

**SEVERNSIDE ERC
(SITA SITE)
AVONMOUTH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

SITA UK

CA PROJECT: 3075
CA REPORT: 10065

APRIL 2010

SEVERNSIDE ERC
(SITA SITE)
AVONMOUTH
BRISTOL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 3075
CA REPORT: 10065

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date	23 April 2010
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date	30 April 2010
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signed	
date	30 April 2010
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Sevenside ERC (SITA Site)
Location:	Avonmouth, Bristol
NGR:	ST 5372 8279
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	13 to 16 April 2010
Planning Reference:	PT09/5982/F
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museums and Galleries
Accession Number:	BRSMG: 20010/24
Site Code:	SAB 10

An archaeological evaluation, incorporating geo-archaeological investigations, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2010 at the proposed site of Sevenside ERC, Avonmouth, Bristol. A total of six trenches and three boreholes was excavated.

The archaeological fieldwork identified a consistent alluvial sequence in all the evaluation trenches. This included an undated organic clay silt layer, recorded between 2.9m and 4.65m AOD, interpreted as an undated, salt marsh deposit.

The stone footings and concrete floor surface of a post-medieval building were identified within trench 5, 10m west of an in-filled boundary ditch. Both the building and the ditch are depicted on the 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for SITA UK at the proposed site of Sevenside ERC, Avonmouth, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 5372 8279; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a requirement for a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to determination of an application (ref: PT09/5982/F) for the construction of an Energy Recovery Centre and ancillary road and rail development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by David Evans, archaeological advisor to South Gloucestershire Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by David Evans, including a site visit on 16 April 2010.

The site

1.3 The site is bordered to the north and south by industrial land, to the east by agricultural land and to the west by the A403 Severn Road, a modern raised road (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 7m AOD, with the ground sloping gently to the east.

1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 9.5ha, comprising seven fields of rough grassland. An area of 2ha at the northern limit of the site was accessible for trial trenching, the remainder having been heavily disturbed by industrial development during the 1960s.

1.5 The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped as Mercian Mudstone of the Triassic period overlain by alluvium of the Holocene epoch (BGS 1971). Alluvial deposits were encountered within all of the trenches.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 A cultural heritage assessment of the site indicated that the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential within the Avonmouth Levels (CA 2009) . The stratigraphic sequence of the Avonmouth Levels is well-documented and the assessment anticipated that archaeological remains may occur buried within and beneath the build up of later drift deposits overlying the solid geology (mapped as Triassic red marl). Bands of peat have also developed; these layers and the silty/sandy clays between them have the potential to assist in the reconstruction of prehistoric and later environments.

Unit	Description
I	Topsoil
II	Desiccated layer/brown clay
III	Upper blue clay (upper part of Wentlooge Formation)
IV	Peat/clay layer (middle part of Wentlooge Formation)
V	Lower blue clay (lower part of Wentlooge Formation)
VI	Basal sands/gravels/peats
VII	Bedrock

Table 1: Simplified drift geological sequence around the Severn Estuary (after Rippon 1997)

- 1.7 Units VI-V in Table 1 were deposited above the solid bedrock by flooding in the early post-glacial period. Basal peats of Unit VI have been dated to c. 5000 BC and c. 4500 bc (Rippon 1997, 42). These were subsequently overlain by the clays of Unit V, the lower part of the Wentlooge Formation, deposited during a major marine transgression associated with the post-glacial rise in sea level.
- 1.8 A complex of mixed peat and alluvium (Unit IV in Table 1, the middle part of the Wentlooge Formation) developed across the Severn Estuary Levels between around 3600-1000bc (Rippon 1997, 42-3). This formed as a result of the gradual drying of the wet environment and the subsequent colonisation mainly by the sphagnum plant, which favours such nutrient-poor conditions. The last period of widespread peat formation seems to have been towards the end of the Bronze Age. The exploitation of these peatlands in the Late Bronze Age has been demonstrated by field surveys on the Welsh side of the river along the Gwent coast.
- 1.9 This mixed peat/alluvium horizon is overlain by a second thick layer of blue silty clay deposited under marine conditions over virtually the whole of the Avonmouth Levels, Unit III in Table 1, this forms the upper part of the Wentlooge Formation (Rippon

1997, 43-4). This last major marine transgression seems to have begun in the late second to early first millennium BC, reaching its greatest extent by around 500 bc.

