

**GOLDEN VALLEY MILL,
BITTON,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

NGR: 368110/169770 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

July 2016
Report No. 1139



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

In June 2016 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on an area of disused industrial buildings on the site of the former Golden Valley Mills, Bitton, South Gloucestershire (NGR: 368110/169770 - centred). The project was commissioned by Linden Homes Western.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches within the development area, all on external areas of tarmac/hardstanding. Trenches 1 and 2 were 20m long and the remaining four were 10m long – all being 1.8m wide -making a total excavation area of 144m².

The evaluation has showed that while the development area has undergone significant truncation – particularly in the area of Trenches 2, 3 and 4 – significant structural deposits have been preserved, particularly in the northeastern part of site, closest to the millpond.

The deposits in Trench 1, although undated, almost certainly relate to early industrial activity on the site and are perhaps associated with the 1760s ‘battery’ mills. They consist of a series of rammed earth/industrial residue surfaces and associated walls, with a brick wall base perhaps representing the curved lining of a furnace. A large central deposit in the trench may represent the backfilling of a leat extant on the 1843 Tithe Map, and the dressed masonry rubble in this backfill may have originated from the demolition of an earlier mill structure prior to the construction of the much larger mill complex evident on the 1881 and 1912 Ordnance Survey maps.

Structural remains in Trenches 2 and 4 approximately conform to buildings shown on the 1881 and 1912 Ordnance Survey maps and most probably relate to the later development of the Mill.

Walls and a floor found in Trench 5 roughly mirror a series of buildings shown on the 1843 Tithe and 1881/1912 Ordnance Survey maps. While the floor is almost certainly of a later date the walls preserve the same property boundaries as were in existence in the mid-19th century. Below the floor in Trench 5 was a highly distinctive burnt layer not found elsewhere during the evaluation and it is possible that this is physical evidence of one of the many conflagrations that affected the Mill site throughout its history.

Structures in Trench 6 comprise of concrete footings, which almost certainly relate to 20th century activity adjacent to the factories and buildings to the south rather than the Mill complex.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (aOD - above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in June 2016 on an area of disused industrial buildings on the site of the former Golden Valley Mills, Bitton, South Gloucestershire (NGR: 368110/169770 - centred). The project was commissioned by Linden Homes Western.
- 1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2014), the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) from CgMs Consulting (2016) and complies with the principles of *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development is for the former industrial area to be developed for housing (PK15/0532/F). This would involve the construction of up to 115 new dwellings across the site and the preservation of some of the historic buildings already present. The majority of the extant structures will be demolished. The proposal also incorporated the raising of the ground level across a considerable part of the site in order to counteract the identified flood risk from the nearby River Boyd.
- 2.2 The site has been the subject of a number of archaeological studies and surveys;
- Desk-based assessment and watching brief on geotechnical investigations (BaRAS 2008).
 - Archaeological Building Survey (BaRAS 2010).
 - Heritage Statement (Woodhall 2015).
- 2.3 These previous strands of research and investigation identified that some evidence of the former industrial buildings survived on the site within the known footprints of those historic structures identified from cartographic and documentary survey. The following main phases have been identified;
- 1760s – ‘battery’ mills opened at the site as part of the brass production controlled by William Champion. The mill pond was at its fullest extent.
 - 1820s – Bitton Mill converted to a paper mill.
 - 1849 – the paper mill burned down and was rebuilt.
 - 1876 – another major fire and rebuilding episode.

- Turn of 19th/20th century – Phoenix Ironworks developed, on northern section of foundry area.
 - 1900-1930s – sale and substantial expansion of the mill and changes to access. Extension of paper mill in 1920s and 1930s and expansion of ironworks. Entrance completed, along with the adjacent walls, gatehouse and canteen building.
 - 1960s – the paper mill finally closed and was converted to the production of car seats from moulded wood pulp.
 - 1976-1982 the site was redeveloped to its current layout with the former mill pond being infilled in two phases and new buildings being erected at this end of the site.
 - 1980s – the foundry was incorporated into the larger Golden Valley Mill complex.
 - Production ceased on the site in 2006.
- 2.4 Some 19th century buildings still survive on the site (BaRAS 2010, Woodhall 2015) and the requirement for recording these buildings is the subject of a separate planning condition (CgMS 2016). Within the area to be developed it is clear that a considerable proportion of the industrial area – currently occupied by the large industrial sheds in the northeastern part of site – lies over the former extent of the mill pond, excavated in the 18th century. As such this area has been identified as having no archaeological potential.
- 2.5 The BaRAS desk-based assessment (2008) showed some activity in the surrounding area around the site from the Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. However, it was not considered that there was more than a low potential for archaeological remains from any period preceding the 18th century to be present within the development area.
- 2.6 As a result of its identified industrial heritage potential, the County Archaeological Officer requested a programme of field evaluation prior to determination of the application. To satisfy this condition CgMS Consulting issued a Written Scheme of Investigation (2016), which outlined a programme of archaeological evaluation for comment and approval by the Archaeology and Historic Environment Records Officer for South Gloucestershire Council. This was accepted and forms the basis of the current works.

3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The development area is c. 7.5 ha, it is located on the southeast bank of the River Boyd in the Golden Valley and bounded to the south by Mill Lane (Figure 1). The northern half of the site comprises woodland with the remains

of the mill pond at the southern end of the area. This part of the site will not be developed, but will be retained as a nature conservation zone.

- 3.2 The southwestern part of the site, c. 3.5ha in extent, is occupied by a series of 19th and 20th century industrial buildings, along with associated roads and external hardstanding spaces. These extant buildings represent the final phase of industrial activity on the site, which has been present since the 18th century. This former industrial area is to be developed for housing and is the focus of the current works.
- 3.3 The topography of the evaluated area is in general flat, at between 15.14m aOD in the northeastern part of site to 15.54m aOD to the south outside the main compound of the Golden Valley Mills. All trenches were located on tarmac - either roads, car parks or hardstanding areas.
- 3.4 The underlying solid geology comprises the *Charmouth Mudstone Formation* overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silts, sands and gravels formed from *Quaternary alluvium* (British Geological Survey 2016).

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. This would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
 - i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible.
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site.
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

v) to inform the development and implementation of local, regional and national research agendas (Southwest Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012-2017 – Somerset County Council 2012).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork strategy comprised the excavation of six evaluation trenches within the development area as shown in Figure 2. Trenches 1 and 2 were 20m long and the remaining four were 10m long – all being 1.8m wide -making a total excavation area of 144m².
- 5.2 Trench 3 had initially been located in an area of grassland on the western part of the development area (see Figure 2), but it was found that this field was completely surrounded by a thick hedgerow with no means of access. Environmental considerations precluded the creation of an access point and so it was agreed with Phil Bethell of CgMs Consulting that Trench 3 be relocated to within the Golden Valley Mills Factory area and shortened from 20m to 10m.
- 5.3 For each trench the overlying hard surface was removed using a breaker. Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.
- 5.4 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a list of finds in Appendix 2.
- 6.2 Natural deposits in the form of orange brown/yellow brown clay silt and clays, were encountered in all the evaluation trenches, except for Trench 1. The natural deposits occurred at a depth of 0.52m (14.64m aOD) below the Modern ground surface in Trench 2, at the northern end of the site and at a depth of 1.33m below the Modern ground surface in Trench 6, at the southwest end of the site. Structural evidence was found in all the trenches with the exception of Trench 3. As per the WSI (CgMs 2016), excavation was

limited to the top of exposed archaeological deposits with excavation only being undertaken where essential to understand the sequence of deposits. The following is a summary of the deposits encountered.

