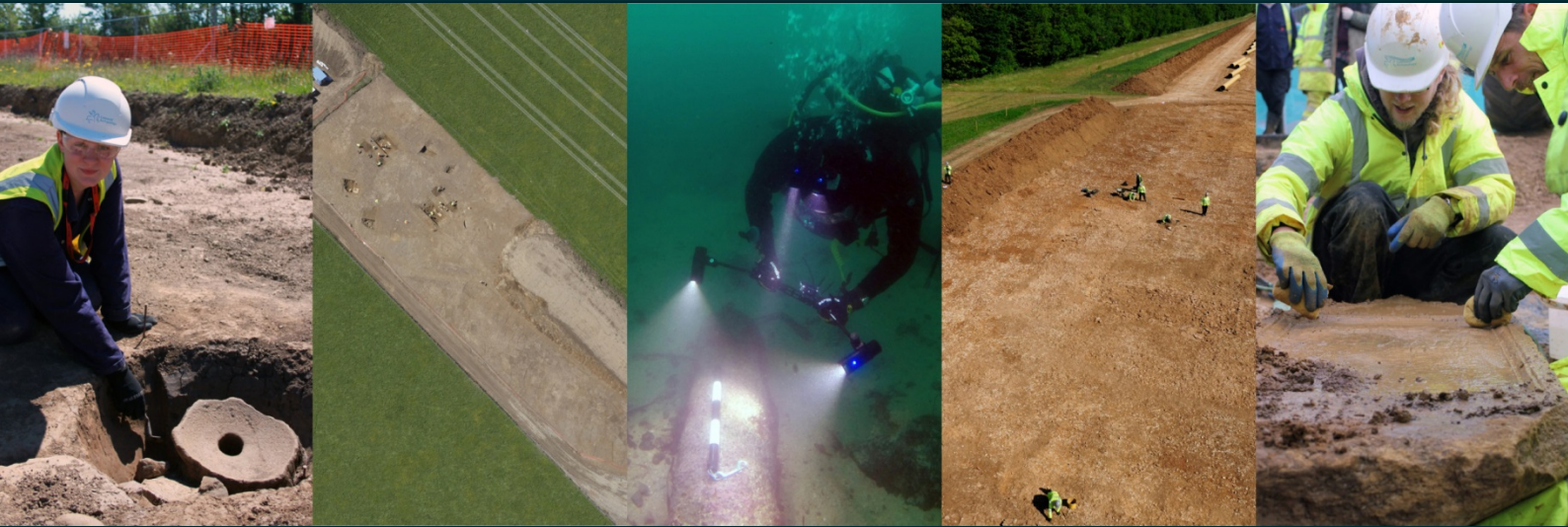


West Acres Caravan park Weston-super-Mare North Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Bloor Homes

CA Project: CR0017
CA Report: CR0017_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-343116

June 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name: West Acres Caravan Park
Location: Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset
NGR: 337379 162016
Type: Evaluation
Date: 20-31 May 2019
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Somerset Heritage Centre
Site Code: WACP 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2019 at West Acres Caravan Park, Weston-super-Mare. Eight trenches were excavated.

Ditches, pits and postholes were identified throughout the north-western and eastern extents of the site, with at least one area of possible settlement activity identified in the south-east. Late prehistoric/Roman dating material was recovered.

All late prehistoric/Romano-British features were sealed by a horizon of soil formation dated to the later Roman period. The soil horizon was cut by a pond/channel of probable post-Roman date.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Bloor Homes at West Acres Caravan Park, Weston-super-Mare (centred at NGR: 337379 162016; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to be submitted to North Somerset Council (NSC) for the construction of a residential development on the site, with associated road access and amenities. The field evaluation was recommended by Cat Lodge, Senior Archaeologist, NSC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019a) and approved by Cat Lodge. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Cat Lodge, including a site visit on 23 May 2019.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 4.2ha, and comprises a former caravan park and caravan storage site. The site is bounded to the south-west by Wolvershill Road, to the north-east by open fields, to the north-west by modern residential development and to the south-east by residential development and a school. The site lies at approximately 5.5m AOD, and is broadly level.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Mercia Mudstone and halite-stone of the Triassic Period (BGS 2019). Superficial clay and silt Tidal Flat Deposits of the Quaternary Period are also mapped within the site (*ibid.*).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development area has previously been subject to a Heritage Assessment (CA 2019b). The below is a summary of the information taken from this document.
- 2.2 In the wider environs of the site there is evidence for activity dating as far back as the Neolithic period. However, previous archaeological investigations in the area indicate that prehistoric activity is likely to be sealed by the Wentlooge alluvial sequence at considerable depth below present ground level (*ibid.*).

- 2.3 The Somerset Levels consisted predominantly of salt marsh and intertidal mudflats during the Iron Age. However, in the Roman period land reclamation took place in the context of prosperous villa estates, including at Wemberham, Locking, Banwell and Congresbury (Rippon 2006, 277). Roman occupation of the North Somerset Levels comprised loose clusters of farmsteads, sited on slightly raised platforms, and small paddocks or enclosures set amongst larger fields (*ibid.*). Settlements were engaged in arable cultivation and animal husbandry, dominated by cattle (CA 2019, 19). Recent archaeological investigation and survey work in the general vicinity of Weston-super-Mare has suggested that horizons of Iron Age and Roman activity exist at depths of between c. 0.3m and 1.5m below present ground level (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 Salt production was important to the economy of the area during the Roman period, and the Brue Valley was left in its intertidal state and probably seasonally exploited (Rippon 2006, 75). A large, early Roman salt manufacturing industry has been recorded off Bristol Road, c. 720m to the north-east of the current site, with late Iron Age and early Roman salt-making features identified during trial trenching (CA 2010). At the end of the Roman period sea levels rose and most of the Levels were abandoned or saw a period of decline, with much of the land reverting to salt marsh and mudflats. Evidence suggests that some Roman sites continued to be occupied, while others were abandoned (Aston and Lewis 1994, 4).
- 2.5 The area surrounding the site was largely unoccupied during the post-Roman and early medieval periods, with scarce evidence for settlements dating to the 5th to 12th centuries (Aston and Lewis 1994, 11). However, re-colonisation of the area began during the 10th century (Rippon 2006, 81), with greater expansion of the rural economy across much of the Levels during the 11th to 13th centuries (Aston and Lewis 1994, 8). During the medieval period the landscape around the proposed development area was probably a patchwork of arable, meadow and pasture land with extensive areas of low-lying moor (CA 2019, 22), with small hamlets and occasional isolated farmsteads (Rippon 2006).
- 2.6 Evidence for possible late Saxon/early medieval occupation was found c. 100m to the south-west of the current site during an excavation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2006). Extensive archaeological remains, consisting of a series of ditches and a number of pits, including a possible unlined well and some evidence of salt production, were identified at depths of c. 1-1.3m below present ground level.

Most of the features contained dating evidence of broadly early medieval (10th-12th century) and post-medieval (16th-19th century) dates (*ibid.*).

- 2.7 Land reclamation continued and increased throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, with construction of low embankments and, finally, sea walls. In the later medieval period a settlement known as West Wick Green is recorded c. 200m to the west of the site (CA 2019b, 23).
- 2.8 By the 19th century St Georges, Waywick and West Wick were characterised as hamlets (*ibid.*). Since the 18th century the landscape has been transformed, as Weston-super-Mare developed into a coastal resort, a process accelerated by the arrival of the railway in 1841. The town remains a seaside resort, with much recent residential development; West Wick has been incorporated into its eastern edge (*ibid.*).
- 2.9 The site is shown as consisting of three arable fields on the 1834 Tithe Map for the Parish of Banwell and the 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows that part of the south-west of the site was given over to orchard and remained unchanged until the 1960s when a residential property was built in the area of the orchard. Agricultural buildings were constructed throughout the 1970s, and these then became part of the caravan park and storage facility.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the NCS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 8 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was divided into two sections to avoid a service and measured 50m in total length and 1.8m in width. Trenches 2 - 6 (inclusive) measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width. Trenches 7 and 8 were shortened to approximately 35m in length, to avoid root protection zones. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; four environmental samples were recovered from deposits during the evaluation and all were processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Somerset Heritage Centre, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

- 5.2 The natural substrate was not observed during the evaluation. Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1-7 respectively, cutting alluvial deposits consisting of brown and grey silty clay and blue clay identified between 0.4m and 0.8m below present ground level (bpgl). Within Trenches 1 and 3, features were partially sealed by light blue grey silty-clay, measuring approximately 0.05m in thickness. Generally, the features were sealed in turn by a dark organic soil horizon, measuring approximately 0.1m in thickness, which was recorded in all trenches.
- 5.3 The dark organic soil horizon was sealed by a brown grey alluvium measuring between 0.2m and 0.8m in thickness, the top of which had had been heavily root affected within all trenches. Within Trenches 1 – 5 and Trench 8 it was sealed by modern topsoil, measuring approximately 0.2m in thickness; within Trenches 6 and 7 it was sealed by modern stone chippings measuring approximately 0.1m in thickness.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.4 Within Trench 1, five ditches were observed cutting alluvial deposits 105 and 104, of which two were excavated.
- 5.5 Ditch 106 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 1.2m in width and 0.62m in depth. It contained silty clay fills 107 and 108; one sherd of Roman pottery and one fragment of fired clay were recovered from upper fill 108. The ditch was also filled by alluvial material 103, soil horizon 102 and alluvium 109, which appeared to have accumulated in the remaining depression following the ditch's disuse.
- 5.6 Ditch 110 was aligned north-west/south-and measured approximately 0.7m in width, 0.52m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 111 and 122. A sample was recovered from fill 111 which contained a small number of undated charred spikelet fork grains (see Appendix C, Table 2). This ditch was also filled by the alluvial material and soil formation layer, as described above for ditch 106.
- 5.7 Ditches 114 and 116 were exposed in plan but remained unexcavated. They were broadly aligned north-west/south-east and measured 2.1m and 2.4m in width respectively.