- 1.10 A pattern of minor marine regressions/transgressions occurred prior to the major expansion of settlement in the later Roman period, sometimes associated with evidence of pre-Roman occupation. This in turn is overlain by various alluvial deposits represented by Unit II in Table 1, generally dating from the medieval period.
- 1.11 The current site is located at approximately 7m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). Archaeological works immediately to the south identified deposits associated with the Upper and Middle Wentlooge Formation (BaRAS 1995a, 1996a, 1997a). These included two peat bands, the lower recorded at 1.4m to 1.8m AOD, and the upper encountered at between 4.64m and 4.04m AOD. The upper peat band had a radiocarbon range of 2290-2030bc, corresponding with the Bronze Age. A buried soil horizon at 5.2m to 5.3m AOD, approximately 1.4m BGL, was also recorded during these works and was stratigraphically dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British period, most likely the former (BaRAS 1996a, 10). No associated archaeological finds or features were recorded during these works.
- 1.12 To the north of the site, archaeological works have identified red-brown clay-silts of the Upper Wentlooge Formation overlying olive to blue-grey clays, silts and fine sands of the Middle Wentlooge Formation (WA 2004b, 2005b). No direct evidence of human occupation was identified, although an inwashed charcoal horizon suggested human activity in the general vicinity. This charcoal horizon, which is of Bronze Age date and associated with the Middle Wentlooge Formation, was recorded at 4.40m and 4.12m AOD (c. 2.2m/2.6m BGL respectively; WA 2004b, 2005b) equates to the upper peat band recorded at 4.64m and 4.04m AOD to the south of the site. A thin peat band encountered at 2.1m to 1.6m AOD (c. 4.5 to 5m BGL; WA 2004b) corresponds with the upper peat band recorded at 1.4m to 1.8m AOD to the south of the site. No associated archaeological finds or features were recorded during these works. Exposed peat deposits have been recorded at the edge of the Severn Estuary to the north of the site (CA 2009).
- 1.13 Much of the area was reclaimed again in the early medieval period, during which the site formed part of an agricultural hinterland comprising farmsteads with associated drained field systems. A medieval settlement was recorded approximately 250m to the south-east of the site and medieval features were recorded approximately 300m

to the south. Medieval reverse 'S' shape ridge and furrow earthworks are visible across the site on 1940s aerial photographs, the extant remains of which have mainly been removed by post-medieval ploughing and construction works (CA 2009).

- 1.14 The post-medieval buildings present on cartographic sources were removed in the later 20th-century but subterranean remains of buildings and an associated trackway are potentially present within the site (CA 2009).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.15 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist South Gloucestershire Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.16 Following consultation between Messrs Cox and Evans (Cotswold Archaeology and South Gloucestershire Council respectively) on 29 January 2010, it was agreed that only the northern part of the site, in the area of proposed landscaping, would require trial trenching. This area is approximately 2ha.
- 1.17 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 to 5 were 40m in length and 1.8m in width, with trench 6 measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width. The location of trenches 3, 4 and 5 were revised, with the approval of Mr Evans, due to the position of buried services.
- 1.18 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* (2007).

- 1.19 Dr Keith Wilkinson, geo-archaeologist from ARCA, visited the site to assess and record the buried soil and sediment sequences, and to undertake a borehole survey (see Appendix C). This was undertaken in accordance with procedures and techniques specified in the English Heritage *Guidelines for carrying out assessments in geo-archaeology*.
- 1.20 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* (2003), however no deposits were identified that required sampling beyond those recovered by Dr Wilkinson. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.21 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The site archive will be deposited with Bristol Museums and Art Galleries under accession number BRSMG: 20010/24. 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.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 2.1 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. The geoarchaeological report can be found in Appendix C
- 2.2 A consistent sequence of alluvial deposition was observed within the evaluation trenches, typically to a depth in excess of 1.2m below the existing ground surface, overlain by modern topsoil. A layer of laminated, dark, organic, silty clay, typically between 0.4m and 1.25m in thickness, was identified from the borehole evidence within evaluation trenches 3, 4 and 6 between 2.9m and 4.65m AOD.
- 2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within trenches 1 to 4 and 6.

