



Appendix 11-PD-3: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigation Part 4a: Site B and Site H



Grand Union
Canal Transfer

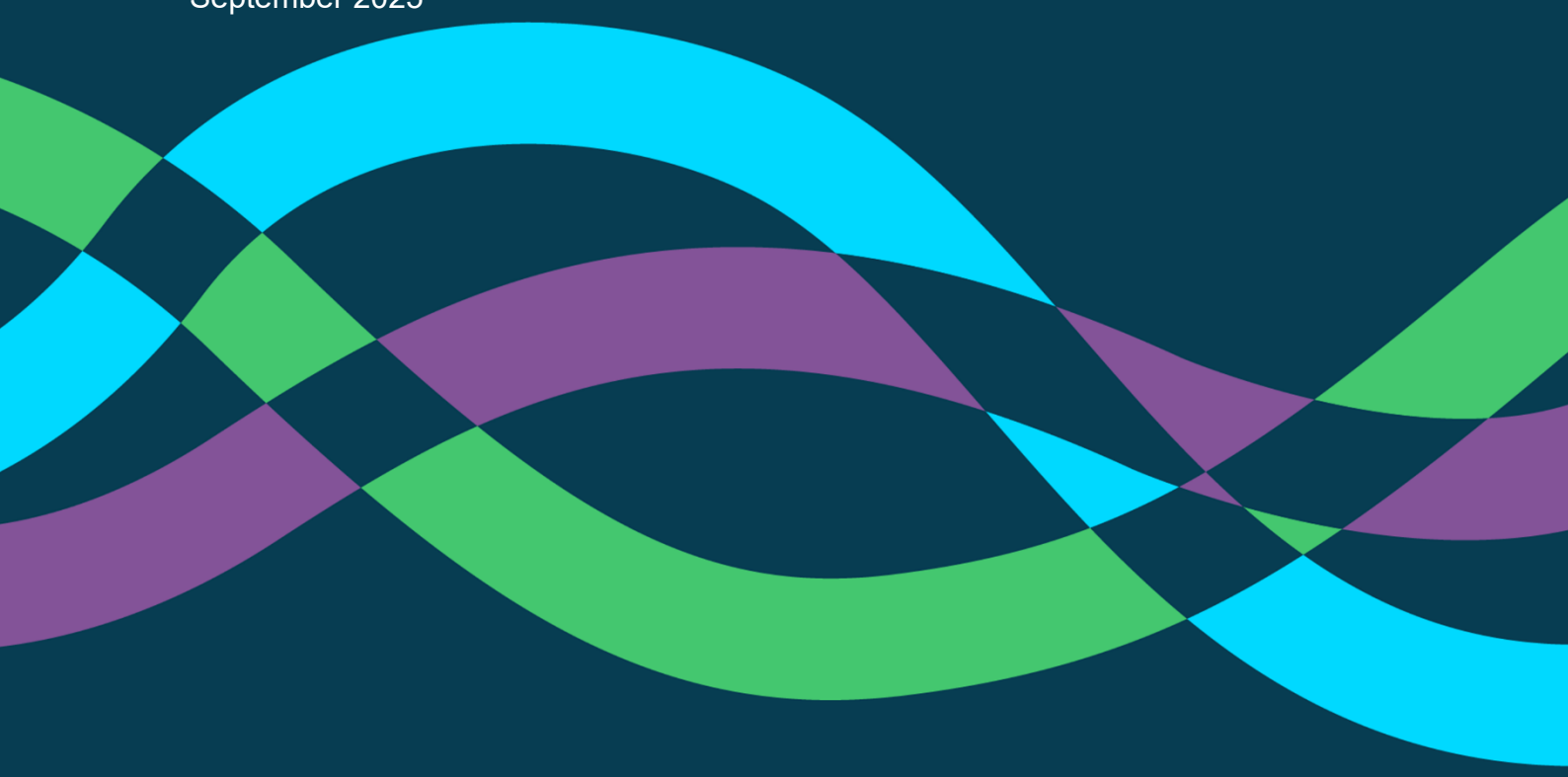
Grand Union Canal Transfer

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigation Works

Part 4a: Site B and Site H

Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust

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Prepared for:

Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust

Prepared by:

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by AECOM Limited (AECOM) (the 'Archaeological Consultant') for Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust (the 'Client'). The report has been prepared following archaeological monitoring and recording of Ground Investigation (GI) works for Part 4a (Abstraction, Storage and Treatment) of the proposed Grand Union Canal Transfer scheme (the 'Proposed Development') – as shown on Figure 1 (see Appendix A). For the purposes of this report, the term 'Site' relates to the area of Part 4a (Site B and Site H) only.
- 1.1.2 The transfer will start with the diversion of treated recycled water, which would otherwise have been discharged into the River Tame, from the existing Minworth Wastewater Recycling Centre (WwRC) to a new Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWTP) [Part 1a]. A new buried pipeline [Part 1b] will transfer the treated water from the Minworth AWTP to an outfall to Coventry Canal near Atherstone. The Coventry, Oxford and Grand Union Canals will convey the water [Part 2] to a location south of Milton Keynes near Bletchley where it will be abstracted from the canal network. Once the water has been abstracted from the canal, stored and treated [Part 4a] at a new storage and treatment works site, it will be transferred via a new buried pipeline to existing Affinity Water (AfW) infrastructure near Luton [Part 4b] and then distributed to AfW customers. Works to the existing Daventry and Drayton Reservoirs [Part 3] are also proposed so that the reservoirs can be used to provide storage to augment the water transfer in the Grand Union Canal during dry weather periods to protect against early onset of the Hands Off Flow on the River Trent. This is in addition to their existing function to provide water for navigation along the canal.
- 1.1.3 This document is supported by the following figures presented in Appendix A:
- Figure 1: Site Locations
 - Figure 2: Part 4a (Site B) Ground Investigation Locations
 - Figure 3: Part 4a (Site H) Ground Investigation Locations
- 1.1.4 Appendix B provides records of the archaeological monitoring and recording of GI works at Site B, with selected photographs and details of the deposits revealed at each monitored location.
- 1.1.5 Appendix C provides records of the archaeological monitoring and recording of GI works at Site H, with selected photographs and details of the deposits revealed at each monitored location.
- 1.1.6 The archaeological monitoring of the GI works was conducted following the completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report (AECOM 2025a), which identified that the Site is located within an area of potential for previously unknown archaeological remains which would require further investigation to inform the potential for significant effects.