6.3 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.3.1 The entire length of Trench 1 contained significant archaeological deposits, which were directly sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(101)**, **(102)** and **(103)** which were in turn sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac **(100)**.
- 6.3.2 At the northeastern end of the trench a beige mottled brown rammed surface **(104)**, 6.5m+ by 1.25m+ in plan, was positioned against a northeast-southwest aligned wall **(106)**, 7m+ long by 1m+ wide, which comprised unmortared irregular small to large stone blocks, which were faced on their northwestern side. Possibly partly sealing the wall were patches of surface **(107)**, which was similar in make up to **(104)**. An ashy deposit **(105)**, 1m+ by 1m+ across, was present near the southwestern end of **(104)**. In plan it was not possible to ascertain its relationship with **(104)**.
- 6.3.3 Curving northwestwards in an arc from the southwestern end of wall **(106)** was a brick-built wall base **(108)**, which comprised headers and stretchers bonding, 1m+ long and 0.5m wide. It is likely that **(108)** is part of the same structure as **(106)** but may represent a different phase. Located against the southwestern face of walls **(108)** and **(106)** was a pale brown compact silty clay surface **(109)**, 1.25m+ by 0.5m+ across, this layer and wall **(106)** were then truncated by a cast iron drain pipe cut to the southwest.
- 6.3.4 This same drain pipe cut also truncated the northeastern edge of **(110)**, a greyish brown very compact silty clay, 7m long by 1.8m+ wide, which contained very frequent small to large sub-angular and angular stone fragments, many of which had clearly been dressed. Layer **(110)** was most likely the fill of a cut (see paragraphs 7.2 to 7.4 below).
- 6.3.5 To the southwest of surface **(110)** was surface **(111)**, a black compact deposit 3.5m long by 1.8+m wide. This surface abutted wall **(112)**, which was aligned northwest-southeast, 2m+ long and 0.70m wide and comprised of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone fragments bonded by concrete mortar and appeared to have been faced on both sides.
- 6.3.6 To the southwest of wall **(112)** abutted a thin (0.05m thick) surface of a dark greyish brown compact silty clay **(113)**, 2m long by 1.40m+ wide. This in turn at least partly sealed a 0.06m thick reddish orange firm clay surface **(114)**, 2.5m+ by 1.25m+ across.

6.3.7 To the southwest and possibly sealed by **(114)** was a pale greyish brown firm mortary surface **(115)**, 1.25m+ by 1.25m+ across, which in turn appeared to seal a deposit of rough cut small to large sub-angular and angular stone rubble **(116)**, 1m+ by 1m+, which was associated with a patch of very compact lime mortar.

6.4 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

6.4.1 The natural substrates of orange brown clays were encountered at an average depth of 0.52m (14.64m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. These were sealed by a layer of brick rubble **(202)**, which was present across the length of the trench. This rubble deposit was thicker in the southwestern end (0.44m deep) and became shallower to the northeast (0.32m deep). Deposit **(202)** was then in turn sealed by a 0.09m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(201)** and then a 0.12m thick tarmac layer **(200)**.

6.4.2 Two parallel walls, **(204)** and **(205)**, aligned northwest-southeast and 9m apart, were present across the width of the trench. Both were 0.9m wide and 0.30m deep with the same composition - brick fragments in a concrete matrix. Each sat on top of natural deposit **(203)** and were sealed by **(202)**. Positioned parallel to and 1m to the southwest of wall **(205)** was a 0.70m wide service trench cut.

6.5 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

6.5.1 The natural substrates of orange brown/yellow brown clay silts were encountered at an average depth of 0.96m (14.31m aOD) below the Modern ground surface and showed signs of contamination. These were sealed by a 0.30m thick dark brown silty clay **(304)** which may represent a buried soil horizon. Located only in the northwestern 1.5m of the trench was deposit **(303)**, a brown silty clay 0.30m thick, which contained frequent small to medium stone inclusions and possibly represented the fill of a service trench. This and **(304)** were then sealed by a 0.40m deep layer of made-ground **(302)**, which comprised a dark greyish brown sticky clay silt with frequent small to large stone inclusions. Deposit **(302)** was then in turn sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(301)** and then a 0.10m thick tarmac layer **(300)**.

6.5.2 No structural features, archaeological finds or deposits were present within this trench.

6.6 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

6.6.1 The natural substrates of orange brown/yellow brown clay silt were encountered at an average depth of 0.90m (14.37m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. These were sealed by a 0.5m thick layer of made-ground **(402)**. Deposit **(402)** was then in turn sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(401)** and then a 0.10m thick tarmac layer **(400)**.

6.6.2 At the southwestern end of the trench a 0.30m thick brick and stone rubble deposit **(405)** sealed a brownish orange compact clay sand surface **(403)**. Present within the surface of **(403)** was an iron plate of uncertain function. Surface **(405)** was most probably associated with a 0.80m wide wall **(404)**, aligned northeast-southwest, composed of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar and were faced on both sides.

6.7 Trench 5 (Figure 7)

6.7.1 The natural substrates of orange brown clay silt were encountered at an average depth of 1.1m (14.38m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. The trench was initially machine excavated down to intact structural deposits. These were sealed by a 0.60m thick layer of brick rubble **(502)**. Deposit **(502)** was then in turn sealed by a 0.13m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(501)** and then by a 0.10m thick tarmac layer **(500)**.

6.7.2 The entire length of Trench 5 contained two perpendicular walls **(507)/(508)** and an associated floor surface **(503)**. Brick rubble deposit **(503)** infilled walls **(507)** and **(508)** and sealed surface **(503)**. The walls were identical in makeup and comprised small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar and faced on both sides. Each was 0.90m wide and 0.50m+ deep, with wall **(507)** aligned northeast-southwest and wall **(508)** aligned northwest-southeast. Butting these walls was a thin (0.05m thick) concrete surface **(503)**, which was covered with blue paint in places.

6.7.3 To examine the extent of any truncation by this structure a sondage was excavated through surface **(503)** at the western end of the trench. Immediately below the surface was a 0.16m thick deposit of black silty clay **(504)**, which contained very frequent charcoal fragments. Below this was a thin (0.06m deep) grey mottled yellow silty clay **(505)**, which lay directly on the natural deposits **(506)**.

6.8 Trench 6 (Figure 8)

6.8.1 The natural substrates of orange brown clay silt were encountered at an average depth of 1.33m (14.19m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. The trench was initially machine excavated down to intact structural deposits.

These were sealed by a 0.10m thick concrete floor **(602)**, 6.5m+ long by 0.90m+ wide, which was present along the northeastern side of the trench and was bonded to concrete footings **(607)**. Floor **(602)** was then in turn sealed by a 0.13m thick layer of stone chippings/hardcore **(601)** and then by a 0.13m thick tarmac layer **(600)**.

6.8.2 Floor **(602)** was bedded on a 0.35m thick layer of mixed rubble **(603)**, which infilled to the north and east of concrete footings **(607)** and was present around concrete beams **(608)**. Concrete footing **(607)** was 6.5m+ long by 1.1m+ wide and 0.50m deep, was present along the southwestern edge of the trench and sealed **(604)**. The concrete beams comprised two beams in the southeastern end of the trench, each 0.30m wide and were adjoined obliquely.

6.8.3 A sondage was excavated in the northwestern corner of the trench to assess the degree of truncation by **(607)** and **(608)**. Below **(603)** was a 0.42m deep dark greyish brown silty clay deposit **(604)**, which contained frequent stone and brick fragments. This in turn sealed a 0.22m thick greenish grey sticky clay **(605)** which sealed natural deposits **(606)**.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The significant deposits in Trench 1, although undated, almost certainly relate to early industrial activity on the site and are perhaps associated with the 1760s 'battery' mills. They consist of a series of rammed earth/industrial residue surfaces and associated walls, with brick wall base **(108)** perhaps representing the curved lining of a furnace.

7.2 The large compact deposit **(110)** in the centre of the trench contained a quantity of dumped dressed masonry and it would seem likely that it is the fill of a cut that truncated the extant surfaces to the northeast **(109)** and southwest **(111)**. Other deposits at the extreme southwest end of the trench, while of uncertain nature, are certainly related to the earlier phase of industrial activity.

7.3 A clue to the nature of these deposits may come from overlaying the trench locations onto the 1843 Tithe Map (Figure 9) and 1912 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10). However, due to inaccuracies in early maps, the trench locations should be treated as approximate. In 1843, the water course ran southeast to the millpond through the centre-west of Trench 1. However, by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (the 1912 Ordnance Survey map is reproduced in Figure 10 as it shows the same structural evidence as the 1881, but in more detail) this water course had been redirected running directly east into the millpond via a weir.

