

**Appendix 11-PD-2: Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording of Ground Investigation Part 1a Minworth
AWTP**



Grand Union
Canal Transfer

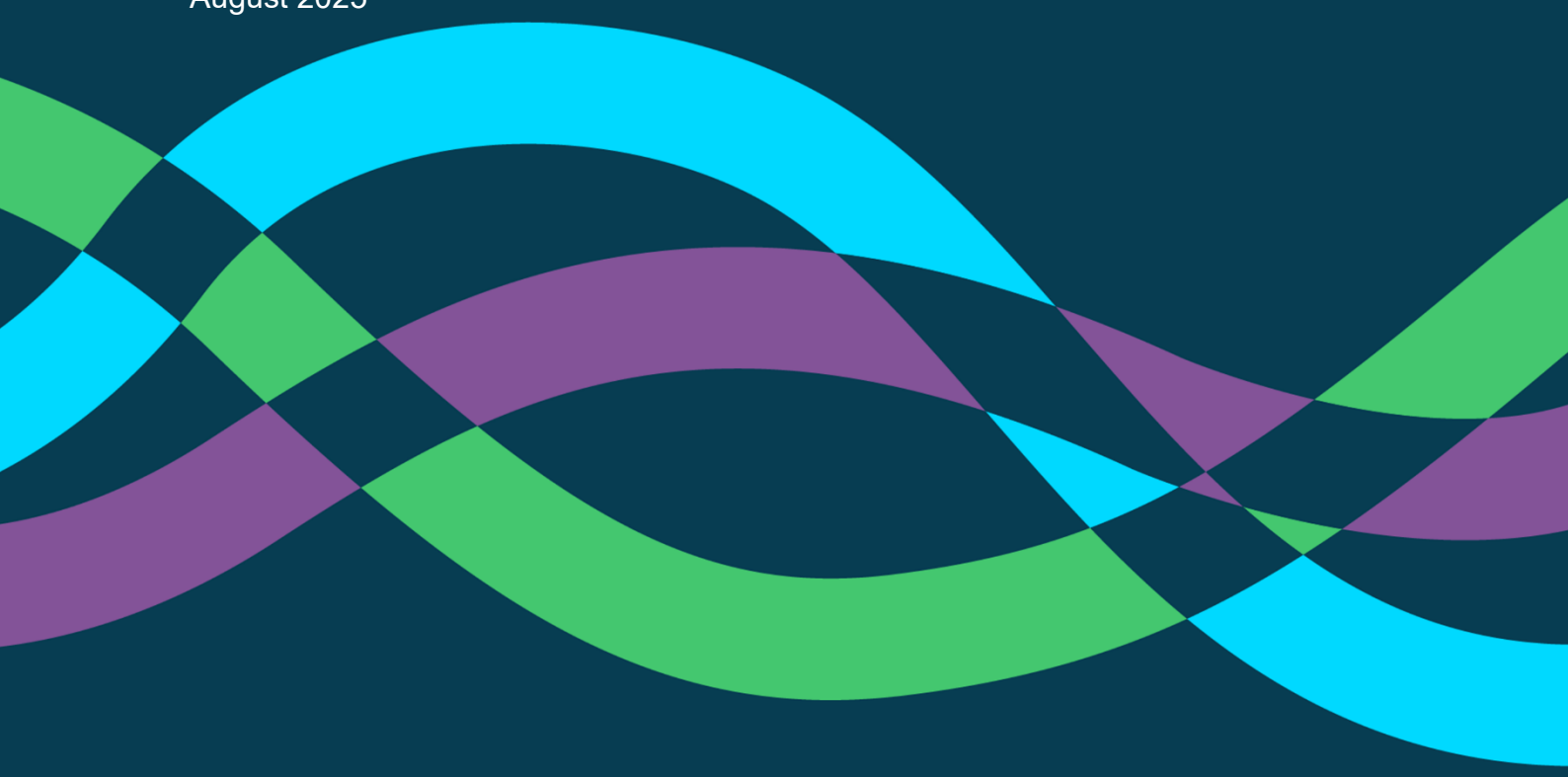
Grand Union Canal Transfer

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigation

Part 1a: Minworth AWTP

Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust

August 2025



Prepared for:

Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

© 2025 AECOM Limited. All Rights Reserved.

This document has been prepared by AECOM Limited ("AECOM") for the primary use of Affinity Water (the "Client") and for the agreed benefit of Severn Trent and the Canal & River Trust (the 'Trust') in accordance with generally accepted consultancy principles. Any information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been checked or verified by AECOM, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document. No third party may rely upon this document without the prior and express written agreement of AECOM.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	5
2.	Site Background Information	7
3.	Aims and Objectives	10
4.	Methodology	11
5.	Results	12
6.	Conclusion	18
7.	References	19
8.	Appendix A Figures	22
9.	Appendix B Monitoring Record	30

Figures

Figure 1 Site location Plan.....	23
Figure 2 AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation Locations.....	24

Tables

Figure 1 Principal components of the Proposed Development	7
---	---

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigation report has been prepared by AECOM Limited (AECOM) (the 'Archaeological Consultant') for Affinity Water, Severn Trent and Canal & River Trust (the 'Client'), to conduct archaeological monitoring and recording of Geotechnical Investigation (GI) works for Part 1a (Minworth Advanced Water Treatment Plant [AWTP]) 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 1a 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 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 location Plan
 - Figure 2: AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation Locations
- 1.1.4 Appendix B provides records of the archaeological monitoring and recording of GI works, with selected photographs and details of the deposits revealed at each monitored location.
- 1.1.5 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.
- 1.1.6 The GI works were undertaken by Geotechnics Ltd (the 'Geotechnical Contractor') contracted by the Client, with the archaeological monitoring of the GI works undertaken by the Archaeological Consultant.
- 1.1.7 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 Record

- 1.2.1 All ground investigations were located within the Site boundary (Figure 2), split between the AWTP works itself and an agricultural field directly east of the treatment works. Archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted on a subset of the total ground investigations. Three cable percussion borehole investigations were monitored, the starter pits were excavated either by hand or machine. It was determined that after this sample of investigations was monitored, the remaining boreholes did not require monitoring due to the small viewing windows into below ground stratigraphy. A total of 11 machine dug trial pits were archaeologically monitored and recorded on record sheets (Appendix B)

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 1a: Minworth AWTP

- 2.1.4 Part 1a is situated within the administrative area of Birmingham City Council.
- 2.1.5 The works associated with the proposed Minworth AWTP are to be located on land at the operation Minworth WwRC, a bridleway and public footpath along the western edge of agricultural land to the east of Minworth WwRC, and land to the south-east of the existing Minworth WwRC known as 'Curdworth Beds', an area of former sewage sludge beds.
- 2.1.6 The proposed GI pits within AWTP itself lies on relatively flat, low lying ground measuring approximately 81 metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) (see Figure 2 in **Appendix A**). The majority of the GI is located on grassed land, with GI to the north-east situated within agricultural land.