- 5.8 Ditches 118 and 120 were exposed in plan but remained unexcavated. They were partially exposed in plan due to the location of a modern service and likely represent parts of a broadly north-east/south-west aligned ditch. They measured at least 1.2m and 1.7m in width respectively.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.9 Within Trench 3, three ditches were identified of which two were excavated.
- 5.10 Identified cutting alluvium 207, ditch 206 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was aligned east/west and measured approximately 1.2m in width, 0.65m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 211, 210 and 205. As with the ditches identified elsewhere in Trench 2, it was also filled by soil horizon 204 and alluvial deposits 203 and 202.
- 5.11 Ditch 209 was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 0.75m in width, 0.8m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 208 and 213.
- 5.12 Ditch 216 was exposed in plan but remained unexcavated. It was broadly aligned east/west and measured approximately 1m in width.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.13 Within Trench 3, five ditches were identified cutting alluvial deposit 305, of which two ditches were excavated.
- 5.14 Ditch 309 was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 1.0m in width, 0.5m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 310 and 311.
- 5.15 Ditch 313 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 1.1m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 314 and 315. It was recut along its central alignment by ditch 316 which measured approximately 0.45m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained silty clay fill 317, which remained undated. The ditch was sealed by alluvial material 304, soil horizon 303 and alluvium 302, which appeared to have accumulated in the remaining depression of the original ditch and recut, following their disuse.
- 5.16 Ditches 308, 312 and 318 were exposed in plan but remained unexcavated. They were all broadly aligned north-west/south-east and measured between 0.6m and 1.4m in width.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 6 & 7)

- 5.17 Within Trench 4, at least fourteen ditches, one pit and a deposit were identified cutting alluvial deposits 404 and 405. Ten ditches and the deposit were excavated.
- 5.18 Ditch 406, in the south-eastern extent of the trench, was broadly aligned north-east/south-west and measured approximately 1.3m in width, 0.6m in depth and contained silty clay fill 407 from which two cattle bone fragments were recovered. It was recut along its north-western extent as ditch 409, which measured approximately 0.9m in width, 0.5m in depth and contained undated silty clay fill 410.
- 5.19 Ditch 421 was the earliest of four intercutting ditches broadly aligned north-east/south-west (Fig. 6, Section FF). Ditch 421 measured approximately 1.1m in width, 0.9m in depth and contained undated silty clay fill 422. It was recut along its south-eastern edge by ditch 423, which measured approximately 1.8m in width, 0.95m in depth and contained silty clay fill 424; five fragments of undated ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from this fill. Ditch 423 was recut along its north-western edge by ditch 425, which measured approximately 0.7m in width, 0.34m in depth and contained undated silty clay fill 426. Ditch 425 was in turn recut along its south-eastern extent by the latest ditch in the sequence, ditch 427. Ditch 427 measured approximately 0.9m in width and 0.6m in depth and contained silty fill 428; two sherds of Roman Severn Valley ware pottery were recovered from this fill.
- 5.20 Ditch 413 was aligned north-east/south-west and measured approximately 0.9m in width, 0.5m in depth and contained silty clay fills 412 and 411; one sherd of late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was recovered from upper fill 411.
- 5.21 Ditch 420 was broadly aligned north-east/south-west, measured approximately 1.8m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.22 Ditch 418 (Fig. 6, Section EE) was aligned north/south and measured at least 0.75m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained undated silty clay fill 417. It was cut along its south-eastern edge by ditch 416 which entered the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment before turning towards the north-west and terminating within the trench. It measured approximately 0.5m in width and 0.6m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 415 and 414. Ditch 416 was also partially sealed by soil formation horizon 403.

- 5.23 Pit/ditch terminus 435 was partially exposed in plan, measured approximately 0.6m in width and length and remained unexcavated.
- 5.24 Ditch 437 was broadly aligned north-east/south-west, measured approximately 0.5m in width and remained unexcavated. No relationship was seen in plan with enclosure ditch 416.
- 5.25 Deposit 431 was identified in the north-western part of the trench and consisted of blue clay alluvium which had likely formed in a localised depression which had allowed water to pool in the area. It measured at 3m in length, at least 1.8m in width and 0.2m in depth and was cut by ditches 429, 432 and enclosure ditch 433.
- 5.26 Ditch 433 was aligned east/west and remained unexcavated. It measured at least 3m in length, 1.1m in width and likely formed an entrance way with adjacent ditch 416.
- 5.27 Ditch 429 (Fig. 6, Section DD) was broadly aligned east/west and measured approximately 0.8m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained silt clay fill 430, from which one sherd of pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th century was recovered. It was cut by ditch 432 which was aligned north-west/south west and measured approximately 0.9m in width; it remained unexcavated.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 8)

- 5.28 Within Trench 5, two ditches were identified cutting alluvial deposits 506 and 505, of which one ditch was excavated.
- 5.29 Ditch 508 (Fig. 8, Section GG) was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 0.45m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained silty clay fill 507, from which two fragments of worked stone and a fragment of animal bone were recovered. Fill 507 was sealed by soil horizon 504, which also partially filled the cut of the ditch.
- 5.30 Ditch 512 was broadly aligned north-west/south-east, measured approximately 1.5m in width and remained unexcavated.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 9)

- 5.31 Within Trench 6 six ditches, one pit, two postholes and an unknown feature were identified cutting alluvium 604, of which three ditches and one posthole were excavated.
- 5.32 Within the western end of the trench, probable pit 605 was partially exposed in plan. It measured at least 2.7m in length and 1.8m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.33 Ditch terminus 607 was aligned north/south and measured approximately 0.5m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained silty clay fill 608, from which two sherds of Roman Severn Valley ware pottery were recovered. No relationship in plan was identified between pit 605 and ditch terminus 607.
- 5.34 Ditch 609 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured approximately 1.35m in width and remained unexcavated. One sherd of Roman Severn Valley ware pottery was recovered from within the top of the fill of the ditch, 610.
- 5.35 Ditch 611 (Fig. 9, Section HH) was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 2.3m in width and 0.75m in depth. It contained primary silty clay fill 612, which was overlain by black organic fill 613 from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, including a sherd of a flared tankard. A sample (Sample no. 3) taken from this fill produced high quantities of charred indeterminate cereal grains, alongside high quantities of hulled wheat, representative of a dump of crop processing waste (see Appendix C, Table 2). Fill 613 was in turn covered by silty clay fill 614, from which one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 5.36 Ditch 611 was recut along its north-eastern edge by ditch 615 (Fig. 9, Section HH); which measured 2.38m in width and 0.5m in depth. It contained silty clay fills 616, 617 and 618. Sixteen sherds of Roman pottery and cattle/sheep bone fragments were recovered from secondary fill 617.
- 5.37 Posthole 619 (Fig. 9, Section II) measured approximately 0.4m in diameter, 0.15m in depth and contained dark silty clay fill 620 from which an iron nail of possible Roman date was recovered.
- 5.38 Pit/ditch terminus 621 was partially exposed in plan, measured at least 1.2m in length, 0.7m in width and remained unexcavated.

- 5.39 Posthole 623 was circular in plan, measured approximately 0.3m in diameter and remained unexcavated. No relationship in plan was established between ditch 615, pit/ditch terminus 621 and posthole 623.
- 5.40 Ditch 625 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured approximately 2.4m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.41 Ditch 626 was partially exposed in plan. It was aligned north-east/south-west and measured at least 0.8m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.42 All features within Trench 6, with the exception of ditches 625 and 626, were immediately sealed by possible occupation soil 603 that measured approximately 0.15m thick. It was formed from black silty clay and remained undated; it was sealed by organic horizon 602, which was recorded throughout the trench.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 10 & 11)

- 5.43 Within Trench 7 four ditches and a pond/channel were identified cutting alluvium 717, all of which were excavated.
- 5.44 Ditch 713 was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 1.35m in width, 0.36m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 711 and 712. It was recut along its central alignment by ditch 707. The latter measured approximately 0.55m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained silty clay fill 706 which remained undated.
- 5.45 Ditch 716 (Fig. 10, Section LL; Fig. 11) was aligned north-west/south-east and measured approximately 1.15m in width, 0.6m in depth and contained undated silty clay fills 715 and 714. It was recut along its central alignment by ditch 709, which measured approximately 0.4m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained silty clay 708 which remained undated. A single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from organic horizon 704/710, where it filled the top of ditch 709.
- 5.46 Organic horizon 704 was cut by pond/channel 718 (Fig. 10, Sections JJ & KK) which measured approximately 16m in width and was at least 1.3m in depth. It contained a lower, organic rich fill, 719, which was sampled (Sample no. 4) and contained small

quantities of indeterminate grains, cereals and snail shells, including those of an aquatic species (see Appendix C, Table 2). This was overlain by upper fill 620.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 15 deposits (ditch and posthole fills, alluvium and an organic soil horizon). The recovered material dates to the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and recording also included form/rim morphology. Where possible, fabric codes from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection are used (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other pottery codes have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery

Late prehistoric

6.2 An unfeathered bodysherd (7g) in poor condition was retrieved from fill of ditch 413 (fill 411). It was tempered with sparse quartz and calcareous material such as limestone, (QLS) which has leached out due to soil conditions. Dating to the late prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) is most likely.

Roman

6.3 The small Roman pottery assemblage totals 37 sherds (757g). The majority presents as greywares (GWM, GWF, GWD, GWB) of broad Roman date, most likely Congresbury grey ware (Cat Lodge, pers comm). Identifiable forms include a slightly flaring tankard in fabric GWM from ditch 613 (fill 611). Ditch 615 (fill 617) produced a narrow-mouth necked jar in fabric GWM and a plain rim dish in fabric GWB. The latter is derived from a Southwest Dorset Black-burnished ware form dateable to the late 2nd to 4th centuries (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–3). Unfeathered bodysherds of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1), manufactured in the Poole area and dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries, are also present. Also represented is Severn Valley oxidised ware (SVW OX2), which is commonly found in this area and was manufactured throughout the Roman period. One sherd from fill 428 of ditch 427 had been trimmed to a rough disc shape. The only continental import is an unfeathered bodysherd of central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2) from fill 617 of ditch 615. Samian from this region was imported to Britain during the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 2–3)

Other finds

- 6.4 Posthole 619 (fill 620) produced two fragmentary iron nails (5g) of uncertain date.
- 6.5 Two small fragments of sandstone (2g) from ditch 508 (fill 507) may derive from roofing material.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Thirteen fragments of animal bone (171g) were recovered from five deposits, together with artefactual material dating to the Roman period (See Table 1, Appendix C). The bone was fragmentary but well preserved enough to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

Roman

- 7.2 A total of nine fragments (101g) were recovered from fill 617 of ditch 615 and soil horizon 710. It was possible to identify cattle from a third phalange and a partial horn core and sheep/goat from a metapodial shaft and a loose molar. No evidence of butchery practice was observed but as both species were common domestic animals in this period, their presence on site is to be expected.

Undated

- 7.3 The remaining four fragments (70g) were recovered from deposit 404 and ditch fills 407 and 507. Cattle remains were identified from a loose molar and partial femur and tibia shafts. No evidence of butchery was present, but the condition of the material matched that seen in the Roman portion of the assemblage.

Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

- 7.4 Four environmental samples (62 litres of soil) were processed from three trenches (Trench 1, 6 and 7). This was done with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental assemblage may aid in the dating of the site. Samples 1, 2 and 4 were processed by standard flotation procedures (*CA Technical Manual No. 2*) and sample 3 was processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains following standard procedures (*CA Technical Manual No. 2*).

- 7.5 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C, Table 2, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.6 Sample 1 (fill 706 of ditch 707) produced no flot or residue during the standard flotation procedure therefore it has not been added into the final table at the bottom of this report.

