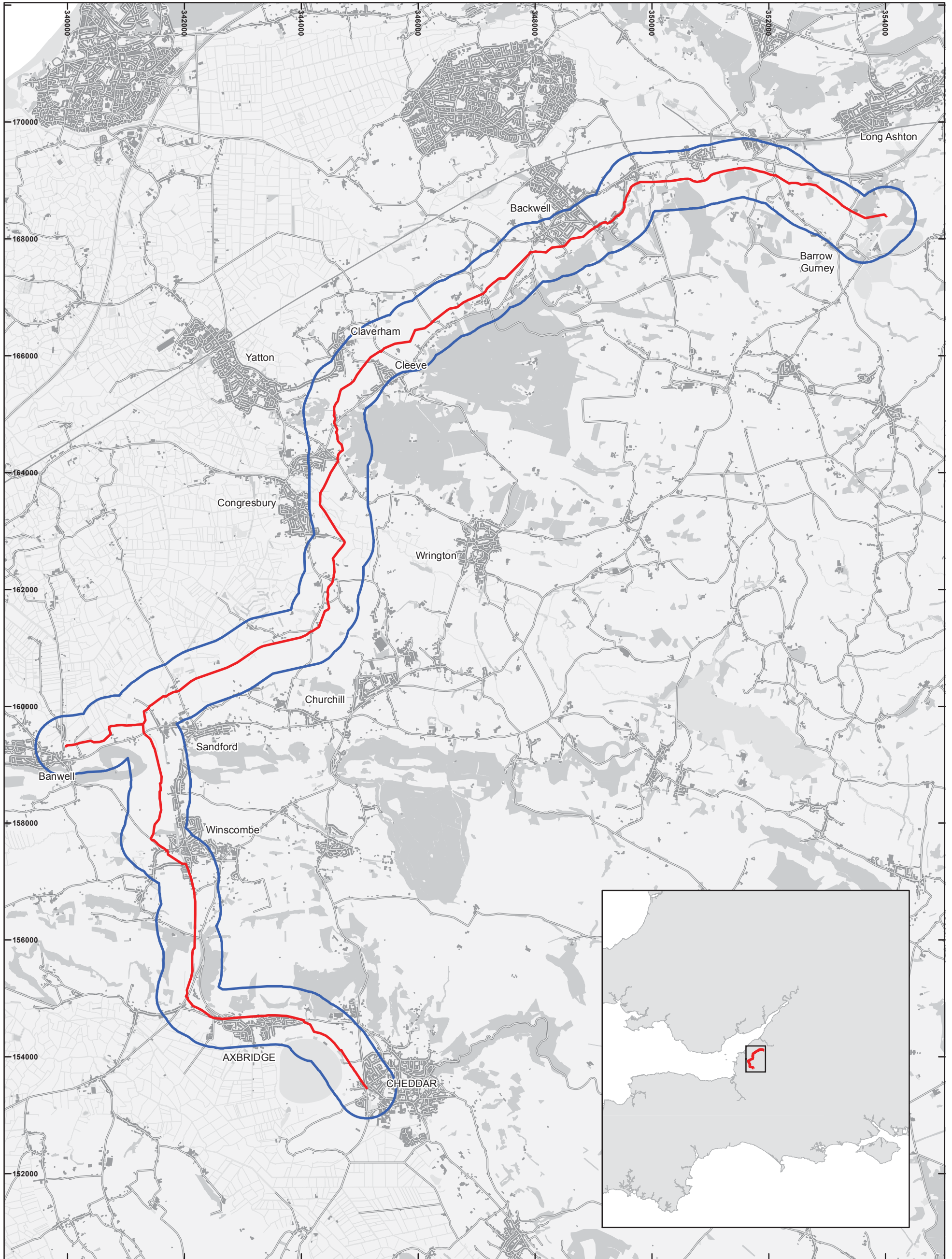
Geotechnical Pit 102			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
10201	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.18
10202	Natural	Mid. Yellow-brown silty-clay. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.18-0.96
10203	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, sandy-silt. Sub-angular Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.96 – 2.0
10204	Natural	Degraded Mudstone	2.0 – 3.0

Geotechnical Pit 116			
Dimensions: 3.1 m x 0.6 m x 4 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
11601	Topsoil	Humic dark brown clay loam	0-0.20
11602	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-clay. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.20 - 4.0

Geotechnical Pit 118			
Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
11801	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.21
11802	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.21 - 0.52
11803	Natural	Mid. Red-brown, silty-clay. Sub-rounded Limestone/Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.52 – 2.3
11804	Natural	Mid. Red-brown Mudstone	2.3 – 3.0



Geotechnical Pit 129	Dimensions: 3 m x 0.6 m x 3 m deep		
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
12901	Topsoil	Mid. Red-brown, silty-sand. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0-0.15
12902	Subsoil	Mid. Yellow-brown silty-clay. Sub-rounded Mudstone dispersed throughout	0.15-0.4
12903	Made Ground	Layer of abundant Type 1 possible hardstanding for gas pipeline access	0.4 – 0.9
12904	Natural	Mid. Grey-brown clay-silt alluvium. Randomly dispersed sub-rounded Mudstone throughout.	0.9 – 1.39
12905	Natural	Light yellow-brown sandy, clayey silt with abundant gravels. Alluvium.	1.39 – 2.5
12906	Natural	Mid. Red-brown clay abundant degraded Limestone/Mudstone throughout	2.5 – 3.0



