

Keynsham Cemetery
Durley Hill, Keynsham,
Bath and North East Somerset.

Archaeological Evaluation Project
(BSMR 30121)



on behalf of
Keynsham Town Council

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Avon Archaeological Unit

Bristol. March 1998



Summary

This intrusive archaeological assessment involved opening a series of trial excavation trenches and hand dug test pits on a proposed development site located adjacent to Keynsham cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham (NGR ST64586920). The study area lies immediately to the southeast of the important Keynsham Roman villa, substantial remains of which are known to exist in the area of the Victorian and modern cemetery areas. The main objective of the project was to determine whether further archaeological remains associated with the villa complex, or other historical periods, were preserved as buried features or deposits within the study area.

The trenches revealed shallowly buried Romano-British archaeological remains of varying importance across the site. These remains included two sections of substantial wall foundation suggested to represent part of a large villa building and possibly an attached hexagonal room situated at the end of the villa's south wing. A further stretch of well made masonry foundation is suggested to represent an associated boundary wall. Other related features of Roman date included postholes for unspecified earthfast timber structures, a rubble spread of unknown purpose and lesser soil features including a shallow gully. A distinctive thin soil layer, usually containing a scatter of worn Roman pottery and tile fragments, was present across much of the site. The layer is suggested to have developed as a consequence of cultivation, possibly for formal gardens, or similarly low intensity activity. These Romano-British features are dated by a limited collection of pottery to the 4th century AD and reflect previously unknown remains relating to the important villa complex.

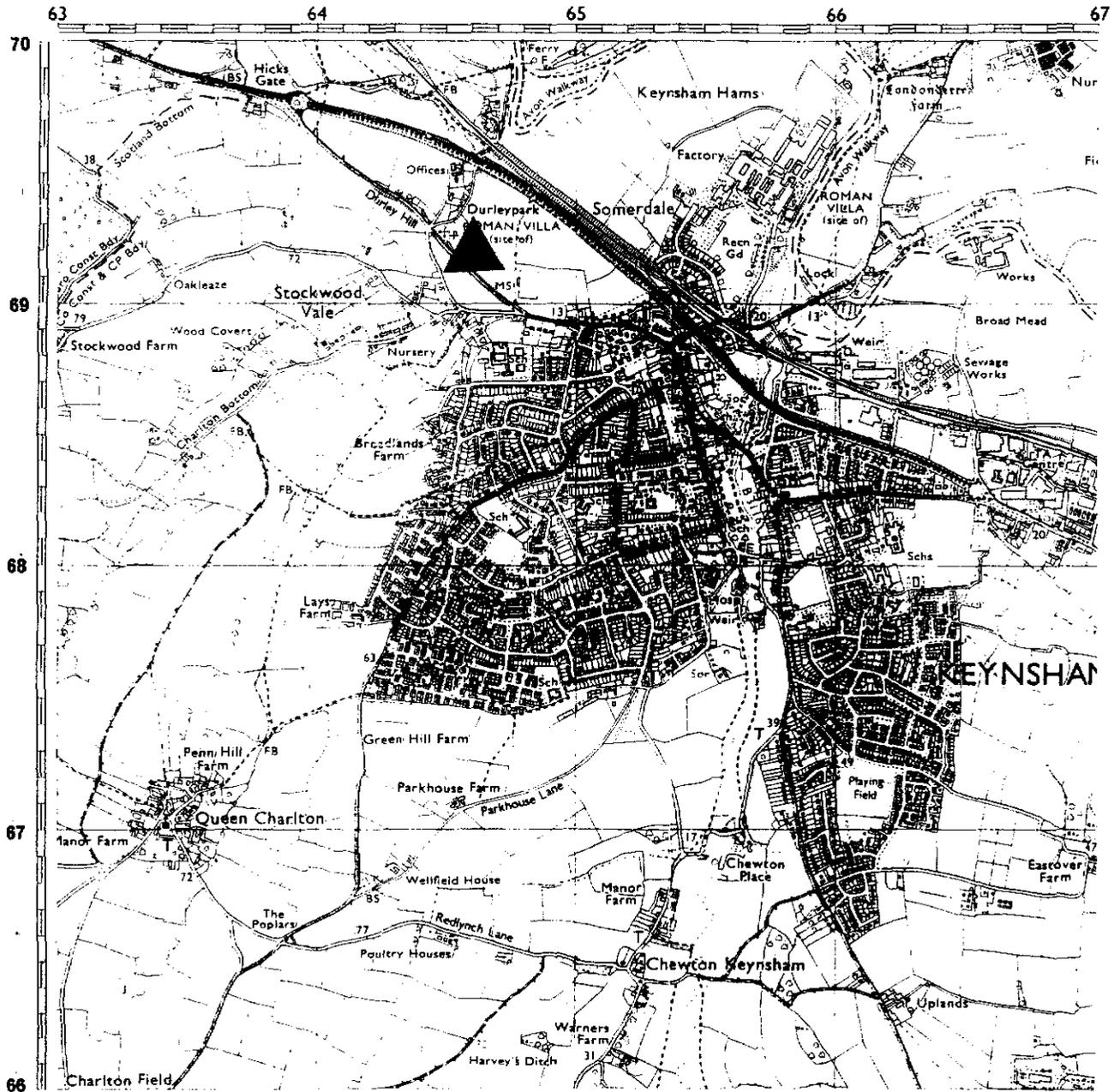
Evidence of some unspecified prehistoric activity, possibly of Neolithic or earlier date, is suggested by a small number of irregular cut features which contained a limited flint assemblage.

The study has demonstrated that archaeological remains of varying quality and importance, principally relating to the Keynsham Roman villa, are preserved within the study area. The evidence gathered provides sufficient information to predict the general distribution of those remains across the site. Accordingly this report advises that future development of the site for human burials should be restricted to designated areas of low archaeological potential. It is further suggested that an archaeological programme is designed and implement to monitor and record all archaeological evidence which may be revealed during future grave digging on the site.

7 Event 2505-
EVENT BN2656
SOURCE BN43335
MONUMENT BN30121

Figure 1

Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham Archaeological Evaluation Site Location Plan



Scale 1:25000



Location of Study Area



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Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Keynsham Town Council for funding this archaeological project and to Mark Inglis, Town Clerk, for his assistance in arranging the fieldwork. Special thanks are due to the Council Sexton, Mr Pat Morris, for all his help and interest shown during the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Colin Wallace for preparing the pottery assessment report, Mark Noel of GeoQuest associates for agreeing to undertake the additional geophysical survey work and Mr Matthews, Senior Grounds Officer for B&NES Council, for agreeing to allow access to the site via the council playing fields.

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1 Introduction

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation project undertaken to assess the archaeological impact of future development at a site adjacent to Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham (NGR ST 64586920). The site (figures 1 -3) is situated in the Local Government Unitary Authority of Bath & Northeast Somerset (B&NES) and owned by Keynsham Town Council who commissioned and wholly funded the project.

1.2 The project was undertaken by the writer and staff of Avon Archaeological Unit as part of the planning process, prior to determination of a planning application, and in accordance with a project design brief prepared by the B&NES Council Archaeological Officer. A detailed project specification (AAU, 1997) setting out the methodology and objectives of the project was prepared by Avon Archaeological Unit and approved by B&NES Council prior to the commencement of the project. The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken during February and March 1998 and carried forward previous geophysical (GeoQuest Associates, 1998) and aerial photographic (Air Photo Services, 1998) surveys, the results of which are summarised in this report (Section 3 below).

