

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
AT  
ABBEY BRIDGE, EVESHAM,  
WORCESTERSHIRE

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With contributions by Nick Daffern

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt and Claire Christiansen

Rev 1  
12<sup>th</sup> April 2010

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 3424  
Report 1752  
WSM 41769



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## Archaeological Watching Brief at Abbey Bridge, Evesham, Worcestershire

**Elizabeth A Curran**

**With contributions by Nick Daffern**

### Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Abbey Bridge, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 034 431). It was undertaken on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd, whose client Worcestershire County Council (Highways and Transportation) intends to replace the current Abbey Bridge and viaduct, for which a planning application will be submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological remains were present and if so to indicate their date nature and location.

The watching brief was carried out in respect of ground works associated with the geotechnical investigations on the southern side of the bridge. It follows on from earlier investigation undertaken by the Service (Miller 2009). In addition deposit modelling was undertaken through the analysis of geotechnical data and logs provided by the contractor, Ian Farmer associates.

During the watching brief four trenches, amounting to just over  $c6.45m^2$ , were excavated to varied depths, the maximum being 2.42m below the ground surface. Trench 1 and 2 revealed a similar sequence of deposits, containing modern material considered to be the result of the successive re-surfacing of the pavement with levelling between. All other deposits beneath this were also considered to be of modern origin; however the narrow width of the trenches limited the observations of the deposits and it was not possible to fully understand their nature and extent.

Within Trench 3 a line of concrete piles were revealed however due to safety concerns the excavation of the trench was abandoned and it was not possible to establish whether they were contemporary with the construction of the bridge foundations. It was suggested they were the demarcation of a retaining wall for bank stabilisation. Alternatively, they may be the remains of the foundation of a World War II pillbox.

Topsoil revealed in Trench 4 overlay deposits containing modern debris. The foundation for the concrete boundary wall was observed on the north facing section of the trench, 0.97m below the ground surface. No further archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were revealed and at no point was the full sequence of deposits down to the natural geology observed.

No additional structures or features were uncovered on the south bank of Abbey Bridge which could be ascribed to the World War II defences. This may be a result of the limited nature of the observations at this point. Nevertheless the possibility remains that evidence of the World War II defences, where present, may survive in areas of the south bank not disturbed by the present geotechnical investigations

Deposit modelling was undertaken through the analysis of geotechnical data and logs retrieved by Ian Farmer Associates and revealed the presence of a sequence of Holocene and possibly late Devensian deposits including an organic peat deposit possibly indicating the presence of a palaeochannel or similar alluvial feature. The date of this deposit is unknown although it has potential to contribute to the understanding of the Holocene development of the Avon floodplain



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## Part 2 Detailed report

### 1. Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at Abbey Bridge (NGR SP 034 431), Evesham, Worcestershire, (Fig 1), on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd. The client intended to undertake geotechnical investigations of Abbey Bridge and Viaduct in advance of redeveloping the current bridge over the River Avon. The works were considered by the Historic Environment Planning Advisor of Worcestershire County Council to have the potential to affect archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.

#### 1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008)

The project also conforms to a project proposal, including detailed specification (HEAS 2009).

#### 1.3 Aims

The aim of the watching brief was to observe and record archaeological deposits, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type, as far as reasonably possible.

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- Significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of prehistoric date relating to palaeoenvironmental remains on the north bank and of modern date, relating to WWII defensive structures on the south bank.

### 2. Methods

#### 2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER)

#### 2.2 Fieldwork methodology

##### 2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2009).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 15 December 2009 and 14 January 2010. The site reference number and site code is WSM 41769.

A number of trenches, amounting to c 6.45m<sup>2</sup> in area, were excavated on the south bank of Abbey Bridge. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision, both by hand or using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent

excavation was undertaken by hand and clean surfaces were inspected. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

#### 2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

### 2.3 **Artefact methodology**

#### 2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; Appendix 2). This in principle determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case no finds were revealed within the excavated areas.

### 2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

#### 2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits or horizons were identified which were considered suitable for environmental analysis, so no samples were taken.

### 2.5 **Deposit modelling methodology by Nick Daffern**

The deposit modelling was undertaken through the analysis of geotechnical data and logs retrieved by Ian Farmer associates (Appendix 3). The borehole locations were identified from Worcestershire Highways exploratory hole location plan (Drawing no: TKWBDE/950/103, Figure 2).

Three 1:100 cross-sections of the deposits were created (Figure 3), the locations of which are shown in Figure 1. These models illustrate the sedimentary sequence and any large scale landscape features such as palaeochannels or terrace positions which are present in this area of the floodplain.

All turf, topsoil, made-ground and modern structures (i.e. concrete slabs) were grouped together as Deposit 1 for ease of presentation and interpretation.

### 2.6 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

## 3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The archaeological background to the site is given in desk-based assessment, undertaken by the Service (Miller, 2009)

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## 4. Results

### 4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches recorded are shown in Fig 1 and 2 and Plates 1-10. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

#### 4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

At no point during the excavation of the trenches was the natural undisturbed matrix observed.

#### 4.1.2 Phase 2 Modern deposits

##### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was excavated on the northern pavement of Pershore Road. The maximum depth of excavation was between 0.42m and 2.42m below the present ground surface. The uppermost layer comprised of tarmac (300). Below this was a deposit of made ground (301), which contained broken tarmac, coarse sand and hardcore, and lay at a depth of 0.10m below the ground surface. This overlay and sealed a further made ground deposit (302).

##### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.20m and revealed a similar sequence of deposits to that recorded within trench 1.

##### *Trench 3*

Trench 4 was dug to a depth of 0.60m below the existing ground level. The topsoil (400) contained modern rubbish and had a diffuse boundary onto the subsoil (401). The coarse silty sand subsoil was recorded 0.05m below the ground surface. In the northern edge 4 concrete piles were revealed (402). For safety reasons excavation of trench 3 was discontinued.

##### *Trench 4*

The topsoil (1000) comprised of moderately dark brown silty loam, to a depth of 0.30m below the ground surface. Below this a clayey silt deposit containing variable quantities of modern debris was recorded (1001) to a depth of 0.70m below the ground surface. This deposit overlay a drain (1002) which ran north to south through the boundary wall (1003). The concrete boundary wall was observed on the north facing section of the trench. Part of the foundation block for the wall was recorded at 0.97m below the ground surface in the south western corner of the trench. It was 0.14m wide and between 0.13-0.15m thick.

### 4.2 Deposit modelling by Nick Daffern

The deposit models are presented in Appendix 3.

The majority of the site lies within the Uffington (533) soil group, a slightly mottled, pelogleyic brown calcareous alluvial soil of moderate permeability which is affected by fluctuating groundwater although the northern boreholes sample the soils of the Bishampton (572) group which have been colluvially transported southwards.

All three models show the same overall sequence of Holocene clay alluvium (deposits 2 and 3) which represent the Elmore Member (Bowen, 1999) sealing earlier gravel terrace deposits (deposit 5). The exact date of these gravel deposits could not be determined although they are

likely to represent the Bretford member (1<sup>st</sup> terrace) of the Warwickshire Avon system which is dated to the late Devensian/early Holocene (~11.5ka BP, Marine Isotope Stage 2-1) providing a *terminus post quem* for the overlying deposits.

Deposit 4, a brown fibrous peat is the deposit of greatest significance from an archaeological perspective due to the potential preservation of organic material such as plant macrofossils and palynological remains, environmental indicators which offer a method of reconstructing past vegetation and human activity within and upon the margins of the floodplain.

## 5. Synthesis

### 5.1 Natural Deposits

Deposit modelling demonstrates the survival of a well preserved sequence of Holocene and possibly late Devensian deposits. The presence of peat (Deposit 4) may also indicate the existence of a palaeochannel or similar negative feature which would facilitate the preservation of organic material. If the peat were revealed to be contained within a palaeochannel, its position would provide information regarding the historical location of the River Avon which would have had a direct influence upon human activity and settlement in the past.

Additionally, the plotting of palaeochannels and riverine features within a floodplain can provide a valuable planning tool as regards reducing the impact of future developments and flood management due to the preferential groundwater flow through such features.

If palynological research were to be undertaken, the assessment should be a cautious one as the calcareous nature of the soil and the fluctuating groundwater levels may have had a detrimental effect on preservation although the scientific understanding and prediction of palynological preservation is not flawless and therefore localised preservation is entirely possible.

The calcareous nature of the soil is further indicated by the observation of molluscan remains within deposits 2 and 3. The analysis of these remains may prove complimentary to other environmental or geoarchaeological indicators if both terrestrial and aquatic snails were preserved.

The relationship between alluvium (2 and 3) and the peat deposit (4) is unclear and any future work should aim to understand the relationship between the peat and the surrounding deposits but also to attempt to identify whether deposit 4 is contained within a palaeochannel and if this is the case, ascertain its course.

Undulations within deposit 3, prominently apparent in models 1 (BH 7-W08-BH9) and 2 (W06-BH8-W09-BH10), have the potential to indicate channel migration and incision although without a more detailed and higher resolution dataset such as an auger survey, the accuracy and extent of such features cannot be determined.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were observed during the excavations on the south bank of Abbey Bridge. However, at no point was the full sequence of deposits down to the natural geology observed, so there remains the possibility that archaeological deposits, where present, survive in areas of the site not disturbed by the present development.

### 5.2 Modern

Trench 1 and 2 revealed a sequence of deposits (201 and 301) containing modern material which were truncated by services. These were determined to be of 20<sup>th</sup> century origin, and

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considered to be the result of the successive re-surfacing of the pavement with levelling between. The deposits beneath were also considered to be of modern origin; however the narrow width of the trenches limited the observations of the deposits and it was not possible to fully understand their nature and extent.

The topsoil revealed in Trench 4 overlay deposits containing modern debris. The foundation for the concrete boundary wall was observed on the north facing section of the trench, 0.97m below the ground surface. No further archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were revealed and at no point was the full sequence of deposits down to the natural geology observed.

The concrete piles revealed within the northern edge of Trench 3 were suggested by Ian Farmer Associates to be the demarcation of a retaining wall for bank stabilisation. Due to safety concerns the excavation of the trench was abandoned and it was not possible to establish whether they were contemporary with the construction of the bridge foundations. Alternatively, they may be the remains of the concrete cylinders or 'cheeses' which were intended to support the World War II pillbox that guarded the approach to the bridge. An example of the remains of the defences on the south western embankment was published in Wilks, 2007, 70 demonstrating this construction technique although in this instance it is more likely the cheeses were reused after the war to maintain the embankment (*pers comm* Mick Wilks).

