

Land at Elm Grove Nursery Locking North Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Pegasus Group

on behalf of
Gladman Developments

CA Project: CR0198
CA Report: CR0198_1
Accession Number: WESTM:2019.43

October 2019



Land at Elm Grove Nursery Locking North Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking
Location: North Somerset
NGR: 335775 159875
Type: Evaluation
Date: 18-24 September 2019
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Somerset Museum Services
Accession Number: WESTM:2019.43
Site Code: EGNL19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between 18 and 24 September 2019 on land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset. A total of 17 trenches were excavated.

Archaeological features were encountered in the south-eastern and north-western corners of the site. Two parallel enclosure ditches were identified in the south-eastern corner, with pottery sherds dating to the middle to later Iron Age recovered.

In the north-western corner of the site a linear ditch, a curvilinear ditch and a pit were recorded and are seemingly related to the Second World War Pill Box located immediately to the north-west, despite the presence of residual Roman pottery.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Pegasus Group on the behalf of Gladman Developments on land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset (centred at NGR: 335775 159875). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an appeal against non-determination of a planning application for residential development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a draft trench plan prepared by Pegasus Group and accepted by Cat Lodge, Senior Archaeologist, North Somerset Council (NSC), and a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Cat Lodge. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Cat Lodge by way of a site visit on 23 September 2019.

The site

1.3 The site is located c. 5km to the south-east of Weston-Super-Mare and sits on the south-western edge of Locking. The site is approximately 5.5ha in extent and comprises two agricultural fields currently under pasture, associated with a former horticultural nursery. The site is bounded to the north by a track that accesses the fields and the buildings of the nursery, to the west and south by agricultural land, and to the east by domestic dwellings. The fields are divided by a north/south aligned hedge. The site lies between 14m and 7m AOD, with the ground level dropping away to the north-east.

1.4 The underlying geology is recorded as mudstone and limestone from the Langport Member and Blue Lias Formation, of the Triassic and Jurassic periods. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2019). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of limestone bedrock and yellow clay and was encountered in all the trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 No intrusive archaeological works have previously been undertaken within the site. However, the proposed development area has been the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CgMs 2018) and geophysical survey (AS 2015). The following is

a summary of those studies. Reference should be made to the original documents for further detail.

- 2.2 There is no clear evidence of prehistoric activity recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity. However, scattered finds recorded in the wider area, comprising worked flints c. 780m east of site, and a Bronze Age stone circle c. 600m east of the site, suggest that prehistoric communities were exploiting the landscape around the site (CgMs 2018).
- 2.3 A series of scattered finds dating from the Roman period are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. These include a small number of Roman pottery sherds found c. 50m to the north-east of the site; a Roman coin recovered c. 400m to the north; five skeletons and traces of earthworks identified c. 570m to the south, and a Roman villa at RAF Locking, c. 1km to the north-east (CgMs 2018).
- 2.4 The geophysical survey undertaken across the site identified several anomalies of potential archaeological interest (AS 2015). The character of these anomalies, especially two parallel ditches located at the south-eastern corner of the site, were thought to be potentially of Roman date.
- 2.5 The medieval settlement at Locking was originally focussed around the 12th century motte and bailey castle, located c. 1km north-east of the site, and later around the 14th century St. Augustine's Church, c. 450m to the east of the current site (CgMs 2018). Therefore, the site is located away from the settlement's historic core. However, the proximity of the medieval farmstead of Elm Tree Farm, c. 60m to the north-east, and the linear anomalies of presumed agricultural origin identified during the geophysical survey (AS 2015), indicate that the site was probably used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period.
- 2.6 Historic mapping further indicates that the site was in agricultural use in the post-medieval and modern periods (CgMs 2018). The 1744-1745 survey of the Manor of Locking depicts the site as a single agricultural field with a track forming the eastern boundary. The 1885 Ordnance Survey (OS) map depicts a pond in the northern part of the site. By 1972-1976 OS mapping shows the site as having been divided in two by the extant north/south field boundary.