— Pipeline
 □ Study Area

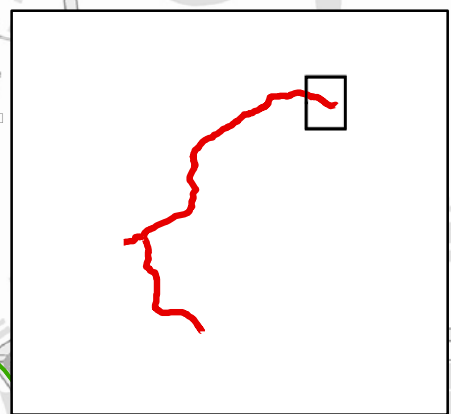
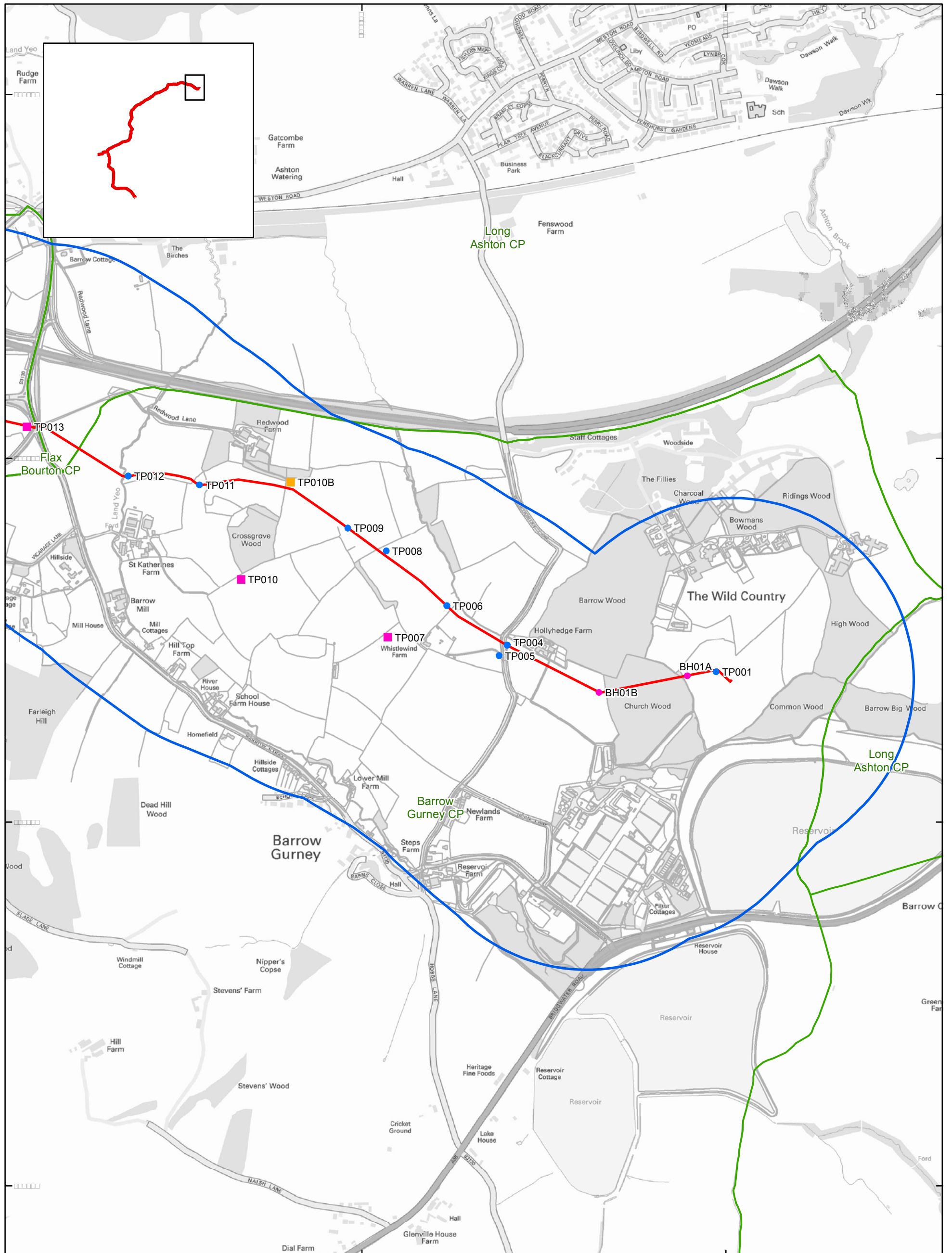


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Site Location Plan

Figure 1



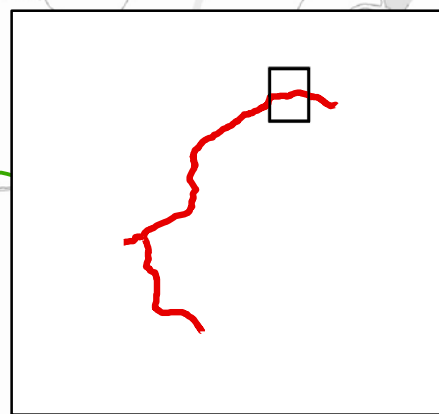
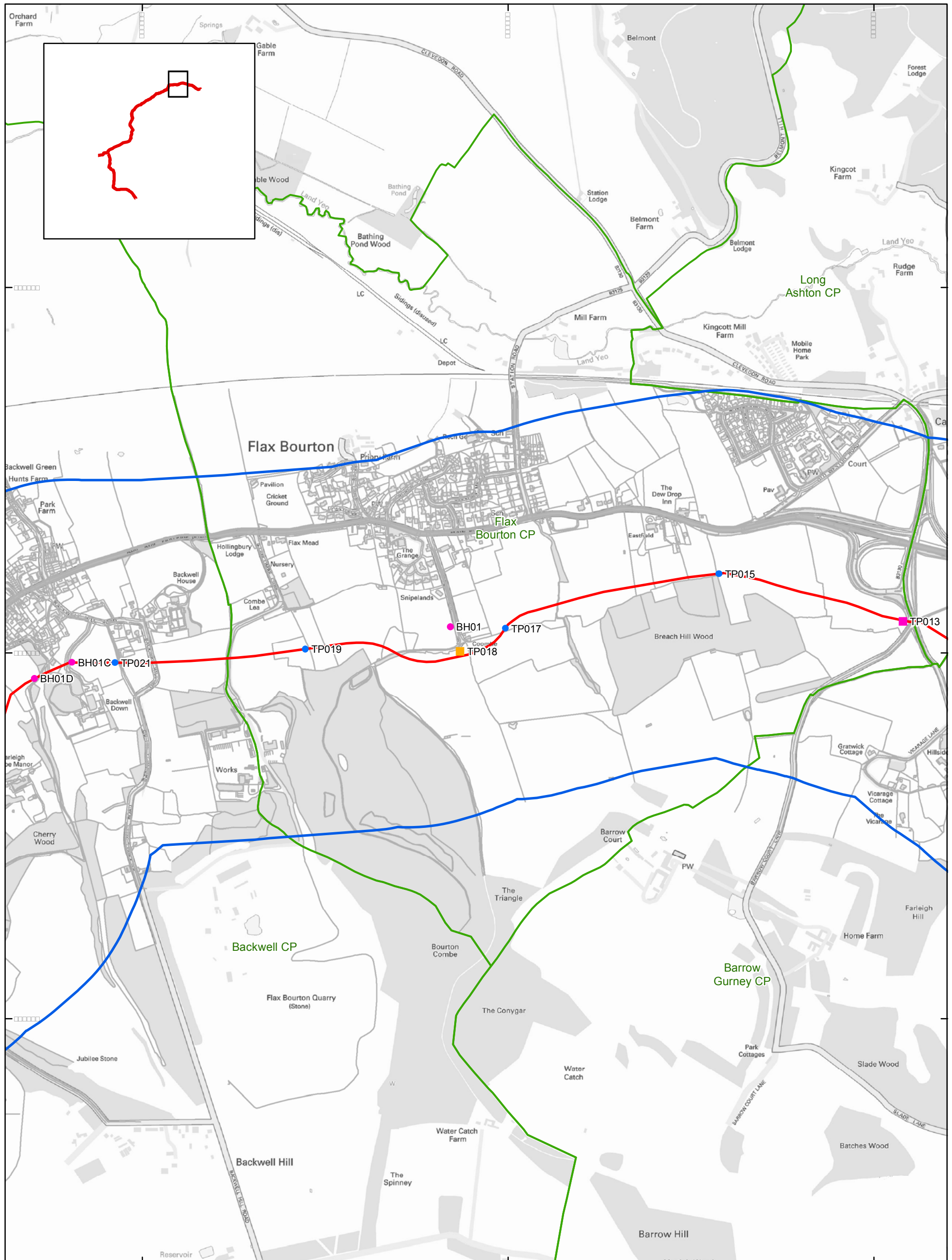
- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 2