No additional structures or features were uncovered on the south bank of Abbey Bridge which could be ascribed to the World War II defences. The anti-tank barriers on the south of Abbey Bridge were provided by concrete blocks which were fixed to the bridge with sockets (Miller, D 2009). They were probably removed after the threat of invasion had passed, as they would have obstructed traffic flow over the bridge. Later resurfacing works and installation of services can help explain the negative evidence relating to such a structure. Alternatively this may be a result of the limited nature of the observations at this point.

Nevertheless the possibility remains that evidence of the World War II defences, where present, may survive in areas of the south bank not disturbed by the present geotechnical investigations.

## 6.

### Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd client at Abbey Bridge, Evesham, Worcestershire, (NGR SP 034 431; HER ref WSM 41769). Four trenches, amounting to c 6.45m<sup>2</sup> in area, were excavated on the south bank of Abbey Bridge.*

*Trench 1 and 2 revealed a similar sequence of deposits, containing modern material considered to be the result of the successive re-surfacing of the pavement with levelling between. All other deposits beneath this were also considered to be of modern origin; however the narrow width of the trenches limited the observations of the deposits and it was not possible to fully understand their nature and extent.*

*Within Trench 3 a line of concrete piles were revealed however due to safety concerns the excavation of the trench was abandoned and it was not possible to establish whether they were contemporary with the construction of the bridge foundations. It was suggested they were the demarcation of a retaining wall for bank stabilisation. Alternatively, they may be the remains of the foundation of a World War II pillbox.*

*Topsoil revealed in Trench 4 overlay deposits containing modern debris. The foundation for the concrete boundary wall was observed on the north facing section of the trench, 0.97m below the ground surface. No further archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were revealed and at no point was the full sequence of deposits down to the natural geology observed.*

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*Deposit modelling was undertaken through the analysis of geotechnical data and logs retrieved by Ian Farmer Associates and revealed the presence of a sequence of Holocene and possibly late Devensian deposits including an organic peat deposit possibly indicating the presence of a palaeochannel or similar alluvial feature. The date of this deposit is unknown although it has potential to contribute to the understanding of the Holocene development of the Avon floodplain*

## 7. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Laura Wilkinson and Paul Bailey (Ian Farmer Associates Ltd), Anthony Rich (Halcrow Group Limited) and Mike Glyde (Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire County Council).

## 8. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Elizabeth Curran. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Elizabeth Curran, Angus Crawford and Nick Daffern, environmental analysis and deposit modelling by Nick Daffern and illustration by Carolyn Hunt and Claire Christiansen.

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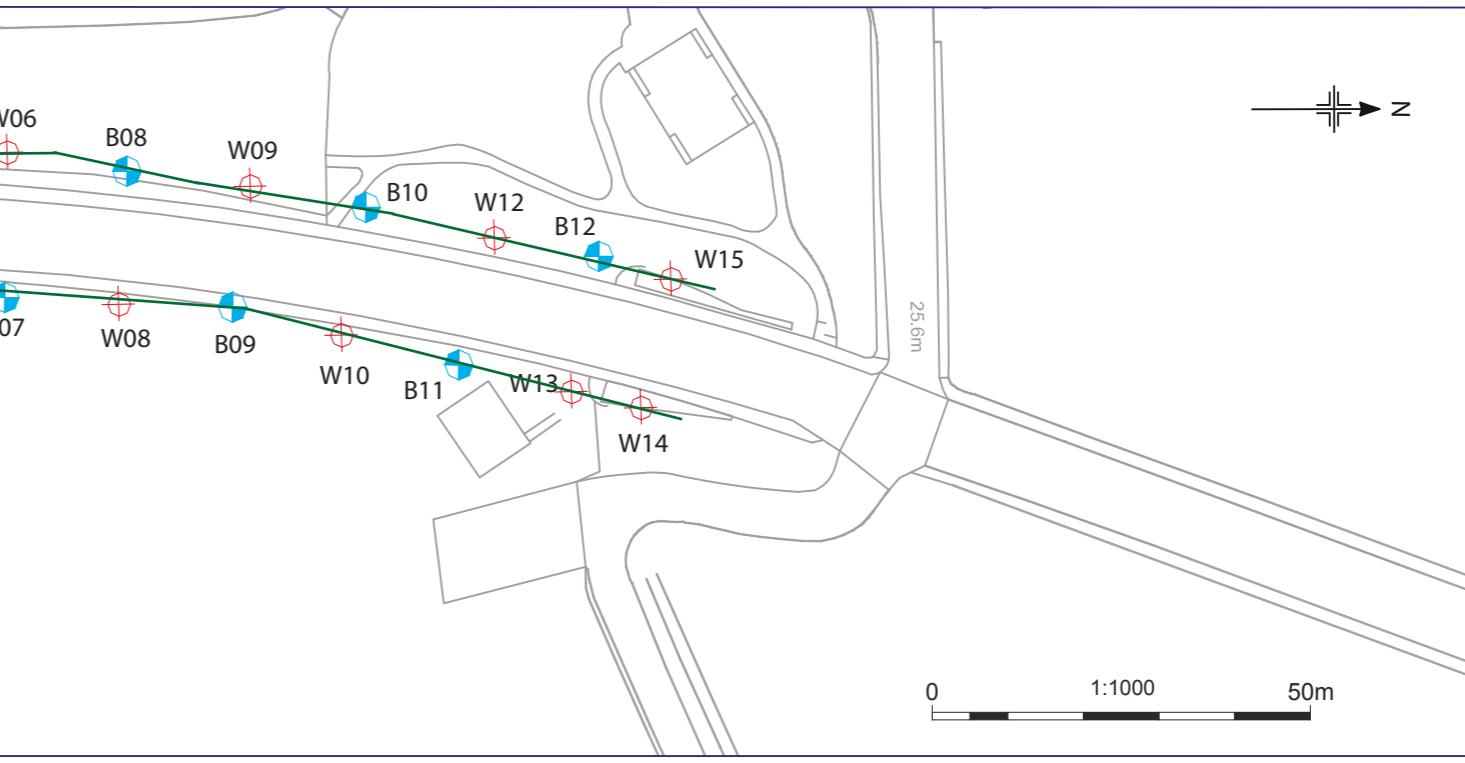
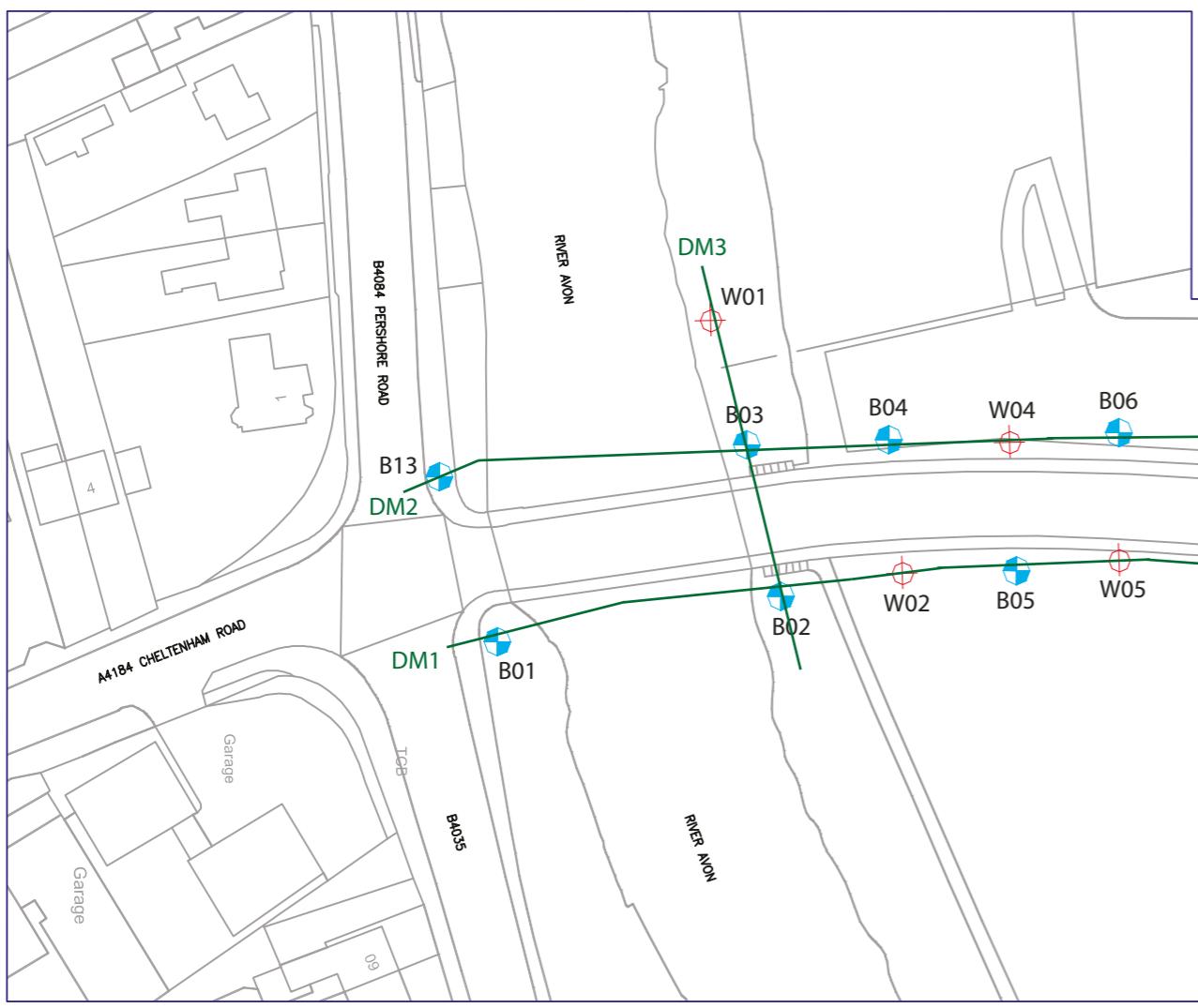
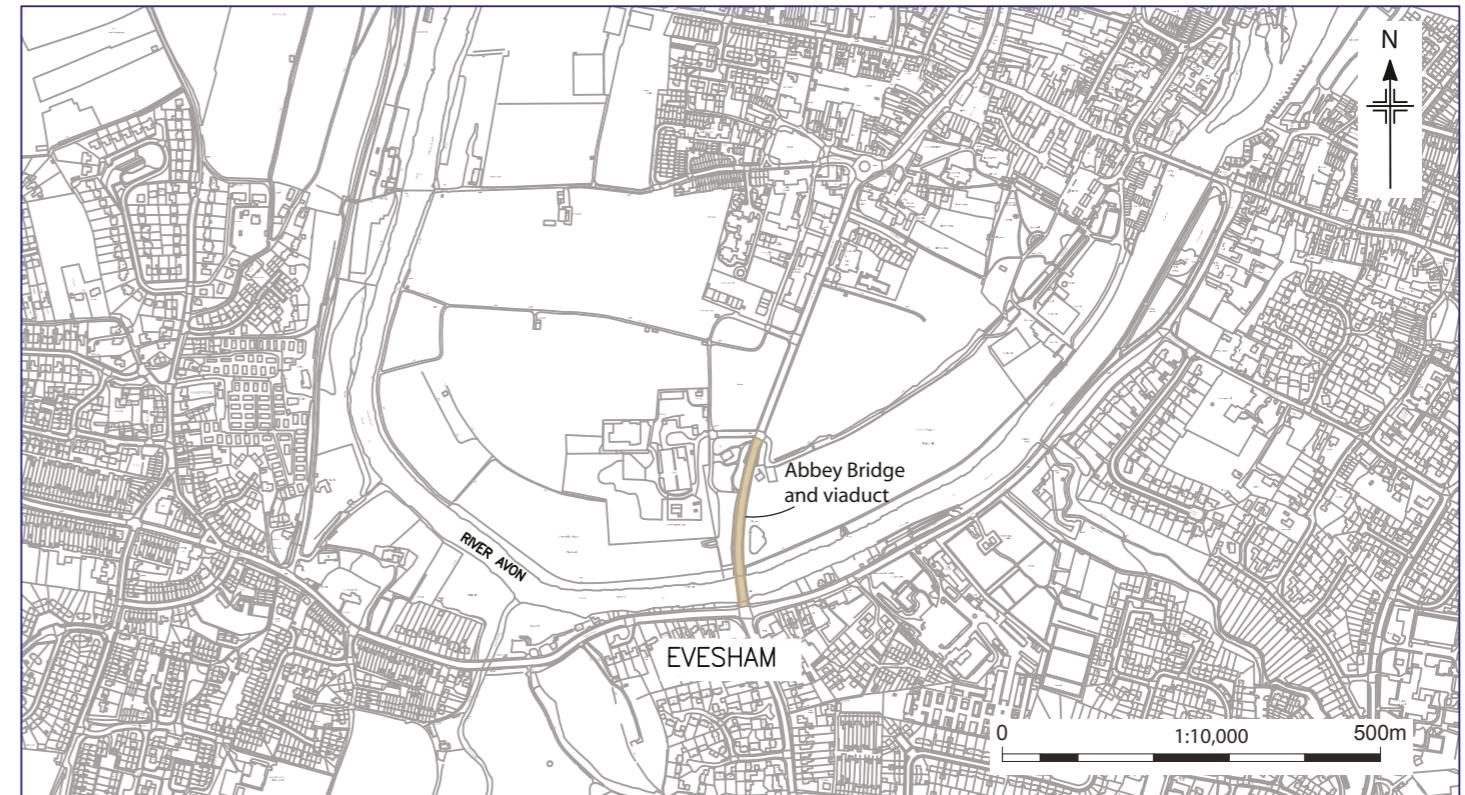
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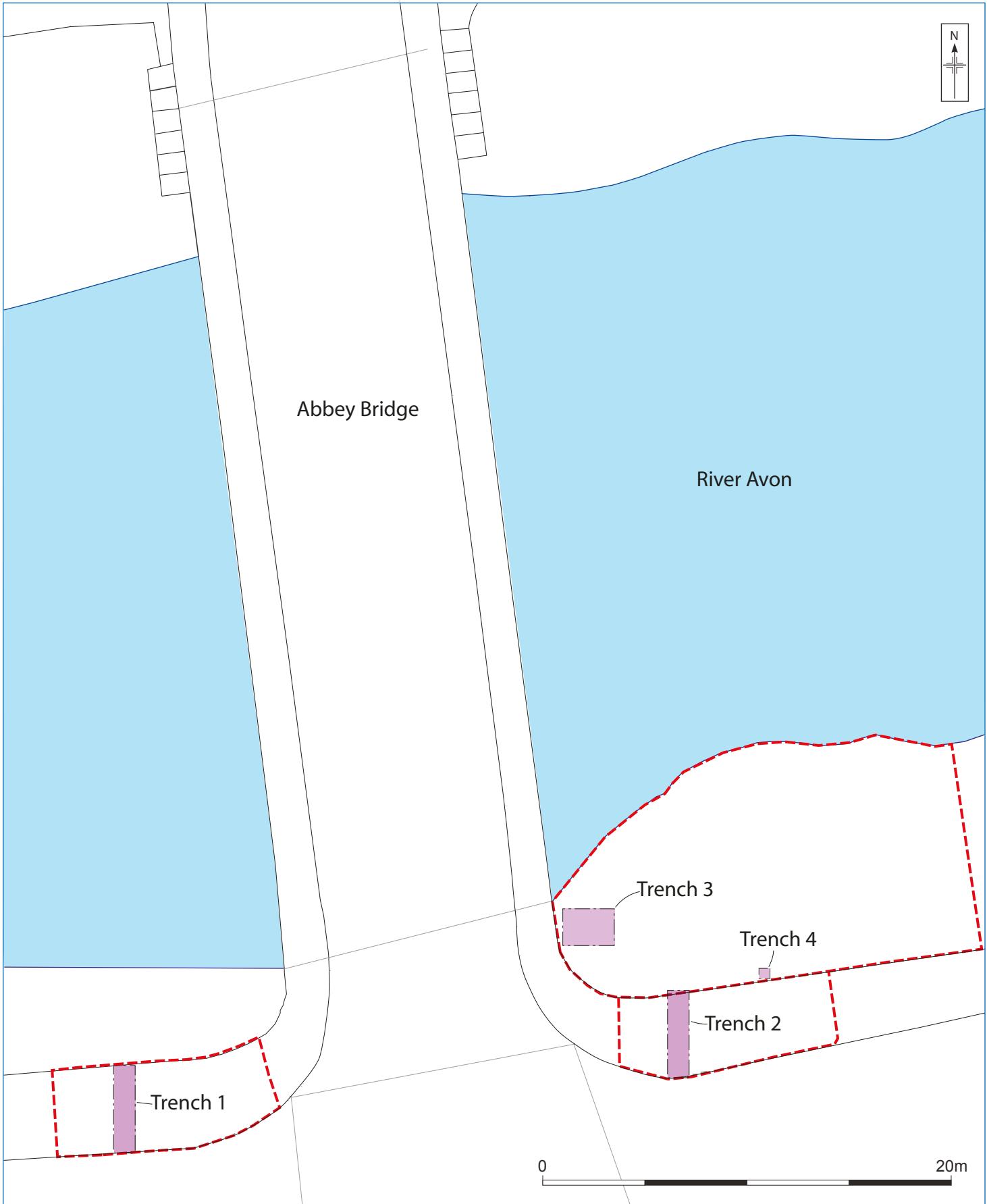
## Figures