- 2.4 Within trench 5 the earliest deposit encountered was alluvial deposit 501. This was subsequently cut by north-east/south-west orientated ditch 509, the secondary fill of which contained two sherds of late 18th to 19th-century pottery.
- 2.5 Also identified cutting the alluvial deposits was the foundation trenches for wall 505, which formed a right angled corner within the trench. It was butted by floor 508 and north-east/south-west orientated wall 506. Walls 505 and 506 were butted by floor bedding layer 507, which contained two fragments of late 18th to 19th-century pantile, and a single sherd of modern pottery. These walls (505 and 506) were subsequently butted by rubble demolition layer 503 comprising stone and tile rubble, which contained four sherds of 18th-century pottery. This was in turn overlain by further demolition/disuse layer 502, consisting of stone and tile rubble in a silty matrix. Layer 502 contained five sherds of 18th to 19th-century pottery. All deposits were sealed by topsoil layer 500.

The Finds Evidence

- 2.6 Small quantities of artefactual material consisting of post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, vessel glass, an iron nail and animal bone were recovered (Appendix B).
- 2.7 Post-medieval pottery, including glazed earthenwares of types common from late 17th to 18th-century deposits in Bristol, were recovered from layers 502 and 503, associated with the abandonment and demolition of the identified building. Later pottery types, dating no earlier than c.1780 were identified from deposit 507, interpreted as a bedding layer for an internal floor, and from in-filled ditch 509. Also recovered were quantities of ceramic tile and glass that are unlikely to date before c. 1650. In view of the late dating of the archaeological finds, none of this material will be retained.
- 2.8 Animal bone totalling eight fragments and weighing 31g was recovered from demolition deposit 503. Sheep/goat and pig were identified; the remainder of the material was too fragmented for full identification and has been classified as sheep-sized.

The Geo-archaeology Evidence

- 2.9 Examination of the vertical sections in each trench followed by a more detailed investigation, by borehole, of three trenches was undertaken by ARCA. The sediment sequence in all of the evaluation trenches was broadly analogous suggesting that the strata outcropping on the site are both extensive and tabular.
- 2.10 However, it is clear that organic strata, interpreted as saltmarsh deposits, dip downwards to the west, i.e. towards the channel of the Severn. These deposits outcrop from 3m below ground surface downwards (4m AOD) are of moderate palaeoenvironmental potential. These sediments represent a situation in which mud flats were only occasionally inundated by tidal waters, thereby allowing plant communities to develop.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The archaeological fieldwork identified a consistent alluvial sequence within all the evaluation trenches. Organic strata, observed within the boreholes, and interpreted as saltmarsh deposits were seen in evaluation trenches 3, 4 and 6 sloping downwards towards the west of the site and the channel of the River Severn. These sediments are interpreted as being representative of mud flats that were only occasionally inundated by tidal waters, thereby allowing plant communities to develop.
- 3.2 The stone footings and concrete floor surface of a post-medieval building were identified within trench 5, 10m to the west of an in-filled boundary ditch. Both the building and the ditch are depicted on the 1881 1st Edition OS map. No datable material indicative of the construction date of the structure was recovered from the foundation trenches of the building, but material broadly dated from the late 18th and 19th century was recovered from bedding material for a floor surface, demolition and abandonment deposits.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Robert Skinner. The report was written by Stuart Joyce. Specialist reports were compiled by Ed McSloy and Angela Aggujaro (Finds) and Dr Keith Wilkinson (Geoarchaeology). The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce, and prepared for deposition by Jonathan Hart. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1971 *Bristol: Solid and Drift. Sheet 264. 1:50,000*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Sevenside ERC, (SITA Site), Avonmouth, Bristol: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Cultural Heritage Assessment of Land at Avonmouth*

