

Appendix O Cultural heritage supporting studies

O1 Heritage Assessment (Wessex, 2015)



making sense of heritage

River Sowry Somerset

Heritage Assessment

Ref: 111300.01
November 2015

wessexarchaeology

On behalf of **Somerset**
Rivers Authority



River Sowy Somerset

Heritage Assessment

Prepared for:

Environment Agency
Sapphire Street
550 Streetsbrook Road
Solihull
B911QT

On Behalf of:



Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
1 Friary
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6EA

www.wessexarch.co.uk



November 2015

111300.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	111300	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	340944, 127611 to 331346, 141009		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	AB	GC		20/11/2015
File:	X:\PROJECTS\111300\Reports				
V02	F	GC	GC		08/01/16
File:	X:\PROJECTS\111300\Reports				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



River Sowy, Somerset

Heritage Assessment

Contents

Summary	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 Project background	6
1.2 The Site.....	6
1.4 Development proposals.....	7
1.5 Scope of document	7
1.6 Aims	7
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Designated heritage assets	8
2.3 National Planning Policy Framework	8
2.4 Local planning policy	9
3 METHODOLOGY.....	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Study Area	9
3.3 Sources.....	9
3.4 LiDAR Assessment	10
3.5 Assessment criteria - Significance.....	10
3.6 Assumptions and limitations	11
3.7 Copyright.....	12
4 BASELINE RESOURCE	12
4.1 Introduction	12
4.2 Designated heritage assets	12
Site.....	12
Study Area	12
4.3 Previous studies.....	13
Site.....	13
Study Area	14
4.4 Archaeological and historical context	15
Palaeolithic (900,000 – 9500 BC) and Early Post-glacial (9500 – 8500 BC)	15
Mesolithic (8500 – 4000 BC)	15
Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000 – 700 BC).....	15



	<i>Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)</i>	16
	<i>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</i>	16
	<i>Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</i>	16
	<i>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)</i>	17
	<i>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)</i>	17
	<i>19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900)</i>	17
	<i>Modern (AD 1900 – present day)</i>	18
4.5	LiDAR Assessment Results	18
4.6	Historic Landscape Character	18
4.7	Assessment of survival and previous impacts	19
5	HERITAGE ASSETS	19
	<i>SCH.0 – SCH1000</i>	19
	<i>SCH.1000 – SCH3500</i>	19
	<i>SCH.3500 – SCH.5000</i>	20
	<i>SCH.5000 – SCH.6000</i>	20
	<i>SCH.6000 – SCH.8500</i>	20
	<i>SCH.8500 – SCH.10500</i>	21
	<i>SCH.10500 – SCH.12000</i>	21
	<i>KCH.000 – KCH.2500</i>	21
	<i>KCH.2500 – KCH.4000</i>	22
	<i>KCH.4000 – KCH.6000</i>	22
	<i>KCH.6000 – KCH.7500</i>	22
	<i>KCH.7500 – KCH.8500</i>	22
	<i>KCH.8500 – KCH.9500</i>	23
6	SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	23
7	CONCLUSIONS	24
7.1	General	24
8	REFERENCES	25
8.1	Bibliography	25
8.2	Historic Environment Records	26
8.3	Online resources	26
9	APPENDICES	27
9.1	Appendix 1: Terminology	27
	<i>Glossary</i>	27
	<i>Chronology</i>	27
9.2	Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework	28
9.3	Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area	32
9.4	Appendix 4: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events within the Study Area	78
9.5	Appendix 5: Gazetteer of Features Identified in LiDAR Assessment	80

River Sowry, Somerset

Heritage Assessment

List of Tables

Table 1: Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance	11
---	----

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Site and Study Area Location Overview	
Figure 2: Topography of the Study Area	
Figure 3: Site Location, Study Area, designated heritage assets and archaeological events (southern section)	
Figure 4: Site Location, Study Area, designated heritage assets and archaeological events (central section)	
Figure 5: Site Location, Study Area, designated heritage assets and archaeological events (northern section)	
Figure 6: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section A)	
Figure 7: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section B)	
Figure 8: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section C)	
Figure 9: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section D)	
Figure 10: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records, from Palaeolithic to medieval periods (Section E)	
Figure 11: Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records, from the post-medieval period onwards and undated (Section E)	
Figure 12: Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section A)	
Figure 13: Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section B)	
Figure 14: Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section C)	
Figure 15: Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section D)	
Figure 16: Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section E)	

River Sow, Somerset

Heritage Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Environment Agency to prepare a Heritage Assessment of the area surrounding the River Sow and King's Sedgemoor Drain, Somerset running from National Grid Reference (NGR) 340944, 127611 to 331346, 141009.

This heritage assessment was requested in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs. The assessment will be used throughout the ongoing assessment process to identify locations warranting further desk based assessment and site investigation and as a baseline resource to inform the level of impact to heritage assets from proposed localised widening and re-profiling of the River Sow.

This assessment has identified a number of heritage assets along the Site and a number of areas of increased potential for archaeological remains. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Mesolithic period, prehistoric trackways, the Romano-British port at Knowle and the Battle of Sedgemoor.

One of the key considerations is the effect of any proposed works on the hydrology and the potential detrimental impacts to any organic archaeological remains resulting from desiccation. This is especially important around KCH.3500 as the Scheduled prehistoric timber trackways 670m SSE of Parchey Bridge is on Historic England's Heritage At Risk register. The features in the Scheduled Monument extend beyond the monument boundary and would likely be encountered on any works nearby.

This assessment has also identified several other areas that have been shown to contain prehistoric timber trackways. NPPF Para. 139 states that non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Therefore some of these trackways should be treated as of similar significance.

As the proposals develop the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



River Sowy, Somerset

Heritage Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by the Environment Agency, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Ed Wilson in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the South West Heritage Trust for supplying the Historic Environment Record data and the advice of Dr. Richard Brunning.

The report was researched and compiled by Alistair Black, with illustrations prepared by Richard Milwain and Karen Nichols. Grace Corbett managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

River Sowy, Somerset

Heritage Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Environment Agency (EA; the Client), to prepare a Heritage Assessment of the area surrounding the River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain, Somerset (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), running from National Grid Reference (NGR) 340944, 127611 to 331346, 141009.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The River Sowy is a man-made embanked flood relief channel that runs from Monks Leaze clyce, to the King's Sedgemoor Drain, carrying excess water from the River Parrett and was finished in 1972. The main channel of King's Sedgemoor Drain is considerably older and was constructed between 1791 and 1795.
- 1.2.2 The Site is approximately 21 km long, running predominantly through pastoral agricultural land. The topography is generally flat throughout the Study Area, with elevation values frequently no higher than 10 m AOD; the mean elevation is 6.3 m AOD across the Study Area (**Figure 2**). A result is the large number of drainage and flood defence-related features seen across the Study Area.
- 1.2.3 Despite this, a number of relatively marked changes in elevation can be seen throughout the Study Area. In the south of the Study Area, notable features in the landscape include Oath Hill, land at Stathe and land at Othery, where the land rises from 15 m to 25 m above its surroundings. These rises in elevation stand in contrast to the low-lying Levels surrounding the Sowy River and, to the north, King's Sedgemoor Drain.
- 1.2.4 Further north, and to the west of King's Sedgemoor Drain, isolated 'islands' in the levels can be found at Peasy Hill (15 m AOD), Parchey (7 m AOD) and Mount Batch Close (6.5 m AOD). Although these rises in elevation are slight, they represent notable changes in topography on this side of the Drain.
- 1.2.5 Additional elevated areas lie on the eastern side of the King's Sedgemoor Drain. The most notable of these is Pendon Hill, which reaches heights of 48 m within the Study Area (it rises further slightly to the east). The south-westwards descent is less marked than at Knowle Hill to the north but still represents a notable feature in the landscape. A further 1.5 km to the south-east of Pendon Hill lies an elevated area at Sutton Hams. Though less elevated than Pendon Hill, it still rises 20 m from its surroundings.
- 1.2.6 The Polden Hills extend into the northern part of the Study Area, with the most elevated positions found along Puriton Hill and extending south-westwards towards King's Sedgemoor Drain. The land rises to 72 m on Knowle Hill, descending sharply to the south-west over the course of 300 m. The western end of the ridge is marked by Down End and provides the setting for the motte and baileys found at the north-west end of the Study Area.

- 1.2.7 The underlying bedrock geology along the route is mapped as sedimentary Mercia Mudstone and Halite-stone. This is overlain by superficial deposits, predominantly by Quaternary Alluvium, which is comprised of clay, silt, sand and gravel, from Othry to Westonzoyland by Quaternary Peat and tidal flat deposits at the northern end near the confluence with the River Parrett. (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The details of any proposed works are at a preliminary stage and this study is intended to inform further investigations into the Site. Generally the works are anticipated to comprise the localised widening and / or re-profiling of the River Sow. Excavated material will in some instances be used to raise low spots.

1.4 Scope of document

- 1.4.1 This heritage assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs. The assessment will be used throughout the ongoing assessment process to identify locations warranting further desk based assessment and site investigation.

- 1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

- 1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets along the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
- *identify any previously unknown monuments and areas of potential through the analysis of LiDAR data;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *provide a document which clearly presents, by chainage, the potential heritage issues which may arise along the length of the Scheme.*

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

- 2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site's significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.
- 2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
 - Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- 2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 2.3.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 2.3.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
 - *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
 - *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*

- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.3.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.4 Local planning policy

2.4.1 The Site is situated across the administrative boundaries of Sedgemoor District Council and South Somerset District Council. Both have developed separate statutory development plans, the Sedgemoor Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 and the South Somerset Local Plan on the 5th March 2015.

2.4.2 These documents form the basis of the development plans for the districts and set out the spatial vision, key objectives, and overall principles for development. They also include general policies in relation to the area's economy, its infrastructure and protection of natural and historic features.

2.4.3 Local planning policies, contained within the aforementioned documents that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 500 m radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
- *The Somerset Historic Environment Record (SHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *LiDAR data held by the Environment Agency;*

- National heritage datasets including Images of England, Archaeological Data Service (ADS), OASIS, PastScape, Viewfinder, National Record of the Historic Environment Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK; and
- Relevant primary and secondary sources held in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report (**Section 8**).

3.4 LiDAR Assessment

3.4.1 EA LiDAR data was available at 1 m resolution throughout the Study Area, with additional blocks of 50 cm resolution data available in the south and 25 cm resolution data in the north. Slope maps and hillshade models were created from the LiDAR data to aid in the identification of features. Eight hillshade models were created, with the light source set at 45° increments from the north. Principal Component Analysis was then carried out on these hillshade models to eliminate redundancy between the eight models, creating a dataset representative of all models.

3.4.2 Archaeological features identified in the datasets were mapped to an appropriate level of detail in accordance with guidance developed by the National Mapping Programme (Aerial Survey and Investigation, Swindon 2010; Bishop and Oakey 2010; and National Mapping Programme 2010).

3.4.3 Features identified in the data were mapped into a geodatabase that uses standard NMP forms and corresponding symbology. Each component of a feature was mapped and contained within a 'monument polygon'. Each monument polygon maps the full extent of the recorded features (Bishop and Oakey 2010). A monument polygon can contain one feature or several associated features (such as a floodbank split across several fields) or similar features (such as a series of drainage features) located within a larger, enclosing area. Monument polygons were assigned a consecutive number starting with WA1001. In the gazetteer, the National Grid Reference is calculated as the centrepoint of the monument polygon.

3.5 Assessment criteria - Significance

3.5.1 This reports presents a high level summary of the known and potential heritage resource along the route of the River Sowy. Known and potential heritage assets have been assigned a preliminary significance rating, however, these are subject to change following more in-depth assessment and investigation.

3.5.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- **Historical value** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;
- **Aesthetic value** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- **Communal value** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

3.5.4 The overall significance of heritage assets has been determined in accordance with the categories laid out below in **Table 1** (after Highways Agency, 2007; Table 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1).

Table 1: Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance

Significance	Categories
International	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the SHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the

subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to establish the known and potential historic environment resource that could be affected by the development proposals.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. The SHER entries (both heritage assets and events) have been referred to by their HER number. The heritage assets have also been identified in reference to which area of chainage of the scheme they are located nearest to the closest 500m. As the chainage numbers for the scheme are split between the course of the River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain these have been prefixed with either an S or K respectively for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, although King's Sedgemoor Drain forms the boundary of the Battle of Sedgemoor Registered Battlefield (**WA 27**).

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

One Grade I Listed Building;

- the Church of St. Michael in Othery (**WA 1**),

One Grade II* Listed Building;

- the Church of St. Michael and All Angels in Bawdrip (**WA 2**)

21 Grade II Listed buildings,

- Stathe Farmhouse (**WA 3**)
- Three in the hamlet of Pathe (**WA 4-6**)
- Ten within the historic village centre of Othery (**WA 7-17**);
- Greylake Farmhouse (**WA 18**)

- *Four within Bawdrip (WA 19-22)*
- *Manor Farmhouse at Knowle (WA 23)*

Three Scheduled Monuments:

- *A six pipe post-medieval duck decoy c.200m to the north of the River Sowy (WA 24)*
- *Prehistoric timber trackways found in King's Sedgemoor Back Ditch which runs parallel with the Site. This is also on the Heritage at Risk (HAR) register (WA 25).*
- *A medieval earthwork castle in the form of a Motte and two baileys in Down End. (WA 26)*

One Registered Historic Battlefield.

- *The site of the 17th century Battle of Sedgemoor (WA 27)*

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas within the Study Area.

4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figures 3-5**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

4.3.1 Several archaeological events have been recorded as taking place on the banks adjacent to the River Sowy.

4.3.2 At the northern end of the scheme a geoarchaeological survey was undertaken on land to the west of the M4 in 2007 (HER 26089). The survey identified four distinct zones of sedimentation. Two major tidal channels and two channel edge were identified. Augerhole sampling confirmed the presence of peat horizons within the south-eastern corner of the site.

4.3.3 To the east of the road a geophysical survey in 2014 (HER 32757) identified a number of linear banks interpreted as medieval and post-medieval flood defences along the previous routes of the river Parrett. A walkover survey (HER 32221) was carried out for a route crossing the Site in 2013 however the results of which are not yet available.

4.3.4 During widening of Kings Sedgemoor drain (directly north of KCH.7500) parts of a Romano-British settlement (HER 10039) were discovered in 1939 (HER 44740) and 1969 (HER 44738). The features found included building foundations and a paved area along with finds including tesserae and pottery spanning the entire period.

4.3.5 There have been several watching briefs undertaken during previous works which have not revealed any archaeological evidence.

4.3.6 A watching brief carried out during the construction of a new water inlet and sluice in 2008 recorded no archaeological features but found a deep band of peat (HER 28226; at SCH.5500). Similarly in 2009 a watching brief discovered no archaeological features during the excavation of six bridge abutment pits at Langacres (HER 28490).

4.3.7 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new water inlet and sluice, and during rhyne (the local term for drainage ditches) widening on North

Moor, immediately east of Southlake Moor in 2008. No archaeological features were seen but a deep band of peat was recorded over the whole area (HER 28226; between SCH.9500 and SCH.10000).

Study Area

- 4.3.8 The SHER contains entries pertaining to a considerable number of investigations which have been carried out within the wider Study Area. Where these events have recovered archaeological remains, these are included within the HER monument data and Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5** and a full list can be found in **Appendix 4**.
- 4.3.9 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figures 3-5**.
- 4.3.10 A number of geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area which have shed light on the nature of the physical environment during the prehistoric period.
- 4.3.11 At the southern end of the site (from SCH.0 – SCH.5000) a borehole survey along the River Parrett (26107) was undertaken in 2006. Deposits of the Somerset Levels Formation underlie the entire study area at +5-4m OD. This formation in marsh and river marginal environments during the second half of the Holocene, while C14 dates from the uppermost beds suggest the accretion ceased in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Alluvial sediments relating to floodplain processes operating in the River Parrett overlie and form part of the Somerset Levels Formation. These include levee deposits while the whole alluvial sediment bundle dates to the Iron Age. Subsequent embankments were built using silt, clay and sand dredged from the channel and floodplain material.
- 4.3.12 Part of a geoarchaeological borehole survey (HER 28465; SCH.5500) was carried out within the Study Area to the west of Aller Drove, at the southern end of the Study Area. The earliest Quaternary deposits encountered in the borehole survey were Late Pleistocene head derived from Barrow Mump and fluvial sands and gravels of Late Glacial/Early Holocene age. A palaeochannel had cut through both these units suggesting that it is a Holocene feature. The fills of the palaeochannel and the intertidal/alluvial deposits that seal it are 10m thick. The earliest channel sediments were 14C dated to the Late Mesolithic period and formed in intertidal conditions, while sedimentological evidence from the upper palaeochannel fills suggests burning activity causing the spread of ash across the wider catchment at this time. A peat dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age caps the palaeochannel. The peat formed in an alder carr environment, although palynological data demonstrate that the adjacent drylands were occupied by oak, birch and hazel forest. Magnetic susceptibility data suggest human activity on the site during the time that the peat formed. The floodbanks were constructed on the peat surface in the medieval period and were built of sediment scraped from the surrounding moor.
- 4.3.13 Other palaeoenvironmental studies within the Study Area include samples taken from Beer Wall to the east of Othry (HER 32692; SCH.7500). Peat deposits (6.15-6.22 m below OD) were identified which represents a terrestrial wetland environment dating to the Late Mesolithic period (5300-5070 cal BC), which was subsequently choked off by estuarine alluvial sedimentation associated with rising sea levels. The pollen evidence from this layer showed an on-site mire vegetation of carr woodland (dominated by alder with willow), which may have fringed a wetter zone with sedges and other fen taxa. Macrofossil results indicate the presence of Phragmites reeds as well as woody remains. Pollen evidence for the surrounding vegetation was oak and hazel dominated woodland with hazel. The alluvial

clays overlying the deposit were shown by the foraminifera and ostracod evidence to be firmly brackish and estuarine in character.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above.

Palaeolithic (900,000 – 9500 BC) and Early Post-glacial (9500 – 8500 BC)

- 4.4.2 There is little evidence dating from this period within the Study Area, although there have been several isolated findspots of hand axes. For example the hand axe was found in 1958 at Oath Hill (**HER 55154**).

- 4.4.3 This indicates at least a background level of activity within the area during this period and there is the potential for further isolated findspots within the Study Area.

Mesolithic (8500 – 4000 BC)

- 4.4.4 In contrast there is a considerable amount of evidence from the Mesolithic period within the locality, including sites of national importance. The Somerset Levels were subject to continual cycles of marine regression and transgression throughout prehistory, and levels of human activity within the landscape appear to have reflected these episodic changes.

- 4.4.5 A recent project by English Heritage has done much to improve our understanding of the area during this period. It identified three areas between Chedzoy and Greylake of particularly high potential. These are the Chedzoy, Sutton Hams, Mount Close Batch area (KCH.3000-4000), the wetland between Chedzoy and Westonzoyland (KCH.2000-3000), and the wetland north of Greylake (SCH.9500-11000). The lithic evidence from this area shows that there was activity throughout the period. It also demonstrated the extent to which Mesolithic site distributions are masked and distorted by later sedimentary blankets. For example Early Mesolithic sites in valley bottom riverine situations can be expected to be masked by around 8 m of sediment (English Heritage 2015).

- 4.4.6 In the area around Greylake a number of flint flakes, microliths and a scraper were found 150m to the southwest of the Site in a sand quarry throughout the 20th century. A number of bones were also uncovered, some of which have subsequently been lost, however some of the remaining bones have been dated to the early Mesolithic and as such would be the only known open air cemetery of this date within the UK. This discovery is of national importance, although the extent to which the quarry has removed deposits is unclear.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000 – 700 BC)

- 4.4.7 A change in environmental conditions has been identified through sedimentary and geoarchaeological evidence from this period as the raised bogs and peat began to form. The wetland environment would have been an important source of food in the form of fish and wildfowl, and would have provided reed for thatching, wood for making baskets, and otter and beaver pelts.

- 4.4.8 A distinctive feature of the area during the period is wooden trackways which were necessary in order to enter and cross the wetlands. Over 19 groups of trackways that span from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age have been found in Somerset. Some were designed to provide sure footing over particularly wet parts of the bog surface; while others are several kilometres in length. The earliest and best known of these trackways is the Sweet Track, found to the northeast near Shapwick.

4.4.9 A number of different construction methods have been identified, the most common was simply to place brushwood down on the bog surface and peg it in place. Another was large hurdle panels which were laid flat on the bog surface. The most complex structure was the Meare Heath trackway. In the wettest areas along its route the track was built upon a layer of brushwood. On top of this, wooden beams were laid across the line of the track like railway sleepers, and were staked in place through holes at the end of the beams. Split planks were then laid on top to form the walking platform.

4.4.10 Two possible trackways within the Study Area from Mount Close Batch have been radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic. The others have either produced a Neolithic date, or are as of yet still undated.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

4.4.11 The trackways of earlier prehistory appear to stop being constructed in the Iron Age and evidence of activity during this period is relatively sparse.

4.4.12 Approximately 13 km the northeast of the Study Area lie the Lake Villages of Glastonbury and Meare. The exceptional preservation provided by the wetland conditions means that they have provided a wide range of artefacts often not found at other contemporary sites. The reasons for expansion into marginal areas during the Late Iron Age are not fully understood. No similar settlements have been found in the wetlands around the river Sowy, however their possible presence cannot be discounted.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.4.13 It appears that activity during this period was generally restricted to the higher ground, predominantly near Puriton and Knowle hills on the edge of the Study Area. Such as the settlement found near Puriton during the construction of the M5 (**HER 10705**).

4.4.14 As mentioned earlier, excavations beside King's Sedgemoor Drain have discovered a Romano-British settlement to the northwest of Crandon Bridge which has yielded extensive archaeological remains, including the foundations of several structures, some of which may represent the remains of warehouses (**HER 10039**). This may have been sited here due to the close proximity of the Roman road from Ilchester to Combwich (**HER 11831**) and a meander in the River Parrett which has shifted considerably to the west since the post-medieval period. As such, it has been asserted that the 'likelihood of it being a port is strong' (Langdon and Fowler 1971). Nearby pottery mounds may indicate pottery and possibly salt industries during the 3rd and 4th centuries (**HER 30221**).

4.4.15 However, in general, there is a paucity of remains from this period along the route of the proposed works and from the available evidence there is little evidence of either utilisation of the wetlands or attempts to drain them from this period.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

4.4.16 There is little evidence of utilisation of the Levels during the early part of this period, which is reflected in the archaeological record. However, from the 8th century onwards there were a number of ecclesiastic and monastic foundations in the Levels and the church became one of the major landowners in the area, especially Glastonbury Abbey which owned large parts of the Study Area (Williams, 1970, 20).

4.4.17 Settlement was largely confined to the upland areas of the wider landscape, with the peripheral moors used as pasture when dry enough (Williams, 1970, 21). This is supported by the multiple settlement place names which derive from this period such as Othery

meaning other *Tun* and island and Westonzoyland, land belonging to *Sowi* (Ekwall 1960, 352 & 509).

- 4.4.18 At the northern end of the scheme the settlement of Puriton was established in the Saxon period just beyond the Study Area and is first mentioned as part of the Glastonbury Abbey estate in the mid-9th century (Dunning 2004). It is between Puriton and Bawdrip (KCH.6000-8500) that the main evidence of activity during this period within the Study Area has been found.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 4.4.19 The trend of ecclesiastic ownership of large parts of the Levels continued into the medieval period. Some impressive earthworks and embankments were constructed to keep flood waters out, especially in the area around the River Parrett, which was particularly prone to flooding due to a number of fishing weirs (Williams, 1970, 53).
- 4.4.20 The documentary evidence shows that there was piecemeal reclamation of the edges of the Levels for meadowland. It appears that the agricultural economy was heavily reliant on pastoralism, but also utilising the wetland for fowling, fishing and reeds (Williams, 1970, 17).
- 4.4.21 Two causeways were constructed in the thirteenth century to connect Sowy to the north and east. These were Beer Wall linking Othry to High Ham and Greylake Fosse connecting the island to the Polden hills across King's Sedgemoor. This improved the links between Glastonbury Abbey and the lands that it owned on Sowy and remain important routes today.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

- 4.4.22 It was during this period that perhaps the greatest change in landscape utilisation in the Study Area occurred. With the dissolution of the monasteries the crown became one of the largest landowners in the area and the drainage and improvement of the agricultural land was seen as a way of improving finances from an early date. However a combination of factors, including the Civil War and local opposition to the enclosure of common moorland, meant that very little was done until the end of this period.
- 4.4.23 The area is well known for its part in the Monmouth rebellion, where the Duke of Monmouth, Charles II's illegitimate son, tried to seize the throne. Many local people joined the rebel forces and it is within the Study Area that the decisive battle of the rebellion was fought at Sedgemoor. The decisive defeat of the rebels by the royalist forces saw Monmouth captured shortly afterwards and retribution in the form of what became known as the Bloody Assizes on his supporters.
- 4.4.24 It was towards the end of this period that King Sedgemoor Drain was constructed. The area was in a particularly poor condition and had been identified as the most favourable area of peat for co-ordinated drainage (Williams, 1970, 145). An Act of Parliament was passed in 1791 and work started shortly afterwards which completely re-orientated the drainage pattern to across the moor towards the outfall at Dunball Clyse.
- 4.4.25 The drainage of the wetlands meant that there was decreased habitat for wetland species, resulting in a decline in fowl shooting. In order to compensate for this a number of duck decoys were constructed, artificial ponds where wildfowl were encouraged and then lured up the netted pipes to be trapped.

19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900)

- 4.4.26 Very little changed in the landscape during this period as most of the land had already been enclosed and the routes of most drainage ditches established. There were attempts to

rectify problems with King's Sedgemoor Drain but these came to no avail. Most of the money spent on drainage was to maintain and repair what had already been created.

- 4.4.27 The Study Area is crossed by several railways constructed during the period, including the Exeter to Bristol and Bridgwater Railways, however, the area remained as a predominantly rural agricultural landscape.

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 4.4.28 Further improvements were made to King's Sedgemoor Drain during the Second World War. Plans had been drawn up beforehand for improving the drainage system and were put into practise as a secondary source of water for the nearby Royal Ordnance factory which was constructed at Puriton. These included the widening of the drain, improving bridges and improving Dunball Clyse.
- 4.4.29 To the south of the Site near the village of Westonzoyland an airfield was established in the 1920s. This was greatly expanded during the war and was used both by the RAF and the USAAF. Numerous defences, primarily pillboxes, were constructed due to the threat of invasion around the airfield and at crossing points of the waterways.
- 4.4.30 Post-war there were several schemes to improve the drainage of the area. One designed to relieve the flooding of the River Parrett at Langport and Aller Moor. Became the River Sowy. The viability of the scheme was proven with the construction of the Landacre Rhyne in 1951 along a similar route, and the relief channel was built in the 1970s.

4.5 LiDAR Assessment Results

- 4.5.1 A total of 312 monument polygons were created, made up of a total of 1651 components. Features are recorded throughout the Study Area. Some record in detail monuments already recorded in the HER, such as the motte and baileys in Down End (**WA 26 & 1004**). Others record features new to the HER, for example the old field system to the north of Chedzoy Rhyne (**WA 1079**).
- 4.5.2 The majority of features recorded are drains and field boundaries recorded on historic mapping but no longer present on modern mapping. These can be found across the study area and help to illustrate a changing landscape as drains are created and old ones silt up. Some features, such as Beer Wall (**WA 1215**) and the floodbanks near Dunball (**WA 1023**) demonstrate the requirement of flood defences in the area. Enigmatic features include the lengthy, intermittent banks (such as **WA 1159**) that are barely visible in the data but appear to form a system of boundaries or paths that predate the present pattern of fields and drains.
- 4.5.3 The results are illustrated on **Figures 12-16**, listed in gazetteer format in **Appendix 5**, with a summary by chainage given in **Section 5**.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the Study Area can be broadly split into two separate areas. To the south along the River Sowy the majority of the Study Area is characterised as recently enclosed land, 18th to 20th century with less than 25% boundary loss since 1905. The exception being the higher ground surrounding the historic settlement such as Othry and Sathe where there are some areas listed as anciently enclosed land, pre-17th century. Along King's Sedgemoor Drain there is also a lot of recently enclosed land, but there is a greater proportion of anciently enclosed land. The distinction between the date of enclosure correlates with the topography of the areas, with the older enclosed land generally being on the higher ground.

4.7 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 The creation of these channels/ditches was designed to improve drainage and lower the water-table. This has resulted in a drying out of the surrounding area and will have had an impact upon any waterlogged organic deposit that are present.
- 4.7.2 The act of creating these channels will may have destroyed or at least damaged any remains within their footprint. Also subsequent maintenance, dredging, repairs and re-working may also have had an effect. However it is noted that some of the sites, especially from the Mesolithic, can be buried at great depth under subsequent sediment and peat and may have avoided impact from drainage works.

5 HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.1.1 This section gives a narrative description of the heritage assets identified through HER and LiDAR data along the proposed route of works, starting from the south and working along the chainage of the River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain. Along the entire route there are a large number of probable post-medieval drainage ditches which are considered to be of negligible significance and are therefore not mentioned within this description. Similarly the multiple small circular mounds on both sides of the channel identified in the SHER and on LiDAR are probably post-medieval stack stands or spoil from drainage ditches.
- 5.1.2 Designated assets are shown on **Figures 3-5**, HER data is shown on **Figures 6-11** and the results of the LiDAR assessments are shown on **Figures 12-16**.

SCH.000 – SCH1000

- 5.1.3 At the southern end of the site (SCH.000), Bronze Age timbers were found c.280 m to the north at a depth of over 4 m (**HER 15766**), however, it is not clear whether they relate to a trackway (which could be of regional to national significance). In between this and the site lie two undated ditches identified from soilmarks (**HER 54926**).
- 5.1.4 Further along at SCH.1000 approximately 100 m to the north of the River Sowy is the Scheduled post-medieval duck decoy on Middle Moor, built in 1676 (**WA 24**). The monument is in good condition and in line with its designation it is considered to be a good example of this type of monument and of national significance.
- 5.1.5 Beyond this is a Deserted Medieval Village of regional-national significance east of Aller court farm which predominantly lies outside of the Study Area (**HER 53488**).

SCH.1000 – SCH3500

- 5.1.6 From SCH.1000 to SCH.2000 lies an intermittent, slight bank measuring 840 m which was identified during the LiDAR assessment. It runs against the present pattern of fields and may represent an earlier boundary, floodbank or path (**WA 1284**) and is likely of local significance.
- 5.1.7 To the south of the River Parrett lie earthworks of the medieval village of Oath (**HER 53487**) and an undated Withy boiler (**HER 53490**).
- 5.1.8 Just past SCH.2500 is a timber pile alignment identified in the banks of the River Sowy (**HER 16137**). A sample was sent for radiocarbon dating which showed that it dates from the Bronze Age. It is highly likely that this represents part of a much larger feature, possibly

another trackway. There is therefore a high potential for other remains of at least regional, if not national, significance to be found in the locality.

- 5.1.9 Further to the south a Palaeolithic handaxe was found (**HER 55154**) in close proximity to a cropmark enclosure of unknown significance (**HER 55325**). Also near the village of Oath up to SCH.3500 are the remains of an earlier field system of unknown date and significance (**HER 43102**).

SCH.3500 – SCH.5000

- 5.1.10 Just past SCH.4000 are a number of other withy boilers (**HER 43651, 43652 & 53489**) and the village of Stathe, including the Grade II Listed Stathe Farmhouse c.150m to the west of the Site (**WA 3**). Nearby finds of Romano-British pottery indicate that there may also be activity from this period in the area which may be of regional significance (**HER 45000**).
- 5.1.11 The River Sowy then passes through an undated cropmark enclosure (**HER 29970**) of indeterminate significance, given its location it may potentially be impacted by any proposed works in this area.
- 5.1.12 Past SCH.4500 is the site of a possible Medieval water mill of potential regional significance (**HER 29304**), as well as flood banks designed to protect Aller Moor from flooding of the River Parrett (**HER 53492**), these flood banks may correspond to features identified in the LiDAR assessment (**WA 1237**).

SCH.5000 – SCH.6000

- 5.1.13 The River Sowy is then crossed by the Aller Drove road (**HER 19451**) at SCH.5500 which has been identified as the probable site of a delaying action by Royalist forces retreating from the battle of Langport towards Bridgwater. Evidence of this action may be present in the surrounding area.
- 5.1.14 To the northwest c.400m lie three Grade II Listed buildings in Pathe (**WA 4-6**).

SCH.6000 – SCH.8500

- 5.1.15 As the River Sowy passes through North Moor there have been several wooden finds of unknown date from SCH.6000 to SCH.7500 (**HER 55029, 55030, 55031, 55032 & 55017**). One of these has been suggested as potentially modern, although the concentration may indicate other activity within the area. No features have been identified in the LiDAR but there remains a moderate potential for prehistoric trackways connecting the southern end of the Sowy 'island' in this area.
- 5.1.16 To the west of the Site from SCH.6000 to SCH.7500 lies the village of Othery. This contains a number of Grade II listed Buildings (**WA 7-17**) as well as evidence of medieval activity in the form of deserted farm sites of likely regional significance (**HER 54919 & 11276**) and a field system of local significance (**HER 18898**). The nearest of these (**HER 54919**) is situated on a small promontory of higher ground which may explain its proximity to the Site. The significance of any features could range from negligible to regional depending on their nature. This raised ground also raises the likelihood of the aforementioned prehistoric trackways in the vicinity.
- 5.1.17 At SCH.7500 the Site is crossed by the Beer Wall (**HER 32364**), which is a medieval flood defence to protect Aller Moors probably dating from the 13th century and is of regional significance. It is also crossed in this area by a turnpike road **& 24693**).

- 5.1.18 From SCH.7000 to SCH.8000 there are a number of raised areas identified on the LiDAR to the west of the Site c.250m (**WA 1207**). As higher ground these have the potential to have been used in prehistory as we know from elsewhere, or at least would probably have been some of the first areas to be reclaimed in the medieval period. Another of these features is located at SCH.8500 (**WA 1192**).

SCH.8500 – SCH.10500

- 5.1.19 At SCH.9500 the river passes through a cropmark of a field system of unknown date and significance (**HER 11278**). Two linear features of unknown significance which do not match the current field alignment have been identified on the LIDAR in this area (**WA 1185 & 1187**).
- 5.1.20 Past this to the west lies the nationally significant site of Greylake (**HER 10568**). The only known Mesolithic open air burials in the UK were discovered during sand quarrying. Neolithic and Mesolithic flints have also been found in the vicinity (**HER 11761**).
- 5.1.21 A Late Bronze Age brushwood trackway was found in the west bank of the Landacre Rhyne (**HER 10580**). There is also evidence of two further possible prehistoric trackways. Strangeway's Causeway (**HER 12833**) was apparently visible in relief during the 1920s and lines up with timber finds in Landacre Rhyne (**HER 12834**) and King's Sedgemoor Drain (**HER 10581**). The second was identified by aerial photography (**HER 10571**) and also lines up with undated timbers found in Langmore Rhyne (**HER 12135**). Other isolated wood finds (**HER 11765, 12132 & 11760**) and earthworks (**HER 11295**) may indicate that there are other trackways in the vicinity that have not yet been identified. Given the prevalence of known remains, this is an area of particularly high potential and national significance.
- 5.1.22 The suitability of the area as a crossing of the wetlands is further reinforced as the Site then passes Greylake Fosse (**HER 10567**) a post-medieval causeway, with probable medieval origins, which is the route of the turnpike road (**HER 26224**) and the current A316. Beside this lies the Grade II Listed Greylake Farm (**WA 18**).

SCH.10500 – SCH.12000

- 5.1.23 Further isolated wood finds past SCH.10500 indicate that trackways may extend in to this area (**HER 11765 & HER 11766**).
- 5.1.24 To the west of SCH.11500 is the airfield of RAF Westonzoyland (**HER 11275**) along with the remains of the hamlet of Langacre which was removed for the construction of said airfield (**HER 44994**).

KCH.000 – KCH.2500

- 5.1.25 From KCH.000 to KCH.3000 aerial photography has identified that there are extensive but fragmentary remains of a planned landscape consisting of field systems, trackways and settlements (**HER 11250**). These are variously defined by banks, ditches, platforms and vegetation marks, but are undated. As their form and date is unclear these have an unknown significance although only a small area at KCH.500 is close to the Site.
- 5.1.26 The registered Historic Battlefield of Sedgemoor runs along the western bank of the Site from KCH.2000 to past KCH.3000 (**WA 27**). The drain forms the boundary of the battlefield, although this is an artificial boundary as the King's Sedgemoor Drain did not exist at the time of the battle. From the documentary evidence the majority of the fighting took place around the Bussex Rhyne (**HER 27003**) nearer to the village of Westonzoyland. However, Monmouth's rebels approached and retreated from the north therefore the presence of

evidence of the last pitched battle to be fought in England may be present within the vicinity of the Site. As a Registered Battlefield it is considered to be of national significance.

KCH.2500 – KCH.4000

- 5.1.27 To the west of the Site at KCH.3000 the LiDAR survey identified a mound (**WA 1109**) and the HER records that a dugout canoe was found at its base (**HER 28400**). Local tradition states that the mound was a mass burial from the Battle of Sedgemoor although it may be natural.
- 5.1.28 At KCH.3500 is the Scheduled Monument, prehistoric timber trackways, 670m SSE of Parchey Bridge, (**WA 25**) which given designation is regarded as being of national significance. These prehistoric timber trackways were partially excavated in 1979 and seven different structures were noted. These undoubtedly extend beyond the boundaries of the scheduled area and their westwards alignment places them across the Site. Nearby posts seen in King's Sedgemoor Drain (**HER 11319**) may be from one of the trackways. The monument is on the Heritage At Risk Register and the principal threat is listed as drainage/dewatering as this could result in the desiccation and therefore degradation of any organic remains present. This monument may be related to the timber trackway in Moor Drove Rhyne, although they may alternatively be additional trackways (**HER 11732 & 12125**). A nearby sand burtle(**HER 11733**), a raised area of ground which would have been drier than the surrounding wetland, should also be considered as an area of high potential for activity as similar wetland edge sites have been identified as foci of prehistoric activity (EH, 2015).
- 5.1.29 Slightly further north along the site is a series of prehistoric finds of flint and pottery indicating further the activity taking place (**HER 11734, 11727, 15025 & 11902**). The concentration of prehistoric activity recorded in this small stretch of the scheme highlights this area as an area of higher potential for archaeological remains.

KCH.4000 – KCH.6000

- 5.1.30 To the north of the Site at KCH.6000 is the village of Bawdrip which contains the Grade II* Church of St Michael and All Saints (**WA 2**) a number of Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA 19-22**). Evaluations and excavations in the village have uncovered evidence of occupation during both the Saxon and Medieval periods (**HER 30293 & 30294**), evidence for which would range from local to national significance.

KCH.6000 – KCH.7500

- 5.1.31 At KCH.6500 prehistoric flints and Romano-British pottery have been found to the south (**HER 11765**). The Grade II Listed Manor House is c.300m to the north of the Site (**WA 23**). Further up Knowle Hill an excavation found a series of substantial ditches dating from the later Iron Age through to the Romano-British period (**HER 28486**).
- 5.1.32 Past KCH.7000 is Crandon Bridge where the turnpike road crosses the Drain (**HER 24588**). There are a number of WWII defences on the northern side of this crossing point including pillboxes and roadblocks (**HER 12714, 12722 & 15923**). These assets are of at least local significance and lie in close proximity to the Site.

KCH.7500 – KCH.8500

- 5.1.33 On both sides of the Site excavations have revealed substantial Romano-British remains spanning King's Sedgemoor Drain at KCH.7500 (**HER 10039**). As previously mentioned these are likely to represent a port and the remains are of at least regional significance. There are also several other Romano-British findspots recorded in the locality (**HER 30221 & 44744**). The road from Ilchester enters the Study Area at KCH.8000 and terminates at KCH.9000 (**HER 11831**).

- 5.1.34 To the south lies the Deserted Medieval Villages of Crook and Horsey which are of regional significance but are unlikely to be affected by the proposed works (**HER 10215 & 10042**).

KCH.8500 – KCH.9500

- 5.1.35 From KCH.8500 there are a number of post-medieval to modern features identified adjacent to the Site including rifle ranges (**HER 16544**), salt works (**HER 10050**), cement works (**HER 10048**) and Dunball Wharf (**HER 12884**). These are of probable local significance and may have impacted any archaeological remains along this section of the waterway.
- 5.1.36 At the terminus of the scheme a large Romano-British settlement (**HER 10705**) was uncovered during the construction of the motorway which crosses over the Site. To the northwest c.480m lies the Scheduled Down End earthwork castle (**WA 26**) and associated medieval borough of Caput Montis which lies beneath the present day hamlet of Down End (**HER 10703**). As a Scheduled Monument it is considered to be of national significance.
- 5.1.37 There is also a WWII military camp to the northwest (**HER 17591**) along with defences of the crossing (**HER 17952, 17953, 17594, 17595 & 10720**). As a collection these are probably of regional significance and their setting directly relate to the Drain.
- 5.1.38 To the south lies a previous loop in the River Parrett (**HER 17051**) and medieval flood defences (**HER 27792**). These are of local significance.

6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 **Sections 4 and 5** have shown that there is an extensive range of archaeological remains located along the route of the River Sowy and within the immediate surrounding landscape.
- 6.1.2 Particularly sensitive areas include those areas of higher ground (see **Figure 15**), specifically at the northern end of the site, which have produced extensive evidence for Romano-British remains (at KCH.9000 and on lower ground at KCH.7500) as well as Stathe and Oath Hill at the southern end of the site. Further areas of slightly higher ground which may contain archaeological remains has been identified through LiDAR assessment at SCH.7000 – SCH.7500 (to the northeast of Othery) and just south of SCH.9000.
- 6.1.3 Although the areas of higher ground attracted more settlement and activity, the lower ground areas have proven to be rich in archaeological remains, particularly relating to prehistoric trackways which allowed populations to traverse the boggy landscape.
- 6.1.4 A number of prehistoric trackways have been identified near Greylake Fosse from SCH.9500 to SCH.10500. This section also has the potential for further nationally significant deposits from the Mesolithic and is an area that will require additional investigations prior to any future works. The apparent concentration of activity at the edges of the wetlands both in the Mesolithic and in later prehistory may indicate a higher potential for Mesolithic activity in the other areas where trackways have been identified. It is also worth considering that Mesolithic activity may be deeply buried beneath peat or alluvium deposits meaning that they may not have been affected by modern disturbance.
- 6.1.5 There is also an area to the south of Othery between SCH.6000 to SCH.7500 where no trackway has been identified, but there remains the high potential for one. This is from the preservation of other wooden finds, the concentration of these finds in the area and the local topography as the southern end of Sowy 'island' and the possible burltles identified in the LiDAR data.

- 6.1.6 Other areas of potential in relation to prehistoric activity have been identified at SCH.2500 (**HER 16137**, timber alignment of Bronze Age date), SCH.7000 – SCH.8000 (raised areas), KCH.3500 (Scheduled remains of a trackway of national significance (**WA 25**)).
- 6.1.7 The Romano-British site west of Knowle Farm is of regional significance and was segregated by the creation of King's Sedgemoor Drain. Given the other known Romano-British remains at the northern end of the Study Area, there is a high potential for further remains in the area.
- 6.1.8 Some definitive medieval remains have been identified within the Study Area, particularly within the areas of known settlements (existing and deserted) at Othery, Oath Hill, Bawdrip, Crook and Horsey. Other medieval remains include Bear Wall (**HER 30364**) at SCH.7500 and a possible medieval water mill at SCH.4500 (**HER 29304**).
- 6.1.9 A large number of ditches and drainage features have been identified however it is difficult to assign a specific date to these features none which can be definitely ascribed to the medieval period have been identified. Many are likely to date to the post-medieval period and to the 19th century when a significant amount of drainage works were undertaken in the area.
- 6.1.10 The Registered Battlefield at Sedgemoor adjoins the Site and in accordance with its status is considered nationally significant. From current understanding this is an artificial boundary and the epicentre of the action was nearer to Westonzoyland. There remains a high potential however for evidence of the battle and potentially graves associated with it (**HER 28400**).

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 This assessment has identified an archaeological interest along the Site and a number of areas of increased potential for archaeological remains. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Mesolithic, prehistoric trackways, the Romano-British port at Knowle and the Battle of Sedgemoor.
- 7.1.2 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.
- 7.1.3 One of the key considerations is the effect of any proposed works on the hydrology and the potential detrimental impacts to any organic archaeological remains resulting from desiccation. This is especially important around KCH.3500 as the Scheduled prehistoric timber trackways 670m SSE of Parchey Bridge (**WA 25**) is on Historic England's Heritage At Risk register. The features in the Scheduled Monument extend beyond the monument boundary and would likely be encountered on any works nearby.
- 7.1.4 However, this assessment has also identified several other areas that have been shown to contain prehistoric timber trackways. NPPF Para. 139 states that non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Therefore some of these trackways should be treated as of similar significance.

- 7.1.3 As the proposals develop the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

- Aerial Survey and Investigation, Swindon, 2010. National Mapping Programme Draft Monument Recording Guidelines.
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.
- Bishop S. and Oakey, M., 2010. National Mapping Programme Draft Transcription Guidelines.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- Dunning, R. (ed.) 2004. Puriton. In *A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 8: The Poldens and the Levels* (2004), pp. 146-160.
- Ekwall, E. 1960. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford: Clarendon Press
- English Heritage, 2008: *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- English Heritage, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Available at: <http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>
- English Heritage, 2015. *The Mesolithic of the wetland / dryland edge in the Somerset Levels Reference 6624*
- Highways Agency, 2007. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, vol. 11, section 3, part 2: HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage*. Available at: <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmr/vol11/section3/ha20807.pdf>
- Langdon, M and Fowler, P.J. 1971. Excavations Near Crandon Bridge, Puriton, 1971. In *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol. 115 (1971), pp 53-54.
- National Mapping Programme, 2010, NMP Database Recording Guidelines.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- [Williams, M. 1970. *The draining of the Somerset Levels*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press](#)



8.2 Historic Environment Records

Somerset Historic Environment Record (SHER)

8.3 Online resources

http://ads.ahds.ac.uk	Accessed on 17/11/2015
http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/	Accessed on 17/11/2015
http://www.magic.gov.uk	Accessed on 17/11/2015
http://www.british-history.ac.uk/	Accessed on 17/11/2015
http://oasis.ac.uk/england/	Accessed on 17/11/2015
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html	Accessed on 17/11/2015

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 - 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

9.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets:

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage/Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. English Heritage/Historic England are a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to English Heritage/Historic England. Conservation Area Consent is required for certain works affecting Conservation Areas.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. English Heritage/Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 (Accessed on 08/05/2015)	
Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para.129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Local Planning Policies:

Sedgemoor District Council Core Strategy (Adopted September 2011)		
Available at: http://www.sedgemoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9260&p=0 (Accessed on 21/10/2015)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy D 17	Historic Environment	<p>All development proposals should contribute to enhancing and maintaining the historic environment, ensuring a continued role in distinguishing the District's unique sense of identity and place. In all cases proposals should take into account the need for buildings and landscape (including archaeological remains, battlefields and historic parks and gardens) to adapt to climate change and the positive contribution heritage makes to regeneration. Where development is proposed within the vicinity of historical assets (including archaeological sites) the Council will support schemes that promote management, interpretation and improved public access. The Council will work with partners to:</p> <p>Provide relevant guidance for owners and developers on particular aspects of the historic environment and their responsibilities, including information on owning listed buildings, interpretation and public access as well as preparing development schemes;</p> <p>Carry out regular surveys to identify local historic buildings at risk and developing strategies to protect them;</p> <p>Encourage and help communities to develop Local Lists, and; Prepare management plans for the conservation areas in the District.</p> <p>Development will be supported where it proposes:</p> <p>Appropriate design, including contemporary solutions which positively enhance the character and quality of conservation areas;</p> <p>The development of local skills and crafts relevant to the historic environment;</p> <p>A viable use for listed buildings, consistent with their historic character, with a clear presumption against their demolition;</p> <p>An emphasis on the importance of the setting of listed buildings and other historic assets, and;</p> <p>Appropriate energy efficiency measures where the principles of minimum intervention and reversibility are adopted.</p> <p>Where development resulting in the loss of an historic asset is exceptionally permitted, the Council will require the recording of features of interest that would be destroyed in the course of any proposed work.</p>

Sedgemoor District Local Plan (Adopted September 2004)Saved Policies		
Available at: http://www.sedgemoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9261&p=0 (Accessed on 21/10/2015)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
HE9	Areas of High Archaeological Potential	Where development proposals will affect Areas of High Archaeological Potential and elsewhere where there is reason to believe that there may be archaeological remains, an assessment of the nature, character and importance of the site will be sought prior to the determination of any planning application.
HE12	Archaeological Sites of Local Importance	Planning permission will not be granted for development which would damage or destroy locally important archaeological remains, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local significance of the remains. Where physical preservation in situ is not possible, mitigation strategies will be required for the protection and/or recording of the site.