Roman

Trench 6

- 7.7 Fill 613 (sample 3) of ditch 611 was processed for the intention of recovering waterlogged material. During assessment it became apparent that this sample was in fact a well preserved charred assemblage and produced no waterlogged material at all. Within sample 3 high quantities of charred indeterminate cereal grains were recorded, alongside moderately high quantities of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)). Some of the hulled wheat showing signs of germination and some were still preserved within their husks. A large number of glume fragments, spikelet forks and coleoptiles were also recorded during assessment. Moderate quantities of charred weed seeds were present and include oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.). High quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size was also recorded during the assessment of sample 3.

- 7.8 This assemblage is likely to be representative of a dump of crop processing waste, possibly from the processing of poorly stored grains or poor quality crops or maybe malting waste material where the grain has been deliberately encouraged to germinate as part of the brewing process.

Undated

Trench 1

- 7.9 Fill 111 (sample 2) of ditch 110 contained a small number of charred spikelet forks but no other cereal grain remains or fragments. No other charred plant remains were

recovered from within sample 2 and only a low number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size was recovered.

- 7.10 This assemblage is likely to be representative of wind-blown/dispersed material and does not provide any indication of the use or age of the site.

Trench 7

- 7.11 Fill 719 (sample 4) of channel/pond 718 contained small quantities of charred indeterminate cereal grains, hulled wheat grains and a small number of glume fragments. A very low quantity of the charred weed seed meadow grass/cat's-tail (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) was recorded from within the assemblage. A moderately large quantity of uncharred weed seeds was also present in the assemblage and these include buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) seeds. Low quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size was also recorded during assessment. Snail shells from both terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater species were noted during assessment and include the terrestrial open country species *Pupilla muscorum* and the shade-loving species *Ena/Merdigera* in low quantities and the aquatic species *Bithynia* sp. and *Planorbis planorbis* in moderately low quantities. *Bithynia* is a species which favours permanently wet environments.
- 7.12 This assemblage is likely to be representative of a local waterlogged environment with wind-blown/dispersed charred material. The environmental assemblage provides no indication of the date or of the possible function of the feature.

Summary

- 7.13 The environmental assemblages from Sample 2 and 4 provide no indication of the date of the individual features and do not indicate that any specific activity was taking place within the nearby vicinity. However there is an indication of localised waterlogged preservation in the vicinity of Trench 7.
- 7.14 There is evidence from sample 3 of some form of crop processing activity, possibly malting, taking place in the vicinity of Trench 6 and this may be near a centre of settlement activity on the site.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified a large number of archaeological features within the proposed development area, predominately within the east of the site. With the exception of the artefacts recovered from features in Trench 6, only a small quantity of artefactual material was retrieved during the current works. Therefore, while undated features may be from different periods/phases, the dates assigned to them for this report are based on the features being contemporary through association and spatial location with those from which datable material was recovered.
- 8.2 Ditches of similar form and size were identified in Trenches 1 – 7 and likely represent irrigation, boundary and/or enclosure ditches. All ditches were partially silted before being sealed by the organic soil horizon.
- 8.3 A dark organic soil horizon identified throughout site is evidence of organic growth and possible cultivation. This suggests the area had dried to a level after the prehistoric period, allowing for settlement and occupation (see Archaeological Background above). The organic horizon is believed to date to the late Roman period (Cat Lodge, pers comm) suggesting features that were sealed by this layer are Roman or earlier in date.
- 8.4 A possible settlement area was identified in Trench 6 with ditches, postholes and possible pits being recorded. Fills of all features identified in the south-western part of the trench were dark and charcoal rich, suggestive of nearby occupation. Ditch 611 contained a possible dump of crop processing waste, supporting this theory. These features were also sealed by a possible occupation layer which was not identified elsewhere on site. Occupation is also suggested by the large amounts of unabraded pottery (suggesting they had not entered the feature as residual artefacts) and animal bone.
- 8.5 The northern extent and entrance way of a probable enclosure was identified within Trench 4, formed by ditches 416 and 433. Internal features including a possible pit and ditch were identified but no artefacts were recovered. While the probable enclosure remained undated, a series of ditches and associated recuts within Trench 4 were dated to the Roman period and could suggest the enclosure is contemporary through association and part of an area of focused enclosure activity, which probably extends across much of the northern extent of the site.

- 8.6 A pond/channel was identified within Trench 7. A sample taken from lower organic fill 719 contained charred indeterminate cereal grains, hulled wheat grains and a small number of glume fragments suggestive of naturally accumulated material reflection of a waterlogged environment. No such feature is shown on historic cartographic sources, and it probably pre-dates the post-medieval period.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Gary Baddeley, Christian Day, Josh Nowlan and Daniel White. The report was written by Daniel Sausins and Sara-Jayne Boughton. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Sharon Clough and Emma Aitken respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson and Steve Sheldon.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay			0.28	
1	101	Deposit		Alluvium	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.48	
1	102	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-black organic rich silty clay			0.05	
1	103	Deposit		Alluvium	Light blue grey silty clay			0.1	
1	104	Deposit		Alluvium	Light yellow brown clay silt			0.22	
1	105	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid pink brown sandy silt			>0.4	
1	106	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.8	1.18	0.62	
1	107	Fill	106	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.0	0.48	0.28	
1	108	Fill	106	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	1.18	0.4	Roman
1	109	Deposit	106	Alluvium/ ditch fill	Same as 101 within top of ditch	>1.8	1.12	0.17	Roman
1	110	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.8	0.69	0.52	
1	111	Fill	110	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>0.9	0.64	0.36	
1	112	Fill	110	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.69	0.23	
1	113	Deposit	110	Alluvium/ ditch fill	Same as 101 within the top of ditch	>1.8	0.7	0.13	
1	114	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE unexcavated	>1.8	2.1		
1	115	fill	114	Ditch fill	Mid pink brown silty clay	>1.8	2.1		
1	116	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE unexcavated	>1.8	2.4		
1	117	Fill	116	Ditch fill	Mid pink brown silt clay				
1	118	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW unexcavated	>4.4	>1.2		
1	119	Fill	118	Ditch fill	Mid pink brown silty clay	>4.4	>1.2		
1	120	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW unexcavated	>3.3	>1.7		
1	121	Fill	120	Ditch fill	Mid pink brown silty clay	>3.3	>1.7		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.19	
2	201	Deposit		Alluvium	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.68	
2	202	Fill	206	Ditch fill/ alluvium	Mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	1.18	0.14	
2	203	Fill	206	Ditch fill/ alluvium	Light – mid blue silty clay	>1.8	1.17	0.05	
2	204	Layer		Soil horizon	Black organic silt clay			0.05	
2	205	Fill	206	Ditch fill	Light grey blue silty clay	>1.8	1.18	0.12	
2	206	Cut		Ditch	Aligned EW, steep sides, flat base	>1.8	1.15	0.64	
2	207	Deposit		Alluvium	Light to mid blue silt clay with orange mottling			0.4	
2	208	Fill	209	Ditch fill	Light blue grey silty clay	>1.8	0.76	0.12	
2	209	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, very steep sides, flat base	>1.0	0.76	0.82	
2	210	Fill	206	Ditch fill	Mid blue yellow silty clay	>1.0	1.1	0.25	
2	211	Fill	206	Ditch fill	Mid grey orange with purple tint silty clay	>1.0	0.38	0.04	
2	212	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown-grey silty clay			>0.2	
2	213	Fill	209	Ditch fill	Mid blue grey silty clay	>1.0	0.74	0.42	
2	214	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid blue grey silty clay			>0.1	
2	215	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty clay`			>0.1	
2	216	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE unexcavated	>1.9	1.05		

2	217	Fill	216	Ditch fill					
3	300	Deposit		Hardstanding	Pink-grey stone chippings			0.1	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey clay silt			0.18	
3	302	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty clay			0.62	
3	303	Layer		Soil horizon	Back organic rich silty clay			0.04	
3	304	Deposit		Alluvium	Light grey silty clay			0.04	
3	305	Deposit		Alluvium	Light brown yellow silty clay			0.12	
3	306	Deposit		Alluvium	Light brown grey silty clay			0.3	
3	307	Deposit		Alluvium	Light pink and grey pink silty clay			>0.1	
3	308	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>2.1	1.37		
3	309	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, concave base	>2.1	0.96	0.51	
3	310	Fill	309	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty clay	>0.75	0.36	0.11	
3	311	Fill	309	Ditch fill	Light grey with yellow grey mottling silty clay	>0.75	0.96	0.40	
3	312	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>2.1	1.29		
3	313	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, concave base	>2.1	1.09	0.40	
3	314	Fill	313	Ditch fill	Light grey with orange mottling silty clay	>0.7	0.65	0.14	
3	315	Fill	313	Ditch fill	Light grey orange silty clay	>0.9	1.09	0.26	
3	316	Cut		Ditch recut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, concave base	>2.1	0.44	0.27	
3	317	Fill	316	Ditch fill	Light grey silty clay	>0.9	0.44	0.27	
3	318	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>2.1	0.56		
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay			0.14	
4	402	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty clay			0.52	
4	403	Layer		Soil horizon	Black organic rich silty clay			0.04	
4	404	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.24	
4	405	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid pink brown sandy clay			>0.1	
4	406	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	1.27	0.6	
4	407	Fill	406	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.0	0.9	0.32	
4	408	Fill	406	Ditch fill	Light yellow grey silty clay	>1.0	1.27	0.31	
4	409	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	0.92	0.5	
4	410	Fill	409	Ditch fill	Light blue grey silty clay	>1.0	0.92	0.5	
4	411	Fill	413	Ditch fill	Light orange brown silt clay	>1.0	0.86	0.33	Late prehistoric
4	412	Fill	413	Ditch fill	Mid grey –blue brown silty clay	>1.0	0.7	0.2	
4	413	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	0.86	0.5	
4	414	Fill	416	Ditch fill	Mid orange grey brown	>0.7	1.6	0.2	
4	415	Fill	416	Ditch fill	Mid orange grey silty clay	>0.7	1.4	0.4	
4	416	Cut		Enclosure ditch	Curvilinear, steep sides, flat base	>0.7	1.6	0.6	
4	417	Fill	418	Ditch fill	Mid orange grey silty clay	0.5	0.75	0.4	
4	418	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, flat base	0.5	0.75	0.4	
4	419	Fill	420	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	1.77		
4	420	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>1.8	1.77		
4	421	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, flat base	>1.0	1.07	0.86	
4	422	Fill	421	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.0	1.07	0.86	
4	423	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate	>1.0	1.77	0.95	