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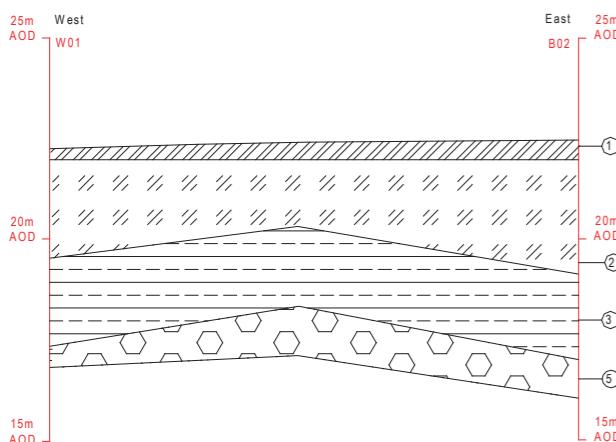
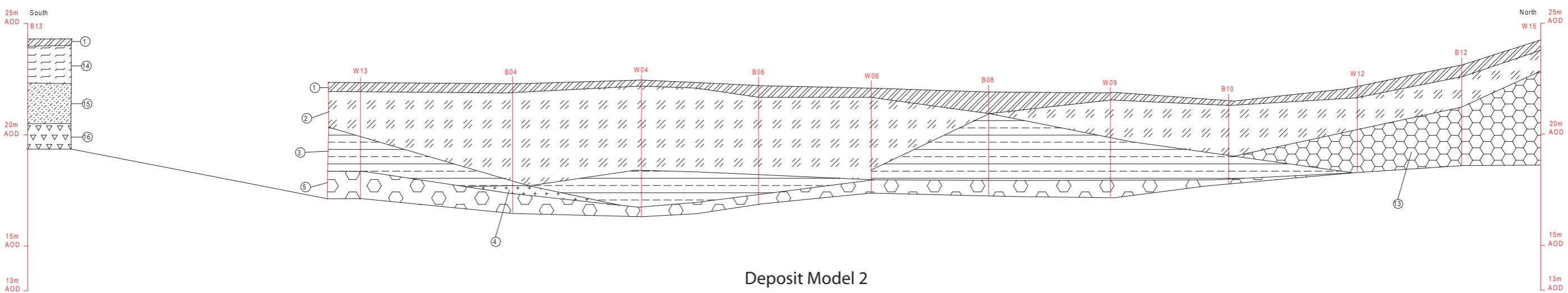
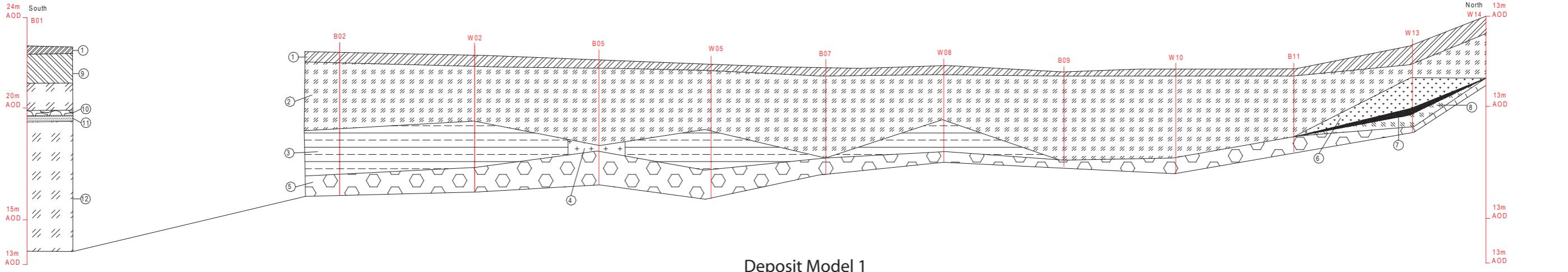
Location of the site, boreholes and deposit model cross sections