South Somerset Local Plan (Adopted March 2015)		
Available at: http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan-2006-2028/adopted-south-somerset-local-plan/ (Accessed on 21/10/2015)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
EQ2	General Development	<p>Development will be designed to achieve a high quality, which promotes South Somerset's local distinctiveness and preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the district. Development proposals, extensions and alterations to existing buildings, structures and places will be considered against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable construction principles; • Creation of quality places; • Conserving and enhancing the landscape character of the area; • Reinforcing local distinctiveness and respect local context; • Creating safe environments addressing crime prevention and community safety; • Having regard to South Somerset District Council's published Development Management advice and guidance; and • Making efficient use of land whilst having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing demand and need; • Infrastructure and service availability; • Accessibility; • Local area character; • Site specific considerations <p>Innovative designs delivering low energy usage and/or wastage will be encouraged. Development must not risk the integrity of internationally, nationally or locally designated wildlife and landscape sites. Development proposals should protect the residential amenity of neighbouring properties and new dwellings should provide acceptable residential amenity space in accordance with Policy HW1.</p>
EQ3	Historic Environment	<p>Heritage assets will be conserved and where appropriate enhanced for their historic significance and important contribution to local distinctiveness, character and sense of place. Their potential to contribute towards the economy, tourism, education and local identity will be exploited. All new development proposals relating to the historic environment will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard or where appropriate enhance the significance, character, setting and local distinctiveness of heritage assets; • Make a positive contribution to its character through high standards of design which reflect and complement it and through the use of appropriate materials and techniques; • Ensure alterations, including those for energy efficiency and renewable energy, are balanced alongside the need to retain the integrity of the historic environment and to respect the character and performance of buildings, adopting principles of minimum intervention and reversibility.



9.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area (from NHLE and SHER)

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1	1060090	10653	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade I Listed Building	Anglican parish church dating from 13th century with much alteration	Medieval to Post-Medieval	338248	131613	SCH.6500
2	1060158	10047	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	Grade II* Listed Building	Anglican parish church. Predominantly late C13 early C14, extensively restored 1866.	Medieval to Post-Medieval	334146	139586	KCH.6000
3	1307417		STATHE FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding. Late C18-early C19.	Post-medieval	337470	129128	SCH.4000
4	1060088		PATHE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED WALLING	Grade II Listed Building	Servants dwelling, now house. Early C19.	19th Century	337743	130579	SCH.5500
5	1344680		SECTION OF WALLING ON ROADSIDE TO NORTH OF PATHE COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	Section of walling. Early C19	19th Century	337752	130606	SCH.5500
6	1174126		PATHE HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	House dated 1799 from deeds. Regency style. The home of Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard VC, hero of Rorke's Drift, South Africa, 1879.	Post-medieval	337737	130614	SCH.5500
7	1174110		THE CEDARS	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house	19th century	338108	131466	SCH.6500
8	1344681		OTHERY MILL AT NGR ST 3842 3149	Grade II Listed Building	Corn mill, now disused. Early/mid C19	19th century	338422	131495	SCH.6500
9	1344679		MANOR HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house	19th century	338197	131557	SCH.6500
10	1344718		WALNUT TREE COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	Early C19 house	19th century	338349	131559	SCH.6500
11	1060087		THE OLD BAKERY	Grade II Listed Building	House dating from C17/C18, some C19 and C20 work	Post-medieval	338342	131577	SCH.6500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
12	1174192		PAIR OF UNIDENTIFIED CHEST TOMBS, ABOUT 8 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	Pair of unidentified chest tombs. C18. Ham stone and blue lias.	Post-medieval	338262	131602	SCH.6500
13	1060085		KINGSTON FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. C16/C17, altered including refenestration c1900	Post-medieval	338439	131614	SCH.6500
14	1344717		DRAKE HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	C18th house	Post-medieval	338416	131638	SCH.6500
15	1060091		SCHOOL ROOM	Grade II Listed Building	School room. Incised inscription plaque to west: "NATIONAL SCHOOL 1827". Included primarily for group value with Church of St Michael.	19th century	338259	131640	SCH.6500
16	1174154		LITTLE ENGLAND FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	C15 Farmhouse, C16 alteration, minor C19 work, partly rebuilt c1970 when refronted.	Post-medieval	338461	131644	SCH.6500
17	1060089		THE THATCH	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. C16/C17, some C19 and C20 alteration.	Post-medieval	338493	131678	SCH.6500
18	1295985		GREYLAKE FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Late C18	Post-medieval	338847	133537	SCH.10000
19	1268392		SMALL HOUSE IMMEDIATELY EAST OF KINGSMOOR HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Cottage, circa early C19. Whitewashed stone rubble	19th century	334130	139505	KCH.6000
20	1344673		CHURCH VILLA	Grade II Listed Building	House. Early C19. Flemish bond brick	19th century	334098	139582	KCH.6000
21	1060157		THE RECTORY AND ROADSIDE WALL	Grade II Listed Building	Rectory, now divided into 2 dwellings. Early C19, alterations and additions by Knowles of Bridgwater, 1848.	19th century	334191	139587	KCH.6000
22	1344674		TUDOR COURT FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Manor house, subsequently a farmhouse, now a house. C16, C17 alteration, much altered externally late C20.	Post-medieval	334225	139679	KCH.6000
23	1344672		MANOR FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse C18. Flemish bond brick	Post-medieval	333672	139922	KCH.6500
24	1014451	53483	Duck decoy on Middle Moor	Scheduled Monument	Six-pipe duck decoy, situated on low lying land on Middle Moor 200m to the north of the Sowy River	Post-medieval	340147	128156	SCH.1000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
25	1014430	10847	Prehistoric timber trackways, 670m SSE of Parchey Bridge	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes the remains of sections of a number of prehistoric timber trackways, located at the base of a spur of higher land, Sutton Hams, near Chedzoy.	Bronze Age	335497	137162	KCH.3000
26	1019291		Motte with two baileys immediately east of Bristol Road, Down End	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes part of a mound and three broadly concentric banks, collectively forming the earthwork remains of a motte with two baileys.	Medieval	330899	141364	KCH.9000
27	1000032	10926	Battle of Sedgemoor 1685	Registered Battlefield	Site of the battle of Sedgemoor during the Monmouth rebellion, the last pitched battle to be fought in England	Post-medieval	335132	135866	KCH.1500
		56989 56978	Curry Rivel to Castle Cary railway	HER entry	One of the first branch lines constructed from the Bristol and Exeter main line at Durston and passing through Langport, Martock and Yeovil. Opened in 1853	19th century	351955	129760	SCH.0
		15766	Cut-roundwood finds, Combe Pond, Langport	HER entry	Cut roundwood was found in a mollusc-rich peat deposit, disturbed by the excavation of a fishing lake. A radiocarbon date has been obtained from the wood with a two-sigma range of 2458-1890 cal. B.C.	Bronze Age	341084	127894	SCH.0
		54927	Flood relief channel, Langport	HER entry	Remains of a flood relief channel connecting the River Parrett, N of Langport to the Long Sutton Catchwater, SE of Langport	Modern	341263	127261	SCH.0
		54925	Cultivation features, Portmoor Drove, Curry Rivel	HER entry	Cultivation features, probably ridge and furrow	Undated	340785	127076	SCH.0
		54926	Ditches, Langport Common Moor and Aller Common Moor, Aller	HER entry	Two groups of similarly oriented ditches N of Monk's Leaze Clyse and on Langport Common Moor	Undated	341258	127627	SCH.0
		53488	Deserted medieval village, E of Aller Court Farm, Aller	HER entry	To the E and SE of the existing farm and church site there are vague earthworks or soil marks which may be evidence of a former settlement. A geophysical survey has been carried out but the results are awaited.	Medieval	339675	128756	SCH.1000
		53490	Withy boiler, Oath Farm, Oath	HER entry	Withy boiler at Oath Farm	Undated	338692	127511	SCH.2000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		16137	Timber pile alignment, Oath	HER entry	An alignment of small piles is visible on the north bank of the Sowy River, and in the riverbed. A sample was sent for radiocarbon dating suggesting a date 3327 +- 40 years BP	Bronze Age	338620	127785	SCH.2000
		55325	Sub-circular cropmark enclosure, Oath Hill, Oath	HER entry	APs show cropmarks of a sub-circular enclosure	Undated	338360	127306	SCH.2000
		53487	Deserted village, Oath	HER entry	To the SE of Oath Farm there are clear regular closes and crofts aligned on a possible NW-SE street.	Medieval	338793	127174	SCH.2000
		43102	Landscape remains, NE end of West Sedge Moor	HER entry	Banks on the SW side of the River Parrett NE of Oath suggesting remains of previous system of land division and including a trackway	Undated	337828	127953	SCH.2500
		55154	Hand axe find, Aller	HER entry	Hand axe found in May 1958 at Oath Hill in gravel brought to the site, almost certainly from a local source	Prehistoric	338353	127380	SCH.2500
		53492	Medieval flood banks and drainage, Aller Moor, Aller	HER entry	Great wall or Aller Wall (although actually a bank) along the Parrett, probably started towards the end of the C13	Medieval	338048	129169	SCH.2500
		55025	Flint finds, Aller Moor	HER entry	Two pieces of dark grey flint were found in ditching spoil	Prehistoric	338131	128981	SCH.3500
		45000	Roman and medieval pottery finds, Stathe	HER entry	Fieldwalking of a ploughed field centred on ST 3700 2835 has produced 17 Romano-British and medieval potsherds and a burnt clay or daub lump.	Romano-British	337213	128687	SCH.3500
		43651	Withy boiler, Stathe Farm, Stathe	HER entry	Withy boiler	Undated	337414	129127	SCH.4000
		43652	Withy boiler, Lodwells Farm, Stathe	HER entry	Withy boiler	Undated	337384	129066	SCH.4000
		45003	Sickle blade find, Stathe	HER entry	An iron sickle blade, c33cm long and 4cm wide, broken off at the handle end	Undated	337171	128981	SCH.4000
		44258	"Burrow" field names, W of Stathe	HER entry	Field names on Tithe Map but flat ground with no trace of a barrow. Name may relate to nearby Burrow Mump or Burrowbridge village	19th century	337122	128940	SCH.4000
		44257	Smithy, W of Stathe House, Stathe	HER entry	Smithy shown on 1962 6"OS map	Modern	337268	128791	SCH.4000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		53489	Withy boilers, Willow Farm, Stathe	HER entry	Two disused withy boilers situated at Willow Farm with Box boilers	Undated	337578	129001	SCH.4000
		19582	Jubilee Baptist Chapel, Stathe Curry Rivel	HER entry	'Jubilee Baptist Chapel' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904	Modern	337390	128958	SCH.4000
		19583	Chapel Site, Stathe, Curry Rivel	HER entry	Apparently there was a field here called 'chappelhay' which was the site of an ancient chapel. Bodies were interred there. However unable to locate the site of this chapel. The name 'Chapelhay' is not known and does not appear on the Tithe Apportionment	Undated	337200	128900	SCH.4000
		29970	Cropmark enclosure	HER entry	Aerial photos appear to show one side of an enclosure with rounded corners on a different alignment to the current field boundaries and surface drainage. There are various less clear marks in the field to the east	Undated	337602	129207	SCH.4000
		55013	Wood finds, Aller Moor, Aller	HER entry	Oak samples taken from a deep drainage ditch	Undated	338029	129477	SCH.4500
		29304	Possible Medieval Watermill, Stathe	HER entry	The Stathemill Rhyne was probably used to drive a watermill. Two small rectangles, noticed on a aerial photograph, shows that either side of the rhyne, where it joins with the River Parrett, may indicate the location of the mill coupled with a sluice	Medieval	337572	129418	SCH.4500
		31810	Brickworks	HER entry	In 1779 John Chard obtained a licence to dig clay to make brick and tile. No permanent structures or excavations are shown on a manorial map of 1800 or on the Tithe Map of 1840.	19th century	337078	129593	SCH.4500
		28609	Former channel of the River Parrett	HER entry	Former channel of the River Parrett, visible on aerial photographs.	Undated	336001	132656	SCH.5000
		18893	Enclosure, Pathe	HER entry	Three sides of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure may have been associated with settlement at Pathe in the Medieval or an earlier period and have functioned as a field or land division boundary, or as a stock enclosure	Undated	337952	130555	SCH.5500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		18894	Quarry Pits, Pathe	HER entry	Two Medieval or Post Medieval quarry pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Medieval	337915	130510	SCH.5500
		19451	Battle Site, Aller Drove, Aller	HER entry	After the battle of Langport, 1645, the Royalist army, in flight to Bridgwater, made a brief stand at Aller Great Drove on Aller Moor, where they were routed.	Post-medieval	338898	129817	SCH.5500
		55017	Wood finds, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	Two stakes with pointed ends	Undated	338913	130525	SCH.6000
		55029	Wood find, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	A single piece of roundwood with one possible worked end was seen in ditch cleaning spoil	Undated	338772	130663	SCH.6000
		55031	Wood finds, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	Three possibly modern pieces of wood from ditch cleaning spoil, of alder, ash and willow	Undated	338395	130661	SCH.6000
		18892	Stack Stands, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	Ten probable Medieval or Post Medieval Stack Stands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on North Moor to the east of Pathe.	Medieval	339211	130408	SCH.6000
		18898	Field System, S of Othery, Aller	HER entry	A Medieval or Post Medieval field system is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the southeast of Rye Farm	Medieval	338400	131078	SCH.6000
		54919	Deserted farm site, S of Othery, Aller	HER entry	Earthworks forming complex of enclosures with possible building remains 250m SE of Mill Farm	Medieval	338321	130800	SCH.6000
		10655	Pound, SE of St Michael's church, Othery	HER entry	"Pound" printed on OS 25" map 1904	Modern	338322	131570	SCH.6500
		10654	Flour mill, NW of Bagenham Farm, Othery	HER entry	This C19 structure differs from many Somerset grist mills in that it appears to have been purpose-built for steam power, the masonry base for an engine still remaining. The mill's gearing, now mostly removed, may however have originated from an earlier windmill in the village	19th century	338422	131478	SCH.6500
		55030	Wood find, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	A thick board, 32cm x 11cm x 6cm, was found in ditch cleaning spoil. It was rounded off at the corners at one end and 17cm from this end was an oval hole.	Undated	338968	130887	SCH.6500
		17708	Pound, High Street, Othery	HER entry	"Pound" printed on OS 25" map 1904. Same as 10655?	Modern	338357	131584	SCH.6500
		18036	Smithy, Rye Lane, Othery	HER entry	'Smithy' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904	Modern	338388	131452	SCH.6500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		18037	Smithy, Mill Lane, Othery	HER entry	'Smy' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904	Modern	338380	131577	SCH.6500
		18895	Building platforms, Othery	HER entry	Building platforms, possibly Medieval, Post Medieval or Modern in date, are visible as earthworks on aerial. Photographs. The function and date of the platforms is uncertain.	Undated	338616	131746	SCH.6500
		11276	Deserted farm, Little England, Othery	HER entry	The earthwork remains of the possible Medieval farm site described above are visible as earthworks aerial photographs	Medieval	338564	131457	SCH.6500
		24693	Turnpike Road, West Town, Huish Episcopi to Fowlers' Mead drove, Bridgwater Without	HER entry	A turnpike road of the Langport Trust. The road was turnpiked in 1792, although it is unclear at what point it became a reality and tolls were collected	Post-medieval	337805	131707	SCH.6500
		26224	Turnpike Road Milverton, Taunton, Piper's Inn	HER entry	A turnpike road of the Taunton Trust. Turnpiked in 1752.	Post-medieval	329578	130644	SCH.6500
		55019	Flint lump find, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	A lump of flint, 70mm x 53mm x 34mm. Shapeless and possibly recently deposited	Prehistoric	339220	131199	SCH.7000
		55032	Wood find, North Moor, Aller	HER entry	A piece of ash roundwood was seen in ditch spoil	Undated	338899	131388	SCH.7000
		32364	Beer wall	HER entry	Beer Wall protected Aller Moors from flooding. It was probably built in the 13th century and was definitely in existence by 1311	Medieval	339462	131449	SCH.7000
		18899	Stack Stands, Othery	HER entry	Three probable Medieval or Post Medieval stack stands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs	Medieval	339539	132102	SCH.7500
		11277	Cropmark field boundaries, E of Second Drive, Othery	HER entry	Small group of parallel, linear marks	Undated	339848	132173	SCH.8000
		18900	Trackway, Othery	HER entry	A possible trackway of uncertain date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Undated	339224	132807	SCH.8500
		28406	Stone walls, south of Overy Farm	HER entry	The remains of stone walls of old buildings have been found in the field south of Overy Farm	Undated	339161	133036	SCH.8500
		11757	Flint finds, Middlezoy Moor, Middlezoy	HER entry	A flint 22mm x 12mm x 8mm was found in a molehill. There were no obvious signs of working.	Undated	340129	133434	SCH.9000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		18901	Field boundary and Stack Stand, Middlezoy	HER entry	A probable Medieval or Post Medieval field boundary and possible stack stand are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Medieval	339398	133221	SCH.9000
		11278	Cropmark field system, Langacre Rhyne, Middlezoy	HER entry	Group of linear vegetation marks against the NE side of Langacre Rhyne Possibly the fragments of a more extensive system of land division.	Undated	339717	133408	SCH.9000
		10580	Timber trackway, Langacre Rhyne, Greylake	HER entry	Wooden remains of a brushwood structure. Many of the pieces had axed facets. The structure was considered to be either two diverging tracks, one running E and one W, or more likely the W end was a platform with a single track running at the E end. This latter view is supported by the finding of a possible continuation of the track 25m to the SE on its projected line. The track probably provided a crossing to the higher ground at High Ham or ran into the wetlands for their exploitation. A single radio-carbon date of 790bc has been obtained, which is consistent with the late Bronze age style and technique of construction	Bronze Age	339505	133608	SCH.9500
		11761	Chert flake find, Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	No data	Neolithic	339161	133473	SCH.9500
		11295	Causeway, NE of Greylake Farm, Othry	HER entry	The earthwork of a causeway can be seen running from the farm as far as the lane. It is very slight, about 3m wide, and flanked by former ditches on either side	Undated	338955	133589	SCH.9500
		10581	Timber pile find, King's Sedgemoor Drain, Greylake	HER entry	An oak pile was found in 1939 when King's Sedgemoor Drain was being widened. This could be part of Strangway's Causeway	Undated	339900	134400	SCH.9500
		12132	Prehistoric wood finds, Greylake	HER entry	Two pieces of prehistoric hazel wood were found one of which had cut marks. A piece of partially burnt Alder also exhibited prehistoric axe facets. These were found in sedge peat in the rhyne parallel and south of the Sowy River	Prehistoric	339192	133781	SCH.9500
		12133	Wood finds, Greylake	HER entry	Three split or broken wood fragments were found, two of willow and one of yew, of uncertain date	Undated	339380	133810	SCH.9500
		12134	Wood finds, Greylake	HER entry	A 24cm long piece of prehistoric alder was found which may be half split or just naturally broken	Undated	339255	133693	SCH.9500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		12135	Wood finds, Greylake	HER entry	Two pieces of possibly modern oak found in spoil from Langmore Rhyne cleaning	Undated	339450	133700	SCH.9500
		12143	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 8m in diameter	Undated	339090	133580	SCH.9500
		12834	Timber piles and other finds, NE of Greylake	HER entry	Timber piling and an early Iron Age bone implement, said to have had a wooden haft, were found in a field at Greylake in 1924. In 1926 Gray excavated at the findspot finding 4 flat-sectioned oak piles. To the S he found 2 planks next to each other and c4m long. The planks were about 0.5m below the surface. Later in the year the NE-most pile was removed and found to be roughly sharpened, 2.8m long with a mortise hole c1m from the top. No pottery was recovered but animal vertebrae, burnt flint and freshwater mollusca were collected. No trace of this is visible in the fields which are under permanent pasture. Three sherds of iron age pottery were recovered during the cutting of a rhyne in the field to the S. They were found at the junction of the rhyne and the field boundary and all came from one vessel with parallels to material from Glastonbury and Meare	Undated	339292	133719	SCH.9500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10568	Prehistoric burials and flint finds, Greylake Sand Quarry, Greylake	HER entry	Two microliths, a scraper and some flakes found in the quarry between 1926 and 1937 are in Taunton Museum and are probably Late Mesolithic in age. Inhumation burials found in 1928 of at least five individuals, at a depth of 2ft below mould. Four sherds of early BA 'A-C' beaker, and a rough flint scraper, found with a fragmentary female inhumation burial, 3.5ft deep in sand in 1933. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on two human skulls that were recovered from the sand quarry. At least five skulls and other long bones were recovered in 1928 but the other skulls are now lost, after having been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons. The bone evidence and dating suggests that an early Mesolithic cemetery existed on the sand island. Comparable sites are known on the continent but this is the first such site in the UK	Prehistoric	339191	133581	SCH.9500
		12833	Timber piles (Strangway's Causeway), NE of Greylake Bridge, Greylake	HER entry	Bulleid and Gray noted that 'a decided trackway showed in fair relief' in the field to the S of Laurel Cottage on the line of a series of timber piles discovered in the next field to the S	Undated	339714	134190	SCH.9500
		10571	AP mark (Strangway's Causeway), NE of Greylake Bridge, Greylake	HER entry	APs show a track or drain running nearly parallel with Greylake Fosse	Undated	339612	133961	SCH.9500
		31117	Floodbank	HER entry	A possible medieval floodbank is visible on the RAF post-war aerial photographs and modern coverage. It is visible as an earthwork on both sides of the road about 1m high	Medieval	340172	134628	SCH.9500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10567	Greylake Fosse, Greylake	HER entry	Greylake Fosse is mentioned c1652 as "a fair causeway of stones and gravel about 8 miles in length, anciently made by one of the Abbots of Glastonbury, as tradition saith, which, still bearing his name, is called Greylake Fosse". It is shown on a contemporary map as passing Dunwear, Westonzoyland, to Greylake, NE across the marsh to Greinton, and thence through Walton and Street to Glastonbury.	Post-medieval	339321	134016	SCH.10000
		12139	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 10m in diameter	Undated	338859	134125	SCH.10000
		12136	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	Several mounds were observed of varying diameters. Buildings are shown on early maps (from the tithe map onwards), which may be the origin of these 'bumps'. They appear ruined on the 1947 aerial photographs but no structures are now visible	Undated	338632	133740	SCH.10000
		11760	Wood finds, Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	Various pieces of wood have been found NE of Greylake, which may relate to one excavated prehistoric trackway SHER No. 10571 and 10580, or be from independent structures	Undated	339223	133987	SCH.10000
		11762	Wood finds, W of Hook Rhyne, Middlezoy	HER entry	A small "mattress of twiggy wood" 0.5m wide was observed in the bank of Langacre Rhyne.	Undated	339133	134065	SCH.10000
		28403	Bronze axe find, Greylake	HER entry	During the summer of 1976 the peat cracked open in this location and the tenant farmer found a bronze axe in a crack.	Bronze Age	338900	134105	SCH.10000
		18015	Milestone, northeast of Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	'M.S.' and 'Glastonbury 8 7/8 and Taunton 13' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904	Post-medieval	338913	133658	SCH.10000
		18019	Milestone, A361, Moorlinch	HER entry	'M.S.' and 'Glastonbury 7 7/8, taunton 14' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904.	Post-medieval	340124	134750	SCH.10000
		11763	Flint finds, W of Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	Three flints were found following ploughing. One is probably a Mesolithic blade of dark grey chert, or perhaps a large broad-bladed microlith. Another was a possibly bronze age scraper of dark grey chert, and the last was a dark grey chert chip of uncertain date	Prehistoric	338161	133839	SCH.10500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		12137	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 8m in diameter	Undated	338387	134037	SCH.10500
		11765	Wood finds, NW of Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	A piece of oak of uncertain date	Undated	338442	133877	SCH.10500
		12141	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 8m in diameter	Undated	339048	134686	SCH.10500
		12142	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 9m in diameter	Undated	339081	134571	SCH.10500
		12138	Post medieval buildings, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 9m in diameter, possible incorrect entry?	Post-medieval	338666	134043	SCH.10500
		11766	Wood find, N of Greylake, Middlezoy	HER entry	Possible oak stake was found in the N side of Langacre Rhyne	Undated	338754	134331	SCH.10500
		11275, 15882, 11069, 11070, 13959, 31770	Westonzoyland Airfield, Westonzoyland	HER entry	Sewage works, A 25-yard rifle range on Westonzoyland airfield	Modern	336737	134447	SCH.11000
		12140	Mounds, Greylake	HER entry	A mound was observed 12m in diameter	Undated	338295	134884	SCH.11000
		44994	Hamlet of Langacre, Middlezoy	HER entry	Hamlet of Langacre shown on 1904 OS Map. Removed by airfield (HER No. 11275) during Second World War	Post-medieval	337674	134379	SCH.11000
		18919	Stack Stand, South of Moorlinch	HER entry	A probable Medieval or Post Medieval stack stand, or cereal drying platform, is visible as an earthworks on aerial photographs	Medieval	338748	135254	SCH.11000
		18920	Stack Stand, South of Moorlinch	HER entry	A probable Medieval or Post Medieval stack stand, or cereal drying platform, is visible as an earthworks on aerial photographs to the south of Moorlinch,	Medieval	338587	135037	SCH.11000
		10579	Ring Ditch, Middlezoy	HER entry	SE of Westonzoyland airfield, are great areas of periglacial frost polygons and other probable natural features, as well as old field boundary ditches. Two circular features stand out as possible ring ditches.	Undated	337711	134122	SCH.11000
		10578	Cropmarks, NE of airfield, Middlezoy	HER entry	Extensive areas of frost polygons and regular rectangular enclosures, some of which are old field boundaries.	Undated	337629	134523	SCH.11500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		18916	Trackways, North of Westonzoyland Airfield	HER entry	Seven sections of double ditched trackways, possibly Prehistoric or Medieval in date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Undated	337669	134941	SCH.11500
		12087	Mounds, Chilton Right Rhyne, Stawell	HER entry	Two mounds have been noted: one 7m in diameter and one 15m in diameter	Undated	337553	135399	SCH.12000
		11250	Landscape remains, E of Bridgwater,	HER entry	Extensive but fragmentary remains of a planned landscape consisting of field systems, trackways and settlements which are variously defined by banks, ditches, platforms and vegetation marks.	Undated	336326	134837	SCH.12000
		18914	Stack Stand, Stawell	HER entry	A probable Medieval or Post Medieval stack stand is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs	Medieval	337149	135613	KCH.500
		29308	Bog Oak, Kings Sedgemoor	HER entry	Sample from Buddenham, Kings Sedgemoor. 162 rings, average growth rate 1.62mm/year, ring sequence dated 4000BC-3839BC against Sweet Track reference chronology and Stolford chronology.	Neolithic	336478	135228	KCH.1000
		12111	Bronze age flint find, N of Airfield, Westonzoyland	HER entry	A dark grey flint core	Bronze Age	336131	135216	KCH.1500
		18908	Field boundaries, Lang Moor, North of Westonzoyland	HER entry	Probable field boundaries, possibly Medieval or Post Medieval in date, are visible on aerial photographs a	Medieval	335782	135617	KCH.1500
		18909	Quarries, Lang Moor, North of Westonzoyland	HER entry	Four probable Post Medieval or Modern sand quarries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Post-medieval	335827	135566	KCH.1500
		27003	Bussex rhyne, Westonzoyland	HER entry	The Bussex rhyne played an important part in the Battle of Sedgemoor (PRN 10926) and its location is shown on some early maps.	Undated	335338	135431	KCH.1500
		10933	Bronze socketed axe, Westonzoyland	HER entry	A bronze socketed axe, found at Sedgemoor	Bronze Age	335604	136092	KCH.2000
		12086	Mound, Cossington Right Drove, Stawell	HER entry	A mound 13m in diameter h	Undated	335958	136290	KCH.2000
		11733	Burtle, W of King's Sedgemoor Drain, Chedzoy	HER entry	A small sand island of potential archaeological interest	Undated	335293	136665	KCH.2500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		11726	Flint flake, Mount Close Batch, Chedzoy	HER entry	A burnt flint flake of prehistoric date	Prehistoric	335195	136856	KCH.3000
		11732	Timber structures, Mount Close Batch, Chedzoy	HER entry	A large quantity of wood has been found during ditch cleaning between ST35183693 and 35253683, probably representing at least one trackway connecting the higher grounds of Sutton Hams and Chedzoy Burtle. Also a fragment of prehistoric bone has been found in fen peat spoil on the E. Bank of Moor Drove Rhyne	Undated	335218	136866	KCH.3000
		12618	Cropmark enclosures and boundaries, SE of Chedzoy	HER entry	Aerial photographs show clearly a rectilinear enclosure, one (or two joined) curvilinear enclosures together with several field boundaries. The area appears to form an island surrounded by lower land	Undated	334807	136717	KCH.3000
		11859	Cropmark field boundaries, S of Parchey	HER entry	Cropmarks show system of narrow linear fields,	Undated	334966	137038	KCH.3000
		12571	Mound, Cossington Right Drove, Stawell	HER entry	A mound 8m in diameter	Undated	335669	136910	KCH.3000
		12125	Wood finds, Mount Cole Batch, Chedzoy	HER entry	Several pieces of roundwood were found in ditching spoil to the North of Moor Drove including three pieces which had been cut	Undated	335063	136627	KCH.3000
		11319	Timber post finds, Kings Sedgemoor Drain, S of Parchey	HER entry	Vertical roundwood posts were seen in the west bank of the Kings Sedgemoor Drain. The post was 7cm in diameter and is likely to be of prehistoric date. Other, smaller pieces have been seen previously and this may be part of HER No. 10847 on the other side of the drain	Undated	335454	137138	KCH.3000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		28400	Dugout canoe find, Chedzoy	HER entry	A dugout canoe, c. 12ft long, was found in the late 1950s on the site of the mound opposite the King's Sedgemoor Drain, at the very base of the mound. It was discovered when part of the canoe was bit by a bailer machine. A wooden bailer was found inside it. It was removed to the farmyard where it stayed for a while. A local farmer remembers playing in it as a child and that it had adze marks visible inside it.	Undated	335555	136775	KCH.3000
		11734	Flint and wood finds, SW of Parchey Bridge, Chedzoy	HER entry	Four pieces of alder roundwood were found in ditch spoil. Also a prehistoric flint flake was found on the ground surface nearby	Prehistoric	334944	137338	KCH.3500
		11846	Cropmark enclosures and field system, S of Parchey	HER entry	A small area of field system shows very clearly in one modern field of sympathetic crop. At least two phases are visible and some of the features may be geological.	Undated	335080	137555	KCH.3500
		11727	Flints, S of Parchey Bridge, Chedzoy	HER entry	Flints have been found during successive fieldwalking of the area	Prehistoric	335007	137309	KCH.3500
		11847	Cropmark enclosure, S of Parchey Bridge	HER entry	A rectilinear enclosure is visible on APs with up to 3 ditches. Probably part of 11250	Undated	335171	137460	KCH.3500
		11902	Miscellaneous prehistoric finds, Stawell	HER entry	Finds of prehistoric flint have been made by HSL Dewar in several places in Stawell parish including S of Parchey Bridge by King's Sedgemoor Drain and Cossington Right Rhyne. The scrapers, one suggested as possibly Bronze age, are in the Blake Museum.	Prehistoric	335369	137556	KCH.3500
		15024	Earthwork enclosure, Parchey	HER entry	Possible medieval enclosure located at south end of field. Banks stand to height of 0.5m	Undated	334841	137438	KCH.3500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		15025	Prehistoric flint and pottery finds, Parchey	HER entry	Between 1976 and 1984, a substantial quantity of Mesolithic to bronze age lithic artefacts was collected from the ploughed surface of the Parchey sand batch, Chedzoy, by Chris Norman. The Mesolithic element in the collection included a wide range of retouched tool forms, including one of the largest recorded groups of microliths from any single site in the south-west peninsula. Around 75% of the total weight of artefacts collected was thought to Mesolithic. Although probably a mixture representing more than one occupation phase, it is unusual in containing hollow-based points and other microlith shapes more readily paralleled in assemblages from Surrey and Sussex than in the south-western counties. The Neolithic and bronze age artefacts from Parchey represent some of the most substantial lithic and ceramic evidence for fen-edge activity in the Somerset Levels. In addition to the lithic finds, 18 sherds of early to middle bronze age pottery were collected	Prehistoric	335050	137481	KCH.3500
		28407	Possible WW2 flood defences, Parchey Bridge	HER entry	During World War 2, Americans soldiers dug a huge pit near Parchey Bridge to enhance the local flood defences. The edge of a possible pit is visible at on the 1940s aerial photographs	Modern	335120	137600	KCH.3500
		11845	Cropmark enclosure and field system, Parchey	HER entry	Aerial photographs show a substantial ditch cutting off the end of a low ridge. The other sides of the enclosure, running along the slopes appear to be fossilised in modern field boundaries. Internal features are visible that may not be contemporary. Further marks indicate a field system visible to the W with a drove road running towards the enclosure. The field system runs into unsympathetic crops to the north and south but certainly continues	Undated	334648	137867	KCH.4000
		12715	WW2 QL\QF bombing decoy, N of Pendon Hill	HER entry	QL\QF decoy No C61(a) for the ROF factory at Puriton. The QL site is referred to in October 1942 and both QL and QF in May 1943	Modern	335405	138527	KCH.4000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10432	Cropmark enclosures, N of Chedzoy	HER entry	Large area of cropmarks including one clear rectangular enclosure and two other rectangular enclosures. Area to the SE of these shows at least one further enclosure and a system of small rectangular fields. This extends into rough ground to the north where it may survive as earthworks	Undated	333996	138127	KCH.4500
		12089	Burnt flint finds, Pendon Hill, Stawell	HER entry	A burnt prehistoric flint flake has been found on the ploughed surface	Prehistoric	334946	138262	KCH.4500
		11252	Flood bank, N by W of Chedzoy	HER entry	Substantial bank in three sections totalling at least 270m long and 800m N by W of Chedzoy. This feature is a flood bank on an abandoned water course whose N side is marked by the parish boundary with Bawdrip	Undated	333859	138383	KCH.5000
		11253	Enclosures, NNE of Bradley, Bawdrip	HER entry	Small group of ditches defining fragments of enclosures which predate the existing field boundaries A further possible rectangular enclosure associated with this site, to the north west. The enclosure is clearest on its SE corner and there is a possible entrance on the east side	Undated	333593	139091	KCH.6000
		11723	Flint and Roman pottery finds, Bradney, Bawdrip	HER entry	Eleven flint flakes, seven burnt flint flakes, four greensand chert flakes, four flint spalls, three flints that had been retouched, two sherds of bone and a fragment of a polished flint axe have been found in the fields following ploughing. Also found were three Romano-British pot sherds of hard grey fabric and possibly C2 in date, a possibly C2 bowl or beaker sherd of a locally found red fabric and a sagging base and four body sherds of a C13-14 pot.	Prehistoric	333258	139138	KCH.6000
		12439	Bridgwater Railway	HER entry	The line of an abandoned railway, formerly leased to the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway Co, runs from near Monmouth Street to the N of Sydenham Manor.	19th century	334642	140128	KCH.6000
		17052	Chapel of All Saints, Bradney, Bawdrip	HER entry	There was a chapel of All Saints at Bradney by 1330. Paschall's map shows this chapel	Medieval	333476	138890	KCH.6000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		24588	Turnpike Road, Nether Stowey to Ashcott	HER entry	A turnpike road of the Bridgwater Trust. The road between Cannington Bridge and Bawdrip was turnpiked in 1730 and the whole length to Ashcott became a turnpike in 1759.	Post-medieval	331782	138387	KCH.6000
		30293	Anglo-Saxon occupation, Church Road, Bawdrip	HER entry	An evaluation (PRN 12710) in 1996 revealed occupation dating from at least the 11th century AD. In the garden, the medieval features cutting into the natural clays were broadly 12th to 14th century. A wall found in Trench 2 may also belong to this period. A gully also found in this trench was very later medieval or early post-medieval in date. In the orchard several features were uncovered which could be broadly dated to the 10th to 12th centuries. The features in the orchard were fairly shallow and sometimes difficult to define. Several features resembled structural beam slots but it was not possible to reconstruct plans due to the limited area of the evaluation trenches. Finds included an antler comb handle . In November 2005 - February 2006, a larger scale excavation (PRN 24552) was undertaken on the site. Evidence was uncovered for permanent settlement commencing by the 10th century if not earlier. The alignment of the numerous ditches and gullies was found to be approximately north-west to south-east. These were thought to be property or plot boundaries and/or drainage ditches. The finds suggested that settlement in this area ceased in the 14th century. The general alignment of the earlier settlement features differs from that of the modern village, suggesting reorganisation after this date. The comb handle is of Ashby's Type 3, which is thought to date from the 8th to 11th century AD	Anglo-Saxon	334024	139634	KCH.6000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		30294	Site of medieval house, Church Road, Bawdrip	HER entry	The foundations of a medieval, stone-built house were uncovered. The house appeared to have fronted onto and have been oriented on Church Road. The finds suggested that it had been built during the 14th century and had been demolished or became derelict during the 16th or 17th century. The house foundations sealed features, principally rubbish pits, that were broadly dated to the 12th to 14th centuries	Medieval	334087	139654	KCH.6000
		31542	Roman settlement	HER entry	Fieldwalking in the fields following ploughing found three Romano-British pot sherds of hard grey fabric and possibly C2 in date, a possibly C2 bowl or beaker sherd of a locally found red fabric and a sagging base and four body sherds of a C13-14 pot. Two lias stones were also found, one of which had been flattened for some use. Small excavations in 2003 and 2006 located wells and walls associated with Roman pottery	Romano-British	333525	139204	KCH.6000
		17043	Sion Church, east of Knowle Farm, Bawdrip	HER entry	'Sion Church (Congregational)' noted on Second Edition OS map The chapel is dated 1830 and is said to have been built at the expense of James Collings. It is a small low building of rubble with narrow round arched windows	19th century	333877	139922	KCH.6500
		17042	Milestone, Knowle, Bawdrip	HER entry	'M.S.' noted on Second Edition OS Map 'Bridgwater 3, Glastonbury 11'	Post-medieval	333798	139906	KCH.6500
		28486	Late iron age and Romano-British activity, Knowle Hill, Bawdrip	HER entry	Excavations exposed a series of substantial ditches dating from the later Iron Age through to the Romano-British period. The ditches recorded were up to 5.15m wide and 2m deep and comprised part of a settlement enclosure. Pottery recovered dated from the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods and includes Black Burnished and Samian wares. Roman coins, brooches, a spindle whorl and a ceramic bead were among the other finds	Iron Age	333566	140173	KCH.6500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10042	Crook deserted village, Crandon	HER entry	Village at time of Edward I, now deserted. Clear evidence of a DMV with outline of house platforms, crofts and drainage ditches, plus a prominent causewayed road to the site from the E. Survey done in 1985. Site approached by a ditched and banked drove way from higher land to the E. The W side of the site is defined by a ditch and break of slope, the other boundaries are natural. There are no definable features in the E part of the site, but in the W there are a number of house platforms	Medieval	332412	139751	KCH.7000
		10053	Tower, Knowle Hill, Bawdrip	HER entry	'Tower' noted on OS First Edition map . The tower was built for Benjamin Greenhill in 1870, the owner of Knowle Manor, as a 'sham' castle. It has since been demolished	19th century	333341	140236	KCH.7000
		12714	Pillbox and pumping station, Crandon Bridge	HER entry	There is a pillbox or firewatch post at the pumping station for Puriton ROF	Modern	332985	140068	KCH.7000
		44744	Roman finds, S of Knowle Hall, Bawdrip	HER entry	When the playing fields for Knowle Hall were being constructed Roman structures were exposed which may have been a continuation of the settlement to the SW (PRN 10039). Turf stripping for new playing fields revealed Roman and medieval pottery together with some walling. After a field at Bush Marsh (ST 3290 4025) had changed ownership, the deep drainage ditches surrounding it were cleaned out and soil was brought in to level the surface prior to re-seeding. Members of Bridgwater and District Archaeological Society undertook a watching brief during these operations. At a depth of c. 50cm in the sides of the cleared ditches, layers of small lias cobble and stones were observed over the whole field indicating the extent of this Romano-British site. Finds were few but included small sherds of Romano-British pottery and some tesserae. Society members and the owner disturbed metal detector operators who said that coins had been found, none of which have been recovered or brought to museums {3}.	Romano-British	332950	140269	KCH.7000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		15922	Pillbox (N106) site, Crandon Bridge	HER entry	The Wills maps of the Taunton Stop Line in the National Monuments Record show a pillbox numbered N106 opposite Crandon Bridge which is indicated as a road block (HER 15923). Probably removed during road improvements in the 1970s	Modern	333068	140013	KCH.7000
		15923	Second World War roadblock, Crandon Bridge	HER entry	The Wills maps of the Taunton Stop Line (PRN 15410) in the National Monuments Record identify the bridge as a road block (N Rd. 107) covered by a pillbox (HER 15922)	Modern	333033	139986	KCH.7000
		17044	Sheep Pen, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	HER entry	'Sheep Pen' noted on Second Edition OS map	19th century	332936	139985	KCH.7000
		17045	Sheep Pen, Crandon, Bawdrip	HER entry	Sheep Pen' noted on Second Edition OS map	19th century	332672	139631	KCH.7000
		24587	Turnpike Road, East Brent to Thurloxtan	HER entry	A turnpike road of the Bridgwater Trust. The Thurloxtan to Bridgwater length was turnpiked in 1730. The Bristol Road section, which ran via Crandon Bridge, was only extended as far as Puriton. The remaining section to the East Brent parish boundary was turnpiked in 1759 to join the continuation of the Bristol Trust	Post-medieval	331100	140588	KCH.7000
		27011	Medieval finds, Knowle Hall	HER entry	Emergency excavations by Bridgwater Archaeological Society at ST330402 showed that a medieval settlement in the grounds of Knowle Hall had been overlaid by C19 landscaping. A holloway, house platforms and part of the field system were identified. Clay and stone building footings, traces of burning, a drainage gully and C12-14 pottery were located. Roman material from the Bush Marsh site (PRNs 44744, 10039) was also present	Medieval	333010	140195	KCH.7000
		29853	Ice House	HER entry	An icehouse is documented as Knowle Hall in c. 1829 but its location is not specified	19th century	333189	140349	KCH.7000



		32021	Knowle Hall	HER entry	<p>Knowle Hall, a small country house in Tudor-Gothic style, was built in 1829-33 by Benjamin Cuff Greenhill (c1805-1881). Knowle Hall is believed to have been designed by the architect Richard Carver (c.1792-1862), who practised at Taunton and was the County Surveyor. Carver is believed to have been a pupil of Sir Jeffry Wyattville. Knowle Hall however, is not included in the list of Carver's works published in Howard Colvin's Dictionary of British Architects (2008, p 235-236), which states that his churches were poorly detailed and that they were despised by serious Gothic revivalists at the time. The National Heritage List for England includes a number of buildings by Carver. Knowle Hall is marked on the Tithe Map for Bawdrip of c1841. Letting Particulars, believed to date from c1851, describe the Hall as 'most splendidly furnished' and 'situated in a beautiful Park'. They include a view of the Hall and a set of detailed floor plans. The first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1888, shows the Hall surrounded by parkland including walled gardens, a tower (since demolished) and two lodges (one of which, that to the north-west of the Hall, has since been demolished). In the C20 Knowle Hall was let, first to private tenants, then by 1939 as a hotel, and from the 1950s as a school. In the late C20 the outbuildings north of the Hall, including kennels, piggeries and a boiler room enclosing a triangular-shaped courtyard were demolished.</p> <p>A private country house built in 1829-1833 in Tudor-Gothic style by Benjamin Cuff Greenhill, possibly to a design by the architect Richard Carver.</p> <p>MATERIALS: local grey limestone with slate roofs. Later repairs are in red brick, including those to the rear chimney stacks (partly rebuilt); the surrounds to the former doors to the coach house; and the harness room</p>	19th century	333111	140294	KCH.7000
--	--	-------	-------------	-----------	---	--------------	--------	--------	----------



				<p>to the rear of the stable wing. All chimney stacks have lost their chimney pots. The c1851 view of Knowle Hall indicates there was a small spire to one of the roofs, since removed. PLAN: the two storey Hall with basement and attic is square in plan. The main rooms, including dining room, drawing room, library and justice room, surround the central entrance hall which has a large staircase leading to the first floor bedrooms. The common entrance is to the rear with servants' stairs leading to the first floor and attic. The basement includes the former kitchen, scullery, shoe house, potato cellar, pantry, larder, servant's hall, and ale, beer and wine cellars. Extending from the rear north-east corner of the Hall is a rectangular-shaped wing which includes a single storey former brew-house (partly rebuilt and extended in the late C20) and a two storey coach house with stables and former nursery rooms above. Formerly this wing faced on to a stable yard which was enclosed by</p> <p>piggeries, kennels and a boiler room to a triangular-shaped plan. Extending from the far end of the stable wing is a rectangular two-storey wing built in the 1980s in matching style, thus creating a rectangular courtyard north of the Hall. This courtyard has since been infilled with a further single storey extension. An indoor pool, also built in the 1980s, is attached to the rear north-west corner of the Hall, replacing further stables.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: the south-front has seven bays with three gabled dormers. It has a central portico (rebuilt in the 1980s) with steps leading to the main entrance. Above it is a four light oriel window. The central bay is flanked to either side, by six multi-pane timber casement windows (one has been replaced), two to each floor, all, including those to the attic, set under grey stone hoodmoulds. The central ground floor window to the right hand side is</p>				
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

					<p>blind as it forms the chimney breast to the former fireplace in the dining room. The east elevation's main range comprises a corbelled and coped gable with a two storey canted bay with a hipped slate roof. To the right is a two storey range of three bays with timber casements set beneath stone hoodmoulds as to the front. The west elevation also comprises of a corbelled and coped gable, with a central window (blind) to the ground floor, a tripartite window to the first floor (also blind) and a single attic casement, all set beneath stone hoodmoulds. The two storey secondary range to the left, with same style windows, is one bay wide with attic above. Attached the left is the external wall, with four plain pilasters, to the former box stables. The latter were replaced in the 1980s by the swimming pool, when a single casement window was inserted into the wall. The rear, north, elevation comprises a plain two storey stable wing and coach house of coursed dressed stone, much altered with later doors and windows inserted, and extended to the east by a single bay forming part of the 1980s extension. To the right the former coach house has rebuilt brick reveals to later inserted doors. From the former saddle and harness room to its right extends a later C20 single storey enclosed walk way leading to modern outbuildings.</p> <p>INTERIOR: the designer of the interiors has not been identified. The majority of the door and window carpentry to the ground and first floors, most with coffered linings and some with shutters. Other surviving features include a coloured mid- to late C19 encaustic tile floor by Maw and Co Ltd of Shropshire in the hall, and an early-C19 Gothic style screen set under a four centred arch, comprising pilasters and fluted columns and plain capitals, spanned by Gothic arches and a plain cornice above. Behind is a large early-C19 cantilevered stone stair with cast iron balusters,</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

				<p>decorated with Gothic arched heads and rosettes on the slender shafts. The two drawing rooms have early-C19 decorative plastered ceilings. The surviving early-C19 surrounds to former sliding doors separating these two rooms, now blocked, comprise of a flat arch with coffered linings, enclosed by Gothic style columns with clustered shafts and capitals above. In the dining room the canted bay window has been remodelled to allow access to a modern extension. Early-C19 window carpentry survives, including the decorative surround to the former side board recess situated opposite, comprising a Gothic arch enclosed by slender columns with clustered shafts and capitals, and a cornice above. The library / breakfast room contains a decorative dark timber fireplace with Tudor style carvings displaying heads, foliage and geometric motives enclosing a central mirror, probably inserted later, above the shelf. The room also has a</p> <p>Tudor style geometric patterned timber ceiling, painted black with gilt details. The justice room, situated to the rear of the library, has a decorative plastered ceiling with a geometric pattern. The cast iron fire surround with glazed tiles appears to be of later C19 date. The plan on the c1851 letting particulars indicates this room previously had a fireplace in its north-east corner, which is now a cupboard. At first floor level, the formerly open gallery landing has been enclosed by a fully glazed timber screen, probably introduced in the mid C20. The first floor bedrooms no longer retain their fire places. In the attic rooms the partly exposed roof timbers survive, as does a small Gothic style timber fire surround in the former Maids' Room. The internal layout of the basement survives, though the plaster to the walls and vaulted ceilings has been stripped in places and doors and related carpentry work has been removed. The flag stone floors to the</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
					passages and servants' hall survives, including the storage shelves to the wine and beer cellars. The former kitchen contains a plain, large fire surround to a former range, and a single cast iron column supports its vaulted ceiling				
		10223	Cropmarks, S of Kings Sedgemoor Drain, Bridgwater Without	HER entry	Cropmarks of linear features including the course of the River Parrett before 1677 and drainage ditches of earlier field system	Undated	332179	140385	KCH.7500