1.3 The study area (figure 3), comprising some 0.3 hectare in total, is located immediately to the south of the existing cemetery and flanked to the west by the embankment for the A4175 Keynsham to Hicks Gate carriageway and to the east by the low lying Keynsham Hams, currently mostly in use for sports pitches. The site slopes gently from west to east, from c. 13.5m OD to 10.8m OD and straddles the junction separating the solid geology (Mercian Mudstone) from recent (Holocene) river alluvium. At the time of the study the site comprised an area of open and lush grassland bounded by a post and wire fence and a mature evergreen hedge. No modern services or other potential hazards or obstacles were known to exist on the site.

1.4 The project was designed to examine the footprint of the study area by means of selective trial excavations opened either by hand or utilising appropriate machinery. Twelve cuttings (figure 3; Trenches 1-12) of various sizes were opened on the site.

1.5 The project archive, which is temporarily stored at the premises of Avon Archaeological Unit, 325 Fishponds Road, Bristol, will be deposited for long term curation at storage at The Roman Baths Museum, Bath, under museum accession number 1998.1.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives of the project fieldwork were to determine whether substantive archaeological remains were preserved on the site and, if so, to determine their date, quality and extent within the study area. Special attention was paid to assess locations where the preceding geophysical and/or aerial photographic surveys (see Section 3 below) had indicated the possible presence of subterranean remains associated with the adjacent Keynsham Roman villa (SMR 1208).

2.2 This report sets out the results of the evaluation fieldwork and examines the potential archaeological impact future development of the site as a cemetery presents.

3 Archaeological Background

3.1 Keynsham Roman Villa (figure 6)

The study area is located immediately adjacent and to the south of the site of Keynsham Roman Villa (SMR 1208), an opulent colonnaded courtyard complex that has been extensively disturbed by human burials since the mid-19th century. The villa, which is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, was investigated archaeologically in the 1920's (Bulleid & Horne, 1926), principally because mosaic pavements and masonry were continually being revealed by grave digging. The results of that work provide a general plan of the complex (figure 6) and a tantalising glimpse of the splendidly decorated rooms and terraced corridors which lay within its southern and northern corridor wings, (the former still largely buried beneath the road embankment) and focal suite of west rooms. These latter included at least two highly decorated suites containing octagonal rooms (Bulleid & Grey, *ibid*: p.111, Rooms J and W) complete with geometric and figurative mosaic floors of the highest quality.

The 1920's excavations were hampered by the large number of inhumations already present on the site and work was mainly concerned to reveal masonry features and tessellated flooring. Little attention was paid to detailed stratigraphy or the distribution and meaning of artefacts, whilst the nature and organisation of the impressive courtyard remains unknown. The ground-plan does, however, clearly indicate that further elements of the complex, especially rooms and features located inside the north wing, are preserved on the site which have yet to be investigated. Accordingly, the chronology and structural development of the villa remains poorly understood. No evidence exists for earlier Roman activity on the site although, in view of the proven 2nd-3rd century settlement at nearby Cadbury Somerdale (Hume, 1993), this remains a strong possibility. Similarly, the early post-Roman history of the site remains unknown. This is an aspect of research which has some potential as the complex would at the very least have provided a rich source of materials and could quite possibly have been sporadically reoccupied.

The concluding 1920's ground-plan (indicated on figure 6) suggests a whole range of rooms attached to the southern corridor and north wing remain to be discovered, and that further rooms, possibly including a bathhouse, extended to the north of the north corridor (as indicated by stone drains and possible lavatories (Features Q and Rooms P). The presence of a formal reception suite (the Roman 'aula'), usually situated centrally in the main residential wing (and therefore lying beneath the road embankment), also remains to be determined.

The groundplan suggests the courtyard was open on the east side affording extensive views up the Avon valley, although that interpretation is essentially based on the recollections of the incumbent gravedigger, who couldn't remember finding any walls in that area.

3.2 Geophysical Survey (figure 4)

A preceding geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in December 1997 by GeoQuest Associates (GeoQuest 1998). The study area was surveyed using a fluxgate magnetometer at a sampling interval of 0.5m x 0.5m.

The survey identified a number of positive and negative magnetic anomalies which were interpreted, with varying confidence ratings, to represent possible subterranean archaeological features comprising:

- i a linear ditch (feature f3) aligned parallel to the low earthwork visible on the surface
- ii a pit group (features f5)
- iii a circular or pennanular ditch group (feature f4)
- iv three possible heat affected areas (features f1, f2 and at the centre of f4).

Geophysical Survey - Important Note

A selected area of the site was re-surveyed using magnetic and resistivity methods after the completion of the trial excavation work. The work was designed to check the results of the original survey and clarify several apparent discrepancies between those results and the evidence recovered during the trial excavations. The results of the resurvey work and comments are appended at the rear of the report (**Appendix ii**). -

3.3 Aerial Photographic Survey

An examination of aerial photographic coverage of the site formed the second part of the preliminary assessment. The survey (Air Photo Services 1998) failed to detect any new information specific to the study area but noted the presence of the low linear bank which crosses the western half of the site on a north-south alignment.

An examination of photographic coverage for areas adjacent (see **figure 5** below), in particular the low lying Keynsham Hams, revealed some further limited evidence of medieval or post medieval ditches, boundary features and Ridge and Furrow, all likely to reflect agricultural activities.