- 1.1.7 The GI works were undertaken by Risk Management Ltd (the 'Geotechnical Contractor') contracted by the Client, with the archaeological monitoring of the GI works undertaken by the Archaeological Consultant.
- 1.1.8 All archaeological monitoring and recording works were undertaken in accordance with the associated Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and recording (AECOM 2025b).

1.2 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Scope

- 1.2.1 All ground investigations were located within the boundaries of Site B and Site H (Figures 2 and 3). Site B was located within agricultural fields east of Water Eaton and Site H was located within agricultural fields west of Slapton. Archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted on a subset of the total GI works.
- 1.2.2 At Site B, a single window sample starter pit was monitored, which was excavated by hand. Following completion of monitoring of this starter pit, it was determined that the remaining window samples and boreholes did not require monitoring due to the restricted viewing windows into below ground stratigraphy. A total of three machine dug trial pits were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 1.2.3 At Site H, a single window sample starter pit was monitored, which was excavated by hand. Following completion of monitoring of this starter pit, it was determined that the remaining window samples and boreholes did not require monitoring due to the restricted viewing windows into below ground stratigraphy. A total of three machine dug trial pits were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording.

2. Proposed Development and Site Location

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development will transfer surplus water from Severn Trent's supply area via up to approximately 135 km (kilometres) of canal to areas of forecast deficit in Affinity Water's supply area. It is a central component of both the Revised Draft Regional Plan of Water Resources South East (Water Resources South East, 2023) and AfW's Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (WRMP24) (AfW, 2024). These plans establish the need for an increase in water resilience and identify an inter-regional water transfer scheme using the Grand Union Canal to transfer water from the Midlands to the South East as one of the solutions. It is also part of the Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development's (RAPID) programme of Strategic Resource Options (SRO) to meet the water needs set out in the Environment Agency's National Framework (Environment Agency, 2020).
- 2.1.2 The principal components of the Proposed Development can be split into a number of 'Parts' as presented in **Table 1** Table 1.

Table 1: Principal components of the Proposed Development

Part	Summary
1a – Minworth AWTP	Starting at the existing Minworth WwRC in the Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield, recycled water will be treated in a new AWTP located on Severn Trent owned land just to the south-east of the existing WwRC.
1b – Minworth to Atherstone Pipeline	From the Minworth AWTP, treated recycled water will be transferred east to the Coventry Canal at Atherstone, North Warwickshire, via a buried 1,000 mm (millimetres) diameter pipeline, approximately 16km in length. At the Atherstone end of the pipeline, two pipeline routes and associated outfall locations are currently being considered.
2 – Outfall and works to the Coventry, Oxford and Grand Union canals	From the outfall, water will travel south through the Coventry Canal and Oxford Canal and then into the Grand Union Canal. To manage flow velocities and water level changes within the canal system resulting from the water transfer, a range of new infrastructure developments, along with improvements to existing equipment, will be required. The new infrastructure will include new pumping stations at locks (uphill), weir bypasses around locks (downhill) and sections of bank raising.
3 – Daventry and Drayton Reservoirs	The existing Daventry and Drayton reservoirs will be utilised to provide storage to ensure water supply is maintained during dry weather periods to protect against early on set of the Hands Off Flow on the River Trent. This will require some additional

Part	Summary
	infrastructure and improvements to existing infrastructure at the reservoirs.
4a – Abstraction, Storage and Treatment	Water will be abstracted from the GUC at one of two locations that are currently being considered where it will be stored and further treated to potable (drinking) water standards in a new Water Treatment Works (WTW).
4b – Pipeline to an underground reservoir near Luton	From the WTW, water will be transferred by a buried pipeline to an existing AfW water supply reservoir located near Luton. A number of pipeline corridors associated with the two Part 4a storage and treatment site options are currently being considered.

- 2.1.3 The Proposed Development is located within the administrative areas of Birmingham City Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Coventry City Council, Rugby Borough Council, Warwickshire County Council, West Northamptonshire Council, Milton Keynes City Council, Buckinghamshire Council and Central Bedfordshire Council.

Part 4a: Abstraction, Storage and Treatment

- 2.1.4 The component of the Proposed Development relevant to and covered by this report is Part 4a.
- 2.1.5 Part 4a is situated within the administrative area of Buckinghamshire Council.
- 2.1.6 Site B comprises three agricultural fields located approximately 130m (metres) east of Water Eaton, with eleven GI interventions proposed across the three fields. The topography of Site B is relatively flat with a gentle slope up to the south. The most northerly GI intervention within Site B measures 77m AOD (metres Above Ordnance Datum) and the most southerly GI intervention within Site B measures 84m AOD.

Site H comprises an agricultural field to the south and grassland with tracks to the north, located approximately 40m west of Slapton, with six GI interventions proposed within the field. The topography of Site H is relatively flat with a gentle slope up to the north east. The most northerly GI intervention within Site H measures 88m AOD and the most southerly GI intervention within Site H measures 87m AOD.