Figure 1



*Location of Trenches observed (based upon Halcrow Drg No TKWBDE/950/103)*

*Figure 2*



*Deposit Models*



*Figure 3*

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## Plates



*Plate 1, General location of Trench 1, facing east*



*Plate 2, Trench 1, showing tarmac pavement and deposits beneath, truncated by modern services, view north*



*Plate 3, Southern part of Trench 1, view west*



*Plate 4, General location of Trench 2 during excavation, view west*



*Plate 5 Trench 2 showing tarmac with modern disturbance beneath, view north*



*Plate 6, Southern limit of Trench 2, view west*



*Plate 7, Excavation of Trench 3, with Abbey Bridge in the background, view west*



*Plate 8, Overview of Trench 3, showing the concrete piles on the northern edge of the trench*



*Plate 9, Detail of the concrete piles within Trench 3, view north*



*Plate 10, South and west facing section of Trench 4 showing deposits abutting the boundary wall*

## Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

### Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.42m Width: 0.33m Depth: 0.42-1.34m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Tarmac	Present pavement to south east of Abbey Bridge. Seals 300	0.00-0.10m
301	Hardcore	Successive re-surfacing of pavement with levelling between. Moderately dark, with oily residue. Sealed by 300.	0.10-0.35m
302	Made ground	Mid brown in colour. Possibly redeposited and then disturbed by modern services. Frequent sub rounded and rounded cobbles, pebbles and stone.	0.35-0.1.34m

### Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2m Width: 0.40m Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Tarmac	Present pavement to south west of Abbey Bridge. Seals 201	0.00-0.03m
201	Make-up	Broken tarmac, coarse sand. Black with yellow sand band running through the middle. Foundation layer for pavement	0.03-0.25m
202	Made ground	Angular stones. Coarse sand. Includes possible old road stone. Backfill after service works.	0.20-1.20m+

### Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.83m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Moderately coarse silty sand with frequent bioturbation. Mid dark brown. With modern rubbish. Above 401.	0.00-0.10m
401	Subsoil	Moderately coarse silt sand. Mid grey brown and occasional grey lenses. Reworked during placement of piles.	0.05-0.60m

**Trench 4**

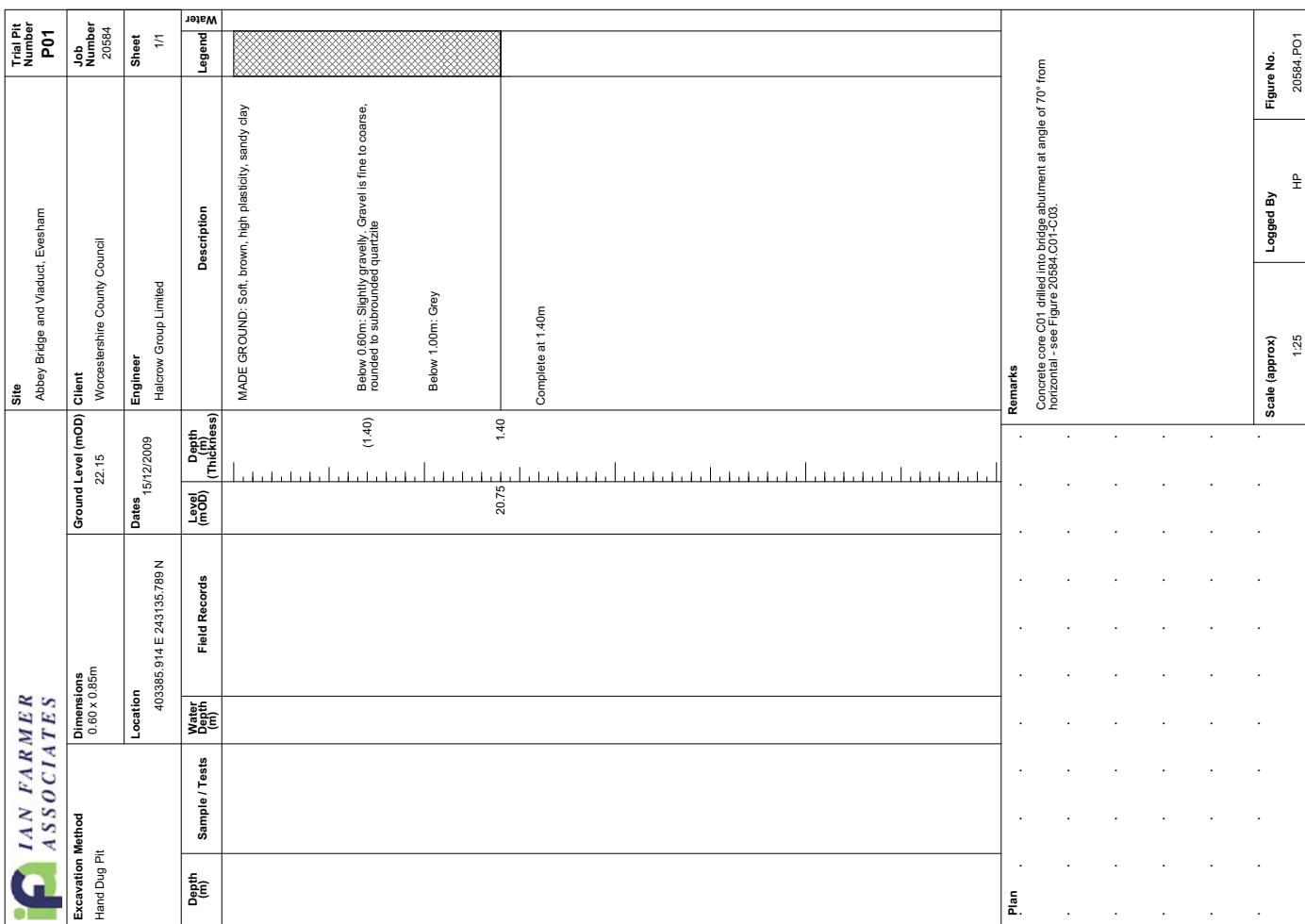
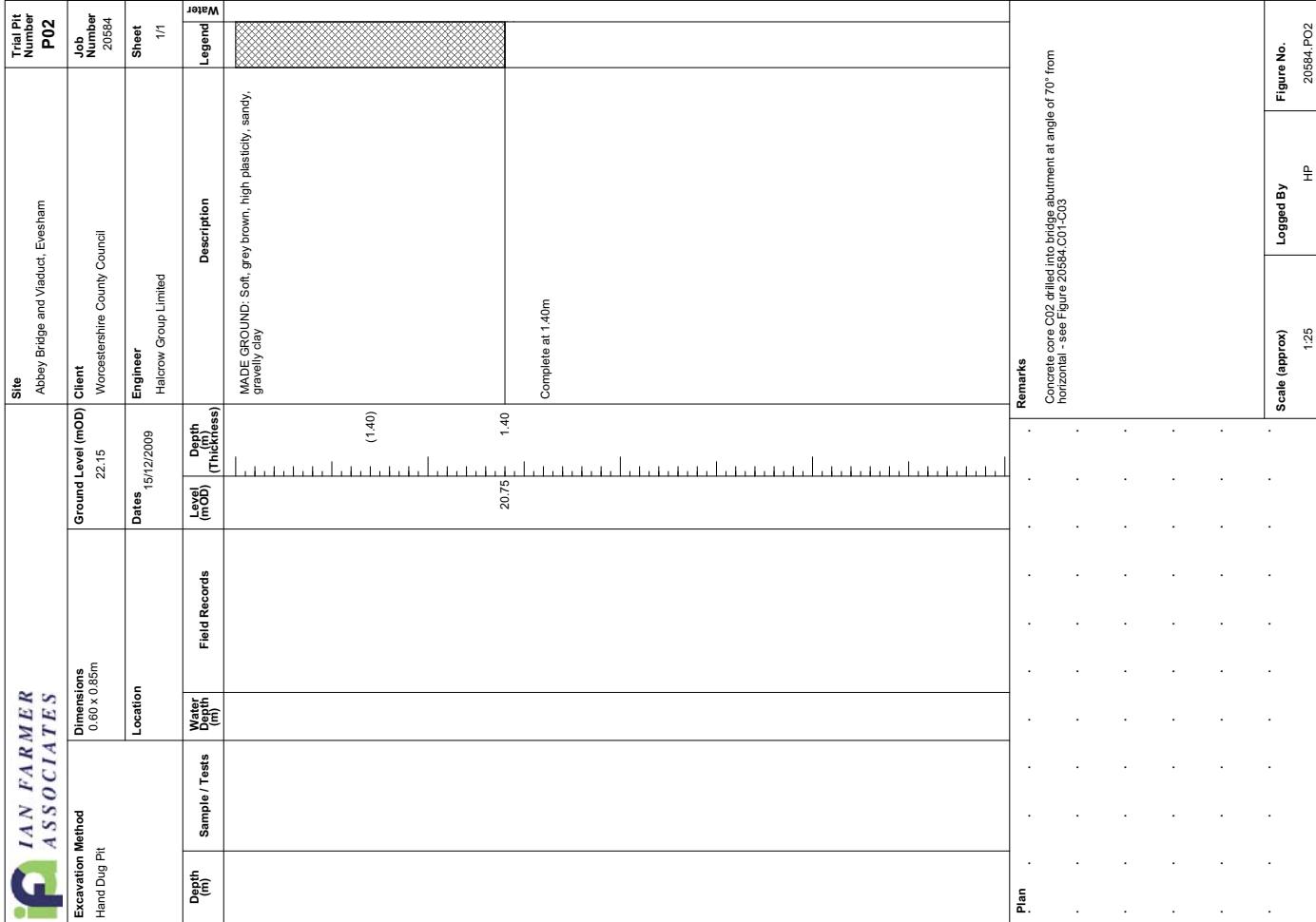
Maximum dimensions: Length: 0.53m Width: 0.50m Depth: 1.10m