- 2.7 A Second World War Type 22 Pill Box (NS HER ref: MNS4571) is recorded just outside the north-west corner of the site (CgMs 2018). The Pill Box is apparently now in a ruined condition and covered by overgrown vegetation. The geophysical survey identified a curvilinear anomaly adjacent to the Pill Box, which may be related to its use (AS 2015).

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 with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the decision-maker 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* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2 Research aims identified from the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (SWARF; Webster 2008) include:
- Research Aim 10: Address lack of understanding of key transitional periods;
 - Research Aim 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.
 - Research Aim 33: Widen our understanding of the origins of villages.
 - Research Aim 64: Improve our understanding of the less-researched areas of Post-Medieval to Modern defence and warfare.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 17 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 6 and 5 measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width. Trenches 2 to 4 and 7 to 17 measured 25m in length and 1.8m in width. 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* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. 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 Museum Services, under accession number WESTM:2019.43, 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 2-4)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 A total of seventeen trenches were excavated. The natural geological substrate was encountered at an average of 0.3m below present ground level (bpgl). In Trenches 3 to 10, and 12 to 17, it was overlaid by an average of 0.08m of yellow-brown silt-clay subsoil. Overlying this and the natural in all other trenches was an average of 0.3m of topsoil.
- 5.3 No archaeological features were observed within Trenches 3 to 14. However, a series of natural variations, comprising pockets of clayey sand within the natural substrate, correlated to anomalies of “uncertain origin” identified during the preceding geophysical survey.

- 5.4 Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1, 2, 16 and 17 and are described below. These features were described in the geophysical survey as 'anomalies with archaeological potential'.

Trench 1 (Fig 3)

- 5.5 Two ditches, 103 and 106, and pit 108 were recorded in Trench 1. Ditch 103 (Fig. 3, Section AA) measured at least 1.8m in length, 2.1m in width, 0.43m in depth and was aligned east/west. It was filled by undated deposits 104 and 105. Curvilinear ditch 106 (Fig. 3, Section BB), correlating to an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey which turned from a north/south alignment north of Trench 1 to an east/west alignment in Trench 2 (see Fig. 2), measured at least 2.5m in length, 1.03m in width, 0.3m in depth and was filled by the clay-silt 107, from which three abraded fragments of 2nd to 4th century pottery, animal bone and modern ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. Ovoid pit 108 was identified between these two ditches. It contained a modern wooden post and was not excavated.

Trench 2

- 5.6 Ditch 202, located at the centre of Trench 2, was the continuation of curvilinear ditch 106 identified in Trench 1 and correlated to the same geophysical anomaly. It measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.8m in width and remained unexcavated with the approval of Cat Lodge.

Trench 16 (Fig 4)

- 5.7 Two ditches, 1603 and 1608, were recorded within the centre of Trench 16, correlating to the parallel geophysical anomalies previously identified. Ditch 1603 (Fig. 4, Section CC), measured at least 1.8m in length, 1.64m in width, 0.73m in depth and was filled by sandy-clay deposits 1607, 1605, 1606 and 1604. Five pottery sherds dating from the middle to later Iron Age and animal bone fragments were recovered from fill 1605. Animal bone was also retrieved from the upper fill 1604.
- 5.8 Ditch 1608 (Fig. 4, Section DD), located 4m to the north of ditch 1603, measured at least 1.8m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained fills 1611, 1610 and 1609. The middle fill, 1610, comprised mudstone rubble that appeared to have been tipping in to the feature, possibly suggestive of an adjacent bank.