3. Site Background Information

3.1 Geology

Site B

3.1.1 The bedrock geology within Site B is recorded as West Walton Formation (BGS 2025). This comprises mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed between 157.3 million and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period.

3.1.2 The superficial geology recorded across Site B includes a mixture of:

- River Terrace Deposits of Sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.
- Head – Clay, silt, sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.
- Alluvium – Clay, silt, sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

Site H

3.1.3 The bedrock geology within Site H is Gault Formation. This comprises Mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed between 113 and 100.5 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No superficial deposits are recorded within Site H. To the west of Site H, alluvium is recorded, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 The following archaeological and historical background is a general summary for the purposes of this report. It is drawn from Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Buckinghamshire Council received in November 2024. The bracketed numbers within the text relate to recorded heritage asset numbers assigned by the HER. Relevant HER data is presented on Figure 2 for Site B and Figure 3 for Site H respectively, showing the known archaeological resource in relation to the ground investigation works locations.

Site B

3.2.2 No archaeological assets have been identified either wholly or partly within the boundary of Site B. The nearest archaeological assets are located 70m north of the Site boundary. These assets pertain to a possible Neolithic-bronze age ring ditch (MBC5500) and a possible Roman cemetery on the bank of the River Ouzel (MBC20231).

3.2.3 No known archaeological assets identified on the Buckinghamshire HER are directly impacted by the GI works.

Site H

3.2.4 Six archaeological assets have been identified either wholly or partly within the boundary of Site H, these comprise:

- Post-medieval coin at Bury Farm, Slapton (MBC26573);
- Roman coin at Slapton (MBC29342);
- Roman pin found in the vicinity of Bury Farm, Slapton (MBC26574);
- Unnamed late iron age findspot (MBC46418);
- 11th century pottery at Slapton Lock (MBC34451); and
- 16-17th century ditch and spread at Slapton Lock (MBC34452).

3.2.5 No known archaeological asset identified on the Buckinghamshire HER are directly impacted by the GI works.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Site B

3.3.1 There are no archaeological events recorded within the proposed Site B boundary. The nearest events are a multiphase survey and evaluation at Eaton Leys Farm approximately 100m north of Site B, these include:

- Magnetometer survey at Eaton Leys Farm (EBC17731);
- Resistivity survey at Eaton Leys Farm (EBC17732);
- Fieldwalking survey at Eaton Leys (EBC17734); and
- Trial trench evaluation at Eaton Leys (EBC17939).

3.3.2 The results of these surveys and evaluation is currently unpublished and not available for this report.

Site H

3.3.3 There is a single archaeological investigation recorded within the proposed Site H boundary. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Slapton Lock (EBC17843), the results of which are currently unpublished and not available for this report.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording were to observe the excavation of geotechnical trial/test pits; advise where necessary on the relocation of trial/test pits to avoid archaeological remains revealed; and to inform the possible requirement for and scope of further detailed archaeological evaluation that may be required at later stages of the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were to:
- a. Identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
 - b. Record the stratigraphic sequence and ground conditions at each trial/test pit location;
 - c. Identify any potentially significant remains present to inform relocation of the trial/test pits to avoid impacts to buried archaeological deposits at this stage of the Proposed Development;
 - d. Produce a report on the findings of the works; and
 - e. Inform the requirement and scope for further archaeological evaluation works that may be required.

5. Methodology

- 5.1.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme results in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020). The works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording prepared by AECOM (AECOM, 2025b).
- 5.1.2 The GI works were undertaken by Risk Management Ltd on behalf of Affinity Water between July and August 2025. A single window sample starter pit and three machine-dug trial pits were excavated at Site B under archaeological monitoring and recording. The window sample starter pit was hand dug to 1.2m (meters) below ground level, and the machine dug trial pits were dug to 4.5m below ground level or dug to failure due to below ground conditions.
- 5.1.3 A single window sample starter pit and three machine-dug trial pits were excavated at Site H under archaeological monitoring and recording. The window sample starter pit was hand dug to 1.2m (meters) below ground level, and the machine dug trial pits were dug to 4.5m below ground level.
- 5.1.4 The archaeological monitoring of trial/test pit excavation were undertaken from a safe working distance as per the Geotechnical Contractor's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). The archaeological monitoring and recording made all reasonable efforts not to cause undue delay to the Geotechnical Contractor's works or the programme. The Archaeological Consultant kept a record of the date, time, site conditions, works monitored and duration of all visits, the number of staff involved, and any actions taken.
- 5.1.5 A written, drawn and photographic record was made for every monitored GI intervention, even when no archaeological features were identified, using AECOM pro-forma Geotechnical Pit recording sheets (Appendix B). Hand-drawn sketch plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale. Digital photography was used at a minimum of 10 megapixels. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs were taken prior to, during and after the works were completed.

6. Results

- 6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording of GI works took place between 28/07/2025 and 05/08/2025. At Site B, a total of one window sample starter pit and three machine excavated trial pits were excavated under archaeological monitoring and recording, distributed across the Site (Figure 2). At Site H a total of one window sample starter pit and three machine excavated trial pits were excavated under archaeological monitoring and recording, distributed across the Site (Figure 3).