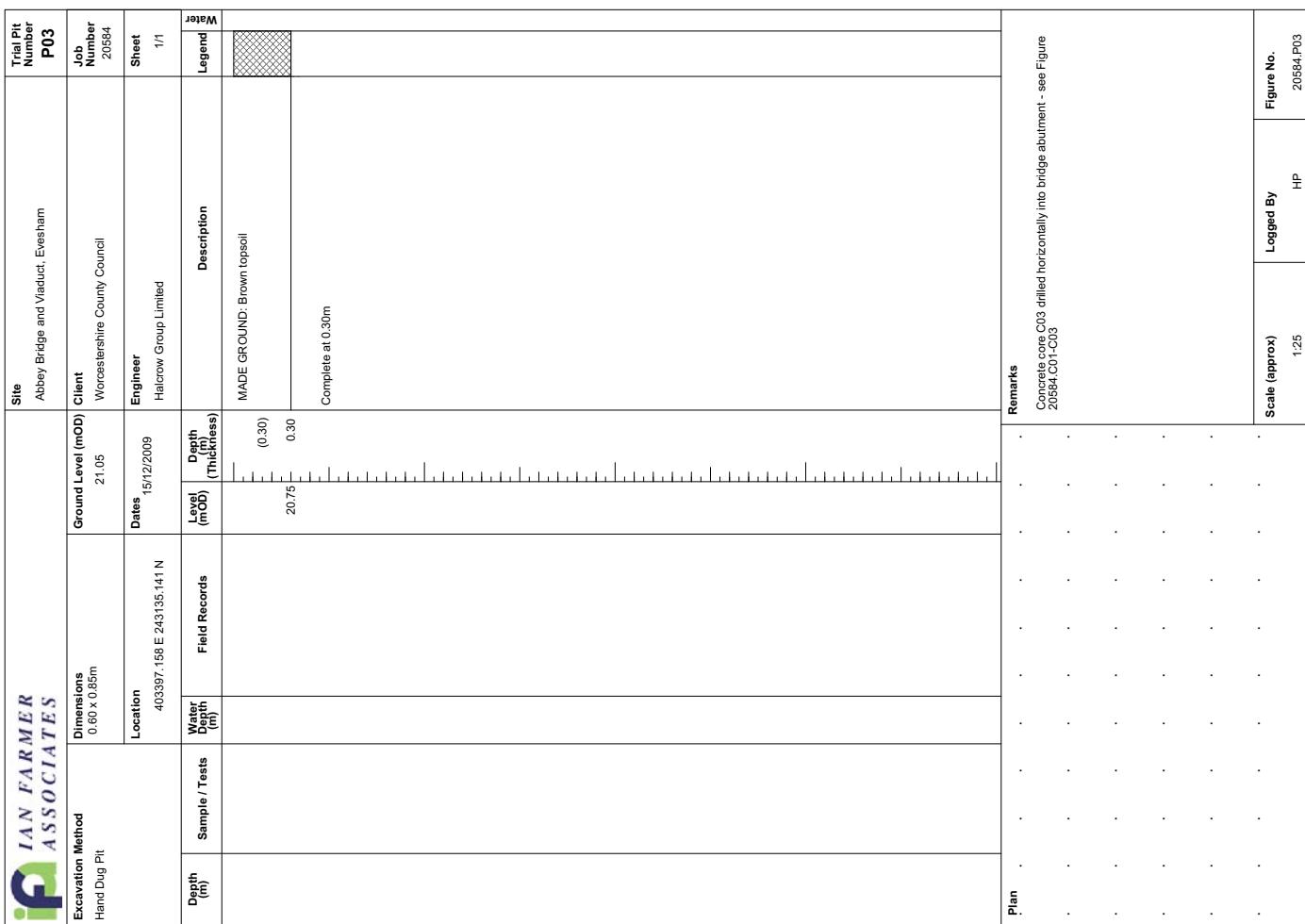
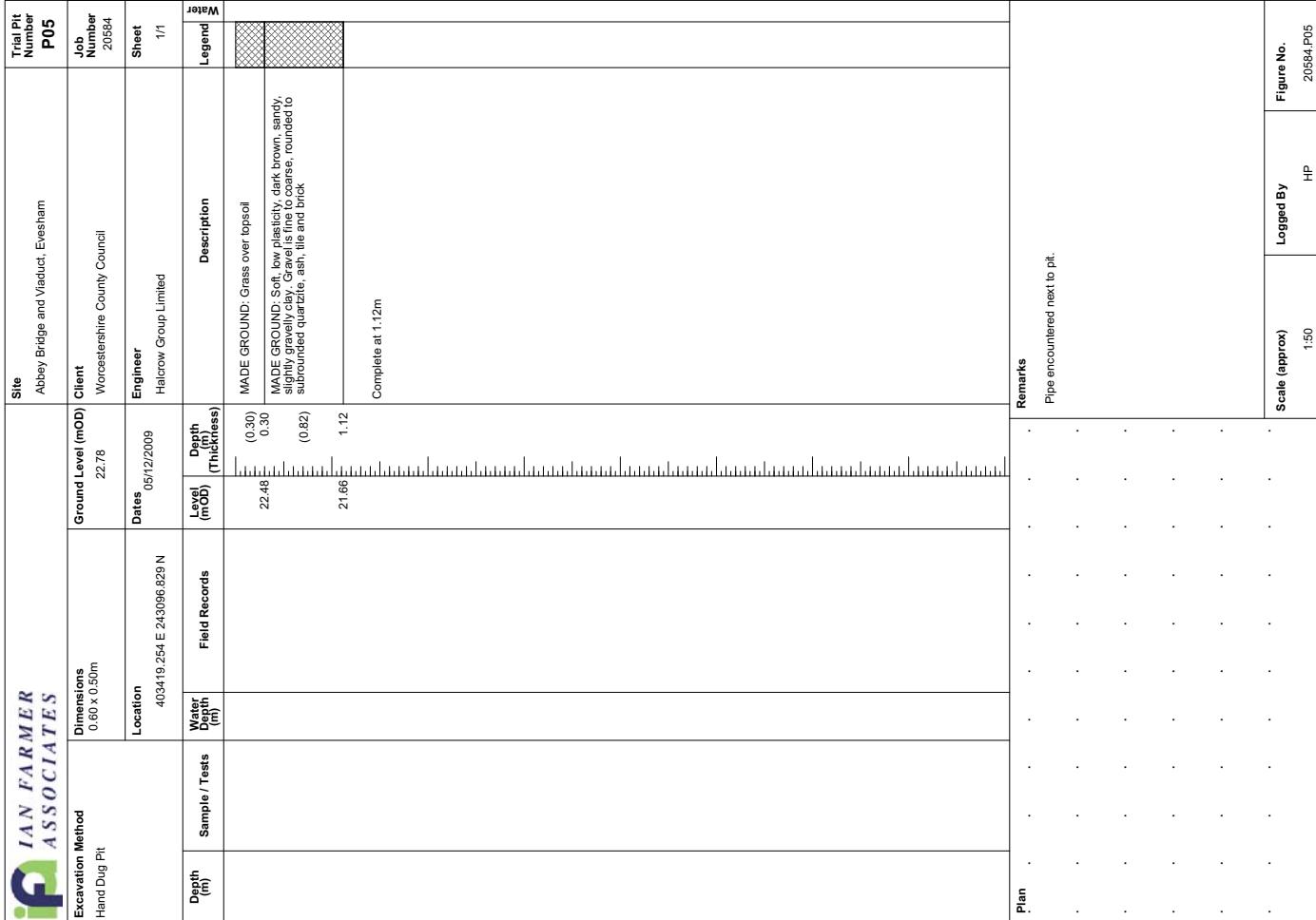
## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Silt loam. Mid blackish brown. Turf, with root action and worm sorting. Occasional pebbles and stones. Above 1001.	0.00-0.30m
1001	Made ground	Clayey silt. Mid greyish brown lumps of orange grey silty clay. Rounded and sub rounded medium and large stones and pebbles. Cut by 1002. Below 1000	0.30-1.10m+
1002	Drain	Running N-S through the concrete retaining wall – extend trench to east to continue excavation by hand.	0.70-0.87m
1003	Concrete wall	Concrete wall below northern pavement of Pershore Road. Foundation blocks measure 0.14m running N-S beyond limit of excavation and 0.13-0.15m thick.	0.97m+

