



Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief of a 13.5 ha parcel of land centred on NGR 365000 155100, at Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset, BS39 7SR.

The watching brief comprised the monitoring and recording of nine geotechnical trial pits. No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief. Three flint flakes of prehistoric date were recovered from the topsoil and probably represent background activity in the vicinity.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular George Whalley and Naomi Trott. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust, who monitored the project for Bath and North East Somerset Council, and to Geotechnics for their cooperation and help on site.



Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigation works. The monitored works covered 13.5 ha, centred on NGR 365000 155100, at Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset, BS39 7SR (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Bath and North East Somerset (BaNES) Council wishes to develop and obtain approval of a Local Development Order (LDO) for the Site. It has been allocated for employment use and the Council applied for Enterprise Zone status, which was granted on 1st April 2017.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief comprising the monitoring of nine geotechnical trial pits was undertaken 22–24 March 2022.
- 1.1.5 This watching brief is part of a programme of archaeological works, which has included a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Arcadis 2021) and Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located on land off Old Mills, to the south of Paulton and west of Midsomer Norton in the county of Bath and North East Somerset, to the north of the Mendip Hills. The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, the A362 Old Mills to the south, Old Mills Lane to the west, and an industrial estate to the southeast.
- 1.3.2 The site consists of a number of agricultural fields, currently under pasture and slopes gently from a height of 116 m OD in the northeast to 103 m OD in the southwest.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone and Halite-stone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 2022).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior heritage desk-based assessment (HDBA: Arcadis 2021) supplemented by an online search of Know Your Place (accessed 10 March 2022), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 0.5 km study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Bath and North East Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations in the vicinity of the development

Geophysical survey (2014)

2.2.1 A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately four hectares of arable land at Boxbury Hill, Midsomer Norton, 400 m to the east of the site (BaNES HER **65657**). Only one feature of possible archaeological origin was identified on the site which appears as a discrete positive anomaly, a possible cut feature. An area of magnetic disturbance in the east of the site is probably caused by modern heavily disturbed or made ground. Other anomalies located are probably either modern or natural.

Geophysical survey (2022)

2.2.2 A detailed magnetometer report was conducted on selected parts of the site in 2022 (Archaeological Surveys 2022, BaNES HER **68637**). The results of the survey revealed geophysical anomalies within two of the available six survey areas that can be interpreted as archaeological features, including a number of linear ditches and rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures in the north-eastern part of the site as well as three ring ditches, linear boundary features and pits in the southern part of the site. Elsewhere, anomalies lack a coherent morphology and could not be confidently interpreted as cut features.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

2.3.1 Two Bronze Age looped palstave axes are recorded as coming from the site (BaNES HER **61176**). A Middle Bronze Age palstave 'excavated' at Radstock in 1902 by Mr. S. Lloyd Harvey of Foxhills, Radstock was presented to Weston-super-Mare Museum. Following exchange and ownership by several private collectors it was acquired by Taunton Museum in December 1974.

Medieval

2.3.2 A medieval field system is recorded to the immediate north of the site (BaNES HER **68307**). A series of earthworks were visible on the 2020 Environment Agency LiDAR east of Old Mills Lane, Paulton. They appear to depict field boundaries and ridge and furrow cultivation between Midsomer Norton and Paulton.

2.3.3 A probable medieval or post medieval mill is located 200 m to the south of the site at Thicket Mead, Paulton (BaNES HER **66223**). "Old Mills", "Old mills Mead", "Great Old Mills", and "Old Mills below the Way", are recorded as the Tithe Apportionment field names adjacent to the north side of Wellow Brook in Thicket mead, suggesting the presence of a mill somewhere between ST 650 547 and ST 654 547.