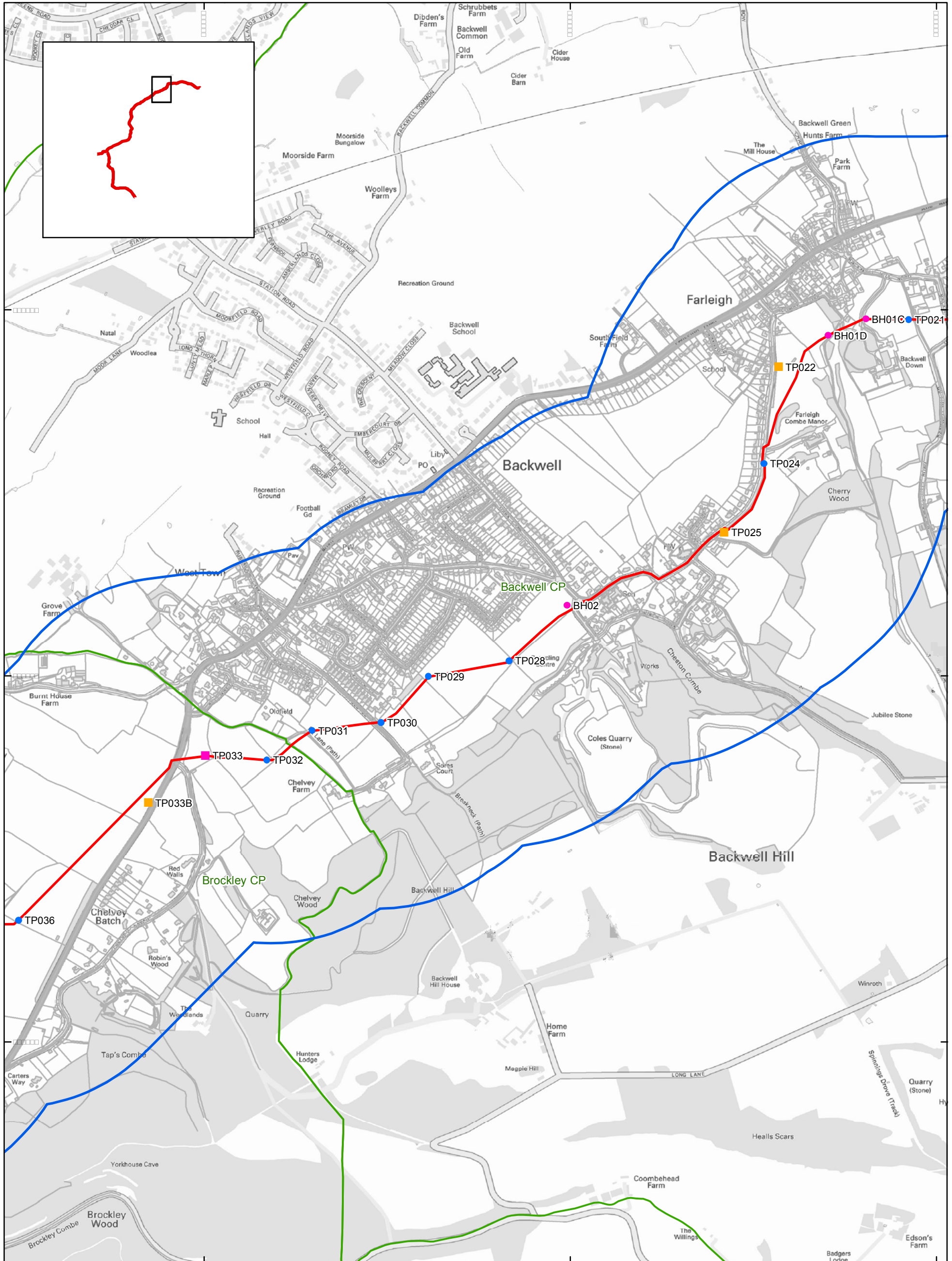
- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 3



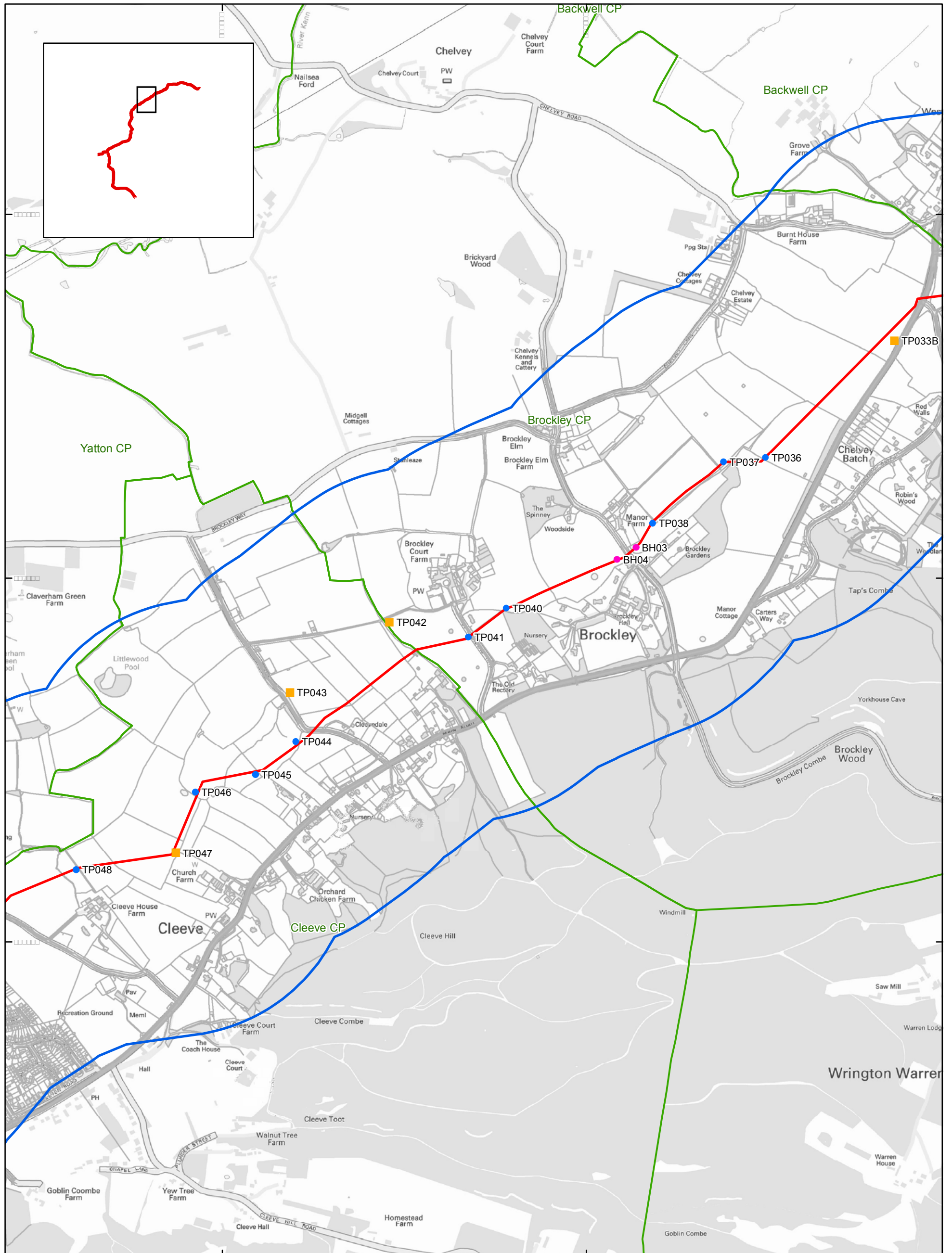
- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 4



- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit

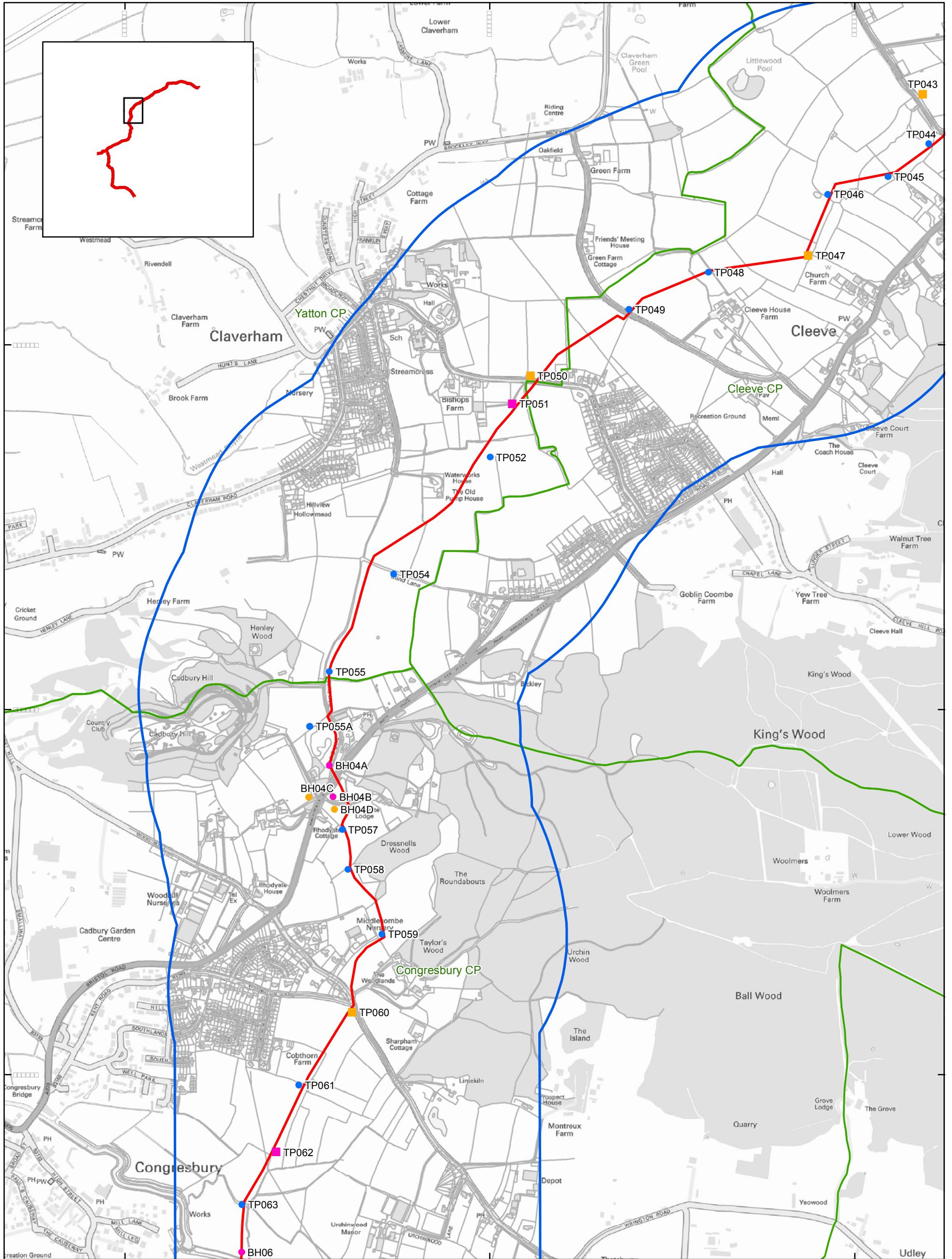


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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 5



- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit

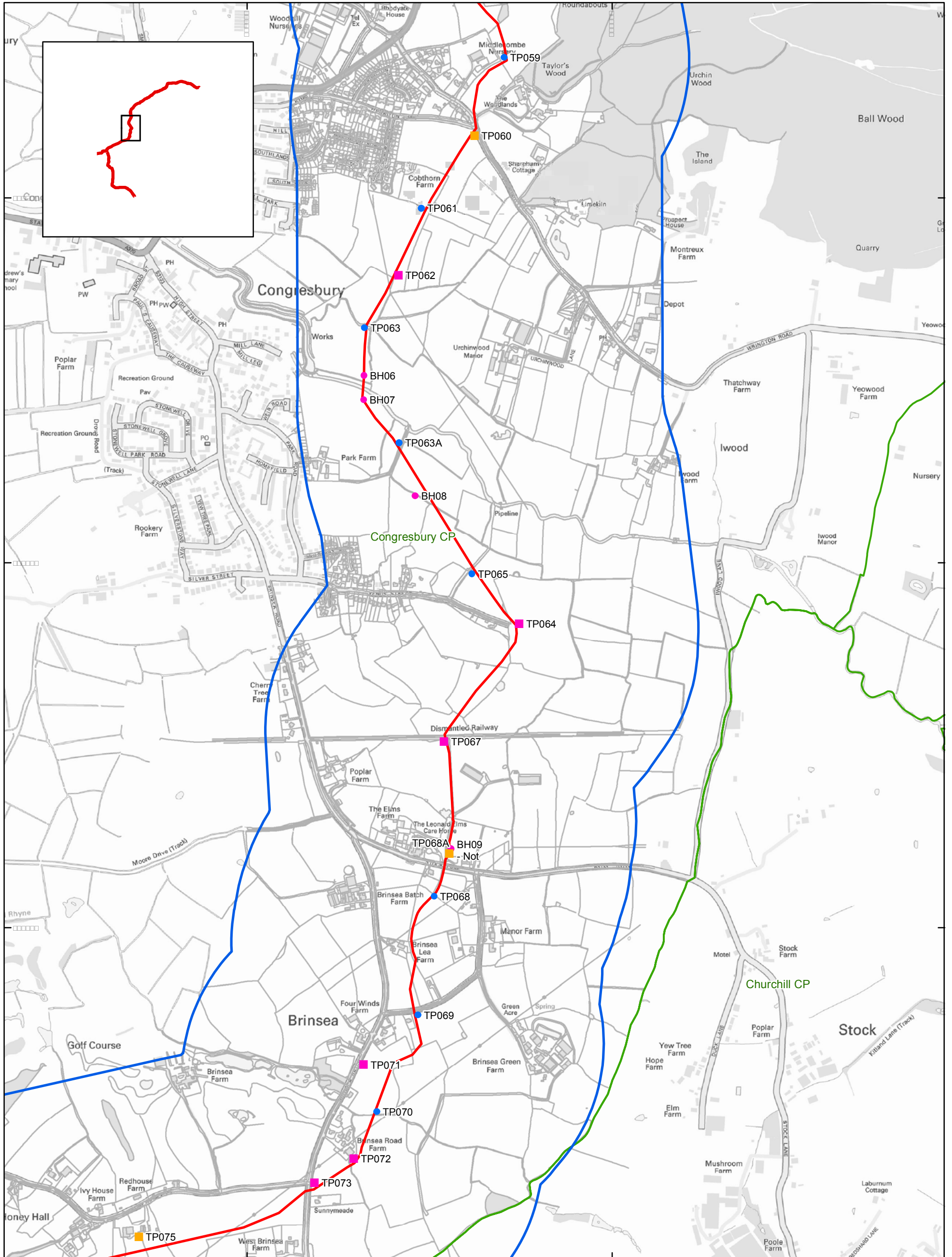


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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 6



- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit

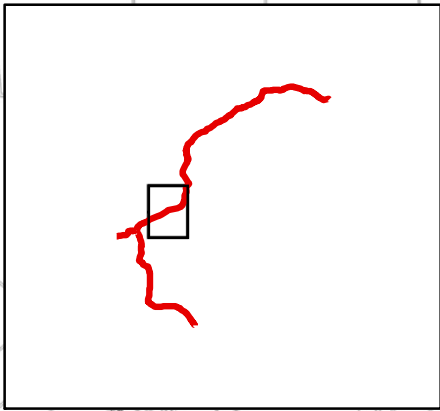
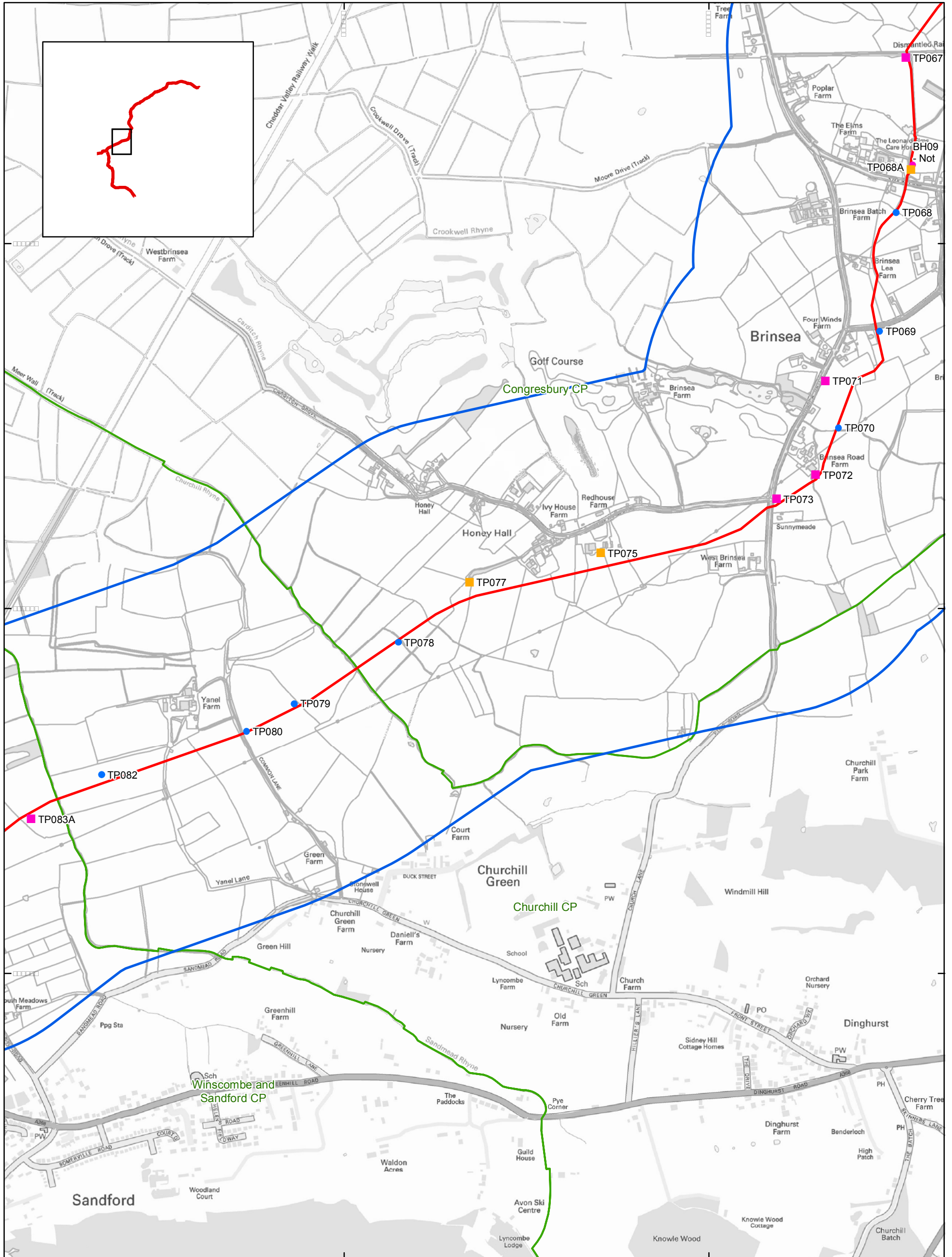


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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 7