Site B

S400 WS001

- 6.1.2 S400 WS001 was located in grassland on the edge of an arable field towards the north of Site B, adjacent to a hedgerow to the north. The window sample starter pit excavation measured 0.30m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1.20m.
- 6.1.3 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.18m below existing ground level and consisted of a mid grey black sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.4 Between 0.18m to 0.31m below ground surface was a natural subsoil comprising mid red brown silty clay.
- 6.1.5 From 0.31m to 1.20m+ below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising mid yellow brown sandy clay.
- 6.1.6 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of S400 WS001.
- 6.1.7 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

S400 TP01

- 6.1.8 S400 TP01 was located in grassland towards the east of Site B, adjacent to the Grand Union Canal to the west. The trial pit measured 3.60m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to failure at 2.00m below existing ground level due to the presence of water causing the trial pit sides to collapse.
- 6.1.9 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.20m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey brown sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.10 Between 0.20m to 0.52m below ground level was a natural subsoil comprising mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.
- 6.1.11 Between 0.52m to 1.60m below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising mid red brown sandy clay with manganese.
- 6.1.12 Between 1.60m to 2.00m was a separate natural band of mid yellow brown clay.
- 6.1.13 At 2.00m below ground level dense gravel and blue grey was encountered. At this point water was visible entering the trial pit, possibly due to groundwater and the adjacent grand union canal. The trial pit was

abandoned at this point and did not achieve the intended 4.50m below ground level.

6.1.14 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of S400 TP01.

6.1.15 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

S400 TP02

6.1.16 S400 TP02 was located within arable cropland towards the south west of Site B. The trial pit measured 3.70m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below existing ground level.

6.1.17 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.24m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey brown sandy silt.

6.1.18 Between 0.24m to 0.44m below ground level was a natural subsoil comprising mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.

6.1.19 Between 0.44m to 1.50m below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising mid grey brown gravel with pockets of red brown sand and blue grey clay with occasional small chalk pieces.

6.1.20 Between 1.50m to 3.68m below ground level was a band of mid blue grey clay that contained degraded ironstone, pockets of red brown sand and gravel were also observed mixed into the clay.

6.1.21 Between 3.68m to 4.50m below ground level was a deposit of grey blue clay proceeding past the maximum depth of 4.50m.

6.1.22 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of S400 TP02.

6.1.23 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

S400 TP03

6.1.24 S400 TP03 was located within arable cropland towards the west of Site B, approximately 300m north of S400 TP01. The trial pit measured 3.75m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below existing ground level.

6.1.25 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation 0.19m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey brown sandy silt.

6.1.26 Between 0.19m to 0.48m below ground level was a natural subsoil comprising mid grey brown silty clay.

6.1.27 Between 0.48m to 1.00m below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising mid yellow brown sandy clay.

6.1.28 Between 1.00m to 1.90m below ground level was a band of mid blue grey sandy clay with organic, gravel and sand pocket inclusions. The organic material is likely related to the nearby treeline and hedgerow north west of S400 TP03.

- 6.1.29 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of S400 TP03.
- 6.1.30 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

Site H

WS001

- 6.1.31 WS001 was located in grassland towards the west of Site H. The starter pit excavation measured 0.30m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1.20m.
- 6.1.32 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.10m below existing ground level and consisted of a mid grey black sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.33 Between 0.10m to 0.72m below ground surface was a natural subsoil comprising mid grey brown silty clay.
- 6.1.34 From 0.72m to 1.20m+ below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising light grey brown sandy clay.
- 6.1.35 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of WS001.
- 6.1.36 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

TP01

- 6.1.37 TP01 was located in grassland towards the south west of Site H. The trial pit measured 3.70m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below existing ground level.
- 6.1.38 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.22m below existing ground level and consisted of a mid grey black sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.39 Between 0.22m to 0.42m below ground surface was a natural subsoil comprising mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and fragments of brick. Likely a previous plough soil with material taken by the plough across the area.
- 6.1.40 Between 0.42m to 1.40m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising mid grey brown clay with degraded mudstone inclusions.
- 6.1.41 Between 1.40m to 4.50m below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising mid blue grey clay with degraded mudstone inclusions.
- 6.1.42 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP01.
- 6.1.43 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

TP02

- 6.1.44 TP02 was located in grassland towards the centre of Site H. The trial pit measured 3.81m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below existing ground level.

- 6.1.45 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.26m below existing ground level and consisted of a mid grey black sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.46 Between 0.26m to 0.40m below ground surface was a natural subsoil comprising a mid red brown silty clay with brick and tile fragments. Likely a previous plough soil with material taken by the plough across the area.
- 6.1.47 Between 0.40m to 2.10m below ground surface was the natural geological horizon comprising light grey brown clay with occasional mudstone and chalk pieces.
- 6.1.48 Between 2.10m to 4.50m below ground level was further natural material comprising mid blue grey clay with degraded mudstone inclusions.
- 6.1.49 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP02.
- 6.1.50 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

TP03

- 6.1.51 TP03 was located in grassland towards the south east of Site H. The trial pit measured 3.76m in length, 0.80m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below existing ground level.
- 6.1.52 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.29m below existing ground level and consisted of a mid grey black sandy silt overlain by grass, there was high proportion of mudstone within the topsoil.
- 6.1.53 Between 0.29m to 0.46m below ground surface was a natural subsoil comprising mid red brown silty clay with fragments of brick. Likely a previous plough soil with material taken by the plough across the area.
- 6.1.54 Between 0.46m to 4.50m below ground level was the natural geological horizon comprising light blue grey clay with degraded mudstone and chalk inclusions.
- 6.1.55 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP03.
- 6.1.56 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the subsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The Archaeological Consultant was commissioned by the Client to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording of specific GI works for Part 4a (Abstraction, Storage and Treatment) of the Proposed Development. One window sample starter pit and three machine dug trial pits were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording at Site B. One window sample starter pit and three machine dug trial pits were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording at Site H.

The GI interventions were dug to a variety of depths depending on the type of GI and the presence of groundwater within the excavation. The geological horizon was observed in all excavations conducted, encountering the horizon at differing depths from ground level depending on the location of the excavation. None of the GI interventions revealed layers, features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The archaeological potential of Site B remains medium-high due to its proximity to known archaeological features to the north and the relatively small number of GI works conducted on Site. The archaeological potential of Site H is expected to be low or negligible in the areas in which the GI works were conducted.