Trench 17

- 5.7 Ditch 1703, located at the eastern end of Trench 17, measured 1m in width and represented the continuation of ditch 1603 (as excavated in Trench 16) and was not excavated with the approval of Cat Lodge.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material, comprising entirely pottery, was recorded from two deposits and further detailed in Appendix B. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of eight sherds (78g) were recovered from ditch fills 107 and 1605. The earliest of these were five bodysherds (71g) in handmade, coarse and finer calcite-tempered fabrics from fill 1605 of ditch 1603. The sherds from this deposit are unfeathered (i.e. bodysherds containing no parts of the rim or base) and the suggested middle to later Iron Age (2nd century BC to earlier 1st century AD) dating is based on similarities of the fabrics with better-dated material from the area (Allen 1998).
- 6.3 Pottery from fill 107 of ditch 106 consisted of three sherds (7g) in wheelthrown, reduced and oxidised fabrics of Roman type, one sherd of which is tentatively identified as a product of the Congresbury kilns. Broad dating in the 2nd to 4th centuries range is suggested for this material.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 24 fragments (458g) was recovered from the fills of ditches 106, 1603 and 1608, as well as from topsoil layer 400 (see Table 1, Appendix C). Artefactual material dating to the later Iron Age was recovered from ditch 1603 and pottery of the Roman period was retrieved from ditch 106. The bone was fragmented and poorly preserved; however, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), with both species identified from meat-poor fragments such as the mandible or the bones of the lower leg.

- 7.2 The amount of identifiable bone recovered is too low to infer any information other than species identification. No evidence of butchery practice was observed, but as cattle and sheep/goat were common domestic species in the Iron Age, Roman and later periods, their presence on site is to be expected.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Archaeological features were encountered in the south-eastern and north-western corners of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 16 and 17; see Fig. 2). The features identified in these trenches closely correlated with anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey as 'anomalies with archaeological potential'. The geophysical survey also identified anomalies interpreted as 'anomalies with an uncertain origin' and the evaluation demonstrated that these represent variations within the natural substrate.
- 8.2 The ditches excavated in Trenches 17 and 16 form part of a probable double ditched enclosure, the northern and eastern sides of which were identified during the preceding geophysical survey. This enclosure, from which middle to later Iron Age pottery was recovered, was formed by an internal ditch, 1603/1703, with an external ditch located 4m to the north (1608). Redeposited natural, represented by fill 1610 in ditch 1608, suggests the possibility of an intentional backfill with material that may have formed a bank between the two ditches.
- 8.3 The features identified within Trenches 1 and 2, in the north-western corner of the site, likely relate to the now-apparently ruinous Pill Box located just to the west and the small quantity (7g) of Roman dating material recovered from ditch 106 which appears to be residual (see Archaeological Background above).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Monica Fombellida, assisted by Thomas Weavil, Alison Roberts, Jerry Austin, Katherine Hebbard and Ruby Mogg. The report was written by Monica Fombellida. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by

Monica Fombellida, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

10. REFERENCES

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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 brown clay-silt	25	1.8	0.35	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	1.8	n/a	
1	103	Cut		Ditch	W/E aligned, with moderate sides and concave base	>1	2.1	0.36	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Brown-yellow silt-clay with limestone inclusions.	>1.8	0.8	0.43	
1	105	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clay-silt with limestone inclusions	>1.8	0.65	0.05	
1	106	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned curvilinear, with concave sides and concave base	>1	1.03	0.3	
1	107	Fill	106	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clay-silt with limestone inclusions	>1	1.03	0.3	Roman
1	108	Cut		Pit	Possible oval pit	>1.8	2	n/a	
1	109	Fill	108	Fill of pit	Mid brown clay-silt with limestone inclusions	>1.8	2	n/a	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	1.8	0.35	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	1.8	n/a	
2	202	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned curvilinear	>1.8	0.8	n/a	
2	203	Fill	202	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clay-silt with limestone inclusions	>1.8	0.8	n/a	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.23	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.1	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.33	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	50	>1.8	0.28	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	50	>1.8	0.5	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	50	>1.8	n/a	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	50	>1.8	0.26	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	50	>1.8	0.06	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	50	>1.8	n/a	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.2	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.06	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.25	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.1	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.24	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.04	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.28	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.12	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.24	
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.27	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.08	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.28	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt inclusions	25	>1.8	0.1	