Rippon, S 1997 *The Severn Estuary, Leicester University Press, London and Washington*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.25	
101	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			2.0	
102	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			0.8	
103	Layer	Alluvium – Blue-black, peaty clay			0.3	
104	Layer	Alluvium – Blue clay			1.0	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.3	
201	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			2	
202	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			0.8	
203	Layer	Alluvium – Blue-black, peaty clay			0.3	
204	Layer	Alluvium – Blue clay			1.0	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.3	
301	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			0.9	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.3	
401	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			0.9	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.3	
501	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			>0.9	
502	Deposit	Disuse Layer - Stone and tile rubble in silt matrix			0.3	LC18-C19
503	Deposit	Demolition Layer – Stone and Tile rubble			0.2	C18+
504	Cut	Wall foundation cut				
505	Structure	Wall			0.3	
506	Structure	Wall				
507	Deposit	Floor bedding layer				LC18-C19
508	Deposit	Concrete floor surface				
509	Cut	Ditch - North-east/south-west orientated				
510	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 509				
511	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 509				LC18-C19

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay.			0.3	
601	Layer	Alluvium – Grey brown silty clay			>0.9	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Artefact type	Ct.	Wt.	Date
502	Post-medieval/modern pottery: North Devon gravel-tempered; Bristol/Stuffs yellow slipped; misc. glazed earthenware; transfer printed whiteware	5	87	LC18-C19
503	Glass: wine/spirits bottle glass Animal bone: Sheep/goat, pig, sheep-sized Post-medieval pottery: Bristol/Stuffs yellow slipped Fe nail Tile: pantile fragment	1 8 4 1 1	11 31 35 8 85	C18+
507	Tile: pantile fragments Modern pottery: refined whiteware	2 1	38 16	LC18-C19
511	Modern pottery: refined whiteware	2	36	LC18-C19

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Dr Keith Wilkinson

Introduction

The author made a visit to the Avonmouth site on 15 April 2010 to comment on the stratigraphy exposed in the six evaluation trenches excavated by Cotswold Archaeology. The visit took the form of a brief examination of vertical sections in each trench followed by a more detailed investigation of three trenches. This report briefly reports on the stratigraphy revealed in the three trenches examined in detail and in three hand-drilled boreholes (drilled to 3.5m depth through the base of the trenches bases). It assesses the stratigraphic resource and makes recommendations for further geoarchaeological work that could usefully be carried out as mitigation against the impact of development.

Stratigraphy

The sediment sequence in all evaluation trenches is broadly the same suggesting that the strata outcropping on the site are both extensive and tabular. However, it is clear that organic strata (here interpreted as saltmarsh deposits) dip downwards to the west, i.e. towards the channel of the Severn). The stratigraphy comprises (from west to east):

Trench 6.

From ground surface down: 6.7m AOD

0.00-0.25m	<i>Soil forming in estuarine deposits</i> [2.5 Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown silt/clay (As2 Ag1 Sh1) with moderate roots (Th+). Diffuse boundary to:]
0.25-0.85m	<i>Iron stained estuarine deposits with evidence of soil formation</i> [10 YR 4/1 dark grey silt/clay (As3 Ag1) with moderate fine roots (Th+). Diffuse boundary to:]
0.85-1.85m	<i>Iron stained estuarine mud flat deposits</i> [10 YR 5/3 brown silt/clay (As3 Ag1) with moderate roots (Th+). Frequent granular iron stains of 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown declining downwards. Rare marine mollusc shell. Diffuse boundary to:]
2.85-3.60m	Laminated estuarine muds and fine sands (probably the fills of a tidal creek) [2.5 Y 5/1 grey silt/clay (Ag3 As1), laminated with 2.5 Y 5/1 grey fine sand with a thin surface bed of 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown coarse sand and granular-size iron stain concretions. Diffuse boundary to:]
3.60-4.00m	Laminated estuarine muds and organic muds (probably saltmarsh) [5 Y 4/1 dark grey silt/clay (Ag1 As3), coarsely laminated with 5 Y 4/1 dark grey silt (As1 Ag3) and occasional granular and coarse sand-sized 5 Y 2.5/1 black organic patches. End of borehole].