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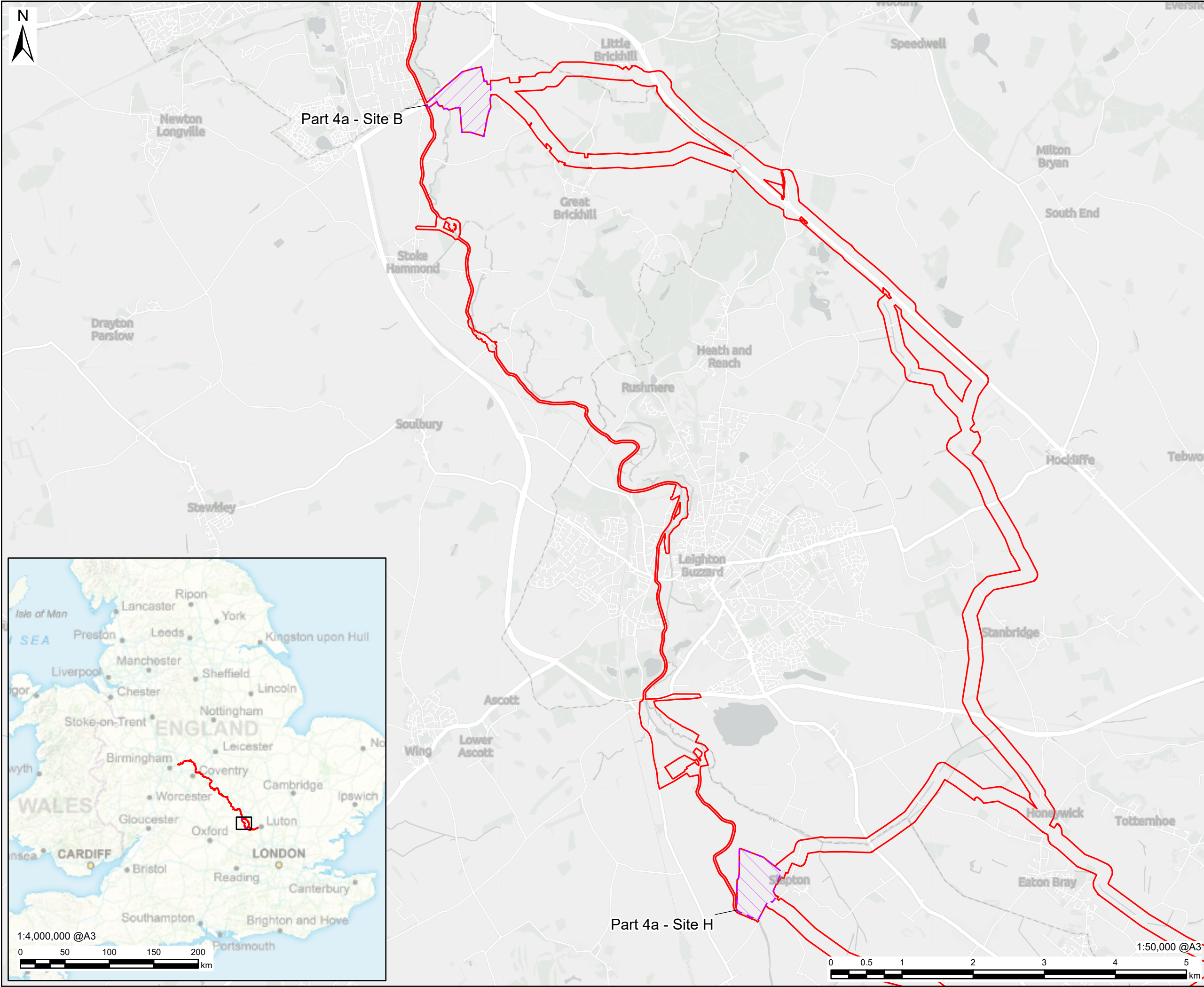
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part=papers](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/wmrrf_he_2016/downloads.cfm?part=papers)

Appendix A – Figures

Figure 1: Site Locations

Figure 2: Part 4a (Site B) Ground Investigation Locations

Figure 3: Part 4a (Site H) Ground Investigation Locations



PROJECT



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Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