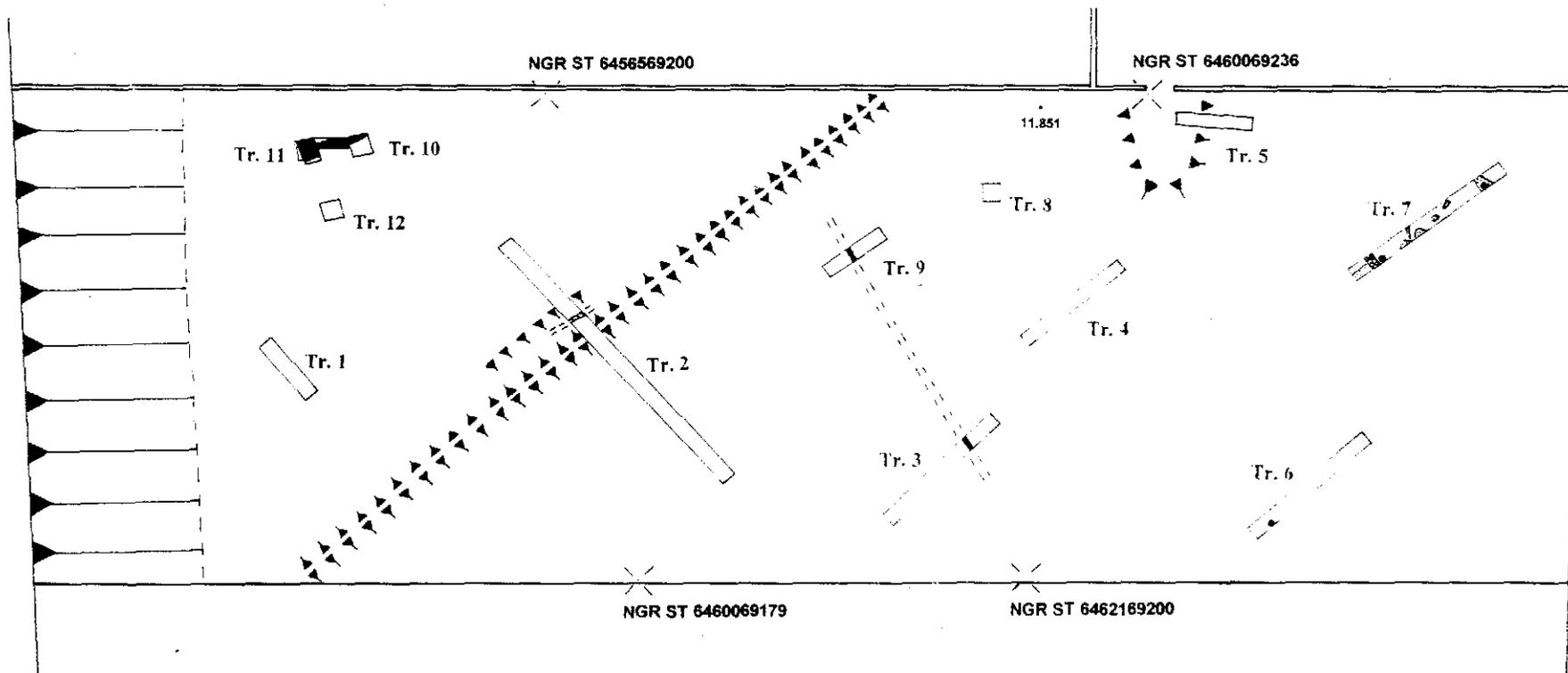
3.4 Other Information

3.4.1 A trial excavation opened immediately to the north of the study area (at c. NGR ST64556928), evaluated a small part of the most recent cemetery extension. The study (SMR) detected some archaeological stratigraphy although no detailed report is known to have been produced and the archive has not been traced.

3.4.2 Further evidence associated with the Roman villa has been recovered intermittently in the recent past as fresh graves, or re-openings, have been opened in both the older and more recent parts of the cemetery. Most recently gravedigging has revealed an intact (until gravedigging) section of tessellated pavement located in the north wing corridor (SMR 1208), stratified Roman floor layers and demolition deposits containing tesserae, floor slabs and roof tile (SMR 30141), and stretches of well preserved structural masonry (SMR 30142).

Figure 3

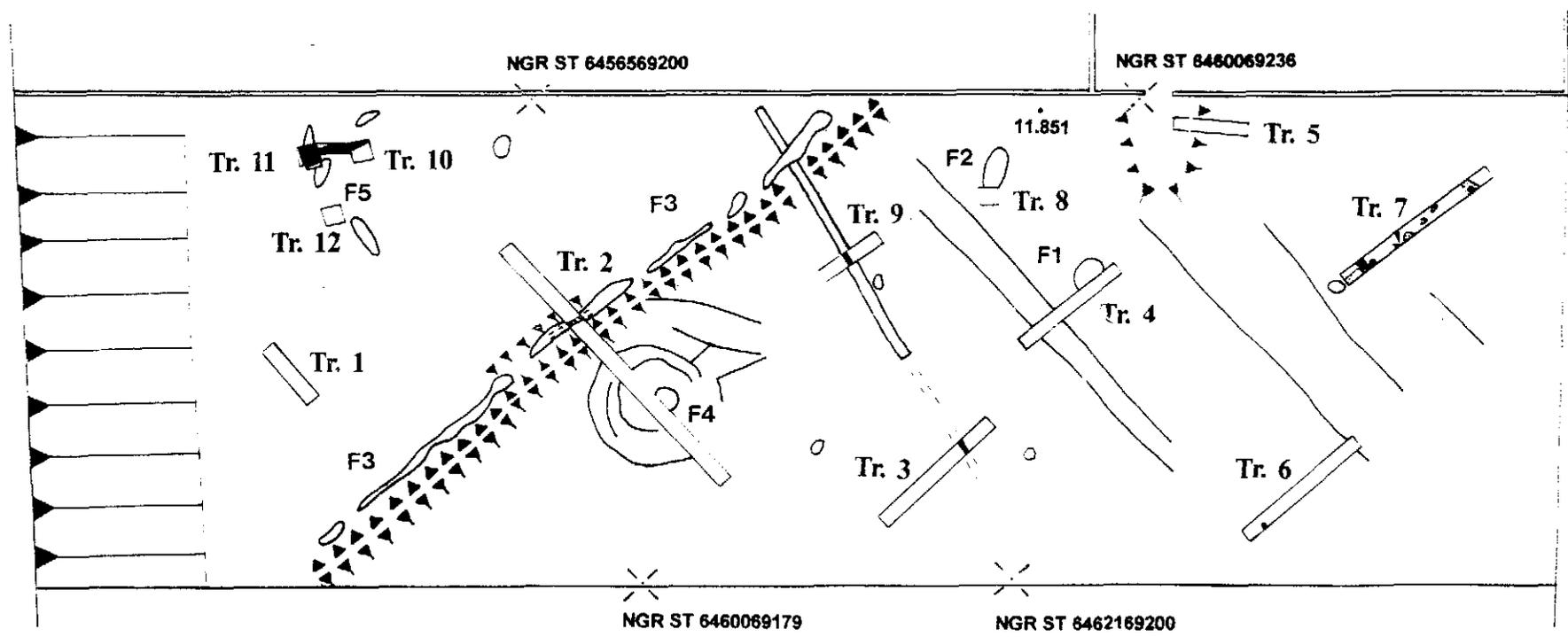
Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill,
Keynsham : Archaeological Evaluation
Distribution of Archaeological Features



- Postholes
- ▬ Walls
- 11.851 Temporary Bench Mark: metres a. O. D.
- ▬ Field Drain
- ◊ Soil Features
- ▬ Stone Spread

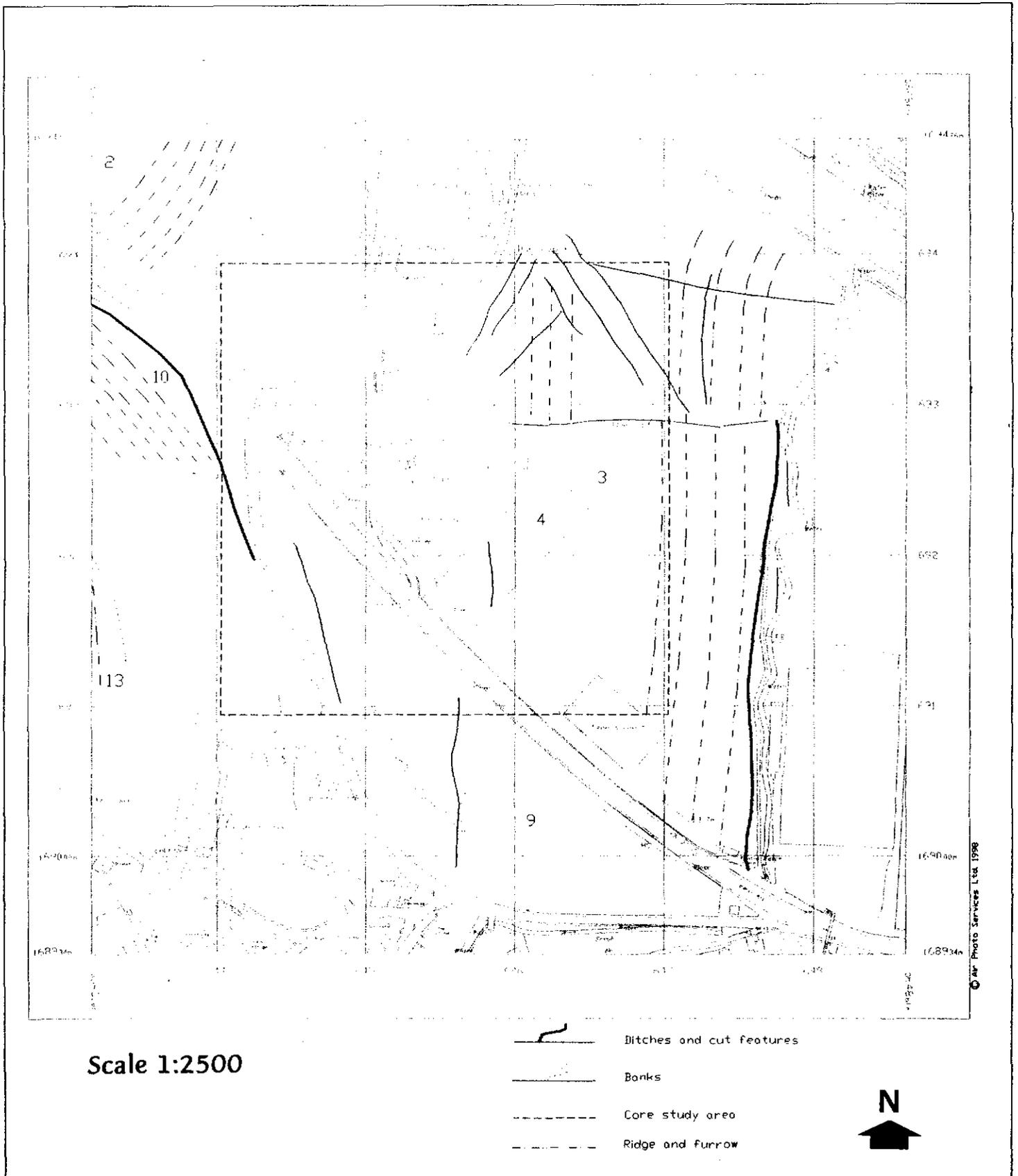
Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham : Archaeological Evaluation