3. Site Background Information

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The bedrock geology surrounding the Minworth AWTP and covering the proposed GI locations is Sidmouth Mudstone Formation. This includes mudstone and was formed between 250 – 228.4 million years ago during the Triassic period. The superficial geology covering the proposed GI locations includes a mixture of river terrace deposits, consisting of sand and gravel and alluvium.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.2.1 The following archaeological and historical background summary is a general summary for the purposes of this GI report. It is drawn from Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Birmingham City Council and Warwickshire County Council received in July and August 2024 respectively. The bracketed numbers within the text relate to recorded heritage asset numbers from the respective HERs.
- 3.2.2 Three archaeological records have been identified either wholly or partly within the footprint of the proposed GI works at Minworth AWTP. The three records comprise an archaeological asset of extant Ridge and Furrow in Curdworth Parish (HER:MWA12047) and two find spots comprising a Bronze Age Axehead in the Parish of Curdworth (HER:MWA47) and Prehistoric Flint (HER:MBM1965) at Kingsbury Road.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 3.3.1 There are two archaeological events recorded within the proposed Site Boundary:
- a. One recorded archaeological event has taken place within the footprint of the proposed GI locations (BH101 to TP203) within Minworth AWTP. This comprises a 2008 watching brief undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology (HER: EBM415). Overall, there were no archaeological features observed due to modern disturbance caused by the WTW and only small areas of undisturbed subsoil were recorded.
 - b. In 2008, an archaeological evaluation (HER: EBM414) was undertaken by Birmingham archaeology within the proposed footprint of TP222, BH131 and TP221. The investigation identified post-medieval drainage ditches and watercourses.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring are 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 project.
- 4.1.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring are 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 project;
 - 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 adherence to the WSI for archaeological monitoring and recording prepared by AECOM (AECOM, 2025b). The GI works were undertaken by Geotechnics Ltd on behalf of Severn Trent between May and June 2025. Three cable percussion boreholes and 11 machine-dug trial pits were excavated under archaeological monitoring and recording. The cable percussions boreholes were either hand dug or machine dug to 1.2m (metres) below ground level, and the machine dug trial pits were dug to between 1.5 and 4.5m below ground level depending on below ground conditions.
- 5.1.2 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.
- 5.1.3 A written, drawn and photographic record was made for every test/trial pit excavated, even when no archaeological features are 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 have been completed.

6. Results

- 6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording of geotechnical investigations took place between 19/05/2025 and 03/06/2025. A total of three cable percussion boreholes and 11 machine excavated trial pits were excavated under archaeological monitoring and recording, distributed across the Site which comprised a section of the treatment plant and an arable field directly east of the treatment plant (Figure 2).

BH 110

- 6.1.2 BH 110 was located in grassland towards the centre of Site. The excavation measured 1.00m long and 0.60m wide and was dug to a depth of 1.20m. Due to the change in method from vacuum extraction to machine excavation for the start of the borehole, it was decided this excavation was monitored.
- 6.1.3 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.15m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey black sandy silt overlain by grass.
- 6.1.4 Between 0.15m to 1.20m below ground surface was made ground comprising a mid-greyish brown sand, silt and clay mix with frequent gravel and concrete pieces.
- 6.1.5 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of BH110.
- 6.1.6 It is likely that the made ground material beneath the topsoil was deposited following previous construction works directly north of the investigation, during a previous phase of the sewage treatment works.

BH 111

- 6.1.7 BH 111 was located in grassland towards the centre of Site, adjacent to a wooded area on its southern extent. The excavation measured 1.00m long and 0.60m wide and was dug to a depth of 1.20m. Due to the change in method from vacuum extraction to machine excavation for the start of the borehole, it was decided this excavation was monitored.
- 6.1.8 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.13m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown sandy clay overlain by grass.
- 6.1.9 Between 0.13m to 1.20m below ground surface was made ground comprising a mid-grey-brown clay with large stones and concrete pieces.
- 6.1.10 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of BH111.
- 6.1.11 It is likely that the made ground material beneath the topsoil was deposited following previous construction works north of the investigation, during a previous phase of the sewage treatment works.

BH 130

- 6.1.12 BH 130 was located in the south-west corner of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 300mm (millimetres) in diameter and was hand-dug to 1.20m in depth.

- 6.1.13 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.52m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones.
- 6.1.14 Between 0.52m to 1.20m below ground surface was the natural archaeological horizon, consisting of light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.
- 6.1.15 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of BH 130.
- 6.1.16 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the topsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

TP 206

- 6.1.17 TP 206 was located in grassland towards the south-east of the Site. The excavation measured 3.50m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.18 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.14m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 6.1.19 Between 0.14m to 3.70m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with gravel, rebar, stone, tile and clay pocket inclusions.
- 6.1.20 Between 3.70m to 4.50m below ground surface was a second phase of made ground comprising a mid-yellow brown clay with stones.
- 6.1.21 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 206.
- 6.1.22 It is likely that the phases of made ground were a backfilling of material from the nearby area and previous construction phases of the sewage treatment works to the north. The material found was likely construction waste items backfilled with redeposited natural.

TP 207

- 6.1.23 TP 207 was located in grassland towards the south-east of the Site. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.24 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.09m below existing ground level and consisted of dark brown-grey sandy silt.
- 6.1.25 Between 0.09m to 0.69m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid yellow brown sandy clay with stone and concrete pieces.
- 6.1.26 Between 0.69m to 2.20m below ground surface was a deposit comprising mid-reddish brown sandy clay, likely deposited and compacted natural material.
- 6.1.27 Between 2.20m to 2.40m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-grey sandy clay with rebar, tarmac and concrete

inclusions. This layer of made ground was extremely compact, likely due to the presence of tarmac.

- 6.1.28 Between 2.40m to 4.50m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-reddish brown clay with brick inclusions.
- 6.1.29 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 207.
- 6.1.30 It is likely that the phases of made ground were a backfilling of material from the nearby area and previous construction phases of the sewage treatment works to the north. The material found was likely construction waste items backfilled with redeposited natural.

TP 208

- 6.1.31 TP 208 was located in grassland towards the south-east of the Site. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to failure at 3.20m.
- 6.1.32 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.08 below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small, rounded stones.
- 6.1.33 Between 0.08m to 1.50m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-yellowish brown clay with concrete and stone inclusions.
- 6.1.34 Between 1.50m to 3.20m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-reddish brown sandy clay with brick, rebar and concrete inclusions.
- 6.1.35 At 3.20m below ground surface a concrete pad was revealed, the pad covered the extent of the trial pit and was not excavated past this point.
- 6.1.36 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 208.
- 6.1.37 It is likely that the phases of made ground were a backfilling of material from the nearby area and previous construction phases of the sewage treatment works to the north. The material found was likely construction waste items backfilled with redeposited natural.

TP 209

- 6.1.38 TP 209 was located in grassland towards the south-east of the Site. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.39 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.06m below existing ground level and consisted of dark brown-grey sandy silt.
- 6.1.40 Between 0.06m to 0.71m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-grey-brown silty clay with stone, concrete, fabric, plastic and bitumen inclusions.

- 6.1.41 Between 0.71m to 4.50m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-grey-brown sandy clay with sand pockets. While this phase of made ground contained no inclusions, it did not appear natural in formation.
- 6.1.42 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 209.
- 6.1.43 It is likely that the phases of made ground were a backfilling of material from the nearby area and previous construction phases of the sewage treatment works to the north. The material found was likely construction waste items backfilled with redeposited natural.

TP 213

- 6.1.44 TP 213 was located in grassland towards the centre of the Site. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to 3.90m and stopped due to ground compaction at 3.90m
- 6.1.45 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.18m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 6.1.46 Between 0.18m to 0.69m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-yellowish grey sand clay with stone inclusions.
- 6.1.47 Between 0.69m to 3.90m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising mid-grey-brown silty clay with layers of black bitumen and glass.
- 6.1.48 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 213.
- 6.1.49 It is likely that the phases of made ground were a backfilling of material from the nearby area and previous construction phases of the sewage treatment works to the north. The material found was likely construction waste items backfilled with redeposited natural. The layers of darker bitumen material were deposited in a way that shows clear layers of backfill.