Post-medieval

- 2.3.4 Old Mills Colliery, Boxbury Hill, Paulton (BaNES HER **62546**) was located immediately to the east of the site and potentially encompassed a portion of the area under investigation. Old Mills Colliery was closed in 1966 and all the built structures were subsequently demolished to ground level leaving only the Old Mills Batch as a highly visible landmark in the wider landscape. Surface remains consist of a conical spoil heap (Old Mills Batch) to the east of the site which was partially excavated for motorway construction. To the west of the spoil heap, adjacent to the A362 is a modern building, abandoned, possibly a winding shed. The site was established c. 1860 and continued until the 1940s when the mineshaft ceased winding. The colliery expanded c. 1868 to include the Springfield site on the south side of the A362 to which it was connected by rail, the two sites were collectively known as the Old Mills Colliery Company.
- 2.3.5 Springfield Colliery (BaNES HER **62554**) was located immediately to the south of the site. This mine was opened in c. 1863 as an extension of the Old Mills Colliery on the North side of the A362 it remained in operation until 1966 with various alterations and expansions in the 1940s and 1960s. Excavations by Avon archaeology in 1995 towards the northeast of the colliery revealed the remains of substantial and well-preserved walls which were interpreted as the retaining walls of the 19th century tramway embankment and the north wall and interior of the coal screening buildings. Although the larger structures represented by the walls appeared to have been systematically demolished near to their foundation level, remnants of internal floor surfaces were preserved adjacent to the north wall of the coal screening building. Further remains of the tramway walls were recorded during a watching brief in 1995. A late nineteenth century winding house, demolished in 1965, was recorded during an excavation at the Springfield Colliery in 1995. Rectangular brick foundations to the north of the Winding House were interpreted as the footings for the Lancashire Boilers installed in the 1930s.
- 2.3.6 North Somerset Railway, Bristol to Radstock line (BaNES HER **66189**) passes just to the south of the site. The Bristol to Radstock branch of the Bristol and North Somerset Railway was opened in 1873 and helped to revive the collieries in the area. The Bristol and North Somerset Railway was amalgamated with the GWR in 1884 and passengers ceased to be carried in 1959. Freight and minerals were still being carried from the fast-declining North Somerset coalfield in 1966.

Uncertain date

- 2.3.7 An undated mound known locally as 'Salisbury Tump' is located 500 m to the northeast of the site (BaNES HER **60508**). The mound is fenced off and surrounded by housing of early 1980s date. The connection between the mound and the local mine workings is supported by the 1793 SCC deposit plan, which indicates that the upper parts of Salisburys Pit Coalworks occupied the site. The siting and the absence of coal waste suggests that the mound may have been a windmill mine pumping engine.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The works monitored during the course of the archaeological watching brief comprised the mechanical excavation of nine geotechnical trial pits (TP 108 to 116). Each trial pit measured roughly 3 m in length, 0.60 m wide with a variable depth between 1.20–3.00 m.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area.

4.2.3 Spoil resulting from machine excavations were visually inspected by the attending archaeologist and all artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and



deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the summary tables (Appendix 1). The location of the monitored geotechnical trial pits are shown on **Figure 1**.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A similar sequence of natural deposits was exposed in all trial pits. The natural substrate (10802, 10902, 11002, 11103, 11203, 11303, 11403, 11503 and 11603) consisted of dark red brown silty clay with occasional mudstone inclusions. It was revealed between 0.31 m and 0.42 m below ground level (bgl) and continued beyond the 3 m bgl extent of the trial pits (**Figures 2–4**). The exception was trial pit 110 where mudstone bedrock geology (11003) was encountered at 1.20 m bgl (**Figure 5**).
- 5.2.2 Subsoil was observed in six trial pits comprising mid red brown silty clay or clay silt (11102, 11202, 11302, 11402, 11502 and 11602) and was encountered between 0.26 m and 0.42 m bgl.
- 5.2.3 A mid grey red-brown clay silt topsoil (10801, 10901, 11001, 11101, 11201, 11301, 11401, 11501 and 11601) was encountered in all trial pits between 0.26 m and 0.35 m bgl.



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

- 6.1.1 The only finds to be recovered came from the topsoil and consist of a single piece of burnt flint (50 g) from trial pit 109 and two pieces of worked flint (6 g) from trial pit 111.
- 6.1.2 One of the worked flint pieces is a core trimming flake (5 g). The platform end of this piece has either been damaged or perhaps deliberately truncated to form an oblique blade, although no evidence of use is apparent. However, it is potentially of Mesolithic date (8500-4000 BC). The second piece (1 g) is from a burnt broken flake; it is likely to be prehistoric, but it cannot be more precisely date.
- 6.1.3 Burnt flint is also intrinsically undatable, although this material is commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity. It probably derived as an accidental by-product of some other form of agricultural or domestic burning process but the timespan and nature of these remain unclear and may be widely varied.