Distribution of Geophysical Anomalies and Archaeological Features

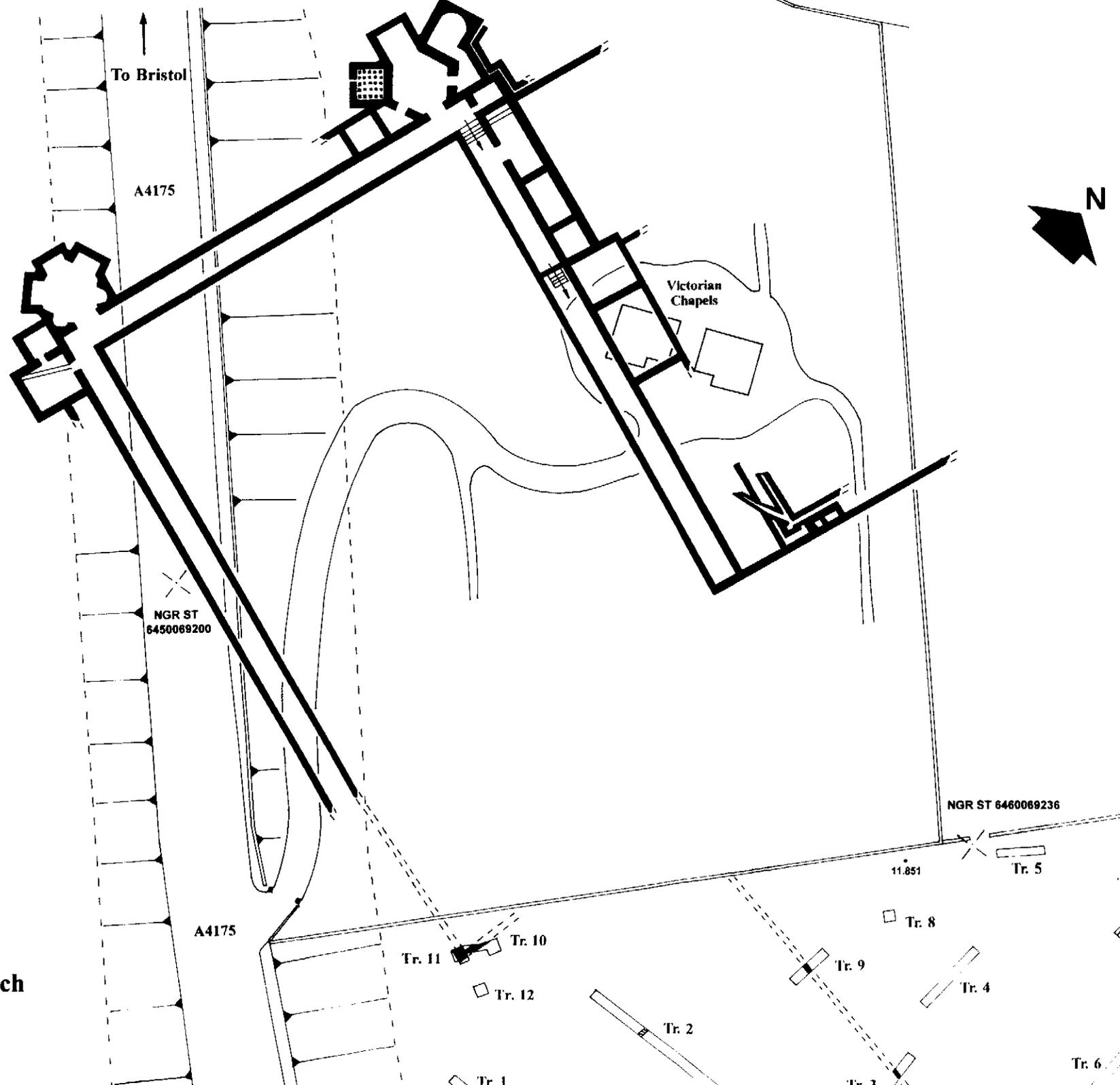


- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--|--|
| | Walls | | Field Drain | | Stone Spread |
| | Postholes | | Soil Features | | Temporary Bench Mark: metres a. O. D. |
| | Geophysical Anomalies: + ve and - ve | | | | |

Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham : Archaeological Evaluation Aerial Photographic Assessment