					sides, flat base				
4	424	Fill	423	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.0	1.77	0.95	
4	425	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	0.72	0.34	
4	426	Fill	425	Ditch fill	Light blue grey silty clay	>1.0	0.72	0.34	
4	427	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, steep sides, concave base	>1.0	0.89	0.57	
4	428	Fill	427	Ditch fill	Light blue grey silty clay	>1.0	0.89	0.57	Roman
4	429	Cut		Ditch	Aligned E/W, steep sides, flat base	>1.0	0.81	0.45	
4	430	Fill	429	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.0	0.81	0.45	C2-C4
4	431	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty clay	>3.0	>1.7	0.2	
4	432	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, unexcavated	>1.8	0.9		
4	433	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Aligned E/W, unexcavated	>3.0	1.1		
4	434	Fill	433	Ditch fill	Dark black brown silty clay	>3.0	0.9		
4	435	Cut		Pit/ ditch terminus	Partially exposed in plan, unexcavated	>0.5	0.6		
4	436	Fill	435	Pit/ ditch terminus fill	Dark black brown silty clay	>0.5	0.6		
4	437	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW	>0.5	0.5		
4	438	Fill	437	Ditch fill	Dark black brown silty clay	>0.5	0.5		
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand			0.25	
5	502	Deposit		Alluvium	Heavily rooted effected dark grey brown silty clay			0.2	
5	503	Deposit		Alluvium	Light orange brown silty sandy clay			0.43	
5	504	Layer		Soil horizon	Black organic rich silty clay			0.12	
5	505	Layer		Alluvium	Mid yellow brown			0.11	
5	506	Layer		Alluvium	Mid orange brown silty clay			0.15	
5	507	Fill	508	Ditch fill	Light grey blue silty clay	>1.0	0.45	0.25	
5	508	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.0	0.45	0.25	
5	509	Layer		Alluvium	Mid orange brown clay sand			>0.2	
5	510	Layer		Alluvium	Light grey blue silty clay			>0.15	
5	511	Fill	512	Ditch fill	Light grey blue silty clay	>1.8	>0.6	>0.25	
5	512	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>1.8	>0.6	>0.25	
6	600	Deposit		Hard standing	Stone chippings			0.05	
6	601	Deposit		Alluvium	Light grey brown silty clay			0.47	Roman
6	602	Layer		Soil horizon	Black organic rich silty clay			0.05	
6	603	Deposit		Occupation soil	Dark brown grey silty clay			0.13	
6	604	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey with light brown mottling			0.11	
6	605	Cut		Feature	Partially exposed in plan, unexcavated	>2.7	>1.8		
6	606	Fill	605	Feature fill	Dark brown grey silty clay	>2.7	>1.8		
6	607	Cut		Ditch terminus	Aligned NE/SW moderate sides, concave base	>1.87	0.5	0.2	
6	608	Fill	607	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty grey	>1.87	0.5	0.2	Roman
6	609	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE unexcavated	>1.8	1.33		
6	610	Fill	609	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.8	1.33		Roman
6	611	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, moderate sides, concave base	>1.8	2.28	0.74	
6	612	Fill	611	Ditch fill	Mixed light orange grey and light blue-grey silty clay	>0.9	1.22	0.16	
6	613	Fill	611	Ditch fill	Black organic clay silt	>0.9	1.48	0.32	Roman

6	614	Fill	611	Ditch fill	Light grey with yellow brown mottling silty clay	>0.9	1.87	0.28	Roman
6	615	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, moderate sides, flat base	>1.8	2.38	0.46	
6	616	Fill	615	Ditch fill	Mid grey with mid brown yellow silty clay	>0.9	0.89	0.07	
6	617	Fill	615	Ditch fill	Mid grey silty clay	>0.9	1.99	0.42	LC2-C4
6	618	Fill	615	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty clay	>0.9	1.66	0.17	
6	619	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, steep sides, irregular base	0.4	0.35	0.14	
6	620	Fill	619	Posthole fill	Dark brown grey silty clay	0.4	0.35	0.14	
6	621	Cut		Pit/ ditch terminus	Unexcavated	>1.17	0.67		
6	622	Fill	621	Pit/ ditch terminus fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	>1.17	0.67		
6	623	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, unexcavated	0.27	0.26		
6	624	Fill	623	Posthole fill	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.27	0.26		
6	625	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>1.8	2.4		
6	626	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, unexcavated	>2.2	>0.8		
7	701	Deposit		Hardstanding	Stone chippings			0.2	
7	702	Deposit		Alluvium	Heavily root effected dark grey brown silty clay			0.19	
7	703	Deposit		Alluvium	Orange brown-grey silty clay sand			0.8	
7	704	Layer		Soil horizon	Back organic rich silty clay			0.08	
7	705	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid orange blue-brown silty clay sand			>0.1	
7	706	Fill	707	Ditch fill	Light grey blue silty clay	>1.8	0.53	0.23	
7	707	Cut		Ditch recut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.8	0.53	0.23	
7	708	Fill	709	Ditch fill	Mid grey blue silty clay	>0.8	0.4	0.23	
7	709	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.8	0.4	0.23	
7	710	Layer	709	Soil horizon	Same as 702 but located within ditch 709 for finds retrieval purposes.			0.12	Roman
7	711	Fill	713	Ditch fill	Mid yellow blue brown silt clay	>1.0	1.35	0.25	
7	712	Fill	713	Ditch fill	Mid orange grey-brown silty clay	>1.0	0.65	0.34	
7	713	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, sloping base	>1.8	1.35	0.62	
7	714	Fill	716	Ditch fill	Light yellow blue silty clay	>0.8	1.15	0.35	
7	715	Fill	716	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silty clay	>0.8	0.65	0.22	
7	716	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>0.8	1.15	0.6	
7	717	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid pink brown silty clay			>0.1	
7	718	Cut		Pond/ channel	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides	>1.8	16.0	>1.3	
7	719	Fill	718	Pond/ channel fill	Mid grey blue, organic rich silty clay	>1.8	>2.0	>0.2	
7	720	Fill	718	Pond/ channel fill	Mid orange brown-blue silty sandy clay	>1.8	16.0	1.10	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay			0.3	
8	801	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty grey			0.28	
8	802	Layer		Soil horizon	Black organic rich silty clay			0.03	
8	803	Deposit		Alluvium	Mid grey brown silty clay			>0.05	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
108	Roman pottery Fired clay	Medium sandy greyware	GWM	1 1	6 1	Roman
109	Roman pottery	Medium sandy greyware	GWM	1	6	Roman
411	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-limestone tempered fabric	QLS	1	7	Late prehistoric
424	Fired clay			5	11	-
428	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	SVW OX2	2	10	Roman
430	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black- burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	3	C2-C4
507	Worked stone			2	2	-
601	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery	Medium sandy greyware Fine greyware Hard sandy greyware with dark surfaces	GWM GWF GWD	4 1 1	36 15 21	Roman
608	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	SVW OX2	2	5	Roman
610	Roman pottery Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware Medium sandy greyware	SVW OX2 GWM	1 1	7 26	Roman
613	Roman pottery	Medium sandy greyware	GWM	2	128	RB
614	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXI	1	10	RB
617	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian Southeast Dorset Black- burnished ware Medium sandy greyware Sandy greyware with black exterior	LEZ SA2 DOR BB1 GWM GWB	1 2 9 4	1 30 359 88	LC2-C4
620	Iron	Nail		2	5	-
710	Roman pottery	Medium sandy greyware	GWM	1	4	Roman

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Romano-British								
615	617	2	1	2	3		8	100
	710		1				1	1
Subtotal		2	1	2	3		9	101
Undated								
	404	1					1	40
406	407	2					2	29
508	507					1	1	1
Subtotal		3				1	4	70
Total		5	2	2	3	1	13	
Weight		125	7	31	7	1	171	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size; MM = sheep size

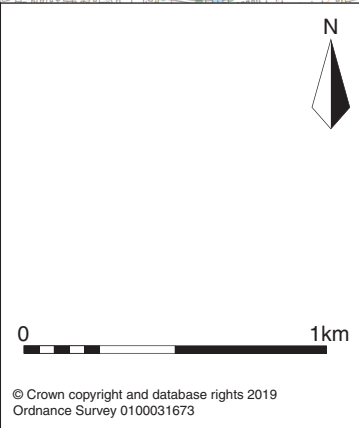
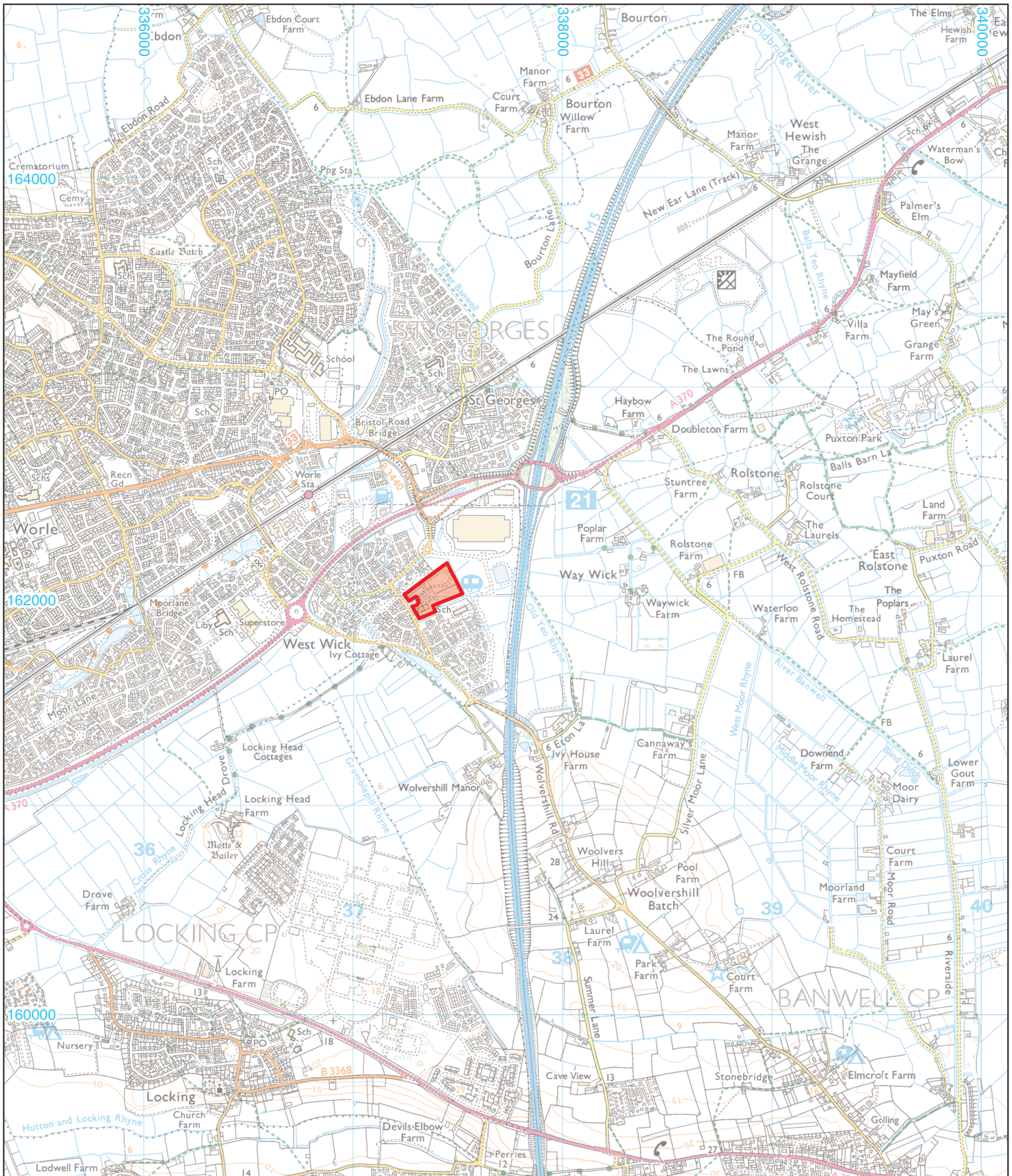
Table 2: Assessment of Environmental Evidence