		10039	Romano-British settlement, W of Knowle Hall, Bawdrip	HER entry	<p>Concentration of Roman finds indicating a large area of settlement centred. A tessellated pavement near Knoll Hill found in 1670 and mentioned in contemporary manuscripts, is probably associable with a similar reference to a mosaic found at Bawdrip.</p> <p>The major part of the site was overlain by upcast from the 1939 widening of King's Sedgemoor Drain. The 1944 excavation was at the edge of the upcast finding. coins of Trajan, Domitian, Constantine I, Helena, Constans and Constantius together with some pottery</p> <p>A water-pipe trench was cut through the field in July 1969 and pieces of Samian and black coarse pottery were found. No definite building features were seen.</p> <p>Romano-British masonry was found on the left bank of King's Sedgemoor Drain, north-west of Crandon Bridge in 1969, opposite those found in 1939 and in subsequent years.</p> <p>Documentary evidence located by Williams (The Draining of the Somerset Levels) indicates that the R Parrett flowed in an earlier course here before being altered in 1677. Examination of the relict river walls suggests that the meander that was cut off originally flowed past this site with, possibly, a subsidiary stream joining from the direction of Bawdrip {12}.</p> <p>Plotting the locations of the finds shown on the plan in Leech (1977) above does suggest a curving west edge to the settlement which may indicate the bank of the river .</p> <p>"Foundations of Roman building. 1st/4th cent. Pottery and coins excavated in O.S. field 182, known as Bush Marsh, by H.S.L. Dewar and O.T. Leighton, July/Aug.'44</p> <p>Pottery and coins of the same period recovered on both banks of K.S. Drain during widening operations in</p>	Romano-British	332732	140358	KCH.7500
--	--	-------	--	-----------	---	----------------	--------	--------	----------



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
					<p>1939. Objects in Blake Museum, Bridgwater. J.R.S. '40 P. 174/5 J.R.S. 1945 P. 86. Fuller account in 'Bridgwater Mercury' Aug 9th, 1939. H.S.L.D. Objects from building presented to taunton Museum - 1/11/49.</p> <p>Note: A profile of the excavation now lodged in Taunton Museum. On the top of the Roman site, in contact with the upper courses of broken walls was a deposit of 'Medieval' pottery and dirt. One of the vessels has now been restored at Taunton Castle. H.S.L.D 14/12/49" {14}.</p> <p>A Roman-British head of pipe-clay Venus from Bawdrip in Bridgwater museum was found somewhere around ST 3439, possibly from the Knole Hall site {15}.</p> <p>Examination of the surviving records and finds from the site suggests that the Roman occupation began in the early C2 with wooden buildings that were replaced in the early to middle C4 and abandoned in the late C4.</p> <p>Contrary to some earlier reports there was no C5 material present. Comparison of the types and ratios of finds suggested that the settlement resembled a small town and that the buildings were domestic/industrial rather than the warehouses of the earlier interpretation. Painted wall plaster indicates a higher status building in the vicinity, possibly that reported by antiquarians {16}.</p>				
		29181	Possible Duck Decoy, Withy Pool	HER entry	<p>A possible decoy on Horsey Level recorded on the O.S. 1:2500 showing a large circular pond with two irregular inlets and a penannular shaped island</p>	Undated	332257	140145	KCH.7500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		17050	Milestone, north west of Knowle Hall	HER entry	'Milestone' noted on OS second Edition Map. 'Pawlett 2, Bridgwater 3'	Post-medieval	332668	140627	KCH.7500
		28485	Medieval activity, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	HER entry	An excavation was undertaken at Crandon Bridge during January and February 2009. Archaeological features and deposits were exposed dating from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. Medieval activity principally comprised a series of intercutting boundary ditches of two phases, with the first early medieval and the second later medieval. The grid reference for this site is approximate as the full fieldwork report has not yet been received by the HER.	Medieval	332753	140468	KCH.7500
		28484	Early bronze age crouched burial, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	HER entry	An excavation (PRN 28483) was undertaken at Crandon Bridge during January and February 2009. Archaeological features and deposits were exposed dating from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. The Bronze Age activity on the site comprised a single crouched burial associated with a Beaker vessel. The grid reference for this feature is approximate as the full fieldwork report has not yet been received by the HER	Bronze Age	332746	140473	KCH.7500
		11831	Roman Road from Ilchester to Combwich	HER entry	This road forks north west from the Foss Way (PRN 55101) just beyond Ilchester and is clearly traceable almost throughout. Near Stawell (ST3638) the ridge is narrow and entirely occupied by the road. At Bawdrip, (ST3439) after the railway it is lost for half a mile but reappears as a lane past the north side of Knowle Hall (ST330404) grounds and continues straight along the ridge to its very tip at Dunball near Puriton, no doubt, once connecting with a small harbour on the Parrett estuary. The metalling of the agger is visible in the final section.	Romano-British	342970	133198	KCH.7500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
	1020438	10215	Horsey deserted village, Manor Farm, Horsey	HER entry	The foundations of buildings which once made up the village of Horsey are contained in a rectangular field raised slightly above the surrounding land and bounded by drainage ditches, to the W of the present manor house. The village is represented by a series of scarps, banks and ditches. A rectangular depression is the chapel site (PRN 10216). To the N of this is a small platform, possibly the site of a building. In the SE of the field a large deep depression was probably a pond. The village must have extended further south as there is clear evidence of house platforms and crofts on APs to the north of Board's Farm. At ST 319 391, cobbled lias stones on edge, and a wall foundation trench of an C18 cottage, overlaid a hard clay surface with charcoal and unglazed C14 pottery. No associated structures revealed. Southern part, outside of the Study Area was scheduled 2001 and is on the HAR register due to arable ploughing	Medieval	332060	139439	KCH.7500
		10706,	Windmill site, Windmill Furlong, Puriton	HER entry	There are three possible windmill sites to the S of Puriton (see HER 10707 and 10708). Two are shown on Ogilby's road map of 1610, but only one on Speed's map of 1610, Bowen's map of 1760, the tithe map and the OS 1817 1" map. There may be a third mill to the NW of PRN 10708 as tithe map has "Windmill Furlong" as a field name here. The Puriton tithe map shows the mill buildings next to the road (HER 10708). The area to the north is divided into small strip fields many of which are called In Mill Field or In Mill Upper Furlong. It seems likely that this area may be named for its adjacency to the mill when viewed from the village	Post-medieval	332309	141123	KCH.8000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10714	Roman road remains, Puriton Hill, Puriton	HER entry	The ridge road was sectioned in 1971, during work on the M5 motorway. Roughly laid metalling of small Lias stone up to 0.2m thick and 2 to 3m wide was observed, partly underlying the existing lane, and the southern hedge, both of which had disturbed it. No ditches or finds were uncovered	Romano-British	332256	140948	KCH.8000
		28482	Probable late bronze age ditch, Puriton Hill	HER entry	A single substantial ditch which contained seven sherds of probable late Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age	332196	140924	KCH.8000
		30221	Roman pottery mounds, Chilton and Shapwick Moor and Huntspill River	HER entry	Pottery mounds were located and pottery was collected. The remains were thought to relate to the Romano-British pottery and (possibly) salt industries during the 3rd to 4th centuries AD	Romano-British	332500	140700	KCH.8000
		10708	Windmill site, N of Home Covert, Puriton	HER entry	See 10706	Post-medieval	332512	140900	KCH.8000
		10048	Dunball Cement Works, Dunball, Bawdrip	HER entry	The limekilns here once formed part of a small industrial complex which extended E from the River Parrett along the Poldens. Activities in the area had begun by the 1840s and were eventually to include a range of materials and products: bricks, cement, lime, manure and salt. The various works were connected together by a rail network of standard and narrow gauge lines (HER 18125) and water access was afforded by the river	19th century	331544	141011	KCH.8500
		10050	Salt Works, Dunball Cement Works, Dunball, Down End	HER entry	Remnants of a plant concerned with industrial production of salt from borings between 1909-1914.	Modern	331816	140924	KCH.8500
		11828	Post medieval pottery finds, Puriton	HER entry	Small quantities of Post medieval pottery, part of a clay-pipe bowl, stamped with maker's initials "I.B.", (previously found in Bridgwater, date c1700, maker unknown), bottom of a glass bottle marked 1632, and small quantities of burnt brick and limestone all found in Rock Field, S of Puriton Hill. Possibly the site of a limekiln	Post-medieval	331836	141085	KCH.8500
		16544	Rifle ranges, Horsey Level, Dunball	HER entry	First edition OS maps show 3 parallel rifle ranges firing northwards to targets on the S slopes of the Polden Hills	19th century	331779	140552	KCH.8500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		17051	Former loop of the River Parrett	HER entry	"Old loop of the River Parrett, prior to the cut of 1677, when the cut was made, ran far to the East.	Undated	331497	140607	KCH.8500
		18125	Industrial Tramway, south of Puriton	HER entry	Tramway' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904. The tramway links several industrial sites (HER 10048, 10050, 10715 and 18124) in the area to the Bristol and Exeter Railway (HER 12964)	Modern	331965	141210	KCH.8500
		18126	Quarry, South East of Puriton	HER entry	'Quarry' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904	Post-medieval	331604	141153	KCH.8500
		27792	Floodbanks	HER entry	Medieval and Post-Medieval flood defences are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The flood defences are defined by linear banks, which once followed the course of the River Parrett. The pattern of the flood defences demonstrates the movement of the River Parrett through time, with new banks constructed as the river moves. The area is also covered by drainage ditches with no distinct pattern and possible old water courses. Most of the banks have been levelled or destroyed by the construction of the M5 Motorway on aerial photographs taken in 1996	Medieval	331314	140529	KCH.8500
		10707	Windmill site, Windmill Cottage, Puriton	HER entry	There are three possible windmill sites to the S of Puriton (HER 10706 and 10708). Two are shown on Ogilby's road map of 1610, but only one is one Speed's map of 1610, Bowen's map of 1760, the tithe map of 1840 and the OS 1817 1" map. The first was at the above NGR where "Old Windmill" is marked on the OS 1904 25" map. In 1930 the remains of a mound and the circular stone foundations of a tower mill could be seen, while a "Windmill Cottage" still exists there	Post-medieval	331969	141001	KCH.8500
		10718	Brickworks site and mill, Dunball Wharf, Down End	HER entry	Site of brickworks	Modern	330728	140942	KCH.9000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		10705	Roman settlement, Down End	HER entry	A large Roman settlement was briefly revealed during topsoil stripping for the construction of the M5. An area 100m north-south and 15m east-west contained stone paving and a wall foundation, pottery including Samian, colour coated mortaria, coarse grey sherds and a sherd of late Iron Age type. Three ditches, including one of pre-Roman date, were observed. The whole area apparently extended both east and west of the motorway	Romano-British	331566	141378	KCH.9000
		10703	Medieval borough of Caput Montis, Down End	HER entry	The modern hamlet of Down End can be equated through place name connections with the medieval borough of Caput Montis. This borough was probably established by the De Columbers, lords of Puriton, before 1159. The town was situated on a westward projecting promontory with steep slopes to the south and gentle slopes to the north to a stream. The street plan consists of two parallel east-west roads with cross roads forming a simple grid: such a pattern is typical of some planned towns of the early middle ages. The sites of interest include the castle (HER 11447), a possible chapel and the possible port to the south-east. In 2010, an evaluation (HER 28347) revealed an extensive depression that had been backfilled with medieval domestic waste. Direct evidence for medieval occupation was discovered in the form of at least two pits, a post hole and evidence for small-scale metal working. This included small quantities of black-smithing slag, possible iron furnace slag and a mould or crucible fragment	Medieval	331121	141322	KCH.9000
		12884	Dunball Wharf	HER entry	Established in 1844 to handle coal, the wharf is still in use to import sand and animal feed. There was a rail link to the Bristol and Exeter line (HER 12964) and to the cement works (HER 10048)	19th century	331019	140868	KCH.9000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		12713	Pillbox (N101), W of Puriton	HER entry	This is pillbox N101 on the Taunton Stop Line {2}. A Second World War Type 24 pillbox is visible on aerial photographs. The pillbox is located on the bank of the River Parrett. The pillbox faces northwest with its entrance on the southeast side	Modern	331441	141613	KCH.9000
		11447	Motte and bailey castle, Down End	HER entry	In 'Bally Field' is a motte with baileys, once known as Chisley or Chidley Mount. The hill has been scarped and trenched to form baileys. There are early references to potsherds, including Samian, and Roman coins being found there. An excavation by Chater and Major in 1908 found Norman and later pottery and iron objects. No evidence of Roman remains, or any form of building of stone or timber was found. The excavators had doubts as to the defensive nature of the earthworks This is a motte with two baileys on its north side. There are several documentary references to the site which refer to it as a castle. The earliest is 1505 which refers to a ditch between 'Pylecherd and Le Baly' Two of the earthwork banks in the field may be earlier than the castle and may form part of a D-shaped enclosure associated with Viking armies. 'Viking's Pill' is also shown on a map of 1677 which records the moving of the course of the river Parrett (PRN 17051) {16}. In 2010, an evaluation (PRN 28347) to the east of the motte and bailey site revealed an extensive depression that had been backfilled during the medieval period. It is possible that this feature could have formed part of an extensive linear cut, which could have been defensive and therefore may have formed part of the eastern defences of the castle.	Medieval	330897	141366	KCH.9000
		15986	Pillbox (N17), Dunball Wharf	HER entry	Aerial photographs show a pillbox. This was a type 24 and numbered N17	Modern	330953	140769	KCH.9000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		16120	Pillbox (N102), Dunball	HER entry	Maps in the Wills Collection at the National Monuments Record show a pillbox numbered N102 on the Taunton Stop Line. The site is now part of the motorway access road and the pillbox no longer exists	Modern	331494	141497	KCH.9000
		17591	Military base, Dunball	HER entry	RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show an extensive complex of buildings of military character. The site has now been built over by an industrial estate. The site was built as hostel accommodation for workers at the Royal Ordnance Factory (HER 12502) with hutted living quarters, and brick-built canteen, hospital, washrooms and theatre. Later, large numbers of eastern European servicemen were housed	Modern	331130	141040	KCH.9000
		10715	Lime kiln site, Puriton Hill, Dunball	HER entry	M5 site 41 is a limekiln recorded by SIAS before destruction	Post-medieval	331500	141100	KCH.9000
		17592	Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV9), Dunball	HER entry	Vickers machine gun pillbox here numbered NV9. The location is now a slip road onto the motorway. A Second World War gun emplacement is visible on aerial photographs. The gun emplacement is located to the south of Puriton village. The emplacement faces southwest with its entrance on the southwest side, with a possible blast wall	Modern	331508	141070	KCH.9000
		17593	Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV10), Dunball	HER entry	Vickers machine gun pillbox here numbered NV10. The area appears to have been heavily recontoured during the motorway construction and there is now nothing visible at this site or in the area	Modern	331568	141030	KCH.9000
		17594	Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV7), Dunball	HER entry	The pillbox survives in good condition on the crest of a small knoll above the quarry edge in thick vegetation. It is of standard design with the door on the left, but there is no rifle loop in the rear wall. It faces SW over the River Parrett and appears to have been whitewashed internally. Constructed to shellproof standard with timber shuttering inside and out with the standard chamfered front wall corners and a roofline chamfer	Modern	331305	141130	KCH.9000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
		17595	Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV8), Dunball	HER entry	The pillbox is dug into a small knoll such that the main gun embrasure is only slightly above ground level to assist with the camouflage scheme as a 'grassy mound'. The gun table is in place and there is a rear rifle embrasure. It was constructed to shellproof standard with timber shuttering inside and out with the standard chamfered front wall corners and a roofline chamfer. The entrance, now completely overgrown, is in the southeast wall and was protected by a mass concrete blast wall	Modern	331319	141137	KCH.9000
		10720	Pillbox site, Down End	HER entry	A small rectangular brick-built pill box with flat concrete roof and concrete fire slits. Destroyed by construction of business park	Modern	331260	141085	KCH.9000
		18362	Dunball Station	HER entry	Ordnance survey map shows a station	19th century	331345	141104	KCH.9000
		27796	Ridge and Furrow	HER entry	An area of Medieval and/or Post-Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The majority of the ridge and furrow has been plough levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1992.	Medieval	330892	143089	KCH.9000
		29680	Workers' housing	HER entry	"Board's Buildings" shown on 1887 map. Presumably connected with John Board's adjacent cement works	19th century	331310	141385	KCH.9000
		12888	Cement works	HER entry	Six limekilns, part of John Board's works survive next to the railway. There are 6 kilns in total served by 5 draw arches and an unexplained structure which includes underground vaulting.	19th century	331340	141345	KCH.9000
		12964	Bristol and Exeter Railway	HER entry	The Bristol and Exeter Railway raised capital in 1835 and obtained an act the following year. Work proceeded, engineered by Brunel, from both ends but was faster in the north which reached Bridgwater in June 1841 and Taunton a year later.	19th century	323192	134556	KCH.9000

9.4 Appendix 4: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events within the Study Area (from SHER)

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
29409	Excavation (1979) Prehistoric timber trackways, Sutton Hams, Stawell	Seven exposures of the Sutton Hams trackway discovered in the banks and the spoil of the King's Sedgemoor Back Ditch and the King's Sedgemoor Drain over a distance of c110m were recorded. The most substantial exposures were Sutton 6 and 7	335526	137150	KCH.3000
30198	Fieldwalking (1976-1984), Parchey Sand Batch, Chedzoy	Between 1976 and 1984, a substantial quantity of Mesolithic to bronze age lithic artefacts was collected from the ploughed surface of the Parchey sand batch	334995	137555	KCH.3500
32979	Geophysical survey (2013)	Geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar and electrical resistance tomography recorded mostly evidence for the local water-table. The sand burtle 'island' was recorded dipping below the peat	335141	137437	KCH.3500
28430	Watching brief (2006), Bawdrip FTS	AC Archaeology undertook a watching brief on a sewage pipeline at Bawdrip in July 2006. The start of the route was at ST 3414 3844. Full report awaited	334195	138610	KCH.5000
44976	Watching brief (2000), Chedzoy, East Bower, Bradney and Crandon Bridge	The pits for a water mains rehabilitation scheme were monitored in four areas to the east of Bridgwater. As nothing apart from previous service disturbance was recorded, no further work was undertaken	333058	138305	KCH.5500
12710	Evaluation (1996), Grange Cottage, Bawdrip	An archaeological evaluation in October and November 1996 revealed evidence of structures and finds dating from the at least the C11 onwards	334041	139632	KCH.6000
44710	Evaluation (2000), 25 Church Road, Bawdrip	A single trench was excavated in a paddock west of 25 Church Road, Bawdrip. No archaeological features were recorded and the only finds were mixed and dated from the medieval period to the present	334041	139543	KCH.6000
57049	Evaluation (2000), Church Farm, Bawdrip	An evaluation comprising 6 trenches was undertaken in advance of a planning application for housing in a farm to the N of the church. The evaluation suggests that there is a Roman settlement to the east of the evaluation site which produced the residual pottery. The Late Saxon material was also concentrated at the east and appeared to relate to timber buildings. Later material was sparse and may suggest that the medieval and post-medieval focus of the farm complex was in the centre under the existing buildings which were not evaluated	334139	139640	KCH.6000
16190	Watching brief (2003), Kingsmoor Primary School, Bawdrip	A watching brief was undertaken during the digging of a foundation trench for a new Withdrawal room at Kingsmoor Primary School. The ground had been heavily disturbed by the construction of the existing school. No archaeological features were identified	334161	139506	KCH.6000

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
16159	Excavation (2002, 2003) at a possible Romano-British site at Manor Farm	During metal detecting an area was noticed with a scatter of Romano-British pottery shards. Two trenches were excavated, the revealed a tumble of blue lias and some sandstone and also indicated that iron pan may be present. The second trench revealed a tumble of stones and below this a possible well. A sherd of pottery was found in the mouth of the well. Three further trenches were excavated in August 2003 by members of Bridgwater Archaeological Society. The trenches were located to the south of the first two. The foundations of a round building were uncovered within the trenches as well as Roman pottery and iron artefacts	333541	139202	KCH.6000
24552	Excavation (2005-2006), Grange Cottage, Bawdrip	Evidence for occupation dating from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards was recorded. Also uncovered were the foundations of a medieval, stone-built house (HER 30294), facing onto Church Road at the eastern end of the site and demolished during the C16 or C17	334039	139639	KCH.6000
30230	Excavation (?2004), Church Farm, Bawdrip	Full report awaited	334130	139636	KCH.6000
31540	Excavation (2006)	Following metal detecting and fieldwalking, two areas of ploughed-up stones were investigated by two small trenches. One located the site of a well and the other a stone wall. The finds all appeared to be Romano-British.	333530	139224	KCH.6000
32109	Excavation (2012)	Three areas were excavated in advance of housing construction, which revealed a series of ditches and gullies of early medieval (10th-12th century AD) and post-medieval date. Two ditches in Area 2 were potentially of late prehistoric in date. The features were considered to be field boundaries and/or drainage ditches, and to relate to various phases of re-organisation and re-alignment in the layout of the site. The boundaries of a drove-road on the south side of Area 3 had been re-cut three times during the early medieval period, and was eventually replaced by a large post-medieval boundary ditch. The scarcity of domestic occupation debris in the finds assemblage indicates that the site was peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity, which probably lies to the E. Based on the environmental evidence it would appear that the site was used to process cereal crops or at least dispose of the waste products from this process, and also appears to have been where cattle were slaughtered and butchered. These animals were probably brought in from the fields along the drove-road. The finds assemblage includes residual pottery of prehistoric and Roman date, indicating occupation and activity in the immediate area since at least the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Area 3 should have uncovered Trench 4 of the 1996 evaluation (HER 12710). That nothing was seen of the trench and that the features recorded did not coincide with those in the evaluation, suggests that one or the other is mislocated	334003	139627	KCH.6000

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
28487	Excavation (2009), Knowle Hill, Bawdrip	Excavations exposed a series of substantial ditches dating from the later Iron Age through to the Romano-British period. The ditches recorded were up to 5.15m wide and 2m deep and comprised part of a settlement enclosure. Pottery recovered dated from the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods and includes Black Burnished and Samian wares. Roman coins, brooches, a spindle whorl and a ceramic bead were among the other finds	333565	140174	KCH.6500
28191	Evaluation and watching brief (2008-9)	The results of this work identified three archaeological sites which were excavated ahead of construction, with these located at Knowle Hill (HER 28486), Crandon Bridge (HER 28483) and Puriton Hill (HER 28481). Elsewhere along the pipeline route, trial trenches and an archaeological watching brief recorded a low density drainage ditches and agricultural boundaries of Romano-British to modern date	334700	139801	KCH.6500
12790	Watching brief (1998), A39 road, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	A watching brief on the digging of a water main along the A39 road through the Roman settlement of Crandon Bridge revealed no archaeological features of any date	332922	140228	KCH.7000
32223	Geophysical survey (2013)	Several areas were surveyed using magnetometers in advance of proposals to place high voltage cables underground	334101	143636	KCH.7000
32779	Watching brief (1969)	A water pipeline laid from Knowle Hall down towards the King's Sedgemoor Drain revealed Roman pottery either side of the road north-west of Crandon Bridge	332838	140398	KCH.7000
44738	Excavation (1969-1970), west of Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	A brief excavation of a Romano-British structure made when the site was exposed when the King's Sedgemoor drain was widened in 1969. It was about 1100 feet from the road verge at Crandon Bridge and about 6" down the slope from what appeared to be the earlier ground surface. This is part of the Bush Mills (Crandon Bridge) Roman settlement (HER 10039). Further evidence of the 1st to 4th century settlement was observed. Full report awaited	332753	140190	KCH.7500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
44739	Excavation (1944), Bush Marsh, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	HSL Dewar excavated the foundations of a building in a marshy field north of the discoveries made in 1939. Two parallel walls of dressed lias 1'9" wide 18' apart running roughly N-S enclosed a red clay floor level with a deep footing course. On the floor were coins of Probus and Constantine and much C2 pottery. Below the floor were fragments of a Samian cup and 'thin red belgic ware' like that found in the Hurstborne Tarrant barrow (Hampshire) and dated there to AD30-40. The skeleton of a very young child had been buried under the floor. The wall foundations were well preserved having 5 courses including those of the bottom "raft" of roughly laid lias blocks resting on the undisturbed clay. The top of the walls lay c17 in below the turf. The floor was composed of impacted partly burned reddish brown clay, topped with sand similar to that employed for the rough mortar of the wall. This seems to come from the Burtle Bed formation in the neighbourhood. Below this floor was some samian, mostly form 33, together with a lot of reddish-buff sherds that might be early New Forest. Several coins were found in the earth above the floor including a late 'radiate' which was unstratified. These remains are part of the Roman settlement (HER 10039)	332786	140365	KCH.7500
44740	Salvage excavation (1939), Bush Marsh, Crandon Bridge	Widening of the Kings Sedgemoor drain in 1939 exposed a roughly paved and cobbled area some 100 yds by 20yds. Within it were found a dupondius of Domitian, white lias tesserae and quantities of potsherds covering the whole Roman period. There were also foundations, possibly of huts or outbuildings. Part of Roman settlement (HER 10039)	332770	140260	KCH.7500
44743	Excavation (1971), Bush Marsh, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	The foundations of 10 Roman buildings were partly excavated. All were rectangular and on the same N-S alignment. None were definitely domestic and some had the character of warehouses. The earliest phases encountered were below the current water table but produced C1 "Durotrigian" pottery. Medieval occupation was also extensive. Ditches running NE-SW cut through the Roman levels and part of the site was overlaid by a metalled road surface. One medieval building with a clay floor was excavated together with a well or sheep dip. The finds were numerous but lacked variety. Most of the pottery was from large storage vessels or amphorae. The 129 coins ranged from Nerva to Valens, most were C4. The site was mostly preserved under the road construction which was raised to allow this.	332794	140467	KCH.7500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
28483	Excavation (2009), Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip	Archaeological features and deposits were exposed dating from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. The Bronze Age activity on the site comprised a single crouched burial (HER 28484) associated with a Beaker vessel. Evidence for extensive Romano-British settlement was recorded, including metallated road and yard surfaces, buildings and enclosure and boundary ditches. Large quantities of finds were recovered, including native and imported pottery, coins, brooches, rings, a spoon and bone pins. Medieval activity principally comprised a series of intercutting boundary ditches of two phases, with the first early medieval and the second later medieval. Full report awaited	332753	140468	KCH.7500
31907	Watching brief (1993)	No archaeological features or finds were made with the exception of a curving lens of grey clay seen in section - possibly the clay lining to a watercourse running across the slope	332890	140410	KCH.7500
32221	Walk-over survey (2013)	Report awaited	335604	147933	KCH.7500
28481	Excavation (2009), Puriton Hill, Bawdrip	The work comprised the excavation and recording of a single substantial ditch, which contained seven sherds of probable late Bronze Age pottery	332195	140925	KCH.8000
30220	Fieldwork and excavation (1963-1972), Chilton and Shapwick Moor and Huntspill River	Between 1963 and at least 1972, the Bridgwater and District Archaeological Society undertook fieldwork and excavation at ST 325 407. Pottery mounds were located and pottery was collected. The remains were thought to relate to the Romano-British pottery and (possibly) salt industries during the 3rd to 4th centuries AD	332502	140700	KCH.8000
32757	Geophysical survey (2014)	A fluxgate gradiometer survey recorded evidence for earlier courses of the rivers and associated floodbanks. Nothing could be associated with the use of the site as a rifle range and no other significant magnetic anomalies were detected	331709	140358	KCH.8000
26089	Geoarchaeological Assessment (2007), Sydenham, Bridgwater, Bridgwater Without	The investigation consisted of a geophysical conductivity and auger survey of the underlying alluvial sequence, in order to identify and map the main sediment zones across the site. The survey results provided baseline data on the sequence, to help inform the location and scope for the next phase of targeted archaeological field investigation. The survey identified four distinct zones of sedimentation. Two major tidal channels (Zones A and C) and two channel edge environments (Zone B and D) were identified. The augerhole sampling confirmed the presence of peat horizons within the south-eastern corner of the site. The results suggest that Zone D represents a true marsh environment, and to a lesser extent Zone B, which were more likely to have been the focus for any early prehistoric activity	331371	139195	KCH.8500
28324	Evaluation (2009-2010), land NE of Bridgwater (Phases 1 and 2)	No archaeological features were seen and no finds were recovered	331336	139573	KCH.8500
32847	Geophysical survey (2015)	Survey using fluxgate gradiometer recorded few features of potential archaeological origin. Much of the area appeared to have been disturbed during the construction of the M5	331706	141347	KCH.8500



SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
12211	Earthwork Survey (1999), Downend castle	An earthwork survey of the motte and bailey (HER 11447) was carried out as part of an MA in Landscape Archaeology. The documentary evidence was reviewed and new evidence for the western defences of the castle and slighting of the ramparts was discovered during the survey. A magnetic gradiometer survey was also undertaken at an unrecorded date	330897	141366	KCH.9000
28800	Dunball Feed Mill Evaluation, Dunball,	Archaeological evaluation of the area of a proposed new feed mill immediately to the north of the existing mill produced no evidence of archaeological activity in the form of either finds or features. Ridge and furrow of probable C18 date was recorded	330794	141166	KCH.9000
18520	Evaluation (2005) Downend, Puriton.	Within almost all the trenches deposit sequences of almost exclusively natural formation were encountered- primarily estuarine silts deposited by the River Parrett and subsequent soil formation. Evidence of human activity was restricted to relatively modern agricultural drainage and boundary features. However the potential for any buried remains within or below the estuarine silts (lower than 1.3m) was not explored	330979	141205	KCH.9000
30233	Excavation (1908), Down End motte and bailey castle, Puriton	An excavation was undertaken at the Down End motte and bailey by AG Chater and AF Major over four days in August 1908. Three small trenches were excavated	330926	141361	KCH.9000
28352	Evaluation (2010), Green Cover, Downend Crescent, Downend, Puriton	In October 2010, a single trench was excavated in the garden of an existing property in Downend Crescent, Downend, near Puriton. To the west a cultivation soil of medieval formation was found to be cut by pits and a post hole, which all yielded 12th-13th century pottery from their fills. To the east the entirety of the excavated area was occupied by the remains of a building defined to the west by a substantial wall foundation of lias rubble. Within this a well-preserved sequence of floor surfaces and make-up of clay and mortar was observed, the earliest of which respected a hearth setting constructed against the west wall. Dating evidence suggested that the earliest floor was laid in the late medieval period, or the 16th-17th century, and the building remained in use until the 18th century. To the east a second north-south lias wall foundation was excavated which was constructed directly on a cultivation soil of 12th to 13th century date. This wall was demolished before the deposition of the earliest floor and its remains incorporated into the surface. It remains uncertain whether the two walls represent elements of the same medieval building, which was constructed as part of an extension or part of a building that was entirely new at that time	331008	141348	KCH.9000

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
30688	Excavation and WB (2011)	Further archaeological work was undertaken during the construction of a house on this site. This involved the partial excavation of the large feature previously encountered which had been interpreted as a ditch of the castle. This interpretation now appears much less likely and the feature and associated deposits are probably part of the remains of extensive limestone quarrying. These appear to post-date the construction of the castle but may be associated with the foundation and construction of the town. Further pits containing domestic rubbish were also found but later the area appears to have been abandoned and used for cultivation	331006	141315	KCH.9000
28347	Evaluation (2010), Apple Tree Cottage, Downend, Puriton	In the western part of the site a sequence was identified comprising substantial dumps of clean re-deposited natural shale alternating with material containing domestic waste of medieval date. These deposits were tipping steeply to the east and north-east and clearly filled an extensive depression, the base and edges of which lay beyond the reach of the excavation. The depression continued to be filled throughout the later medieval period and the process was completed by further dumping in the 19th century. It is possible that this feature could have formed part of an extensive linear cut running through the site from the south-west and curving to the north. This could have been defensive and therefore may have formed part of the eastern defences of the adjacent motte and bailey castle. The date of infilling of this feature would be consistent with the decline in importance of the castle site and the establishment of the borough to the east. Subsequent reduction of the entire western area of the site revealed a possible edge to the large feature, indicating that it lay on a south-west to north-east alignment and was approximately 15m in length and at least 10m in width. To the north-east, a second, smaller trench was excavated. This revealed no evidence of the large depression, but exposed two pits and a post hole cut into the surface of natural clay. The fills of the pits yielded pottery of medieval date. One contained a large quantity of probable 12th century material, including a considerable portion of a single cooking pot	331006	141315	KCH.9000
31711	Geophysical survey (2012)	Geophysical Survey by GSB. Report awaited	339376	128915	SCH.1000
32168	Evaluation (2013)	Peat was exposed at a high level beneath 0.6m of alluvial clay. No objects or features of human origin were recorded but the potential for good preservation within the peat is high	338784	128009	SCH.2000
44965	Archaeological monitoring (2000), Black Smock and Oathe Locks, Burrowbridge	Monitoring of borehole and trenching works at these two locations showed that the flood banks along this part of the river contained large quantities of C20 material and included concrete structures. One lias stone structure was located at Black Smock which may have been a sluice or similar	338023	128028	SCH.2500
17138	Watching Brief (2004-5) , Oath Lock, Aller	Mostly post medieval and modern deposits were revealed. However samples taken from the top band of peat uncovered at ST 3830 2775 yielded a radiocarbon date of 620-780AD (94.5% probability)	338248	127858	SCH.2500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
26107	Borehole Survey (2006) River Parrett, Curry Rival	A geoarchaeological borehole survey was undertaken on a 5km stretch of the River Parrett in April 2006. The work was undertaken in mitigation of strengthening work involving the insertion of sheet piles. Nine boreholes were drilled through the present flood bank in four different locations and undisturbed cores were collected to depths of 5-8m below present ground surface. Five further boreholes were drilled to the south and west for comparative purposes. The stratigraphy of the study area comprised three basic units. Deposits of the Somerset Levels Formation underlie the entire study area at +5-4m OD. This formation in marsh and river marginal environments during the second half of the Holocene, while C14 dates from the uppermost beds suggest the accretion ceased in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Alluvial sediments relating to floodplain processes operating in the River Parrett overlie and form part of the Somerset Levels Formation. These include levee deposits while the whole alluvial sediment bundle dates to the Iron Age. Subsequent embankments were built using silt, clay and sand dredged from the channel and floodplain material. C14 dating of the embankment was not possible. Nevertheless it is likely, based on historic data, that the construction process began in the historic period and continued piecemeal as a response to flood risk until the C20. In the later C20 certain stretches of the river were revetted and sand was placed behind as support	337206	129890	SCH.2500
31903	Evaluation (2012)	Report awaited	337909	128238	SCH.3000
24636	Evaluation and Watching Brief (2006) land north of Sedgemoor Old Rhyne, Burrowbridge	An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken in July and August 2006 during the excavation of a borrowpit. Six trenches were dug and the excavation of the pit observed. Several archaeological features were noted including a possibly circular ditch to the west. Pottery evidence would appear to date these features to the later Bronze age/Early iron Age. Evidence of early cultural activity was recorded within peat horizons seen in trench four and the borrow pit itself. Two bone samples were subject to radio carbon dating and produced dates of 1300-1000 cal BC and 1400-1110 cal BC. Plant macrofossil and pollen analysis were also undertaken which indicate a relatively unwooded landscape with wetland areas	337428	128577	SCH.3500
28192	Evaluation (2009)	Four trenches, 30m by 1.6m, were excavated along the banks of the River Parrett. These showed alluvial silts and clays reaching to over 2.4m below ground level. The only archaeological feature was an undated post-hole cut from 1.15m below ground and covered by a layer of probable C19 date	337675	128658	SCH.3500
30338	Watching brief (2010), Beazley's Spillway, Stathe, Burrowbridge	The alluvial deposit was found to have been cut by a series of modern agricultural linear gullies, all located at a depth of approximately 1.5m. Two pieces of preserved wood were located centrally within the borrow pit at a depth of 1.2m. They had been driven into the alluvial clay	337554	128738	SCH.3500
31561	Watching brief (2009)	Nothing of archaeological interest was recorded.	337542	128760	SCH.3500



SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
18449	Borehole Investigation, North of Stathe Road, Burrowbridge.	A borehole investigation was undertaken prior to flood defence work	337462	129465	SCH.4500
28226	Watching brief (2008)	No archaeological features were seen but a deep band of peat was recorded over the whole area. Environmental and potential radiocarbon samples were taken from the peat	337892	130236	SCH.5000
28465	Geoarchaeological borehole survey (2008), Southlake Moor, Burrowbridge	<p>A geoarchaeological borehole survey. The project was undertaken to investigate the buried palaeoenvironmental resource as part of a scoping exercise prior to re-flooding the Moor. Ten boreholes were drilled in two separate locations on the north and eastern sides of the Moor. Two of the boreholes were drilled through presumed medieval floodbanks, while the remaining eight formed two separate transects across a buried palaeochannel. Core samples for laboratory study were collected from three of the boreholes.</p> <p>The earliest Quaternary deposits encountered in the borehole survey were Late Pleistocene head derived from Barrow Mump and fluvial sands and gravels of Late Glacial/Early Holocene age. The palaeochannel had cut through both these units suggesting that it is a Holocene feature. The fills of the palaeochannel and the intertidal/alluvial deposits that seal it are 10m thick. The earliest channel sediments were 14C dated to the Late Mesolithic period and formed in intertidal conditions, while sedimentological evidence from the upper palaeochannel fills suggests burning activity causing the spread of ash across the wider catchment at this time.</p> <p>A peat dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age caps the palaeochannel. The peat formed in an alder carr environment, although palynological data demonstrate that the adjacent drylands were occupied by oak, birch and hazel forest. Magnetic susceptibility data suggest human activity on the site during the time that the peat formed. The floodbanks were constructed on the peat surface in the medieval period and were built of sediment scraped from the surrounding moor</p>	336954	130507	SCH.5000
44737	Watching brief (2000), Mill Lane, Othery	Archaeological monitoring of a development site on the outskirts of Othery revealed no features of archaeological interest. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered but otherwise there was no sign of activity earlier than C18	338450	131496	SCH.6500
22520	Evaluation (2007)	A single trench was excavated in advance of the construction of a new house. This showed that the area had been reduced in level to accommodate the modern yard surfaces and that the only features to survive were probably C19 in date and related to the existing farm to the E	338426	131591	SCH.6500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
32365	Watching brief (2013)	An excavation 6.3m wide along the bank and c.10m across it was monitored as it was being cut for the Internal Drainage Board in order to install a new pipe to link a field ditch to the drain adjoining the road. The main part of the excavation was carried down to 3.84m OD but a central section was excavated to a lower depth (2.89m OD) to accommodate the new pipe and to join it to the existing ditch system. The width of the lower excavation was 2.3m along the line of Beer Wall. Both the wall and the adjacent road appeared to have been built along the line of a channel, whose alluvial fill would have formed firmer foundations. Various stakes, some possibly associated with the construction of the wall were discovered in the upper silts of the channel	339524	131409	SCH.7000
32692	Evaluation (2014)	No traces of the Beer Wall, or any associated structures were identified within the footprint of the four evaluation trenches and it is possible the course of the wall falls beneath the current line of the A372. The trenches revealed deposits associated with possible road construction and water management in the form of ditches and banks. Laminated peat sequences were recorded in the trenches and boreholes though no dating material was recovered to provide a date for the formation of these deposits. Samples from the work were assessed for palaeoenvironmental evidence. The most revealing results were returned from deposits within BH6 where the base of the core shows a peat deposit (6.15-6.22 m below OD) which represents a terrestrial wetland environment dating to the Late Mesolithic period (5300-5070 cal BC), which was subsequently choked off by estuarine alluvial sedimentation associated with rising sea levels. The pollen evidence from this layer showed an on-site mire vegetation of carr woodland (dominated by alder with willow), which may have fringed a wetter zone with sedges and other fen taxa. Macrofossil results indicate the presence of Phragmites reeds as well as woody remains. Pollen evidence for the surrounding vegetation was oak and hazel dominated woodland with hazel. The alluvial clays overlying the deposit were shown by the foraminifera and ostracod evidence to be firmly brackish and estuarine in character. The peat in BH2 at 0.39 to 0.44 m below OD was found to have begun forming in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, around 2330-2140 cal BC but radiocarbon dating from BH3 was unsuccessful due to unexpectedly low levels of carbon in the Phragmites samples submitted	339273	131526	SCH.7000
28490	Watching brief (2009), Langacres, Middlezoy	Modern infilling layers were recorded and no archaeological features were exposed	339468	133583	SCH.9500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
57102	Greylake excavation (1998), Greylake	<p>Excavation was undertaken as part of a 'Time Team' programme, to investigate a wooden structure which was subject to a brief investigation in 1926. At that time it was thought to have been part of a timber alignment called 'Strangway's Causeway', which was supposed to connect a large sand 'island' at Othery to a ridge of high ground to the north.. Vertical wooden piles were encountered forming an irregular line in a north-easterly direction. The piles were radially and tangentially split oak. A thin intermittent band of horizontal wood was associated with the piles, consisting of small woodchips, roundwood, plank offcuts and one large radially split oak plank. Artefactual material associated with this horizon included several sherds of broken pottery, numerous white quartz pebbles, two sheep jaw bones and several human bones. A deliberately broken socketed axe was also recovered from the trench but could not be conclusively tied in with the debris layer.</p> <p>Initial dendrochronological dating has shown that one of the piles was from a tree felled after 942 BC (no sapwood) while the horizontal plank was derived from a trunk felled soon after 963 BC. The socketed axe and the pottery style would fit with this dating. One of the human bones was found directly underneath the horizontal plank so contemporary deposition is assumed.</p> <p>The vertical timbers are in an irregular formation and show no signs of having supported a superstructure. Initial environmental analysis suggests that the local area consisted of areas of shallow fresh water with patches of reeds and fen woodland. Ritual deposition and demarcation appear to have been the functions of the structure although its extent and exact relation to the previous wooden finds in the area have yet to be conclusively proved.</p> <p>Small-scale trenching was undertaken by Somerset County Council with the intention of finding the extent and alignment of the Late Bronze Age wooden structure excavated the previous year. The trenches produced no evidence of the structure but did find items which were probably associated with it such as flint, woodchips and white pebbles. This suggests that the structure is not an alignment running north-south linking the Polden ridge to the "island" of Othery, as was first thought. It may be part of a post row heading out into the wetland at an oblique angle or it may be a site of very limited extent marking out an area of the wetland that had a special significance because of its association with the disposal of the dead</p>	339272	133612	SCH.9500
24511	Geophysical Survey (1997), north east of Greylake, Middlezoy	<p>Resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken in March 1997 on the area of a putative wooden trackway (HER 12834). Slightly raised readings seemed to indicate the presence of an anomaly. An excavation was subsequently undertaken and a wooden structure seen. A further raised area of ground was surveyed to the south west which recorded some possible linear features. On excavation these proved to be 'relatively modern'</p>	339261	133597	SCH.9500

SHER No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Chainage
32978	Geophysical survey (2015)	Geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar and electrical resistance tomography recorded mostly evidence for the local water-table. The sand burtle 'island' was recorded dipping below the peat	339084	133888	SCH.9500
11700	Watching brief (2001), Greylake House, Middlezoy	Foundation trenches for a number of walls were monitored at this farm at the southern end of the crossing of the moor to Greinton. These showed that the former farmyard had been constructed in an in-filled hollow (probably a sand quarry) in the C19. No earlier features or finds were encountered	338819	133519	SCH.10000
17903	Evaluation (2004) Greylake Sluice, Middlezoy.	Three trenches were excavated in October 2004 on the site of a proposed by-pass channel to the south of the extant Greylake Sluice on the King's Sedgemoor Drain. A consistent stratigraphy was seen with topsoil, spoil, clay peat and clay. Slight evidence of palaeochannels was seen. Samples from the peat provided a date of 1220 BC at a 95.4% probability for the cessation of peat development and a date of 3770 BC at 95.4% probability for the initial peat formation	339708	134438	SCH.10000
18048	Watching Brief (2005) Greylake Sluice, Middlezoy and Moorlinch	A watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping, part of remedial works, at Greylake Sluice 2005. Between 0.10 and 0.25m of topsoil was removed exposing deposits of mixed clay and soil containing modern construction waste. A temporary by-pass channel revealed an in situ grey silty clay overlain by brown peat containing wood fragments. A further deposit, of black peat, c 1m deep lay over these beneath the depth of the modern clay and soil. No artefacts were recovered from the peat deposits. A service trench was also excavated between King's Sedgemoor Drain and King's Sedgemoor Drain Back Ditch to the north. The trench exposed a dark brown peat and large wood fragments at a depth of 1.8m. No worked timber or archaeological features or artefacts were apparent	339697	134464	SCH.10000
14095	Evaluation (2006) Langacre Rhyne, A361, Middlezoy	An evaluation, consisting of a single trench, was undertaken in August 2006 prior to the construction of a new by-pass pipe as part of a water level management scheme. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m revealing a sequence of peat deposits underlying a layer of clay and modern redeposited material. No archaeological features or deposits were present in the trench	339217	133945	SCH.10000
16949	Watching Brief (2003), Greylake House, Greylake, Middlezoy	A brief inspection of property extension trenches on 13th October 2003 revealed no material of archaeological significance	338818	133535	SCH.10000