Trench 3

From ground surface down: 6.8m AOD

0.00-0.25m	<i>Soil forming in estuarine deposits</i> [10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown humic silt clay (Ag2 As2 Sh+) with frequent fine roots (Th+). Diffuse boundary to:]
0.25-0.95m	<i>Iron stained estuarine deposits with evidence of soil formation</i> [10 YR 5/3 brown silt/clay (Ag1 As3) with occasional fine roots (Th+). 'Powdery' iron stains. Diffuse boundary to:]
0.95-2.00m	<i>Iron stained estuarine deposits</i> (mud flats) 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown, changing downwards to 2.5 Y 5/1 grey silt/clay (As3 Ag1), interbedded with fine layers of 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow iron stains. The latter increase downwards. Diffuse boundary to:]
2.00-3.40m	<i>Laminated estuarine deposits</i> (mud flats) [2.5 Y 4/1 dark grey silt/clay (Ag2 As2) with rare, discontinuous, wavy, non-parallel, fine laminations of 2.5 Y 2.5/1 black organic mud (As1 Ag1 Sh2)]. Diffuse boundary to:
3.40-4.65m	<i>Interbedded estuarine muds and organic muds</i> (probably saltmarsh) [Thinly bedded alternating 5 Y 3/1 very dark grey organic mud (Sh2 Ag1 As1) interbedded and 5 Y 4/1 dark grey silt/clay (Ag2 As1 Sh1). End of borehole].

Trench 4

From ground surface down: 6.9m AOD

0.00-0.25m	<i>Soil forming in estuarine deposits</i> [10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown humic silt clay (Ag2 As2 Sh+) with frequent fine roots (Th+). Diffuse boundary to:]
0.25-1.55m	<i>Iron stained estuarine deposits with evidence of soil formation</i> [10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt/clay (Ag1 As3) with moderate fine roots (Th+). Diffuse boundary to:]
1.55-2.50m	<i>Iron stained estuarine mud flat deposits</i> [2.5 Y 5/1 grey silt/clay with frequent thin layers and granular-sized patches of 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown iron stains. Diffuse boundary to:]
2.50-2.90m	<i>Laminated estuarine deposits</i> (mud flats). [2.5 Y 5/1 grey silt/clay (Ag3 As1). Diffuse boundary to:]
2.90-3.75m	<i>Interbedded estuarine muds and organic muds</i> (probably saltmarsh) [5 Y 4/1 dark grey silt/clay (Ag2 As1 Sh1) interbedded with 5 Y 3/1 very dark grey organic silt/clay (Ag1 As1 Sh2). Diffuse boundary to:]
3.75-4.55m	<i>Laminated estuarine deposits</i> (mud flats) [5 Y 5/1 grey silt/clay (Ag2 As2) with fine, wavy, straight, parallel laminae of 5 Y 5/1 grey silt (Ag3 As1) and rare granular-size 5 Y 2.5/1 black organic patches. End of borehole].

The hand drilled boreholes did not reach the base of the Holocene sequence. However, based on geotechnical and geoarchaeological works from elsewhere in Avonmouth, a total thickness of 12-20m of Holocene intertidal sediments and peats might be expected above the Mercia Mudstone bedrock.

Assessment

The salt marsh deposits outcropping from 3m below ground surface downwards are of moderate palaeoenvironmental potential. These sediments represent a situation in which mud flats were only occasionally inundated by tidal waters, thereby allowing plant communities to develop. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the remaining deposits is low. The archaeological potential of the saltmarsh, and indeed all other deposits noted in the evaluation trenches and boreholes is low given that none of the sediments accumulated in terrestrial environments.