13	1302	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.25	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.05	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.2	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.1	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.2	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.05	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
16	1603	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch, with steep sides and concave base	>1	1.64	0.73	
16	1604	Fill	1603	Fill of ditch	Light yellow-brown compact silt-clay with occ. mid mudstones inclusions	>1	1.64	0.28	
16	1605	Fill	1603	Fill of ditch	Mid blue-grey clay with occ. mid mudstone inclusions	>1	0.85	0.13	Late prehistoric
16	1606	Fill	1603	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow-brown sand-clay with rare mudstone inclusions	>1	1.18	0.3	
16	1607	Fill	1603	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey sand-clay with occ. big mudstone inclusions	>1	0.48	0.09	
16	1608	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch, with steep sides and concave base	>1	1.7	0.45	
16	1609	Fill	1608	Fill of ditch	Light yellow-brown compact silt-clay	>1	1.7	0.2	
16	1610	Fill	1608	Fill of ditch	Mudstone rubble in a matrix of mid orange-brown silt-clay	>1	1.7	0.25	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.2	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-silt	25	>1.8	0.5	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay and laminated mudstone	25	>1.8	n/a	
17	1703	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch	>1.8	1	n/a	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Fill of ditch	Light yellow-brown compact silt-clay	>1.8	1	n/a	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
107	Roman pottery	Oxidised, sparse quartz	1	1	Roman
		Black-firing, sandy	1	1	
		Grey-firing, sandy (Congresbury?)	1	5	
1605	Late Prehistoric pottery	Coarse calcitic	4	43	Late prehistoric
		Fine calcitic	1	28	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

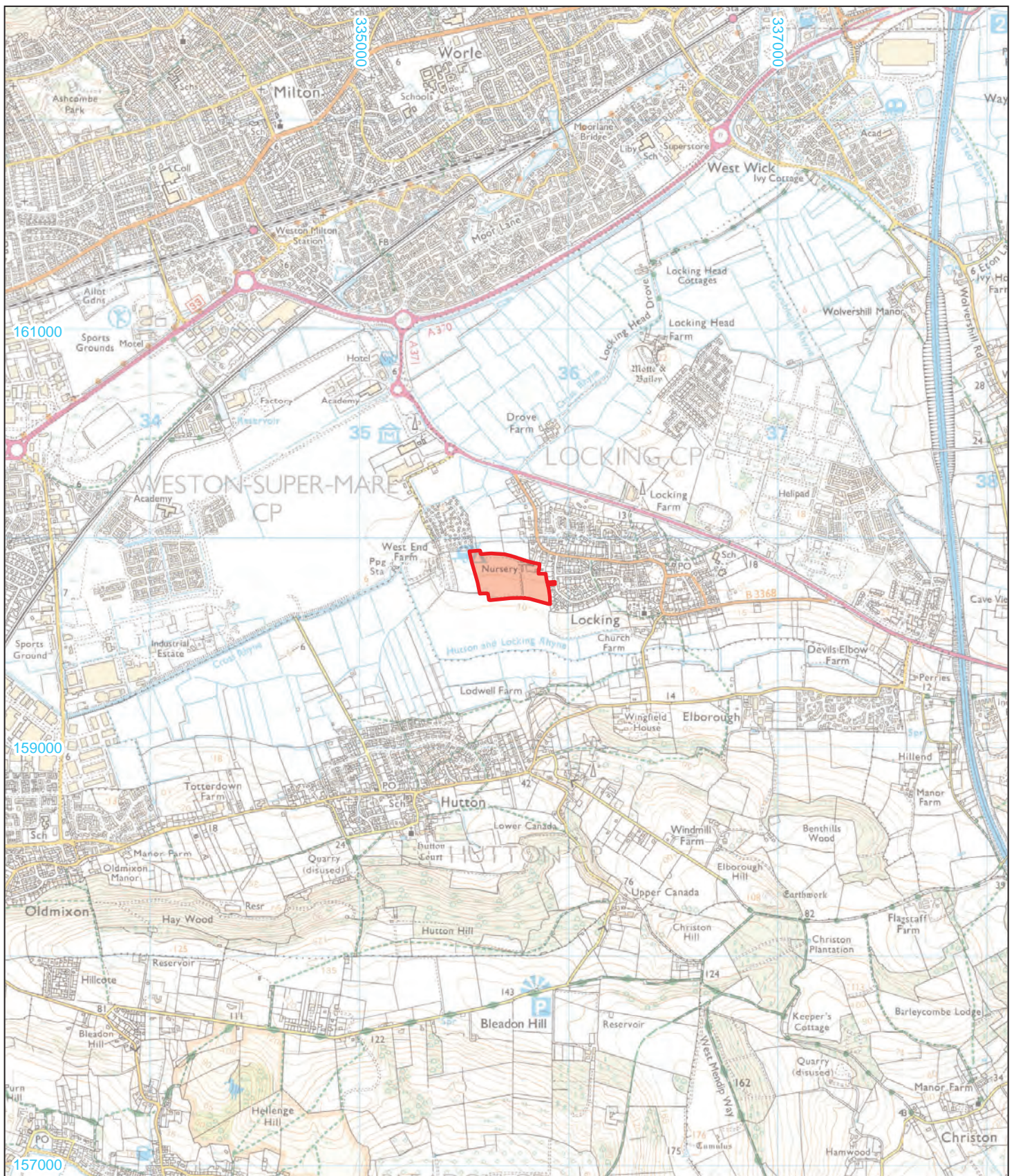
Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age								
1603	1604	1		1			2	266
1603	1605		1			1	2	19
Subtotal		1	1	1		1	4	285
Romano-British								
106	107	2			1	6	9	134
Undated								
	400	1		2			3	18
1608	1610	1				7	8	21
Subtotal		2		2		7	11	39
Total		5	1	3	1	14	24	
Weight		379	16	41	5	17	458	