9.5 Appendix 5: Gazetteer of Features Identified in LiDAR Assessment

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1001		27796	An area of agricultural activity is visible to the south of Rainbow Farm, to the west of Pawlett Road. A number of areas of ridge and furrow are recorded in the HER. The southern portion appears more pronounced and is likely to be later.	Medieval to modern	331270	141676	KCH.9000
1002			A series of small banks, measuring an area no greater than 40 m x 40 m, are visible in a field between Puriton Hill and the M4 Junction 23 roundabout. The central bank, forming the spine of the formation, appears as a field boundary on OS 1887 mapping.	19th century	331611	141459	KCH.9000
1003			An area of agricultural activity, similar to WA1001, is located north of Downend Road and covers an area 60 m x 50 m.	Undated	330986	141452	KCH.9000
1004	1019291	11447	Substantial banks and ditches relating to the motte with two baileys between Bristol Road and Downend Road. Banks to the north rise approximately 1 m from the ground. The mound to the south-east rises 4 m from the ground.	Medieval	330903	141365	KCH.9000
1005			An area of agricultural activity to the east of Puriton Hill, measuring 100 m x 55 m. The western boundary follows the path of a field boundary present on the OS 1887 map.	19th century	331961	141302	KCH.8500
1006		18125	A section of ditch running east-west between Puriton Hill and Hillside. The feature follows the path of an industrial tramway recorded in the HER.	Modern	332024	141263	KCH.8500
1007			An area of agricultural remains to the south of Down End.	Undated	330983	141202	KCH.9000
1008			A block of agricultural remains to the north of New Ground Covert. The features cover an area 160m x 130 m in extent and fit within an area recorded as fields on historic OS mapping.	19th century	332308	141124	KCH.8000
1009			An area of agricultural activity to the west of Puriton Hill. The eastern border follows a field boundary evident on the OS 1887 map.	19th century	331937	141057	KCH.8500
1010		11831	A section of bank representing the remains of a Roman road is present to the north of South Hills and is cut by Puriton Hill. Continues eastwards as WA1016.	Romano-British	331963	140992	KCH.8000
1011			A series of north-south running banks and ditches are present within New Ground Covert, running on average 130 m in length. The features appear to relate to woodland management.	Undated	332405	140988	KCH.8000
1012			Two ditches are presenting woodland to the south of WA1010. They appear to relate to woodland management.	Undated	331787	140983	KCH.8500
1013			An area of agricultural activity to the east of New Ground Covert. Some of the features may relate to an earlier phase of woodland.	19th century	332585	140950	KCH.8000
1014			A small area of agricultural activity is visible to the south of WA1010.	Undated	331999	140938	KCH.8500
1015		10708	A raised area is present in the south-east corner of New Ground Covert and appears to relate to the windmill mound recorded in the HER.	Post-medieval	332503	140902	KCH.8000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1016		11831	A continuation of WA1010 eastwards from Puriton Hill. The bank extends eastwards beyond the Study Area.	Romano-British	332536	140885	KCH.7500
1017			A north-south running ditch and adjoining area, measuring 40 m x 30 m and enclosed by a ditch, is present on the South Hills. 1887 OS mapping demonstrates the presence of a field boundary and small woodland enclosure.	19th century	332153	140870	KCH.8000
1018			A large ditch, measuring 60 m x 15 m, is visible in the Dunball area.	Modern	331256	140796	KCH.9000
1019			A series of banks and ditches are present within Home Covert and appear to relate to woodland management.	Undated	332547	140792	KCH.7500
1020			A number of banks and ditches are present between Puriton Hill and King's Sedgemoor Drain. The banks and easternmost ditch run north-south for 100m; the central linear feature matches the location of a field boundary present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	332451	140687	KCH.7500
1021			Two banks and a ditch are present to the east of Home Covert. The central north-south running bank follows the path of a field boundary recorded on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	332771	140668	KCH.7500
1022			A series of interconnected ditches and a small number of related banks are present to the south of Dunball. The features have been bisected by the M5 and now form two groups, although their alignment demonstrates that they form the same system. The features relate drainage, with the ditches averaging 10 cm in depth. The features cut across WA1023.	Modern	331417	140641	KCH.8500
1023		22792	Floodbanks are visible in the data and extend west-east for 350 m before turning north-west. The features are visible on OS mapping from 1887 and are recorded in the HER.	Medieval	331562	140637	KCH.8500
1024			A number of banks and ditches are present in Knowle Park, in The Doles area. A number of these relate to features present on the 1887 and 1904 OS maps, including boundary banks and an orchard.	19th century	333056	140558	KCH.7000
1025			A series of interconnected drainage ditches are present on Horsey Level. The features fit within the modern field and drainage system.	Modern	331803	140547	KCH.8500
1026			A depression, 60 m x 15 m and approximately 1 m at its deepest, is visible to the south-west of Puriton Hill.	Undated	332744	140508	KCH.7500
1027			Two ditches, running south-west to north-east for 130 m, are present to the south-west of Knowle Hall. The area is woodland in OS mapping from 1887 and 1904, and so the features would appear to relate to earlier woodland management.	19th century	332896	140419	KCH.7500
1028			A ditch feature, running east-west for 90 m, runs between Knowle Hall and the pond near The Dams.	19th century	333188	140321	KCH.7000
1029			A small number of east-west running ditches on Horsey Level, probably related to drainage.	Undated	332136	140282	KCH.7500
1030		10053	A series of banked features are present on Knowle Hill. They relate to the demolished tower recorded by in HER.	19th century	333338	140229	KCH.7000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1031			A ditch, located to the west of Knowle Hall, running south-east to north-west for approximately 300 m.	Undated	332948	140224	KCH.7000
1032			A bank on Horsey Level, similar in size and following a similar path to WA1023, although located approximately 750 m to the south-east. An adjoining bank runs eastwards to the north of Withy Pool. The scale and shape suggest possible floodbanks.	Undated	332218	140189	KCH.7500
1033			Two ditches located on Knowle Hill. The southern ditch runs for 130 m, dog-legging south-eastwards halfway. The northern feature is smaller, but is similar in form. The southern feature is present on the 1887 OS map and is labelled as an 'Old Quarry' on the 1904 OS map. The features, therefore, appear to relate to earlier episodes of extraction.	19th century	333450	140156	KCH.6500
1034			A lengthy ditch, running south-east to north-west between the woodland on Knowle Hill and Knowle Hall. The feature is visible as a path on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	333189	140137	KCH.7000
1035			An annular ditch and bank feature in Knowle Park with a diameter of 15m. It is visible on 1887 OS mapping as a boundary around a tree.	19th century	333225	140135	KCH.7000
1036			Two slight banks are located to the south of Knowle Hall that may relate woodland management.	Undated	333139	140101	KCH.7000
1037			An area of south-west to north-east running ridges at the entrance of Knowle Park. They may relate to earlier woodland management.	Undated	333085	140096	KCH.7000
1038			A series of south-west to north-east running parallel ditches with woodland at the entrance of Knowle Park. The features appear to relate to woodland management.	Undated	333024	140079	KCH.7000
1039		12714	A pillbox to the north of Clandon Bridge, located in the fork between King's Sedgemoor Drain and Puriton Hill.	Modern	332974	140068	KCH.7000
1040			A slight bank located within woodland on Knowle Hill, and probably related to woodland management.	Undated	333272	140036	KCH.7000
1041			A ditch extending westwards from woodland on Knowle Hill. It is likely to represent and unmarked track.	Modern	333220	140034	KCH.7000
1042			A cut feature is present north of woodland on Knowle Hill. It is possibly related to the quarrying recorded in WA1033.	19th century	333410	140027	KCH.6500
1043			A slight, circular cut feature located to the east of Knowle Manor.	Undated	333885	140013	KCH.6500
1044			A south-east to north-west running bank on Knowle Hill, possibly related to earlier woodland management. The feature measures 110 m in length.	Undated	333197	140011	KCH.7000
1045			Two ditches and a bank to the north of Knowle Manor. The bank, the easternmost of the three features, corresponds with the location of a field boundary on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	333701	139996	KCH.6500
1046			An area of agricultural activity on Horsey Level. The features fit within the field pattern on the 1887 and modern OS mapping.	19th century	332485	139990	KCH.7500
1047			Four parallel banks within a field to the south of Bath Road. The features fit within a field visible on the 1887 OS map and may be related to agriculture.	19th century	333357	139856	KCH.6500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1048			A series of interconnected drainage ditches on Horsey Level. They fit within the field system evident on the 1887 and modern OS maps, and so may date from the 19th century onwards.	19th century	332494	139837	KCH.7000
1049			A series of drainage ditches to the south of Clandon Bridge.	Undated	333138	139810	KCH.6500
1050			A series of drainage ditches in Knowle, located between Bath Road and King's Sedgemoor Drain. The features largely fit within the system of fields evident on OS mapping from 1887 onwards. A bank and associated ditch in the north-west corner of the group corresponds to a boundary on 1887 OS mapping.	19th century	333708	139772	KCH.6000
1051			A series of drainage ditches located within three fields to the south-west of Clandon Bridge. The features fit within the pattern of fields evident on OS mapping from 1887 onwards.	19th century	332820	139768	KCH.7000
1052			A substantial 2 m high oval mound, measuring 140 m x 50 m, on Horsey Level. It may represent spoil from the digging of drainage ditches.	Undated	332574	139738	KCH.7000
1053			A 150 m long, 25 cm deep ditch within a field to the south-east of Clandon Bridge. It appears to be related to drainage.	Undated	333246	139659	KCH.6500
1054	1060158	10047	The Church of St Michael and All Angels, Bawdrip.	Medieval	334150	139591	KCH.6000
1055		12439	Remains of the dismantled Bridgwater Railway, visible as a bank and, in places ditches. It is visible in the Study Area for over 1 km, bisected by King's Sedgemoor Drain.	19th century	333384	139563	KCH.6000
1056			A 120 m bank in a field to the east of Bawdrip. It corresponds to a field boundary visible on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334410	139540	KCH.5500
1057			A series of drainage ditches, bisected by the dismantled railway (WA1055). The block extends 300 m north-west to south-east from Bath Road Rhyne and up to 250 m in a south-west to north-east direction. The relationship of the features with the dismantled railway suggest a 19th century date.	19th century	333031	139518	KCH.6500
1058			A further series of interconnected drainage ditches to the west of WA1057. Their relationship with the current pattern of fields (evidenced on the 1887 OS) suggests at least a 19th century date as they are cut by later ditches.	19th century	332735	139509	KCH.7000
1059			Three parallel ditches within a field to the east of Bawdrip, apparently related to drainage.	Undated	334333	139481	KCH.5500
1060			A slight mound in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. A series of field boundaries are present in the area on the 1887 OS map; this feature may represent a small section of one of these.	19th century	333512	139469	KCH.6500
1061			A series of interconnected drainage ditches to the south of Greenfield, Bawdrip. The features extend for 240 m across three fields in a north-west to south-east direction and measure up to 130 m along the other axis. Their relationship with the current pattern of fields (evidenced on the 1887 OS) suggests at least a 19th century date as they are cut by later ditches.	19th century	333998	139456	KCH.6000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1062			A slight, intermittent bank is visible between Bradney Bridge and the dismantled railway. It runs for 800 m in a SEE-NWW direction and averages 5 cm in height. It does not follow any boundaries on historic mapping, although it may represent the remains of earlier land division or drainage, particularly given that its alignment is extended by a ditch in WA1057. It may also represent the remains of a path.	Undated	333566	139375	KCH.6000
1063			A series of ditches to the west of Bradney Bridge, probably related to drainage.	Undated	333514	139291	KCH.6000
1064			A slight mound, 30 cm high and 10 m in diameter, on Bawdrip Level. It may represent spoil from the creation of drainage channels or from dredging.	Undated	334882	139100	
1065			An area of agricultural activity to the north of Peasey Farm. It probably represents modern activity.	Modern	333903	139097	KCH.5500
1066			A series of interconnected drainage ditches on Bawdrip Level, averaging 5-10 cm in depth. The features area contained within an area measuring approximately 350 m east-west and 250 m north-south. Their relationship with the current pattern of fields (evidenced on the 1887 OS) suggests at least a 19th century date as they are cut by later ditches. The westernmost ditch represents the location of a ditch marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334738	139062	KCH.5000
1067			A 280 m long, north-south running ditch on Bawdrip Level. It appears to represent the remains of a ditch similar to others marked on both historic and modern OS mapping.	Undated	334965	138961	KCH.5000
1068			A series of ditches and banks to the south-east of Peasey Farm. The southernmost feature, running 220 m east-west, represents a ditch/field boundary marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334121	138877	KCH.5500
1069			A 20 cm high, 150 m long north-south running bank on Bawdrip Level, representing the location of a field boundary marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334728	138836	KCH.5000
1070			A dog-legged, 200 m long ditch south of Bradney Lane. The eastern part of the southern section is visible as a field boundary on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	333684	138676	KCH.5500
1071			A section of drainage ditch, measuring 90 m north-east to south-west, to the south of Peasey Farm.	Undated	334358	138641	KCH.5000
1072			A 60 m long section of ditch, running south-west to north-east, to the south of Bradney. Its location corresponds with the position of a field boundary on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	333747	138557	KCH.5500
1073			A series of drainage ditches to the south-east of WA1072.	Undated	333851	138454	KCH.5000
1074			Four parallel, 170 m long south-west to north-east running drainage ditches in a field located to the south of Northmoor Drove.	Undated	334299	138369	KCH.5000
1075			A series of banks and ditches located within Badgers' Wood and Pendon Wood on Pendon Hill. The features appear related to woodland management, although one ditch feature, extending the 600 m long east-west extent of the woodland, probably represents a track.	Undated	335338	138339	KCH.4000
1076			A small, arced bank to the north of Northmoor Drove.	Undated	334586	138287	KCH.4500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1077			Two parallel banks representing a 260 m long continuation of Northmoor Drove in a south-east direction, as evident on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334552	138284	KCH.4500
1078			A 70 m long east-west running ditch in a field south of Northmoor Drove, representing a drainage ditch.	Undated	334369	138283	KCH.4500
1079			A series of banks and ditches representing the remains of a field system that, due to its axis in comparison with the current system (in place since at least the 1887 OS map), appears to predate it. The features are contained within an area measuring approximately 800 m in a NWW-SEE direction and up to 100 m in a SSE-NNE direction.	19th century	334363	138208	KCH.4500
1080			A 115 m long section of ditch representing the position of a field boundary as marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	335000	138162	KCH.4500
1081			A small mound, possibly representing spoil from the nearby modern pond.	Modern	334303	138095	KCH.4500
1082			A section of ditch between Pendon Rhyne and Pendon Hill. It is marked as a field boundary on the OS map of 1887 but is no longer visible on modern mapping.	19th century	335533	138084	KCH.4000
1083			A series of parallel drainage ditches in a field to the north of Parchey.	Undated	334853	138023	KCH.4000
1084			A 60 m long section of ditch in a field to the east of King's Sedgemoor Drain. It marks the approximate position of a field boundary as shown on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	335222	137953	KCH.4000
1085			Two 450 m long parallel ditches to the north of Ward Lane. The ditches are separated by a distance of 20 m and run in a south-west to north-east direction. They are not present on historic mapping but may represent boundaries or drainage ditches.	Undated	334330	137924	KCH.4500
1086			A 50 m long arced bank in a field to the south of Pendon Rhyne. It may represent spoil from the creation of drainage ditches or from dredging.	Undated	335358	137922	KCH.4000
1087			A mound 8 m in diameter located to the south of Ward Lane.	Undated	334523	137783	KCH.4500
1088			Two north-south running parallel banks in a field on West Moor. The features measure 190 m in length and appear to represent drainage ditches within the field.	19th century	335683	137777	KCH.3500
1089			A series of banks to the east of Eastfield, Parchey. Some of the features represent the remains of earlier boundaries as marked on the 1887 OS map.	Undated	334541	137762	KCH.4000
1090			A ditch and bank to the east of Parchey, running for approximately 750 m. The feature runs north from King's Sedgemoor Drain and is bisected by Ward Lane, before dog-legging back towards King's Sedgemoor Drain. The ditch averages 15 cm in depth. The feature may represent the path of an earlier channel.	Undated	335290	137759	KCH.3500
1091			A 20 cm high south-east to north-west running bank. It runs from Ward Lane for 110 m before ending to the east of WA1090. It may represent an earlier flood bank.	Undated	335384	137759	KCH.3500
1092			A series of parallel, north-south running ditches in a field to the south of Ward Lane.	Undated	335531	137586	KCH.3500
1093			A number of ditches within two fields to the south of Parchey. The features are unmarked on historic mapping and appear to represent drainage ditches.	Undated	334894	137563	KCH.3500
1094			A north-south ditch running for 150 m, before turning east and running for a further 110 m. the feature represents a field boundary marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334987	137519	KCH.3500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1095			A small, circular cut feature, measuring 8 m in diameter and 25 cm in depth, is present in a field to the south of Ward Lane. It may be related to peat extraction.	Undated	335676	137514	KCH.3500
1096			A series of banks located in a field to the south of Parchey. The banks are similar in form to WA1091 and follow a similar alignment, although on the western side of King's Sedgemoor Drain.	Undated	335172	137513	KCH.3500
1097			A series of drainage ditches located in a field to the east of Moor Drove.	Undated	335041	137369	KCH.3500
1098			Two parallel ditches forming a continuation of Cossington Right Rhyne, as depicted on the OS map of 1887.	19th century	335424	137311	KCH.3500
1099			A 210 m long sinuous ditch crossing two fields to the east of Moor Drove. It appears to represent an earlier channel.	Undated	335188	137271	KCH.3500
1100			A series of interconnected drainage ditches to the west of Moor Drove. The features are spread across an area measuring up to 1 km x 330 m. A number of these features reappear on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	334915	137145	KCH.3000
1101			A small mound on Sutton Hams. The feature may represent spoil.	Undated	335984	137133	KCH.3000
1102			A number of fields on Sutton Hams containing evidence of agricultural use.	Undated	335916	137056	KCH.2500
1103			A series of ditches and banks on Sutton Hams. Features include herringbone pattern drainage ditches and banks representing field boundaries as visible on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	335940	137042	KCH.2500
1104			A 75 m long, east-west running drainage ditch to the west of Cossington Right Drove. The feature is not present on historic mapping.	Undated	335653	136979	KCH.3000
1105		12571	A small mound to the west of Cossington Right Drove. The feature is recorded in the HER and may represent spoil.	Undated	335676	136912	KCH.3000
1106			Three ditches to the east of Cossington Right Drove. The northernmost and southernmost are both marked on the 1887 OS map as field boundaries.	19th century	335860	136831	KCH.2500
1107			A slight east-west running bank on Sutton Hams, measuring 360 m in length. It marks the possible location of an earlier field boundary, although there is no evidence on historic mapping.	Undated	336384	136784	KCH.2500
1108			A shorter ditch to the south of WA1107.	Undated	336347	136770	KCH.2500
1109		28400	An 85 m long, 1.5 m high mound to the south-east of Mount Close Batch. A dugout canoe was found on the site of the mound in the late 1950s. The HER records that the mound was said to contain burials from the Battle of Sedgemoor, although there is no evidence for this.	Undated	335556	136768	KCH.3000
1110			A number of ditches and banks to the immediate south-west of WA1109. Two of the ditches are marked on the 1887 OS map as field boundaries.	19th century	335586	136610	KCH.2500
1111			A 160 m long drainage ditch to the south of Moor Drove.	Undated	335097	136533	KCH.2500
1112			A 170 m long drainage ditch to the north of Sutton Rhyne.	Undated	336481	136477	KCH.2000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1113		12086	A small, circular mound, 12 m in diameter, in a field between Cossington Right Drove and King's Sedgemoor Drain. The feature is recorded in the HER and may represent spoil.	Undated	335968	136285	KCH.2000
1114			Three parallel north-south running banks located in a field between Sutton Rhyne and Forty Acre Rhyne.	Undated	336716	136222	KCH.1500
1115			A 230 m long drainage ditch in a field on Lang Moor.	Undated	335369	136051	KCH.2000
1116			A series of ditches to the north of King's Sedgemoor Drain. A number of the features are marked as field boundaries on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	336691	135944	KCH.500
1117			A 430 m long section of bank running east-west across a number of fields. The bank is slight and runs on a different alignment to the pattern of fields. It may represent an earlier boundary or path.	Undated	336993	135927	KCH.500
1118			One of two small mounds in a field to the west of Chilton Right Drove. The mounds are similar in size to WA1113, and may also represent spoil.	Undated	337185	135893	KCH.1000
1119			One of two small mounds in a field to the west of Chilton Right Drove. The mounds are similar in size to WA1113, and may also represent spoil.	Undated	337228	135886	KCH.500
1120			Two 210 m long north-south running drainage ditches in a field on Lang Moor. The features fit within the modern field boundary.	Undated	335532	135873	KCH.2000
1121			A series of ditches in across a number of fields in an area to the east of Chilton Right Drove. The features are present on the 1887 OS map as field boundaries.	19th century	337424	135635	KCH.500
1122			A number of north-south running ditches to the north of Sedgemoor Drove. The features are marked on the 1887 OS map as field boundaries.	19th century	336432	135617	KCH.1000
1123			An intermittent bank stretching running parallel and to the north of Sedgemoor Drove. The bank, which is slight, measuring on average 5 cm in height, runs intermittently for 1.7 km. It continues westwards for 400 m beyond Straight Drove, at which point its path continues, on a different axis to the present pattern of fields. It is similar in form to WA1117, and may represent an earlier boundary or path.	Undated	336428	135595	KCH.500
1124		18909	A 70 m long, oval cut feature to the north of Chapel Farm, Bussex. Quarries are recorded in the area on the HER, and the feature appears to represent the remains of one of these.	Post-medieval	335702	135530	KCH.2000
1125			A mound, 15 m in diameter, and 80 cm in height, to the north-east of Chapel Farm. The feature may represent spoil.	Undated	335833	135522	KCH.1500
1126			A semi-circular ditch feature in a field to the north of Shapwick Right Drove. The feature is unmarked on historic mapping but appears to be related to drainage.	Undated	338097	135468	SCH.12000
1127			One of two small mounds in a field to the west of Chilton Right Rhyne. The feature is approximately 15 cm in height and may represent spoil.	Undated	337471	135436	KCH.500
1128			A series of ditches to the south of Sedgemoor Drove Rhyne, none of which appear on historic mapping. The features appear to be related to drainage.	Undated	336392	135401	KCH.500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1129		12087	One of two small mounds in a field to the west of Chilton Right Rhyne. The feature is approximately 15 cm in height and may represent spoil.	Undated	337553	135398	SCH.12000
1130			One of three small mounds in close proximity to the south of Sedgemoor Drove Rhyne. The mound is 15 m in diameter and 15 cm in height. It may represent spoil from the creation of drains, from dredging or from extraction.	Undated	336680	135385	KCH.1000
1131			One of three small mounds in close proximity to the south of Sedgemoor Drove Rhyne. The mound is 15 m in diameter and 15 cm in height. It may represent spoil from the creation of drains, from dredging or from extraction.	Undated	336739	135379	KCH.1000
1132			A number of small ditches, averaging in 50 m in length, to the south of Halsom Rhyne. The features appear related to drainage.	Undated	336122	135307	KCH.1500
1133			One of three small mounds in close proximity to the south of Sedgemoor Drove Rhyne. The mound is 15 m in diameter and 15 cm in height. It may represent spoil from the creation of drains, from dredging or from extraction.	Undated	336744	135293	KCH.1000
1134			Evidence of agricultural activity in a field to the south of Halsom Rhyne.	Undated	336232	135232	KCH.1500
1135			A series of substantial banks and ditches located in a series of fields to the north of Shapwick Right Drive, all following the NWW-SSE axis of the pattern of fields. The features are unmarked on historic mapping and are probably modern.	Undated	338929	135188	SCH.10000
1136			A small mound in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. It measures 15 m in diameter and probably represents spoil.	Undated	338082	135060	SCH.11500
1137		18920	A rectangular bank, measuring 30 m x 25 m, is present in a field to the south of Shapwick Right Drive. Its position largely matches a position of a stack stand as recorded in the HER.	Medieval	338571	135036	SCH.11000
1138			A series of substantial banks and ditches located in a series of fields to the south of Shapwick Right Drive, all following the NWW-SSE axis of the pattern of fields. The features are unmarked on historic mapping and are probably modern.	Undated	338758	134995	SCH.10000
1139			A 220 m long, north-west to south-east running ditch in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. The feature is not present on historic mapping and appears related to drainage.	Undated	338104	134965	SCH.11500
1140		11070	A pillbox to the north of Burdenham Farm and recorded on the HER.	Modern	337137	134932	KCH.500
1141		11069	A pillbox to the north of Burdenham Farm and recorded on the HER.	Modern	337091	134932	KCH.500
1142			A slight feature to the immediate east of WA1143 and possibly related.	Modern	337115	134887	KCH.500
1143		13959	A pillbox to the north of Burdenham Farm and recorded on the HER.	Modern	337105	134879	KCH.500
1144		31770	Remains of a rifle range recorded on the HER.	Modern	337155	134858	KCH.500
1145		12140	A small mound in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. It measures 12 m in diameter and probably represents spoil. It lies just to the south of mounds recorded in the HER and is likely to represent the same feature.	Undated	338274	134855	SCH.11000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1146			A series of north-south running ditches in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. The features appear to represent drainage ditches.	Undated	338496	134826	SCH.10500
1147			A 100 m long north-south running drain to the north of Laurel Cottage. The feature is unmarked on historic mapping and appears related to field drainage.	Undated	340115	134809	SCH.10000
1148			A 30 m long bank located between a drain marked on modern mapping and a modern pond. The feature approximately follows a field boundary marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337399	134808	SCH.11500
1149			A series of interconnected drainage ditches located within two fields to the north of the A361. The features are bisected by a modern drainage channel, although appear to fit within the modern field pattern.	Undated	339968	134764	SCH.10000
1150			A drainage feature, probably modern, to the south of Shapwick Right Drove.	Undated	339517	134716	SCH.10000
1151		12141	A small mound, 10 m in diameter and 25 cm high, in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain. The feature is probably represents spoil. It is recorded on the HER.	Undated	339033	134682	SCH.10500
1152			A circular bank and ditch feature, 30 m in diameter, to the south-east of Beech Tree Farm. It is unmarked on historic mapping but may represent an episode of extraction.	Undated	337303	134675	SCH.11500
1153		31117	A series of banks in the area to the south of Laurel Cottage. The banks are contained within an area measuring 500 m x 220 m and are bisected by the A361. They measure approximately 50 m in places and largely the match the location of Medieval floodbanks recorded in the HER.	Medieval	340117	134662	SCH.9500
1154			A 70 m long intermittent ditch to the north of Langacre, apparently related to drainage.	Undated	337906	134661	SCH.11500
1155			A slight cut feature in a field to the north of the A361, possibly related to an episode of extraction.	Undated	339857	134648	SCH.10000
1156			Half a herringbone pattern of drainage ditches within a field to the south of Laurel Cottage. They cut the floodbanks (WA1153), connecting to a drain to the south. They are likely to be 19th century in date or later.	Undated	340258	134625	SCH.9500
1157			A 40 m long, north-south running section of ditch marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338165	134595	SCH.11000
1158			Two adjacent fields displaying evidence of agricultural activity to the south of Langacre Rhyne. The features follow the field pattern as marked on the 1887 OS map and later.	Undated	338020	134521	SCH.11000
1159			A 1.6 km section of slight, intermittent bank, possibly representing an eastwards continuation of WA1123.	Undated	338999	134518	SCH.9500
1160			A series of banks and ditches to the west of Langacre, none of which appear related to features marked on historic mapping. They are probably modern drainage features.	Undated	337652	134497	SCH.11000
1161			A 40 m long, north-south running ditch to the south of Laurel Cottage. It appears to be a drainage ditch.	Undated	340080	134496	SCH.9500
1162			A 35 m long ditch to the east of Langacre, marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337894	134403	SCH.11000



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1163			A series of parallel drainage ditches in a field to the south of King's Sedgemoor Drain.	Undated	338900	134346	SCH.10500
1164		11275	Westonzoyland Airfield.	Modern	337191	134342	SCH.11000
1165			A series of drainage ditches enclosed by a bank and present-day boundaries. The bank is present on the 1887 OS map as a field boundary. The area enclosed measures 80 m x 80 m.	19th century	338365	134314	SCH.10500
1166			A small mound in field to the north of Hook Rhyne, probably representing spoil.	Undated	339196	134253	SCH.10000
1167			A 600 m long section of bank, running parallel with and 550 m south of WA1159. the bank is slight, averaging 5 cm in height, and appears to predate the present pattern of fields. It may represent an earlier boundary or flood bank, or a path.	Undated	338275	134227	SCH.10500
1168			A series of ditches located within two fields to the north of Hook Rhyne. The northernmost ditches form a field boundary marked on the 1887 OS map. The southern ditches run parallel in a north-west to south-east direction.	19th century	339438	134204	SCH.9500
1169			A 180 m long, south-west to north-east running ditch running parallel with the modern ditches. It appears related to drainage.	Undated	338616	134191	SCH.10500
1170			Slight evidence of agricultural activity within a field to the south of Langacre. It fits within a field boundary not present on historic mapping, and so is modern in date.	Modern	337601	134173	SCH.11000
1171			A small mound in field to the south of the A361, probably representing spoil.	Undated	339541	134159	SCH.10000
1172			A 200 m long ditch unmarked on historic mapping, although it provides an eastwards continuation of a field boundary marked on modern mapping, making it likely to be 20th century in date.	Modern	337946	134085	SCH.11000
1173			Evidence of agricultural activity within two fields to the south of Langacre. The modern field pattern is also evident on the 1887 OS map, suggesting that activity in the area is likely to date to the 19th century, if not earlier.	Undated	338114	134046	SCH.11000
1174		12137	A 9 m diameter mound. It is probably represents spoil. The mound is recorded in the HER.	Undated	338390	134040	SCH.10500
1175			A 120 m long, north-east to south-west running ditch in a field to the south of Strangeways Old Rhyne. The feature is marked on the 1887 OS map as a field boundary.	19th century	339963	134023	SCH.9500
1176			A mound 130 m to the east of WA1174, similar in form and probably representing spoil as well.	Undated	338531	134004	SCH.10500
1177			Ditches within fields to the north of Greylake. They appear to be drainage ditches and are unmarked on historic and modern mapping.	Undated	338451	133998	SCH.10500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1178			A 210 m long north-south running bank and ditch feature to the west of Greylake. The feature is unmarked on historic and modern mapping but appears to represent the location of a former field boundary.	Undated	338235	133816	SCH.10500
1179			Features possibly representing agricultural activity are located with a field to the north-west of Greylake. They are contained within a 65 m x 50 m area. However, the features may also represent the remains of earlier woodland management as the area is planted with trees on the 1887 OS map.	Undated	338558	133795	SCH.10500
1180		12136	An area of mounds to the north-west of Greylake, measuring 135 m x 40 m. The area contains a building and woodland on the 1887 OS map, both of which may be responsible for the features contained within this area. The area is recorded as mounds in the HER.	Undated	338649	133735	SCH.10000
1181			Two ditches to the north-west of Greylake. One is marked as a footpath on the 1887 OS map, the other as a field boundary.	19th century	338562	133718	SCH.10000
1182			A series of ditches to the east of Langacre Rhyne. Two of these, running east-west, represent boundaries as marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	339799	133538	SCH.9000
1183			A north-south running ditch, 215 m in length, in a field to the west of Langacre Rhyne. The feature appears to represent a field drain.	Undated	339485	133460	SCH.9000
1184			A series of ditches to the south-east of Greylake Farm, none of which appear on historic mapping. They are likely to represent field drains. A small number of banks in the area may be related to earlier woodland management in area, as evidenced by the 1887 OS map.	Undated	339083	133454	SCH.9000
1185			A 600 m long, intermittent section of bank bisected by River Drove. The bank is slight and does not follow the modern pattern of fields. It appears as a possible eastwards continuation of WA1167, although they are separated by a distance of 1.5 km.	Undated	340176	133398	SCH.9000
1186			Evidence of agricultural activity within three fields to the east of Greylake Farm. The features are probably modern.	Undated	339197	133265	SCH.9000
1187			A 120 m long drainage ditch to the east of River Drove, running in a north-west to south-east direction.	Undated	340161	133126	SCH.9000
1188		24406	Two short ditches to the south of Overy Farm. A stone wall is recorded in the HER, and the western ditch and slight accompanying bank may represent the position of this.	Undated	339187	133024	SCH.8500
1189			A 185 m long drainage ditch to the east of River Drove, running in a north-west to south-east direction and providing a south-eastwards continuation of WA1187.	Undated	340292	133013	SCH.9000
1190			A bank and separate ditch in a field between Head Drove and Overy Rhyne. The ditch appears as a field boundary on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	339611	132972	SCH.8500
1191			A small mound in the corner of a field to the east of River Drove, rising 20 cm in height. It may represent spoil.	Undated	340005	132966	SCH.8500
1192			A large, oval mound, covering the area of a field, measuring 160 m x 145 m at the greatest extent. It may be natural feature.	Undated	339121	132937	SCH.8500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1193			A north-south running ditch. It is unmarked on historic and modern mapping but appears to represent the continuation of a field boundary to the south marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340174	132891	SCH.8500
1194			A short north-south running drainage ditch.	Undated	339817	132611	SCH.8500
1195			A short section of drainage ditch.	Undated	339021	132566	SCH.8000
1196			A short section of drainage ditch in a field to the east of First Drove.	Undated	339320	132532	SCH.8000
1197			Two small mounds in a field to the east of Second Drove. The features appear to represent spoil.	Undated	340037	132440	SCH.8500
1198			A section of north-south running ditch marking the location of a field boundary shown on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340056	132431	SCH.8500
1199			Four blocks of features reminiscent of agricultural activity to the north of Shride Farm. The remains in the southern three parcels may relate to previous woodland management, as evidenced on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338889	132410	SCH.7500
1200			A small mound in a field to the west of Second Drove. The feature appears to represent spoil.	Undated	339735	132276	SCH.8000
1201			A short section of drainage ditch in a field to the east of Second Drove.	Undated	339892	132261	SCH.8000
1202			A 'n'-shaped ditch in a field to the west of Second Drove and covering an area 15 m x 12 m in extent. The enclosed area may be a stack stand such as WA1137.	Undated	339620	132242	SCH.8000
1203			A field containing agricultural features to the south of Bennett's Farm. The features are probably modern.	Undated	338639	132016	SCH.7500
1204			Two banks to the west of First Drove, neither of which appear on historic or modern mapping.	Undated	338932	131955	SCH.7500
1205			A series of ditches that may represent earlier woodland management, as shown on the 1887 OS map. The features cover 90 m x 35 m at the greatest extent.	19th century	338702	131912	SCH.7500
1206			A series of north-south running ditches between First Drove and Sowy River. None appear on historic and modern mapping. They appear to represent field drainage features.	Undated	339144	131795	SCH.7000
1207			A series of mounds to the east of Othery, measuring up to 1.5 m in height and spread over 800 m north to south. They may represent flood defences.	Undated	338913	131758	SCH.6500
1208		18895	Raised features to the south of Lowmoor Farm, consistent with the building platforms recorded in the HER.	Modern	338616	131746	SCH.6500
1209			A slight, intermittent bank stretching for approximately 1km. It runs across the present pattern of fields.	Undated	339383	131668	SCH.7500
1210			East-west running banks within an area of woodland to the east of Little England Farm and likely to be associated with woodland management.	Undated	338593	131625	SCH.6500
1211			A series of banks and ditches in a field to the east of Little England Farm, none of which appear on historic or modern mapping.	Undated	338697	131604	SCH.6500



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1212			A series of parallel, east-west running ditches within two fields to the north of the A372. They appear recent drainage ditches.	Undated	339742	131599	SCH.7500
1213			An area of agricultural activity to the south of Kingston Farm, possibly modern in date.	Undated	338499	131522	SCH.6500
1214		11276	An area of ditches and backs, contained within an area measuring 130m x 60 m. The features appear to represent some of the remains of the deserted farm recorded in the HER.	Medieval	338567	131464	SCH.6500
1215		32364	A series of intermittent banks representing the Beer Wall, a floodbank recorded in the HER.	Medieval	339371	131459	SCH.7000
1216			A series of ditches in a field to the east of Bagenham Farm and appearing to represent a drainage system.	Undated	338669	131409	SCH.6500
1217			A series of ditches to the west of Sowy River. The south-easternmost feature represents a drain marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338911	131388	SCH.6500
1218			An area of agricultural activity to the south-east of Bagenham Farm, probably modern in date.	Undated	338578	131327	SCH.6500
1219			Several fields containing pronounced ridges to the west of Rye Farm. A number appear agricultural, while others may be related to past woodland management, as depicted on the 1887 OS map.	Undated	338153	131260	SCH.6000
1220			A small area of possible agricultural activity is visible to the south-west of Bagenham Farm. It may represent remains of woodland management, as present on the 1887 OS map.	Undated	338447	131257	SCH.6500
1221			A series of ditches on North Moor, a number of which represent ditches marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	339402	131219	SCH.7000
1222			A series of ditches to the east of Summerhedge Road. The features fit within the system of fields and drains present on the 1887 OS map onwards.	Undated	338344	130920	SCH.5500
1223			A series of ditches on North Moor, a number of which represent ditches marked on the 1887 OS map. The features in the north-west field appear to form a drainage system within the field.	19th century	339255	130882	SCH.6500
1224			A series of ditches between Wookey Rhyne and Langacre Rhyne, a number of which represent ditches marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338527	130771	SCH.5500
1225			A field containing agricultural features to the north of Pathe. The features fit within the field boundary present on the 1887 OS map and may in part represent pre-20th century remains.	Undated	338003	130748	SCH.5500
1226			Four parallel ditches to the west of Pathe Road, contained within an area measuring 170 m x 50 m and appearing to relate to past woodland management, as shown on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337678	130690	SCH.5500
1227			A number of parallel north-south running ditches up to 110 m long in a field in Pathe. The features appear drainage related.	Undated	337809	130617	SCH.5500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1228			A series of interconnected ditches in a field to the west of Pathe. Some appear drainage related, although the features in the north-east corner relate to a boundary present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337606	130590	SCH.5000
1229			A series of ditches between Langacre Rhyne and Leazeway Drove, a number of which represent ditches marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338696	130533	SCH.5500
1230			A 200 m long ditch between Chantry Rhyne and Straight Drove. It is unmarked on mapping but represents a drainage ditch.	Undated	337516	130417	SCH.5000
1231			A 'T'-shaped drainage ditch to the south of Pathe. It is unmarked on mapping.	Undated	337714	130385	SCH.5000
1232			Four parallel drainage ditches in a field to the west of Challis Wall Rhyne.	Undated	337818	130334	SCH.5000
1233			A 90 m long section of bank, running east-west from Challis Wall Rhyne. It may represent the position of a flood bank.	Undated	337792	130304	SCH.5000
1234			A series of ditches between Challis Wall Rhyne and Sowy River, a number of which represent ditches marked on the 1887 OS map and representing the pattern of fields before the creation of the Sowy River, which now bisects the features.	19th century	337863	130198	SCH.5000
1235			Two parallel series of SEE-NWW drainage ditches on Southlake Moor.	Undated	337343	130186	SCH.5000
1236			A 40 m long drainage ditch located to the east of Sowy River. Although unmarked on historic mapping it appears to follow the same alignment as the fields depicted on the 1887 OS map, and so is probably the same date.	19th century	337961	130094	SCH.5000
1237			A 660m long north-south running bank with a series of connected spurs, measuring on average 15 cm in height. The main bank runs roughly parallel with Challis Wall Rhyne and is likely to be a floodbank. It is not present on historic mapping. The bank is cut by the drains in WA1241.	Post-medieval	337638	130090	SCH.4500
1238			A drain on Southlake Moor, marked on the 1887 OS map and enclosing an area 95 m x 65 m.	19th century	337259	130042	SCH.4500
1239			A series of ditches on Little Hook, the southernmost one of which partly traces the path of a drain marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338391	130009	SCH.5000
1240			A 400 m long SEE-NWW ditch running between Head Drove and Sowy River. Its path predates the present pattern of fields and drains and may represent an earlier division.	Undated	338026	129919	SCH.5000
1241			A series of ditches between Straight Drove and Sowy River, a number of which are present on the 1887 OS map and cut WA1236.	19th century	337601	129880	SCH.4500
1242			A series of ditches on Southlake Moor, a number of which are present on the 1887 OS map and cut WA1236.	19th century	337205	129837	SCH.4500
1243			A number of ditches between Langacre Rhyne and Head Drove, one of which is present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338194	129818	SCH.4500
1244			A series of ditches on Southlake Moor. None are present on historic mapping although they all fit with the pattern of fields.	Undated	337136	129635	SCH.4500

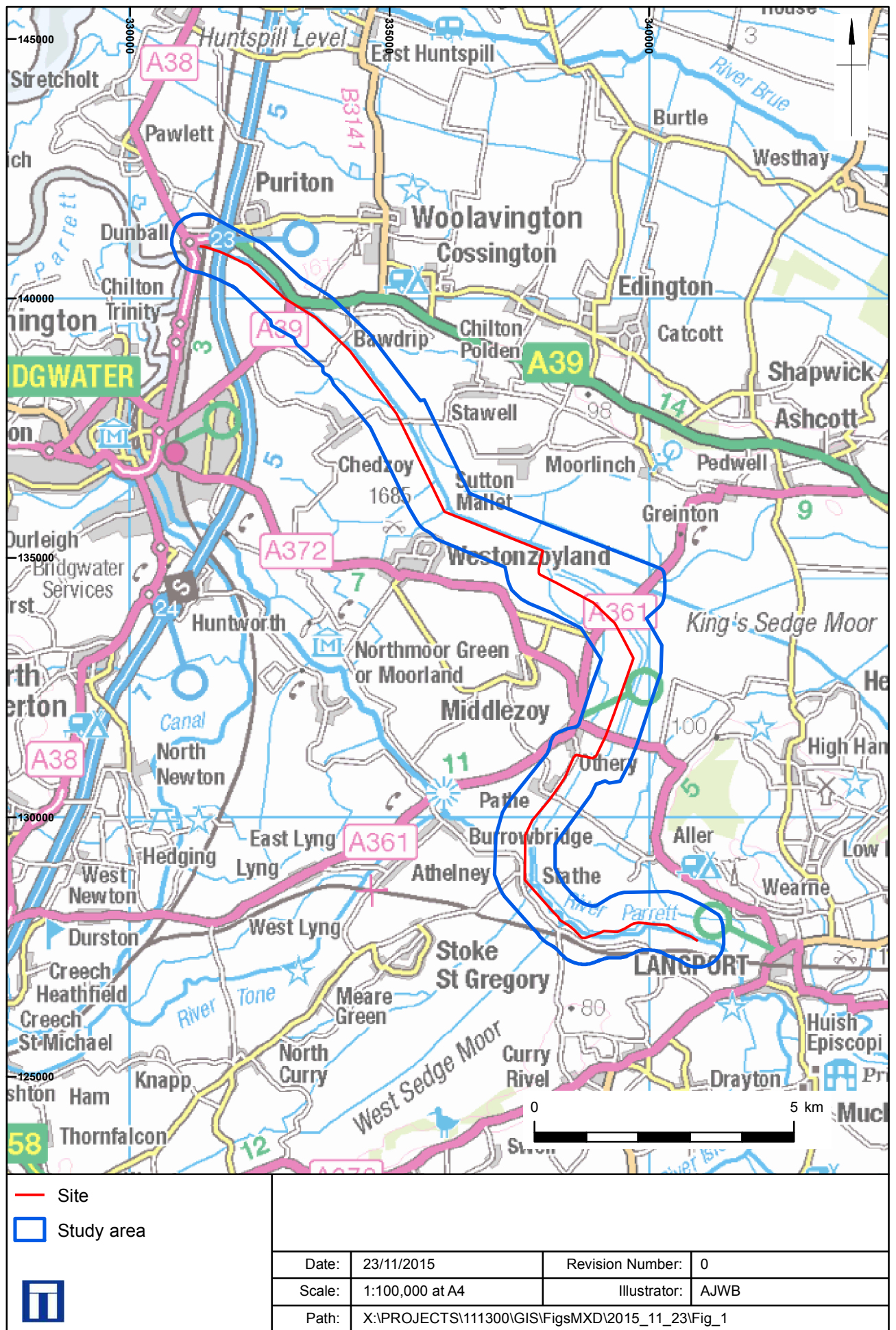
WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1245			One of two mounds in a field to the north of Stathemill Rhyne measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	337845	129634	SCH.4500
1246			One of two mounds in a field to the north of Stathemill Rhyne measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	337871	129584	SCH.4500
1247			Two small mounds in a field to the south of River Grounds Rhyne. They probably represent spoil.	Undated	337105	129572	SCH.4500
1248			A number of ditches to the north of Stathemill Rhyne. They cover an area 340 m across and appear to be drainage features.	Undated	337756	129525	SCH.4500
1249			A 240 m long ditch to the north of Stathehill Rhyne marked on the 1887 OS map as a drain.	19th century	338133	129508	SCH.4500
1250			A series of banks near Riverside Nursery, probably relating to modern use.	Modern	337105	129467	SCH.4500
1251			Two ditches on a field to the south of Littlehook Drove Rhyne, one of which relates to a drain on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338317	129422	
1252			A 160 m long north-south running ditch on War Moor, marked on the 1887 OS map as a drain.	19th century	337363	129409	SCH.4000
1253			A series of banks contained within a 70 m x 30 m area on War Moor. The features appear to relate to earlier woodland management, as depicted on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337483	129406	SCH.4500
1254			A series of ditches to the north of Stathe, most of which are present as boundaries on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337246	129281	SCH.4000
1255			A series of ditches and banks to the north of Stathedrove Rhyne, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337889	129275	SCH.4000
1256			A series of ditches and banks to the south of Stathedrove Rhyne, one of which represents a drain marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338165	129026	SCH.3500
1257			Agricultural features to the west of Stathe. They are likely to be modern in date.	Undated	337125	128989	SCH.4000
1258			A number of east-west running ditches to the east of Stathe. They are likely to be related to past woodland management, as suggested by the OS 1887 map. The area is now cut the Sowy River.	19th century	337655	128920	SCH.3500
1259			A 90 m long ditch the south-west of Chapel View Farm marked on the 1887 OS map as a field boundary.	19th century	337204	128848	SCH.4000
1260			A series of parallel ditches in a field to the west of Stathe House. They are unmarked on historic mapping but may be related to field drainage.	Undated	337380	128701	SCH.3500
1261			A 190 m long sinuous bank on Aller Moor, possibly representing a boundary or old floodbank/	Undated	338117	128617	SCH.3000
1262			A series of ditches on Aller Moor, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338213	128456	SCH.2500
1263			Four parallel ditches in a field to the south of Stathe, probably drainage-related.	Undated	337415	128441	SCH.3500

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1264			Four parallel ditches on Aller Moor, two of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338708	128430	SCH.2500
1265			Ditches and banks to the south of Aller Court Farm, a number of which are marked on the 1887 OS map as drains and field boundaries.	19th century	339555	128430	SCH.1500
1266			A series of ditches on Middle Moor, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340469	128345	SCH.0
1267			A series of ditches to the north of North Drove, two of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337553	128304	SCH.3500
1268			One of two mounds in a field to the south of Durleaze Drove measuring 9 m in diameter, 15 cm in height and probably representing spoil.	Undated	339233	128257	SCH.1500
1269			One of two mounds in a field to the south of Durleaze Drove measuring 9 m in diameter, 15 cm in height and probably representing spoil.	Undated	339275	128239	SCH.1500
1270			One of two mounds in a field to the south of Durleaze Drove Rhyne measuring 8 m in diameter, 15 cm in height and probably representing spoil.	Undated	339908	128177	SCH.1000
1271			A mound in a field to the north of Middlemoor Rhyne measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340975	128116	SCH.0
1272			A series of interconnected ditches forming a drainage system in a field to the west of Combe Farm.	Undated	341176	128106	SCH.0
1273	1014451	53483	Banks and ditches associated with the duck decoy on Middle Moor.	Post-medieval	340062	128095	SCH.1000
1274			One of two mounds in a field to the south of Durleaze Drove Rhyne measuring 8 m in diameter, 15 cm in height and probably representing spoil.	Undated	339740	128077	SCH.1000
1275			A series of interconnected ditches in a field to the west of the River Parrett. The ditches form a drainage system covering 160 m x 80 m at the greatest extent.	Undated	338062	128073	SCH.3000
1276			A series of ditches to the south-west of Sedgemoor House, one of which represents a drain marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	337801	128053	SCH.3000
1277			A series of ditches to the south of Durleazedrove Rhyne, some of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	339855	128048	SCH.1000
1278			One of two mounds in a field to the north of Middlemoor Drove measuring 9 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340571	128025	SCH.0
1279			A series of ditches on Middle Moor, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340636	127987	SCH.0
1280			A series of ditches south of Church Drove and Durleaze Drove, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	339109	127984	SCH.2000
1281			A cut feature to the south of the Black Smock, possibly representing extraction.	Undated	337897	127981	SCH.3000
1282			A mound to the south of WA1274 measuring 8 m in diameter, 15 cm in height and probably representing spoil.		339740	127972	SCH.1000

WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1283			One of two mounds in a field to the north of Middlemoor Drove measuring 9 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340686	127932	SCH.0
1284			1284	Undated	339325	127911	SCH.2000
1285			A series of ditches on Aller Common Moor, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent a drainage system.	Undated	341341	127896	SCH.0
1286			A series of ditches on Middle Moor, a number of which represent drains marked on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340699	127810	SCH.0
1287			A mound in a field on Aller Common Moor measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	341157	127775	SCH.0
1288			A bank to the south of the River Parrett. It is dog-legged and measures 200 m in length. A section of it is present as a bank on the 1887 OS map. It appears to represent a floodbank.	19th century	339914	127770	SCH.1000
1289			A mound in a field to the south of Middlemoor Drove measuring 9 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340898	127733	SCH.0
1290			A mound in a field to the south of the River Parrett, measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340075	127708	SCH.500
1291			A series of ditches on Wick Meads, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent a drainage system.	Undated	339969	127697	SCH.1500
1292			A series of ditches on Aller Common Moor, the northernmost of which represents a drain present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	341106	127686	SCH.0
1293			A 460m long ditch on Wick Meads, on the same alignment as WA1284. It runs against the present pattern of fields and does not appear on historic mapping.	Undated	339947	127644	SCH.1000
1294			A series of ditches to the north of Oath, some of which represent drains present on the 1887 OS map. Their alignment predates the railway track.	19th century	338140	127635	SCH.2500
1295			A mound in a field to the south of the River Parrett, measuring 8 m in diameter and probably representing spoil.	Undated	340184	127634	SCH.500
1296			One of a number of mounds on Port Moor, probably representing spoil from drain creation or dredging.	Undated	340484	127569	SCH.0
1297			One of a number of mounds on Port Moor, probably representing spoil from drain creation or dredging.	Undated	340694	127560	SCH.0
1298			A drainage system on Langport Common Moor composed of a series of ditches covering an area 320 m x 160 m at the greatest extent.	Undated	341432	127556	SCH.0
1299			A series of ditches on Port Moor, some of which represent drains present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	340659	127542	SCH.0
1300			A series of banks within woodland to the south of Rose Cottage. The banks appear to relate to past or present woodland management.	Undated	339108	127533	SCH.2000

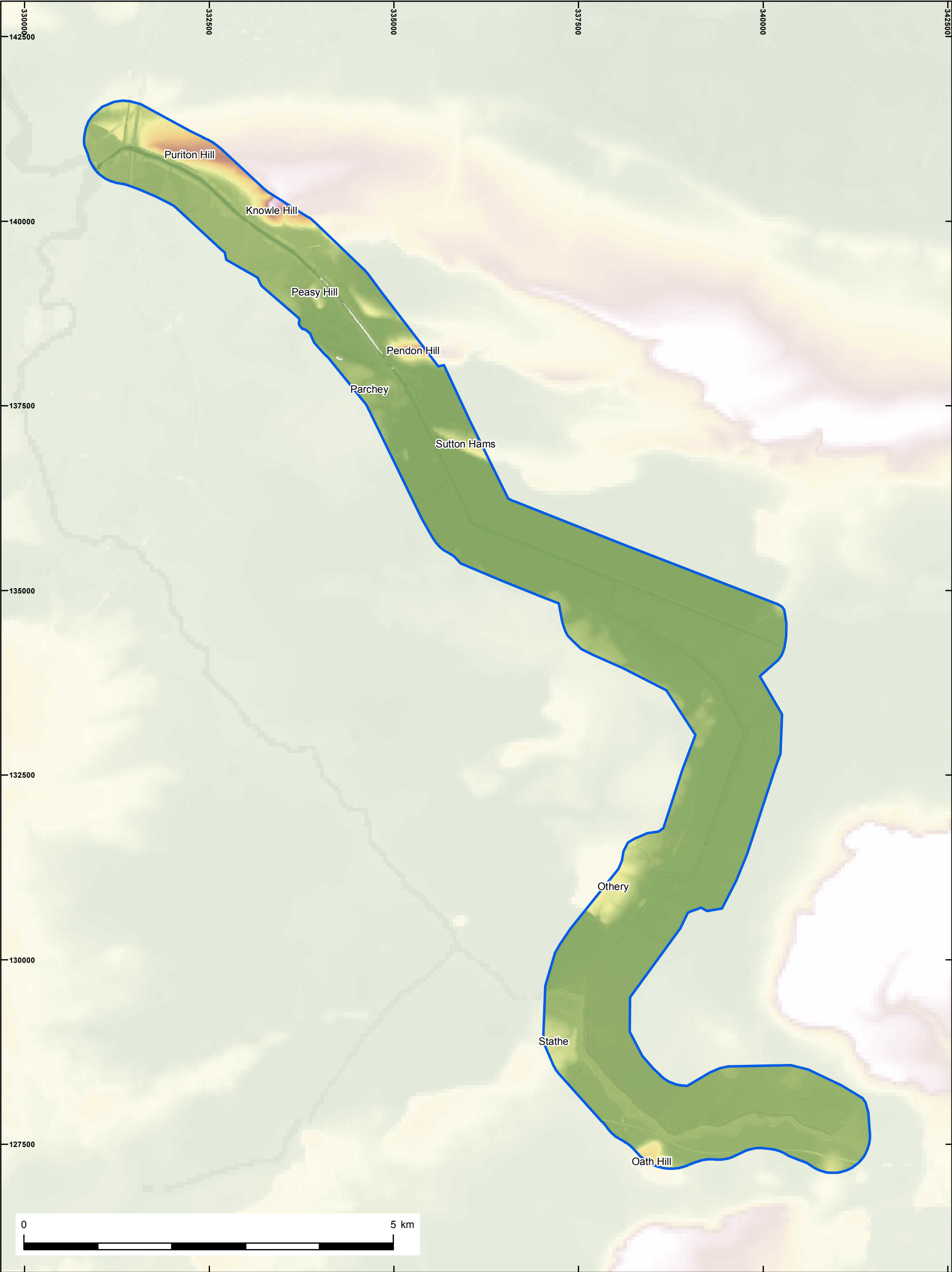



WA No.	NHLE No.	SHER No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Chainage
1301			Three north-south running parallel ditches to the west of WA1300. The features appear to represent field drains.	Undated	338984	127525	SCH.2000
1302			A series of parallel ditches to the south of Wickmeads Drove, covering an area 300 m x 150 m. The features relate to the pattern of drains on the 1887 OS and are cut by a later drain present on modern mapping.	19th century	340028	127510	SCH.1000
1303			A series of ditches on Wick Meads, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent a drainage system.	Undated	339460	127503	SCH.1500
1304			A series of ditches on Wick Meads, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent a drainage system.	Undated	340348	127499	SCH.0
1305			One of a number of mounds on Port Moor, probably representing spoil from drain creation or dredging.	Undated	340563	127493	SCH.0
1306			One of a number of mounds on Port Moor, probably representing spoil from drain creation or dredging.	Undated	340565	127453	SCH.0
1307			Three ditches and a bank on Port Moor, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent drains.	Undated	341025	127375	SCH.0
1308			A series of ditches and banks on Wick Moor, the southernmost of which represents a field boundary present on the 1887 OS map.	19th century	338891	127340	SCH.2000
1309			A series of ditches on Wick Moor, the central portion of which may relate to earlier woodland management as evident on the 1887 OS map.	Undated	339440	127322	SCH.2000
1310			A series of ditches on Wick Meads, none of which are present on mapping. The ditches appear to represent a drainage system.	Undated	340609	127273	SCH.0
1311		56978	A section of the Durston to Yeovil railway line is visible as a bank, exuding south-eastwards beyond the study area.	19th century	341013	127193	SCH.0