- 7.4 As such it is possible that deposit **(110)** is the infill of the earlier leat. It is interesting to note the presence of dressed masonry in this layer, which may have originated from the demolition of an earlier mill structure prior to the construction of the much larger mill complex evident on the 1881 and 1912 maps.
- 7.5 The two walls in Trench 2 (**(204)** and **(205)**) are most likely related to part of the larger mill complex shown on the 1881 and later maps (Figure 10). As both mirror the alignment of the walls for these structures.
- 7.6 Similarly the northeast-southwest aligned wall **(404)** found in the southeastern end of Trench 4 also mirrors an external wall at the extreme southwestern corner of the later mill complex (Figure 10). The associated compact clay surface **(403)** was most probably an internal working deposit.
- 7.7 The walls (**(507)** and **(508)**) and floor **(503)** in Trench 5 roughly conform in alignment to buildings shown in both the 1843 (Figure 9) and 1912 (Figure 10) maps. The extant floor **(503)** may be more recent, though, as it exhibited traces of blue paint. Nevertheless, it is likely that the extant walls preserve the same property boundaries as were in existence in the mid-19th century.
- 7.8 Interestingly, directly below floor **(503)** was a thin, charcoal rich deposit **(504)**. This highly distinctive layer was not found elsewhere during the evaluation and it is possible that this is physical evidence of one of the many conflagrations that affected the Mill site throughout its history (see Paragraph 2.3 above).
- 7.9 The structures in Trench 6 comprise of concrete footings, which are almost certainly related to 20th century activity adjacent to the factories and buildings to the south rather than the Mill complex.
- 7.10 No unequivocal evidence for pre-18th century activity on the site was found during the evaluation. It is evident that the western side of the mill complex has been heavily truncated with **(202)** and **(402)** representing made ground lying directly on natural deposits. However, some of the deposits encountered (**(304)**, **(505)** and **(605)**) may represent a pre-Mill buried soil horizon. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has showed that while the development area has undergone significant truncation – particularly in the area of Trenches 2 to 4 – significant

structural deposits have been preserved, particularly in the northeastern part of the site, closest to the millpond.

- 8.2 The deposits in Trench 1, although undated, almost certainly relate to early industrial activity on the site and are perhaps associated with the 1760s 'battery' mills. They consist of a series of rammed earth/industrial residue surfaces and associated walls, with a brick wall base, which perhaps represented the curved lining of a furnace.
- 8.3 A large central deposit in the trench may represent the backfilling of a leat extant on the 1843 Tithe Map and the dressed masonry rubble in this backfill may have originated from the demolition of an earlier mill structure prior to the construction of the much larger mill complex evident on the 1881 and 1912 Ordnance Survey maps.
- 8.4 Structural remains in Trenches 2 and 4 conform to buildings shown on the 1881 and 1912 Ordnance Survey maps and most probably relate to the later development of the Mill.
- 8.5 Walls and a floor found in Trench 5 mirror a series of buildings shown on the 1843 Tithe and 1881/1912 Ordnance Survey maps. While the floor is almost certainly of a later date, the walls preserve the same property boundaries as were in existence in the mid-19th century. Below the floor in Trench 5 was a highly distinctive burnt layer not found elsewhere during the evaluation and it is possible that this is physical evidence of one of the many conflagrations that affected the Mill site throughout its history.
- 8.6 Structures in Trench 6 comprise of concrete footings, which almost certainly related to 20th century activity adjacent to the factories and buildings to the south rather than the Mill complex.

9 ARCHIVING, STORAGE & PUBLICATION

- 9.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the local museum. Copies of the report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the County Archaeological Service and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive.
- 9.2 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Golden Valley Mill, Bitton: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Trench Summaries

TRENCH 1: 20m by 1.8m, aligned northeast-southwest Modern Ground level; 15.12m aOD (northeast), 15.14m aOD (southwest)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
100	Trench	Trench	0.10	TARMAC.	101	-
101	Trench	Trench	0.20	Stone chippings – base for (100).	102, 103	100
102	17+	Trench	0.15	Stone chippings (only in northeastern end of trench).	105?, 107, 109, 110	101
103	3+	Trench	0.25	Stone chippings (only in southwestern end of trench).	113	101
104	6.5+	1.25+	na	Beige mottled brown compact silty clay with very frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments. Contains frequent charcoal fragments and crushed mortar. Possibly overlain by (105). Probably the same as (107). RAMMED SURFACE.	106, 108	105?
105	1+	1+	na	Black compact silty clay with very frequent charcoal fragments. On or within (104). LOCALISED ASHY DEPOSIT.	105?	102
106	7+	1+	na	Northeast-southwest aligned WALL composed of unmortared irregular small to large stone blocks faced on the northwest side. Bonded to (108). Surfaces (104), (107) and (109) run up to/over the wall.	na	104, 107, 109
107	5.5+	1+	na	Beige mottled brown compact silty clay with very frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments. Contains frequent charcoal fragments and crushed mortar. Probably the same as (104), but patchier. RAMMED SURFACE.	106	102
108	1+	0.5	na	Brick built WALL base, comprising headers and stretchers curving northwest from (106) where it is truncated by a later drain cut. Surfaces (104) and (109) run up to/over the wall.	na	104, 109
109	1.25+	0.5+	na	Pale brown compact silty clay. Truncated by a cast iron pipe drain and probably (110). RAMMED EARTH? SURFACE.	106, 108	102
110	7	1.8+	na	Greyish brown compact silty clay with very frequent small to large sub-angular and angular stone fragments, many dressed. Truncated by cast iron pipe drain to northeast. INFILL or STRUCTURE BASE.	111	102
111	3.5	1.8+	na	Black compact SURFACE comprised of crushed brick and mortar and containing frequent charcoal fragments and clinker. Runs up to wall (112).	112	110
112	2+	0.70	na	Northwest-southeast aligned WALL composed of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar. Faced on both sides. Surfaces (111) and (113) run up to the wall.	na	111, 113
113	2	1.4+	0.05	Dark greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments, occurring in patches. Contains occasional charcoal fragments. SURFACE.	112, 114	103
114	2.5+	1.8+	0.06	Reddish orange firm clay. Brick clay SURFACE.	115?	113
115	1.25+	1.25+	na	Pale greyish brown firm mortar deposit with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular stone fragment. Contains occasional charcoal fragments. SURFACE?	116	114?
116	1+	1+	na	Deposit of rough cut small to large sub-angular and angular stone rubble and an associated patch of very compact lime mortar.	na	115
Natural not encountered.						

Golden Valley Mill, Bitton: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 2 ; 20m by 1.8m, aligned northeast-southwest Modern Ground level; 15.19m aOD (northeast), 15.16m aOD (southwest)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
200	Trench	Trench	0.12	TARMAC.	201	-
201	Trench	Trench	0.09	Stone chippings – base for (200).	202	200
202	Trench	Trench	0.44	Brick rubble, 0.44m deep at the southwestern end of the trench, thinning to 0.32m deep at the northeastern end.	204, 205	201
203	na	na	na	Orange brown clays. NATURAL – 14.48m aOD at the southwest end of the trench rising to 14.64m aOD at the northeastern end.	na	204, 205
204	1.8+	0.90	0.30	Brick and concrete wall, aligned northwest-southeast.	203	202
205	1.8+	0.90	0.30	Brick and concrete wall, aligned northwest-southeast.	203	202

TRENCH 3 ; 10m by 1.8m, aligned northwest-southeast Modern Ground level; 15.32m aOD (northwest), 15.30m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
300	Trench	Trench	0.10	TARMAC.	301	-
301	Trench	Trench	0.15	Stone chippings – base for (300).	302	300
302	Trench	Trench	0.40	Dark greyish brown sticky clay silt with frequent small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments present. MADE GROUND.	303	301
303	1.8+	1.5+	0.30	Brown silty clay with very frequent small to medium sub-angular and angular stone chippings. Occurs only in northwestern end of trench. MADE GROUND.	304	302
304	9+	Trench	0.30	Dark brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments and rare small sub-angular red sandstone fragments. Contains occasional small charcoal fragments. SOIL HORIZON.	305	303
305	na	na	na	Variegated orange brown, yellowish brown and brown clay silt – stained blueish green in places from contamination. Contains patches of rounded and sub-rounded stone (in centre of trench). NATURAL.	na	304

Golden Valley Mill, Bitton: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 4: 10m by 1.8m, aligned northwest-southeast Modern Ground level; 15.32m aOD (northwest), 15.30m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
400	Trench	Trench	0.10	TARMAC.	401	-
401	Trench	Trench	0.30	Stone chippings – base for (400).	402, 405	400
402	6+	1.8+	0.50	Very dark brown to black silty clay with frequent small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone fragments. Contains frequent small charcoal fragments. MADE GROUND	404	401
403	3+	1.8+	na	Brownish orange compact clayey sand. Overlain in part by a 0.50m+ by 0.50m+ iron plate. Occurs only to the south of wall (404). SURFACE.	404?	405
404	2+	0.80	0.30+	Northeast-southwest aligned WALL composed of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar. Faced on both sides. Surface (403) probably runs up against the wall.	406	403?
405	3+	1.8+	0.35	Brick and stone rubble. Only occurs to the south of wall (404). MADE GROUND.	403	401
406	na	na	na	Variegated orange brown, yellowish brown and brown clay silt – stained blueish green in places from contamination. NATURAL.	na	404