Feature	Context	Sample	Proce ssed vol (L)	Unproc essed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Root s %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Roman													
Ditch 611	613	3	2	38	-	-	****	****	indet grain; hulled (incl. some germination and some still in husks); glumes; spikelet fork; coleoptile	***	<i>Avena/Brom us; Galium; Rumex; Lolium/Festu ca; Vicia/Lathyru s</i>	**/*	-
Undated													
Ditch 110	111	2	20	20	45	95	-	*	spikelet fork	-	-	-/*	-
Channel/ Pond 718	719	4	20	20	10	85	*	*	indet grain; hulled; glume	*	<i>Poa/Phleum. (Uncharred** ** Ranunculus; Potamogeton ; Carex)</i>	*/*	moll- t*, moll- a**

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items
moll-t = terrestrial mollusc, moll-a = aquatic/freshwater mollusc

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	West Acres Caravan Park, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2019 at West Acres Caravan Park, Weston-super-Mare. Eight trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Ditches, pits and postholes were identified throughout the north-western and eastern extents of the site, with at least one area of possible settlement activity identified in the south-east. Late prehistoric/Roman dating material was recovered.</p> <p>All late prehistoric/Romano-British features were sealed by a horizon of soil formation dated to the later Roman period. The soil horizon was cut by a pond/channel of probable post-Roman date.</p>	
Project dates	20 - 31 May 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Assessment (CA 2019).	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	West Acres Caravan Park, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset	
Study area (M ² /ha)	4.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	337379 162016	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	North Somerset Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson/ Steve Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Somerset Heritage Centre	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	Somerset Heritage Centre	Trench sheets, context sheets, section drawings, photo registers
Digital	Somerset Heritage Centre	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>West Acres, Weston-super-Mare: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report CR0017_1</p>		




Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 West Acres Caravan Park,
 Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset

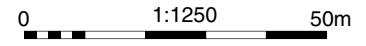
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	CR0017	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/06/19	1
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE	A4 1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Deposit/fill



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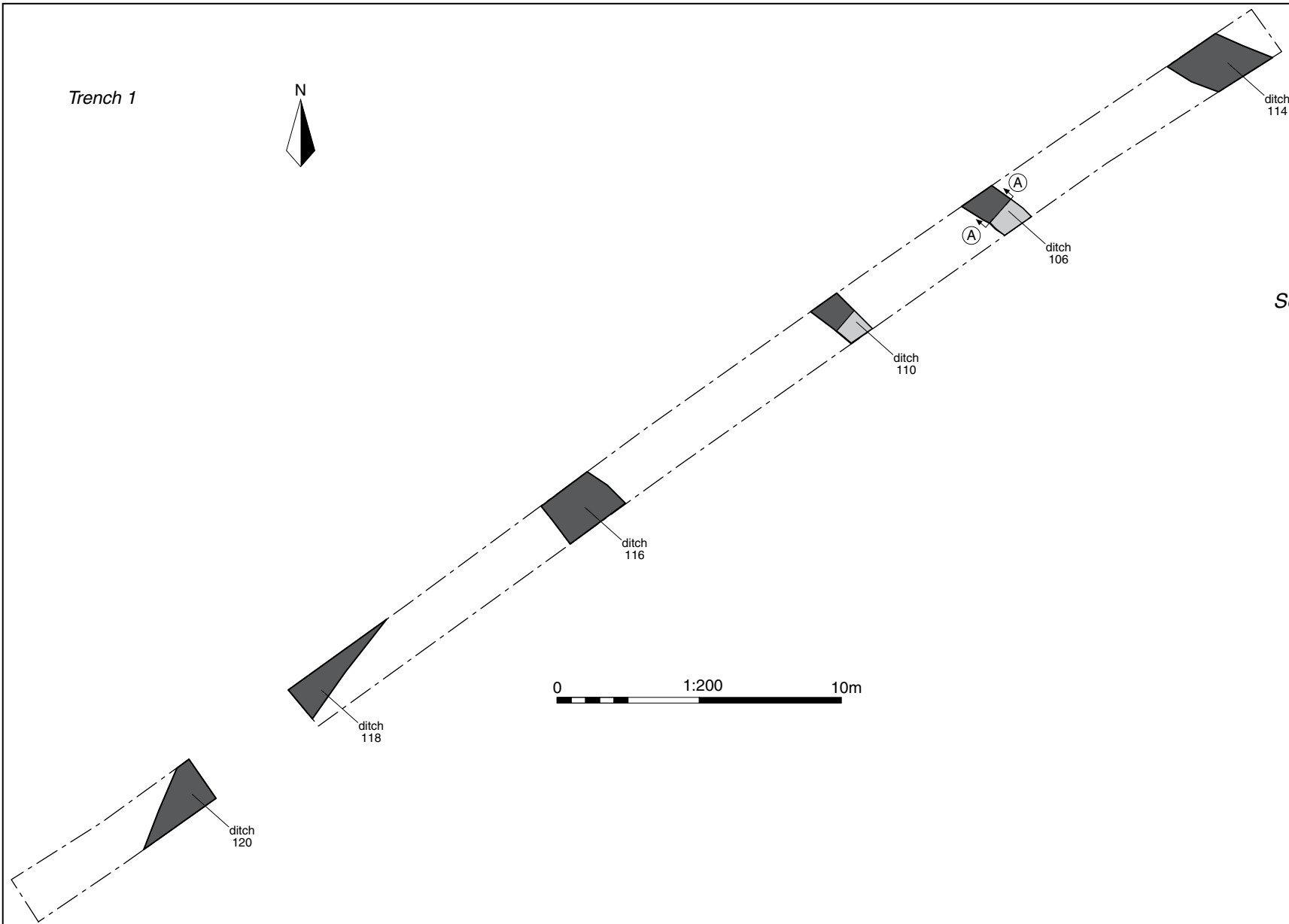
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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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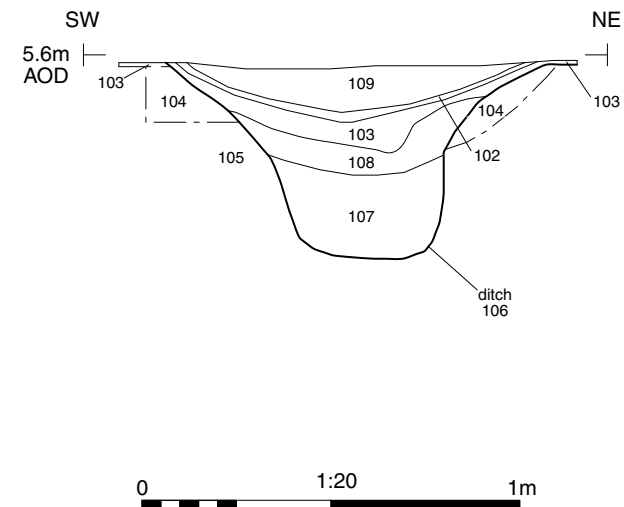
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features

DRAWN BY EC	PROJECT NO. CR0017	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 05/06/19	
APPROVED BY DS	SCALE @A3 1:1250	

Trench 1



Section AA



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)



Ditch 106, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch 106, looking north-west (1m scale)

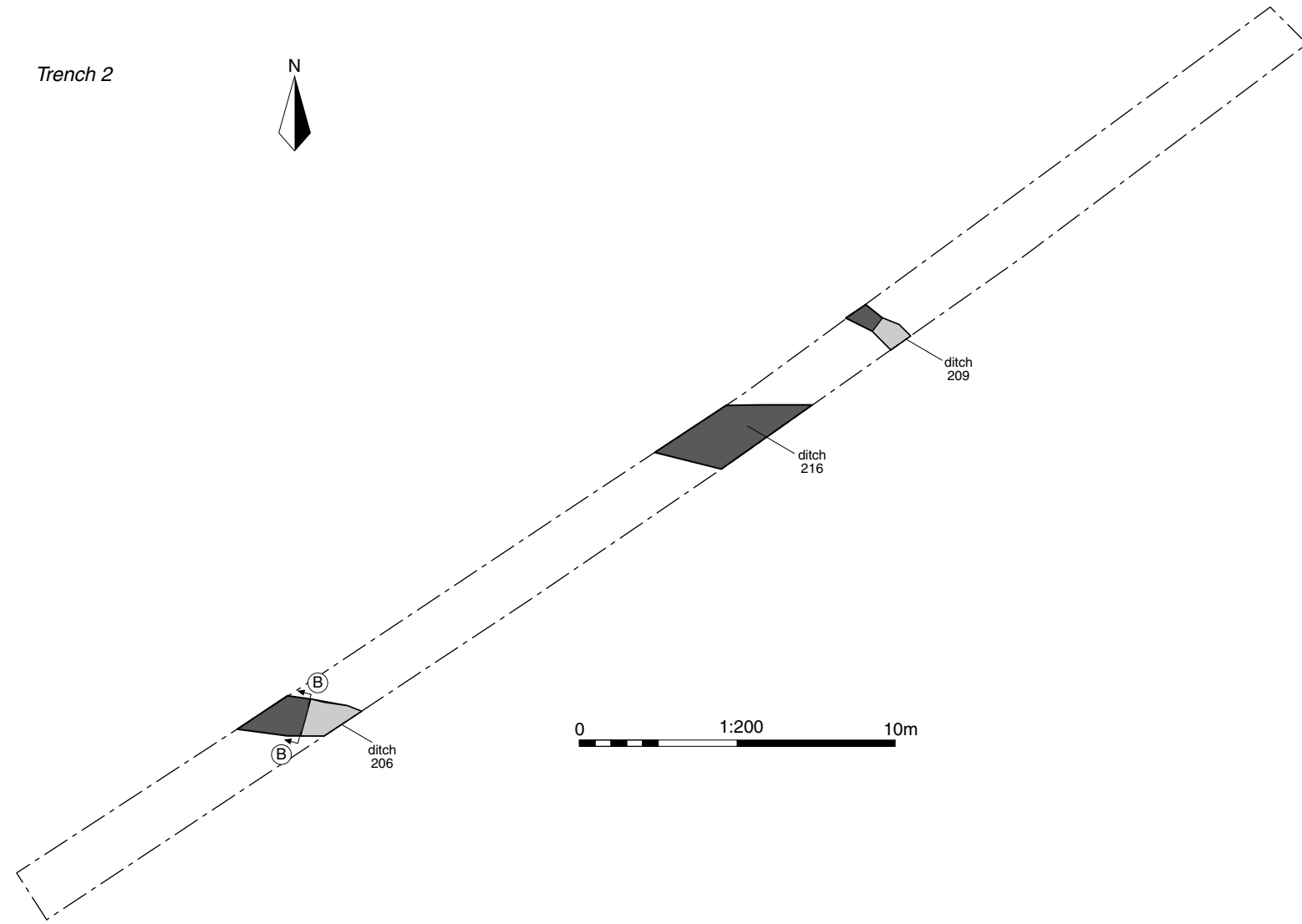
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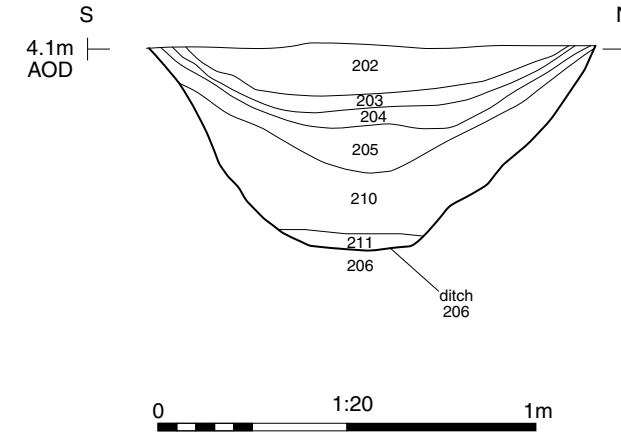
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: Plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	CR0017	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/06/19	
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	3