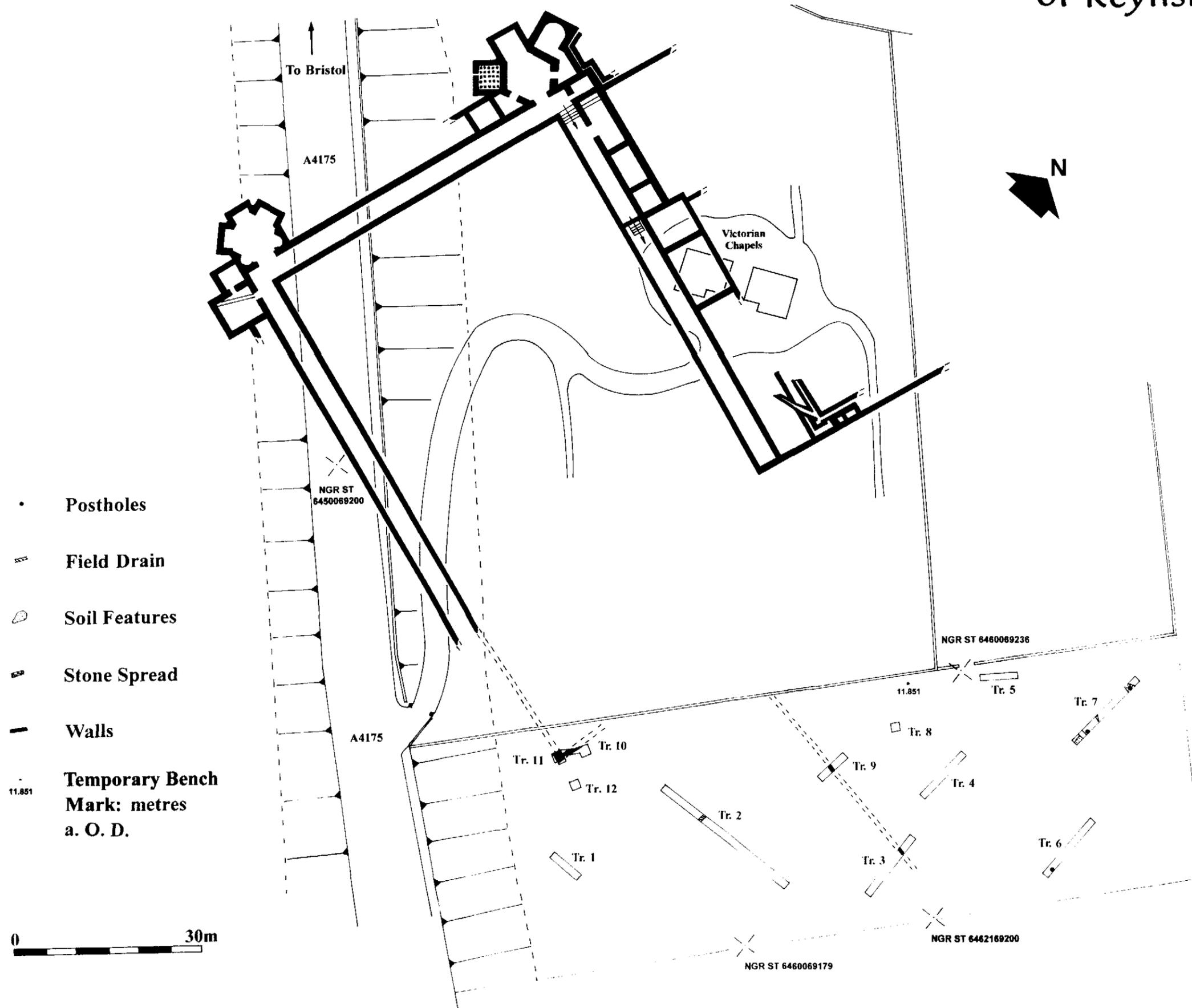


- Postholes
- ▬ Field Drain
- ☁ Soil Features
- ▬ Stone Spread
- ▬ Walls
- 11.851
Temporary Bench
Mark: metres
a. O. D.



Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham : Archaeological Evaluation

Distribution of Archaeological Features in Relation to the 1925 Ground Plan of Keynsham Villa



4 Detailed Site Observations

The following section describes the natural and archaeological evidence revealed in each of the trial excavation cuttings. The section is cross referenced to detailed archaeological plan and section drawings Nos. 7 - 10 below.

4.1 Trench 1 5.7m x 1.6m (4 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 10

Trench 1 was sited in the southern end of the study area, close to the modern road embankment and in an area of heavily waterlogged ground. No geophysical or photographic features were identified in this area.

4.1.1 Description

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. The cutting revealed 0.10m of brown clay-silt topsoil (100) and 0.10m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (101). The subsoil sealed a layer of fragmentary sandstone and rarer limestone stones and small rubble set within a brown silty-clay (103) soil matrix. The deposit also contained sparse fragments of highly abraded Romano-British tile. Layer 103 was less than 0.12m thick and lay directly above undisturbed clay substratum (102) exposed at 12.6m O.D.

4.1.2 Conclusions

No substantive archaeological features were revealed within Trench 1. Layer 103 was deemed to be of post Roman origin, possibly reflecting a plough-sorted horizon of stone and smaller debris derived from higher upslope. An equivalent horizon was identified in Trenches 10, 11 and 12 (see below).

4.2 Trench 2 25.6m x 1.6m (7 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 7; Plates a and b

Trench 2 was sited to examine geophysical features f3 and f4 (figure 4; f4) as well as the low linear bank (see figure 5) which crosses the site on a north-south alignment.

4.2.1 Description

Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m. The cutting revealed 0.10m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (200) and 0.10m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (201) which lay above a layer of brown silty clay (204). A significant concentration of abraded tile and pottery sherds were located in a narrow seam at the base of the subsoil and the interface between it and the Layer 204. Layer 204 contained moderate proportions of fragmentary sandstone and limestone rubble plus rare sherds of highly abraded Romano-British tile. Undisturbed natural substratum comprising clean reddish-brown clay (202) was revealed beneath Layer 204 at a depth of between 11.38m and 12.38m O.D.

A V-shaped cut feature (206; Plate b) cut layer 204. Feature 206 was linear and orientated north-south across the trench, to the west of and parallel with the low bank (deposit 203) which is visible as a surface earthwork. The cut (206) had a steep V shaped profile and contained a primary fill of clinker set within a silty-clay soil matrix. The upper part of the cut was filled with redeposited clay natural.

Layer 203 represented a linear deposit of sterile reddish-brown clay which formed the earthwork bank and sealed Layer 204.

4.2.2 Conclusions

Trench 2 failed to detect any evidence whatsoever to account for geophysical features f3 and f4 in the positions indicated. The very shallow stratification overlying the natural substrata in the eastern half of the trench was simple and clearly observed. It is concluded that geophysical feature f4 does not represent the signature of an archaeological feature. The clinker filled feature (206) is suggested to represent a post medieval and possibly modern field drain. The material forming the low bank consisted of redeposited natural material and yielded no dating evidence.

It should be noted that a subsequent geophysical re-survey (see Appendix ii) undertaken to check the results of the preliminary geophysical survey work indicates that Feature 206 was responsible for the anomaly f3, initially interpreted to represent a ditch and subsequently (also incorrectly) as a trackway.

Small quantities of Romano-British tile and pottery were recovered from Layer 204 which is suggested to represent a Romano-British horizon reflecting low level activity such as shallow cultivation.

4.3 Trench 3 11.2m x 1.6m (8 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 8

Trench 3 was sited adjacent to the eastern edge of the study area and positioned at 90 degrees to a line extended from the eastern end of the villa's north wing. The trench also sought to investigate a possible approach to the villa complex from the east.

4.3.1 Description

Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.71m through 0.17m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (300) and 0.18m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (302). At the southern end the cutting revealed a layer of brown silty-clay (304). Layer 304 contained sparse fragments of abraded Romano-British pottery and tile and lay directly above the natural substratum, a clean reddish-brown clay (303) that was exposed at 10.89m a.O.D. The foundations of a stretch of well made masonry wall (Structure I) were also exposed in the trench, cut into Layer 304.

The wall masonry (Structure I) was located at the north end of the Trench and orientated east-west. The masonry was sealed by the subsoil and clearly extended beyond the boundaries of the evaluation trench. The masonry was 0.57m wide and consisted of one course of faced limestone (301) which lay above a lower foundation formed of pitched sandstone rubble (305) laid in a linear foundation cut (306). The upper limestone masonry appeared to have been systematically robbed although no tumbled masonry was revealed adjacent to the structure.

4.3.2 Conclusions

Trench 3 revealed a section of a well preserved masonry wall comprising rubble foundations and coursed upper limestone masonry. The feature had been robbed to the lowest course of limestone in places although where preserved these indicated the level of the contemporary ground surface (limestone masonry is unlikely to have

been wasted below foundation level). This level was consistent with the level indicated by layer 304 although that deposit must have begun to accumulate some time prior to the construction of the wall. The size of the wall and the very limited artefactual evidence associated with it suggests the feature is unlikely to have formed part of a building and more likely represents the remains of a boundary wall.