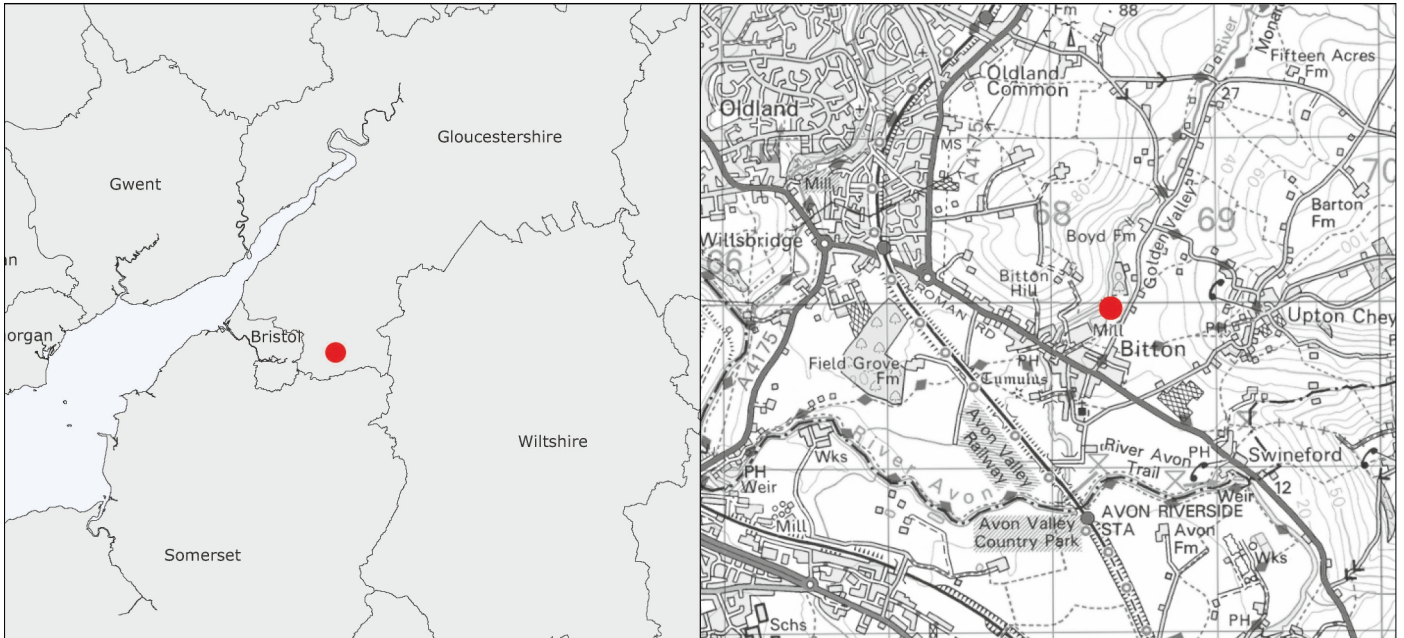
TRENCH 5: 10m by 1.8m, aligned east-west Modern Ground level; 15.54m aOD (east), 15.48m aOD (west)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
500	Trench	Trench	0.10	TARMAC.	501	-
501	Trench	Trench	0.13	Stone chippings – base for (500).	502	500
502	Trench	Trench	0.60	Brick rubble, infilling walls (507) and (508), lying over surface (503).	503	501
503	Trench	Trench	0.05	Concrete FLOOR. Bonded to walls (507) and (508). In places covered with blue paint.	504, 507, 508	502
504	1+	1.8+	0.16	Black silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone fragments. Very frequent charcoal fragments. BURNT HORIZON.	505	503
505	1+	1.8+	0.06	Grey mottled yellow silty clay with rare small fragments of calcareous material. SOIL HORIZON.	506	504
506	na	na	na	Orange brown clay silt. NATURAL.	na	505
507	2.5+	0.90	0.50+	Northeast-southwest aligned WALL composed of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar. Faced on both sides. Surface (503) runs up against the wall.	na	503
508	2.5+	0.90	0.50+	Northwest-southeast aligned WALL composed of small to large sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone bonded by concrete mortar. Faced on both sides. Surface (503) runs up against the wall.	na	503
Sondage excavated at western end of trench to reach natural deposits.						

Golden Valley Mill, Bitton: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 6: 10m by 1.8m, aligned northwest-southeast Modern Ground level; 15.52m aOD (northwest), 15.51m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
600	Trench	Trench	0.13	TARMAC.	601	-
601	Trench	Trench	0.13	Stone chippings – base for (600).	602	600
602	6.5+	0.90+	0.10	Concrete FLOOR. Truncated by two northeast-southwest aligned services.	603	601
603	Trench	Trench	0.35	Mixed rubble deposit. Infill to the north and east of concrete footings (607). Base for (602). MADE GROUND.	607, 608	602
604	1+	1+	0.42	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large angular stone fragments and brick rubble. MADE GROUND.	605	607
605	1+	1+	0.22	Greenish grey sticky clays with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks and mortar fragments. BURIED SOIL HORIZON.	606	604
606	na	na	na	Orange brown clay silt. NATURAL.	na	605
607	6.5+	1.1+	0.50+	Concrete FOOTINGS running along southwestern edge of trench. Truncated by two northeast-southwest aligned services.	604	603
608	2.5+	1.8+	na	Two concrete beams located in the southeastern end of the trench.	na	603
Sondage excavated at in northwestern corner of trench to reach natural deposits.						

APPENDIX 2: Finds Summary

Context	Type	No.	Weight (gr.)
113	Copper wire	3	16



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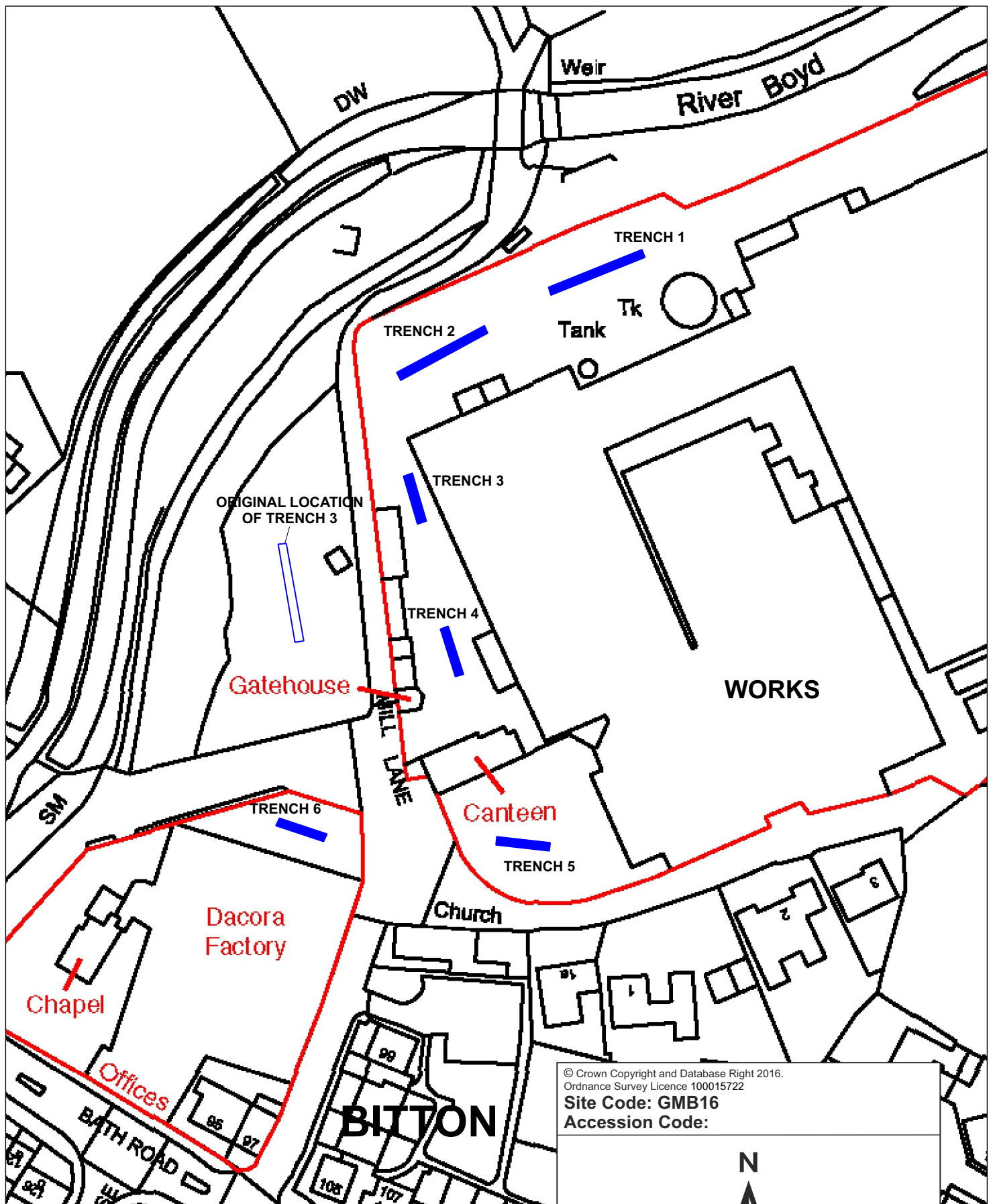
Site Code: GMB16