Trench 2



Section BB



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)



Ditch 206, looking west (1m scale)

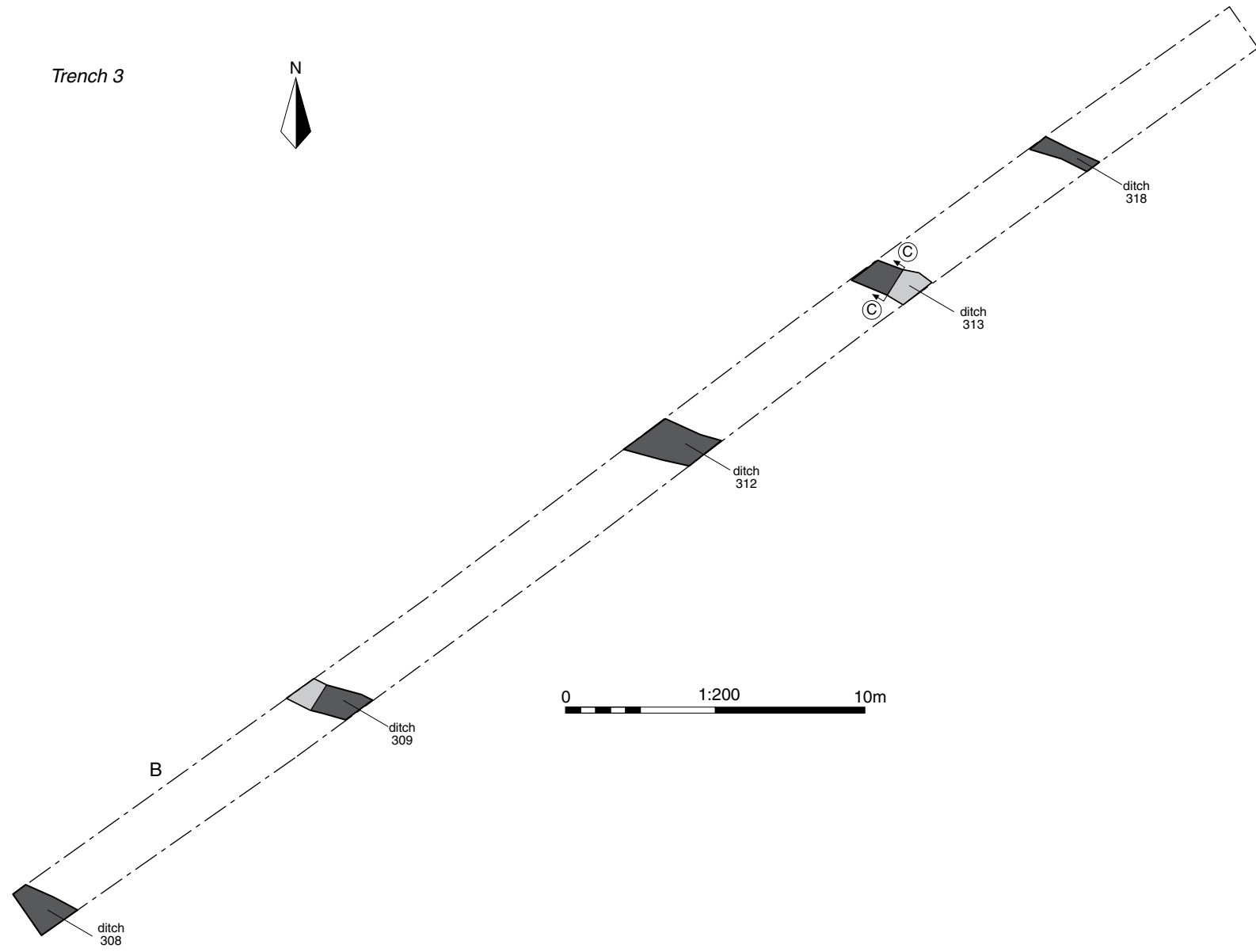
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 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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PROJECT TITLE
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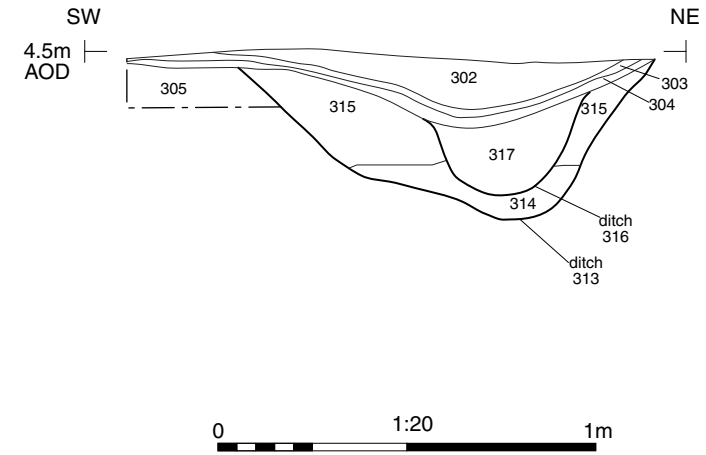
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: Plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	CR0017	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/06/19	4
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Trench 3



Section CC



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)



Ditch 313, looking north-west (1m scale)

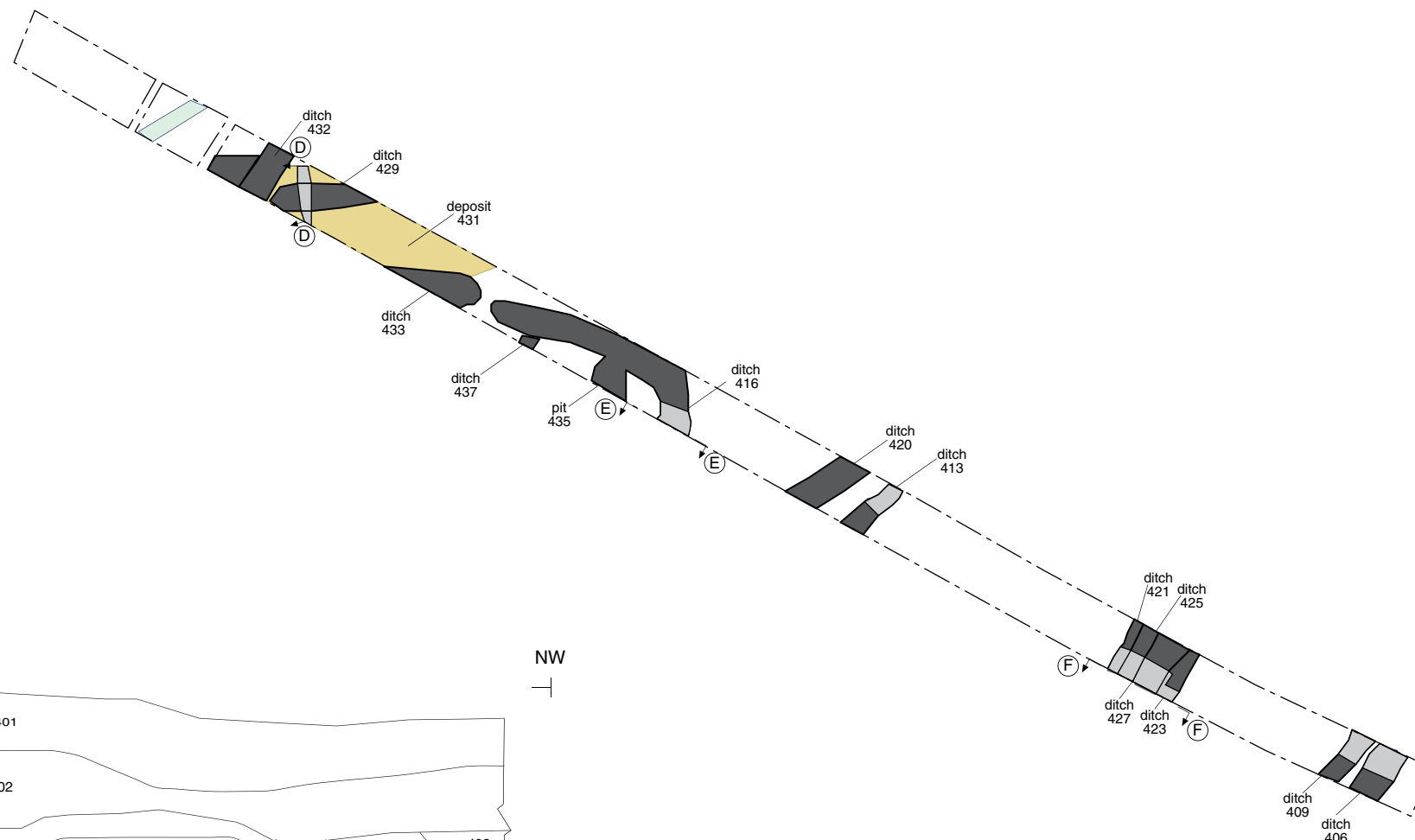
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 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: Plan, section and photograph