TP 214

- 6.1.50 TP 214 was located in grassland towards the centre of the Site. The excavation measured 3.30m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to 4.30m and stopped due to ground compaction at 4.30m
- 6.1.51 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.27m below existing ground level and consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 6.1.52 Between 0.27m to 1.80m below ground surface was a phase of made ground comprising compacted mid-grey clay with occasional stone inclusions.
- 6.1.53 Between 1.80m to 4.30m below ground level was a deposit of mid-grey blue clay with sand pockets. Given the natural stratigraphy of the area is river terrace, this deposit may constitute the natural archaeological horizon.
- 6.1.54 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 214.

TP 218

- 6.1.55 TP 218 was located in the south-west corner of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.56 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.47m below ground level and consisted of dark grey black silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.
- 6.1.57 Between 0.47m to 1.80m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising a mid-yellowish brown sand and gravel.
- 6.1.58 Between 1.80m to 4.50m below ground level was a deposit of mid reddish-brown sand and gravel, likely a phase of natural material beneath the natural archaeological horizon.
- 6.1.59 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 218.
- 6.1.60 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the topsoil forms a homogenous plough soil.

TP 219

- 6.1.61 TP 219 was located towards the west of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.62 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.21m below ground level and consisted of dark grey black silty clay.
- 6.1.63 Between 0.21m to 0.49m below ground level was a natural subsoil comprising mid-grey-brown sandy silt.
- 6.1.64 Between 0.49m to 4.50m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising a mid-yellowish-brown mix of sand, silt and clay.
- 6.1.65 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 219.
- 6.1.66 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the topsoil and subsoil form two phases of plough soil.

TP 220

- 6.1.67 TP 220 was located towards the north west of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to the target depth of 4.50m below ground level.
- 6.1.68 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.30m below ground level and consisted of dark grey black sandy clay.
- 6.1.69 Between 0.30m to 0.61m below ground level was a natural subsoil comprising mid-grey-brown sandy clay.
- 6.1.70 Between 0.61m to 4.50m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising a mid-reddish brown mix of sand, silt and clay.

6.1.71 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 220.

6.1.72 Given the current and previous land use, it is likely that the topsoil and subsoil form two phases of plough soil

TP 221

6.1.73 TP 221 was located towards the south of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug to failure at 1.92m below ground level.

6.1.74 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.43m below ground level and consisted of dark grey-black silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.

6.1.75 Between 0.43m to 1.92m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising a light yellowish-brown mix of sand, silt and gravel.

6.1.76 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 221.

6.1.77 Ground water was observed entering the excavation at 1.80m, this led to the sides of the pit collapsing due to the loose nature of the natural archaeological horizon material.

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

TP 222

6.1.79 TP 222 was located towards the south-east of arable land to the east of the sewage treatment works. The excavation measured 3.00m in length, 0.60m in width and was dug three times. The first attempt revealed a concrete service 0.85m, this excavation was abandoned and a second dug nearby. The second revealed a modern land drain overlain by gravel at 0.90m and abandoned. The third pit was relocated nearby and was excavated to the target depth of 4.50m.

6.1.80 The topsoil measured from the top of the excavation to 0.80m below ground level and consisted of dark grey black sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions.

6.1.81 Between 0.80m to 0.90m below ground level was a phase of made ground comprising gravel, likely associated with nearby land drains.

6.1.82 Between 0.90m to 4.50m below ground level was the natural archaeological horizon comprising light yellow brown sand, silt and gravel.

6.1.83 Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during the monitoring of the excavation of TP 222.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1.1 AECOM was commissioned by Severn Trent to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording of specific geotechnical ground investigations works for Parts 1a (Minworth AWTP) of the Proposed Grand Union Canal Transfer scheme. Three cable percussion boreholes and 11 machine dug trial pits were excavated under archaeological monitoring.
- 7.1.2 The geotechnical GIs were dug to a variety of depths depending on several factors including ground conditions, presence of services and presence of groundwater. The archaeological horizon was observed in one trial pit in the sewage treatment works and all geotechnical investigations in the arable land east of the sewage treatment works. None of the geotechnical ground investigations revealed layers, features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The archaeological potential is expected to be low or negligible in the areas in which these geotechnical GIs were conducted.

8. References

AAF (2007) Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum

AECOM (2025a). Grand Union Canal Transfer. Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report. Chapter 11: Cultural Heritage.

AECOM (2025b). Grand Union Canal Transfer. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation Works.

Archaeological Data Service (2011). Guides to good practice. Archaeology Data Service, University of York. Available online:

<https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Contents>

AEA (1995) Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No 2

Birmingham City Council (2017). Birmingham Plan 2031. Birmingham Development Plan. Available at:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/5433/adopted_birmingham_development_plan_2031

Blinkhorn, E. and Milner, N. (eds.). (2014) Mesolithic research and conservation framework. Council for British Archaeology: York. Available at:

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1632-1/dissemination/pdf/MRF_complete.pdf

BGS (2024) British Geological Survey – GeoIndex online. Available online:

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>

Brown, D.H. (2011) Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, (2nd ed.). Institute of Field Archaeologists /Archaeological Archives Forum, Reading.

Burial Act. 1857. Available online: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023a) Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, December 2023. Available at:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Universal%20guidance%20for%20archaeological%20monitoring%20%26%20recording.pdf>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023b) Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, December 2023. Available at:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Universal%20guidance%20for%20archaeological%20monitoring%20%26%20recording.pdf>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2022). Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, October 2022.

Available at:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, October 2020.

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf

English Heritage (2011) Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Second edition. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines No. 1, Portsmouth.

Haselgrove, C., Armit, I., Champion, T. C., Creighton, J., Gwilt, A., Hill, J. D., Hunter, F. and Woodward, A. (2001) Understanding the British Iron Age: An agenda for action - a report for the Iron Age research seminar and Council of the Prehistoric Society. The Trust for Wessex Archaeology: Salisbury. Available at:

<http://www.personal.reading.ac.uk/~lascretn/IAAgenda.htm>

Historic England (2011) Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Second edition. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, London. Available online at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

Historic England. (2015) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide. Historic England, Swindon.

Available online at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide>

Historic England (2015) Where on Earth Are We? The Role of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) in Archaeological Field Survey. Historic England, Swindon. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/where-on-earth-gnss-archaeological-field-survey>

Historic England (2020) Deposit Modelling and Archaeology; Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits.

Historic England, ClfA and DigVentures (2019) Dig Digital. Work Digital. Think Archive. Create Access. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations. Archaeological Archives Forum, Historic England & Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available online at:

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/downloads/selection-toolkit/digdigital_full_guidance.pdf

Health and Safety Executive (2005) INDG401-The Work at Height Regulations 2005.

Available online at: https://www.agg-net.com/files/aggnet/attachments/documents/hse_working_at_height.pdf

North Warwickshire Borough Council (2021). North Warwickshire Local Plan.