Accession Code:



 Site Outline

FIGURE 1: Site Location



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Accession Code:

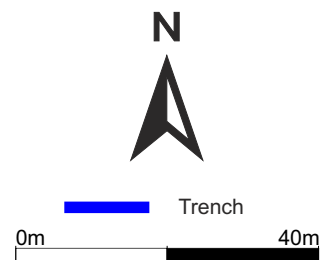
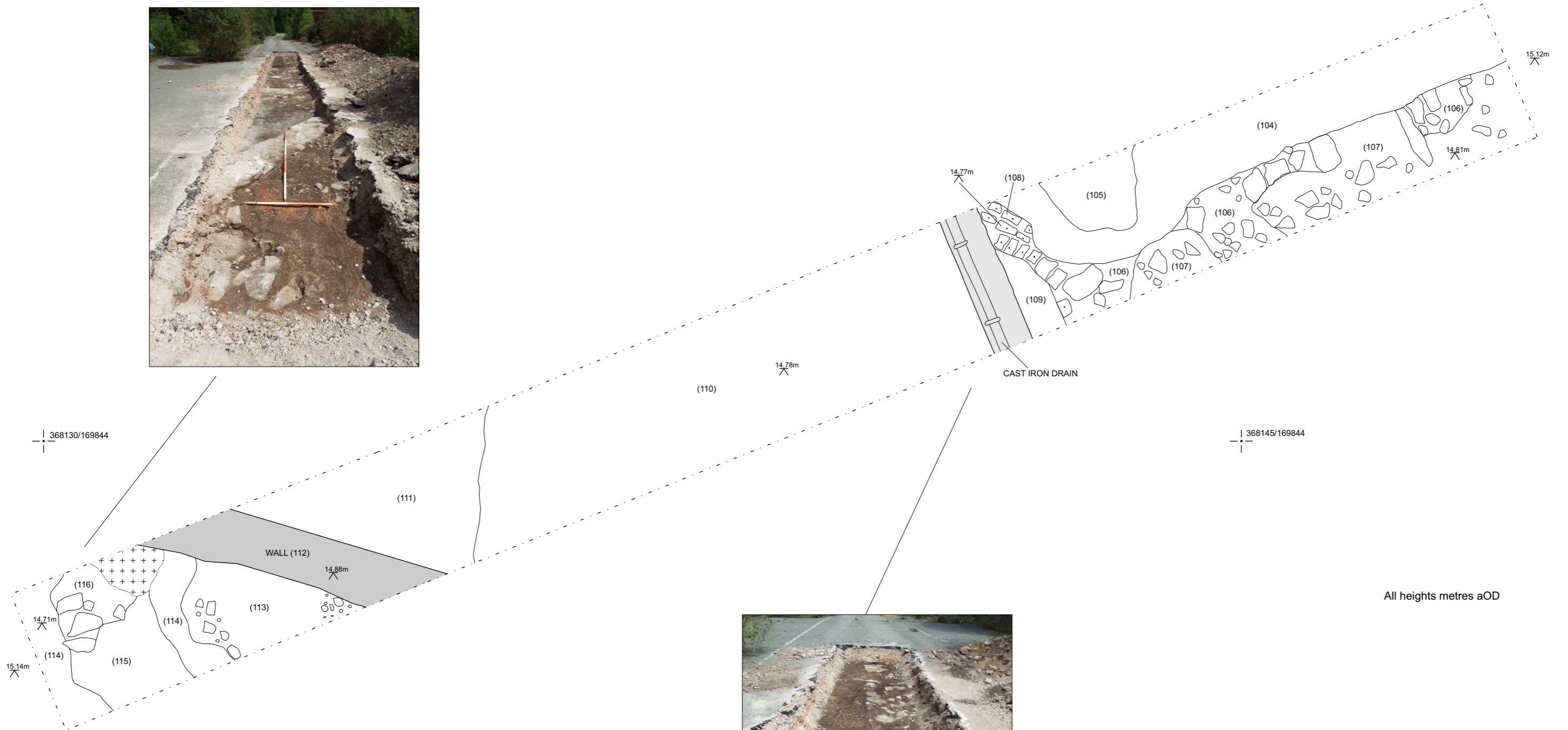


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

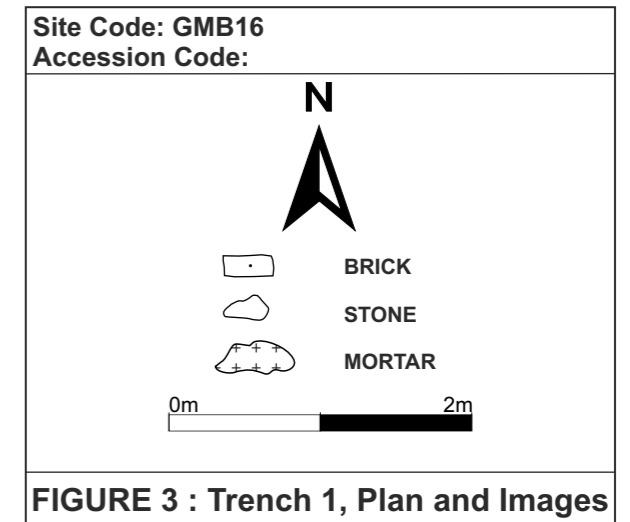
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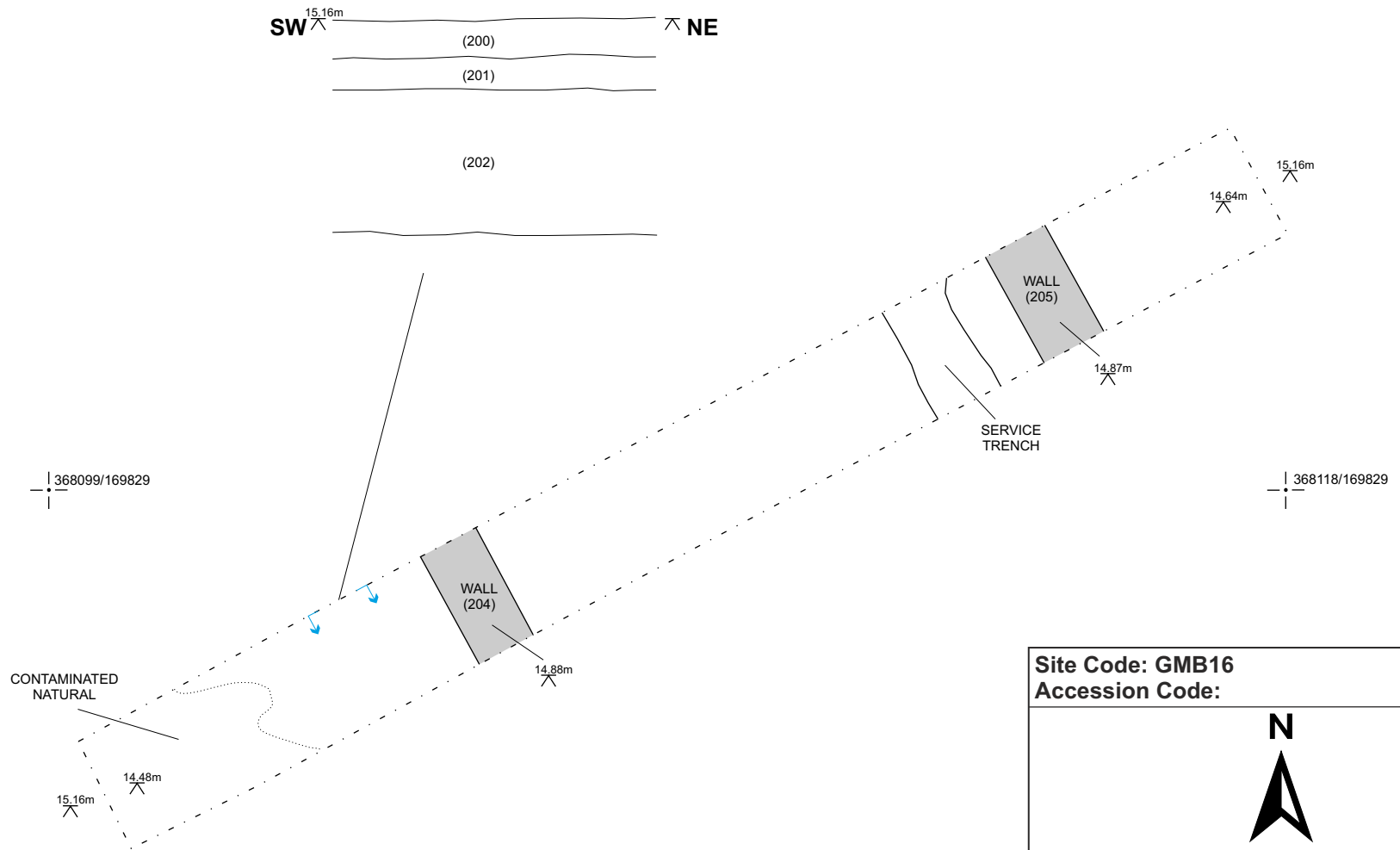
All heights metres aOD