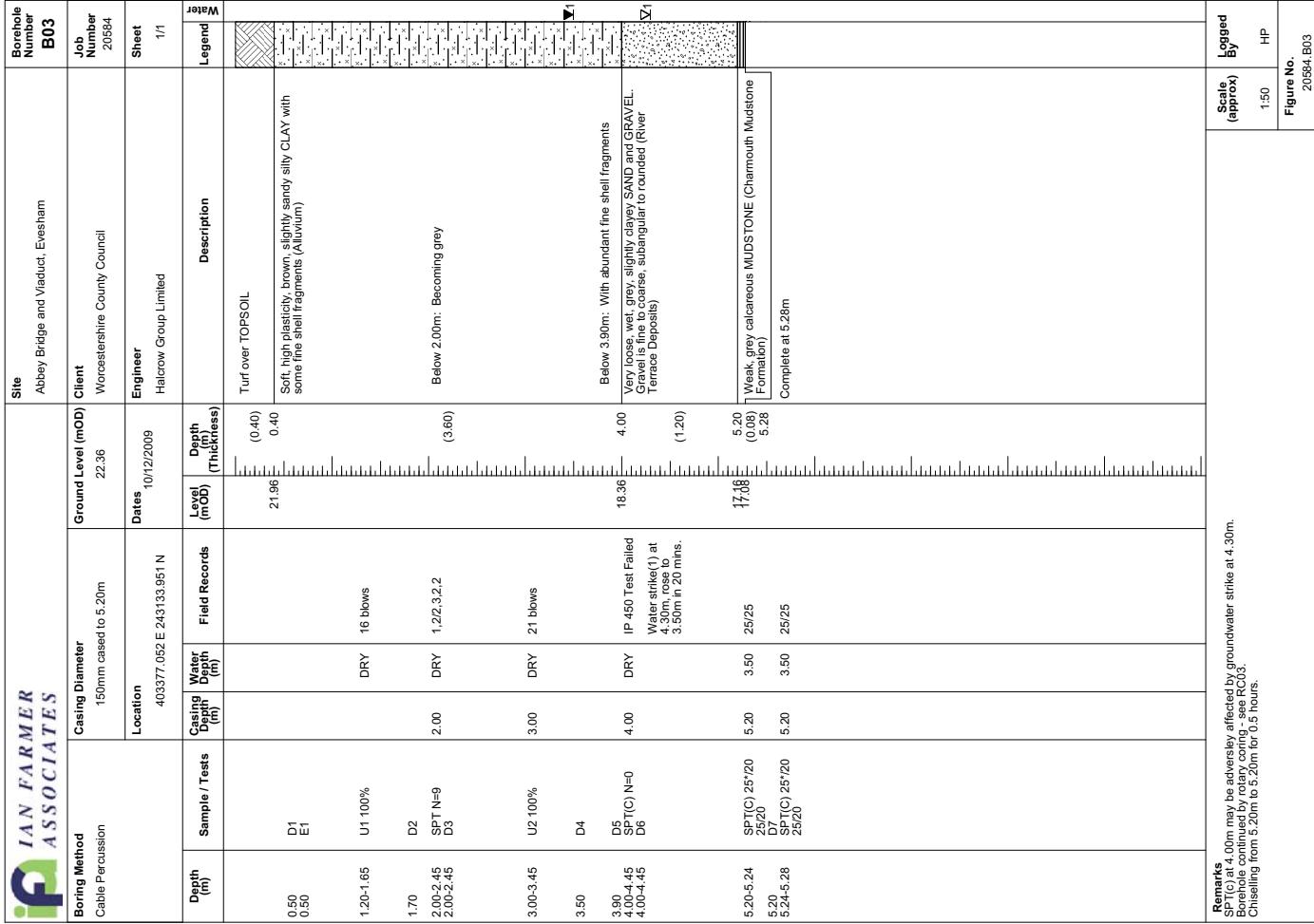
## **Appendix 2 Geotechnical logs**







IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Borehole Number B02	
Boring Method Cable Percussion	Casing Diameter 150mm cased to 6.50m	Ground Level (mOD) 22.39	Client Worcestershire County Council	Job Number 20584	Sheet 1/1
Location 403403.026 E 243141.213 N	Dates 08/12/2009	Depth (m)	Sample / Tests Casing Depth (m)	Field Records Water Depth (m)	Description
0.50 D1 0.50 E1	DRY	21.98 (0.40)	Turf over TOPSOIL		
1.20-1.65 SPT N=8 1.20-1.65 D2	DRY	21.98 (0.40)	Soft to firm, high plasticity, brown, slightly sandy silty CLAY with some fine gravel sized shell fragments (Alluvium)		
2.00-2.40 U1 45%	DRY	2.00 (2.90)			
2.50 D3	DRY	2.00 27 blows			
3.00-3.45 SPT N=3 3.00-3.45 D4 3.30 D5	DRY	3.00 1.10,11.1 19.08 (3.30)	Very soft, high plasticity, grey, slightly sandy CLAY (Alluvium)		
4.00-4.45 U2 45%	DRY	4.00 9 blows			
4.50 D6	DRY	4.00 1.00,0.1,1			
5.00-5.45 SPT N=2 5.00-5.45 D7	DRY	5.00 1.00,0.1,1	Water strike(1) at 5.40m, rose to 2.10m in 20 mins. 3.63,4.5,6		
5.40-6.00 D8 5.50-5.95 B1 SPT(C)N=18	DRY	5.50 2.00	Medium dense, wet, grey, very sandy, fine to coarse, subangular to rounded GRAVEL (River Terrace Deposits)		
6.30-6.43 SPT(C) 25'/50 5.60 D9 6.30-6.50 B9 5.50-6.66 SPT(C) 25'/75 5.0/85	DRY	6.30 1.80 25/25.25 25/25.25	16.09 15.89 0.90 Complete at 6.50m	25/20 25/20 25/20 25/20	Weak grey MUDSTONE (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)



SP(T)C at 4.00m may be adversely affected by groundwater strike at 4.30m.  
Borehole continued by rotary coring - see RC03.  
Chiselling from 5.20m to 5.30m for 0.5 hours.

Figure No. 20584/B03	Scale (approx) 1:50	Logged By HP	Logged By HP
Figure No. 20584/B02			

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Borehole Number B04	
Boring Method Cable Percussion	Casing Diameter 150mm cased to 6.00m	Ground Level (mOD) 22.23	Client Worcestershire County Council	Date 11/12/2009	Job Number 20584
Location 403378.9 E 243159.37 N	Depth (m)	Sample / Tests Casing Depth (m)	Field Records Water Depth (m)	Depth (mOD)	Depth (Thickness)
0.20 D1 0.40 D2 0.50 E1	0.20 0.40 0.50	DRY	1.00; 21.1	22.08 (0.15) 0.15 (0.25) 0.40	MADE GROUND: Reinforced concrete slab MADE GROUND: Yellow brown, sandy, fine to coarse, angular to subangular gravel or quartzite Soft, high plasticity, brown, slightly sandy CLAY, with some white shells (Alluvium)
1.20-1.65 SPT N=4 1.20-1.65	1.20-1.65	DRY	27 blows	21.83 (4.10)	
2.00-2.45 U1 100%	2.00	DRY	27 blows		
2.50 D4	2.50	DRY	2.22; 3.2.2		
3.00-3.45 SPT N=9 3.00-3.45	3.00	DRY	19 blows		
4.00-4.45 U2 100%	4.00	DRY	19 blows		
4.50 D6	4.50	DRY	19 blows		
4.90-5.80 SPT(C) N=10 5.00-5.45	4.90-5.80 5.00-5.45	D7 B1	2.00	17.73 (4.90) 17.33 (0.90)	Water strike(1) at 4.90m, rose to 17.33m in 20 mins. Water strike(1) at 5.00m, rose to 17.33m in 20 mins.
6.00-6.45 SPT N=11 6.00-6.45	6.00	D8	2.10	16.43 (0.70)	5.80 Firm, low plasticity, dark grey, fissured CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)
				15.73	6.50 Complete at 6.50m
Remarks Excavating from 0.00m to 1.20m for 1 hour.					

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Borehole Number B05	
Boring Method Cable Percussion	Casing Diameter 150mm cased to 5.50m	Casing Diameter 150mm cased to 5.50m	Ground Level (mOD) 22.04.	Client Worcestershire County Council	Job Number 20584
Location 403397.62 E 243175.982 N	Depth (m)	Sample / Tests Casing Depth (m)	Field Records Water Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	Depth (Thickness)
0.50 D1 0.50 E1	0.50 0.50	DRY	36 blows	21.64 (0.40)	Turf over TOPSOIL
1.20-1.65 U1 45%	1.20-1.65	D2	Water strike(1) at 2.00m, rose to 1.50m in 20 mins., steamed at 2.50m.	1.70 (3.40)	Below 2.00m: Very soft
2.00-2.45 SPT N=2	2.00-2.45	D3	1.50		
3.00-3.45 U2 45%	3.00-3.45	DRY	15 blows	3.00 (3.40)	
3.50 D4	3.50	D5	Water strike(2) at 4.00m, rose to 2.00m in 20 mins., 3.34; 4.5, 4.5	3.80 (4.00)	Below 3.00m: Grey brown mottled brown
3.80 D6	3.80	D7	2.00	18.04 (1.50)	Soft to firm, brown fibrous PEAT
4.00-4.45 SPT N=17	4.00-4.45	D8 B1	Water strike(2) at 4.00m, rose to 2.00m in 20 mins., 3.34; 4.5, 4.5	4.00 (1.50)	Medium dense, wet brownish grey, slightly clayey, sandy, fine to coarse, subangular to rounded GRAVEL (River Terrace Deposits)
5.00-5.45 SPT(C) N=23	5.00-5.45	D7 B2	2.00	18.24 (1.50)	
5.50-5.91 SPT(C) 68/260	5.50-5.91	D8 B3	2.00	18.04 (1.50)	Weak, light, grey calcareous MUDSTONE (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)
5.50-6.00 SPT(C) 68/260	5.50-6.00	D8 B3	2.00	16.54 (1.50)	Hard, low plasticity, dark grey fissured CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)
6.00-6.13 SPT(C) 25'/40	6.00-6.13	SPT(C) 50/85	2.70	16.34 (1.50)	Complete at 6.00m
Remarks Borehole to be continued by rotary coring - See RC05 Chiselling from 5.50m to 5.70m for 1 hour. Excavating from 0.00m to 1.20m for 1 hour.					
Figure No. 20584 B04		Scale (approx) 1.50	Logged By HP	Sheet 1/1	Figure No. 20584 B05





IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Borehole Number B09	
Boring Method	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)	Client Worcestershire County Council	Job Number	Job Number 20584
Location	150mm cased to 4.50m	21.90	Engineer	21.51	Client Worcestershire County Council
Dates	14/12/2009	Location	403403.288 E 243238.116 N	Dates	09/12/2009
Boring Method	Cable Percussion	Casing Diameter	150mm cased to 4.20m	Ground Level (mOD)	21.51
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Field Records	Depth (Thickness)	Depth (Thickness)	Depth (Thickness)
0.30 D1	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	Level (mOD)	Level (mOD)
0.50 E1					
0.90 D2					
1.20-1.65 U1 100%	D3 SPT N=8	DRY 30 blows	21.75 (0.15) MADE GROUND: Reinforced concrete slab	21.31 (0.20) MADE GROUND: Turf over topsoil with occasional brick fragments	21.31 (0.20) MADE GROUND: Turf over topsoil with occasional brick fragments
1.70 2.00-2.45 2.00-2.45	D4	DRY 3.32/22.2	0.15 MADE GROUND: Yellow brown sandy, fine to coarse, angular to subangular gravel or quartzite		
3.00-3.45 U2 100%	D5	DRY 2.00	0.90 Soft to firm, high plasticity, blue mottled brown CLAY (Alluvium)		
3.50					
4.00-4.45 4.00-4.45	SPT(C) N=13 D6	DRY 4.00	21.00 (0.75) MADE GROUND: Reinforced concrete slab		
4.70-4.78 4.70 4.80-5.45	SPT(C) 25/50 D7 D8 SPT(C) N=68	DRY 4.70 3.00 4.50	21.00 (0.75) MADE GROUND: Yellow brown sandy, fine to coarse, angular to subangular gravel or quartzite		
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IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Boring Method Cable Percussion			Location 403409 598 E 243268.411 N			Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham			Borehole B11	
Boring Number	Casing Diameter	Ground Level (mOD)		Client	Job Number	Sheet	Water	Date	Description	Legend		
	150mm cased to 3.80m	21.61	Worcestershire County Council	20584	1/1			09/12/2009	Haircrow Group Limited			
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m)	Thickness (m)					
0.50 0.50	D1 E1				21.31	(0.30)	MADE GROUND: Turf over topsoil with occasional brick and metal fragments					
1.20-1.65	U1 100%				21.31	(0.30)	Soft, high plasticity, brown, slightly sandy silty CLAY (Alluvium)					
1.70	D2				21.31	(0.30)						
2.00-2.45	D3			19 blows	21.31	(0.30)						
2.00-2.45	SPT N=9				21.31	(0.30)						
2.00-2.45	SPT(C) N=10				21.31	(0.30)						
3.00-3.45	D4			DRY 4.5/3-2.2.3	18.61	3.00	Medium dense, brown, slightly clayey, sandy, fine to coarse, subangular to rounded GRAVEL (River Terrace Deposits)					
3.00	SPT(C) 25*60	3.60	DRY 25/25		18.01	3.60	Weak, grey calcareous MUDSTONE (Charmouth Formation)					
3.60-3.68	D5	3.60	DRY 25/25		17.91	3.70	Very stiff, low plasticity, grey fissured CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)					
3.60	D6	3.60	DRY 5.5/8.12.20.18									
3.70	D7	3.60	DRY 5.5/8.12.20.18									
4.10-4.55	SPT N=58	3.80	DRY 5.5/8.12.20.18									
4.10	D8	3.80	DRY 20.18/20.22.25.25									
4.60-5.02	SPT 92/265	3.80	DRY 20.18/20.22.25.25									
4.60	D9	3.80	DRY 09/12/2009/DRY									
5.10					16.51	5.10	Complete at 5.10m					