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

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name		Land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset	
Short description		<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between 18 and 24 September 2019 on land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset. A total of 17 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Archaeological features were encountered in the south-eastern and north-western corners of the site. Two parallel enclosure ditches were identified in the south-eastern corner, with pottery sherds dating to the later Iron Age recovered.</p> <p>In the north-western corner of the site a linear ditch, a curvilinear ditch and a pit were recorded and are seemingly related to the Second World War Pill Box located immediately to the north-west, despite the presence of residual Roman pottery.</p>	
Project dates		18-24 September 2019	
Project type		Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work		Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2015) Desk based assessment (CgMs 2018)	
Future work		Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION			
Site Location		Land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset	
Study area (M ² /ha)		5.5ha	
Site co-ordinates		335775 159875	
PROJECT CREATORS			
Name of organisation		Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		Pegasus Group	
Project Design (WSI) originator		Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager		Richard E. Young	
Project Supervisor		Monica Fombellida	
MONUMENT TYPE		none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical		Somerset Museum Services WESTM:2019.43	Pottery, animal bone
Paper		Somerset Museum Services WESTM:2019.43	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital		Somerset Museum Services WESTM:2019.43	Digital photos and plans
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land at Elm Grove Nursery, Locking, North Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report CR0198_1			



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 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Elm Grove,
 Locking, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