**NORTHEAST END OF TRENCH 1
LOOKING NORTHEAST**



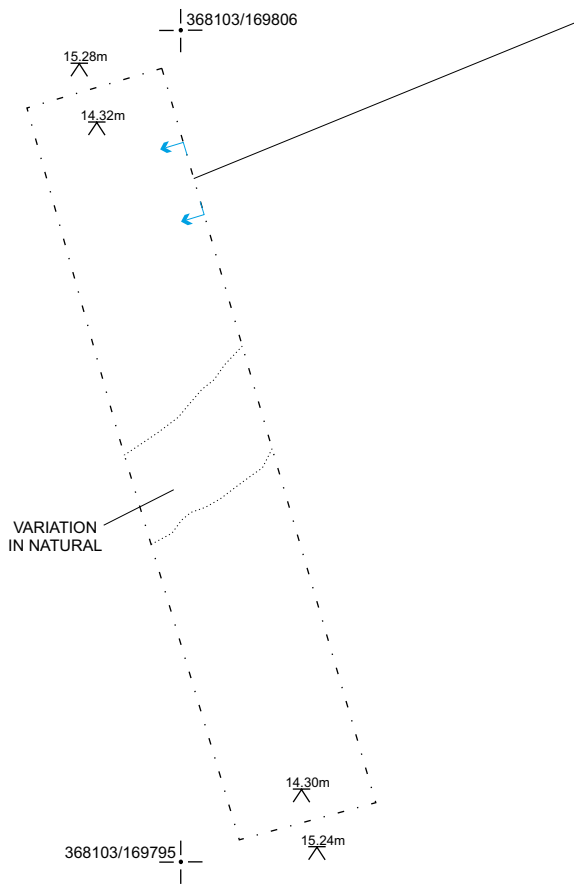
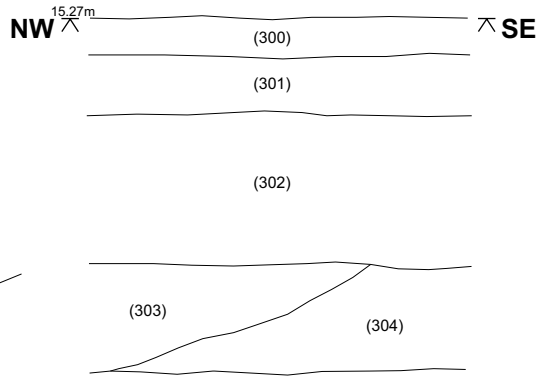
**SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION
TRENCH 2**



All heights metres aOD

Site Code: GMB16	
Accession Code:	
PLAN	4m
SECTION	1m
FIGURE 4: Trench 2, Plan and Section	

**SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION
TRENCH 3**



All heights metres aOD

Site Code: GMB16
Accession Code:

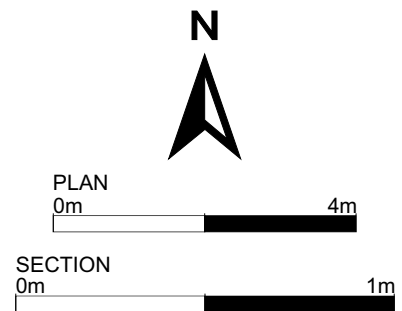
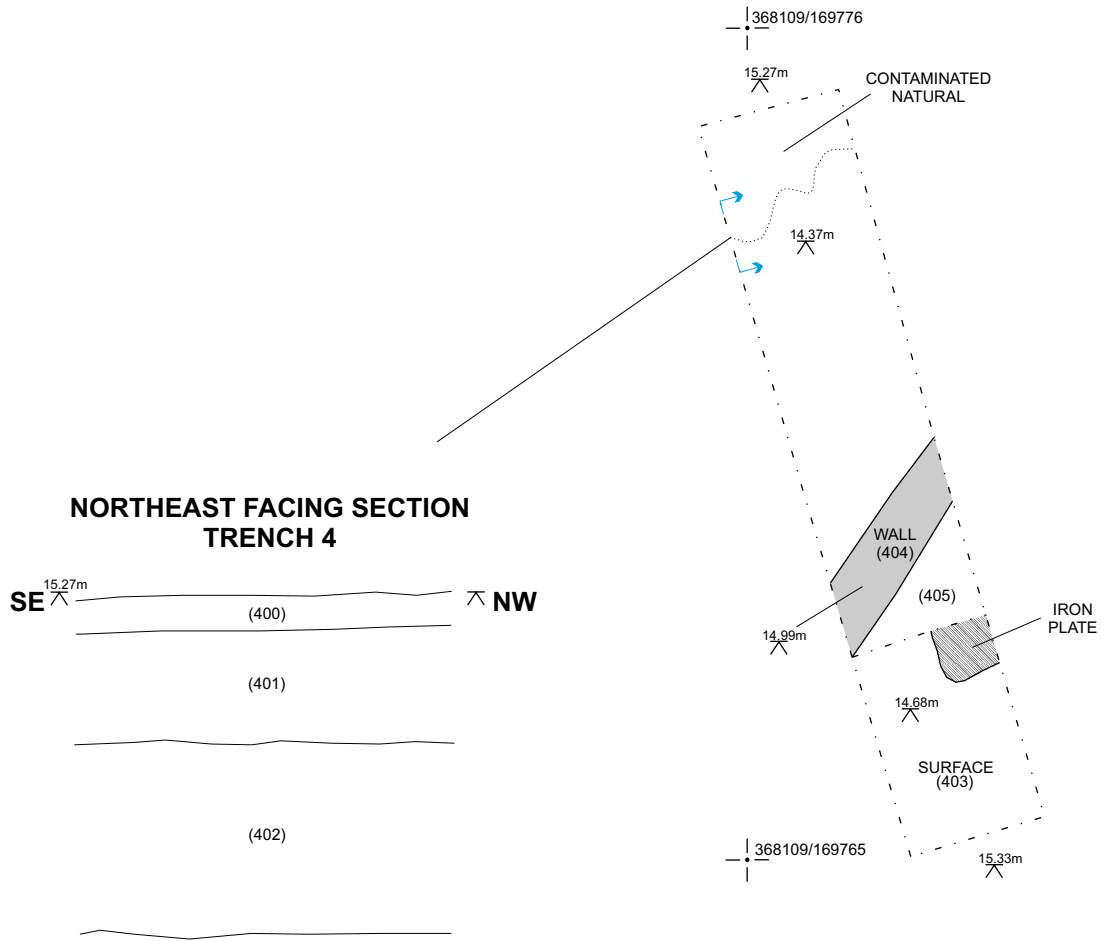
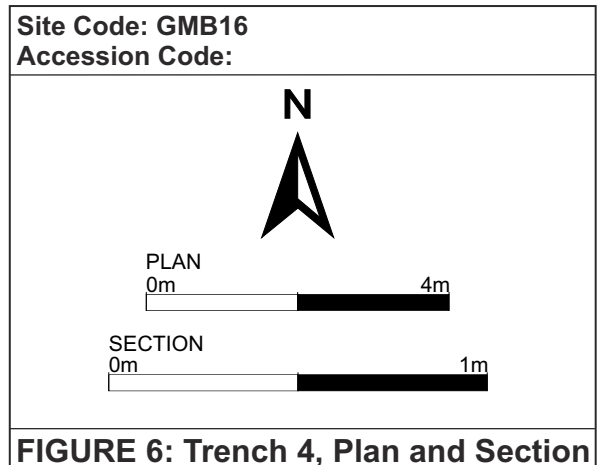
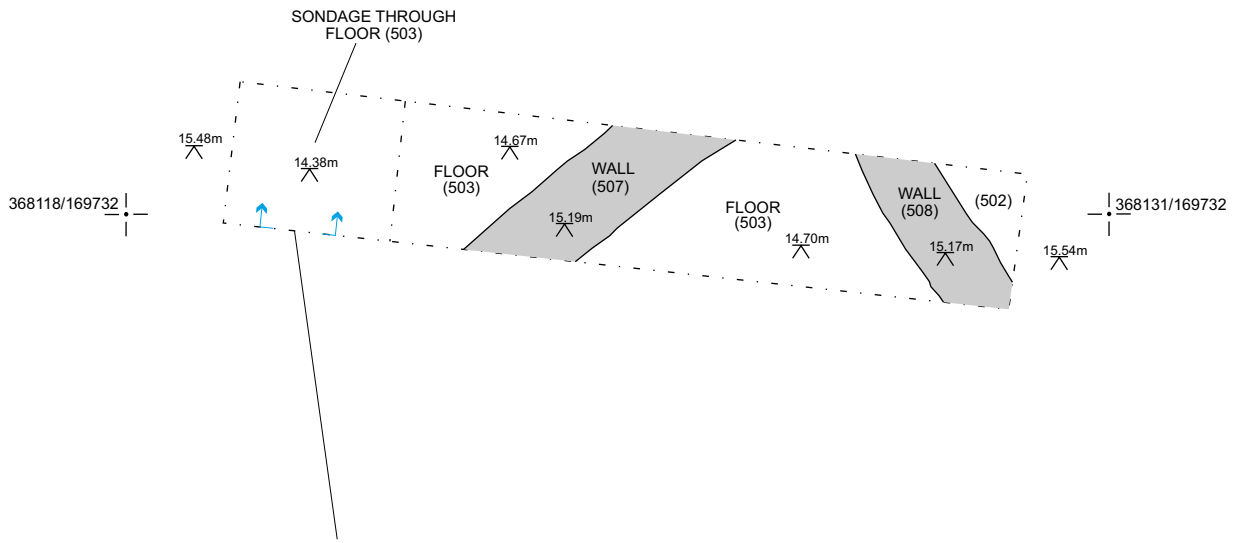