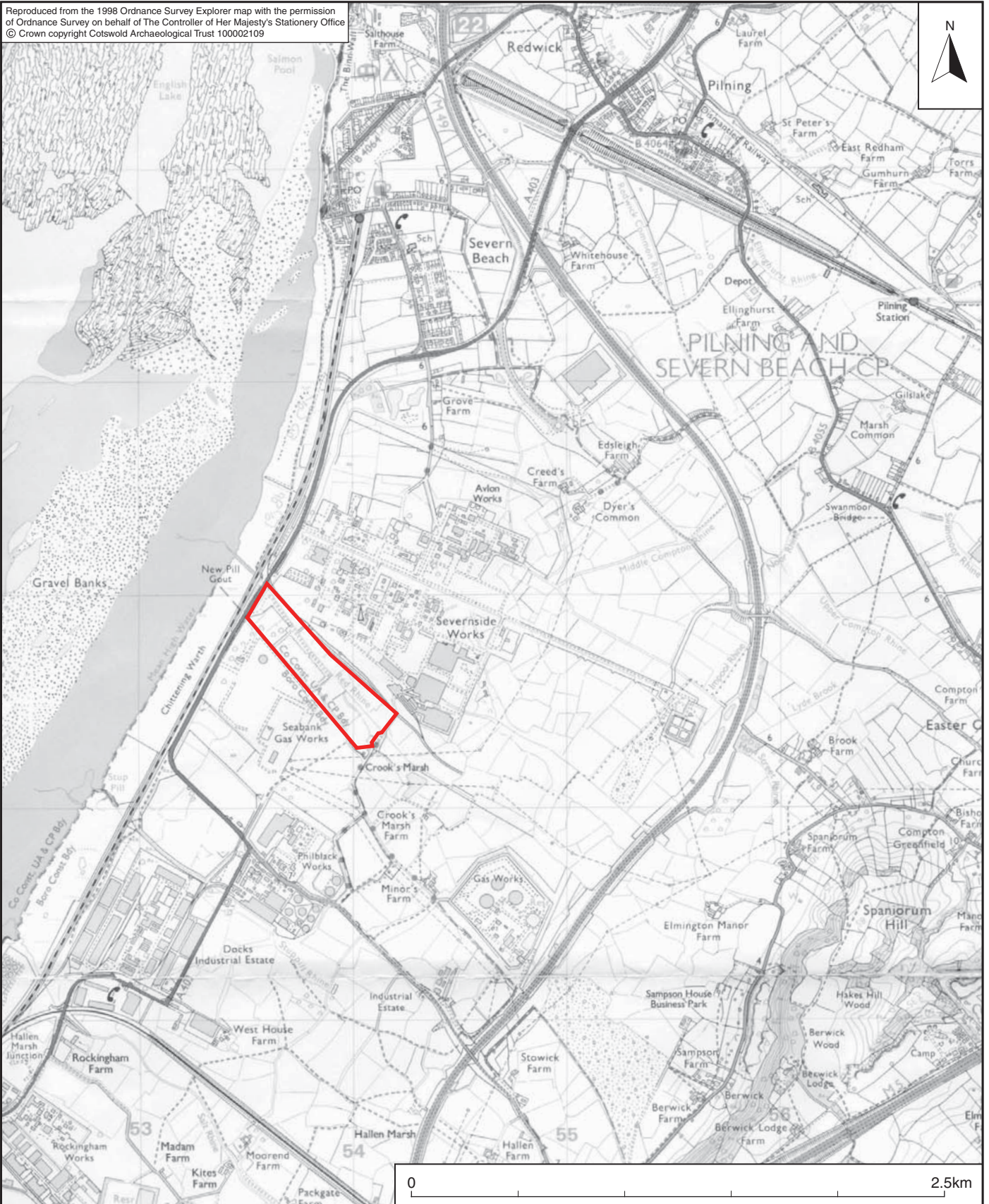
As previously noted, the stratigraphy in excess of 4.65m below ground surface has not been penetrated by trenches or boreholes during the current evaluation and yet a further 8-16m of Holocene sediments might be expected. Such deposits are likely to contain layers of peat which represent stand-still episodes of terrestrial accumulation in an otherwise predominantly intertidal depositional environment. Such peats would be of high palaeoenvironmental significance.