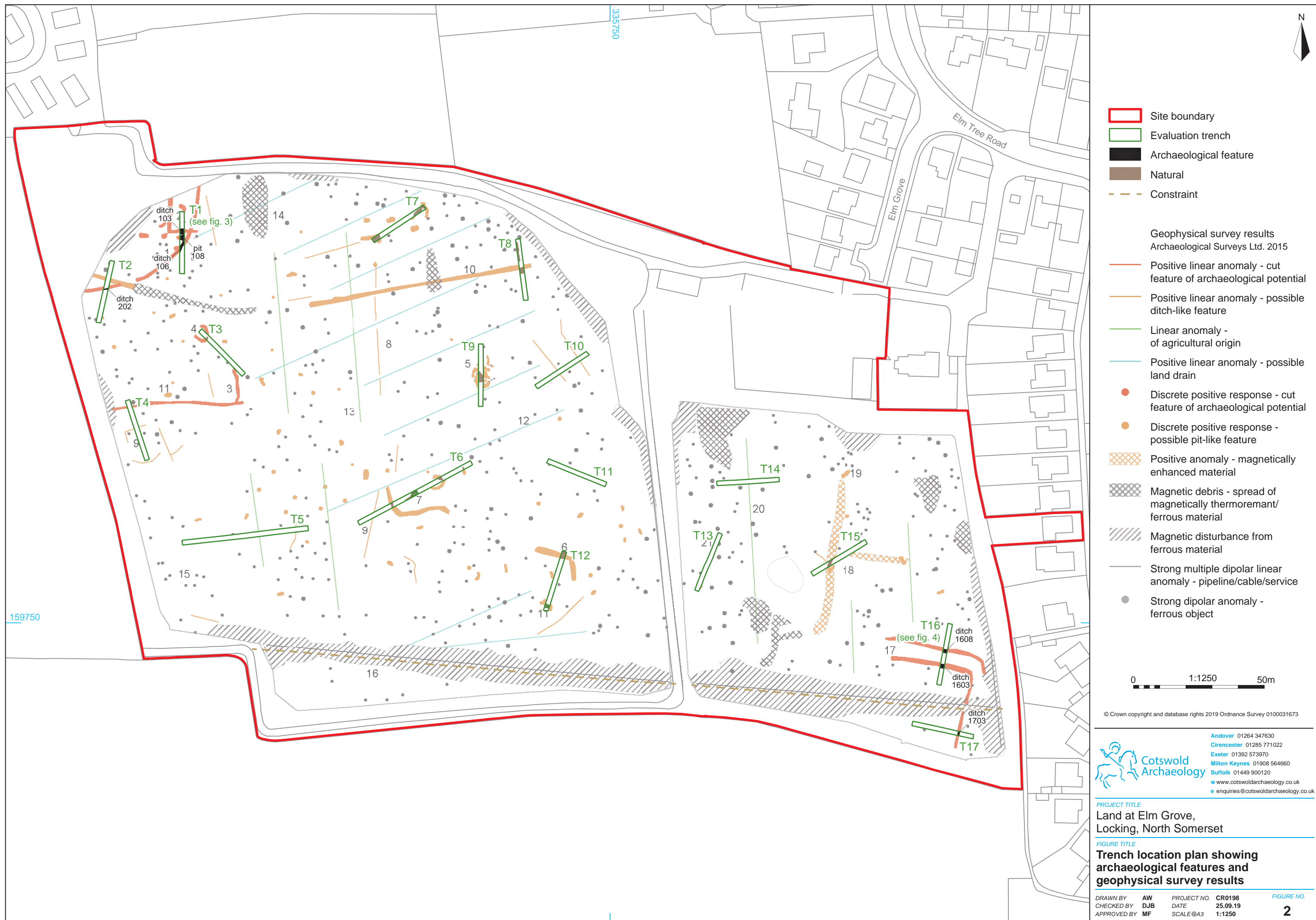
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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