FIGURE 5: Trench 3, Plan and Section

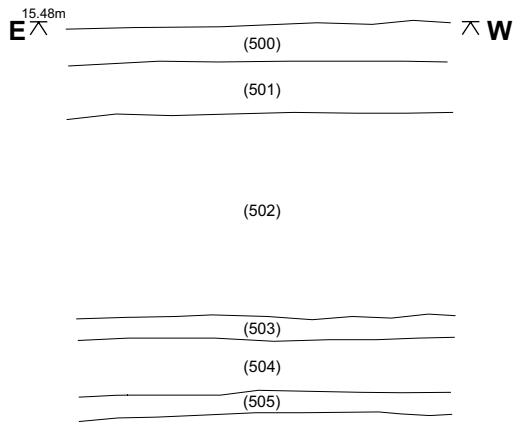


All heights metres aOD





**NORTH FACING SECTION
TRENCH 5**



All heights metres aOD

Site Code: GMB16
Accession Code:

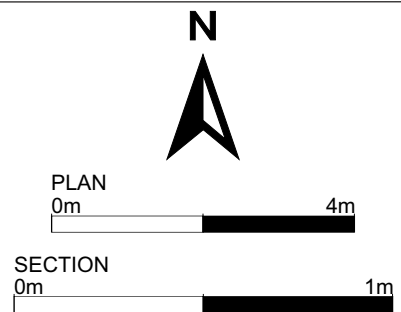
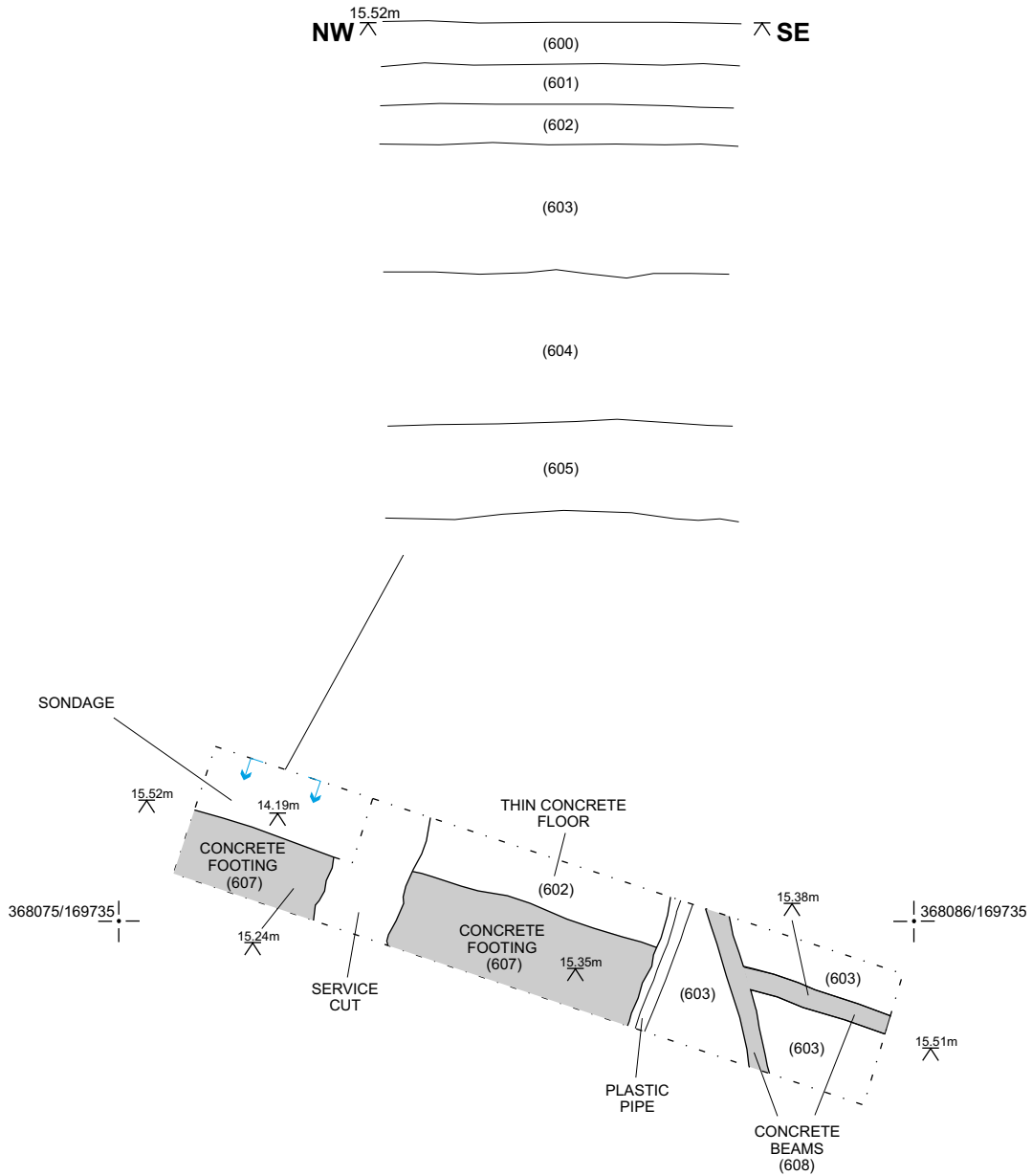
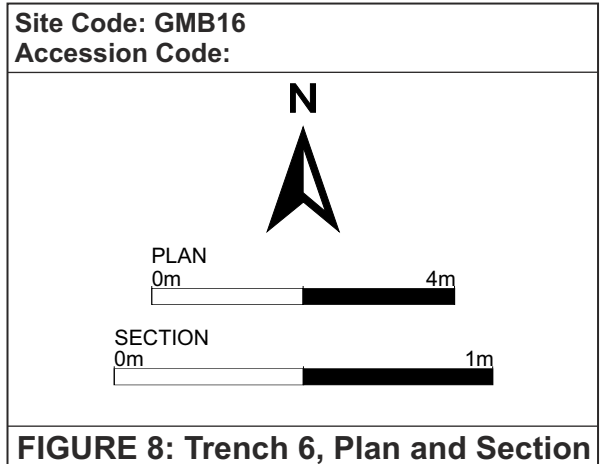