Available at: <https://www.northwarks.gov.uk/downloads/file/265/local-plan-adopted-2021>

Treasure Act 1996. 1996 c. 24. (Revised 2017)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents>

Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (Revised) England and Wales. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/77532/TreasureAct1996CodeofPractice2ndRevision.pdf

Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 No. 2666. Available online:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2666/contents/made>

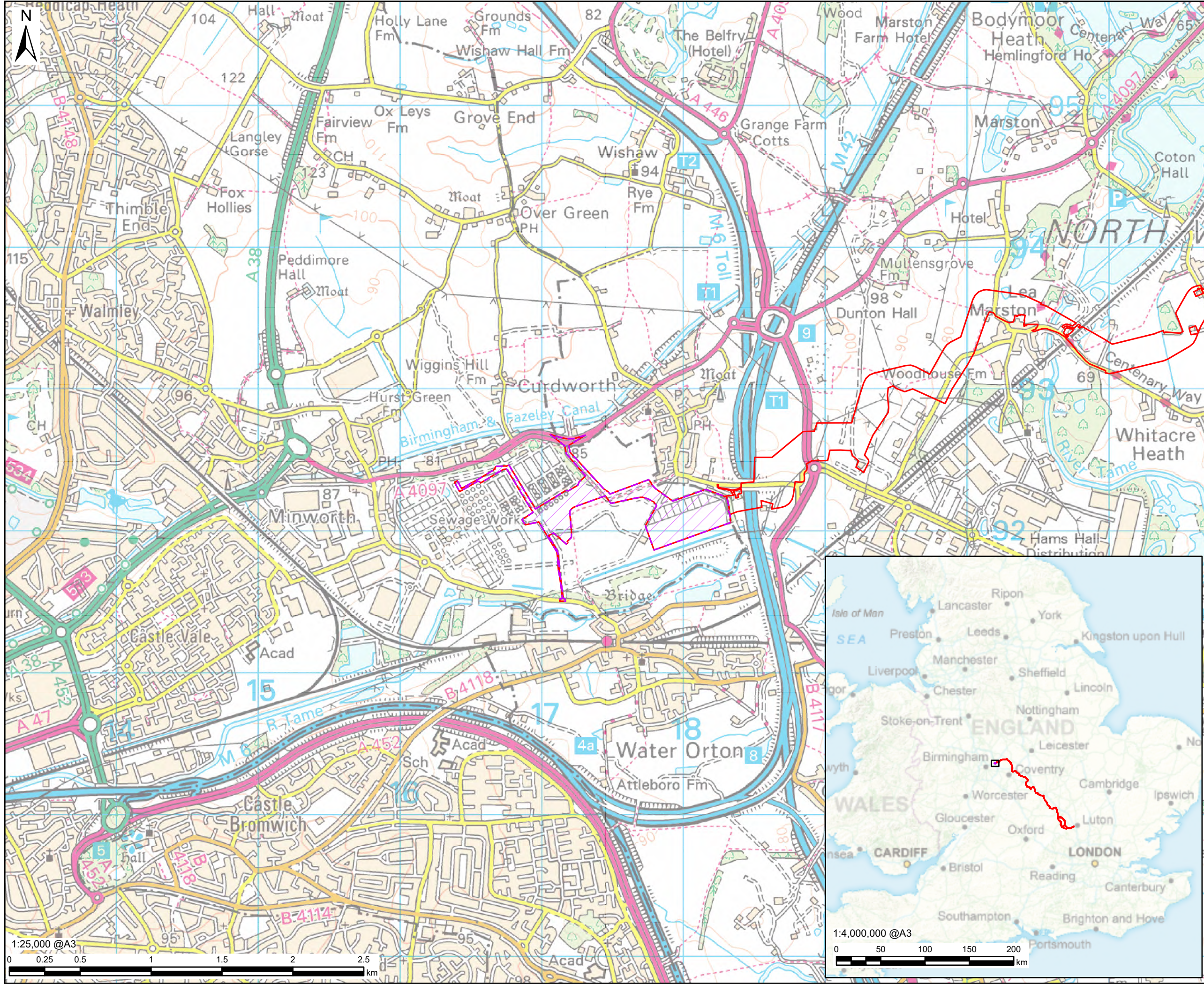
Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023 No. 404. Available online:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2023/404/made>

West Midlands Regional Research Framework (2011). Available at:
https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/wmrrf_he_2016/downloads.cfm?part=papers

Appendix A – Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Ground Investigation Monitoring



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any ability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

AECOM

PROJECT

Grand Union Canal Transfer

CLIENT

Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

Part 1a

Preliminary Order Limits (Subject to change)

NOTES

- These plans show the Preliminary Order Limits which have been adopted for the purposes of seeking input as to how the environmental assessment of the Proposed Development will be carried out. Inclusion within these Preliminary Order Limits does not mean that any feature or individual building is anticipated to be affected by physical works, please see the project description for detail.
- Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
- Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

ISSUE PURPOSE

Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER

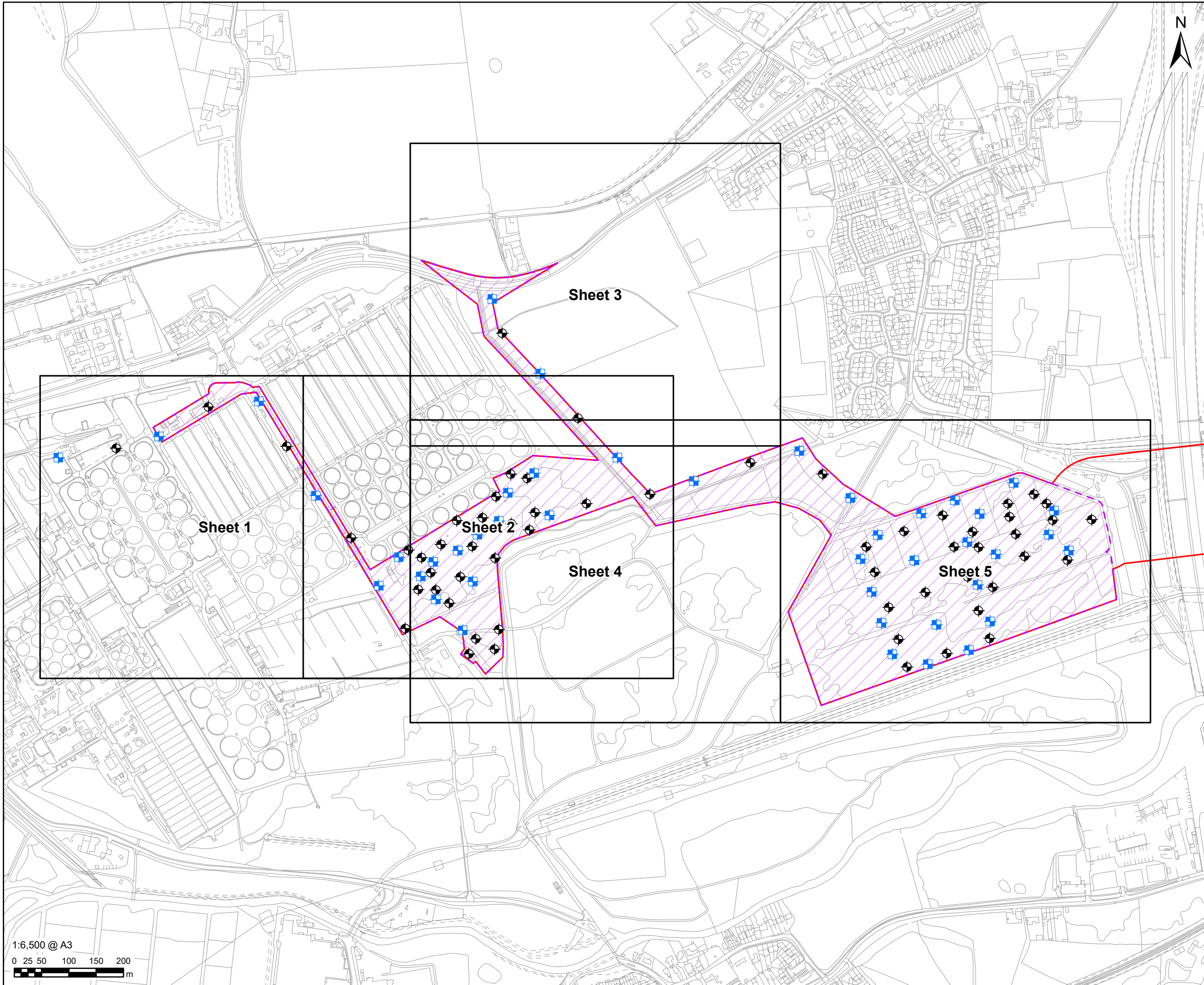
60720432

FIGURE TITLE

Site Location

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

AECOM

PROJECT
 Grand Union
Canal Transfer

CLIENT
Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water
and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