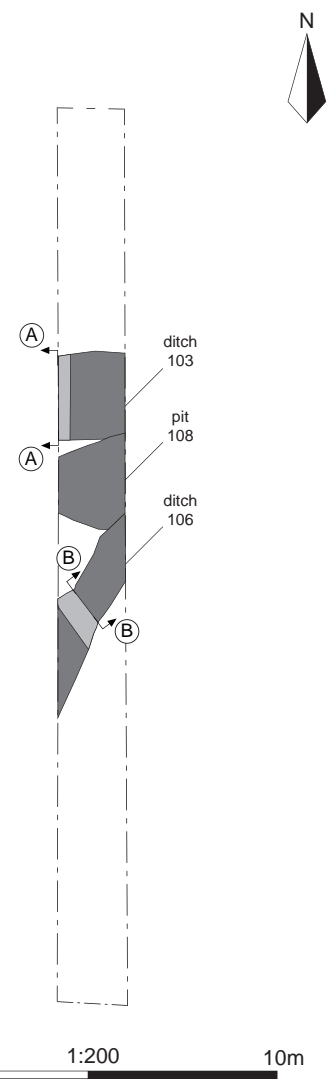
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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **25.09.19**
 APPROVED BY **MF** SCALE @A4 **1:25,000**

FIGURE NO.

1



Trench 1

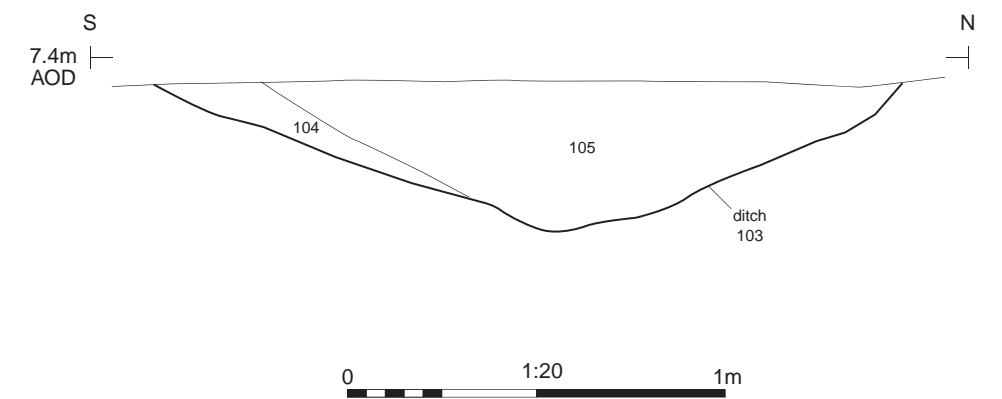


Ditch 103, looking west (1m scale)

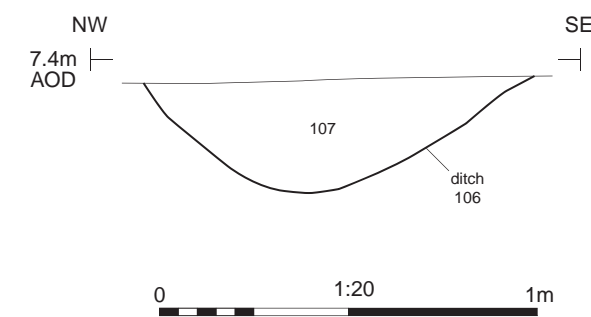


Ditch 106, looking north (0.5m scale)