The original geophysical survey failed to detect this feature. Subsequent resurvey work (see Appendix ii) provided resistivity data which confirmed that the wall continued to the north at least as far as the modern cemetery wall.

4.4 Trench 4 9.8m x 1.6m (4 Archaeological Contexts) Plate e

Trench 4 was sited to examine the location of geophysical feature f1 (a possible heat affected area) and a series of faint parallel linear positive and negative anomalies (not assigned geophysical reference) which were suggested to represent remnant ridge and furrow features.

4.4.1 Description

Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m through 0.15m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (400) and 0.19m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (401) that contained moderate proportions of fragmentary sandstone and limestone rubble in the lower 50mm. Highly abraded fragments of Romano-British tile and pottery were recovered from the subsoil which sealed a layer of brown silty-clay (402). Layer 402 contained no significant finds but was similar in character to the Romano-British layer identified elsewhere beneath the subsoil (e.g. layer 304 above)

No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench and the undisturbed substratum of clean reddish-brown clay (403) was exposed at 10.85m a.O.D.

4.4.2 Conclusions

The large geophysical anomaly was not explained and the absence of any finds or associated rubble etc. suggests that no substantive archaeological structure exists in the close vicinity. Layer 402, although archaeologically sterile, is suggested to represent a further exposure of the Romano-British soil horizon attributed to cultivation or similar low level activity above.

4.5 Trench 5 5.7m x 1.6m (4 Archaeological Contexts) Plate c

Trench 5 was sited adjacent to the modern entrance to the cemetery extension and across a slightly raised area of ground.

4.5.1 Description

Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m through 0.17m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (500) and 0.26m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (501). Moderate quantities of fragmentary sandstone rubble were concentrated in the lower 50mm of the subsoil which sealed a layer of brown silty-clay (502) which contained no

significant finds. No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench and the undisturbed substratum of reddish-brown clay (503) was exposed at 10.83m a.O.D.

4.5.2 Conclusions

Layer 502 was very similar in character to the Romano-British soil horizon identified elsewhere in the study area and is also interpreted to represent evidence of cultivation or similar low intensity activity. No evidence was recovered to suggest that the area of slightly raised ground adjacent to the modern entrance was of anything other than modern origin.

4.6 Trench 6 11.3m x 1.6m (5 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 9

Trench 6 was sited in the extreme east of the study area and perpendicular to faint positive and negative geophysical anomalies suggested to represent traces of ridge and furrow agriculture.

4.6.1 Description

Trench 6 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m through a sequence of deposits identical to those recorded in Trench 5 (above). The sequence consisted of 0.20m of topsoil (600), 0.16m of subsoil (601) and a 0.16m thick layer of clean silty-clay (602). With the exception of a single posthole (604, below), the trench exposed clean undisturbed natural substratum of reddish-brown clay (603) at a depth of 10.21m a.O.D.

The single posthole (604) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a vertical central shaft filled with clean yellowish-brown silty clay. It was cut into the natural substratum and sealed by layer 602. No dating evidence or other finds were recovered from the fill.

4.6.2 Conclusions

Layer 602 represented a further exposure of the extensive soil layer interpreted to represent a Romano-British cultivation horizon. Posthole 604 is undated but was sealed by layer 602 which suggests a possible prehistoric origin. No evidence was recovered to explain the faint parallel geophysical anomalies.

4.7 Trench 7 15.6m x 1.6m (24 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 9; Plates f and g

Trench 7 was sited in the northern corner of the study area, perpendicular to faint positive and negative geophysical anomalies suggested to represent remnant ridge and furrow features.

4.7.1 Description

Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m through 0.16m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (700), 0.16m of a lighter clayey-silt subsoil (701) and an

underlying layer of brown silty-clay (702). This sequence of deposits lay directly above the natural substratum of clean reddish-brown clay (703) that was exposed at 10.89m a.O.D.

Layer 702 contained a significant if homogeneous scatter of abraded Romano-British pottery and tile fragments. Two negative archaeological features (709 and 723) were also revealed cut into the layer at the southern end of the trench.

Posthole 709 was oval in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a steep sided central shaft. Partial excavation of the feature, which was 0.70m wide, revealed a silty-clay soil fill containing larger blocks and smaller fragments of sandstone and limestone rubble (708). Two large blocks of sandstone, probably post-packing were set into the central shaft and several fragments of Romano-British pottery and tile were recovered from the surrounding fill (708).

Directly to the south of Posthole 709 was a linear spread of rounded and weathered limestone and sandstone rubble set within a brown silty-clay soil matrix (710) and sealed by the subsoil. The deposit (710) was initially thought to represent a stretch of robbed wall foundation but upon investigation was seen to be set within a shallow cut (723) orientated east-west and some 1.12m wide. Large amounts of Romano-British pottery and tile fragments were recovered from the interstices of the rubble (710). Other finds included two lias limestone tesserae, several iron nails and an iron hobnail.

A further nine negative soil features were revealed in the trench sealed beneath Layer 702. Four shallow amorphous soil features ([707], [715], (711)/[714] and (717)/[718]) were located towards the centre of the Trench 7, each cut into the natural substratum. All were filled with a homogeneous brown silty-clay fill very similar to the over lying layer (702). Collectively these features contained a few fragments of bone and highly abraded tile fragments although all were extremely shallow and therefore may have represented little more than undulations in the natural substratum.

A further negative soil feature [716] was recorded towards the centre of the evaluation trench as a narrow gully [716] cut into layer 702. The gully was a linear in plan, orientated north-west to south-east and some 0.38m wide with steep sides and an uneven base. It was 1.78m long but appeared to have been truncated as it tapered towards its south-eastern end where it terminated. Excavation revealed a fill of brown silty clay containing fragments of limestone, sandstone, abraded Romano-British tile and pottery and a single fired clay tesserae.

Feature 713 and Posthole 705 were revealed at the northern end of Trench 7. Feature 713 represented an amorphous soil feature orientated north-east to south-west across the trench. The feature was 1.15m wide tapering to 0.70m at its south-western end with gently sloping sides filled by a brown silty clay (712), a deposit texturally indistinguishable from layer 702. Fill 712 contained several fragments of abraded Romano-British pottery and tile and was cut by Posthole 705.

Posthole 705 represented a vertical sided cut lined with two small sandstone slabs at the base. The feature contained a dark brown silty-clay fill (704) with small fragments of sandstone and limestone, and significant proportions of fragmentary charcoal plus abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery and tile.

A further two possible negative soil features were revealed, both sealed beneath the stone spread (710)/[723] and layer 702, at the southern end of the trench. Feature 720 was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base and contained a fill of clean yellowish-brown silty-clay (719). No dating evidence or other finds were recovered from this feature.

Feature 722 was located immediately to the south of Feature 720 and extended beyond the boundaries of the evaluation trench. The full extent and form of the feature was not determined although where excavated it had gently sloping uneven sides and an uneven concave base. The feature contained a yellowish-brown silty-clay fill (721), similar to that of Feature 720 (719) and several small struck flint flakes.