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LEGEND

- Part 4a - Site B
- Part 4a - Site H
- EIA Scoping Boundary

NOTES

1. These plans show the EIA Scoping Boundary which has been adopted for the purposes of seeking input as to how the environmental assessment of the Proposed Development will be carried out. Inclusion in this EIA Scoping Boundary does not mean that any feature or individual building is anticipated to be affected by physical works, please see the project description for detail.
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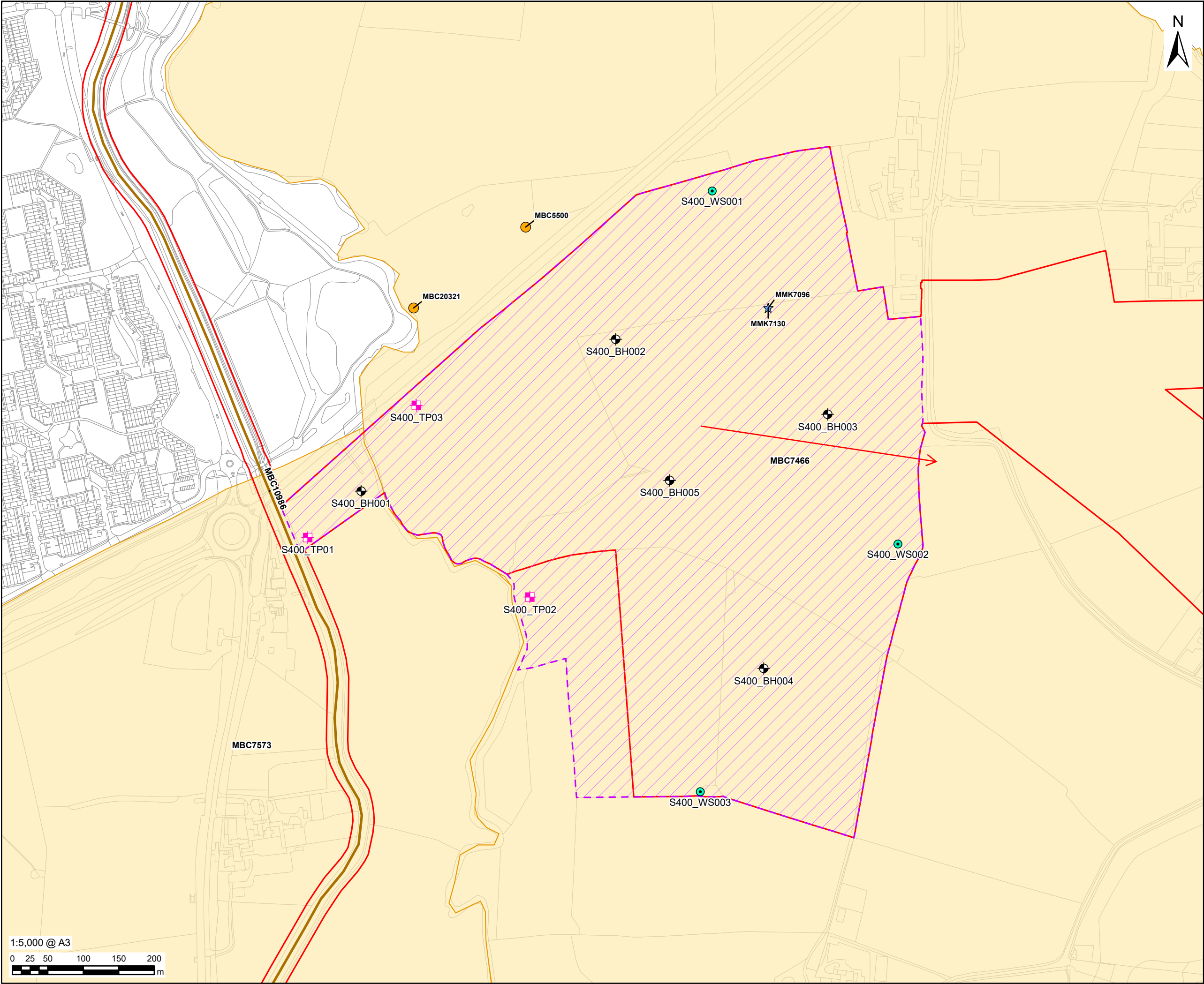
FIGURE TITLE

Site Locations

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1

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 Grand Union Canal Transfer

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LEGEND

- Site B Ground Investigation Boundary
- EIA Scoping Boundary
- Borehole
- Trial pit
- Dynamic sampling
- Monument (Polygon)
- Monument (Line)
- Monument (Point)
- Find Spot (Point)

NOTES

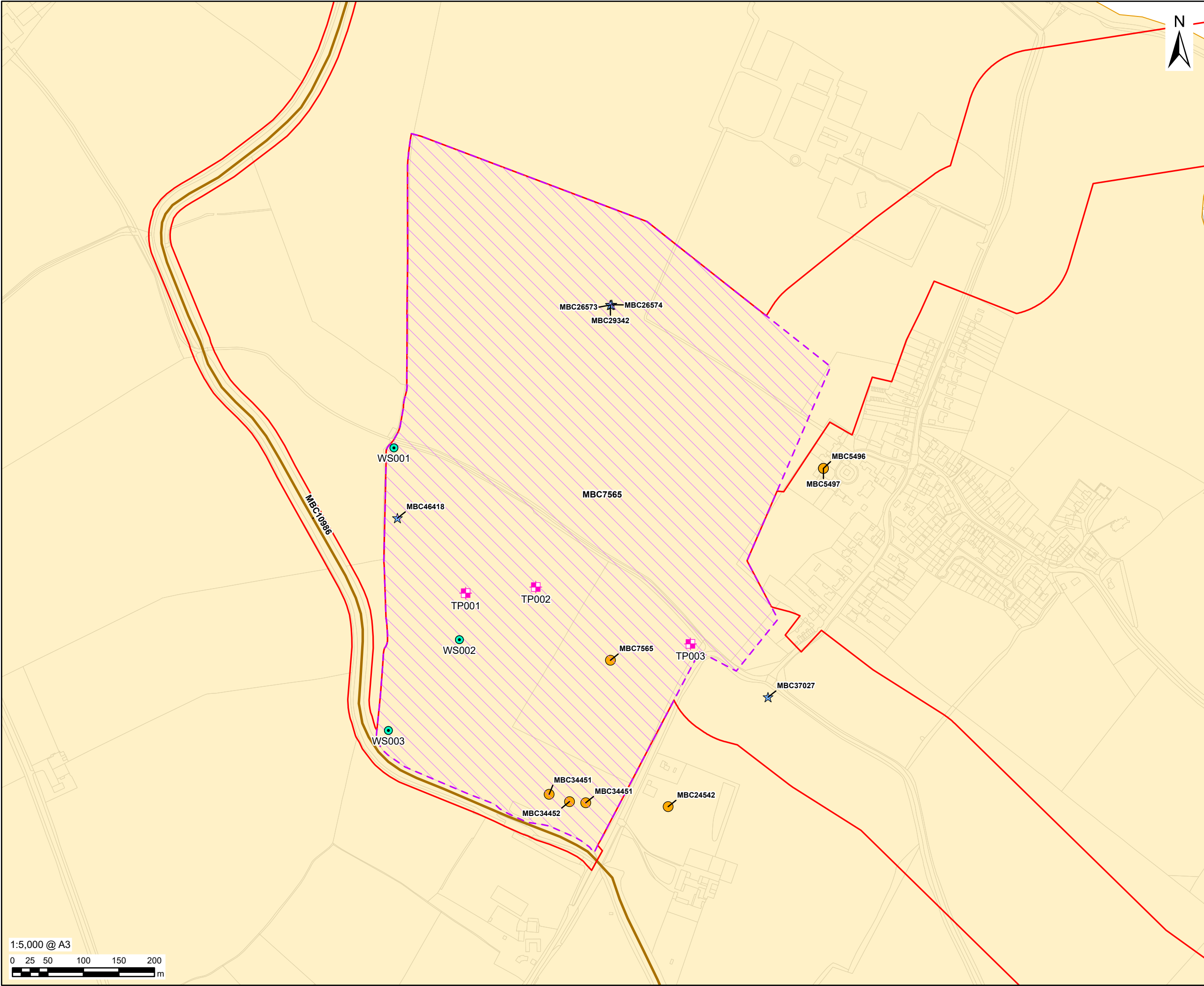
1. These plans show the EIA Scoping Boundary which has been adopted for the purposes of seeking input as to how the environmental assessment of the Proposed Development will be carried out. Inclusion in this EIA Scoping Boundary does not mean that any feature or individual building is anticipated to be affected by physical works, please see the project description for detail.
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FIGURE TITLE
Part 4a (Site B) Ground Investigation Locations