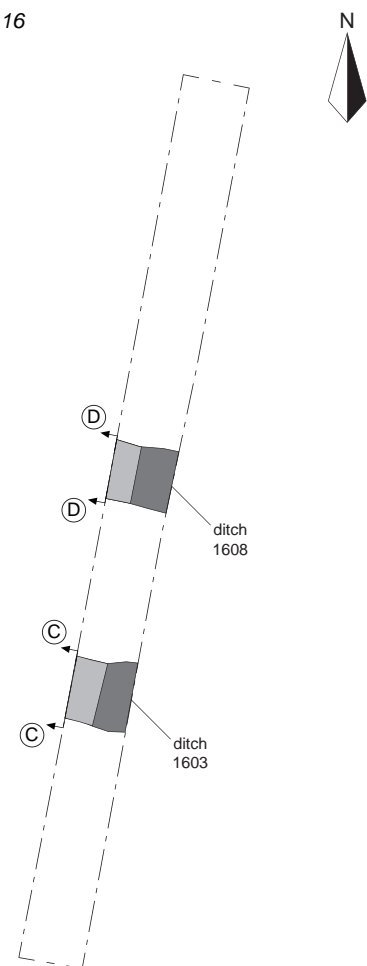
Section AA



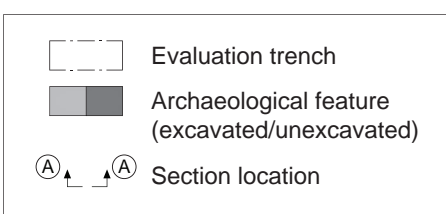
Section BB



Trench 16



0 1:200 10m

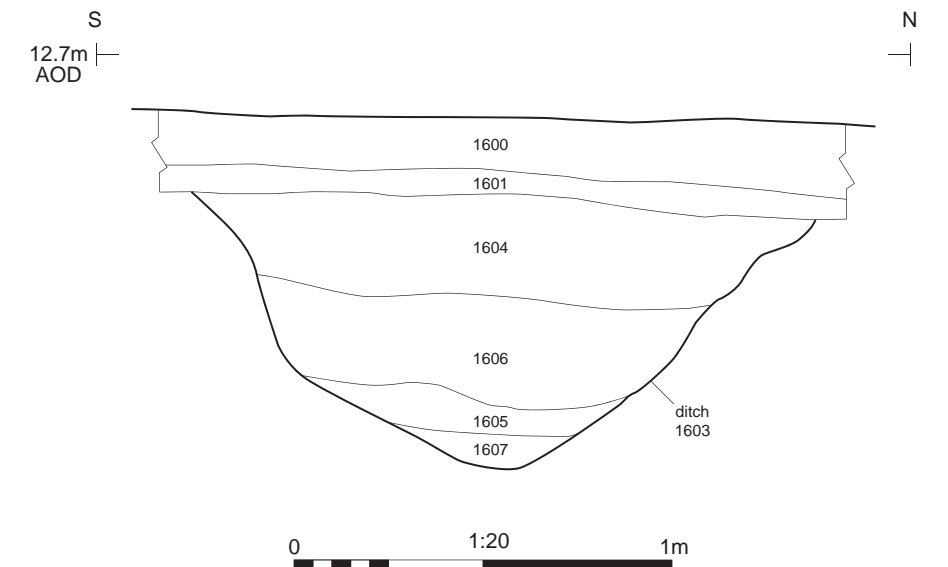


Ditch 1603, looking west (1m scale)

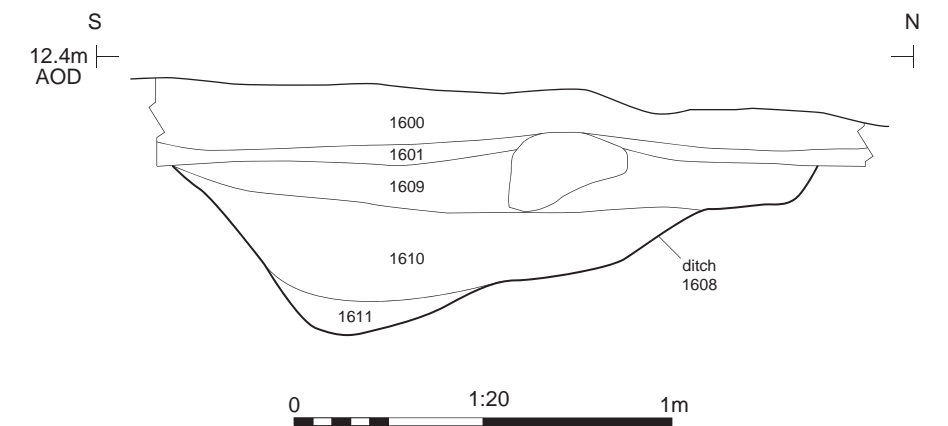


Ditch 1608, looking west (1m scale)

Section CC



Section DD



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