Recommendations

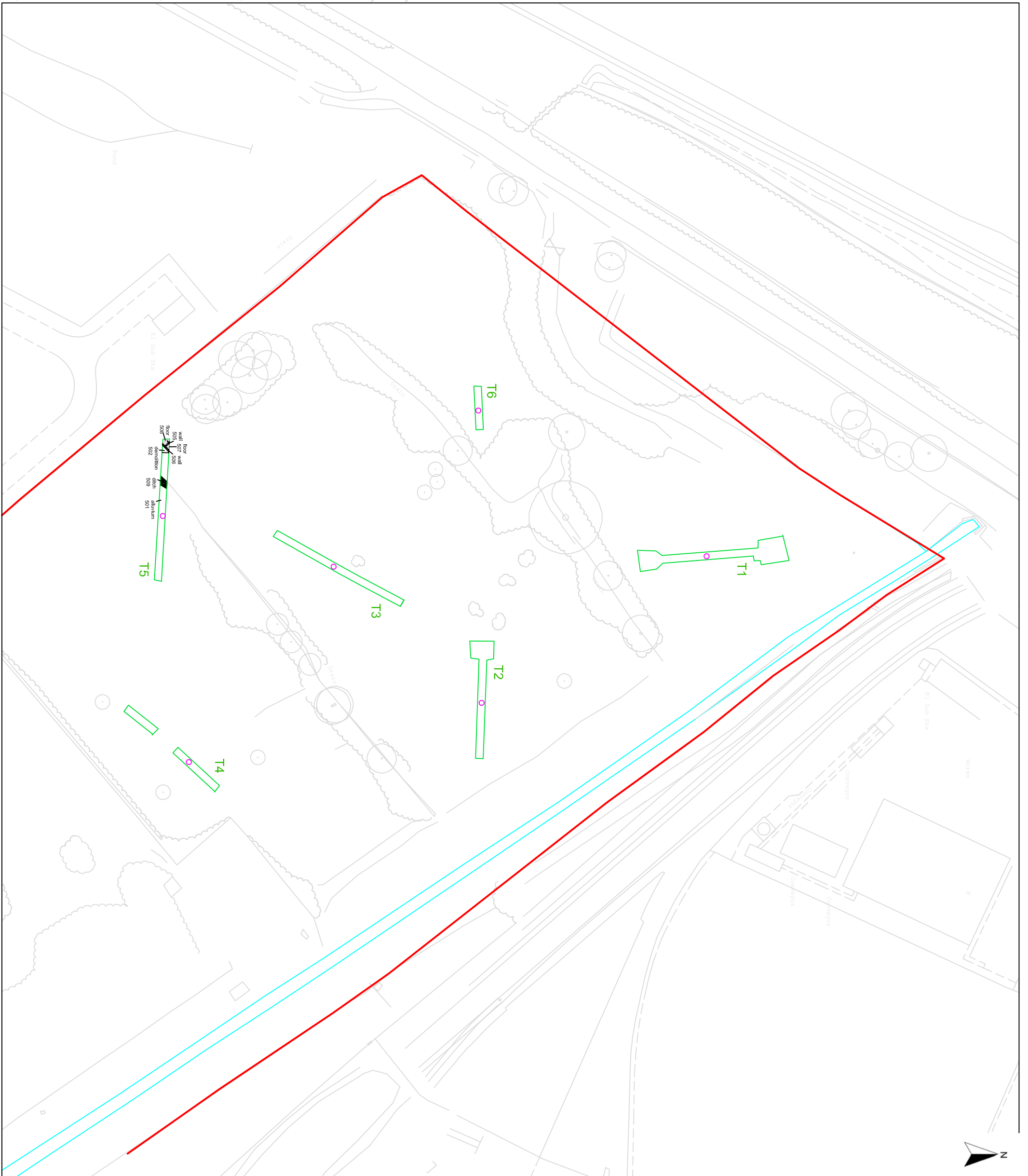
The deposits revealed during the evaluation are of low archaeological and low-moderate palaeoenvironmental significance. It is not therefore recommended that further geoarchaeological studies are carried out on them. However, should the planned construction penetrate in excess of 4.65m below ground surface, it would be important to establish the nature of the Holocene stratigraphy below this depth. In such a circumstance it is recommended that a purposive geoarchaeological borehole is drilled to bedrock using mechanical equipment. Sediments from the borehole should be recovered as cores, described under laboratory conditions, organic strata subject to ¹⁴C dating and an assessment report produced.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Sevenside ERC, SITA Site, Avonmouth, Bristol	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation, incorporating geo-archaeological investigations, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2010 at the proposed site of Sevenside ERC, Avonmouth, Bristol. A total of six trenches and three boreholes was excavated.</p> <p>The archaeological fieldwork identified a consistent alluvial sequence in all the evaluation trenches. This included an undated organic clay silt layer, recorded between 2.9m and 4.65m AOD, interpreted as an undated, salt marsh deposit.</p> <p>The stone footings and concrete floor surface of a post-medieval building were identified within trench 5, 10m west of an in-filled boundary ditch. Both the building and the ditch are depicted on the 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.</p>	
Project dates	13 to 16 April 2010	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Cultural Heritage Assessment of Land at Avonmouth</i>	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Sevenside ERC, SITA Site, Avonmouth, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)	9.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 5372 8279	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Not retained	Ceramics, animal bone, glass, brick and tile
Paper	Bristol Museums and Art Galleries	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Bristol Museums and Art Galleries	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Sevenside ERC, (SITA Site), Avonmouth, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA report No. 10065		