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2



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LEGEND

- Site H Ground Investigation Boundary
- EIA Scoping Boundary
- Trial pit
- Dynamic sampling
- Monument (Polygon)
- Monument (Line)
- Monument (Point)
- Find Spot (Point)

NOTES

- These plans show the EIA Scoping Boundary which has been adopted for the purposes of seeking input as to how the environmental assessment of the Proposed Development will be carried out. Inclusion in this EIA Scoping Boundary does not mean that any feature or individual building is anticipated to be affected by physical works, please see the project description for detail.
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FIGURE TITLE

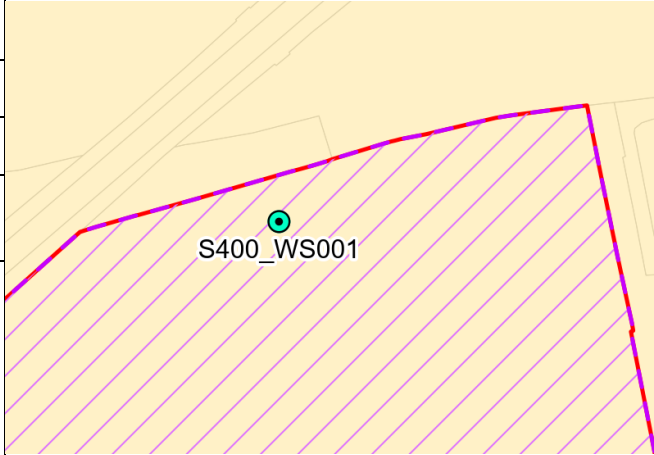
Part 4a (Site H) Ground Investigation Locations

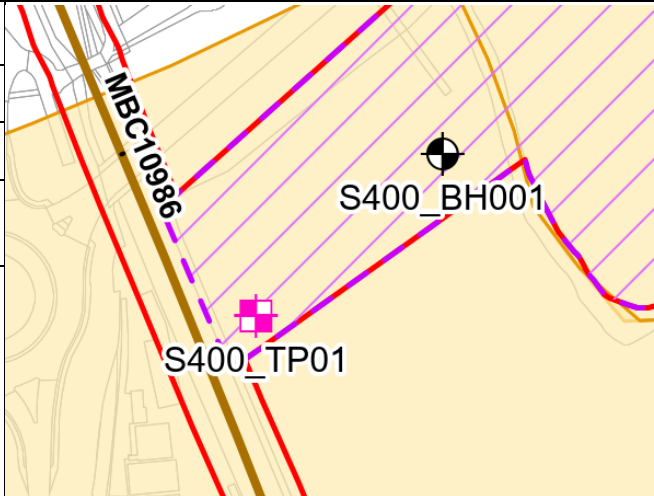
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3