6.2 Recommendations for further analysis

- 6.2.1 The finds indicate low-level prehistoric activity in the area but do not merit further analysis. The comments made in this report could be incorporated into any dissemination of the results of the watching brief.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 Three flint flakes of prehistoric date were recovered from the topsoil and probably represent background activity in the vicinity.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Roman Baths Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code BATRM 2022.2. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Roman Baths Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

8.3 Selection strategy

- 8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 8.3.5 The two pieces of flint, one potentially of Mesolithic date, should be retained. Limited research potential (e.g. as part of a wider distribution) and significant as evidence of these remote periods is always rare.
- 8.3.6 The one piece of burnt flint should be discarded. It is a common material type that has no further research potential.

Documentary records

- 8.3.7 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.3.8 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and



duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

- 8.3.9 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only [optional: with selected additional photographs].

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, 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 such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trial pit summaries

NGR coordinates taken at centre of each trial pit; OD heights taken from ground level; depth bgl = below ground level

Trial pit 108		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 365179		Northing 155168		m OD 113.55
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10801		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt with no inclusions.	0.00– 0.31
10802		Natural	Red brown silty clay. firm with slight sandy texture. no inclusions.	0.31+

Trial pit 109		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 365167		Northing 155233		m OD 115.28
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10901		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt with no inclusions.	0.00– 0.32
10902		Natural	Red brown firm silty clay with slight sandy texture. inclusion free.	0.32 +

Trial pit 110		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 365279		Northing 155251		m OD 118.37
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11001		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt with abundant coal slack / coal inclusions	0.00–0.35
11002		Natural	Red brown silty clay with occasional mudstone inclusions	0.35–1.20
11003		Bedrock	Weak mudstone strata. excavation halted.	1.20 +

Trial pit 111		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 365173		Northing 155292		m OD 117.57
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11101		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.00–0.30
11102		Subsoil	Red brown clay silt inclusion free.	0.30–0.35
11103		Natural	Red brown silty clay. firm. inclusion free.	0.35 +



Trial pit 112		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 365125		Northing 155271		m OD 115.67
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11201		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.00–0.26
11202		Subsoil	Red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.26–0.35
11203		Natural	Red brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	0.35 +

Trial pit 113		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 364923		Northing 155201		m OD 112.47
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11301		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt	0.00–0.26
11302		Subsoil	Red brown clay silt with rare manganese flecks. inclusion free.	0.26–0.42
11303		Natural	Red brown silty clay. firm. occasional weak mudstone inclusions.	0.42 +

Trial pit 114		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 364838		Northing 155314		m OD 113.57
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11401		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.00–0.29
11402		Subsoil	Red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.29–0.34
11403		Natural	Red brown firm silty clay. inclusion free	0.34 +

Trial pit 115		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 364834		Northing 155218		m OD 109.89
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11501		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt. inclusion free	0.00–0.30
11502		Subsoil	Red brown clay silt with occasional manganese flecks. inclusion free.	0.30–0.40
11503		Natural	Red brown silty clay. moist and sticky. inclusion free	0.40 +