Site and Study Area Location Overview

Figure 1



 Study area

Elevation (m AOD)

 72

0

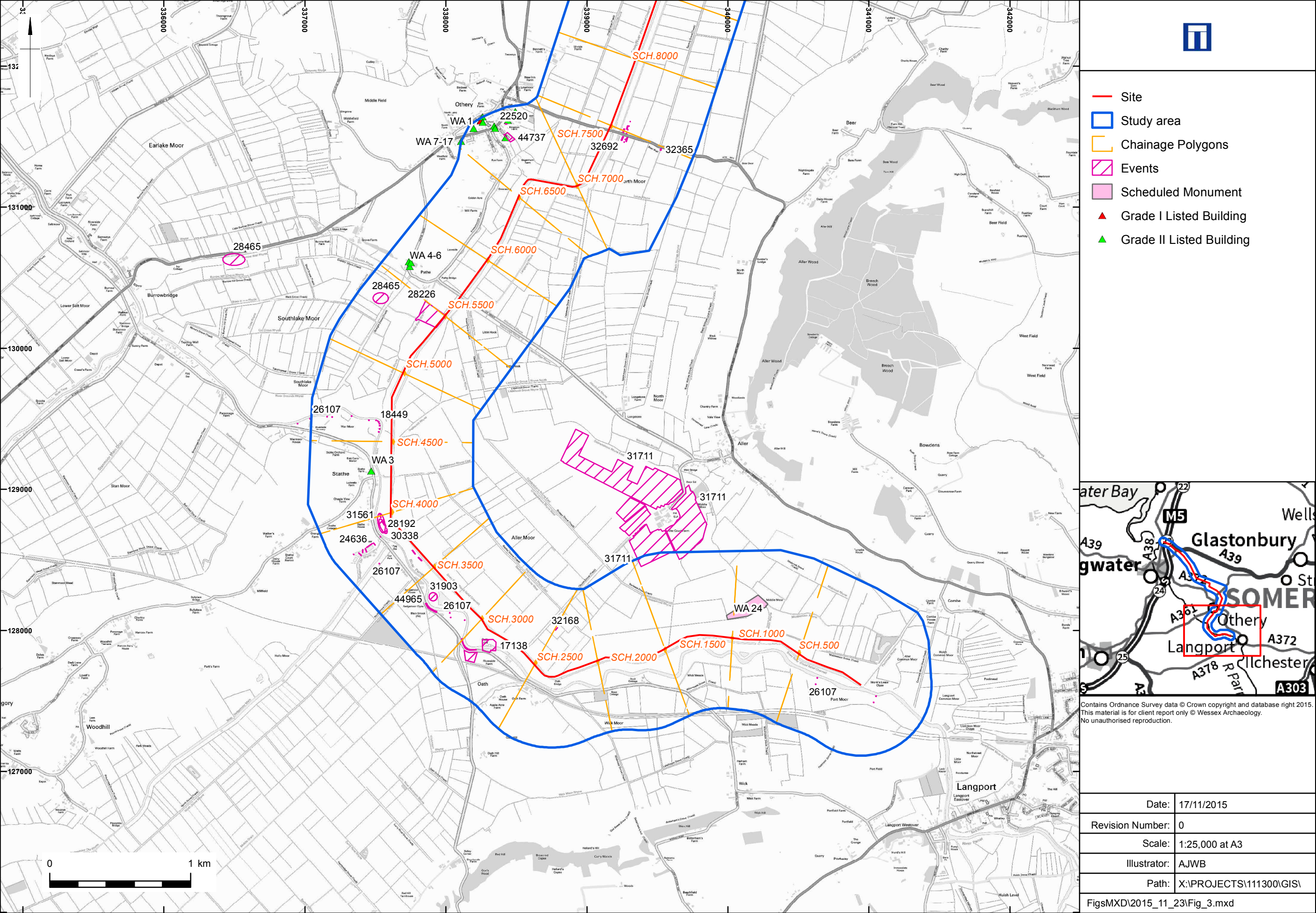


Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2015. All rights reserved.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	20/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50000 at A3	Illustrator:	RAM
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\111300\GIS\FigsMXD\2015_11_23\Fig_2.mxd		

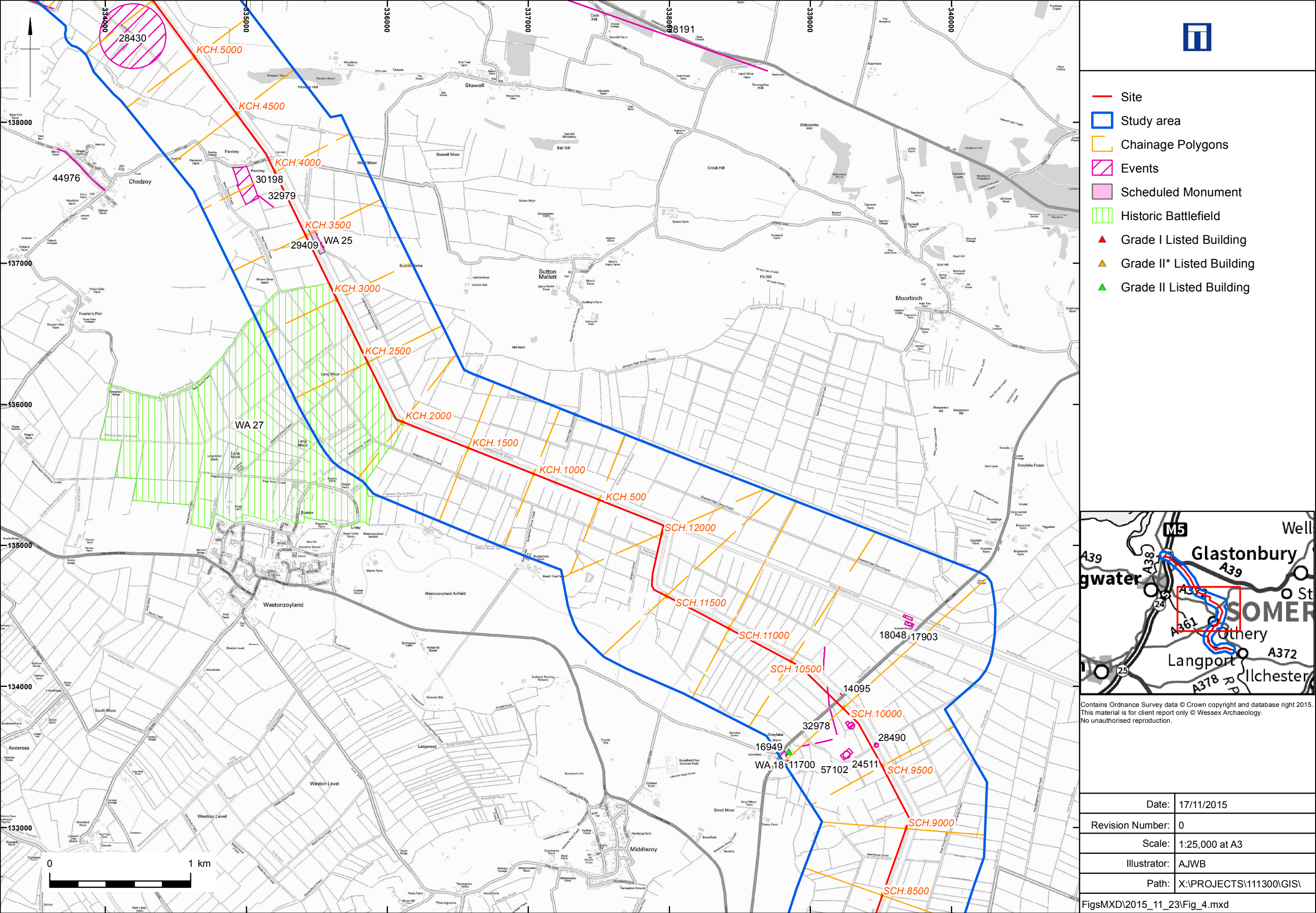
Topography of the Study Area

Figure 2



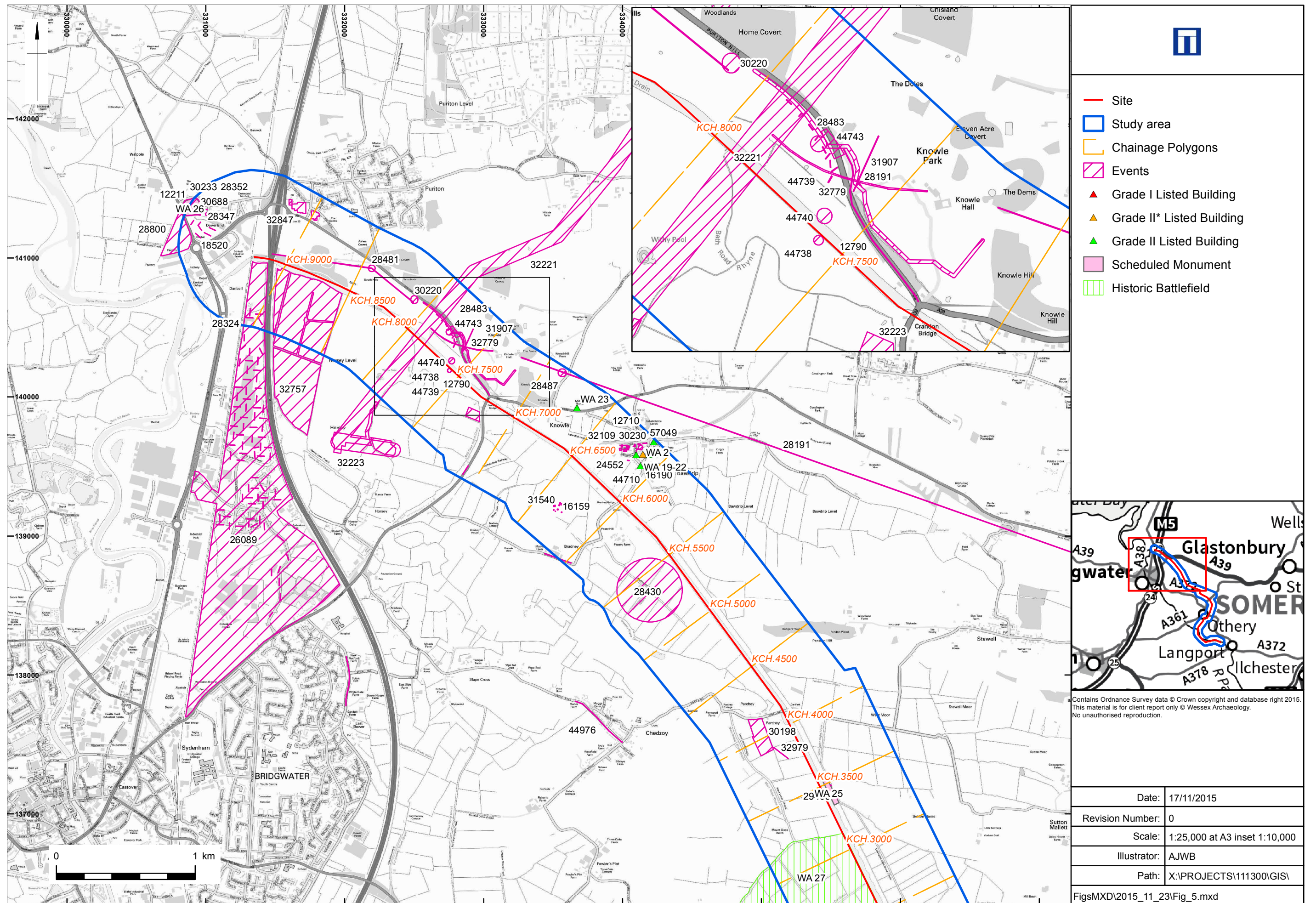
Site Location, Study Area, designated heritage assets and archaeological events (southern section)

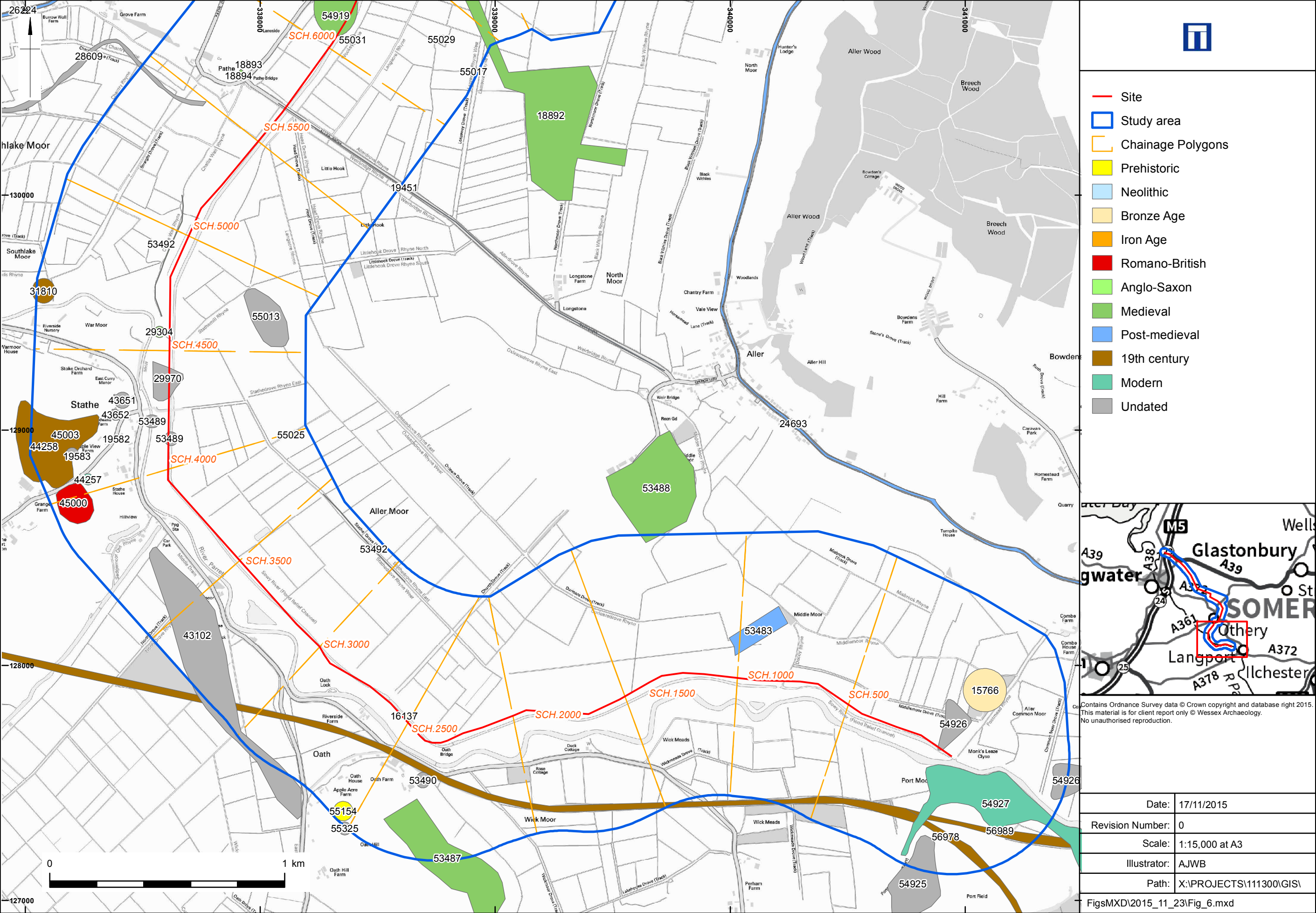
Figure 3



Site Location, Study Area, designated heritage assets and archaeological events (central section)

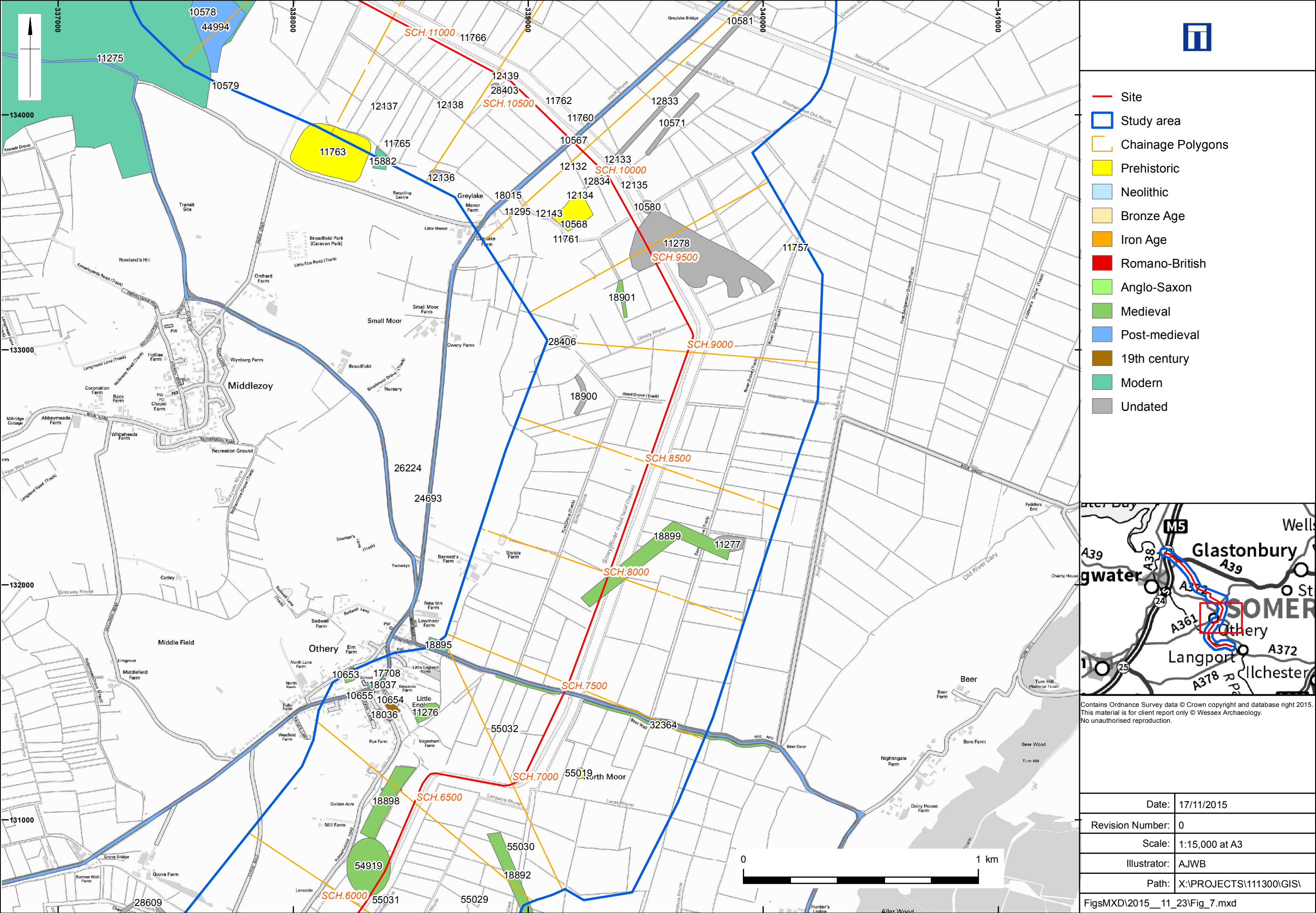
Figure 4



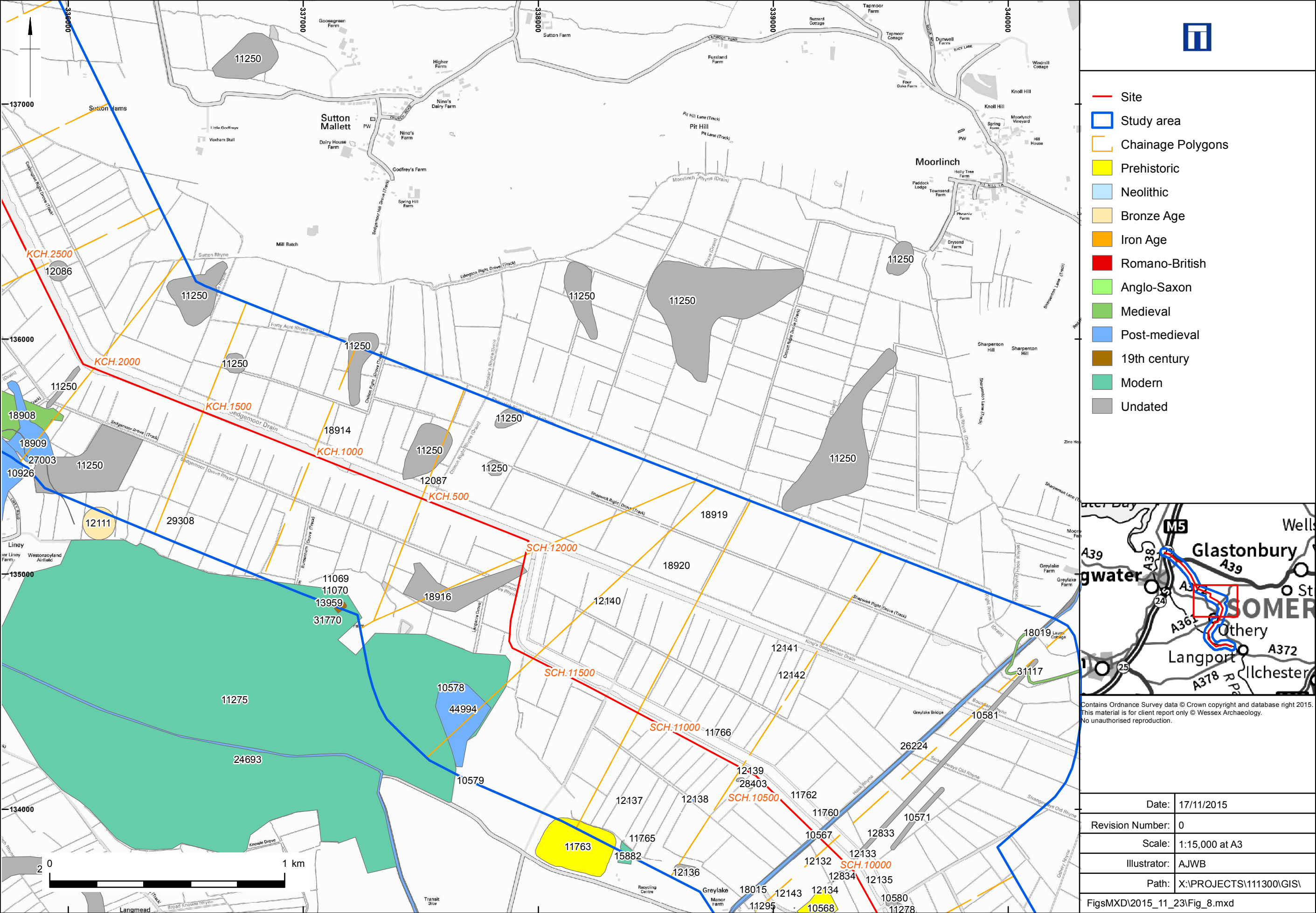


Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section A)

Figure 6

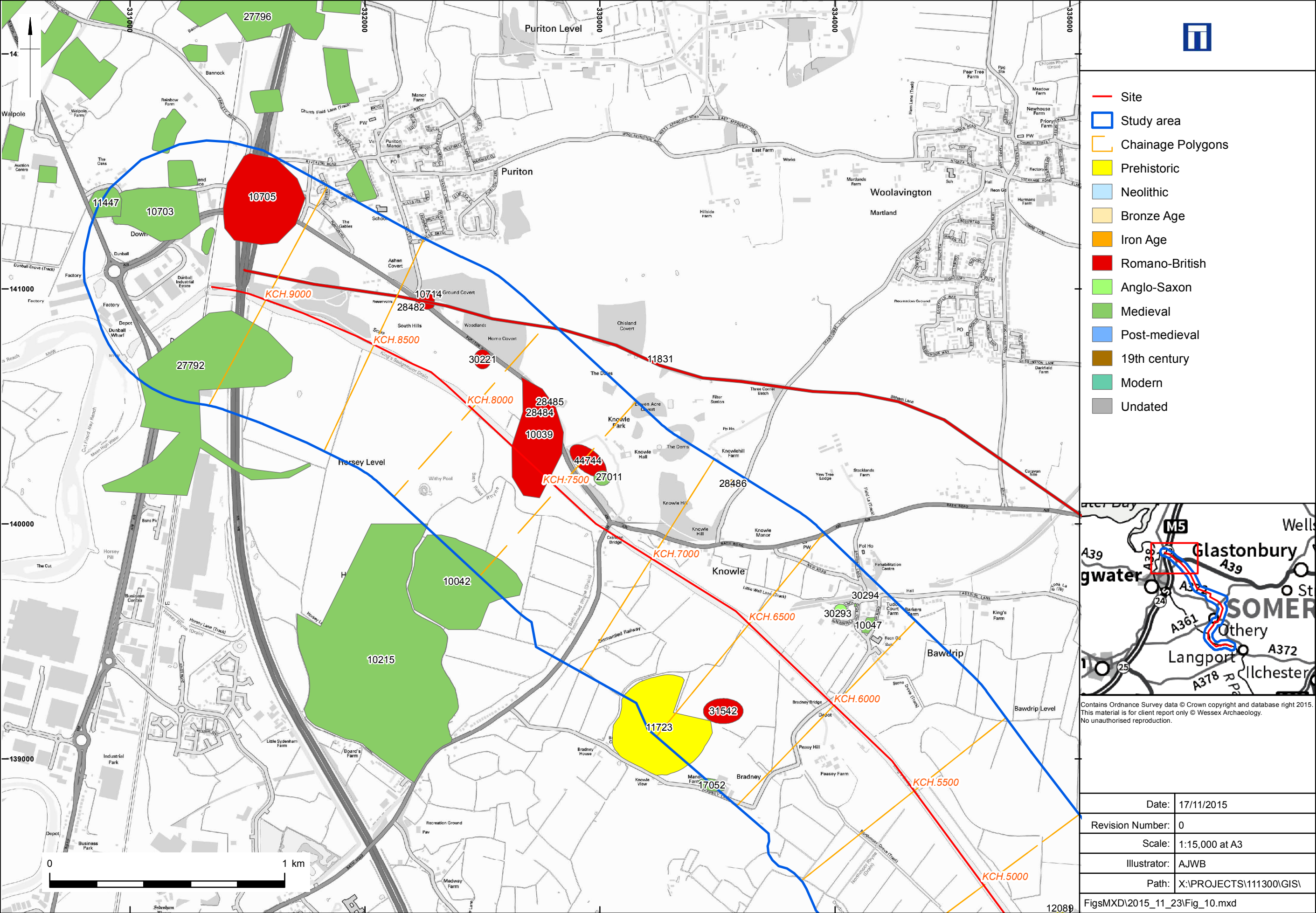


Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section B)

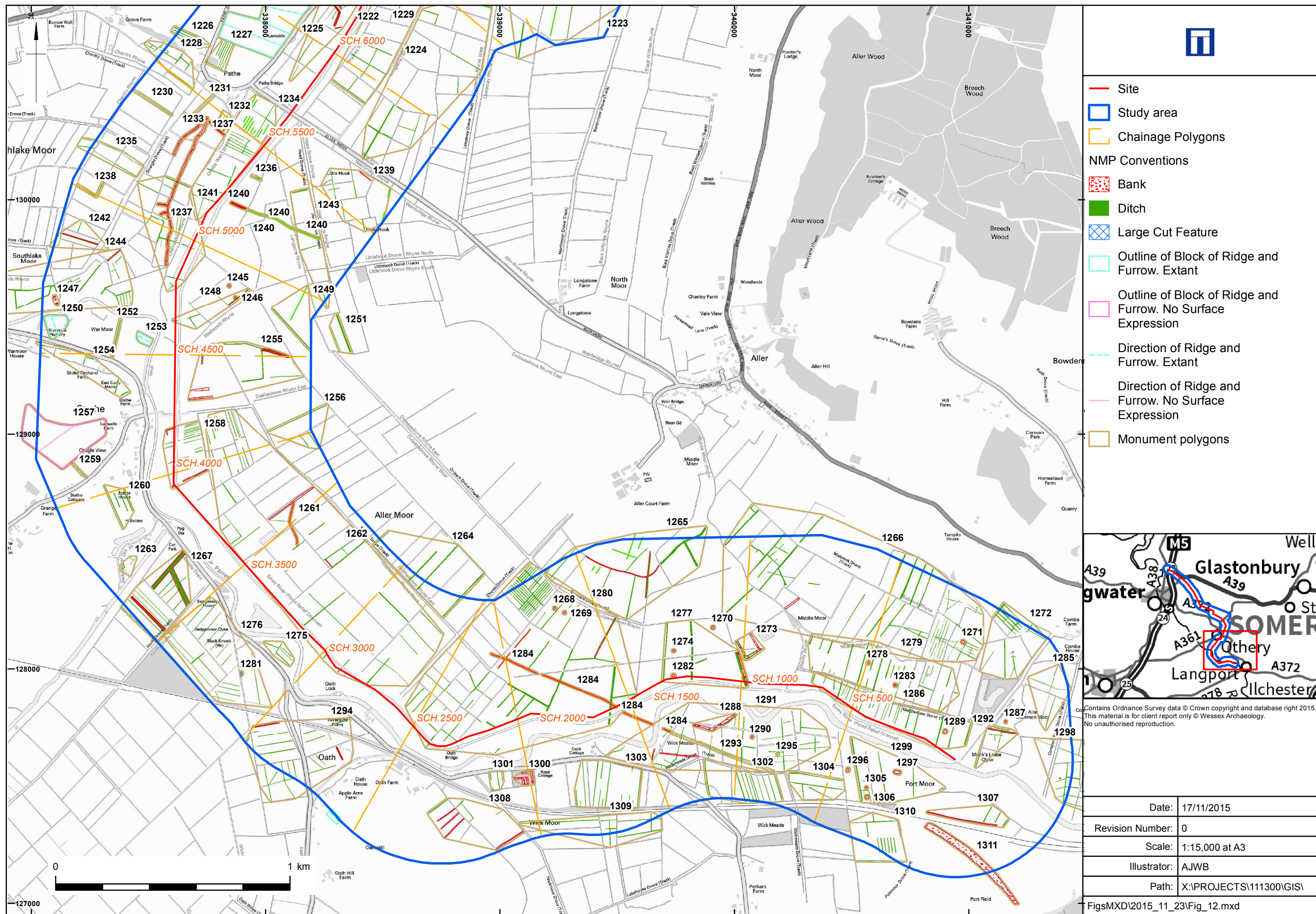


Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records (Section C)

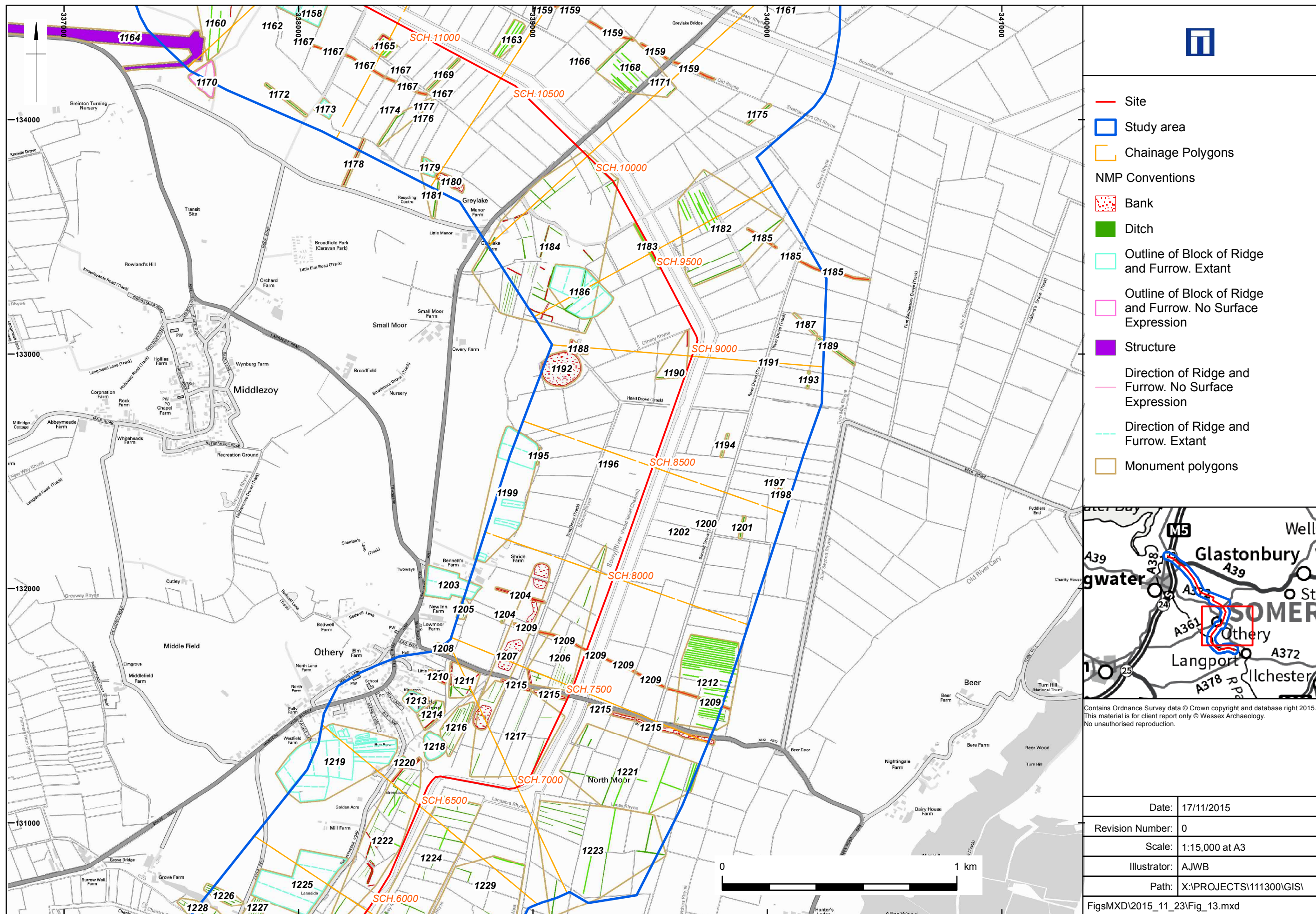
Figure 8



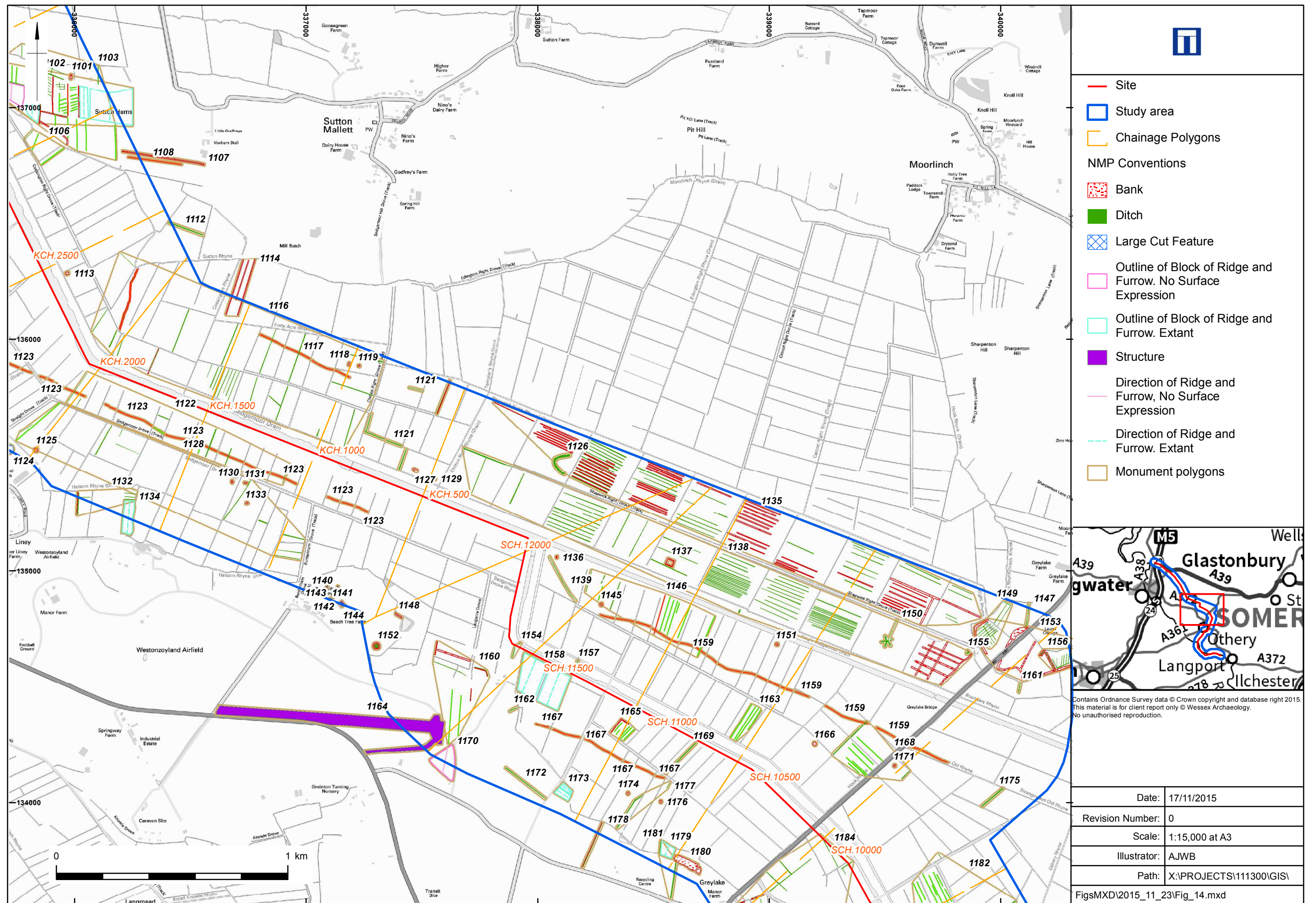
Site Location, Study Area and HER archaeological records, from palaeolithic to medieval periods (Section E)



Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (Section A)

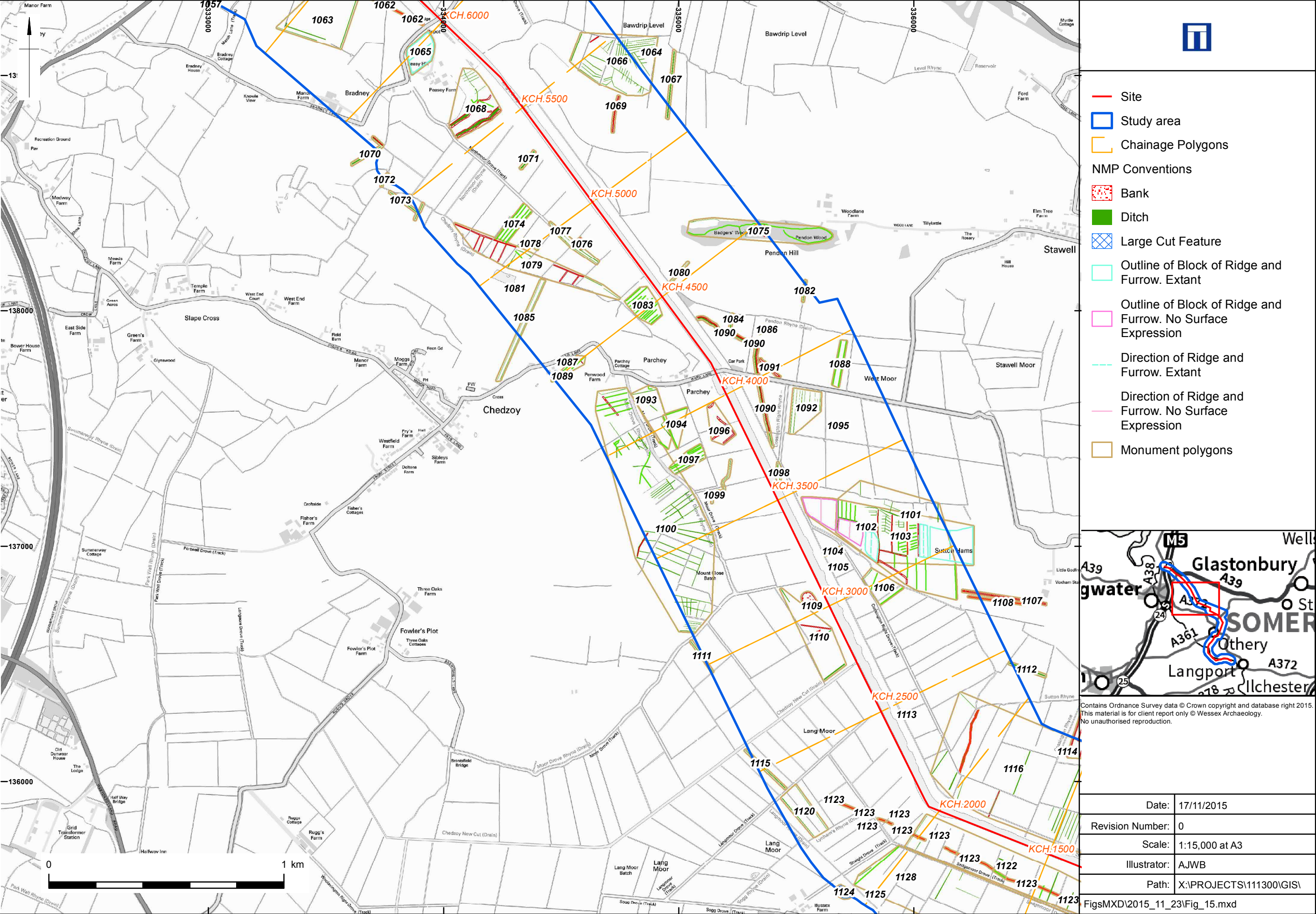


Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR assessment (section b)



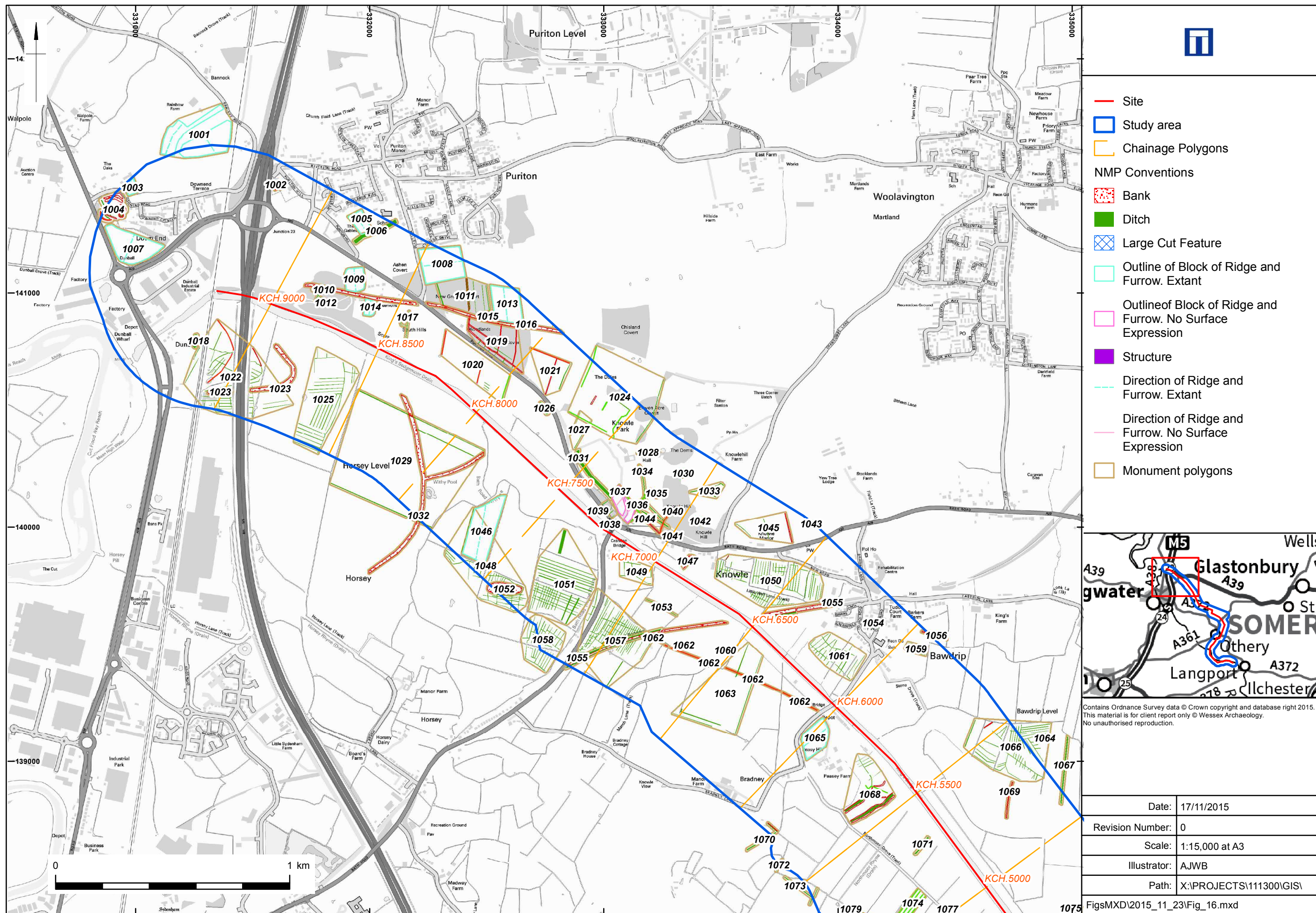
Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR Assessment (Section C)

Figure 14



Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR Assessment (Section D)

Figure 15



Site Location, Study Area and LiDAR Assessment (Section E)

Figure 16



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



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

O2 Geoarchaeological Auger Survey Report (ARCA, 2019)

January 2020

Report Number: 1819-25

**SOWY RIVER / KING'S
SEDGEMOOR DRAIN:
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL
AUGER SURVEY**

Prepared for Jacobs
Engineering Group Inc.

Ref: ENVRESW001353-CH2-XX-400-RP-
EN-1040.

by
Nick Watson




ARCA

Department of Archaeology and
Anthropology
University of Winchester
Winchester
SO22 4NR

<http://www.arcauk.com>

© copyright. The concepts and information contained in this document are the property of the University of Winchester. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of the University of Winchester constitutes an infringement of copyright.

Limitation: this document has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of Jacobs and the Environment Agency, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the contract between the University of Winchester and Jacobs. The University of Winchester accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this document by any third party.