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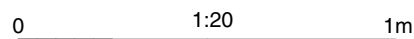
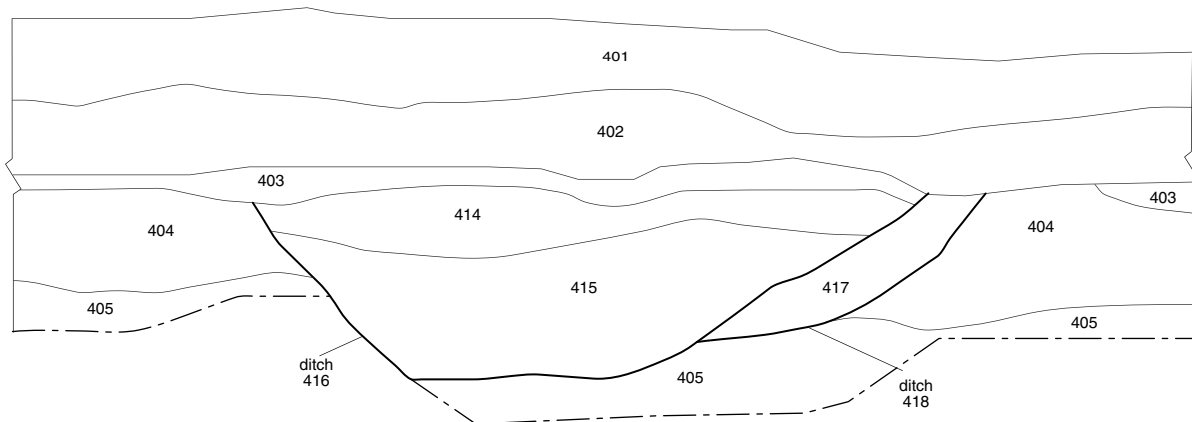
Trench 4



Section EE

SE
5.0m
AOD

NW



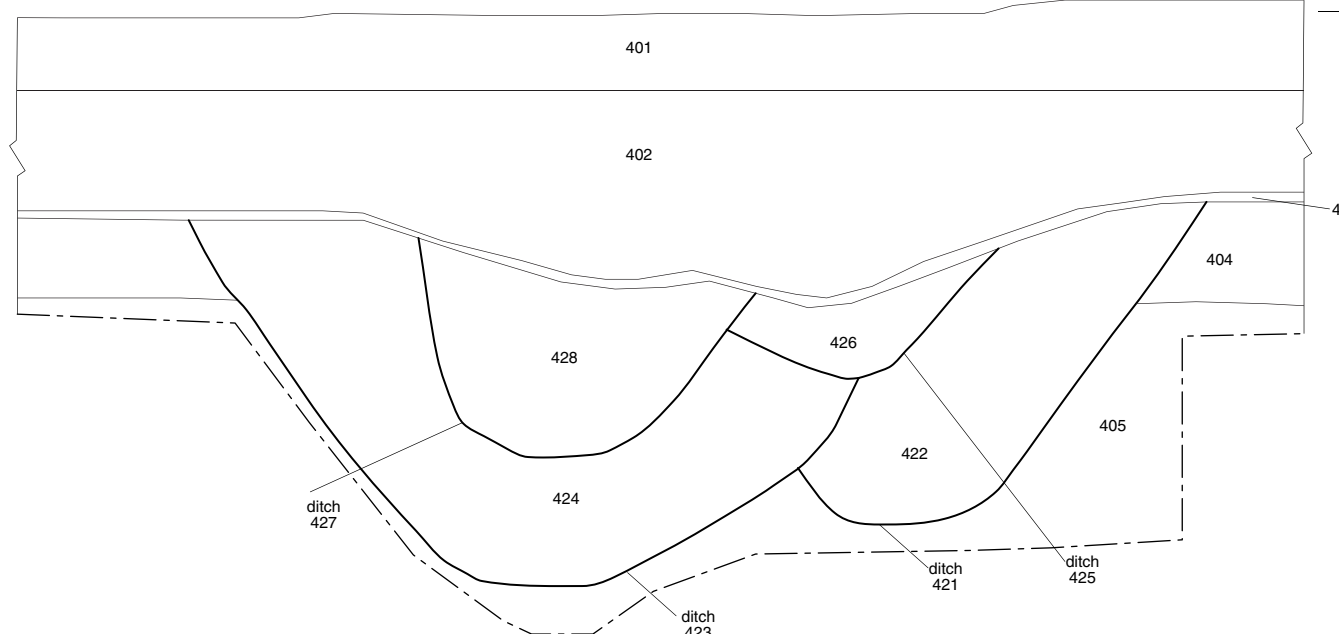
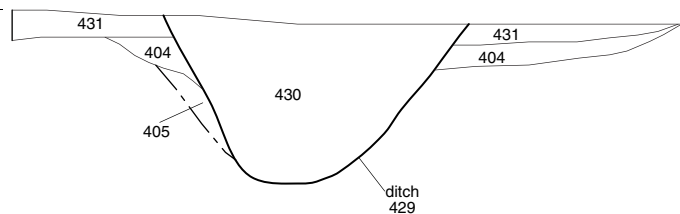
Section DD

S
4.6m
AOD

Section FF

SE
5.1m
AOD

NW



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Modern

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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 4: Plan and sections

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/06/19	6
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 4, looking south-east

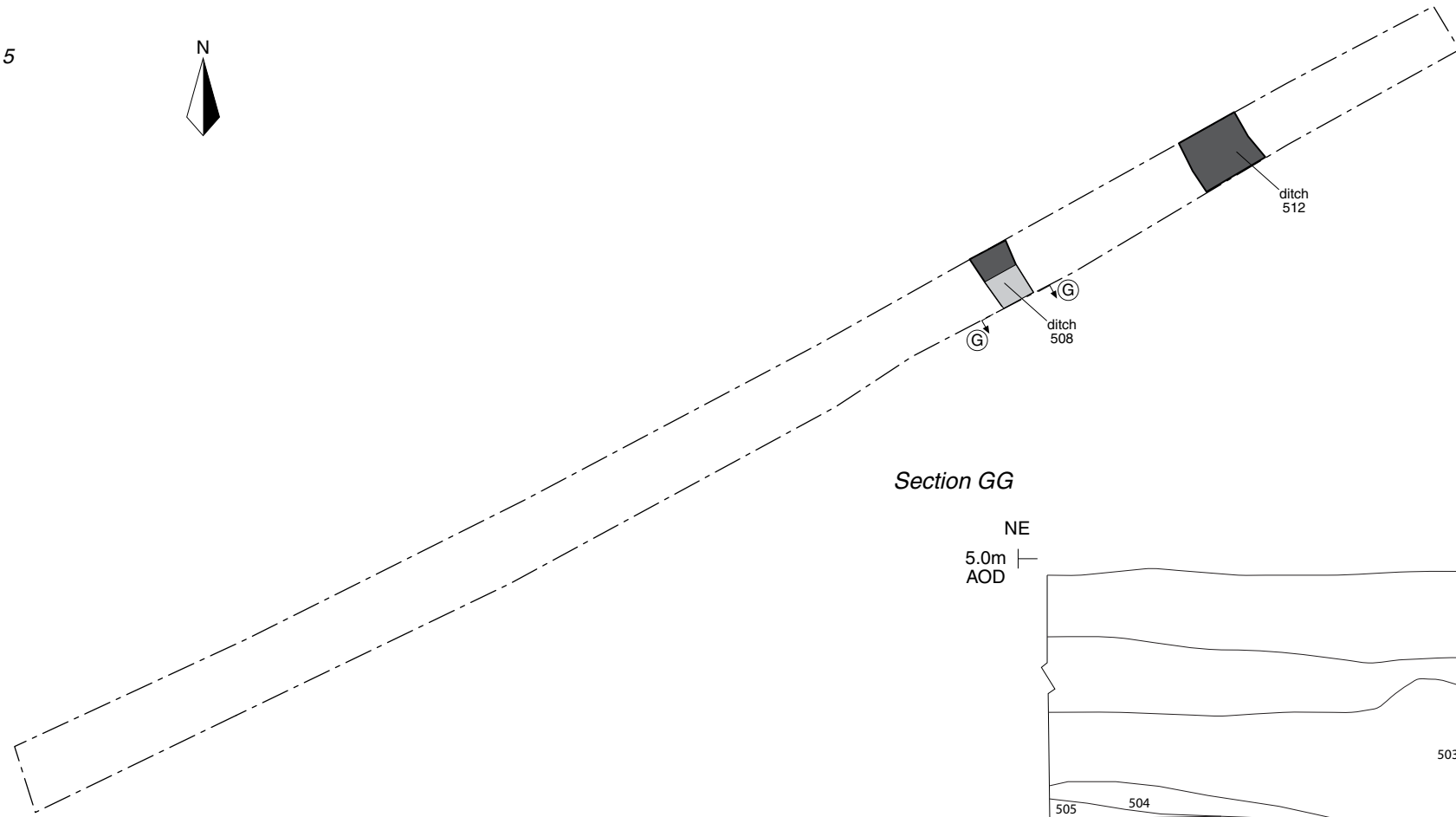


Enclosure ditches 416 and 418, looking south-west (1m scale)



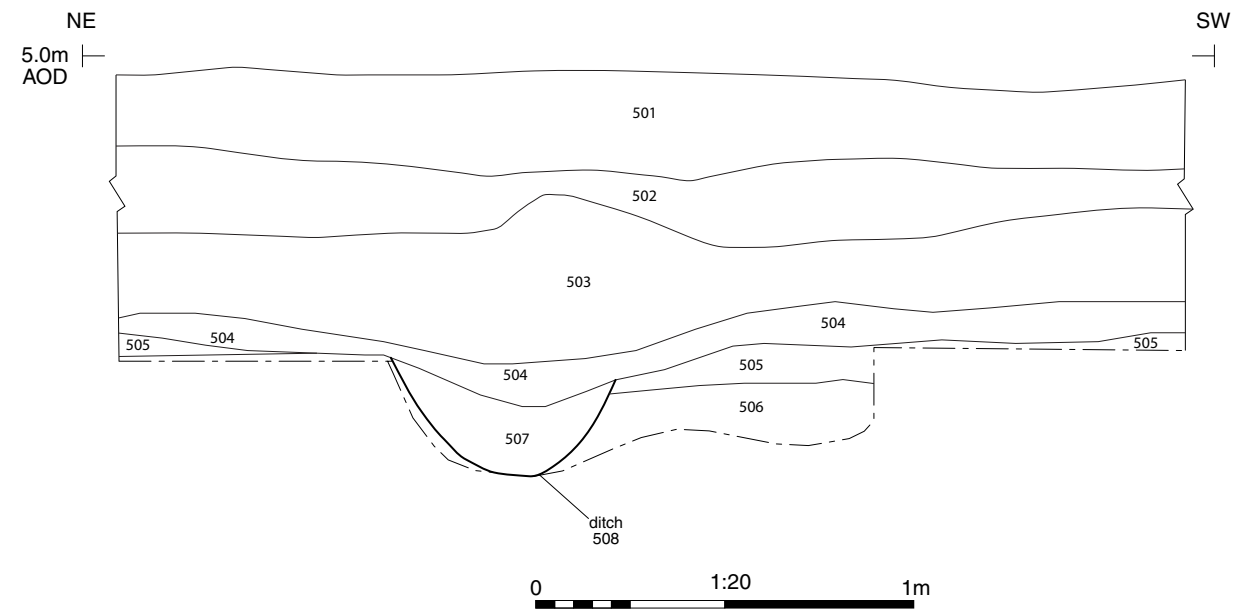
Ditch 429, looking west (1m scale)