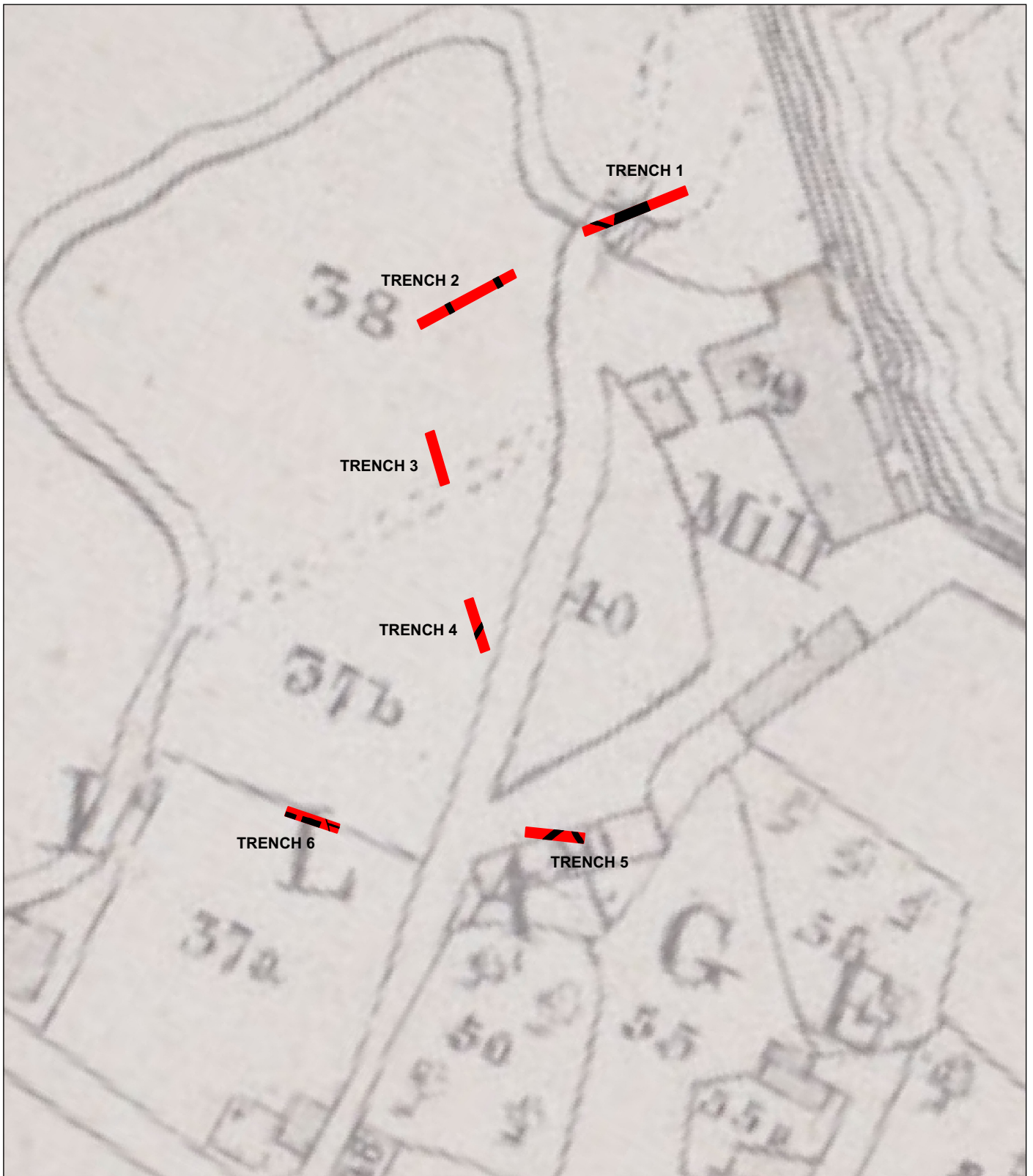
FIGURE 7: Trench 5, Plan and Section

**NORTHEAST FACING SECTION
TRENCH 6**



All heights metres aOD





Site Code: GMB16
 Accession Code:

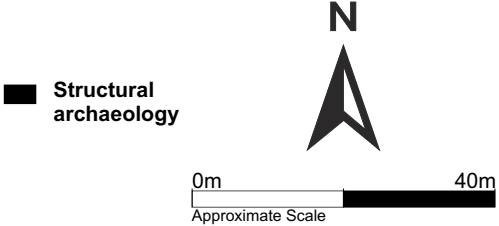
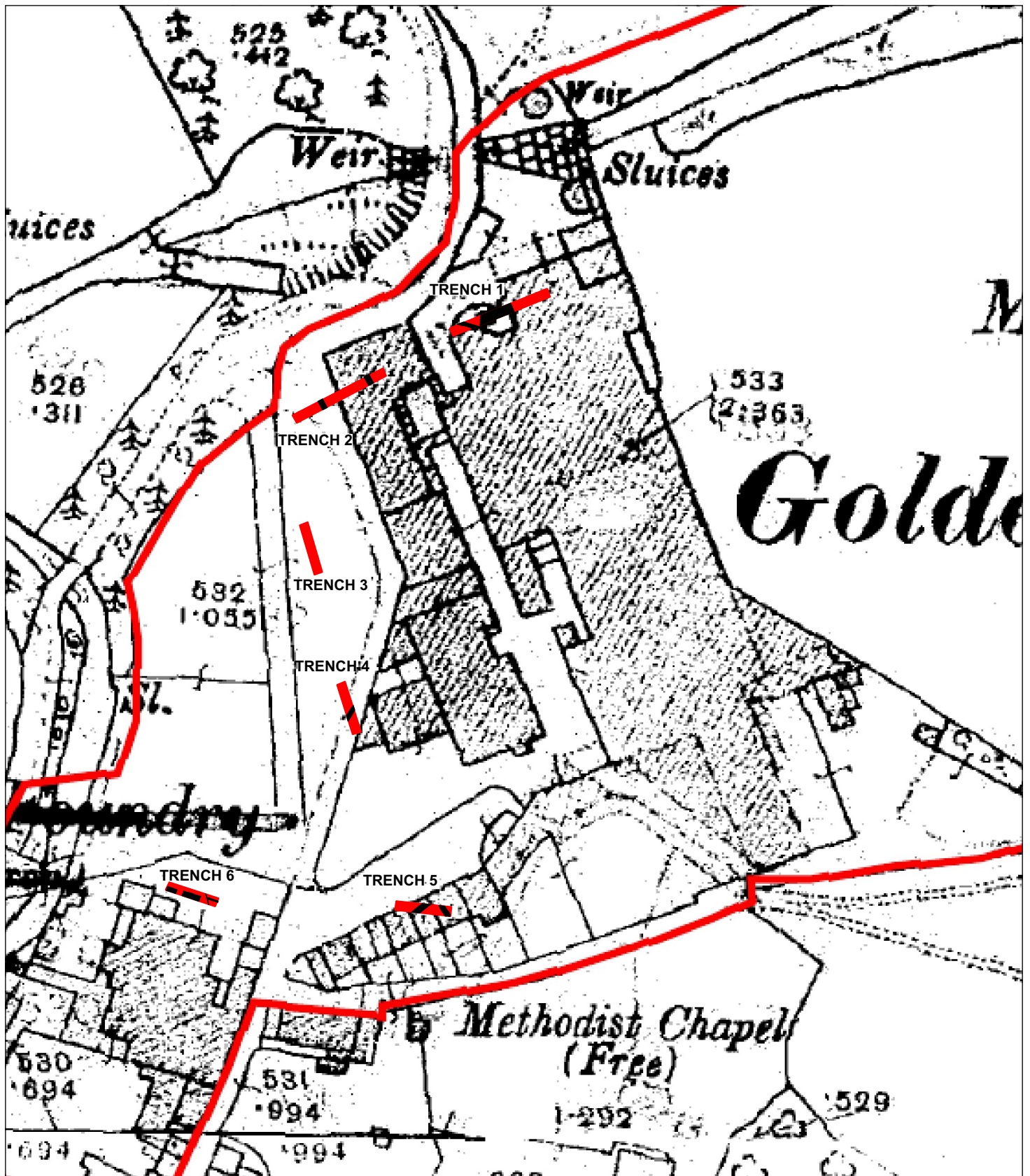


FIGURE 9: 1843 Tithe Map



Site Code: GMB16
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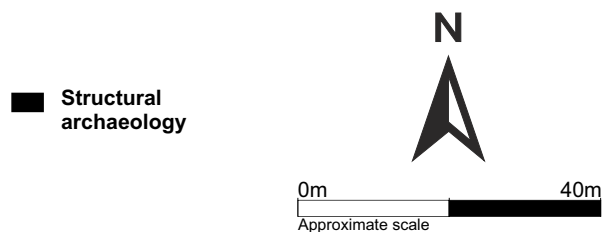


FIGURE 10: 1912 Ordnance Survey Map