- LEGEND**
-  Part 1a
 -  EIA Scoping Boundary
 -  Figure Extent
 -  Proposed Borehole
 -  Proposed Trial Pit

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.

2. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.

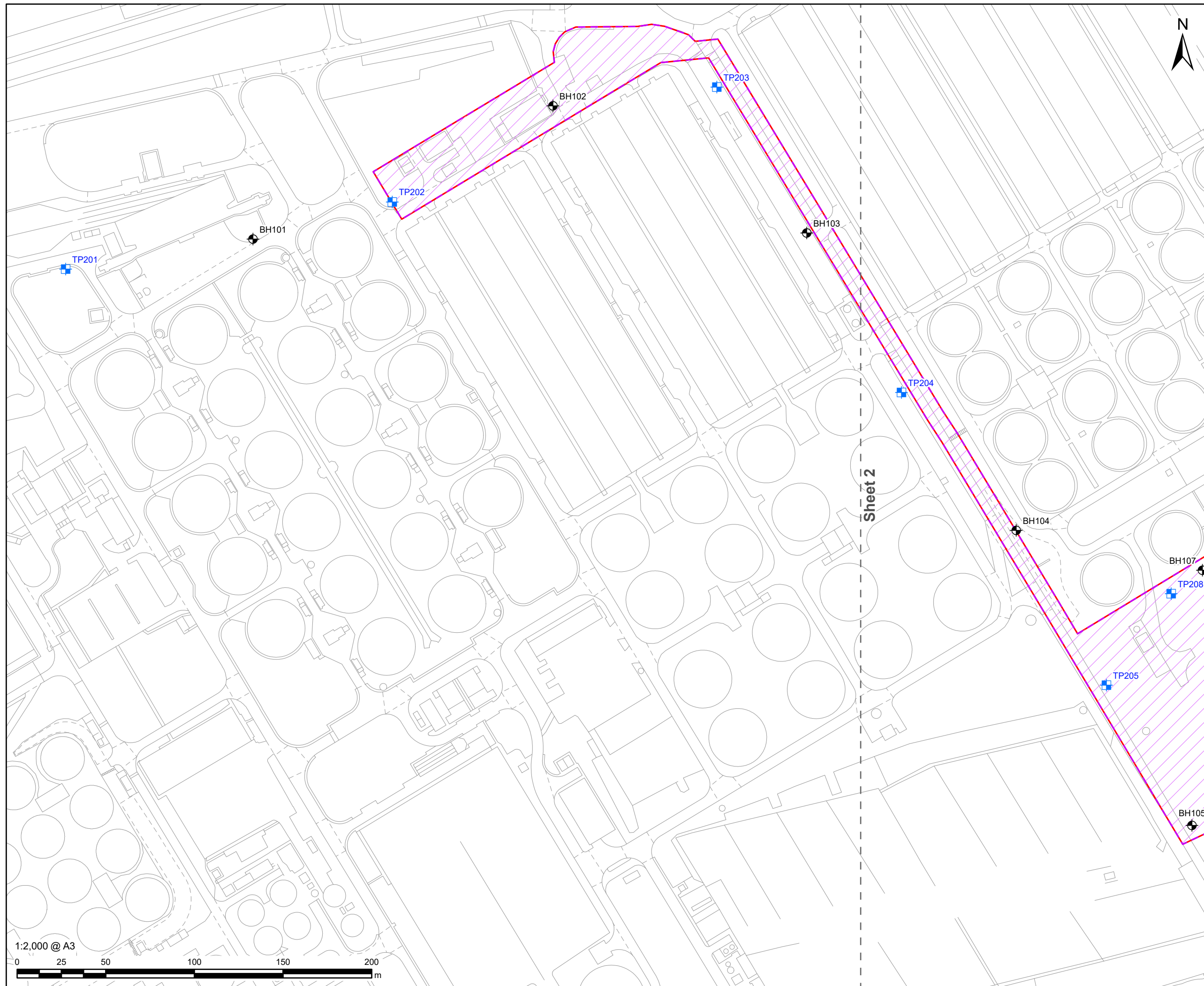
CONFIDENTIAL

ISSUE PURPOSE
Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER
60720432

FIGURE TITLE
AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation
Locations
Overview

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2

**AECOM**

PROJECT



Grand Union Canal Transfer

CLIENT

Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water
and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

-  Part 1a
 EIA Scoping Boundary
 Figure Extent
 Proposed Borehole
 Proposed Trial Pit

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.
2. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
3. Monument Heritage Data sourced from: © Birmingham City Council 2024 and © Warwickshire Council 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