Version	Date	Status*	Prepared by	Author's signature	Approved by	Approver's Signature
01	10/12/19	E	Nick Watson			
02	10/01/20	F	Nick Watson		Ian Ball	
*I – Internal draft; E – External draft; F – Final						

CONTENTS

Contents.....	3
Figures	3
Summary	5
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Project background	6
1.2 Location, topography and geology	7
1.3 Aims	10
2 Methodology.....	10
3. Archive.....	12
4 Results.....	12
4.1 Fine clayey gravel.....	13
4.2 Unstructured blue grey silt/clay.....	13
4.3 Peat deposits.....	14
4.4 Oxidised silt/clay	15
4.5 Modern Made Ground	16
5 Assessment.....	16
5.1 Extent, nature and genesis of Quaternary sediments.....	16
5.2 Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the study area	19
5.3 Impact of the Project	20
6 Conclusions	20
7 Acknowledgements.....	21
8 Bibliography.....	22
9 Figures.....	24
Appendix 1 Borehole Locations	36
Appendix 2 Borehole Lithology	38
Appendix 3 Radiocarbon Dates	60

FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of the region showing the hand auger transect from Monk's Leaze Clyce to Parchey Bridge.....	24
Figure 2. Locations of the hand auger boreholes in the north of the study area, and other boreholes/trench with dated strata.	25
Figure 3. Locations of the hand auger boreholes in the south of the study area, and other boreholes/trench with dated strata.	26
Figure 4. Lithostratigraphic cross-section at the southern terminus of the auger transect at Monk's Leaze Clyce showing interbedded peats and flood clays on Aller Moor along the north bank of the River Parrett.	27
Figure 5. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing Iron Age peat sealed below levy alluvium and artificial bank deposits on the south bank of the River Parrett, and its relationship with lower lying strata on Aller Moor.	28

Figure 6. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata in the Parrett valley on Southlake Moor with strata from the auger transect on North Moor.....	29
Figure 7. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the Late Bronze Age peat (c. +1.5m OD) below levy and bank deposits on the River Parrett near Strathe and its relationship with distant deposits from the auger transect on North Moor to the east.....	30
Figure 8. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata at Greylake, with the peat deposits from the auger transect on King's Sedge Moor.	31
Figure 9. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata in Trench 2 at Chedzoy and the auger transect on King's Sedge Moor.	32
Figure 10. Lithology of the deposits. Scale bar is 25mm.	33
Figure 11. Northern section of the transect showing areas of significant archaeological interest discussed in the text.	34
Figure 12. Southern section of the transect showing areas of significant archaeological interest discussed in the text.	35

SUMMARY

A geoarchaeological hand auger survey was undertaken as part of the Sowry King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD) Enhanced Capacity Project: Phase 1 on behalf of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. and their clients the Environment Agency. Forty boreholes were augered from Monk's Leaze Clyce near Langford to Parchey Bridge at Chedzoy. The maximum depth of the deposits recorded is 4m. Lithological data were taken from these records (and previously dated cores within the study area) and transferred to a RockWorks 15 database for interpretation and analysis of lithostratigraphic cross-sections.

A fine clayey gravel is found at Greylake (BH25) at +2.19m OD (1.58m bgl) and represents Burtle Bed deposits. Solifluction deposits are found at Othery (BH16) at +3.38m OD (0.90m bgl). Unstructured blue grey silt/clay overlies these deposits at c. 0m OD and is believed to represent intertidal muds. Thick deposits (4m) of peat – with high palaeoenvironmental potential – are laid down on the muds. These peats outcrop from Pathe (BH15) to Mount Batch Close (BH39). Peat inception is dated to the late Mesolithic (at the earliest) at Greylake, and to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (at the latest) at Beer Wall (inferred from previously dated cores). Interbedded peat and flood clay deposits are found on Aller Moor in the Parrett Valley. Peat growth is estimated to have ceased in the first half of the Iron Age (again inferred from previously dated cores). Oxidised silt/clay outcrops from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Othery (BH18), and is believed to be flood deposits that post date the mid-Iron Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 This document reports on a geoarchaeological hand auger survey undertaken as part of the Sowry King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD) Enhanced Capacity Project: Phase 1 (henceforth 'the scheme'), on behalf of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. and their clients the Environment Agency.

1.1.2 The present report is designed to update the work reported on in *River Sowry, Somerset: Heritage Assessment* (Wessex Archaeology 2015). Since 2015 no new work has been undertaken within the limits of the study area (see Section 1.2.1), apart from this auger survey. The report has been compiled from the auger survey results and is complemented by geoarchaeological data from the following sources:

- *River Parrett Bank Strengthening, Somerset: Borehole Survey* (Wilkinson 2006)
- *Southlake Moor, Somerset: Borehole Survey and Biostratigraphic Assessment* (Wilkinson 2009)
- *The Mesolithic of the wetland / dryland edge in the Somerset Levels. Revised Report* by Bell *et al* (2015), particularly Wilkinson (2015), and Bell's (2015) chapters.
- *Beer Wall, Othry, Somerset. An Archaeological Evaluation Report* (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

1.1.3. The auger survey was a bank-long transect from where the River Parrett distributes into the Sowry River at Monk's Leaze Clyce, near Langport (National Grid Reference (NGR) 340944, 127611), to Parchey Bridge on the King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD) at Chedzoy (NGR 33515 137731). The transect measures a distance of 16.1km. The work took place between 28th October and 22nd November 2019 and followed a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by Nathan Thomas, Principal Archaeologist at Jacobs and his clients (Watson 2019). The WSI describes two phases: 1. a desk based assessment of post-2015 geoarchaeological work within the study area, and 2. the auger survey. These phases are combined in this report.

1.1.4 The Environment Agency (EA) proposes to improve water flow and the control of water levels on the Sowry River and the KSD from the Monk's Leaze Clyce, near Langport (National Grid Reference (NGR) 340944, 127611), to the Dunball rail bridge at Puriton (331346, 141009). Details of the proposed works that include in-channel

structures, localised widening and/or re-profiling are being developed (see Sherlock 2019).

1.1.5 The sections of the report are arranged as follows: Section 1 provides essential background to the project, i.e. the geographic and geological situation of the site, and the aims of the present work. Section 2 outlines the methodology employed in collecting and utilising the geological data. The archive of the survey is presented in Section 3. The results of the lithostratigraphy are laid out in Section 4, while Section 5 assesses the significance of the lithological data recovered in relation to the aims that have been set. Conclusions are in Section 6. A bibliography and appendices providing the locations and stratigraphy of the geological records, and radiocarbon dates complete the report.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The study area is a 500m wide strip of land on either side of the Sowry River and KSD (Wessex Archaeology 2015). Both the Sowry and the KSD are artificial drainage channels; the former taking excess water from the River Parrett to the KSD, from where it flows to re-join the Parrett c. 9km downstream at Downball. The transect, which comprises 40 boreholes (BH1 – BH40), commences in the south at Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) and traces the north bank of the Sowry River where it runs parallel to the River Parrett (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). Between the villages of Strathe and Pathe the Parrett swings westward entering Southlake Moor. The Sowry River (and the auger transect), however, continues northward, traversing Aller Moor and North Moor between the high ground occupied by Beer in the east and Othery in the west: this is the interfluvium linking the valleys of the Rivers Parrett and Cary. From North Moor to the Sowry/KSD confluence the land is the designated King's Sedgemoor Drain Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). At Greylake¹ the Sowry enters the east west trending valley of the River Cary, and joins this river which is now the straightened and canalised King's Sedgemoor Drain. From the confluence of the Sowry and the KSD between Greylake and Westonzoyland, the auger transect crosses the site of the registered Historic Battlefield of Sedgemoor (1685) and continues along the south bank of the KSD to terminate at Parchey Bridge at Chedzoy (BH40).

¹ Greylake SSSI lies outside the project and is centred on 338436, 133778. It is the type site of the Pleistocene Burtle Beds (see Section 1.2.3).

- 1.2.2 The land along the auger transect is flat with artificial banks and is frequently waterlogged; it is predominately given over to pasture. The elevation decreases gradually from +5.69m OD at BH1 to +3.02m OD at BH39 (BH40 is on Made Ground).
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) map (1:50,000) the bedrock as Mercia Mudstone Group of the Early Triassic Period (252 Ma) (BGS 1978; 1984; 2016). In the south from Langport to Othery the bedrock – a rockhead platform formed by fluvial erosion by the ancient Rivers Parrett and Cary – is overlain by alluvium comprised of sand, silt and clay with intercalated peats resting on a basal gravel. These deposits date to the Holocene (11.7ka – present day) (BGS 2019a). According to the BGS mapping, from Othery northwards to Mount Close Batch peat is mapped, this is c.1 km south of the northern terminus of the auger transect at Parchey Bridge. At Mount Close Batch alluvium replaces the peat, and continues to the end of the transect (BGS 2016). This is contradicted by the results of the survey and the peat is found to continue to within 500m of Parchey Bridge (BH39) (see Section 4.3). The Holocene sediment stack is assigned to the Somerset Levels Formation (Campbell *et al* 1999). The high ground to the west of the transect is occupied by the villages of Othery, Middlezoy, Westonzoyland and Chedzoy, and has an elevation of c. +10m rising to +30m OD. It is a mudstone outcrop capped to the west by Pleistocene Burtle Beds – a sequence of marine gravels, palaeosols and freshwater sands that inlie within the Holocene Somerset Levels Formation. Molluscs found in the Burtle Beds indicate both warm and cold climates in the Pleistocene; a mammalian fauna is also preserved (BGS 2019a).
- 1.2.4 Archaeological work within the bounds of the study area is recorded in *River Sowry, Somerset: Heritage Assessment* (Wessex Archaeology 2015). Of particular significance are prehistoric trackways that include a scheduled monument on King's Sedgemoor Back Ditch (see Section 5.2.1). Geoarchaeological work has taken place on the banks of the River Parrett (Wilkinson 2006), at Southlake Moor (Wilkinson 2009), Bee Wall (Wessex Archaeology 2014), Greylake (Wilkinson 2015), and at Chedzoy (Bell 2015). At these locations units have been radiocarbon dated and by extrapolation a chronology for the deposits recorded in the auger survey has been estimated (see Appendix 3 for laboratory details). The dated boreholes and trench (at Chedzoy) are summarised below.
- 1.2.5 In 2006, geoarchaeological borehole work took place along the River Parrett bank from Monk's Leaze Clyce to War Moor near the

village of Strathe in advance of bank strengthening (Wilkinson 2006). Borehole PAR BH10, located 189m due west of BH8, records peat at +5.3m OD dated to the Early Iron Age (810-500 cal BC). At a higher elevation (+7.2m OD), a later date in the Iron Age (410-200 cal BC) was obtained from the top of organic mud lying directly below bank material. Similarly dated strata (540-200 cal. BC) lying directly under the bank at +6m OD was found in PAR BH14, c.100m southeast. Borehole PAR BH7, although lying outside the study area (650m due west of BH12 at War Moor), also records dated organic sediments: a Late Bronze Age (1130-840 cal BC) date at +1.66m OD, and a Mesolithic date (4840-4520 cal BC) at -0.42m OD.

- 1.2.6 In the east of Southlake Moor c. 200m west of the auger transect, drilling recorded >10m of sand and silts overlying a fluvial gravel pertaining to a palaeochannel of the ancient River Parrett (Wilkinson 2009). In SM BH11, located 227m northwest of BH14 on the auger transect, organic mud capping the sedimentary stack dates to the Early Neolithic (3910-3650 cal BC) and lies at +1.77m OD. At a higher level (+3.0m OD) and directly below oxidised deposits forming a degraded flood bank, organic muds date to the late Bronze Age (1130-910 cal BC).
- 1.2.7 At the Beer Wall site, Wessex Archaeology (2014) drilled six boreholes. A dated core records a peat deposit dating to the late Mesolithic (5300-5070 cal BC); this came from their BH6 at -6.15m to -6.22 m OD (9.93m bgl). Estuarine alluvium (intertidal muds) overlies this unit. In their BH2 the boundary between these intertidal muds and the thick upper peat deposit is dated to the late Neolithic / early Bronze Age (2330-2140 cal BC). This boundary lies at -0.48m OD (4.5m bgl), which is fractionally lower than the depth of the cores on the auger transect. The upper peat is thick and continuous, and found from ground level to a depth of 6.5m in BH3.
- 1.2.8 Further north along the Sowry River at Greylake, where the interfluvial joins the River Cary/KSD valley, drilling investigated the buried flanks of the Burtle Beds where the high ground slopes down to the north and west (Wilkinson 2015). The aim of the work and that at Chedzoy too, was to examine the Mesolithic occupation of the high ground and its relationship with peat growth. Unique open air Early Mesolithic (9th millennium) burials are known from Greylake as are rich flint artefact scatters. A dated core GY BH28 records two phases of peat growth as seen at Beer Wall (see Section 1.2.7) but at Greylake *both* date to the Late Mesolithic: the first a lower peat lying at -3.58m to -4.10m OD is dated 5300-5205 cal

BC and the second (the upper peat) begins growing at +0.33m OD in 4530-4445 cal BC. The latter is coincident with the basal fraction of the auger transect cores as is the case at Beer Wall, however, the Greylake date is c. 2000 years older. A thick (c. 3.5m) unit of structureless, blue grey clay (intertidal muds) separates the two peats as at Beer Wall.

- 1.2.9 Test pitting and drilling at Chedzoy located at the northern terminus of the auger transect revealed an old land surface lying on the weathered mudstone bedrock (Bell 2015). Peat buried the surface at the end of the Mesolithic (4230-3995 cal BC, +1.80m OD).

1.3 Aims

- 1.3 The aims of the auger survey as described in the WSI are to:

- 1.3.1 Provide a geoarchaeological interpretation of the auger borehole logs recorded during site investigations;
- 1.3.2 Record the nature, extent, relative date, character, quality, significance and preservation of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits encountered;
- 1.3.3 Assess, the palaeoenvironmental potential of all deposits encountered;
- 1.3.4 Identify areas where the geological sequence precludes the possibility that buried archaeological remains are present, or would be affected by the proposed development;
- 1.3.5 Carry out a sub-surface modelling exercise (if practicable) to understand the buried landscapes within the study area and predict areas of high archaeological/palaeoenvironmental potential;
- 1.3.6 Report on sections 1.3.4 to 1.3.5 above.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Prior to the auger survey, the BGS borehole record (BGS 2019b) was searched for post-2015 data pertinent to the study area. Three boreholes were found at Greylake on the very margin of the study area; two are located on the high ground between 5m and 9m OD (ST33SE17 and ST33SE15) and record outcropping Burtle Bed

strata; while the third (ST33SE18) lies at a lower elevation (+3.97m OD) and logs 4m of wood peat overlying the mudstone. The latter record confirms the results from the auger survey; however, these boreholes add no new information and are not discussed further in this report.

- 2.2 The auger transect consists of 40 hand drilled boreholes (BH1 to BH40) spaced at approximately 400m intervals from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Parchey Bridge (BH40) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The boreholes were surveyed to a National Grid Reference (NGR) and Ordnance Datum (OD) using a Leica GS16 3.75G Unlimited antenna with CS20 Controller (including Smartnet), and with an accuracy of ± 20 mm. All boreholes were located more than 10m away from the channel and on level ground: floodbanks were not drilled though. All locations had previously been investigated for buried services and found to be clear; and as a failsafe each was CAT scanned in the field prior to drilling.
- 2.3 The drilling took place using hand augers, together with 1m long extension rods. The sediment/soil at the top of the sequence, for example oxidised silt/clays, was sampled with Edelmann heads and the underlying peat and/or reduced silt/clay sequence was examined with gouge augers with a 25mm bore. The Holocene sequence was sampled to 4m below ground level (bgl) at each borehole location using these devices. Sediment retained in the gouge auger heads was recorded using standard geological criteria (Jones *et al* 1999; Munsell 2000; Tucker 2011). Boreholes were then back filled with the arisings immediately on completion of augering.
- 2.4 One location (BH23) was abandoned because there was a bull in the field. Two other locations, BH19 and BH40, were abandoned after persistent refusals on solid material within or immediately below the topsoil: BH19 was located at a site where infrastructure works were taking place, and BH40 was in an abandoned refuse tip.
- 2.5 Lithological descriptions and positional data from the auger survey were combined within a RockWorks database (RockWare 2013). The RockWorks software package was then used to plot the cross sections. Location data for all records used in the compilation of this report are presented in Appendix 1, while borehole lithology is in Appendix 2.

3. ARCHIVE

- 3.1 No artefacts were recovered during the auger survey nor were any samples collected from the field; there is therefore no material archive. The digital archive consists of the RockWorks database (in Microsoft Access format); photographs of the gouge auger chambers in JPG format and this report in PDF format. These digital archives are stored both on the University of Winchester server and on an external hard drive stored outside the University of Winchester.
- 3.2 An OASIS record will be completed on approval of this report.

4 RESULTS

- 4.0.1 In the following discussion the lithology and stratigraphy of the study area are described and presented in cross-sections in Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9. Brief interpretations of the deposits are presented throughout prior to an overarching assessment in Section 5.
- 4.0.2 The stratigraphic units identified in the auger survey from youngest to oldest are:
1. **Modern Made Ground** (BH19 and BH40).
 2. **Topsoil** (modern; not present in every borehole).
 3. **Oxidised silt/clay** (post-late Bronze Age flood deposits BH1 at Monk's Leaze Clyce to BH18 at Othery) and **Black, well humified peat** (oxidised deposits forming histosols found predominantly from Othery to Mount Close Batch (BH39)).
 4. **Interbedded peat and clays** (from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to the middle of the Parrett valley on Aller Moor between Strathe and Pathe (BH12)) and **Thick, reduced, moderately to poorly humified peat** (wood and reed peats found predominantly from Pathe BH15 to Mount Batch Close BH39).
 5. **Unstructured blue grey clay** (pre-late Mesolithic: fifth millennium, found at Greylake BH24 to Mountbatch Close BH39 sub-cropping at c. 0m OD; isolated cores in the Parrett valley on Aller Moor (BH13 and BH14) sub-cropping at c. +3.5m OD).

6. Fine clayey gravel (Pleistocene Burtle Beds and solifluction deposit, BH25 and BH16).

4.0.3 These units are described in stratigraphic order from the oldest to the youngest in Sections 4.1 – 4.5.

4.1 Fine clayey gravel

4.1.1 Fine gravel is recorded in one borehole only: BH25 (see Figure 8). It is found at +2.19m OD (1.58m bgl) and is at least 0.72m thick. The borehole is located at Greylake and records the northeast margin of an inlier of the Burtle Beds.

4.1.2 The lithology of the gravel is a poorly sorted, matrix-supported gravel of fine pebble, granular and coarse sand-sized clasts in a silt/clay matrix.

4.1.3 In BH16 a stiff, poorly stratified deposit of sandy clay with a single, angular mudstone clast was found at +3.38m OD (0.90m bgl) (see Figure 6). It is at least 0.52m thick and may represent a solifluction deposit emanating from the high ground south of Othery.

4.1.4 Both deposits are overlain by silt/clay and peat.

4.2 Unstructured blue grey silt/clay

4.2.1 Unstructured blue grey silt/clay deposits (recorded as 'silt/clay with humic inclusions' in the lithostratigraphic cross-sections) are found in two distinct sections of the auger transect and at two different elevations. The first is in two boreholes (BH13 and BH14) on Allers Moor in the Parrett Valley at +3.35m OD (0.96m bgl) and +3.58m OD (0.75m bgl), respectively (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The second section includes fifteen boreholes (BH24, BH26 – BH39) from Greylake to Mount Close Batch on King's Sedge Moor, where the deposits lie between -0.37m OD (3.71m bgl) and +0.86m OD (2.25m bgl) in BH37 and BH38, respectively (see Figure 8 and Figure 9).

4.2.2 The lithology of the deposits is the same: namely a structureless and soft, blue grey (Gley 2 5/1) silt/clay which contained rare black humic spots and sand-sized peat fragments. The high level deposits in BH13 and 14 may represent silted-up meander cut-offs of the ancient River Parrett. On King's Sedge Moor though, the deposits are probably mid-Holocene (late Mesolithic, sixth millennium) tidal flat mud deposits (see Section 5 and Figure 10).

4.2.3 Unstructured blue grey clay deposits are overlain by peat.

4.3 Peat deposits

4.3.1 Peat deposits are found in all the boreholes (except BH19 and BH40, see Section 2.4). From Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Othery (BH20) peat sub-crops below oxidised silt/clay deposits between +3.64m OD in BH9 (0.79m bgl) and +4.05m (0.23m bgl) in BH16 (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7). From Othery (BH21) to Mount Close Batch (BH39) the peat outcrops (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The ground surface in this section of the transect lies between +3.85m OD in BH21 and +2.96m OD in BH31.

4.3.2 There are three broad peat lithologies: wood peat, reed peat and interbedded peat and clay (see Figure 10). Wood peat has been defined as a fibrous peat matrix with >30% composed of clasts of wood, if it has <30% the deposit is a reed peat. Interbedded peat and clay deposits are composed of peat and clay beds with the latter no thicker than 200mm, displaying diffuse or gradual boundaries and containing frequent, poorly sorted peat clasts. The colour of the clay beds is generally a grey to olive brown (2.5Y 4/1 to 4/3).

4.3.3 Wood peat is concentrated in the boreholes on Allers Moor: BH2, BH3, BH6 – BH9 (see Figure 4Figure 5). It sub-crops between +0.97m OD (3.76m bgl) in BH7 and +3.34m OD (1.87m bgl) in BH2. The thickest deposit is found in BH3 where there is greater than 1.22m. The wood clasts range in size from granule to cobble size (2 – 256mm), the latter is very rare, encountered only once in BH6 (see Figure 10). Twigs with bark are an occasional occurrence.

4.3.4 Reed peats are found in all the boreholes. Thick deposits (a maximum of at least 4m in BH22) are found in BH15, BH17, BH18, and BH20 – BH39 predominantly within the interfluvium between the Parrett and KSD/Cary valleys and on King's Sedge Moor (Figure 6, Figure 8 and Figure 9). On Aller Moor thick deposits are also encountered in BH6, BH8 and BH9 (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The lithology is a soft, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fibrous, moderately to poorly humified peat. Fibres are generally sand to granule size. Clasts of wood are rare. Remains of reeds are rare and occur as yellowish (10YR 7/6) folded, horizontally bedded, granular to medium pebble-sized (2-16mm) fragments. In six boreholes (BH4, BH20, BH21, BH33, BH35 and BH36) reed fragments form thin deposits (listed as Reed peat in the lithostratigraphic cross-sections) that lie with a gradual boundary

over silt/clays and grade into the overlying general fibrous peat (see Figure 4, Figure 6, Figure 8 and Figure 9). These deposits are rarely more than 100mm thick.

- 4.3.5 There is a lithological distinction between peat found above the water table from that found below. Redox reactions as a result of a fluctuating water table, oxidise the upper most fraction (0 – 0.8m bgl) creating a soft, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) and generally well humified deposit: a histosol (wood clasts can still be encountered though very rarely). Below the water table peats are reduced, less well humified and plant remains are recognisable (see Figure 10).
- 4.3.6 A single borehole (BH6) records peat with shells lying at +2.33m OD (2.3m bgl) (see Figure 4 and Figure 10). The lithology of the deposit is dark grey (5YR 3/1), wet and soft, peat with frequent sand-sized shell fragments and rare whole shell of *Bythnia tentaculata*. Occasional to frequent granular-sized wood clasts are found too and the deposit overlies wood peat.
- 4.3.7 Interbedded peats and clays are found in eight boreholes: BH1 – BH5, BH7, BH10 and BH12 on Aller Moor in the Parrett Valley (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 10). The deposit sub-crops below oxidised silt/clays at an elevation between +4.68m OD (1.0m bgl) in BH1 and +3.76m OD (1.0m bgl) in BH7. It is generally very thick reaching c. 3m in BH7 that reflects an alternating environment of deposition: flood water clays burying peat followed by the reestablishment of peat growth. Reworking of the flood plain by channels of the ancient River Parrett results in frequent allochthonous peat fragments incorporated within the clay causing its dark colour. Gradual boundaries between the beds suggest a cyclical rise and fall in flood intensity. The deposit is not found in the interfluvium along the Sowly River nor on King's Sedge Moor.
- 4.3.8 Peat is overlain by oxidised silt/clays on Aller Moor and outcrops on North Moor and King's Sedge Moor.

4.4 Oxidised silt/clay

- 4.4.1 Oxidised silt/clay deposits are found in 18 consecutive boreholes that lie from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Othry (BH18) (see Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7). The deposit outcrops with a topsoil developed in the uppermost fraction in BH1 – BH11 and BH7 – BH14. The thickness of the oxidised silt/clay is a maximum of 1.21m in BH3 and it decreases northwards, away from the influence of the River Parrett.

4.4.2 The lithology of the oxidised silt/clay is a firm yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles (Figure 10). There is a gradual boundary to the underlying peat and the colour grades into a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) with occasional peat granules. The unit is bioturbated by roots of grass pasture. It represents flood water alluviation from the River Parrett.

4.5 Modern Made Ground

4.5.1 Modern Made Ground is found in BH40 where a turf line covers impenetrable 20th century rubbish, and in BH19 where a topsoil with modern detritus overlies hard deposits that are probably associated with infrastructure works at the site.

5 ASSESSMENT

5.1 Extent, nature and genesis of Quaternary sediments

5.1.1 Within the study area Mercia Mudstone Group forms a heavily weathered basement to the Quaternary sediments of the ancient River Parrett and River Cary and the interfluvium between the two valleys. Pleistocene Burtle Beds unconformably occupy the high ground in the vicinity of Greylake and Chedzoy. These units are unconformably overlain by basal river gravels aggraded by the action of braided channels in a periglacial environment most probably during the Late Devensian (Marine Isotope Stage 2, 15–10ka) (see Figure 8). Deposits of the Burtle Beds are sampled in BH25 at Greylake, and solifluction deposits are sampled in BH15 just south of Othery.

5.1.2 At the end of the Pleistocene, climatic amelioration brought about a stabilisation of the land surface and an end to channel gravel aggradation. Colonisation by plants reduced the supply of sediment and stream flow energy fell as a result of milder winters and the shift from surface to ground water drainage succeeding the melting of the permafrost. A high water table and propensity to flood promoted the eventual formation of fresh water marshes and peat accumulation. In the study area sediments pertaining to the Holocene Epoch are classified as the Somerset Levels Formation. Examples of dated organic deposits at low elevations are: the lower peat at Greylake (GY BH28) which dates from 5300 to 5205 cal BC and lies at c. -3.5m OD (c. 7m bgl); the lower peat at Beer Wall (BH6) -6.15m to -6.22 m OD (9.93m bgl) in the Sowy interfluvium at Othery that has a very similar date to Greylake (5300-5070 cal BC); and in the Parrett Valley at Southlake Moor a date of 5470-

5220 cal BC was recovered from organic mud at c. -8m OD (c. 13m bgl) (Wilkinson 2015, 63; 2009, 11).

- 5.1.3 These organic deposits lie far below the depth of the cores sampled on the auger transect. They are, however, buried by intertidal muds deposited as a result of rising relative sea level, and as can be seen in the deep Greylake core (GY BH28) (Figure 8). The top fraction of this intertidal mud appears to have been sampled in the auger cores at c. 0m OD. Comparison with cores along the bank of the River Parrett at Saltmoor and in the interfluvium at Beer Wall also suggest that the unstructured blue grey silt/clay deposits lying at c. 0m OD found along the transect (BH24, BH26 – BH39) are the intertidal mud deposits (see Wilkinson 2015, 76 for a detailed discussion of this environment).²
- 5.1.4 The cessation of the marine influence in the study area – a marine regressive phase marking a fall in or pause in the rise of relative sea level – may be dated to the Late Mesolithic 4530-4445 cal BC by extrapolation from GY BH28 which dates the base (+0.33m OD) of the overlying peat deposits. A much later date in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age is recorded at Beer Wall (2330-2140 cal BC, -0.39m to -0.44m OD). Beer wall lies 2.1km south of Greylake and the difference in elevation of the top of the intertidal muds is <1m. Why the date of the inception of peat growth should differ by two millennia at a level datum within the interfluvium is unclear. In the Parrett Valley, on the other hand, peat inception (+1.77m OD) at Southlake Moor dates to the early Neolithic (3010-3650 cal BC). On the southern side of the valley, however, in PAR BH7 on War Moor, the base of peat (-0.42m OD) lying over organic mud dates to the late Mesolithic (4840-4520 cal BC).
- 5.1.5 The influence of the River Parrett is fundamental in determining the environments of deposition and their associated sediments as sampled by the auger transect on Aller Moor (BH1 – BH15). The fluvial regime within the Parrett Valley is far more dynamic than that found in the Sowry River interfluvium or in the KSD/Cary Valley. This has resulted in interbedded deposits of peat and fine grained alluvium laid down by river flood waters augmented by a tidal sediment load. Peat growth takes place in response to almost zero detrital deposition and rising water tables. It marks a phase in time when vegetation growth exceeds or keeps pace with a rising tidal frame, or there is a decline in the rate of relative sea level rise. Thus interbedded deposits reflect a cyclical dynamism between

² It should be noted that the BGS maps Tidal Flat Deposits at Horsey 2.5km northwest of Parchey Bridge, the northern terminus of the auger transect.

growth of the sedge fen and its inundation by minerogenic deposits. There is no evidence of ombrogenous peat growth (peat growth fed only by rainfall and occurring on high ground); therefore, peat at high elevation, for example at Chedzoy Trench 2, will mark a region-wide ancient, waterlogged land surface of sedge fen/reed swamp. The present differences in elevation of the peat surfaces are a result of greater shrinkage in the valleys where peat is thicker than on the higher ground. Peat digging and local erosion will also affect elevation. The picture is complicated somewhat by the formation of levies in the River Parrett Valley which locally raise the land surface and will contain peat deposits often preserved below artificial banks (Figure 5).

- 5.1.6 Different processes occur in different places at the same time in the valley as is seen in the auger transect stratigraphy. For example, BH13 and BH14 record thick unstructured blue grey silt/clay deposits that perhaps indicate the gradual silting up of oxbow lakes formed as a result of meander cut-offs: deep water becomes shallower until plant (sedge fen) growth is established and peat laid down. The presence of wood peat is indicative of alder carr establishing itself on dryer areas of the peat surface. The thickness of single wood clasts (c. 250mm in BH6) points to possibly *in situ* trees although only the presence of roots would be definitive proof and none were found. Dryish, wooded ground becomes waterlogged as is seen in BH6 where possibly a small channel overlies wood peat and has filled with fresh water shell, peat and wood fragments. The fill is succeeded by peat.
- 5.1.7 Palynological evidence from Southlake Moor demonstrates that the early Neolithic peat formed there in an alder carr environment while the adjacent drylands were occupied by oak, birch and hazel forest (Wilkinson 2009, 20). Similar results are found at Greylake dated to the early Neolithic (3640-3370 cal BC) (Wilkinson 2015, 68). At Chedzoy, an old land surface dates to the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition (4230-3995 cal BC) and lies on the weathered mudstone below wood peat (Figure 9). Palaeoenvironmental work indicates the dominance of alder carr with a lime-dominated mixed deciduous woodland on the dryer ground. A rising water table leads to paludification and the growth of sedge fen/reed swamp enveloping the burtle. It is suggested that local vegetation composition may have been influenced by human interference; worked bone and flint are present in the old land surface, and there is evidence of cattle and soil erosion (Bell 2015, 110).

5.1.8 Northwards, along the interfluvium on North Moor and into the Cary Valley on King's Sedge Moor, the environment of deposition is tranquil. Thick beds of peat are laid down that persist temporally and spatially – found in BH15, BH17, BH18, and BH20 to BH39. From Othery (BH21) to Mount Close Batch (BH39), the peat forms the modern ground surface (c. +3 to +3.8m OD). Peat growth began in the late Mesolithic, at the earliest, as has been noted in Section 5.1.4. An estimate of the date of the cessation of the deposition of peat along the auger transect may be derived from evidence in the Parrett Valley. On Southlake Moor peat preserved below oxidised bank deposits is dated to the late Bronze Age (SM BH11, +3.0m OD, 1130-910 cal BC) (Figure 6). Organic mud below the bank of the River Parrett on War Moor has a similar date (PAR BH7, +1.66m OD, 1130-840 cal BC) (Figure 7). Later dates are recorded for organic units further south along the River Parrett opposite transect borehole BH8: early Iron Age (PAR BH10, +5.30m OD, 810-500 cal BC) to middle Iron Age (PAR BH10, +7.16m OD, 410-200 cal BC and PAR BH14, +6.0m OD, 540-200 BC) (Figure 5). In conclusion, peat deposition finally ceased in the first half of the Iron Age.

5.1.9 The formation of this extensive peat unit and the environmental change that it signifies led Wilkinson (2015, 77) to comment '...an approximately synchronous episode of estuary contraction throughout southern England has been recognised and which approximately coincides with the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition'.

5.1.10 The final unit in the Somerset Levels Formation that is encountered on the auger transect is oxidised silt/clay. This unit is found in 18 consecutive boreholes, which lie from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Othery (BH18), and is the result of flood water from the River Parrett depositing clay and silt particles on the peat surface. Further peat growth is not recorded and, if it had occurred, the evidence would have been destroyed by oxidation as the ground surface began to be drained during the Roman period. The BGS map alluvium from a point due east of Othery southwards and this distribution is coincident with the auger transect results. This deposit post-dates the mid-Iron Age.

5.2 Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the study area

5.2.1 The palaeoenvironmental potential of the unstructured blue grey silt/clay and the peat is high. The deposits will contain a suite of botanical and faunal remains, for example, diatoms, pollen, plant macrofossils, beetles and molluscs. The archaeological potential of

these deposits is moderate to high on the Burtle edge where prehistoric human occupation has been demonstrated, but generally low in the main body of the valley peats (Figure 11). However, prehistoric trackways have been identified, for example: west of Mount Close Batch in King's Sedgemoor Back Ditch (SHER 10847); a late Bronze Age brushwood trackway (HER 10580) at Greylake in the west bank of the Landacre Rhyne, which runs parallel to the Sowry River (see Wessex Archaeology 2015, 21:5.1.21); and Bronze Age piles and cut roundwood (>4m bgl) on Aller Moor (HER15766, HER16137) (Figure 12). This evidence points to important, local, high archaeological potential.

5.2.2 Palaeoenvironmental potential of the top fraction of the peat where it is oxidised, and the oxidised silt/clay deposits is moderate to low. Archaeological potential for non-organic artefacts and features is high particularly those relating to drainage activities and post-drainage times.

5.2.3 No geological feature was identified in the auger transect that would preclude the presence of buried archaeological remains.

5.3 Impact of the Project

5.3.1 All intrusive works pertaining to Sowry King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD) Enhanced Capacity Project: Phase 1 will negatively affect the sediment stack described in this report from 0 to 4m bgl, and any archaeology that may be contained within it.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The following points are the major conclusions from the auger transect work:

6.1.1 Burtle Beds are present in BH25 (+2.19m OD 1.58m bgl) and solifluction deposits in BH16 (+3.38m OD, 0.90m bgl).

6.1.2 Unstructured blue grey silt/clay found at Greylake BH24 to Mountbatch Close BH39 at c. 0m OD is believed to be intertidal mud deposits. These deposits lie at c. 3m bgl.

6.1.3 High potential peat deposits are present throughout the study area: they outcrop from Othry (BH21) to Mount Close Batch (BH39), and sub-crop below oxidised silt/clay from Monk's Leaze Clyce (BH1) to Othry (BH20)

- 6.1.4 Peat deposits are oxidised in the upper fraction (c. 0m – 0.7m bgl).
- 6.1.5 Peat deposits can exceed 4m in thickness, for example BH15 to BH22 on North Moor in the Sowy interfluvium.
- 6.1.6 Stratigraphy in the Parrett Valley is complex as a result of reworking by the river.
- 6.1.7 Stratigraphy in the Sowy interfluvium and on the KSD reflects a very low energy environment and is less complex than in the Parrett Valley.
- 6.1.8 At the earliest, peat growth began in the late Mesolithic 4530-4445 cal BC as seen at Greylake (GY BH28). The latest date for the inception of peat is from Beer Wall BH2 and dates to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.
- 6.1.9 Peat growth ceased in the first half of the Iron Age as evidenced in PAR BH10 and PAR BH14 on the River Parrett.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ARCA would like to thank the following people for their help with this project: Miriam Olivier and Nathan Thomas of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.; and Dr Eleanor Standley of the University of Oxford.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bell, M., Brunning, R., Batchelor, R., Hill, T. and Wilkinson, K. (2015) *The Mesolithic of the wetland / dryland edge in the Somerset Levels. Revised Report*. Historic England Reference 6624.
- Bell, M. (2015) 'The wetland edge at Chedzoy' in Bell *et al* 2015, 78 – 110.
- BGS (1973) Sheet No.296, Glastonbury 1:50,000 Solid and Drift <http://www.largeimages.bgs.ac.uk/iip/mapsportal.html?id=1001788> (Accessed 26/11/19).
- BGS (1984) Sheet No.295, Taunton 1:50,000 Solid and Drift <http://www.largeimages.bgs.ac.uk/iip/mapsportal.html?id=1001787> (Accessed 26/11/19).
- BGS (2016) *DiGMapGB-50 Rock Type*, available at <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/geology> (Accessed 26/11/19).
- BGS (2019a) *Lexicon of Named Rock Units*. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/> (Accessed 26/11/19).
- BGS (2019b) *Geology of Britain viewer*. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (Accessed 26/11/19).
- Brown, A.G. (2008) *Alluvial Geoarchaeology: Floodplain Archaeology and Environmental Change*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Campbell, S., Hunt, C.O., Scourse, J.D., Keen, D.H. and Croot, D.G. (1999) Southwest England in D. Bowen (ed) *A revised correlation of Quaternary deposits in the British Isles*. Geological Society of London Special Report 23.
- Historic England (2015) PastScape <https://www.pastscape.org.uk> (Accessed 20/06/19)
- RockWare (2013) RockWorks v15. <http://www.rockware.com>
- Sherlock (2019) *Sowy/King Sedgemoor Drain, Somerset: Scope for an Augmented Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CHDBA)*. Unpublished document.
- Watson, N. (2019) *Sowy/KSD Enhanced Capacity Project: Geoarchaeological Works. Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished document ARCA, University of Winchester.

- Wessex Archaeology (2014) *Beer Wall, Othry, Somerset. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished report Ref: 106060.03.
- Wessex Archaeology (2015) *Making Sense of Heritage. River Sowry, Somerset: Heritage Assessment*. Unpublished document by Wessex Archaeology Ref.111300.1
- Wilkinson, K. (2006) *River Parrett Bank Strengthening, Somerset: Borehole Survey. Final Report*. Unpublished report by ARCA, University of Winchester, Report Number: 0607-8.
- Wilkinson, K. (2009) *Southlake Moor, Somerset: Borehole Survey and Biostratigraphic Assessment*. Unpublished report by ARCA, University of Winchester, Report Number: 0809-5.
- Wilkinson, K. 2015 'Greylake Burtle, Mesolithic stratigraphy' in Bell *et al* 2015, 52 – 77.

9 FIGURES

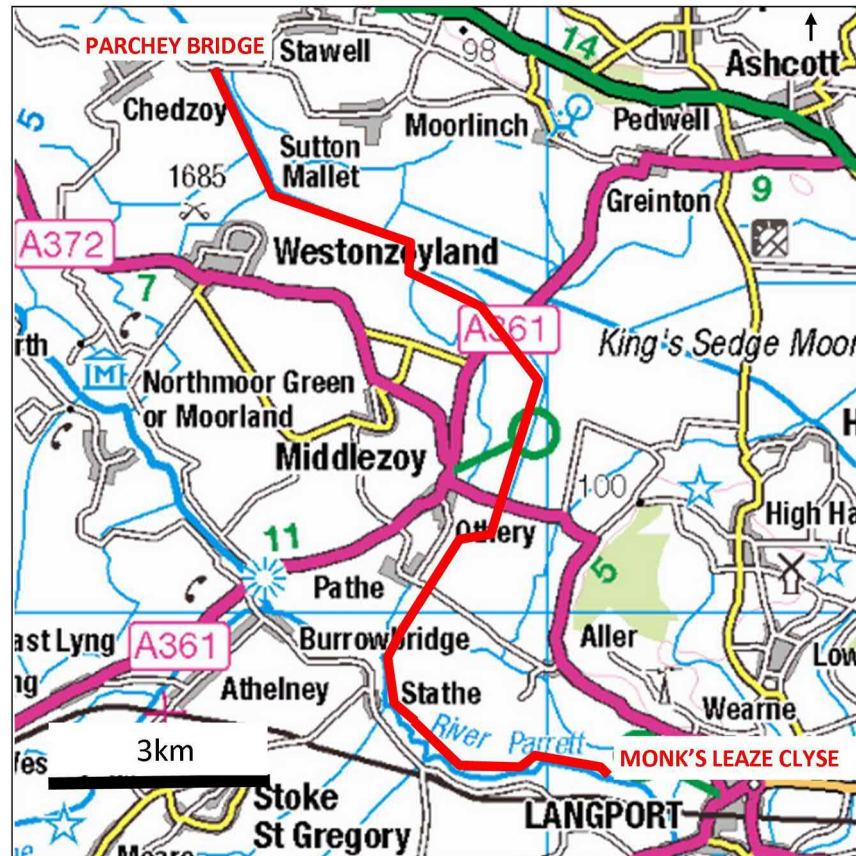


Figure 1. Map of the region showing the hand auger transect from Monk's Leaze Clyse to Parchey Bridge.

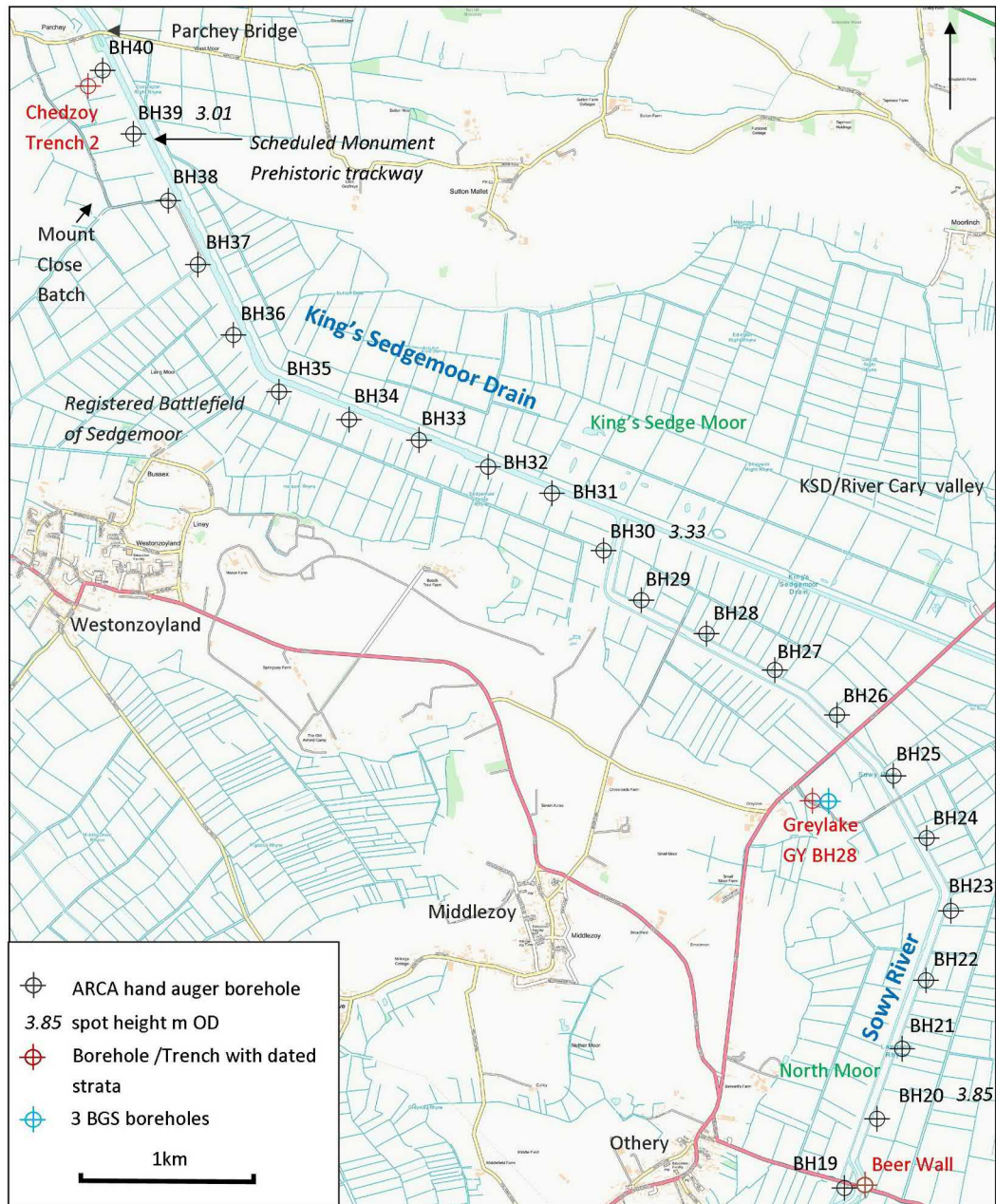
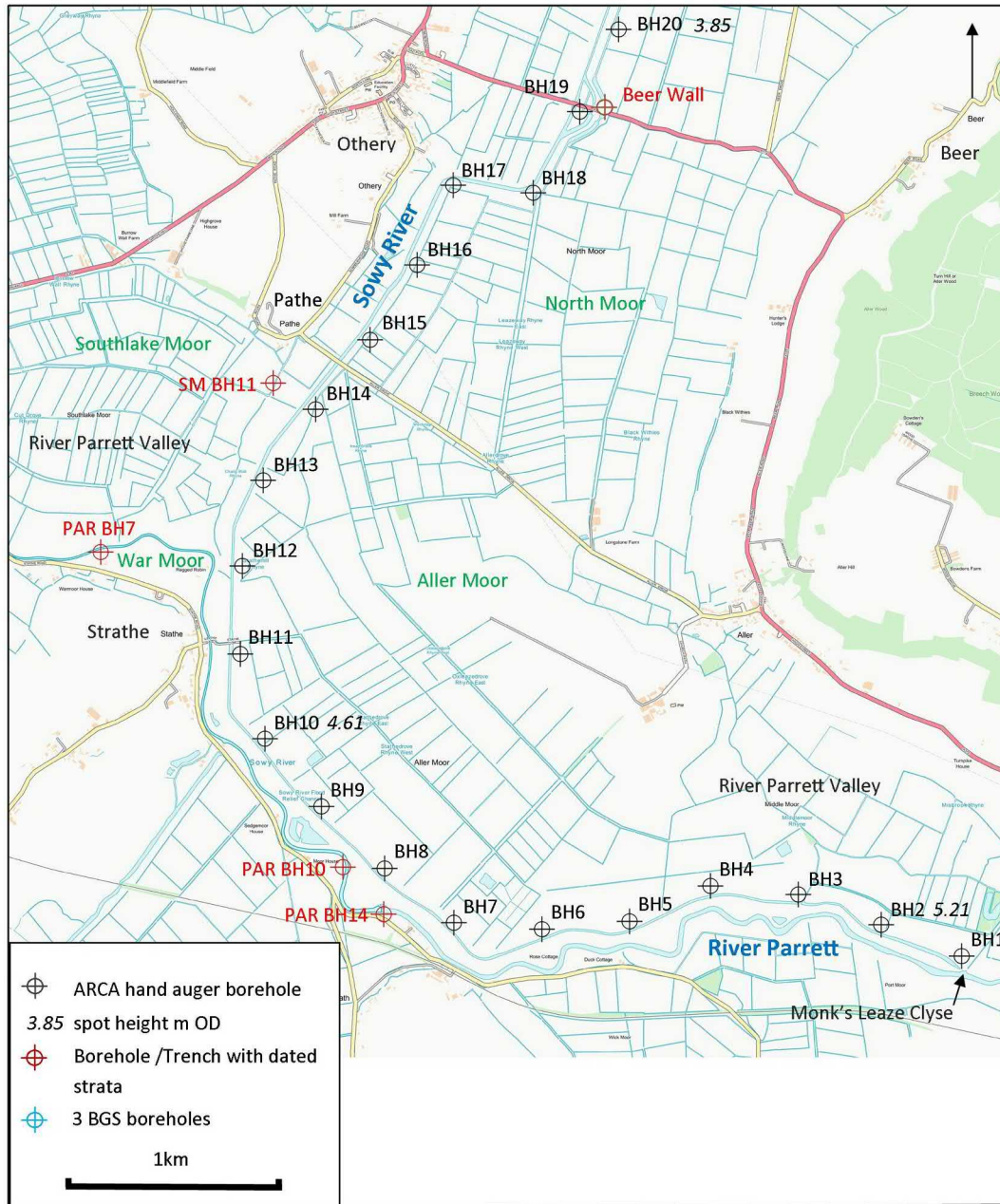


Figure 2. Locations of the hand auger boreholes in the north of the study area, and other boreholes/trench with dated strata.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Figure 3. Locations of the hand auger boreholes in the south of the study area, and other boreholes/trench with dated strata.