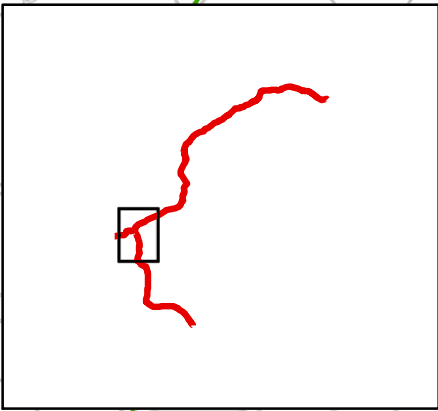
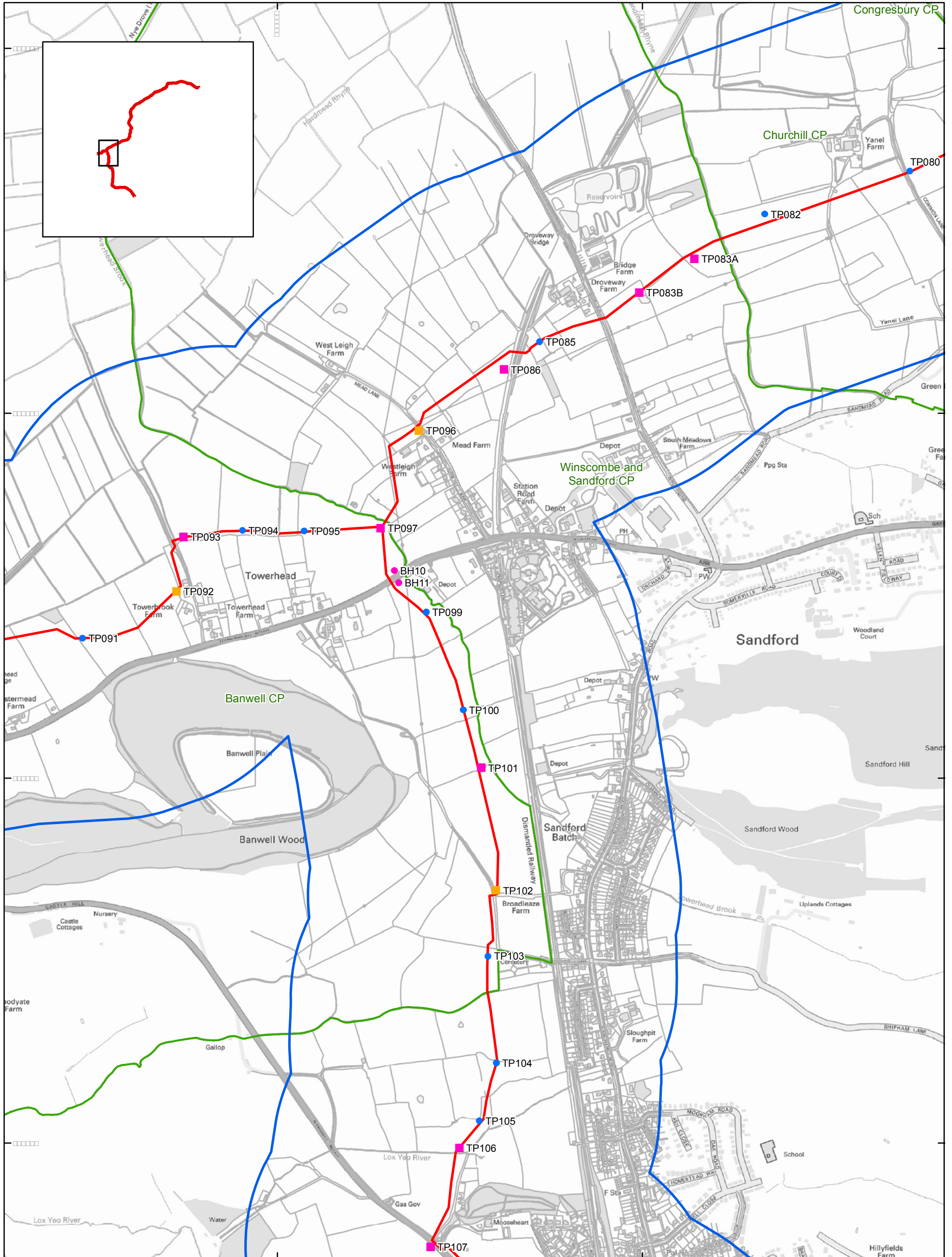
- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 8



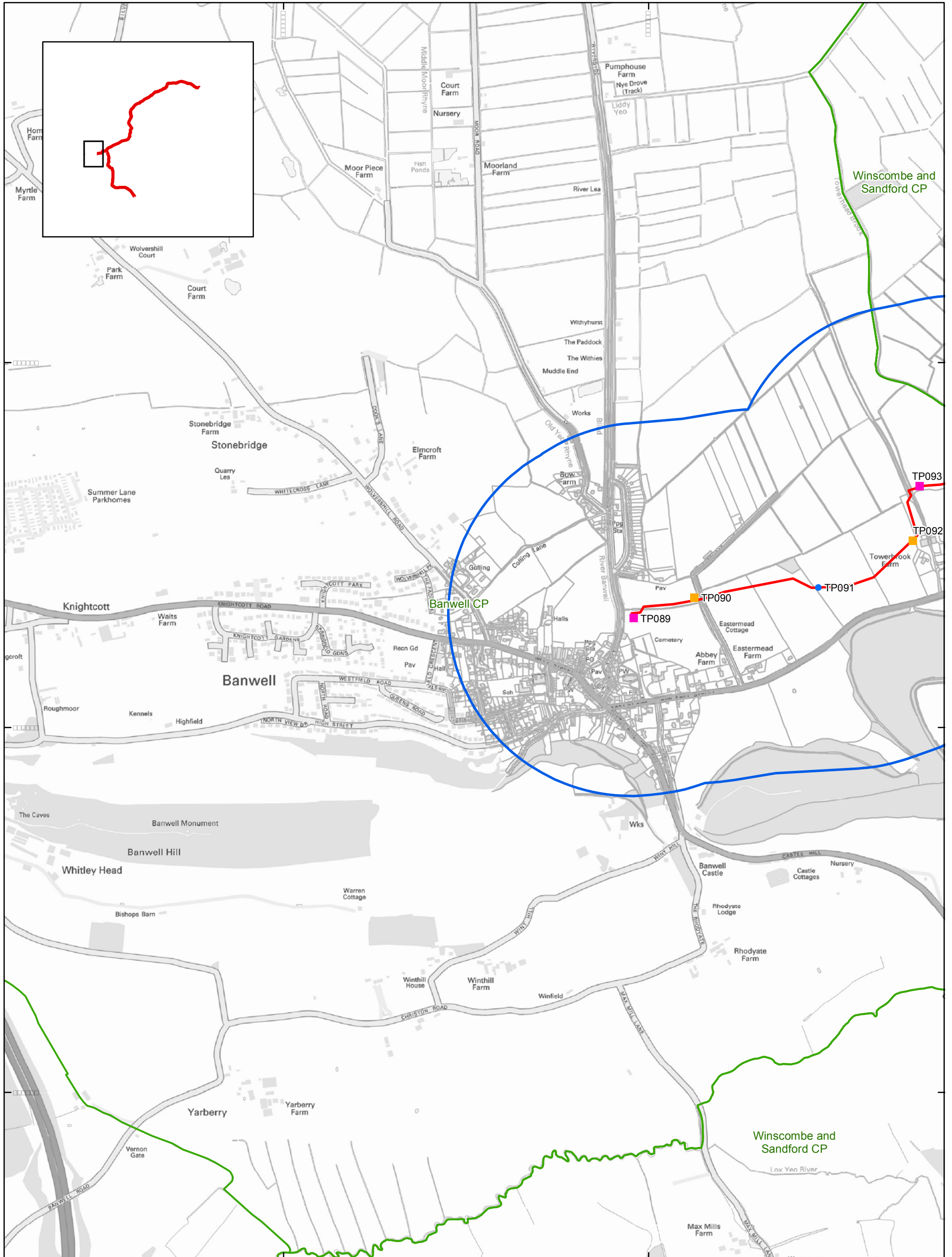
- Pipeline
- Study Area
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- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 9



- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit

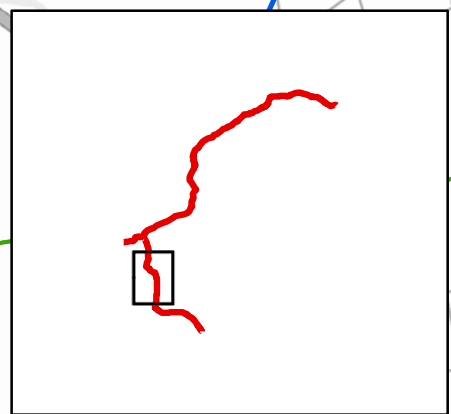
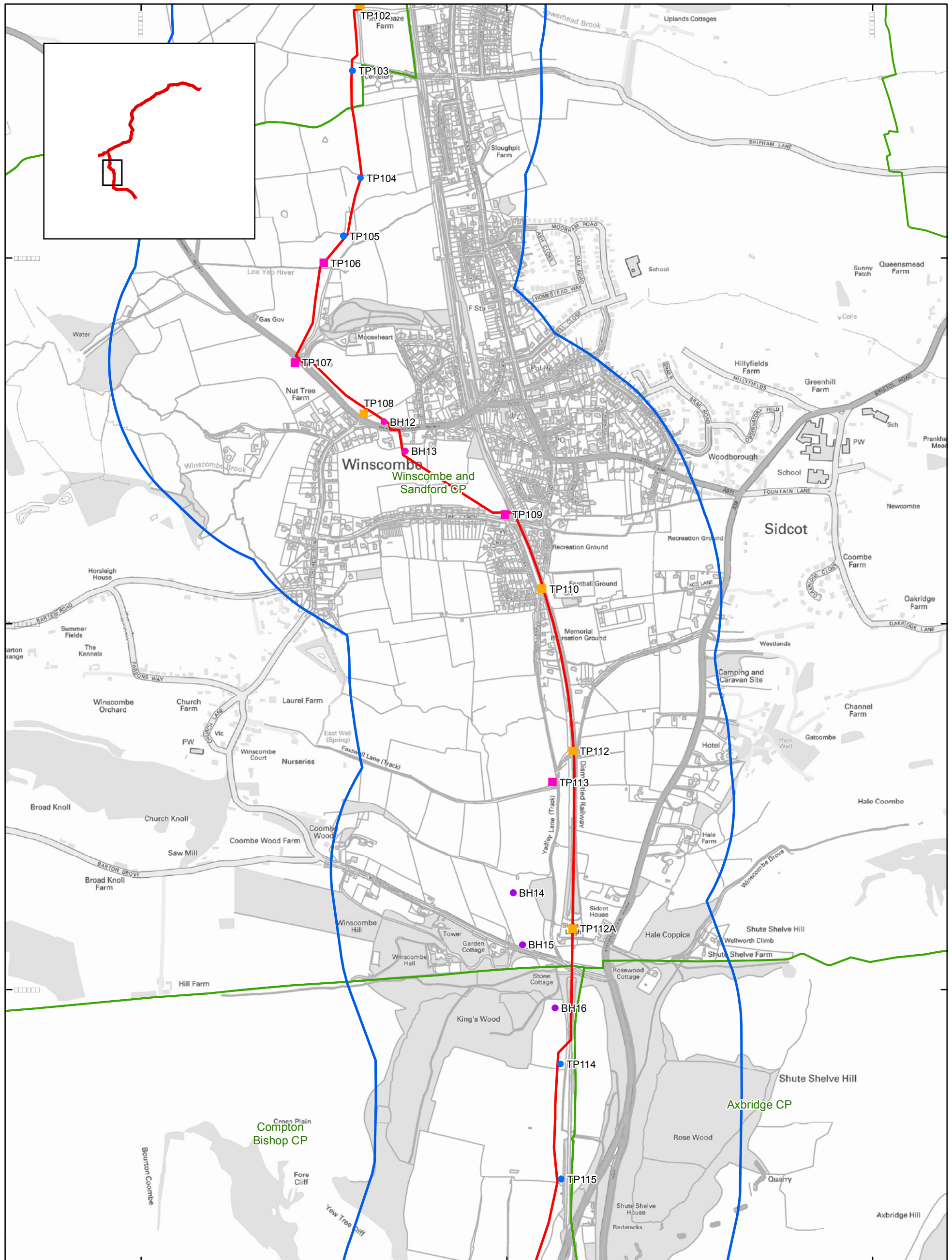


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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 10