ISSUE PURPOSE

Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER

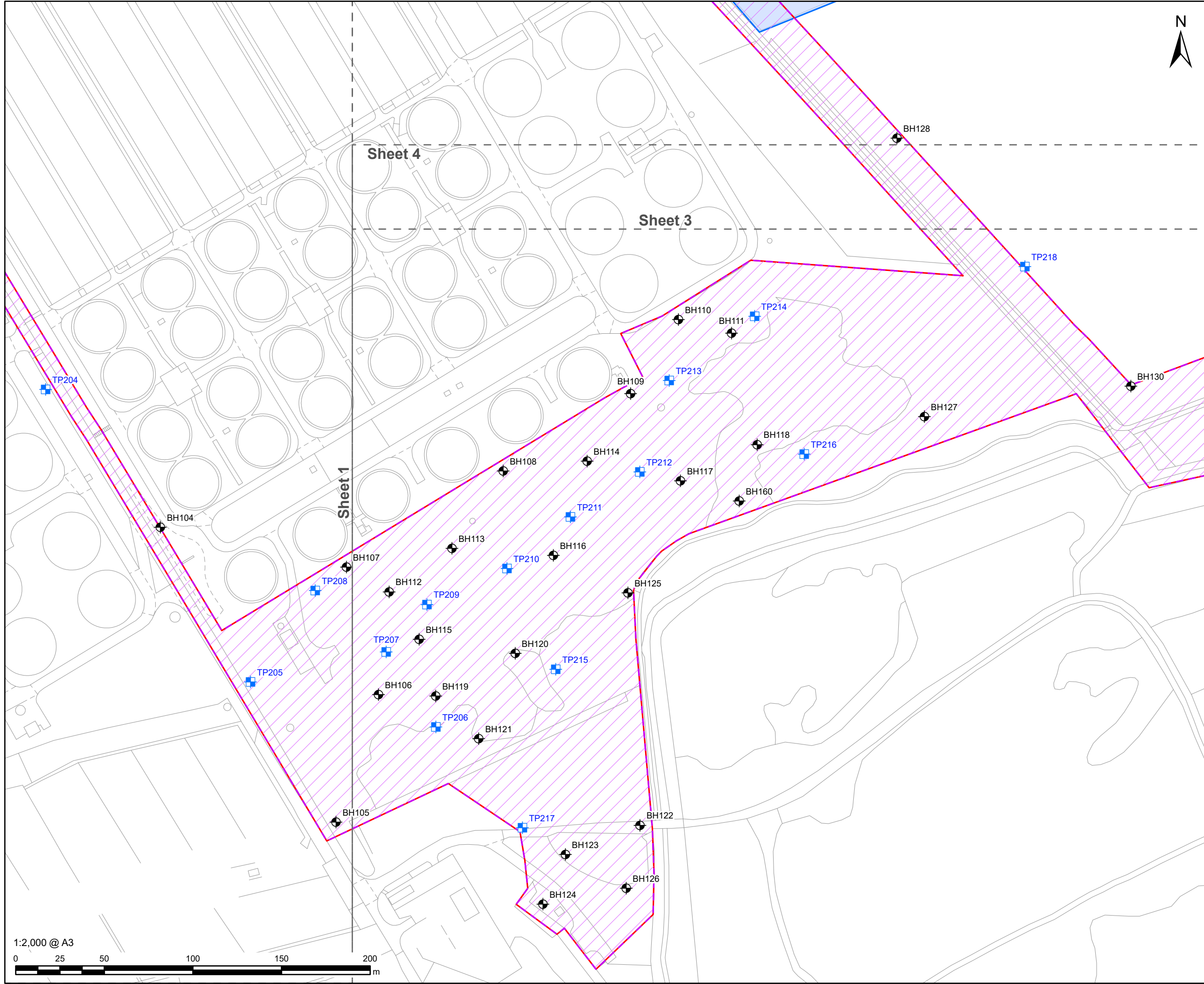
60720432

FIGURE TITLE

AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation
Locations
Sheet 1

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

AECOM

PROJECT

Grand Union
Canal Transfer

CLIENT

Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water
and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

-  Part 1a
-  EIA Scoping Boundary
-  Figure Extent
-  Proposed Borehole
-  Proposed Trial Pit
-  Find Spot (Polygon)

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.
- Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
- Monument Heritage Data sourced from: © Birmingham City Council 2024 and © Warwickshire Council 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

ISSUE PURPOSE

Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER

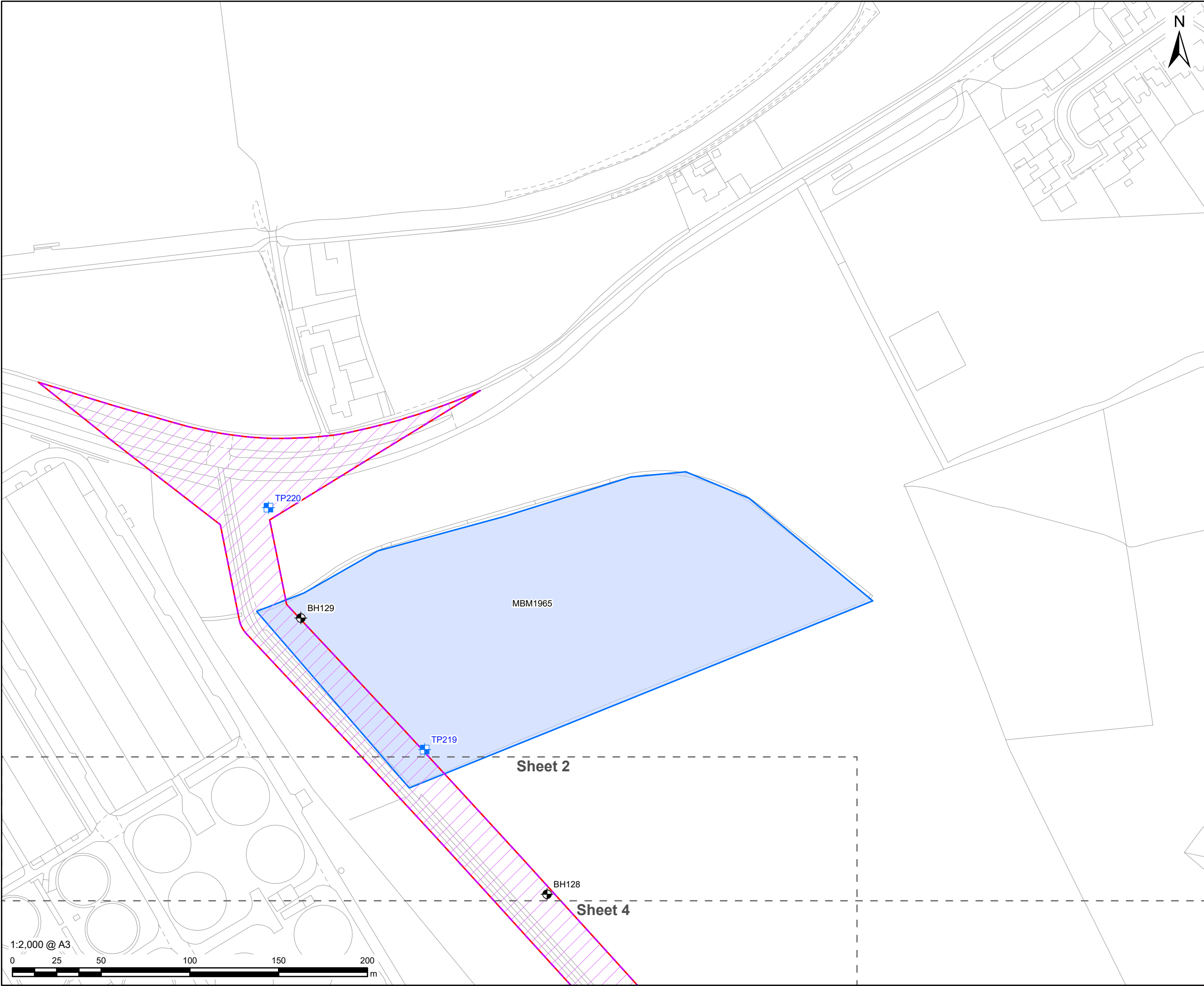
60720432

FIGURE TITLE

AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation Locations
Sheet 2

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2



PROJECT



CLIENT

Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Part 1a
- EIA Scoping Boundary
- Figure Extent
- Proposed Borehole
- Proposed Trial Pit
- Find Spot (Polygon)

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.
- Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
- Monument Heritage Data sourced from: © Birmingham City Council 2024 and © Warwickshire Council 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