Trench 5



0 1:200 10m

Section GG



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)



Ditch 508, looking south-east (1m scale)

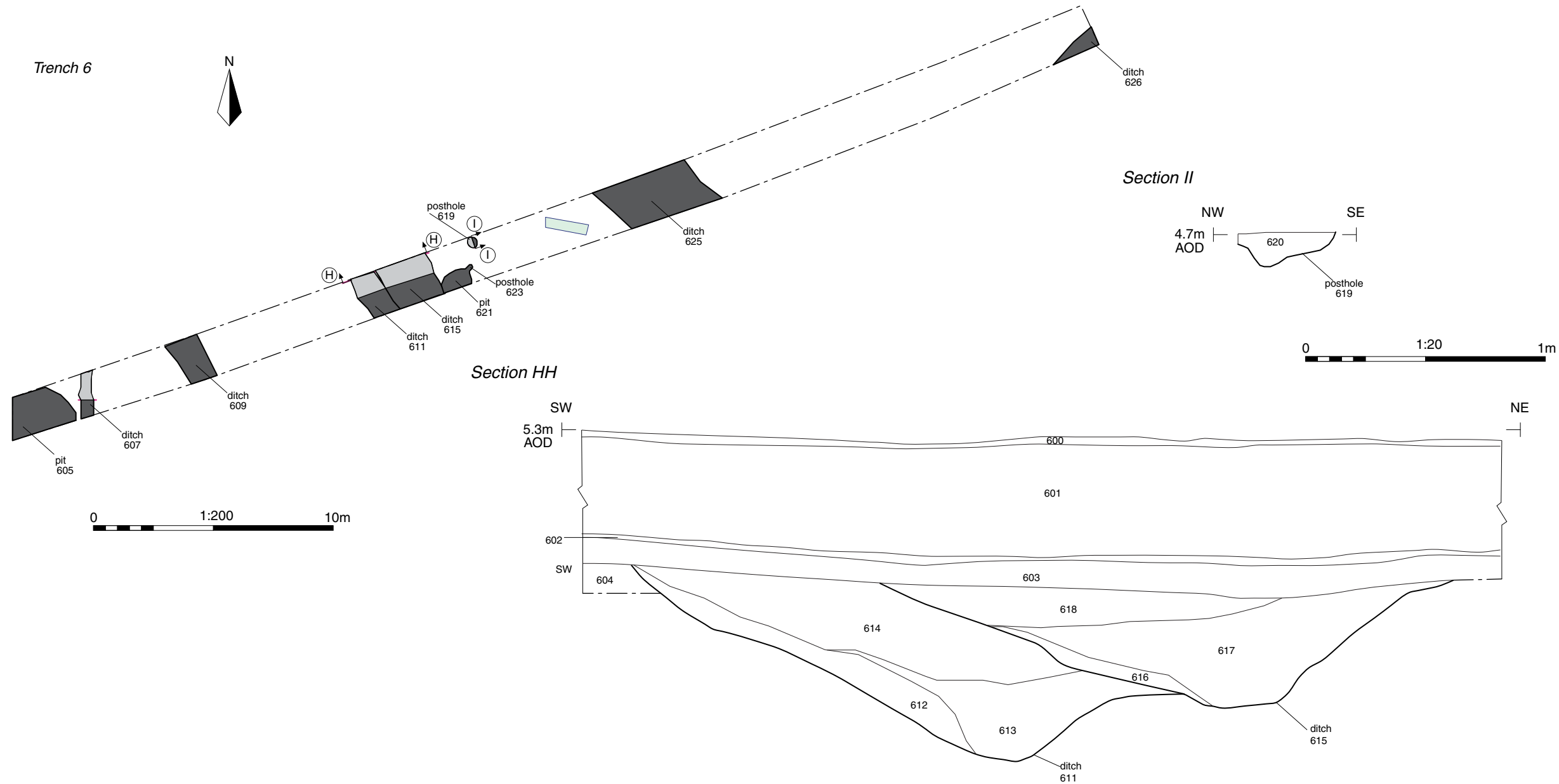
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 5: Plan, section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Trench 6



Ditches 611 and 615, looking north-west (1m scale)



Posthole 619, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

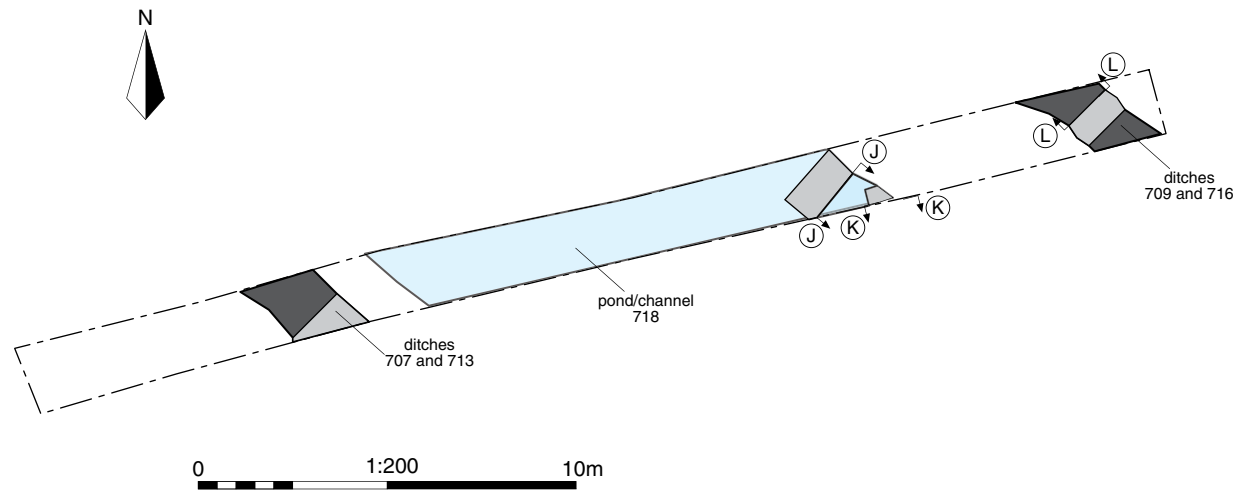
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 Exeter 01392 573970
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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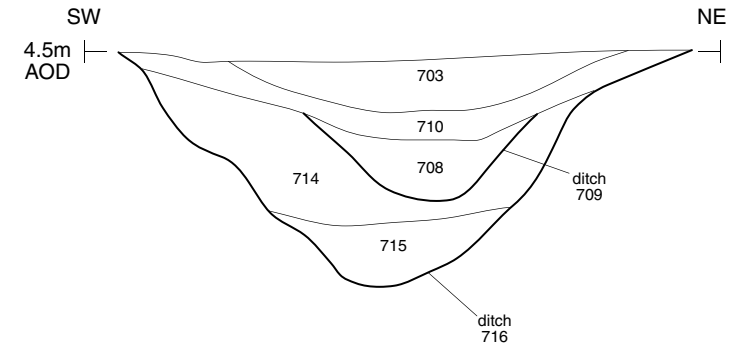
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 6: Plan, sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/06/19	9
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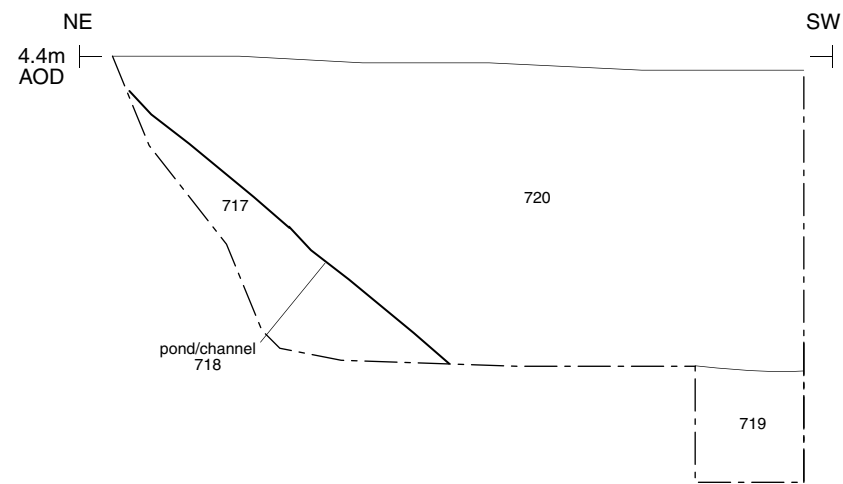
Trench 7



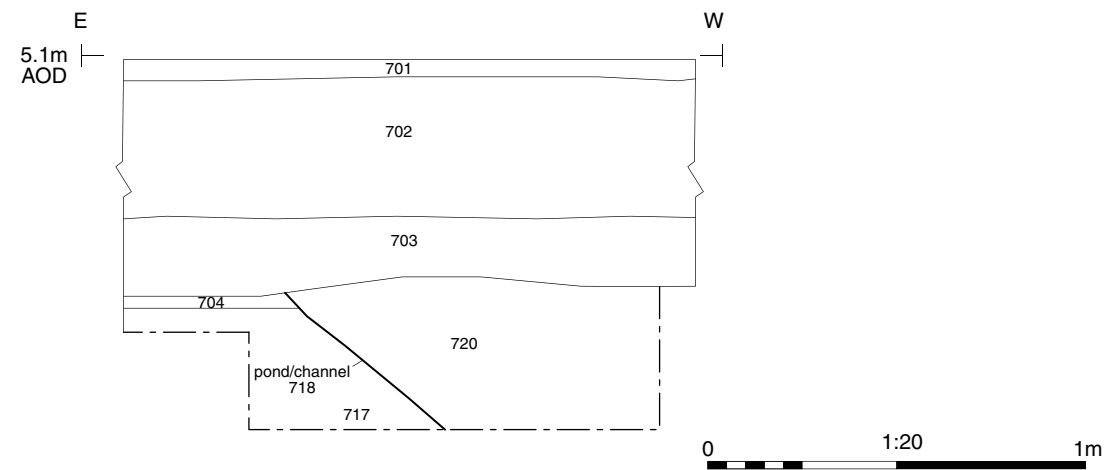
Section LL



Section JJ



Section KK



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Pond/channel



Pond/ channel 718, looking south-east (1m scale)



Pond/channel 718, looking south (1m scale)

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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 7: Plan, section and photographs

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Ditch 716, looking north-west (1m scale)



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Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