 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Severnside ERC, SITA Site Avonmouth, Bristol			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:25,000@A4	3075	1



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- ▭ site
- ▭ evaluation trench
- geotechnical borehole

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
 Severnside ERC, SITA Site,
 Avonmouth, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE Trench location plan showing archaeological features and boreholes			
DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE 1:1000@A3	PROJECT NO. 3075	FIGURE NO. 2



3

3 Trench 1, looking north-west



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Sevenside ERC, SITA Site
Avonmouth, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3075

FIGURE NO.

3



4



5

4 Trench 2, looking north

5 Trench 5, looking north-east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Sevenside ERC, SITA Site
Avonmouth, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

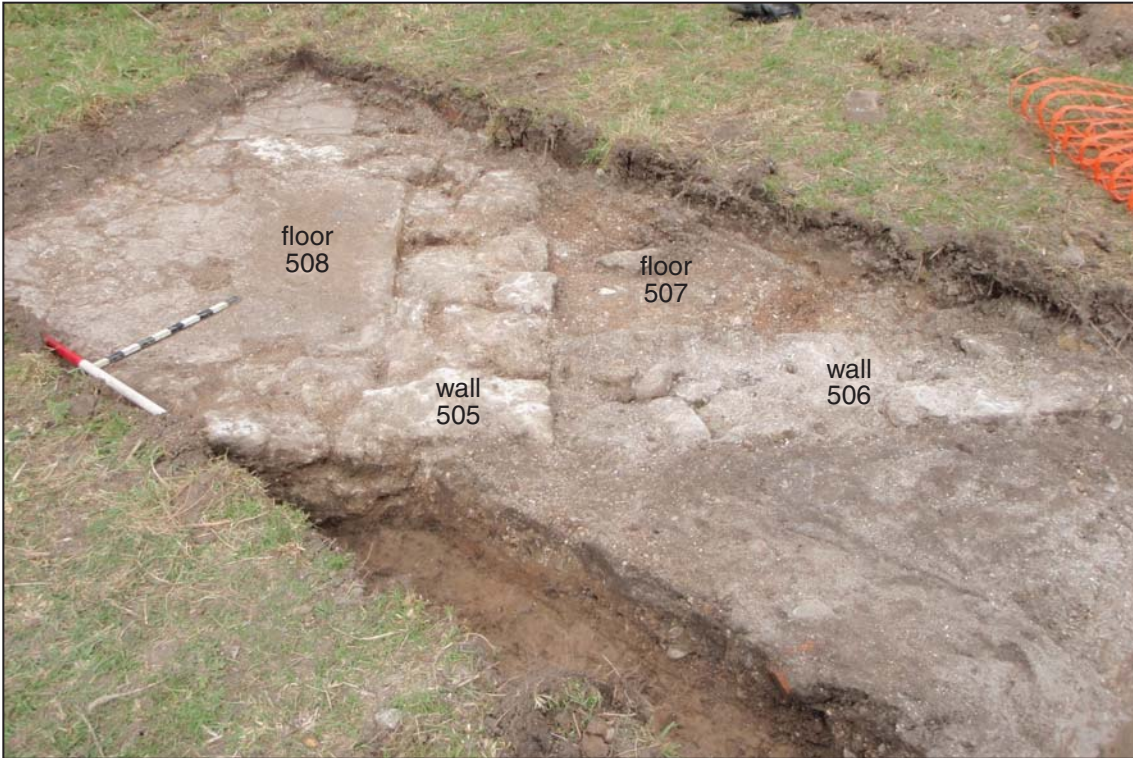
n/a

PROJECT NO.

3075

FIGURE NO.

4 & 5



6

<p>6 Trench 5, walls 505 and 506</p>	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY		
	<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Severnside ERC, SITA Site Avonmouth, Bristol		
	<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs		
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PJM	n/a	3075	6