ISSUE PURPOSE

Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER

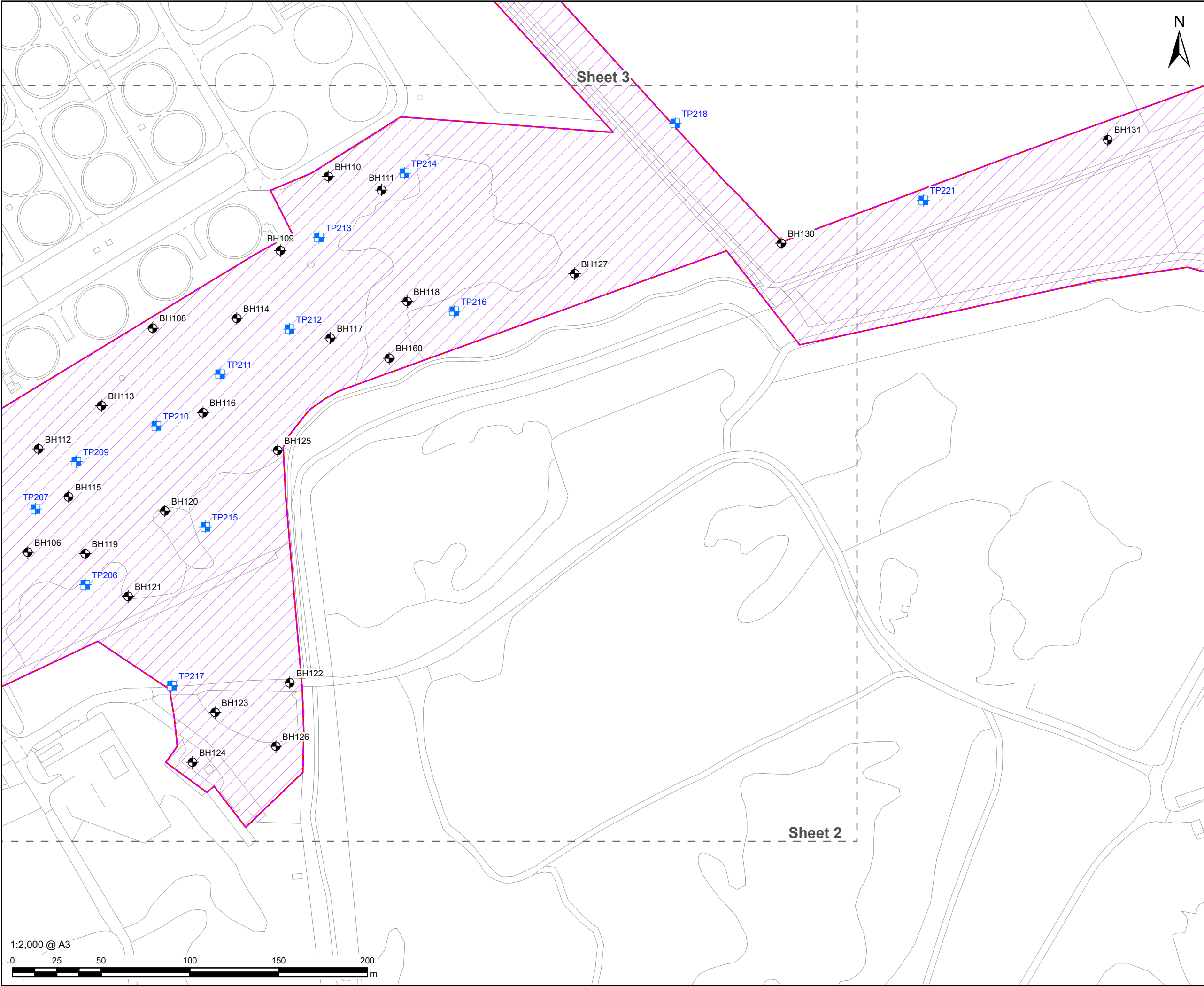
60720432

FIGURE TITLE

AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation Locations
Sheet 3

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2



PROJECT



CLIENT

Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Part 1a
- EIA Scoping Boundary
- Figure Extent
- Proposed Borehole
- Proposed Trial Pit

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.
- Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
- Monument Heritage Data sourced from: © Birmingham City Council 2024 and © Warwickshire Council 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

ISSUE PURPOSE

Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER

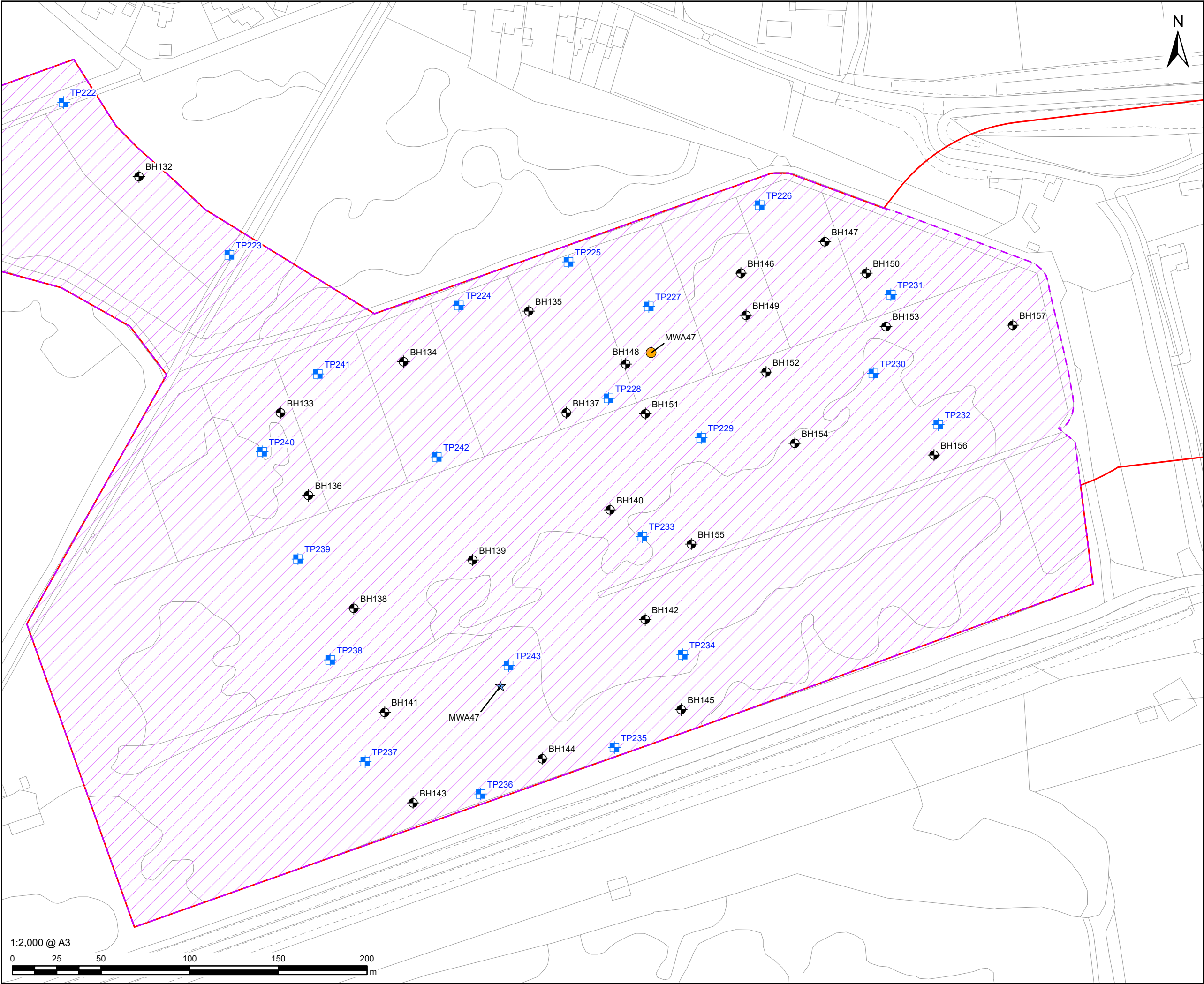
60720432

FIGURE TITLE

AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation Locations
Sheet 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