4.7.2 Conclusions

The complex of negative soil features revealed in Trench 7 are principally dated to the Romano-British period by pottery and reflect an area of significantly greater, if unspecified, activity during that period. The larger posthole and stone spread were cut into layer 702, an extensive soil horizon interpreted to represent low level Romano-British cultivation or associated activity. No clear pattern was evident from the postholes although several contained remnant rubble packing and were of sufficient size to accommodate a 100mm diameter timber; sufficiently robust to have formed part of an earthfast structure. Features 707/715 etc. could conceivably represent evidence of an earlier phase of Romano-British activity although this remains uncertain as all were extremely shallow features which may well have been cut from a higher (i.e. layer 702) level.

Rubble feature 710 remains difficult to interpret. Although set within a shallow cut the feature appears rather too insubstantial for a wall foundation or tumbled wall masonry, yet the surface would have been far too irregular to form a usable path or trackway. The close relationship between the rubble and posthole 709, and the similarly high concentrations of finds, suggests it could have been associated with an earthfast structure, perhaps laid as a foundation bed for a timber sleeper, although this remains speculation. Finally the orientation of the spread should be noted; it is aligned roughly west to east, parallel with Structure I revealed in Trench 3 (and 9 below) and congruent with the rectilinear layout of the overall villa complex. This alignment at least, implies that the deposit represents more than a random dump of rubble.

An earlier phase of negative soil features does appear to be represented by features 720 and 722. The function of both features remains unclear although the presence of a small stratified flint assemblage (including a fragment of a blade, one possible core, one trimming flake and four possible microliths), coupled with an absence of Romano-British material, suggests they may well represent unspecified prehistoric activity.

4.8 Trench 8 2m x 2m (4 Archaeological Contexts) Plate d

Trench 8, a hand dug 2m x 2m test pit, was sited to examine geophysical feature f2, a possible heat affected feature.

4.8.1 Description

Trench 8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m through 0.10m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (800) and 0.17m of a lighter clayey-silt subsoil (801). Moderate quantities of small sandstone and limestone rubble plus highly abraded fragments of Romano-British pottery and tile were concentrated in the lower 50mm of the subsoil. The subsoil sealed a layer of brown silty-clay (802) although no significant finds were recovered from the deposit.

No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the cutting and the undisturbed substratum of reddish-brown clay was exposed at 11.30m a.O.D.

4.8.2 Conclusions

Layer 802 was texturally similar to the soil horizon interpreted to represent Romano-British cultivation or equivalent low level activity elsewhere on the site (e.g. Layer 702 above).

No evidence was recovered to suggest that the large geophysical dipole anomaly was of archaeological origin.

4.9 Trench 9

5.3m x 1.6m (8 Archaeological Contexts)

Figure 8

Trench 9 was opened after wall foundations had been identified in Trench 3 and was re-sited to determine if those same foundations continued to the west of Trench 3.

4.9.1 Description

The cutting was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m through 0.15m of brown clay-silt topsoil (900), 0.17m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (902) and, at the northern end of the trench, through a layer of brown silty-clay (905). Layer 905 contained fragments of abraded Romano-British pottery and tile and lay directly above the undisturbed natural substratum of reddish-brown clay (906) exposed at 11.52m a.O.D. The foundations of a stretch of wall masonry (901; Structure II) were exposed in the central portion of the trench, which cut Layer 905.

The wall was located in the centre of Trench 9 and was orientated east-west, extending beyond the boundaries of the evaluation trench and some 0.58m wide. The masonry was sealed by the subsoil and consisted of one course of roughly faced limestone blocks and boulders (901) which overlay a foundation of pitched sandstone rubble (905) set within a wide linear foundation cut (904). The wall appeared to have been carefully robbed as several large limestone facing blocks were absent from its southern face yet no tumbled masonry was present adjacent to it.

The foundations of the wall were not investigated in section since further destruction of the feature was considered unnecessary.

4.9.2 Conclusions

The stretch of wall revealed in this trench represented a continuation of the Romano-British wall revealed in Trench 3 to the east. Here again the feature postdates the earliest accumulation of the suggested Romano-British cultivation horizon (here layer 905).

4.10 Trenches 10 and 11 6m x 2m (24 Archaeological Contexts) Figure 10; Plate h

Trenches 10 and 11 were opened individually by hand as 2m x 2m test pits. The cuttings were sited to examine a group of possible negative archaeological features (f5) indicated by geophysical survey. Archaeologically significant features and deposits were revealed in each of the cuttings and they were later extended and joined to more fully examine both masonry remains and archaeological deposits. The evidence revealed in the trenches is therefore described collectively as excavated.

4.10.1 Description

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.88m through 0.15m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (1000/1100) and 0.15m of a lighter silty-clay subsoil (1001/1101). The subsoil sealed a layer of brown silty-clay (1002/1102) that contained high proportions of fragmentary sandstone and limestone stones and small rubble plus highly abraded Romano-British tile and occasional lias limestone tesserae. This in turn sealed a layer of brown clayey-silt (1003/1103) with high proportions of limestone and sandstone gravel sized inclusions and occasional larger fragments of sandstone. From this layer (1003/1103) large quantities of abraded Romano-British tile and pottery and lias tesserae were recovered, plus a few fired clay and carboniferous limestone tesserae.

This sequence of deposits sealed the remains of a substantial masonry wall comprising remnant limestone masonry and underlying sandstone rubble foundation of Romano-British date.

The structure (Structure III) consisted of two bonded but differing sections of sandstone wall foundation (1105 and 1009/1010) and the remnants of an upper course of limestone blocks and rubble (1104).

i Wall 1105 was orientated north-west to south-east and terminated adjacent to south-eastern baulk of the trench. The foundation was 1.45m wide, the south-western and south-eastern edges defined by an edge of large sandstone boulders and irregular slabs pitched along the edge of the foundation trench. The north-eastern edge of the wall was significantly different and formed of smaller and more regular coursed and faced sandstone masonry which extended to some depth. The core and interior of the foundation (which was not examined in section) was filled with flat but randomly placed smaller sandstone rubble.

ii Wall foundation 1009/1010 was orientated north-east to south-west and bonded with Wall 1105 (at c. 70 degrees) at its southern end. The stretch of masonry revealed was 2.6 m long and 0.9m wide and entirely formed of roughly coursed sandstone rubble. Although less well preserved than the internal face of Wall 1105 the masonry here also appeared to have been roughly coursed and faced on its north-western side.

Both stretches of wall foundation (1105 and 1009/1010) were set within a foundation trench (1012/1108) which was cut into Layer 1106, a brown silty-clay soil horizon. The narrow gap separating the edge of the foundation trench and the rubble foundations were backfilled with a mixed clean reddish-brown clay (1011/1107). Preservation of the original upstanding wall was confined to one disturbed course of larger limestone blocks and some rubble (1104) laid directly above the sandstone rubble with no apparent mortar or other bonding agent. No clear indication of the original width of the upstanding wall remained as all the

facing blocks appeared to have been removed, possibly because they were larger still and a more desirable raw material for reuse.

Foundation 1009/1010 was covered by a sequence of deposits which appeared to represent collapsed masonry rubble. Context 1013 represented a layer of pitched sandstone set within a silt-clay soil matrix and appeared to represent part of the coursed internal face that had collapsed into a sunken area already largely filled with debris. Above Context 1013, and butting foundations 1009/1010 and 1105 at their junction, was a deposit of brown silty-clay (1109) containing larger limestone and sandstone blocks plus occasional fragments of Romano-British tile and pottery and occasional lias tesserae. Sealing this layer (1013) and foundation 1009/1010 to the north-east was a layer of homogenous brown silty-clay from which fragments of Romano-British pottery and tile and further lias tesserae were recovered. Lying above these and directly beneath the soil layer 1003/1103 was Context 1005, a layer of brown silty-clay containing further large blocks of limestone and sandstone rubble.