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES				Site		Borehole Number <b>B10</b>	
Boring Method	Casing Diameter	Location	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number	Sheet	
Cable Percussion	150mm cased to 4.00m	403389.076 E 243255.402 N	21.49	Worcestershire County Council	20584	1/1	
				Engineer			
		Dates		Description		Legend	
		10/12/2009					
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	
0.50 0.50	D1 E1				21.29	(0.20)	Turf over TOPS-OIL
1.20-1.65 1.20-1.65	SPT N=5 D2			DRY	1.0/1.2, 1.1	(3.30)	Soil, high plasticity, brown slightly sandy, silty CLAY [Alluvium]
2.00-2.45	U1 100%	2.00		DRY	13 blows		
2.50	D3						Below 2.50m: Bluestone grey
3.00-3.45	SPT N=5 D4	3.00		DRY	1.0/0.2, 2.1		
3.50	D5				Water strike(1) at 3.50m, water rose to 3.50m in 10 sec. sealed at 3.80m.	17.99 17.73 17.63 17.49	Medium dense, wet, grey brown, slightly clayey, very sandy, fine to coarse, subangular to rounded GRAVEL [River Terrace Deposits] Weak, grey calcareous MUDSTONE (Charnouth Mudstone Formation)
3.80	D6					3.80	
3.50-3.95	SPT(C) N=59	3.50			2.90	4.00	Very stiff, low plasticity, dark grey fissured CLAY (Charnouth Mudstone Formation)
4.00-4.45	SPT(C) N=80	4.00		DRY	8.11/15.20/25.20		Complete at 4.00m

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site		Site		
		Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		
Number B12		Client Worcester County Council		Client Worcester County Council		
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler	Dimensions 403395.25 E 243284.422 N	Date 16/12/2009	Ground Level (mOD) 23.14	Location Halcrow Group Limited	Dimensions 20m 86mm to 2.00m 88mm to 0.00m	
					Ground Level (mOD) 22.26	
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler	Dimensions 20m 86mm to 2.00m 88mm to 0.00m	Location 403361.236 E 243132.39 N	Depth (m)	Depth (Thickness)	Depth (Thickness)	
			Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Level (mOD)	
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Field Records	Description	
0.30	A1 D1	(0.60)	Grass over TOPSOIL	0.30	E1	21.95 (0.30)
0.30		0.60	Very soft, low plasticity, orange brown to brown, very sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse, rounded to subrounded quartzite (Alluvium)	1.00	D1 SPT N=4 D2	21.30 (0.30)
1.20-1.65	SPT N=0 D2	(1.30)		1.20-1.65		21.00 (2.40)
1.70	D3	1.90	Firm to stiff, high plasticity, orange brown mottled brown CLAY (Alluvium)	2.00	SPT D3	19.55 (2.70)
2.00-2.45	SPT N=17 D4	2.124	Below 2.50m: Stiff, with some fine to coarse, rounded to subrounded gravel	2.70	D4 SPT D5	19.55 (2.70)
2.60	D5	2.3/3.4-4.6		3.00-3.83		19.55 (2.70)
3.00-3.45	SPT N=27 D6	8.17/6.77.7		3.00		19.55 (2.70)
3.60	D7	9.6/7.9.12.13		N=1		19.55 (2.70)
4.00-4.45	SPT N=41 D8	10.0/12.12.18.8		4.00-4.45 4.00	SPT D6	19.55 (2.70)
4.60	D9	11.54	Very stiff, low plasticity, blue grey, fissured CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)	5.00-5.45	SPT D7	17.35 (4.80)
5.00-5.40	SPT 50/250 D10	12.54		5.00		17.35 (4.80)
5.40		13.54	Complete at 5.40m	6.00-6.30	SPT 50/150 D8	16.85 (5.40)
		14.54		6.00		16.85 (5.40)
		15.54				16.05 (6.20)
		17.54				16.05 (6.20)
		17.74				16.05 (6.20)
		17.94				16.05 (6.20)
		18.14				16.05 (6.20)
		18.34				16.05 (6.20)
		18.54				16.05 (6.20)
		18.74				16.05 (6.20)
		18.94				16.05 (6.20)
		19.14				16.05 (6.20)
		19.34				16.05 (6.20)
		19.54				16.05 (6.20)
		19.74				16.05 (6.20)
		19.94				16.05 (6.20)
		20.14				16.05 (6.20)
		20.34				16.05 (6.20)
		20.54				16.05 (6.20)
		20.74				16.05 (6.20)
		20.94				16.05 (6.20)
		21.14				16.05 (6.20)
		21.34				16.05 (6.20)
		21.54				16.05 (6.20)
		21.74				16.05 (6.20)
		21.94				16.05 (6.20)
		22.14				16.05 (6.20)
		22.34				16.05 (6.20)
		22.54				16.05 (6.20)
		22.74				16.05 (6.20)
		22.94				16.05 (6.20)
		23.14				16.05 (6.20)
		23.34				16.05 (6.20)
		23.54				16.05 (6.20)
		23.74				16.05 (6.20)
		23.94				16.05 (6.20)
		24.14				16.05 (6.20)
		24.34				16.05 (6.20)
		24.54				16.05 (6.20)
		24.74				16.05 (6.20)
		24.94				16.05 (6.20)
		25.14				16.05 (6.20)
		25.34				16.05 (6.20)
		25.54				16.05 (6.20)
		25.74				16.05 (6.20)
		25.94				16.05 (6.20)
		26.14				16.05 (6.20)
		26.34				16.05 (6.20)
		26.54				16.05 (6.20)
		26.74				16.05 (6.20)
		26.94				16.05 (6.20)
		27.14				16.05 (6.20)
		27.34				16.05 (6.20)
		27.54				16.05 (6.20)
		27.74				16.05 (6.20)
		27.94				16.05 (6.20)
		28.14				16.05 (6.20)
		28.34				16.05 (6.20)
		28.54				16.05 (6.20)
		28.74				16.05 (6.20)
		28.94				16.05 (6.20)
		29.14				16.05 (6.20)
		29.34				16.05 (6.20)
		29.54				16.05 (6.20)
		29.74				16.05 (6.20)
		29.94				16.05 (6.20)
		30.14				16.05 (6.20)
		30.34				16.05 (6.20)
		30.54				16.05 (6.20)
		30.74				16.05 (6.20)
		30.94				16.05 (6.20)
		31.14				16.05 (6.20)
		31.34				16.05 (6.20)
		31.54				16.05 (6.20)
		31.74				16.05 (6.20)
		31.94				16.05 (6.20)
		32.14				16.05 (6.20)
		32.34				16.05 (6.20)
		32.54				16.05 (6.20)
		32.74				16.05 (6.20)
		32.94				16.05 (6.20)
		33.14				16.05 (6.20)
		33.34				16.05 (6.20)
		33.54				16.05 (6.20)
		33.74				16.05 (6.20)
		33.94				16.05 (6.20)
		34.14				16.05 (6.20)
		34.34				16.05 (6.20)
		34.54				16.05 (6.20)
		34.74				16.05 (6.20)
		34.94				16.05 (6.20)
		35.14				16.05 (6.20)
		35.34				16.05 (6.20)
		35.54				16.05 (6.20)
		35.74				16.05 (6.20)
		35.94				16.05 (6.20)
		36.14				16.05 (6.20)
		36.34				16.05 (6.20)
		36.54				16.05 (6.20)
		36.74				16.05 (6.20)
		36.94				16.05 (6.20)
		37.14				16.05 (6.20)
		37.34				16.05 (6.20)
		37.54				16.05 (6.20)
		37.74				16.05 (6.20)
		37.94				16.05 (6.20)
		38.14				16.05 (6.20)
		38.34				16.05 (6.20)
		38.54				16.05 (6.20)
		38.74				16.05 (6.20)
		38.94				16.05 (6.20)
		39.14				16.05 (6.20)
		39.34				16.05 (6.20)
		39.54				16.05 (6.20)
		39.74				16.05 (6.20)
		39.94				16.05 (6.20)
		40.14				16.05 (6.20)
		40.34				16.05 (6.20)
		40.54				16.05 (6.20)
		40.74				16.05 (6.20)
		40.94				16.05 (6.20)
		41.14				16.05 (6.20)
		41.34				16.05 (6.20)
		41.54				16.05 (6.20)
		41.74				16.05 (6.20)
		41.94				16.05 (6.20)
		42.14				16.05 (6.20)
		42.34				16.05 (6.20)
		42.54				16.05 (6.20)
		42.74				16.05 (6.20)
		42.94				16.05 (6.20)
		43.14				16.05 (6.20)
		43.34				16.05 (6.20)
		43.54				16.05 (6.20)
		43.74				16.05 (6.20)
		43.94				16.05 (6.20)
		44.14				16.05 (6.20)
		44.34				16.05 (6.20)
		44.54				16.05 (6.20)
		44.74				16.05 (6.20)
		44.94				16.05 (6.20)
		45.14				16.05 (6.20)
		45.34				16.05 (6.20)
		45.54				16.05 (6.20)
		45.74				16.05 (6.20)
		45.94				16.05 (6.20)
		46.14				16.05 (6.20)
		46.34				16.05 (6.20)
		46.54				16.05 (6.20)
		46.74				16.05 (6.20)
		46.94				16.05 (6.20)
		47.14				16.05 (6.20)
		47.34				16.05 (6.20)
		47.54				16.05 (6.20)
		47.74				16.05 (6.20)
		47.94				16.05 (6.20)
		48.14				16.05 (6.20)
		48.34				16.05 (6.20)
		48.54				16.05 (6.20)
		48.74				16.05 (6.20)
		48.94				16.05 (6.20)
		49.14				16.05 (6.20)
		49.34				16.05 (6.20)
		49.54				16.05 (6.20)
		49.74				16.05 (6.20)
		49.94				16.05 (6.20)
		50.14				16.05 (6.20)
		50.34				16.05 (6.20)
		50.54				16.05 (6.20)
		50.74				16.05 (6.20)
		50.94				16.05 (6.20)
		51.14				16.05 (6.20)
		51.34				16.05 (6.20)
		51.54				16.05 (6.20)
		51.74				16.05 (6.20)
		51.94				16.05 (6.20)
		52.14				16.05 (6.20)
		52.34				16.05 (6.20)
		52.54				16.05 (6.20)
		52.74				16.05 (6.20)
		52.94				