PROJECT

CLIENT
Affinity Water, Severn Trent Water
and Canal & River Trust

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited
Midpoint
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Part 1a
- EIA Scoping Boundary
- Figure Extent
- Proposed Borehole
- Proposed Trial Pit
- 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.
2. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS 100025261.
3. Monument Heritage Data sourced from: © Birmingham City Council 2024 and © Warwickshire Council 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

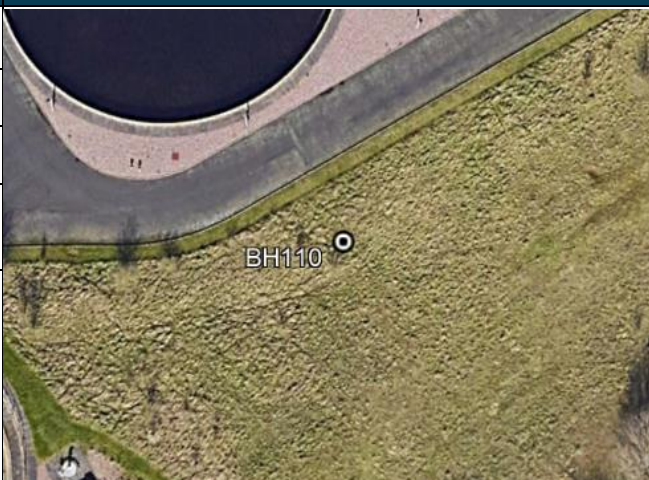
ISSUE PURPOSE
Heritage Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NUMBER
60720432

FIGURE TITLE
AWTP Minworth Ground Investigation
Locations
Sheet 5

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2

Appendix B – Monitoring Record

BH 110				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17222 92289			
Date		30/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes Starter pit dug by machine due to compacted material beneath turf. No archaeological finds, features or deposits recorded.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.15m	Topsoil	Dark grey black sandy silt overlain by grass	None	
2	0.15 – 1.20m+	Made Ground	Mid-grey brown sand, silt and clay with frequent stone and concrete	None	
-	-	-	-	-	

BH 111				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17242 92274			
Date		03/06/2025			
Site Conditions		Wet			
Weather Conditions		Rain			
Notes Change in methodology to machine dug due to ground conditions. Window still deemed too small for archaeological monitoring and recording.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.13m	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay	None	
2	0.13 – 1.20m+	Made Ground	Mid-grey brown clay with stones and concrete	None	

BH 130				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17483 92238			
Date		27/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Wet			
Weather Conditions		Showers			
Notes					
Viewing window determined to be too small following completion of borehole starter pit.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.52m	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty clay with small occasional stones	None	
2	0.52 – 1.20m	Natural	Light yellow brown sandy silt with gravel	None	

TP 206				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17084 92059			
Date		29/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Showers			
Notes					
Ground appears to be redeposited construction waste and natural soils, possibly from elsewhere within the sewage treatment works.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.14m	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	None	
2	0.14 – 3.70m	Made Ground	Mid-yellow brown sandy silt with gravel, rebar, stones, tile and clay pockets (likely redeposited natural)	None	
3	3.70 – 4.20m	Possible Made Ground	Mid-yellow brown clay with stones (likely redeposited natural)	None	

TP 207				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17058 92103			
Date		30/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Overcast with sunny spells			
Notes					
Ground appears to be redeposited construction waste and natural soils, possibly from elsewhere within the sewage treatment works.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.09m	Topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy silt	None	
2	0.09 – 0.69m	Made Ground	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay with stones and concrete	None	
3	0.69 – 2.20m	Fill	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay (likely redeposited natural)	None	

4	2.20 – 2.40m	Made Ground	Mid-grey sandy and clay with rebar, tarmac and concrete	None	
5	2.40 – 4.50m	Made Ground	Mid-red brown clay with brick	None	

TP 208				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17022 92138			
Date		21/0/2025 / 30/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes					
Pit abandoned at 3.20m due to presence of concrete pad across base.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.08m	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty clay with small, rounded stone	None	NA
2	0.08 – 1.50m	Made Ground	Mid-yellow brown mixed clay, concrete and stone.	None	
3	1.50 – 3.20m	Made Ground	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay with brick, rebar and concrete	None	
4	3.20+	Concrete Pad	NA	None	

TP 209				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17065 92133			
Date		29/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Overcast			
Notes					
Ground appears to be redeposited construction waste and natural soils, possibly from elsewhere within the sewage treatment works.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.06m	Topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy silt	None	
2	0.06 – 0.71m	Made Ground	Mixed mid-grey brown clay, sand, stone with concrete, fabric, plastic and bitumen	None	
3	0.71 – 4.50m	Clean Made Ground	Mid-grey brown sandy clay with sand pockets	None	

TP 213				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17218 92251			
Date		19/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes					
Ground appears to be redeposited construction waste and natural soils, possibly from elsewhere within the sewage treatment works.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.18m	Topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy silt	None	
2	0.18 – 0.69m	Made Ground	Mid-yellow grey sandy clay with stones	None	
3	0.69 – 3.90m	Made Ground	Mid-grey brown silty clay with layers of black bitumen and glass	None	

TP 214				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17262 92287			
Date		20/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes					
Ground appears to be redeposited construction waste and natural soils, possibly from elsewhere within the sewage treatment works.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.27m	Topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy silt	None	
2	0.27 – 1.80m	Made ground	Compacted mid grey clay with stone	None	
3	1.80 – 4.30m	Natural	Mid-grey blue clay with sand pockets	None	

TP 218				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17427 92292			
Date		02/06/2025 / 03/06/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes No archaeological features, finds or layers revealed. Land likely to have been agricultural in use for multiple periods.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.47m	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty clay with occasional stone gravel	None	
2	0.47 – 1.80m	Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sand and gravel	None	
3	1.80+	Natural	Mid-reddish brown sand and gravel	None	

TP 219				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17273 92463			
Date		28/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Wet			
Weather Conditions		Rain			
Notes No archaeological features, finds or layers revealed. Land likely to have been agricultural in use for multiple periods.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.21m	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty clay	None	
2	0.21 – 0.49m	Subsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy silt	None	
3	0.49m+	Natural	Mid-yellowish brown sand, silt and clay	None	

TP 220				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17180 92618			
Date		28/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Damp			
Weather Conditions		Showers			
Notes					
No archaeological features, finds or layers revealed. Land likely to have been agricultural in use for multiple periods.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.30m	Topsoil	Dark grey black sandy clay	None	
2	0.30 – 0.61m	Subsoil	Mid-grey brown sandy clay	None	
3	0.61 – 4.50m	Natural	Mid-reddish brown sand, silt and clays	None	

TP 221				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17591 92275			
Date		27/05/2025			
Site Conditions		Damp			
Weather Conditions		Showers			
Notes					
Pit abandoned at 1.92m due to collapsing sides and groundwater infiltration.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.43m	Topsoil	Dark grey black silty clay with occasional stones	None	
1	0.43m+	Natural	Light yellow brown sand, silt and gravel.	None	

TP 222				Location Plan	
Location		SP 17768 92323			
Date		03/06/2025			
Site Conditions		Dry			
Weather Conditions		Sunny and clear			
Notes					
Pit was attempted three times, first pit revealed concrete service and abandoned. Second pit revealed plastic land drain at 1.3m and abandoned. Third dug to 4.50m.					
Layer	Depth m blg	Generic Description	Soil Description	Archaeological Remains	Deposit Photograph
1	0 – 0.80m	Topsoil	Dark grey black sandy clay with stones	None	
2	0.80m+	Made ground	Yellow grey sandy clay with gravel.	None, whole area likely affected by modern land drain construction	