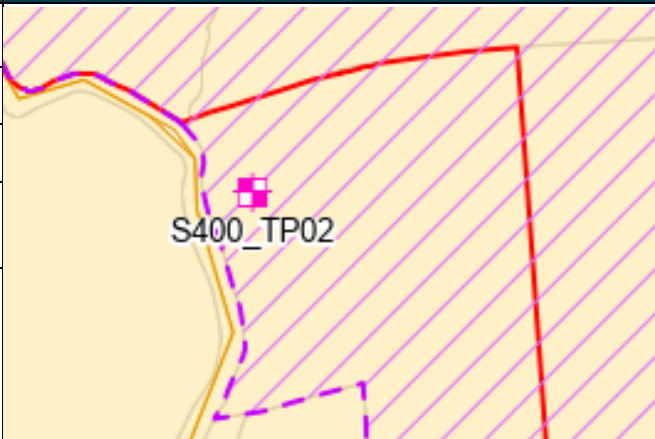
Appendix B – Monitoring Record

Site B

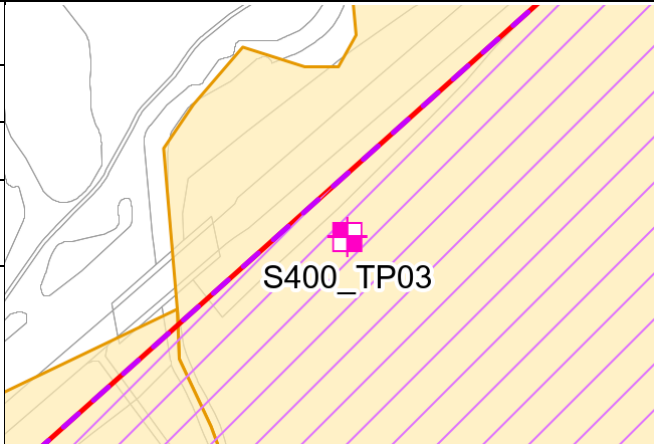
S400 WS001				Location Plan	
Location		SP 88969 32201			
Date		04/08/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Rain Showers			
Notes					
Viewing window determined to be too small following completion of window sample starter pit.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.18m	Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy silt	None	
2	0.18 – 0.31m	Subsoil	Mid grey brow silty clay	None	
3	0.31 – 1.20m	Natural	Light grey brown sandy clay	None	

S400 TP01				Location Plan	
Location		SP 88374 31676			
Date		04/08/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Rain Showers			
Notes					
Trial pit abandoned at 2.00m due to presence of groundwater, likely entering in from Grand Union Canal to the west.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.20m	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	None	
2	0.20 – 0.52m	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	None	
3	0.52 – 1.60m	Natural	Mid red brown sandy clay with manganese	None	

4	1.60 – 2.00	Natural	Mid yellow brown clay	None	
5	2.00	Natural	Gravel and blue grey clay	None	

S400 TP02				Location Plan	
Location		SP 88700 31591			
Date		05/08/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Sunny Spells			
Notes					
Nothing of archaeological significance encountered.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.24m	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	None	
2	0.24 – 0.44m	Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with small stones	None	

3	0.44 – 1.50m	Natural	Mid grey brown gravel with sand pockets, chalk pieces and grey clay pockets.	None	
4	1.50 – 3.68m	Natural	Mid blue grey clay with degraded ironstone. Pockets of red brown sand and gravel.	None	
5	3.68 – 4.50m	Natural	Mid grey blue clay.	None	

S400 TP03				Location Plan	
Location		SP 88510 31844			
Date		04/08/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Rain Showers			
Notes					
High proportion of stone noted in topsoil than S400 TP01 and S400 TP02, possibly due to the pit being situated towards the edge of field and material dragged along plough route.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.19m	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt with stone	None	
2	0.19 – 0.48m	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	None	

3	0.48 – 1.00m	Natural	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	None	
4	1.00 – 1.9m	Natural	Mid blue grey sandy clay with gravel, organic material and sand pockets.	None	
5	1.9 – 4.50m	Natural	Mid blue grey clay	None	

Site H

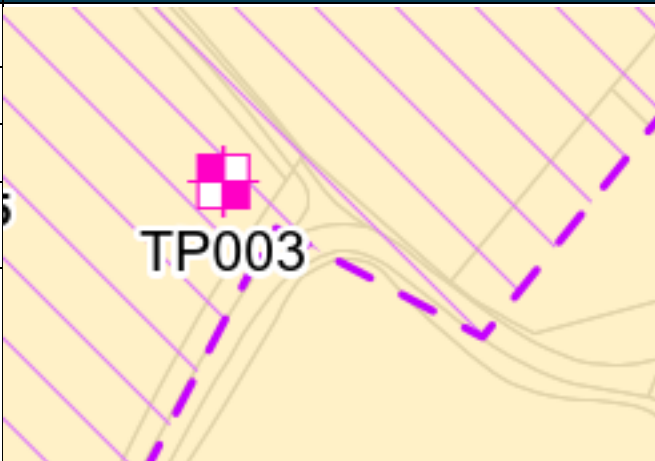
WS001				Location Plan	
Location		SP 92705 20797			
Date		28/07/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and Clear			
Notes					
Viewing window determined to be too small following completion of window sample starter pit.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.10m	Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy silt	None	
2	0.10 – 0.72m	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	None	
3	0.72 – 1.20m	Natural	Light grey brown sandy clay	None	

TP001				Location Plan	
Location		SP 92796 20587			
Date		28/07/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and Clear			
Notes					
Subsoil contained fragments of brick, likely a former plough soil that has dragged material across the field.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.22	Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy silt	None	
2	0.22 – 0.42m	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and brick	None	
3	0.42 – 1.40m	Natural	Mid grey brown clay with degraded mudstone	None	

4	1.40 – 4.5m	Natural	Mid blue grey clay with degraded mudstone	None	
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TP002				Location Plan	
Location		SP 92892 20614			
Date		28/07/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and Clear			
Notes					
Subsoil contained fragments of brick and tile, likely a former plough soil that has dragged material across the field.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.26m	Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy silt	None	
2	0.26 – 0.40m	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay with brick and tile	None	
3	0.40 – 2.10m	Natural	Light grey brown clay with mudstone and chalk	None	

4	2.10 – 4.50m	Natural	Mid blue grey clay with degraded mudstone	None	
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TP003				Location Plan	
Location		SP 93108 20519			
Date		28/07/2025			
Site Conditions		Good			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and Clear			
Notes					
Subsoil contained fragments of brick, likely a former plough soil that has dragged material across the field.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.29m	Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy silt	None	
2	0.29 – 0.46m	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay with brick	None	
3	0.46 – 4.50m	Natural	Light blue grey clay with degraded mudstone	None	