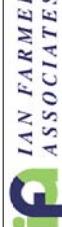
IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Number <b>WS05</b>
Excavation Method	Dimensions Plot 1: 20m 8mm to 200m 8mm to 3.00m	Ground Level (mOD)	Client Worcestershire County Council	Job Number 20584
Excavation Method	Location 403396, 545 E 243190, 528 N	Dates 17/12/2009	Engineer Halcrow Group Limited	Sheet 1/1
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m) Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) Description
0.30	E1		21.60 (2.65)	Turf over TOPSOIL Soft, high plasticity, brown, slightly sandy silty CLAY (Alluvium)
1.20-1.88	SPT D1	IP 230/S 0.0 T 0.1.1 IP 80/S 0.1 T 1.1.2		Below 1.50m: Firm
2.00-2.53	SPT D2 N=5		18.95 (1.80)	Below 2.40m: Mottled grey Soft, high plasticity, bluish grey silty CLAY with some decayed rootlets (Alluvium)
3.00-3.68	SPT D3 N=3	IP 230/S 0.0 T 0.1.1		Below 3.80m: With abundant fine shell fragments
4.00-4.75	SPT D4 N=3	IP 300/S 0.0 T 0.0.1.2 5.5/6.7, 10.10	17.15 (1.20)	Wet, grey, clayey, sandy, fine to coarse, subangular to rounded GRAVEL (River terrace Deposits) Between 4.90m and 5.00m: Limestone cobble
4.80	D5 SPT N=33 5.00-5.45		15.95 (0.55)	Very stiff, low plasticity, dark grey CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)
6.00-6.45	SPT 50/295 D6 6.00	6.6/10.11, 14.15	15.40 6.45	Complete at 6.45m



IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES				Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham	Number <b>WS12</b>
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler	Dimensions 87mm to 200m 87mm to 300m 78mm to 200m 78mm to 300m	Ground Level (mOD) 22.14	Client Worcestershire County Council	Job Number 20584	
Location	Dates 16/12/2009	Engineer Halcrow Group Limited	Sheet 1/1	Water Legend	
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m) Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	
0.30 0.30	A1 D1		21.64 (0.50)	TOPSOIL Very soft to soft, high plasticity, orange brown to brown CLAY (Alluvium)	
1.20-1.65 1.20-1.65	SPT D70/4300 D2 D3 SPT N=7 D4	IP 230/S 0.080 T 0.1, 1.2N=4 1.2/12.2.2	20.04 (1.60)	Below 1.70m: With some decaying ooclets and fine to coarse, rounded to subrounded gravel Firm, high plasticity, orange brown to brown CLAY, with occasional fine to coarse, rounded to subrounded quartzite (Alluvium)	
1.70 2.00-2.45 2.00-2.45			2.10		
2.60	D5		(1.80)	Below 3.00m: Stiff, brown grey with decayed rootlets	
3.00-3.45 3.00-3.45	SPT N=21 D6 D7	1.2/2.9/5.5 4.5/6.7.7.1.2	18.24 (2.00)	Very stiff, low plasticity, blue grey, fissured CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)	
3.60			18.24		
4.00-4.45 4.00-4.45	SPT N=32 D8		3.90		
4.60	D9	5.6/7.7.10.14			
5.60 5.80-5.90	SPT N=38 D10 D11 SPT 25/75 50/25	25/50	16.24 5.90	Complete at 5.90m	
Remarks Excavating from 0.00m to 1.20m for 1 hour.				Scale (appx) 1:50 Figure No. 20584-WS12	

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Number <b>WS10</b>	
Excavation Method	Dimensions	Ground Level (mOD)	Client	Job Number	Sheet
Drive-in Windrow Sampler	PIT to 200m 87mm to 200m 78mm to 300m	21.67	Worcestershire County Council	20584	1/1
Location	403405.564 E 243253.216 N	Dates	15/12/2009	Engineer	
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m) Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description
0.30 0.30	A1 D1		21.37 (0.30)	Grass over TOPSOIL (0.30)	
1.00	D2	Water strike(1) at 1.00m. 0.0/0.0, 1		Below 1.00m: Mottled grey	
1.20-1.65 1.20 1.50	SPT N=2 D3 D4				
2.00-2.45 2.00	SPT N=3 D5	0.0/0.0, 1			
2.50	D6		(3.70)		
3.00-3.45 3.00	SPT N=4 D7	0.0/1.1, 1			
3.50	D8				
4.00-4.45 4.00	SPT N=16 D9	1.2/2.3, 4, 7	17.67 (0.70)	Wet, medium dense, grey sandy, fine to coarse, rounded to subrounded GRAVEL or quartzite (River terrace Deposits)	
4.50	D10		16.97 (1.45)	Very stiff, low plasticity, dark grey CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)	
5.00-5.45 5.00	SPT N=33 D11	5.7/6.8, 8, 11			
5.50	D12				
6.00-6.14 6.00	SPT 25'/75 D13	25/50	15.52 6.15	Complete at 6.15m	
Remarks				Scale (approx)	Logged by
				1:50	HP
				Figure No. 20584 WS10	

IAN FARMER ASSOCIATES		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham		Site Abbey Bridge and Viaduct, Evesham	
				Number WS14	
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler		Dimensions 20m x 20m 80mm to 200mm 75mm to 300mm		Job Number 20584	Job Number 20584
Location 403413.36 E 243281.394 N		Ground Level (mOD) 22.68		Client Worcestershire County Council	Client Worcestershire County Council
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Depth (m)	Depth (Thickness)
0.30	E1			22.48 (0.20)	MADE GROUND: Topsoil
				21.28 (0.20)	MADE GROUND: Dark brown, clayey, gravelly fine to coarse, angular to subangular; including quartz, ash
				21.08 (0.20)	SOFT, high plasticity brown, slightly sandy CLAY, with trace of fine ash (Alluvium)
				20.80 (0.20)	Very soft to soft, high plasticity, brown mottled grey CLAY (Alluvium)
				20.50 (0.20)	Below 1.80m: Slightly gravelly. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to subrounded
				20.20 (0.20)	
				19.88 (0.20)	Below 2.50m: Firm
				19.68 (0.20)	Firm, high plasticity, reddish brown, slightly sandy CLAY (Alluvium)
				19.48 (0.20)	Firm, low plasticity, grey brown CLAY (Alluvium)
				19.28 (0.20)	Grey, clayey, sandy, fine to coarse, angular to subangular GRAVEL or mainly limestone (River Terrace Deposits)
				19.08 (0.20)	Stiff, low plasticity, dark grey CLAY (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)
				18.88 (0.20)	
				18.68 (0.20)	
				18.48 (0.20)	
				18.28 (0.20)	
				18.08 (0.20)	
				17.88 (0.20)	
				17.68 (0.20)	
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				16.88 (0.20)	
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## Appendix 3 Deposit models

**Table 1 Key to deposits identified within the deposit models**

Deposit Number	Description (based upon the logs of Ian Farmer Associates)	N.B
1	All turf, topsoil, made-ground and modern structures such as concrete slabs	
2	Brown sandy silty clay. Strength varies across deposit from soft to firm but plasticity is generally high. Frequently contains shell fragments (Alluvium)	Lower boundary between deposits 2 and 3 appears to be diffuse in places
3	Bluish grey or bluish brown clay with local variations as regards presence and concentrations of silt and sand. Frequently contains shell fragments and decayed root fragments (Alluvium)	
4	Brown fibrous peat. Soft to firm with high plasticity	Possibly former palaeochannel fill?
5	Medium dense grey or brown gravel, occasionally very clayey. Quartzite gravel is fine to coarse and rounded to sub-angular depending upon location (River terrace deposits)	Possibly equates to the Bretford Member (1 <sup>st</sup> terrace) of the Avon Valley Formation
6	Very soft-soft, high plasticity grey clay with brown mottles. Becomes firmer and slightly gravelly with depth (Alluvium)	
7	Firm high plasticity reddish brown, slightly sandy clay (Alluvium)	
8	Firm low plasticity grey brown clay (Alluvium)	
9	Firm, high plasticity, yellow brown to brown clay. Occasional shell fragments	The geotechnical logs suggest this is a member of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation but the deposit description does not support this. It may be equate to deposit 2 although this is unsupported
10	Very stiff, dark grey low plasticity clay (Charmouth Mudstone Formation)	
11	Firm, high plasticity, grey brown, slightly sandy clay	
12	Stiff to very stiff, low plasticity, dark grey fissured clay. Fragments of limestone are frequently encountered as depth increases	
13	Firm to stiff high plasticity orange/yellow-brown to brown clay. Occasionally fine to coarse, rounded to sub-rounded quartzite gravel, increases in frequency with depth (probably reworked deposit 5). Becomes greyer with depth (Alluvium)	Is likely to represent a mixed version of deposits 6, 7 and 8. Alternatively, the engineer did not differentiate between the individuals deposits and grouped them due to similarity

<b>14</b>	Brown, silty, fine to coarse sand and fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel (Alluvium)	
<b>15</b>	Firm, brown mottled grey, slightly silty clay. Becomes browner and gravel content increases with depth (Alluvium)	
<b>16</b>	Dense, grey brown, coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel and cobbles of mainly mudstone and quartzite. (River terrace deposits)	

## Appendix 4 Technical information

### The archive

The archive consists of:

- 5 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 41 Digital photographs
- 4 Trench record sheets AS41
- 4 Scale drawings
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416