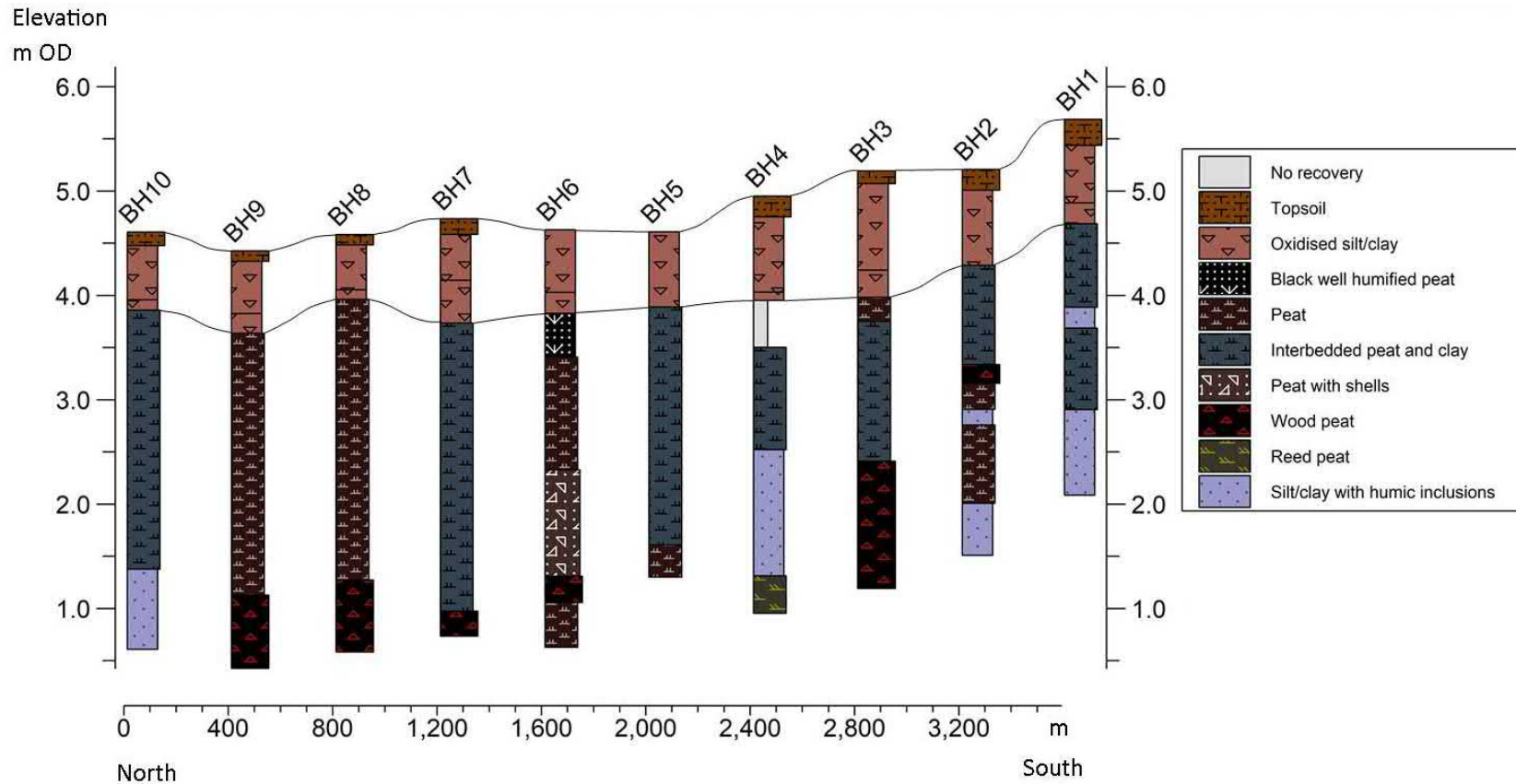


Figure 4. Lithostratigraphic cross-section at the southern terminus of the auger transect at Monk's Leaze Clyce showing interbedded peats and flood clays on Aller Moor along the north bank of the River Parrett. Note alluvium (marked as Oxidised silt/clay) as mapped by the BGS (Vertical exaggeration on all cross-sections is x400).

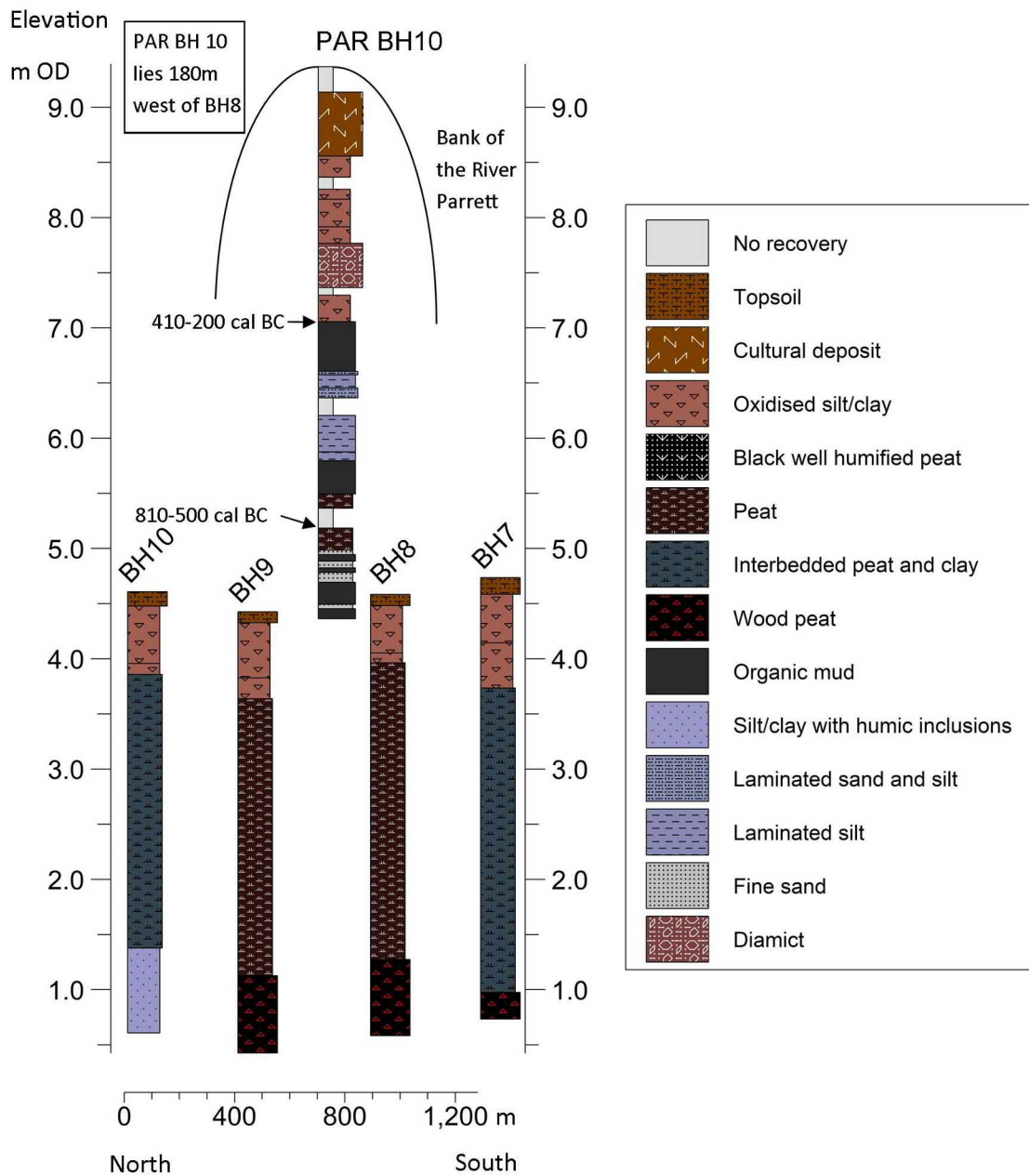


Figure 5. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing Iron Age peat sealed below levy alluvium and artificial bank deposits on the south bank of the River Parrett, and its relationship with lower lying strata on Aller Moor.

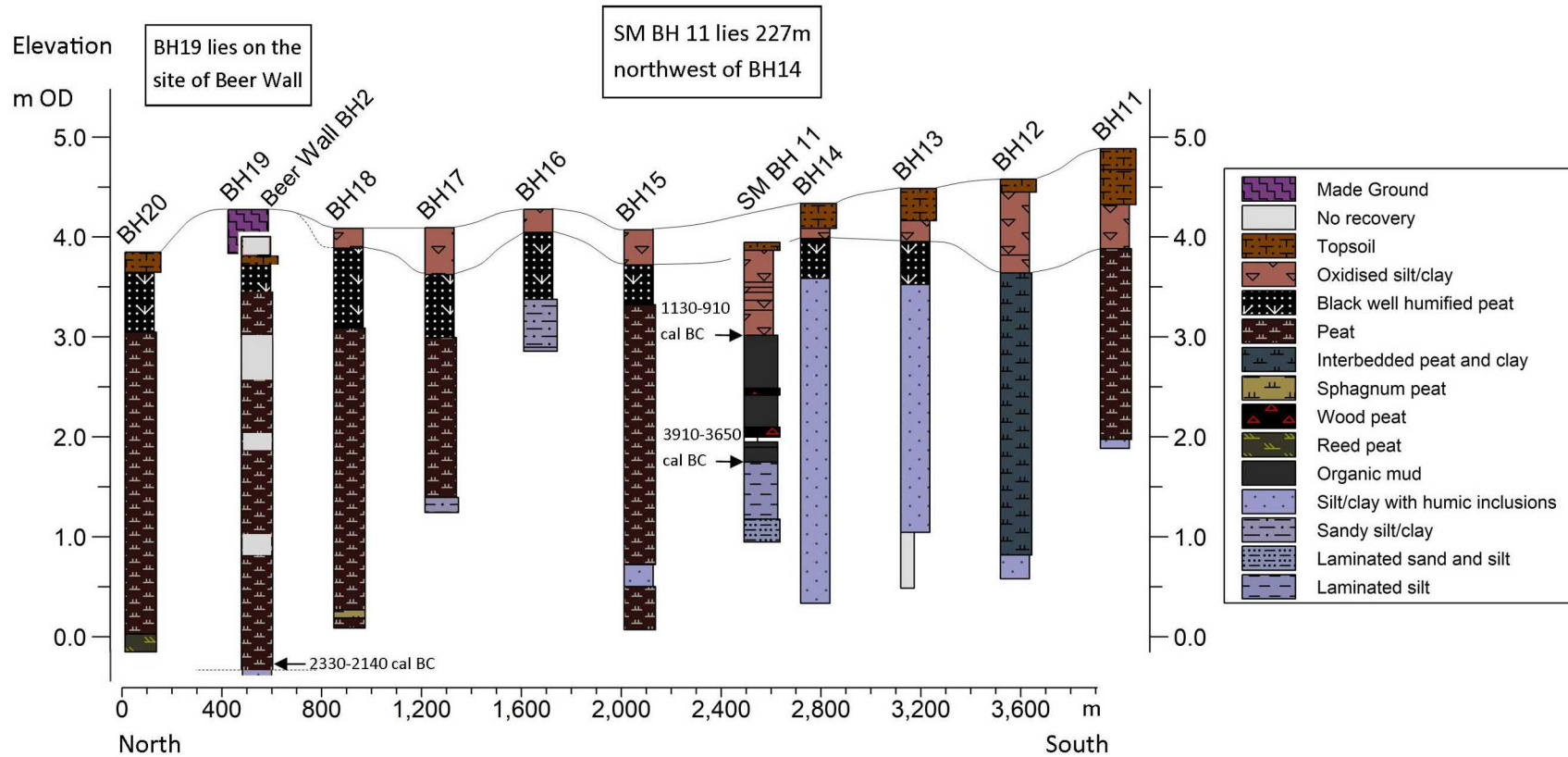


Figure 6. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata in the Parrett valley on Southlake Moor with strata from the auger transect on North Moor. Note the decreasing influence of flood alluvium from the Parrett (throughout the cores) and the establishment of thick and persistent peat beds from south to north in the quiet interfluvium between the Parrett and KSD / Cary valleys (BH15-30) as mapped by the BGS. Beer Wall boreholes at the location of BH19 record peat over intertidal muds at -0.48m OD and dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

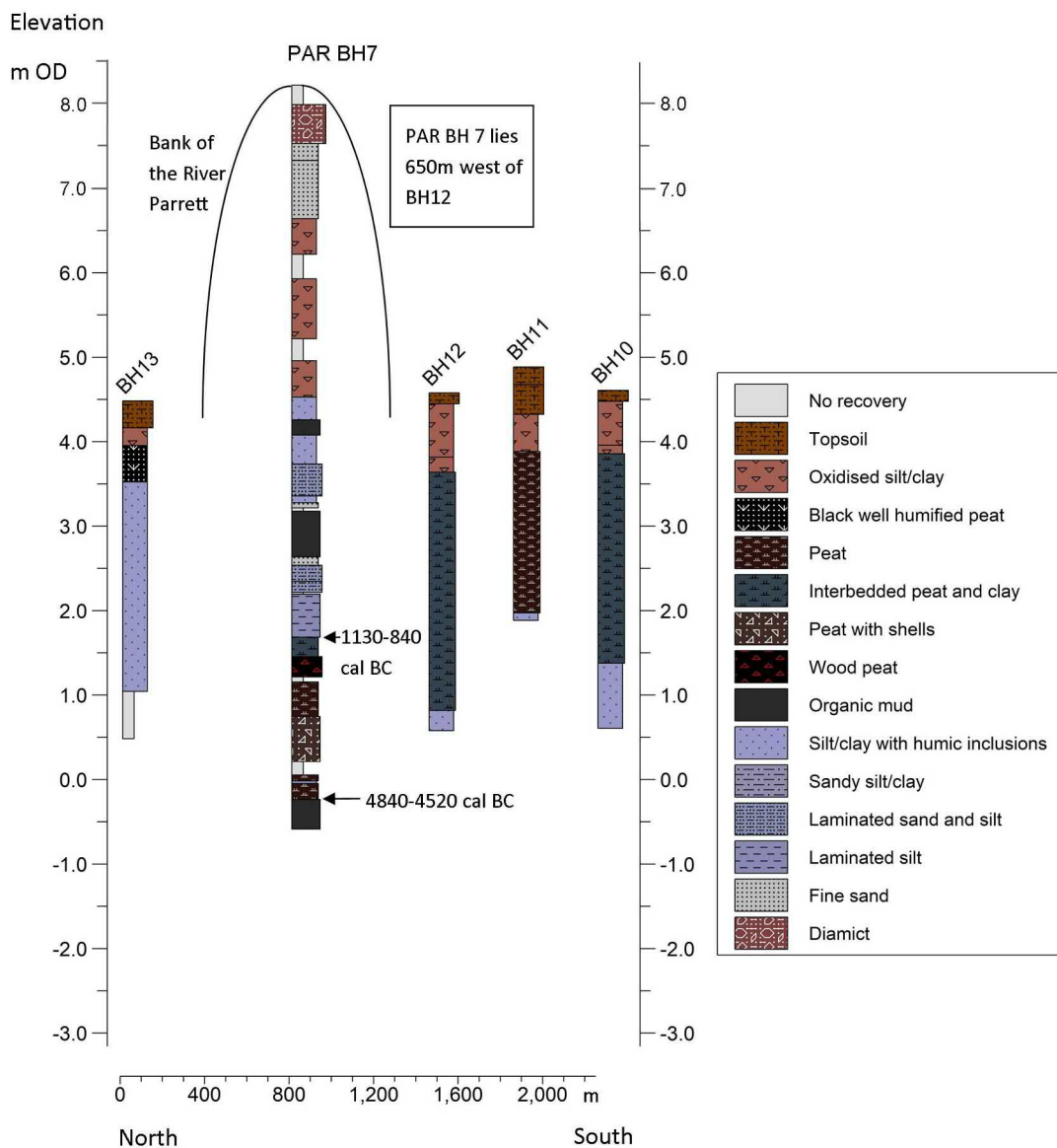


Figure 7. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the Late Bronze Age peat (c. +1.5m OD) below levy and bank deposits on the River Parrett near Strathe and its relationship with distant deposits from the auger transect on North Moor to the east. Note that the peat from SM BH11 (Figure 6) in the Parrett valley on Southlake Moor c. 1km north-northeast, although slightly higher in elevation (c. +3m OD) is the same date and possibly marks the cessation in peat growth on Southlake Moor and on the auger transect nearby too; erosion or oxidation of the peat may have depressed the date however. On the Parrett bank thick levy deposits continued to build.

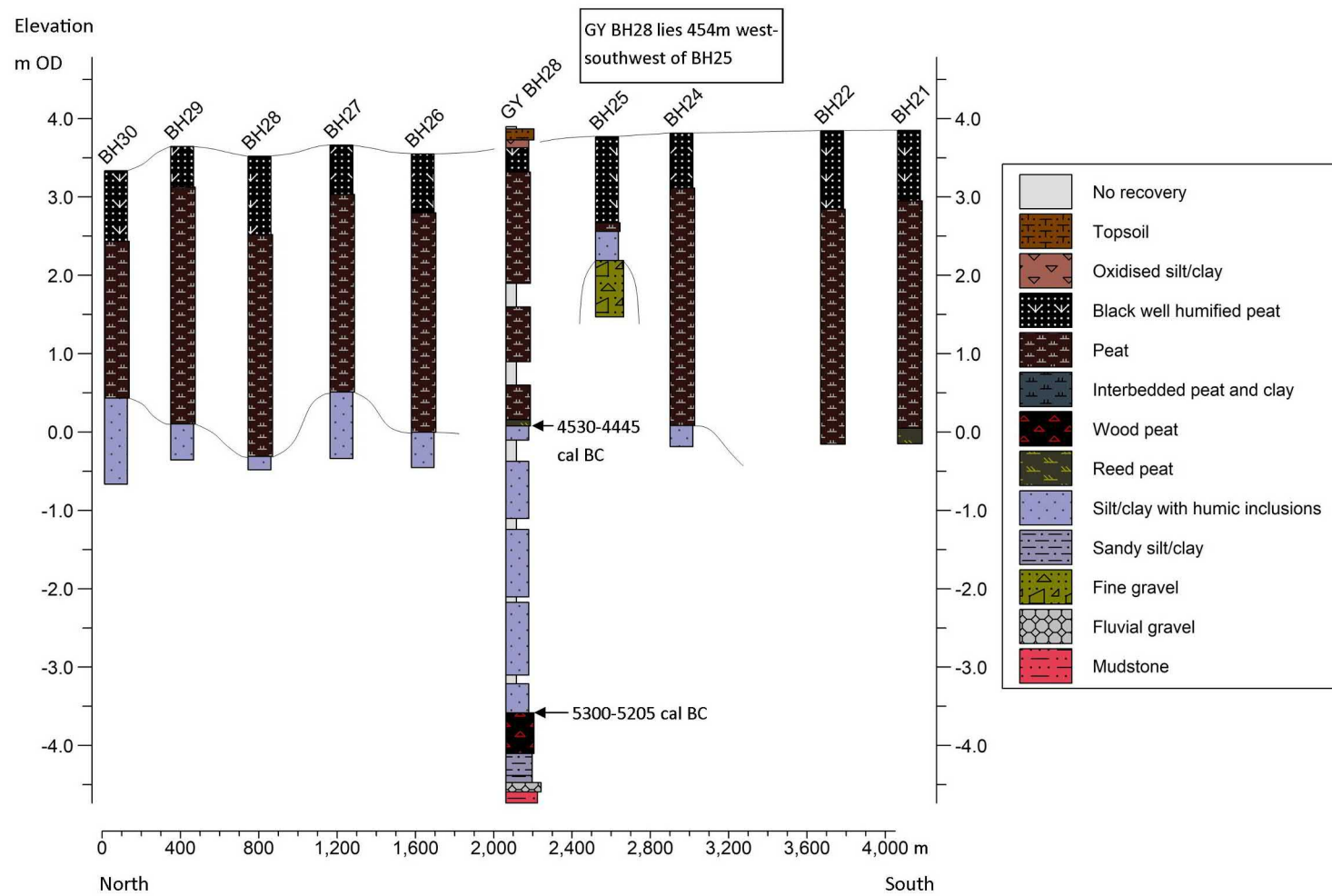


Figure 8. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata at Greylake, with the peat deposits from the auger transect on King's Sedge Moor. Upper peat growth began in the late Mesolithic.

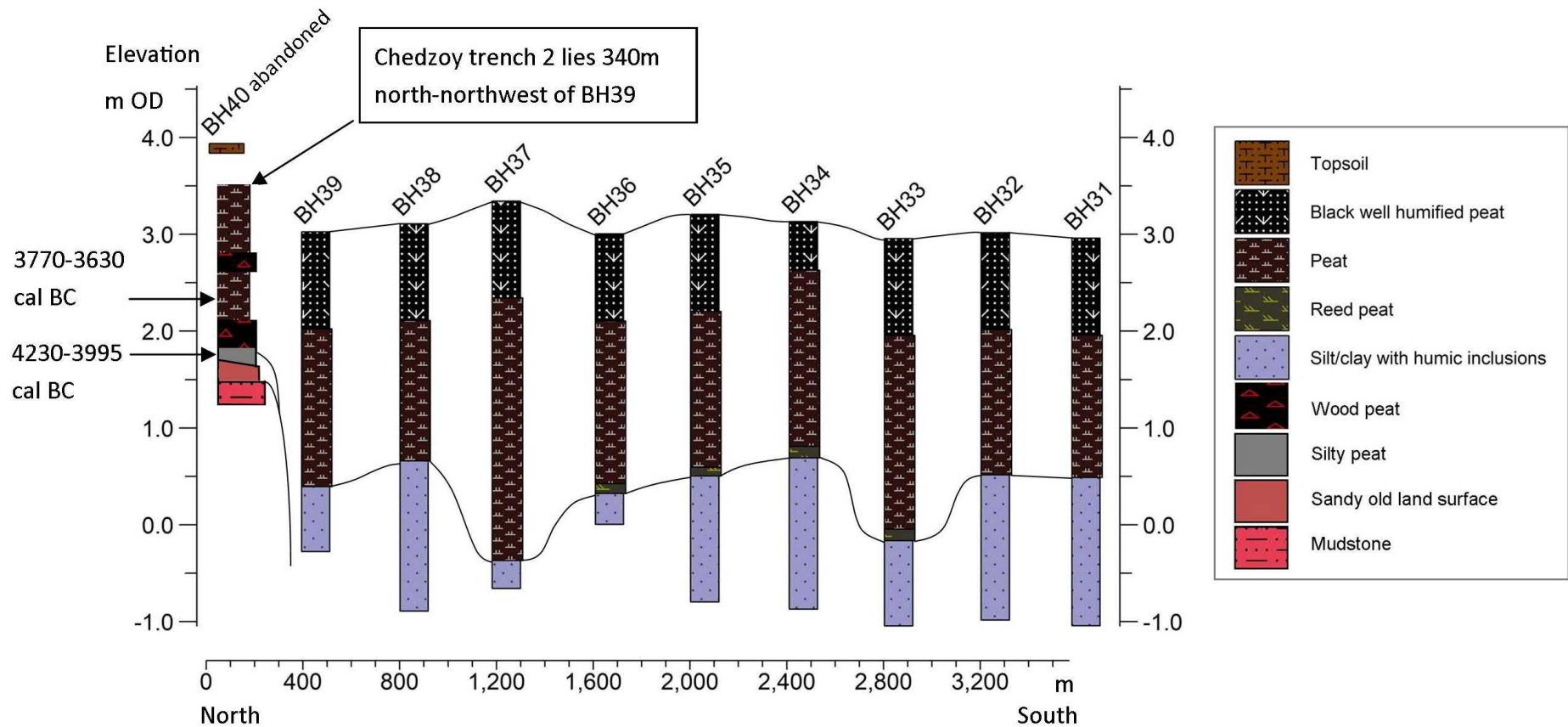


Figure 9. Lithostratigraphic cross-section showing the relationship between dated strata in Trench 2 at Chedzoy and the auger transect on King's Sedge Moor.



Junction of black oxidised peat with reduced peat at 0.8m bgl BH20.



Oxidised silt/clay.



Moderately to poorly humified peat (reduced) from below the water table.



Reed peat in BH20 at 382-4m bgl.



Interbedded peats and clay in BH1.



Single clast of wood in BH6.

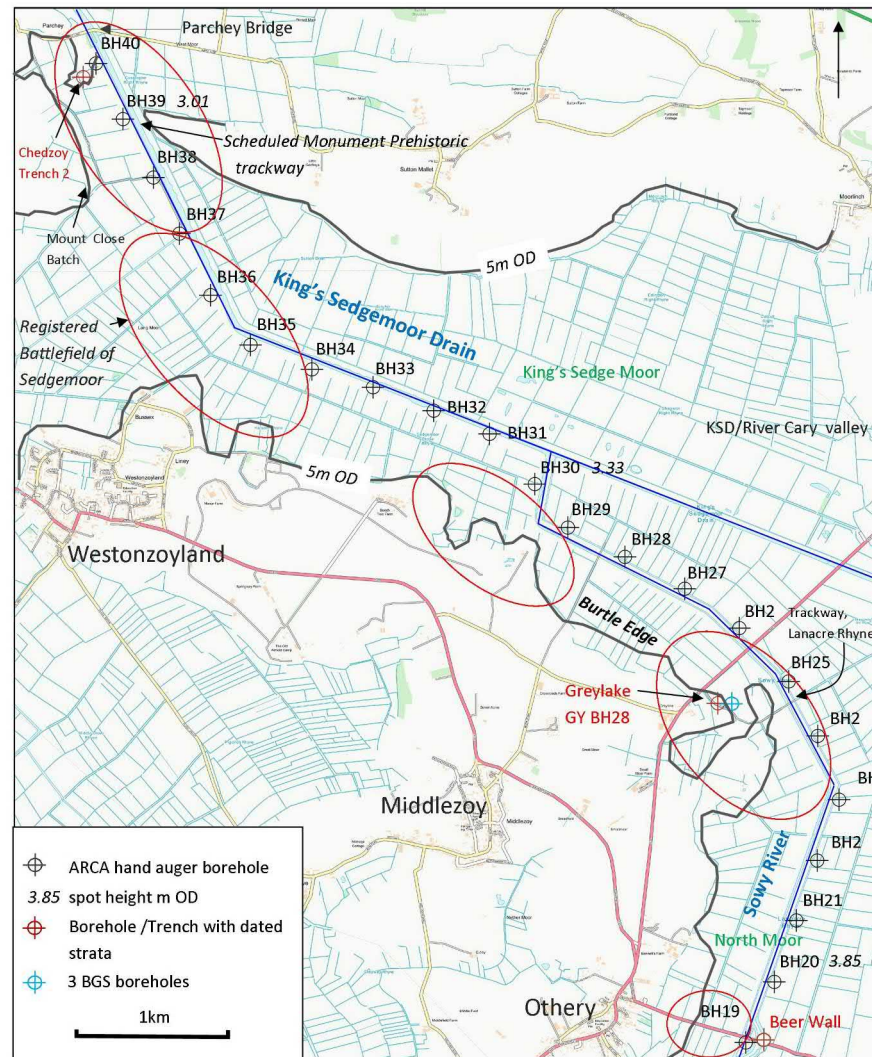


Junction of wood peat with unstructured blue grey silt/clay



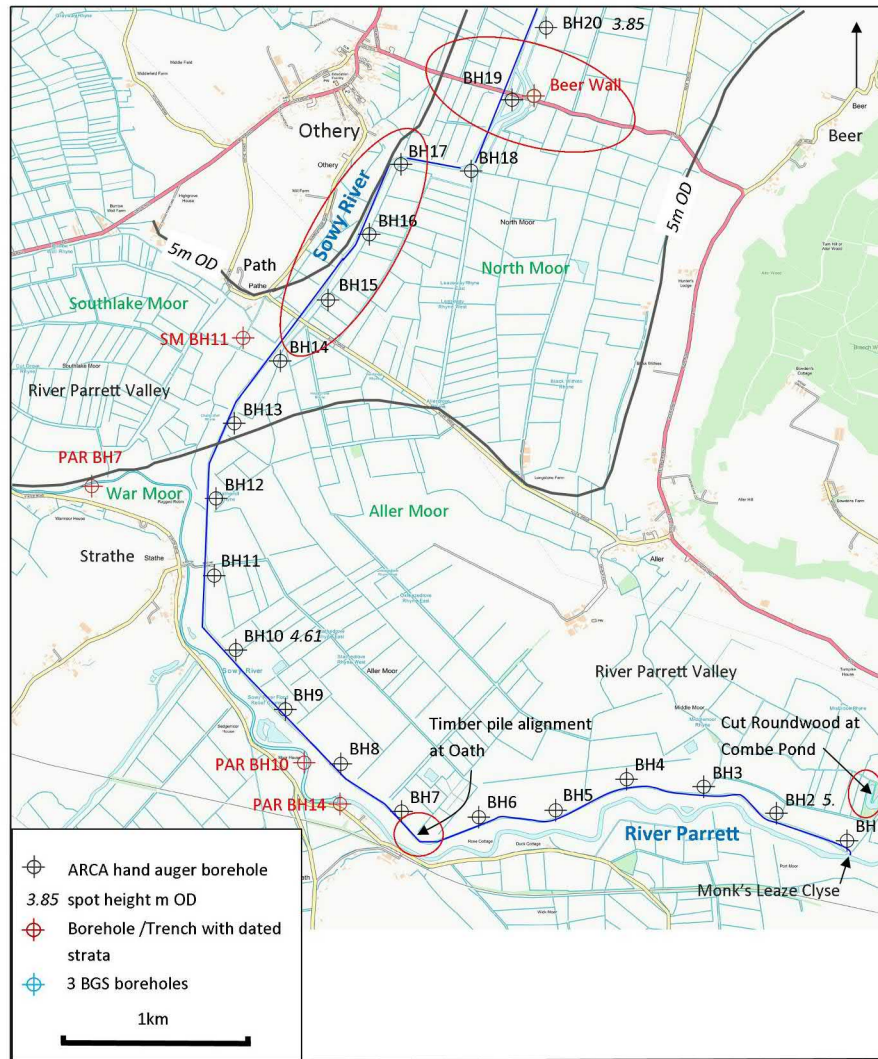
Shelly peat in BH6 2.40m bgl.

Figure 10. Lithology of the deposits. Scale bar is 25mm.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Figure 11. Northern section of the transect showing areas of significant archaeological interest discussed in the text (circled in red). From north to south: Trackway at the base of the high ground spur to the east; Registered Battlefield of Sedgemoor; Burtle edge at Greylake in close proximity to the Sowry River; and Beer Wall and proximity of the high ground at Othry.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Figure 12. Southern section of the transect showing areas of significant archaeological interest discussed in the text (circled in red). From north to south: Beer Wall and proximity of the high ground at Othery; close proximity of the high ground south of Othery to the Sowry River; timber pile alignment at Oath; and cut roundwood at Combe Pond.

APPENDIX 1 BOREHOLE LOCATIONS

Bore	Easting	Northing	Elevation
BH1	340940.848	127668.148	5.687
BH2	340575.876	127810.724	5.209
BH3	340200.016	127947.865	5.192
BH4	339802.268	127986.593	4.953
BH5	339435.322	127825.622	4.61
BH6	339038.032	127790.178	4.629
BH7	338638.46	127819.8	4.735
BH8	338323.591	128065.929	4.583
BH9	338037.596	128347.033	4.427
BH10	337781.504	128653.736	4.608
BH11	337669.658	129037.841	4.884
BH12	337679.371	129437.767	4.579
BH13	337773.336	129825.978	4.484
BH14	338011.484	130147.739	4.335
BH15	338257.576	130463.185	4.071
BH16	338472.032	130803.441	4.276
BH17	338635.103	131163.687	4.093
BH18	338998.271	131129.568	4.087
BH19	339208.638	131497.87	4.275
BH20	339384.637	131870.778	3.848
BH21	339520.567	132250.219	3.85
BH22	339650.337	132621.275	3.845
BH24	339654.145	133390.248	3.813
BH25	339473.735	133725.709	3.77
BH26	339169.299	134055.575	3.547
BH27	338832.224	134297.978	3.661
BH28	338462.69	134495.317	3.519
BH29	338111.369	134676.051	3.644
BH30	337906.658	134944.386	3.334
BH31	337627.581	135253.815	2.959
BH32	337281.729	135398.185	3.016
BH33	336908.849	135542.101	2.955
BH34	336531.319	135652.895	3.13
BH35	336152.181	135803.214	3.204
BH36	335905.066	136109.657	3.005
BH37	335712.994	136490.541	3.342
BH38	335552.836	136836.723	3.109
BH39	335365.08	137197.351	3.024
BH40	335198.423	137541.096	3.937
GY BH28	339036	133591	

SM BH11	337819	130267	3.947
PAR BH7	337037	129501	8.2
PAR BH10	338135	128072	9.5
PAR BH14	338320	127858	
Beer Wall BH2	339269.97	131462.27	4.02
Beer Wall BH6	339306.78	131607.132	3.78
Chedzoy Trench 2	2335119	137456	3.46
ST33SE17	39171	33625	5.24
ST33SE18	39121	33565	3.97
ST33SE15	39250	33529	7.99

APPENDIX 2 BOREHOLE LITHOLOGY

Bore	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
BH1	0.00	0.25	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH1	0.25	0.80	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% orange iron oxide mottles. Diffuse boundary to:
BH1	0.80	1.00	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 4/1 Dark grey firm silt/clay with 50% dark red iron oxide mottles. (Possibly some deposits from bank). Diffuse boundary to:
BH1	1.00	1.80	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown soft, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay in poorly defined interbeds. (Water table 1.3m). Sharp boundary to:
BH1	1.80	2.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 4/N Grey soft silt/clay with frequent humic staining. Sharp boundary to:
BH1	2.00	2.78	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown soft, damp moderately well humified peat and clay in poorly defined interbeds. Gradual boundary to:
BH1	2.78	3.60	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 4/N Grey soft silt/clay with frequent humic staining. Stiff silt band 50mm at base. End of BH.
BH2	0.00	0.20	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH2	0.20	0.92	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:

BH2	0.92	1.87	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in poorly defined interbeds. (Water table 1.3m). Sharp boundary to:
BH2	1.87	2.05	Wood peat	Cobble-sized wood with peaty matrix. Sharp boundary to:
BH2	2.05	2.30	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and occasional fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH2	2.30	2.45	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 4/N Grey soft silt/clay with frequent humic staining. Sharp boundary to:
BH2	2.45	3.20	Peat	7.5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare to occasional fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH2	3.20	3.70	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 4/N Grey soft silt/clay with frequent humic staining and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragment. End of BH.
BH3	0.00	0.12	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH3	0.12	0.95	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:

BH3	0.95	1.21	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown firm silt/clay with granular-sized peaty inclusions. (Top of peat). Gradual boundary to
BH3	1.21	1.44	Peat	7.5YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown moderately to well humified peat with occasional medium pebble-sized wood fragment. Diffuse boundary to:
BH3	1.44	2.78	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in very poorly defined interbeds. (Peaty clays). (Water table 1.3m). Gradual boundary to:
BH3	2.78	4.00	Wood peat	7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown wood peats. Frequent granular to coarse pebble-sized wood fragments within a reddish brown fibrous peaty matrix. End of BH.
BH4	0.00	0.20	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH4	0.20	0.92	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH4	0.92	1.00	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown firm silt/clay with occasional granular-sized peat and wood inclusions. (Top of peat). Unknown boundary to:
BH4	1.00	1.45	No recovery	Void.
BH4	1.45	2.43	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in very poorly defined interbeds. (Peaty clays). Gradual boundary to:

BH4	2.43	3.64	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey soft silt/clay with 30mm silt band at base. Frequent granular-sized peat clasts and rare lens (70mm) of peaty clay towards top with a sharp top boundary and diffuse lower one. (Early peat growth overwhelmed by more alluvium prior to reestablishment of peat beds)
BH4	3.64	4.00	Reed peat	7.5 YR 2.5/1 Black, dryish, well humified peat. Frequent reed fragments, rare granular-sized twig. Unstructured with a crumbly texture. (Unusual basal peat in the south?). End of BH.
BH5	0.00	0.72	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH5	0.72	3.00	Interbedded peat and clay	2.5Y 4/1 Dark grey, soft silt/clay and 5YR 3/2 Dark reddish brown poorly humified peat in poorly defined interbeds (up to 200mm) Occasional granular to medium pebble-sized wood fragment throughout. Diffuse boundary to:
BH5	3.00	3.31	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and occasional fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. (Refusal at 3.31m). End of BH.
BH6	0.00	0.60	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH6	0.60	0.80	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). Diffuse boundary

				to:
BH6	0.80	1.22	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and occasional coarse pebble-sized wood fragments. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH6	1.22	2.30	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH6	2.30	3.32	Peat with shells	5YR 3/1 Dark grey, wet and soft, peat with frequent sand-sized shell fragments and rare whole shell. (<i>Bythnia tentaculata</i>). Occasional to frequent granular-sized wood fragments. Sharp boundary to:
BH6	3.32	3.57	Wood peat	Cobble-sized wood with peaty matrix. Sharp boundary to:
BH6	3.57	4.00	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and reed fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. End of BH.
BH7	0.00	0.15	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH7	0.15	0.59	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:

BH7	0.59	1.00	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). (Water table at 0.6m). Diffuse boundary to:
BH7	1.00	3.76	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in very poorly defined interbeds. (Peaty clays). Diffuse boundary to:
BH7	3.76	4.00	Wood peat	7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown wood peats. Frequent granular to coarse pebble-sized wood fragments within a reddish brown fibrous peaty matrix. End of BH.
BH8	0.00	0.10	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH8	0.10	0.53	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH8	0.53	0.62	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). (Water table at 1m). Diffuse boundary to:
BH8	0.62	3.31	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and occasional fine pebble-sized wood fragments and rare reed fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:

BH8	3.31	4.00	Wood peat	7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown wood peats. Frequent granular to coarse pebble-sized wood fragments within a reddish brown fibrous peaty matrix. End of BH.
BH9	0.00	0.10	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH9	0.10	0.60	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH9	0.60	0.79	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). (Water table at 1m). Diffuse boundary to:
BH9	0.79	3.30	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH9	3.30	4.00	Wood peat	7.5 YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown wood peats. Occasional to frequent granular to coarse pebble-sized wood fragments within a reddish brown fibrous peaty matrix. End of BH.
BH10	0.00	0.13	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown, soft and dryish silt/clay with occasional iron oxide mottles. Silty texture with no obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:
BH10	0.13	0.65	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:

BH10	0.65	0.75	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). Diffuse boundary to:
BH10	0.75	3.23	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in very poorly defined interbeds. At 2.75-2.80m well defined blue clay bed with gradual upper boundary and sharp lower boundary (Flood event). (Peaty clays). Gradual boundary to:
BH10	3.23	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH11	0.00	0.21	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with 10% iron oxide mottles and occasional fine roots. (Topsoil). Diffuse boundary to:
BH11	0.21	0.56	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown, soft and dryish silt/clay with occasional iron oxide mottles. Silty texture with no obvious ped structure. Rare granule of slag. Occasional fine roots. (Improved topsoil close to Stathe). Diffuse boundary to:
BH11	0.56	1.00	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH11	1.00	2.91	Peat	7.5YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown grades into 5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist, well humified peat towards top becoming moderately well humified with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine

				pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH11	2.91	3.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH12	0.00	0.13	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown, soft and dryish silt/clay with occasional iron oxide mottles. Silty texture with no obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:
BH12	0.13	0.76	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH12	0.76	0.94	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm silt/clay with iron oxide mottles (poorly visible against matrix colour), occasional fine peat fibres and rare granular-sized peat inclusions. (Top of peat). Diffuse boundary to:
BH12	0.94	3.76	Interbedded peat and clay	7.5YR 2.5/3 Very dark brown firm, damp, moderately well humified peat with coarse sand to granular-sized plant fragments and fibres, and clay (2.5Y4/3 olive brown) in very poorly defined interbeds. clay component tends to increase towards base (c. 200mm beds) and colour tending to blueish grey . Rare, well defined blue clay bed (10mm) with gradual upper boundary and sharp lower boundary (Flood event) at 1.5m. (Peaty clays). Gradual boundary to:
BH12	3.76	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and rare

				granular-size lenses of yellowish reed fragments. End of BH.
BH13	0.00	0.32	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown, soft and dryish silt/clay with occasional iron oxide mottles. Silty and crumbly texture. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:
BH13	0.32	0.53	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH13	0.53	0.96	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.90m. Water table at 0.96m. Unknown boundary to:
BH13	0.96	3.44	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH13	3.44	4.00	No recovery	Void.
BH14	0.00	0.25	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown, soft and dryish silt/clay with occasional iron oxide mottles. Silty and crumbly texture. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:
BH14	0.25	0.35	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown firm silt/clay with 50% iron oxide mottles. Gradual boundary to:
BH14	0.35	0.75	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Water table at 1m. Diffuse boundary to:
BH14	0.75	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH15	0.00	0.35	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm and moist silt/clay with 10% orange iron oxide mottles and coarse sand-sized grains of black humified peat. No obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse

				boundary to:
BH15	0.35	0.75	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.75m. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 0.8m. Sharp boundary to:
BH15	0.75	3.35	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH15	3.35	3.57	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey soft and moist silt/clay with occasional to frequent coarse sand to granular-sized peat inclusions. Rare fine pebble-sized wood fragment. (Flood event). Sharp boundary to:
BH15	3.57	4.00	Peat	5YR3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and occasional fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. End of BH.
BH16	0.00	0.23	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm and moist silt/clay with 10% orange iron oxide mottles and coarse sand-sized grains of black humified peat. No obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:

BH16	0.23	0.90	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.75m. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 0.2m. (Unusually high water table). Sharp boundary to:
BH16	0.90	1.38	Sandy silt/clay	2.5Y 5/2 Greyish brown to Gley 2 5/1 Bluish grey towards base, firm to stiff silt/clay with occasional very fine sand grains becomes gritty. (Colluvium from high ground?). Occasional fine pebble-sized plant fragments towards base. Rare, angular, fine pebble-sized mudstone clast at base. Diffuse boundary to:
BH16	1.38	1.42	Sandy silt/clay	7.5YR 4/3 Brown, stiff silt/clay with frequent grains of very fine sand occasionally cemented together. Gritty texture. Rare sub-angular, fine pebble-sized rock clast. Bluish clay mixed intimately at granular scale at top. (Solifluction deposit from Mercia Mudstone outcrop at Othery). End of BH.
BH17	0.00	0.47	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm and moist silt/clay with 10% orange iron oxide mottles and coarse sand-sized grains of black humified peat. No obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Diffuse boundary to:
BH17	0.47	1.10	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.75m. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 1.1m. Sharp boundary to:

BH17	1.10	2.70	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced.
BH17	2.70	2.85	Sandy silt/clay	2.5Y 5/1 Grey, firm becoming stiff, silt/clay with occasional, fine pebble-sized angular mudstone clasts. (Solifluction deposit from Mercia Mudstone outcrop at Othery). End of BH.
BH18	0.00	0.20	Oxidised silt/clay	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown, firm and moist silt/clay with 10% orange iron oxide mottles and frequent coarse sand-sized grains of black humified peat. No obvious ped structure. Occasional fine roots. Gradual boundary to:
BH18	0.20	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.75m. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 1m. Sharp boundary to:
BH18	1.00	3.82	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Sharp boundary to:
BH18	3.82	3.90	Sphagnum peat	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown, moist, loose poorly humified moss. Unstructured. (Sphagnum peat). Sharp boundary to:
BH18	3.9	4	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. End

				of BH.
BH19	0.00	0.44	Made Ground	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Occasional modern detritus (plastic). Sharp boundary to solid base. (Made Ground: Close proximity to road and new infrastructure). End of BH.
BH20	0.00	0.20	Silt/clay	10YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft moist silt/clay. No ped structure. Very peaty with occasional fine to medium roots (Cattle manure). Diffuse boundary to:
BH20	0.20	0.80	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 0.8m. Sharp boundary to:
BH20	0.80	3.82	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Gradual boundary to:
BH20	3.82	4.00	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized reed fragments. End of BH.
BH21	0.00	0.90	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 1m. Sharp boundary to:

BH21	0.90	3.90	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Rare fine pebble-sized lenses of yellowish reed fragments at 3m. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH21	3.90	4.00	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized reed fragments. End of BH.
BH22	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water strike at 0.8m. (Field of reeds: unimproved with no clear topsoil). Sharp boundary to:
BH22	1.00	4.00	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Coarse pebble-sized wood clast at 1.8m (alder). Occasional reed fragments towards base. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. End of BH.
BH24	0.00	0.70	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH24	0.70	3.73	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine and coarse pebble-sized wood fragments.

				Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH24	3.73	4.00	Silt/clay with peat inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and granular-sized peat inclusions. End of BH.
BH25	0.00	1.10	Black well humified peat	10YR 2/1 Black fibrous, highly humified peat (Dh2, Sh2). Diffuse boundary
BH25	1.10	1.21	Peat	10YR 2/2 Very dark brown moderately humified peat with moderate fibrous plant macros. Rare woody plant macros to pebble size (Dh4, D1+). Sharp boundary to:
BH25	1.21	1.58	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	5Y 5/1 Grey clay with occasional root macrofossils of 2-3mm diameter. Well sorted (As3, Ag3, Dh+). Diffuse boundary to:
BH25	1.58	2.30	Fine gravel	5 Y 5/1 Matrix-supported gravel of fine pebble, granular and coarse sand-sized clasts in a silt/clay matrix. Poorly sorted (Gg(min)2, Gs1, As1). Hole abandoned at 2.30m – impenetrable. (Burtle Formation?). End of BH.
BH26	0.00	0.75	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Less humified and wetter towards base. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Sharp boundary to:
BH26	0.75	3.55	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:

BH26	3.55	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and granular-sized peat inclusions. End of BH.
BH27	0.00	0.63	Black well humified peat	10 YR 2/1 Black fibrous, highly humified peat (Dh2, Sh2). Diffuse boundary to:
BH27	0.63	3.15	Peat	10 YR 2/2 Very dark brown moderately humified peat with moderate fibrous plant macros. Rare woody plant macros to pebble size (Dh4, Dl+). Sharp boundary to:
BH27	3.15	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	5 Y 5/1 Grey silt/clay. Well sorted (Ag2, As2). End of BH.
BH28	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Coarse pebble-sized wood fragment at 0.4m. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH28	1.00	3.83	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH28	3.83	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and granular-sized peat inclusions. End of BH.
BH29	0.00	0.52	Black well humified peat	10 YR 2/1 Black fibrous, highly humified peat (Dh2, Sh2). Diffuse boundary to:
BH29	0.52	3.54	Peat	10 YR 2/2 Very dark brown moderately humified peat with moderate fibrous plant macros. Rare woody plant macros to pebble size at 1.52m and below (Dh4, Dl+).