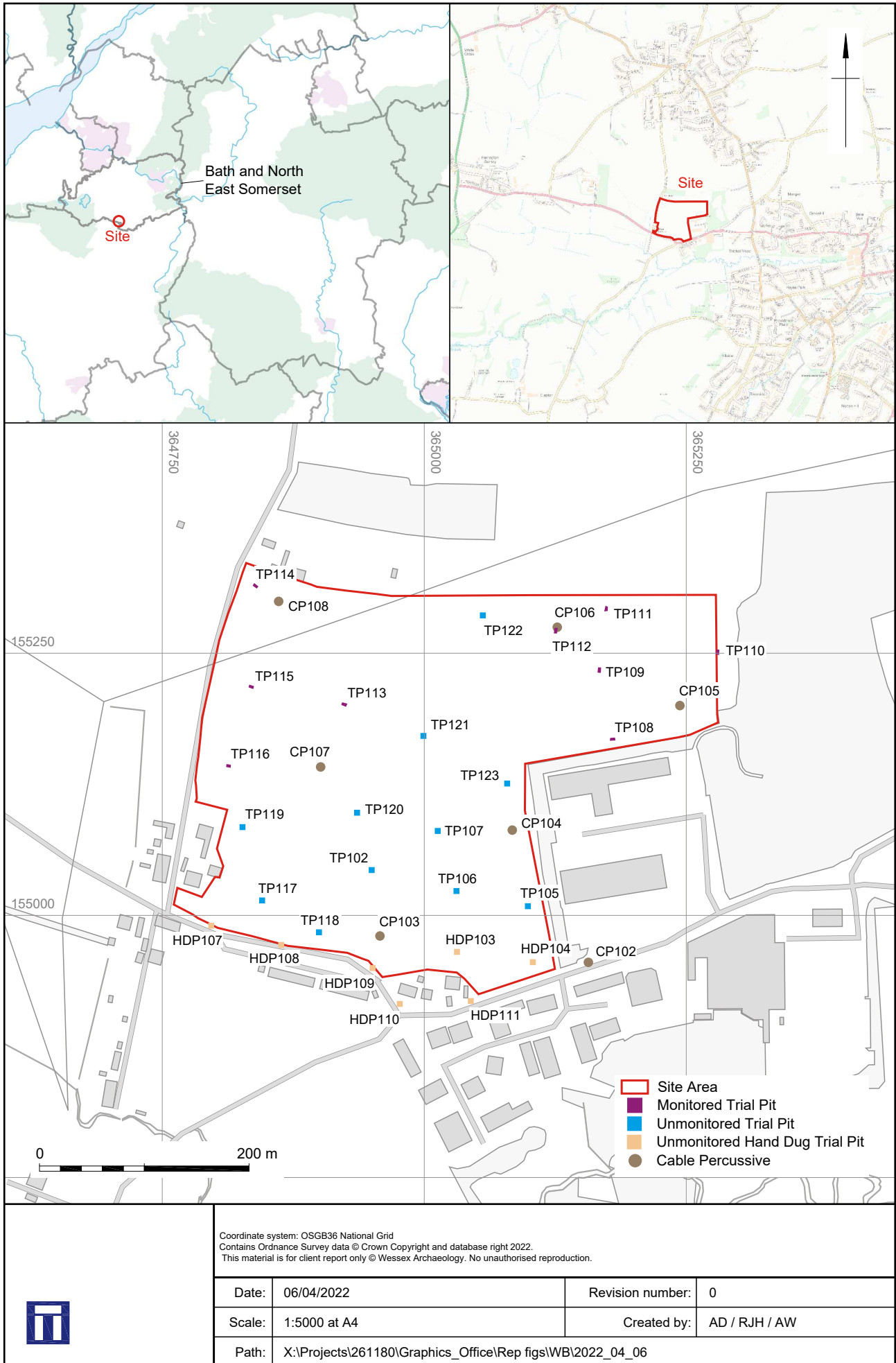
Trial pit 116		Length 3 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 3 m
Easting 364813		Northing 155142		m OD 107.70
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11601		Topsoil	Grey red brown clay silt. inclusion free.	0.00–0.31
11602		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay. inclusion free.	0.31–0.36
11603		Natural	Dark red brown silty clay. slight sandy texture. mudstone inclusions from 2m +	0.36 +



Appendix 2 OASIS record

Summary for wessexar1-505844

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-505844
Project Name	Watching Brief at Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	Watching Brief at Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	22-Mar-2022 - 24-Mar-2022
Location	Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton Archaeological Watching Brief NGR : ST 64999 55153 LL : 51.2944181460014, -2.50335811549967 12 Fig : 364999,155153
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Somerset District : Bath and North East Somerset Parish : Paulton
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigation works. The monitored works covered 13.5 ha, centred on NGR 365000 155100, at Old Mills, Paulton, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset, BS39 7SR. The watching brief comprising the monitoring of nine geotechnical trial pits was undertaken 22–24 March 2022.
Project Results	No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Bath and North East Somerset HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Luke, Jarvis
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Roman Baths Museum Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive



Site location showing geotechnical investigations

Figure 1



Figure 2: Trial pit 114, looking West. 1 m scale



Figure 3: Trial pit 108, looking South. 1 m scale



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Figure 4: Trial pit 116, looking South. 1 m scale



Figure 5: Trial pit 110, looking West. 1 m scale

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