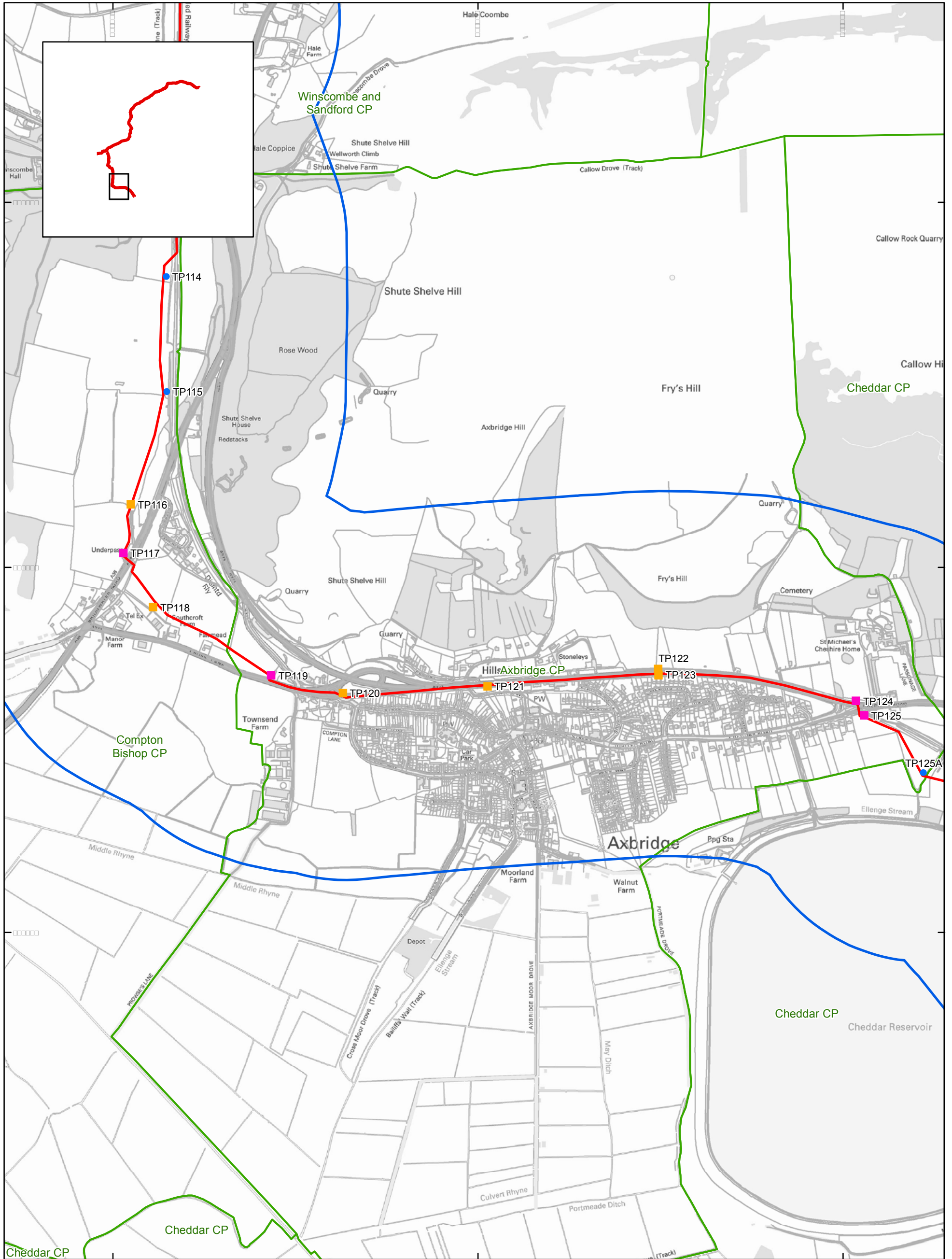
- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
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- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

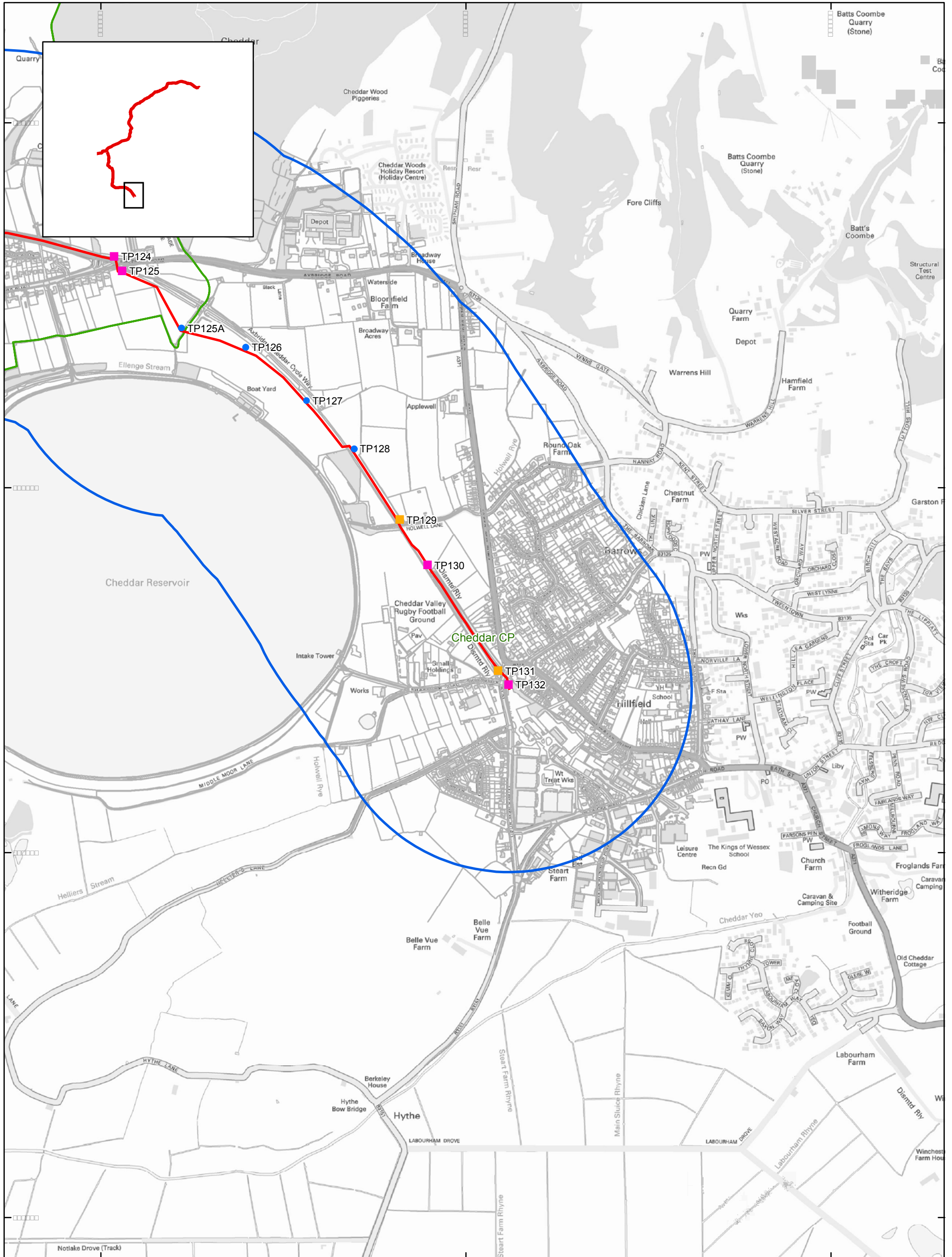
Figure 11



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations

Figure 12



- Pipeline
- Study Area
- Parish boundaries
- Phase 3 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Trial Pit
- Phase 2 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 10m
- Phase 1 Borehole 30m
- Phase 1 Trial Pit



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Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations


Figure 13



Plate 1: Overall shot of geotechnical pit 64 looking north-east (with scale)



Plate 2: Oblique shot of geotechnical pit 89 from the north-west (with 1 m scale)

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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