				Sharp boundary to:
BH29	3.54	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	5 Y 5/1 Grey silt/clay. Well sorted (Ag2, As2). End of BH.
BH30	0.00	0.90	Black well humified peat	BH27
BH30	0.90	2.90	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Unknown boundary to:
BH30	2.90	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and granular-sized peat inclusions. End of BH.
BH31	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH31	1.00	2.47	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; no wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH31	2.47	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains and granular-sized peat inclusions. End of BH.
BH32	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified

				and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH32	1.00	2.50	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. ? Worked wood clast at 1.5m. Diffuse boundary to:
BH32	2.50	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 1 5/N Grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH33	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH33	1.00	3.00	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH33	3.00	3.12	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized, folded reed fragments. Diffuse boundary to:
BH33	3.12	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH34	0.00	0.50	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:

BH34	0.50	2.32	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; no wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH34	2.32	2.44	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized, folded reed fragments. Diffuse boundary to:
BH34	2.44	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH35	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water table at 0.6m. Sharp boundary to:
BH35	1.00	2.61	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres and rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH35	2.61	2.70	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized, folded reed fragments. Diffuse boundary to:
BH35	2.70	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH36	0.00	0.90	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water table at 0.6m. Sharp

				boundary to:
BH36	0.90	2.58	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; no wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH36	2.58	2.68	Reed peat	10YR 7/6 yellow, wet, firm poorly humified peat with frequent, horizontally laid, granular to fine pebble-sized, folded reed fragments. Diffuse boundary to:
BH36	2.68	3.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. (Refusal at 3m). End of BH.
BH37	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat with poor, granular and crumbly, ped structure at top. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Water table at 0.6m. Sharp boundary to:
BH37	1.00	3.71	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; no wood fragments, reed fragments increase towards base. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH37	3.71	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH38	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	10YR 2.5/1 Black, very peaty silt/clay with a poorly granular, crumbly ped structure grades into 7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional

				coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH38	1.00	2.45	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; rare fine pebble-sized wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Water table at 1m. Diffuse boundary to:
BH38	2.45	4.00	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. (Refusal at 3m). End of BH.
BH39	0.00	1.00	Black well humified peat	10YR 2.5/1 Black, very peaty silt/clay with a poorly granular, crumbly ped structure grades into 7.5YR 2.5/1 Black, soft well humified peat. Occasional coarse sand-sized fibres. Less humified and wetter towards base. Sharp boundary to:
BH39	1.00	2.63	Peat	5YR 3/3 Dark brown, soft and moist moderately well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized fibres; no wood fragments. Unstructured, homogenous and reduced. Diffuse boundary to:
BH39	2.63	3.30	Silt/clay with humic inclusions	Gley 2 5/1 Blueish grey, soft silt/clay. Rare to occasional black humic spots and stains. End of BH.
BH40	0.00	0.10	Topsoil	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown stiff silt/clay with occasional fine roots. Modern frequent plastic, metal and glass. (Abandoned tip). Refusal at 0.1m. End of BH.
ST33SE17	0.00	0.40	Topsoil	
ST33SE17	0.40	0.60	Fine sand	Burtle Beds

ST33SE17	0.60	3.48	Fine sand	Burtle Beds
ST33SE17	3.48	4.00	Mudstone	Mercia Mudstone Group
ST33SE18	0.00	0.43	Topsoil	
ST33SE18	0.43	4.00	Peat	with wood
ST33SE18	4.00	4.48	Sandy silt/clay	Solifluction?
ST33SE18	4.58	6.00	Mudstone	Mercia Mudstone Group
ST33SE15	0.00	0.40	Topsoil	
ST33SE15	0.40	6.69	Fine sand	Burtle Beds
ST33SE15	6.69	7.20	Mudstone	Mercia Mudstone Group

APPENDIX 3 RADIOCARBON DATES

Lab. No.	Borehole	Depth	14C Age	2σ (95.4%) calibration	Reference
Wk 20275	PAR BH7	6.54-6.55m	2830±50 BP	1130-840 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2006
Wk 20276	PAR BH7	8.78-8.80m	5823±65 BP	4840-4520 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2006
Wk 20277	PAR BH10	2.34-2.36m	2266±49 BP	410-200 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2006
Wk 20278	PAR BH10	4.20-4.22m	2541±50 BP	810-500 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2006
Wk 20279	PAR BH14	3.34-3.36m	2322±49 BP	540-200 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2006
Wk 25627	SM BH11	0.94-0.95m	2850±36 BP	1130-910 cal. BC	Wilkinson 2009
Wk 25628	SM BH11	2.18-2.19m	4975±33 BP	3910-3870 cal. BC (5.9%) 3810-3650 cal. BC (89.5%)	Wilkinson 2009
Weighted mean	GY BH28	3.75-3.76 [+0.33m OD]	Not published	4530-4445 cal BC	Wilkinson 2015
SUERC-53056	GY BH28 (humic)	7.53-7.54	6229±29	Not published	Wilkinson 2015
SUERC-53057	GY BH28 (humin)	7.53-7.54	6245±27	Not published	Wilkinson 2015

Weighted mean	GY BH28	7.53-7.54 [-3.45m OD]	Not published	5300–5205 cal BC	Wilkinson 2015
SUERC-53051	GY BH28 (humic)	7.92-7.93 [-3.84m OD]	6979±30	5980–5760 cal BC	Wilkinson 2015
SUERC-53052	GY BH28 (humin)	7.92-7.93 [-3.84m OD]	6855±28	5790–5670 cal BC	Wilkinson 2015

O3 Technical note: Scheduled Monument (Sutton Hams) compaction modelling (Jacobs, 2020)

Subject	Compaction assessment for Scheduled Monument at Sutton Hams, 670m SSE of Parchey Bridge, Stawell - Sedgemoor	Project Name	River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain Enhancements Scheme: Phase 1
		Project No.	B2368000

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Scheduled Monument.....	3
3. Geology.....	4
3.1 Halcrow Ground Investigation	4
4. Vehicle traffic.....	5
5. Hazards developed from activity above artefacts	6
5.1 Category 1: hazards due to permanent works	6
5.2 Category 2: hazards due to transient construction traffic	7
6. Settlement and pressure distribution analysis	8
6.1 Settlement Model-Settle 3 analysis	8
6.1.1 Embankment geometry	8
6.1.2 Analysis	8
6.2 Vehicle loading	8
6.2.1 Geotechnical parameters for settlement model.....	9
6.2.2 Settlement caused by embankment and traffic loads.....	10
Output results as shown in Appendix A	10
6.3 Shear stress caused by vehicle loads	10
6.4 Stress bulb.....	11
6.5 Summary.....	13
7. Measures for mitigation of associate risks from plant loading and compaction	14
8. Conclusion	14
9. References.....	15
Appendix A-Output results from Settle 3 v5 analysis.....	16
Appendix B-Stress in soil mass-Boussinesq method for rectangular and circular.....	18

1. Introduction

Embankment raising up to 0.16m high, has been proposed at King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD) (OSNGR 335519, 137170), where there is an ancient timber trackway Scheduled Monument (SM) (Figure 1).

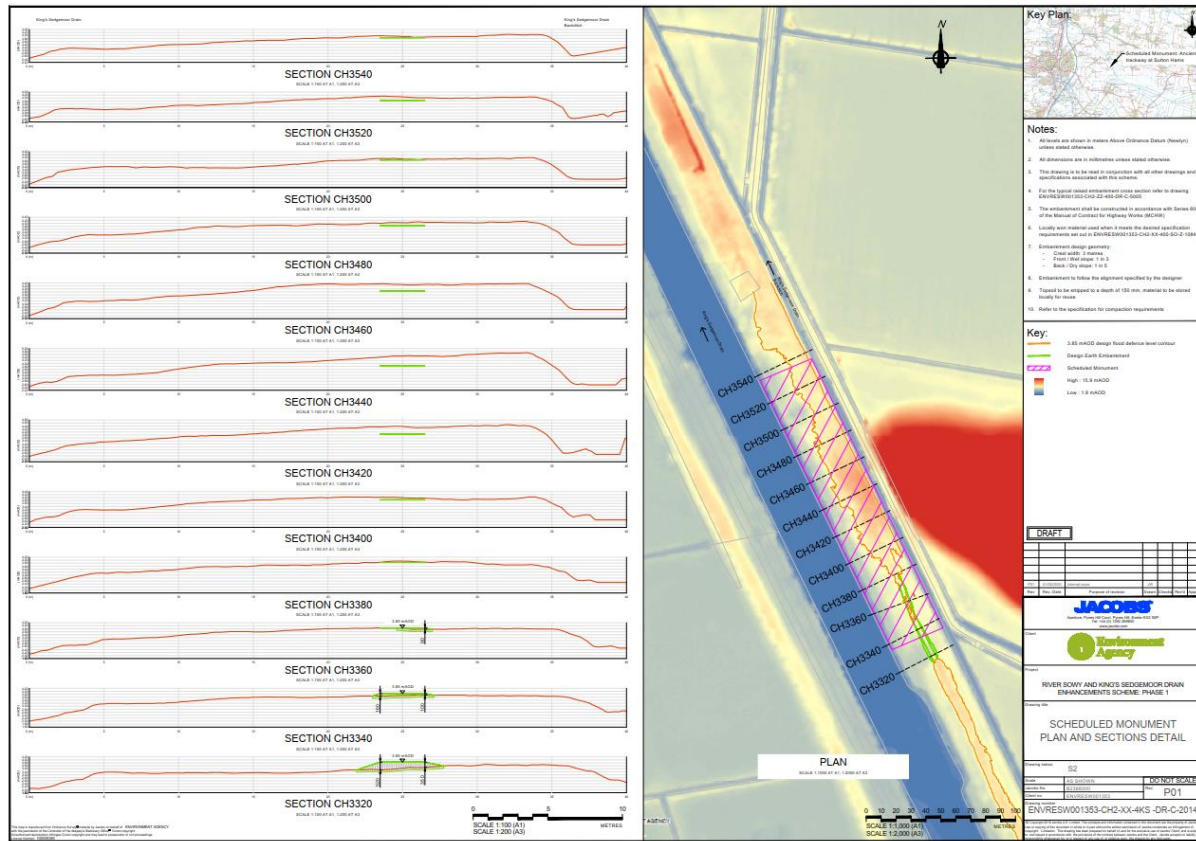


Figure 1: Plan and Section detail. Area of Timber track shown with pink line in plan view (i.e. extending from CH3340-CH3540)

Earthworks are necessary above the artefact, and are summarised as follows:

- 1) **Permanent works:** The raising and profiling of the existing flood embankments which overlay the SM. This involves the placement and compaction of up to 160 mm (thickness) of fill as shown in Figure 1;
- 2) **Temporary works:** For the purpose of the embankment raising works, plant will need to operate above the artefact, and the fill will need to be compacted. In addition, the track above the artefact will be used for plant access for further embankment raising works south of the SM.

The scope of the technical memorandum is to:

- Outline the nature of the risk(s) to the artefact from embankment raising
- Outline the nature of the risk(s) to the artefact from the categories of plant as advised
- Facilitate a judgement of the magnitude of risk to the artefact by providing the following predictions local to the artefact
 - Settlement/movement
- Changes of stress

- Provide outline suggestions with respect to the mitigation of risk from plant movements

Jacobs' brief is limited to the above items and excludes all other aspects (such as slope stability, bearing capacity, flood studies).

This report presents a review of the ground conditions, construction traffic vehicles configuration and ground pressures, identification of hazards from embankment raising and transient construction traffic, an approximate assessment of settlement and construction traffic pressure distribution.

Please note that predictions and results reported herein are based upon limited data, information from discrete sampling points, and estimates and/or correlations of parameters not included within any site-specific ground investigation data. Therefore, it is only possible to provide a range of likely parameters.

2. Scheduled Monument

During the 1979 archaeological investigations seven trackways were identified with base of trackway ranging from +2.82mOD to +2.17mOD and maximum thickness at 0.5m (Norman and Clements, 1979) (Figure 2).

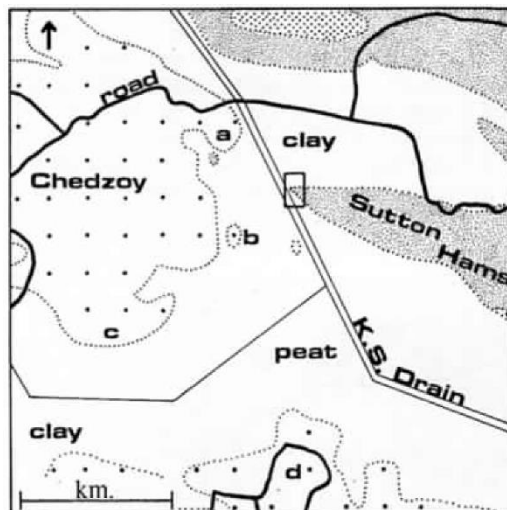


Fig.2 The location of Sutton Hams.

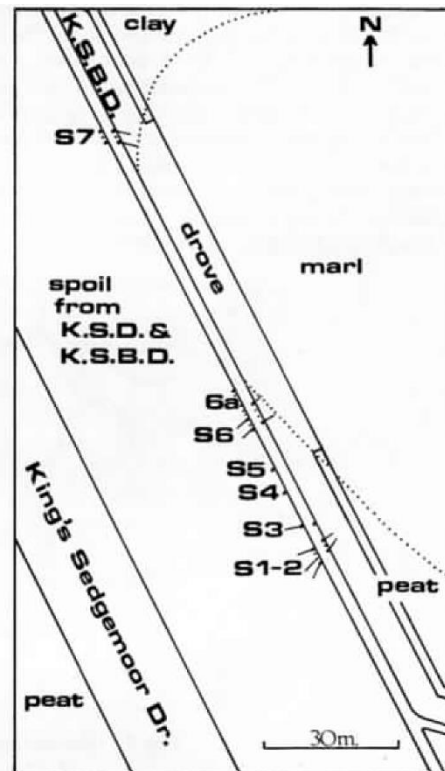
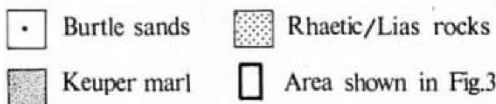


Fig.3 The Sutton features.

Figure 2: Ancient trackway locations reproduced after Norman and Clements (1979)

3. Geology

Based on published information by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey, 1984) the anticipated geology at the site (Figure 3) from one historic borehole is:

- Alluvium
- Peat
- Burtle Beds
- Mercia Mudstone Group

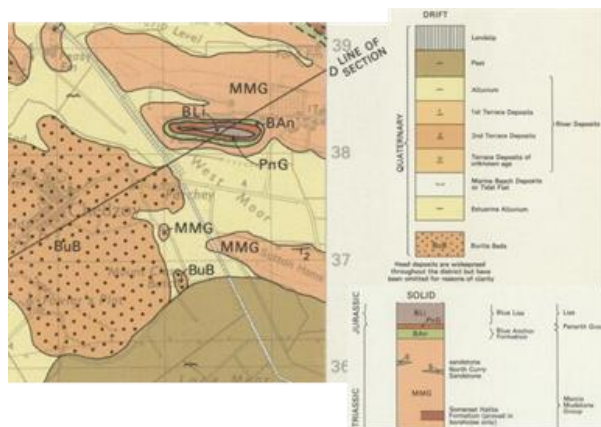


Figure 3: Geology Map after British Geological Survey: Taunton – Sheet 295 (1984) (British Geological Survey, 1984)

3.1 Halcrow Ground Investigation

A ground investigation (Halcrow, 2012.) was undertaken with one borehole – BH01, within the site area.

The original borehole logs are currently unavailable however the summarised geology from the Ground Investigation Report (GIR) (Halcrow, 2012) has been reproduced in Table 1. The ground model presented in the Moorlinch GIR has also been adopted for this settlement analysis.

Table 1: Moorlinch Ground Model after Halcrow (n.d.)

Stratum	Typical Depth to Base [mBGL]	Typical Thickness [m]	Field Description
Made Ground	1.20	1.20	Firm brown gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, angular to sub rounded and includes occasional brick
Peat	1.25	0.05	Soft plastic brown pseudofibrous peat.
Alluvial silt and clay	>8.3	>7.05	Very soft grey and blue grey silty clay with localised thin bands of fibrous peat.

Note:

- Ground level elevation as taken from section detail drawing (ref: drg ENVRESW001353-CH2-XX-4KS-DR-C-2014) ranges from approx. +3.2mOD to +3.8mOD
- Archaeological timber recorded at elevations +2.17mOD to +2.8mOD i.e. depths at approx. 1.0mbgl-1.6mbgl.

4. Vehicle traffic

Prior to the embankment improvements in the area of the SM, the location will be utilised as an access route south, to transport materials required for embankment improvements.

The anticipated number of movements are:

- 8 tonne tracked dumper loads – 344 movements (or 140 movements of 20 tonne tracked dumper)
- Bulldozer – 4 journeys
- 13-ton excavator - 4 journeys
- 4x4 – over 200 movements

Note: Information was not available for all the vehicles and the programme duration is assumed to be up to eight weeks.

The vehicles being used, and their axle configuration are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Construction traffic dimensions and loads

Vehicle Note: Vehicles with maximum applied pressures shown in 'bold'. For both tracked and wheeled cases	Maximum laden weight – with operator, full fuel tank, large bucket etc	Wheeled or tracked?	Dimensions (e.g. per wheel or per track) – width and length	Horizontal Distance between wheels / tracks (e.g. axel width)
25t excavator	25,700 to 26,200kg	Tracked	Length – 4,650mm Track shoes width – 600mm	3,190mm – measured between outside edge of tracks.
13t excavator	13,428kg	Tracked	Length – 3605mm Track shoes width – 500mm	2,490mm – measured between outside edge of tracks.
Bulldozer	22,000kg	Tracked	Length – 3,992mm Track shoes width – 610mm	2,540mm – measured between outside edge of tracks.
20t Volvo dump Truck	42,700kg	Wheeled	Length – 10,218mm Tyre Width –	2,915mm – measured between outside edge of tyres.

Vehicle Note: Vehicles with maximum applied pressures shown in 'bold'. For both tracked and wheeled cases	Maximum laden weight – with operator, full fuel tank, large bucket etc	Wheeled or tracked?	Dimensions (e.g. per wheel or per track) – width and length	Horizontal Distance between wheels / tracks (e.g. axel width)
			657mm	Axel Dimensions – 4,175mm between front axle first rear axle; 1670 mm between the two rear axles.
8t Tracked Dumper	17,600kg	Tracked	Length – 5,000mm Track shoes width – 700mm.	2,500mm – measured between outside edge of tracks.
Tractor and topper	6,710kg	Wheeled	Front to rear Axle – 2,642mm Tyre Width – 912mm	2,314mm – measured between outside edge of rear wheels.
Tractor and cultivator/seeder	6,710kg	Wheeled	Front to rear Axle – 2,642mm Tyre Width – 912mm	2,314mm – measured between outside edge of rear wheels.

5. Hazards developed from activity above artefacts

The potential hazards developed due to the activity above the artefacts can be given in two categories:

5.1 Category 1: hazards due to permanent works

The addition of permanent works fill (embankment fill) will introduce additional vertical stress to the ground from (the deadload of the fill). This will impose additional vertical stress to the artefact and may cause settlement (δ) of the ground and consequently, potentially settlement of the artefact. Settlement is usually considered in terms of total (δ_{tot}) and differential movement (δ_{diff}), illustrated by Figures 4 and 5 below:

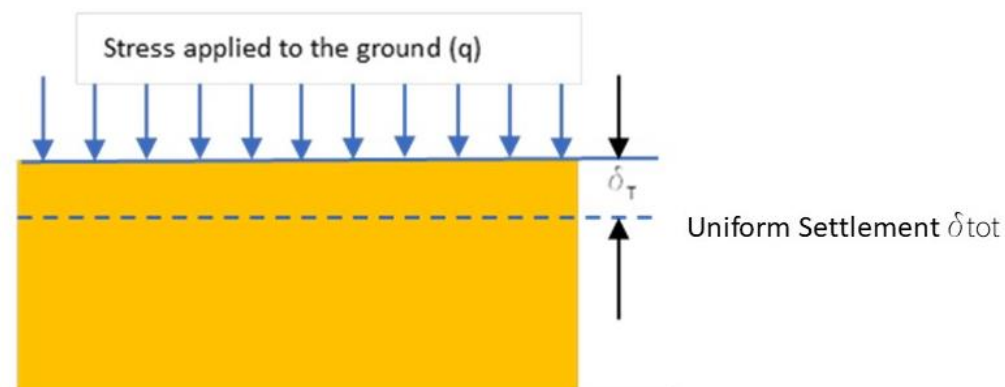


Figure 4: Typical cross section (total settlement)

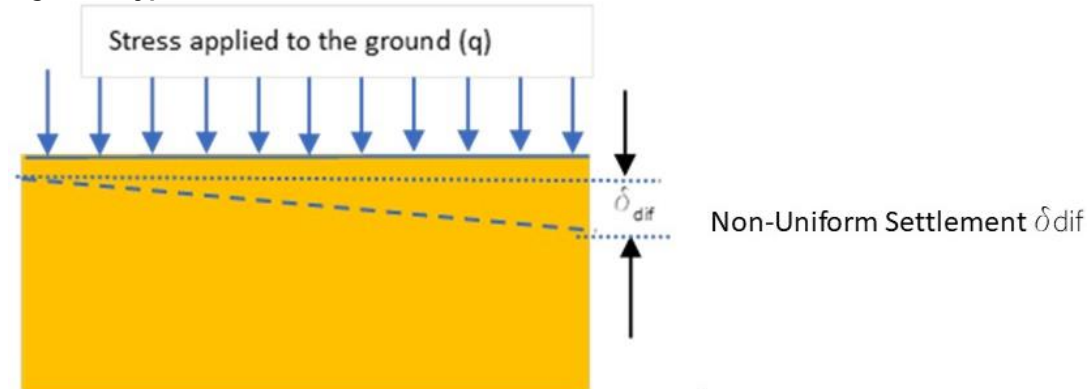


Figure 5: Typical cross section (differential settlement).

Hazards to the artefact from Category 1, can be summarised as follows:

- Settlement (total and differential settlement)
- Potential effect on slope stability (not considered in this assessment)
- Potential effect on bearing capacity (not considered further in this assessment)

In addition to the changes in stress from the permanent works fill. The placement of permanent works usually involves compactive effort in order to achieve effective and adequate compaction. The nature and extent of compaction will vary according to material (fill) type, whether static or mechanical (e.g. vibratory) compactive effort is applied, the mass of the compaction plant and number of passes. The temporary works design will need to consider any potential detrimental effects on slope stability and bearing capacity.

An increase in vertical stress with corresponding total settlement across the 'artefact horizon'.

5.2 Category 2: hazards due to transient construction traffic

Hazards from construction traffic fall in to the same category as 5.1 (item 1 to 3) above: settlement; potential effect on slope stability, and bearing capacity. As with the temporary works design, consideration of any potential detrimental effects on slope stability and bearing capacity will need to be assessed by the temporary works design. With respect to settlement and in the absence of appropriate mitigation, the transient movement of plant has the potential to induce differential movement and also shearing across the 'artefact horizon' as illustrated by Figure 6.

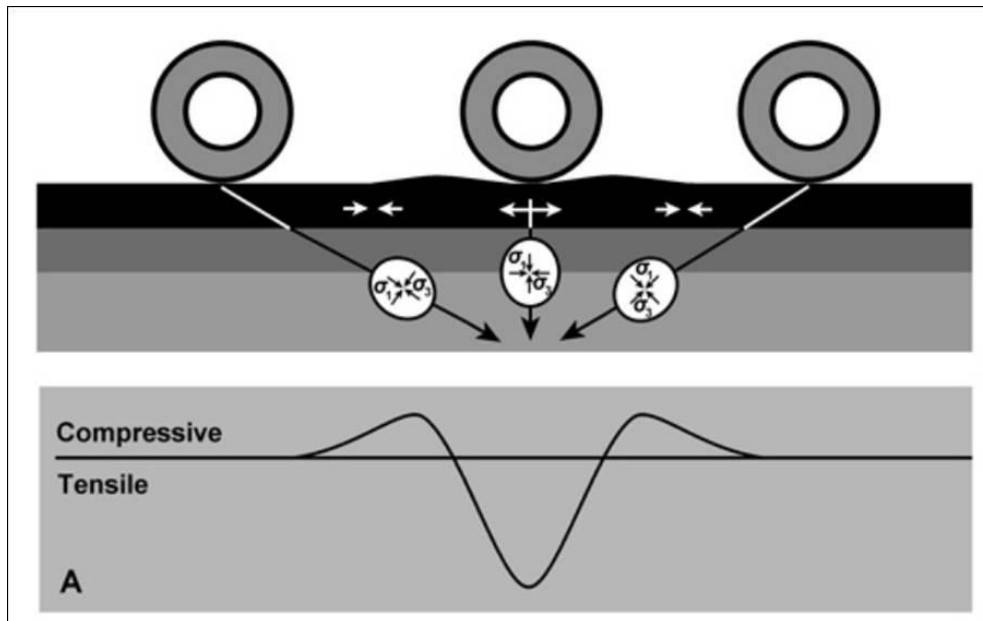


Figure 6: Typical cross section (ground shear) - after Doré and Zubeck (2008)

6. Settlement and pressure distribution analysis

6.1 Settlement Model-Settle 3 analysis

Approximate predictions of settlement have been undertaken using specialist software (RocScience - Settle3 v5.0).

6.1.1 Embankment geometry

Embankment geometry as taken from Section CH3340 and drg ENVRESW001353-CH2-XX-4KS-DR-C-2014:

- Embankment crest width approximately 2.5m
- Embankment base width approximately 3.5m
- The embankment has different slopes, side slope which are estimated to be at 18 degrees (from the horizontal) on the bank of King's Sedgemoor Drain, and 11 degrees (from the horizontal) on King's Sedgemoor Drain Back Ditch. For the Settle3 analysis, the embankment side slope is taken to be 18 degrees to both sides.

6.1.2 Analysis

The settlement analysis was performed in two stages. At the first stage the loads and dimensions applied from the temporary works -tracked vehicles- were assessed assuming that these are static on the embankment. Two tracked plants were modelled for the first stage, the 25t excavator, and the 8t track dumper, which represent the minimum and maximum track loads. Loads and track dimension, were modelled as given in Table 2 and Table 3. For the second stage, the permanent works were modelled for an embankment raising of 160mm.

6.2 Vehicle loading

Vehicle loads have been derived based on the information as shown in Table 2 and are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Vehicle loads and contact areas

Vehicle	Estimated ground contact surface area [m ²]	Vehicle load per track/wheel [kN]	Applying 10% load increase to consider the possibility of uneven load distribution	Vehicle load per track [kN/m ²]
25t excavator (tracked) (max tracked load)	Per track = 0.6m x 4.650m = 2.79m ²	Per track = 256.93/2 = 128kN/Track	142kN/Track	142/2.79=51
8 ton Tracked Dumper (tracked) (minimum tracked load)	Per track=0.7x5=3.5m ²	Per track=17600kg/2 =8800kg/track 86.3kN/Track	95kN/Track	95/3.5=27.2
20t Volvo dump Truck (wheeled)*	Tyre contact = 0.657m Area = (0.657/2) ² xπ=0.34m ²	Front axle 17t, i.e. 17/2=8.5t/wheel 83.4kN/wheel	92kN/Wheel	92/0.34=270
13t excavator (tracked)	Per Track=0.5x3.605=1.81m ²	13428kg approx. 6714kg/track 65.84kN/Track	73kN/Track	73/1.81=40
Bulldozer (tracked)	Per Track=0.61x3.992=2.43m ²	22000kg approx. 11000kg/track 107.87kN/track	119kN/Track	119/2.43=49
Tractor and topper and seeder (Wheeled)	Tyre contact = 0.912m Area = (0.912/2) ² xπ=0.65m ²	6710kgr, two axles, 6710/2=3355kg/axle 32.9kN/axle and 16.45kN/wheel	18kN/wheel	18/0.65=28

*Axle load of 17t for volvo 20t dump truck as given in the articulated haulers manual for A45GFS
<https://www.volvoce.com/europe/en/products/articulated-haulers/#/all>

6.2.1 Geotechnical parameters for settlement model

The geotechnical parameters have been selected based on the values provided within the Halcrow Moorlinch GIR (Halcrow, 2012) and have been reproduced in Figure 7. The parameters are based upon limited data, from discrete sampling points, without scrutiny of the original boreholes (which are not available).

Stratum	Mass Density	Undrained Strength	Effective Strength				Compressibility			Effective stiffness	Permeability
			Peak		Residual						
	(Mg/m3)	(kN/m2)	c' (kN/m2)	ϕ' (degrees)	c' (kN/m2)	ϕ' (degrees)	m _v (m2/MN)	c _v (m2/yr)	C _{sec}	E' (MN/m ²)	k (m/s)
Made Ground	1.80 – 2.20 (2.00)	40	0	19	-	-	0.22	-	-	8.1	1.0E-05 to 1.0E-09
Peat	0.93 – 1.06 (0.98)	4.8	0	28	-	-	1.5 – 7.0 (4.5)	6.4 – 12.0	0.015 – 0.050 (0.030)	-	3.0E-06 to 4.0E-11 (6.0E-09)
Alluvial clay	1.44 – 1.69 (1.50)	2	0	28	0	26	2.79 – 3.9 (3.2)	(1.50)	-	-	3.0E-06 to 4.0E-11 (6.0E-09)
Burtle Formation	1.80 – 2.20 (2.00)	70	0	34	-	-	0.10 – 0.14 (0.12)	-	-	13.5	1.0E-05 to 1.0E-09
Weathered bedrock	1.80 – 2.30 (2.05)	169	0	25	-	-	(0.02)	-	-	30.6	1.0E-07 to 1.0E-10
Parameter range indicates high and low characteristic values. Values in rounded brackets thus ‘(value)’ are ‘best estimates’. Lone non-bracketed values are those low or high characteristic deemed likely to govern the pertinent limit states.											

Figure 7: Summary of geotechnical parameters from Moorlinch GIR (Halcrow, n.d.)

The geotechnical parameters used within the Settle3 model are provided in Table 6-2, the 'best estimate' characteristic values were selected as taken from Table 6.1 to satisfy settlement as a serviceability limit state.

Table 4: Settle3 geotechnical parameters

Stratum	Mass Density [Mg/m ³]	Unit Weight [kN/m ³]	Undrained Shear Strength [kPa]	Compressibility - m_v [m ² /MN]
Made Ground	2.00	19.61	40	0.22
Peat	0.98	9.61	4.8	4.50
Alluvial clay	1.50	14.71	2.0	3.20

Groundwater was assumed to be at ground level.

6.2.2 Settlement caused by embankment and traffic loads

Long term settlement from embankment raising was estimated as approximately 10mm at 1.0mbgl.

Settlement predictions considering the maximum load from the 25t excavator and 8t dumper ranged from approximately 50-65mm at surface reducing to 45-60mm at 1.0mbgl, the approximate depth of the artefact.

Note: This assessment has considered the traffic loads as quasi-permanent which tends towards a more conservative assessment since the traffic is transient and will be present a maximum period of 8 weeks coinciding with the construction schedule. For that reason, the settlement predictions cannot be taken as a total value (i.e. long term plus traffic load settlement)

Output results as shown in Appendix A

6.3 Shear stress caused by vehicle loads

The 20t Volvo dump truck and the 25t tracked excavator have been assessed which consist the most onerous loads for wheeled and track categories respectively.

For the 20t Volvo dump truck the stress distribution can be modelled as circular (as shown in Figure 8) with a diameter of 0.657m while for the 25t tracked excavator pressure bulb distribution can be rationalised as that of a strip foundation with dimensions of the track width $B=0.6\text{m}$ and length $L=4.650\text{m}$ as given in Table 2.



Figure 8: Wheel load distribution modelled as circular footing

6.4 Stress bulb

The distribution of stress radiating from a discrete surface load (i.e. construction traffic – Figure 8) is modelled and visualised as a series of stress bulbs or contours of pressure (Figure 9a and 9b). See for instance section 6.13 of Whitlow. R Basic soil mechanics, (1995). At the artefact horizon (approximately 1.0mbgl), Figures 9 and 10 illustrates the direction of principle stress from circular and strip loads respectively from which it is observed that the 'stress vector' varies away from the centre of the loaded area. Therefore, indicating the potential for shearing and differential settlement along the artefact horizon. It is possible to interpret the approximate value of the principal stress along the artefact horizon and this is presented by Figures 9b and 10b.

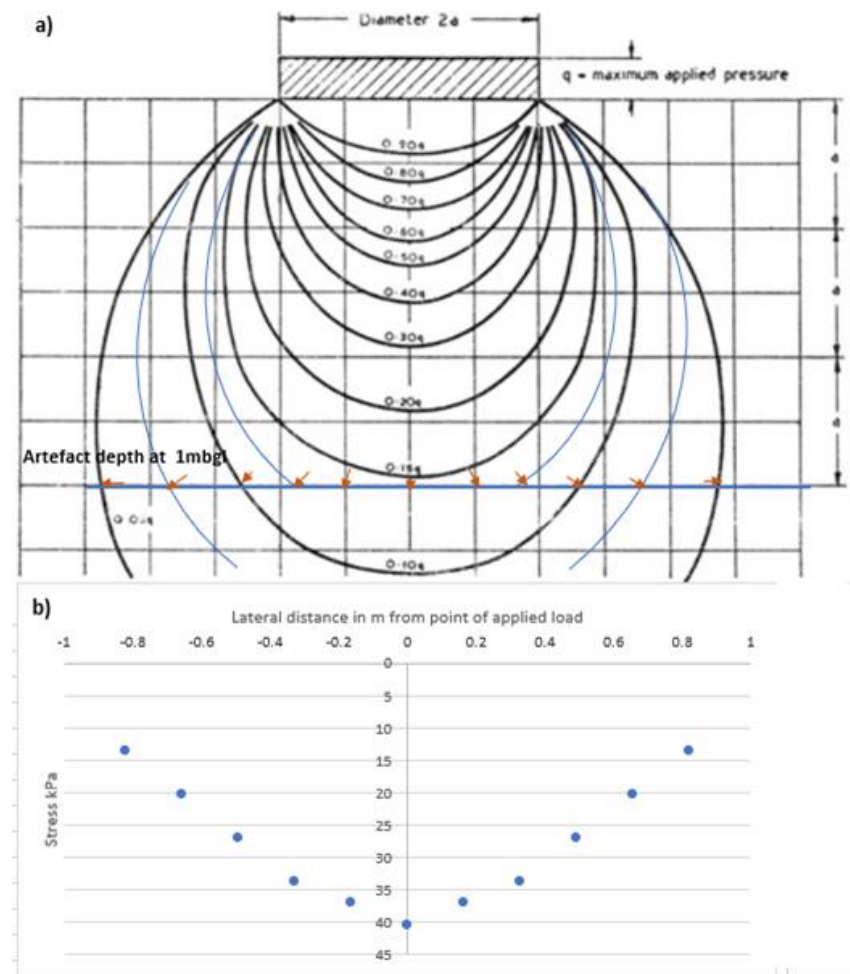


Figure 9: (a,b) Stress distribution at 1.0mbgl for the 20t volvo dump truck. Max applied load at surface 270kPa wheel diameter at 0.657m

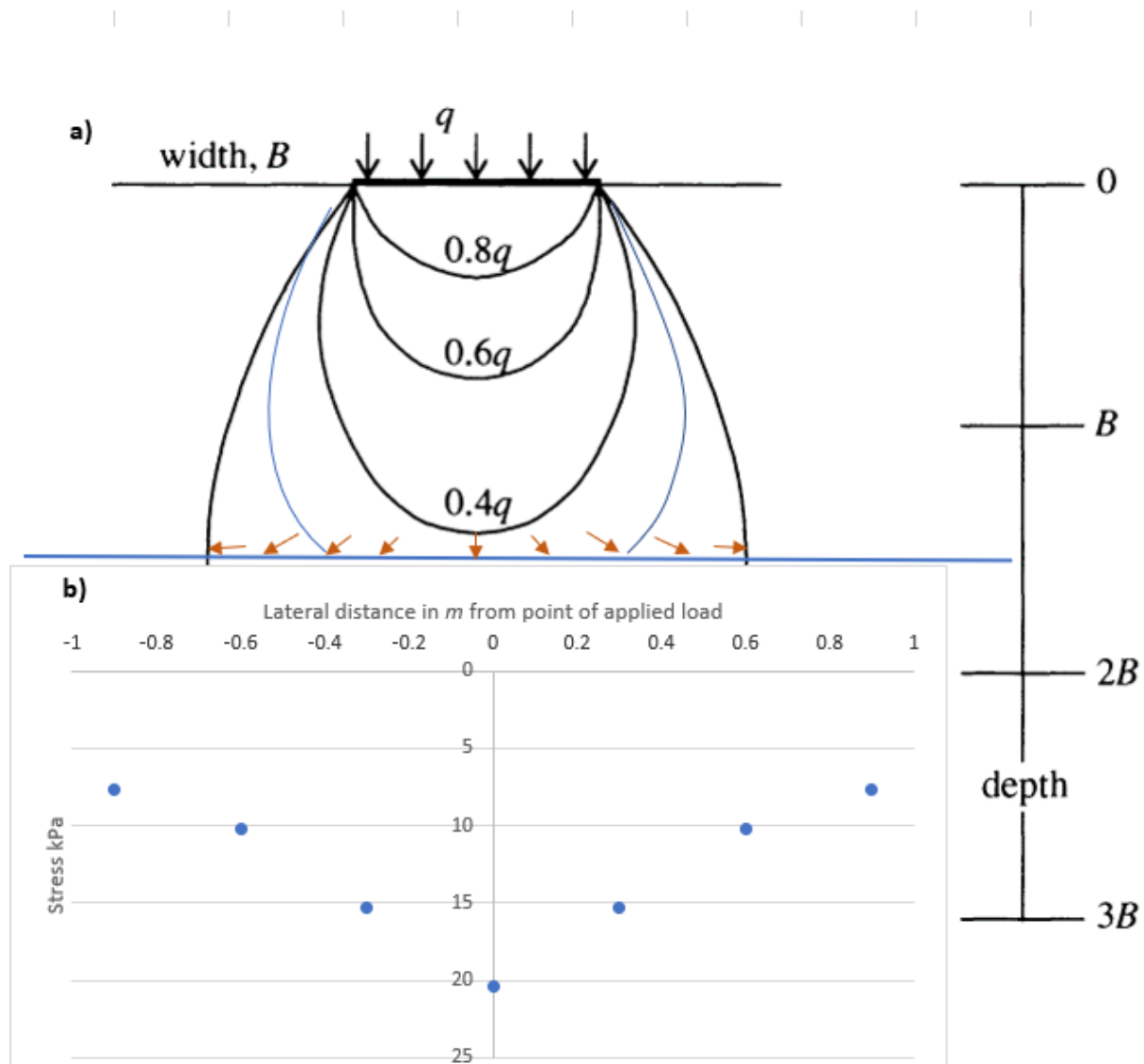


Figure 10(a,b): Stress distribution at 1.0mbgl for the 25t excavator. Max applied load at surface 51kPa, track width at 0.6m (image taken from G.E.Barnes, 1995)

6.5 Summary

Estimated predictions of changes in stress and ground settlement in section 6, should be considered in context. Predictions are based upon limited ground information and assumptions with respect to the nature and character of plant loading. Therefore, predictions should not be interpreted in terms of absolute numbers, but in terms of the nature of risk, i.e., in addition to risk with respect to slope stability and bearing capacity (which are not included herein). Raising the ground by approximately 160mm and allowing traffic movement over the artefact horizon, presents risk to the SM of total and differential movement and risk from changes in total and differential stress. In particular 'local stress concentration' from vehicle loading has the potential for shearing along the artefact horizon. Potential mitigation against these risks is discussed in section 7 below.

7. Measures for mitigation of associate risks from plant loading and compaction

Potential measures can be split in two categories; i) measures to mitigate effects from total and differential settlement and ii) measures to mitigate effects from shearing and compaction.

Potential measures considered to mitigate the risk of total and/or differential settlement include:

- Reducing plant size
- Employ matting or artificial platforming in order to help distribute plant loading and reduce surface rutting

Potential measures considered to mitigate risk of settlement include:

- Limiting the number of plant movements
- Avoiding the use of dynamic compaction effort

Note: These measures are only indicative and should be considered in parallel with a full temporary works assessment. Other additional or alternative measures may be appropriate.

8. Conclusion

This note does not represent a design for the proposed works. It stands only to address the hazards on the artefacts from transient construction traffic and embankment raising.

The contractor's design should consider the effects of settlement, shear loading, vibration, slope stability, bearing capacity, punching failure. The magnitude of settlement and shearing are dependent upon the ground conditions present and associated parameters of the material and the designer should verify these to satisfy themselves that appropriate values are selected.

Predictions of settlement considering the maximum load from a 25t excavator and an 8t dumper ranged from approximately 50-65mm at surface reducing to 45-60mm at 1.0mbgl. Settlement from the embankment load was estimated at approximately 10mm at the artefact level.

It was discussed and presented that the stress distribution caused by the transient construction traffic has the potential to lead to differential settlement and shearing along the artefact horizon in the absence of appropriate mitigation in addition to vibration effects.

Potential measures can be split in two categories; i) measures to mitigate effects from settlement and ii) measures to mitigate effects from shearing and vibrations.

Note: These measures are only indicative and should be considered by the contractor when undertaking temporary works but should not limit the contractor in applying further measures if these considered necessary.

Potential measures considered to mitigate risk of settlement include:

- Reducing plant size
- Employ matting or artificial platforming in order to help distribute plant loading and reduce surface rutting

Potential measures considered to mitigate risk of settlement include:

- Limiting the number of plant movements
- Avoiding the use of dynamic compaction effort

9. References

British Geological Survey. (1984). Taunton Sheet 295 - Solid and Drift Geology. In B. G. Survey, Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,360/1:50,000 geological map series, New Series. Southampton: NERC.

Barnes, G. E (1995). Soil Mechanics Principles and Practice. Macmillan Press Ltd.

Guy, D. and Zubeck, H.K (2008). Cold Regions Pavement Engineering. American Society of Civil Engineering.

Halcrow (2012). Moorlinch Ground Investigation Report. Unpublished.

Norman, C. and Clements, C. (1979). Sutton Hams trackways' in Prehistoric Timber Structures on King's Sedgemoor: Some Recent Discoveries. Vol. 123, p 5-18.

Settle3D, Settlement and consolidation analysis, Theory Manual, RocScience Inc

Whitlow, R. (1995) Basic soil mechanics (3rd Edition). Addison Wesley Longman Limited.

Appendix A-Output results from Settle 3 v5 analysis

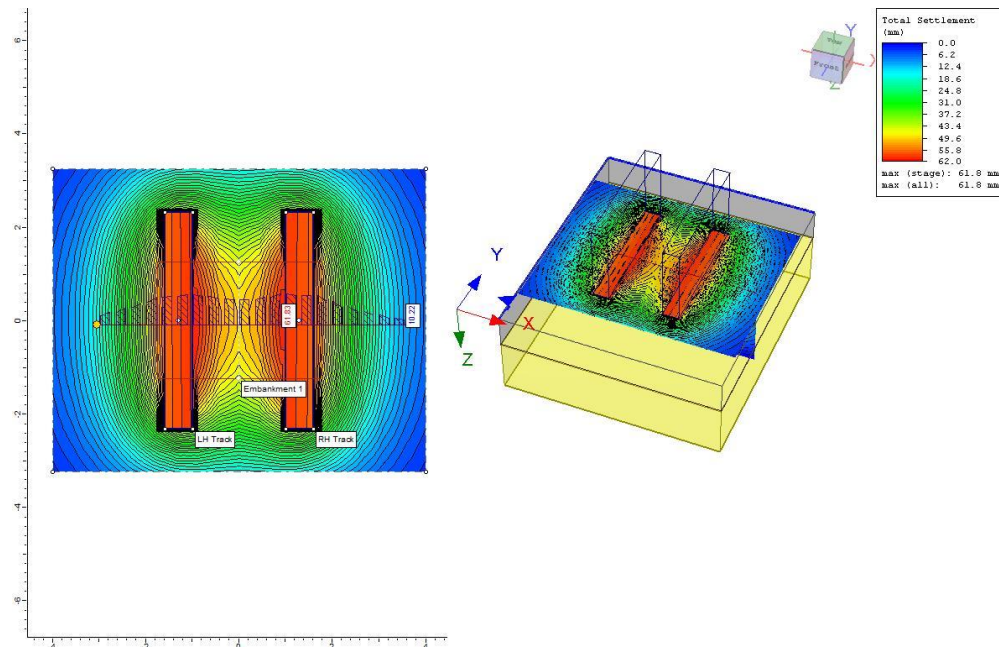


Figure A.1 Settlement assessment for static traffic load, 25t excavator

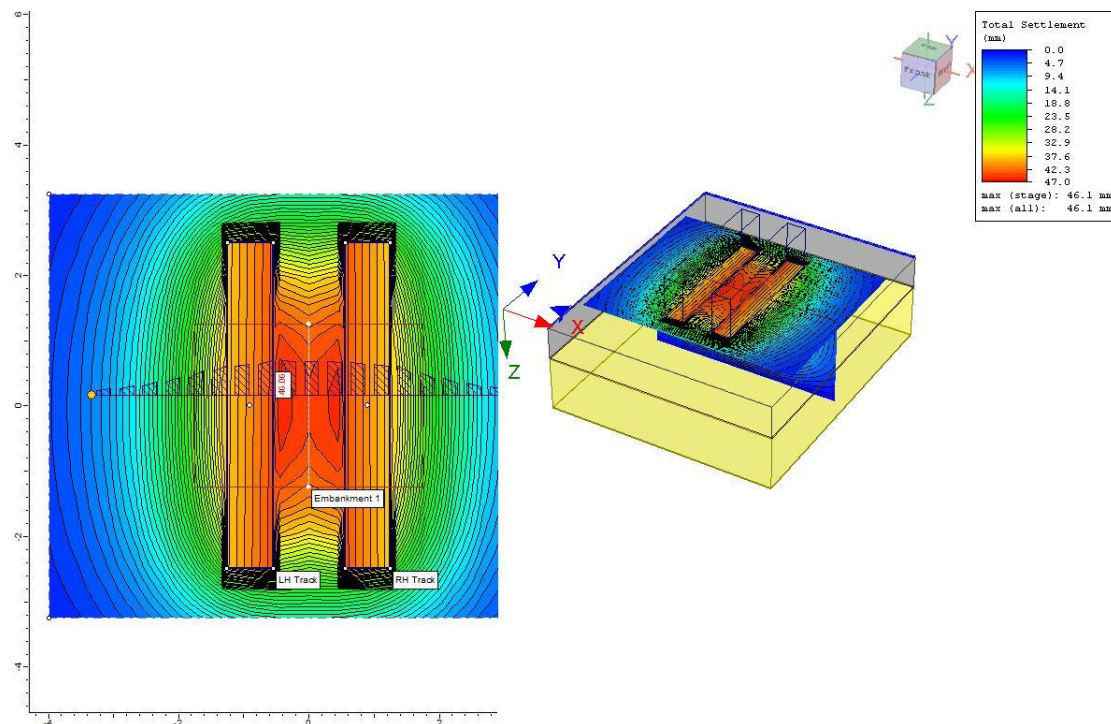


Figure A.2 Settlement assessment for static traffic load, 8t track dumper

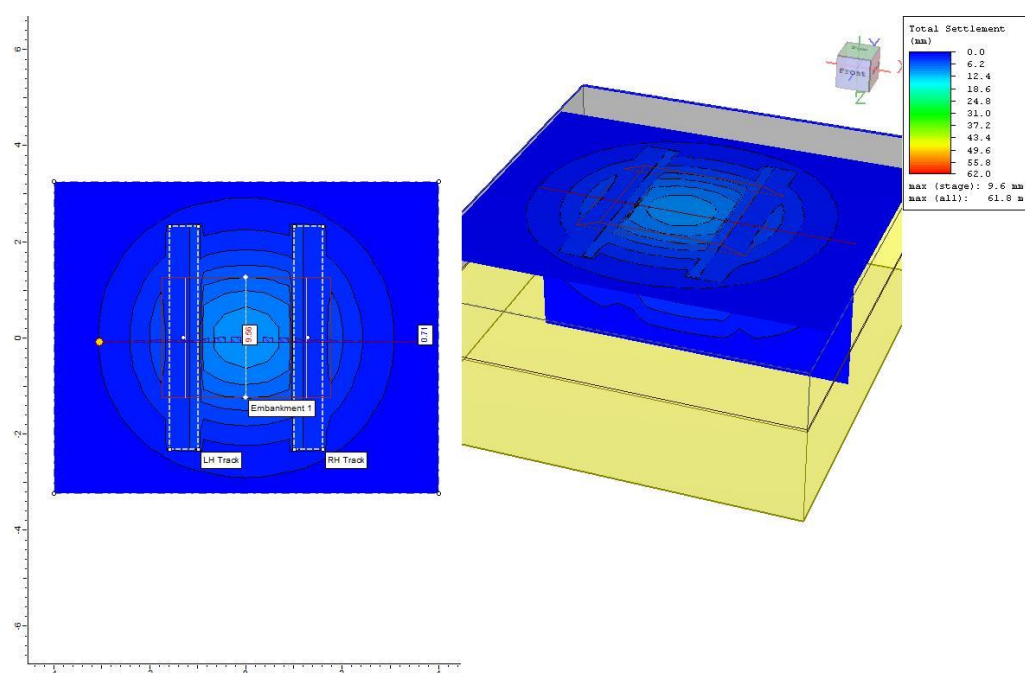


Figure A.3 Settlement assessment for 160mm embankment fill

Appendix B-Stress in soil mass-Boussinesq method for rectangular and circular

For the tracked load the stress distribution following the Boussinesq method is shown in Table B1 and for the circular footing in Table B2(*ref: section 6.10 and Tables 6.2 and 6.3 of Whitlow.R Basic soil mechanics, third edition -Shown in Table B-3).*

Table B1: Load distribution for the tracked vehicle using the influence factor I_R

z (m) depth	$(B/2)/z^*$	$(L/2)/z^*$	Influence factor I_R	$\Delta\sigma z=qI_R$ where $q=51\text{kPa}$	At centre of area $4\times\Delta\sigma z$	Stress Reduction rates %
0.5	$0.3/0.5=0.6$	$2.325/0.5=4.65$	0.1558	=7.9kPa	=32kPa	62
1.0	$0.3/1=0.3$	$2.325/1=2.325$	0.0887	=4.5kPa	=18.1kPa	35
1.5	$0.3/1.5=0.2$	$2.325/1.5=1.55$	0.05925	=3.02kPa	=12.1kPa	23
2.0	$0.3/2=0.15$	$2.325/2=1.16$	0.0413	=2.1kPa	=8.4kPa	16

*Note: The method provides the stress below one corner of the uniformly loaded area. To estimate the load at centre of tracked plant the area has been considered as a series of 4 rectangles, with Breadth=B/2 and Length=L/2. Each with a corner coincident with the centre where the stress is required. The value of stress increase at the point is found using the principle of superposition.

Table B2: Load distribution for the wheeled vehicle using the influence factor I_R in depth $z(m)$ and distance $r(m)$

z(m) depth below centre of foundation	radius $a=0.657/2=0.33$	r/a note: at centre $r/a=0$	z/a	A	B	$\Delta\sigma_z=q(A+B)$ $q=270\text{kPa}$	Stress Reduction rates %
0.5	0.33	0	1.52	0.166	0.250	112.3kPa	42
1	0.33	0	3	0.051	0.095	39.42kPa	15
1.5	0.33	0	4.5	0.0405	0.0475	23.8kPa	10
2.0	0.33	0	6	0.0142	0.0284	11.5kPa	4
r(m) vertical stress on horizontal plane for Z=1mbgl							
0.5	0.33	1.52	3	0.038	0.054	25kPa	10
1	0.33	3	3	0.020	0.011	8.4kPa	5