A further archaeologically significant feature was identified in the extreme eastern corner of Trench 10. The feature (1006) consisted of a deposit of pitched sandstone and limestone rubble set within a possible semi-circular cut. The feature was only slightly exposed and clearly extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The feature was not investigated in detail.

The natural substratum revealed in Trench 10 consisted of clean reddish-brown clay and was exposed at 11.95m a.O.D.

4.10.2 Conclusions

The substantial masonry remains revealed in Trench 10 clearly represent the foundations of a Romano-British building of some importance and, judging by their size, of considerable proportions. However, the two separate stretches of wall foundation, although bonded, were of significantly different widths implying that they were not both designed to fulfil the same function. The larger foundation (Foundation 1105), measuring some 1.5m wide, is massive and clearly provided the base for upstanding limestone masonry which is unlikely to have been less than 1.2m wide. The absence of structural features, floor layers or significant soil deposits to the south of the foundation suggests it may represent the southern wall of the building (although see general conclusions below) whilst the coursed and carefully faced masonry forming the northern face, the full depth of which was not ascertained (but certainly considerably lower than the lowest course along the western face), implies the presence of a sunken internal room, or possibly a hypocaust chamber.

Wall foundation 1009/1010 was less substantial than 1105 but clearly a contemporary structure. The junction of the two walls, or more specifically the angle they formed, is of very considerable importance and is considered below in the general conclusions. The lesser dimensions of the wall suggest it was not constructed as a principal load bearing structure and supports the suggested presence of an internal room or other division attached to the north side of the main wall.

Layers 1003/1103 and 1002/1102 are of post-Roman origin and interpreted to reflect a spread horizon of demolition material derived from the elevated (western) areas of the villa complex known to have been laid out on a series of terraces. The development of such a soil, rich in characteristic gravel sized and smaller limestone inclusions (?spread masonry mortar etc.) would be consistent with the down-slope movement of material originally accumulated across the core of the site as a consequence of periodic and gradual demolition and robbing of the villa buildings:

such transportation is certainly supported by the ceramic finds, most of which are small and highly abraded. The process responsible for this transportation is likely at least in part to be medieval ploughing, the traces of which are indicated by remnant ridge and furrow earthworks across the slope of the site on aerial photographs.

Finally, it should be noted that the foundation cut for wall foundation 1105 cuts an earlier soil horizon 1106 of archaeological origin. The deposit contained few finds but points to a preceding phase of Romano-British activity on the site. The nature of that activity remains unclear although the limited evidence in Trench 10 is consistent with the horizon of possible cultivation activity represented by a largely sterile soil layer identified across large parts of the study area.

4.12 Trench 12 2m x 2m (5 Archaeological Contexts)

Trench 12 was sited to examine a third possible negative archaeological feature forming part of a group (f5) indicated by the geophysical survey.

4.12.1 Description

Trench 12 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m through 0.08m of brown clayey-silt topsoil (1200) and 0.12m of a lighter clayey-silt subsoil (1201). The subsoil sealed a thin layer of small sandstone and limestone rubble and stones (1202) which lay above a layer of brown silty-clay (1203). Layer 1203 contained moderate proportions of small sandstone and limestone rubble fragments, highly abraded Romano-British tile and a small number of lias tesserae.

No archaeologically significant features were revealed within the trench and the undisturbed substratum of clean reddish-brown clay was exposed at 12.90m a.O.D.

4.12.2 Conclusions

Layers 1202 and 1203 are interpreted to represent a sorted plough layer of post-Roman and possibly post medieval date.

5 Discussion and General Conclusions (see figure 11)

5.1 Discussion

The archaeological evidence revealed on the site primarily relates to a phase of Romano-British activity associated with the occupation of the adjacent villa. Current knowledge suggests that occupation dates to the late Roman period, a chronology supported by the limited pottery dating (4th century AD; see Appendix 1) recovered during the evaluation.

Collectively, and excluding the physical remains identified in Trench 10 which are discussed separately below, the excavated evidence indicates that the bulk of the study area lay outside the eastern boundary of the core villa buildings and represented an area where there was a relatively low level of activity. This low level of activity is indicated by the extensive soil layer that contained few finds other than sporadic and highly abraded pottery and tile sherds. The development of this largely sterile horizon would be consistent with an area of shallow cultivation, possibly in an area of formal gardens. Parallels for such gardens are known from

European and British villa sites (Dr Mark Corney, pers.comm) where the villa was, in practice, used as a grand country residence as opposed to a working farm. This is likely to have been the case at Keynsham where the structure and decoration of the villa is noted for its 'opulent' to 'palatial' nature (Aston & Iles 1987; p.60).

The wall (Structure I) which crosses the approximate centre of the study area in an east-west alignment is congruent with the rectilinear layout of the known villa buildings. It is rather too insubstantial to have formed part of a structure but is consistent with a boundary feature, possibly demarcating the southern side of an easterly approach route to the villa. Whatever its original purpose the largely negative evidence recorded in Trenches 1,2,4-6 and 8 suggest that no substantial structures, either in timber or stone, were erected adjacent to it. The later geophysical survey (Appendix ii) demonstrates that the wall continues at least as far as the modern cemetery wall although its eastern extent remains unclear.

Features and finds revealed in Trench 7 suggest a zone of increased Romano-British activity in the extreme north of the study area. The features, comprising good sized postholes, a gully and a linear stone spread (the latter orientated parallel to Structure I above) suggest the presence of earthfast timber structures contemporary with the villa complex. As is often the case in small scale excavations however, insufficient evidence was recovered to provide any clear picture as to the precise form and function of these structures.

The substantial wall foundations revealed in Trench 10 reflect the remains of a major villa building comprising both external and party walls. Their presence alone extends the footprint of the core villa buildings (see figure 6) by some 25m to the east whilst the close alignment of foundation wall 1105 and the south wing corridor indicated on the 1925 plan suggests that the south wing may well have originally extended as far as Trench 10. Perhaps more importantly, the alignment of the suggested party wall (Wall 1009/1010), bonded at an angle of c.70 degrees to the larger foundation and apparently forming the eastern side of a sunken room or chamber, corresponds precisely with walls and hypocaust rooms forming the sides of, and attached to, the two opulent hexagonal rooms recorded at the western ends of the north and south corridor wings by Bulleid and Horne (*ibid*; and see figure 6). Accordingly, the limited evidence revealed in Trench 10 raises the strong possibility that a further range of opulent and highly decorated (note the many stray tesserae recovered from this trench) hexagonal or non-rectangular rooms were attached to the eastern end of the south wing. Further excavation would be required to confirm this hypothesis.

Little useful new evidence was provided by the small assemblage of finds recovered during the project. The pottery assemblage (Appendices i and iii) is mostly highly abraded and of fairly uniform late Roman type. However, it is interesting to note the apparent preponderance of tile as opposed to vessel fragments. This is perhaps consistent with an assemblage largely derived from the villa structure as opposed to the activities of its inhabitants. The same argument applies to the many stray tesserae recovered from Trench 10, which are especially relevant given the suggested interpretation of the masonry remains which were revealed. Other finds (detailed in Appendix iii) included various fragments of possible pennant roof tile, a few scraps of bone and a small number of metal objects, principally structural nails and a few hobnails. Finally it is worth noting that not a single Roman coin was recovered from the site.

5.2 General Conclusions (figure 11)

In conclusion the project has provided important new evidence concerning the overall layout and form of the Keynsham villa complex and has enabled the general distribution of archaeological remains within the study area to be predicted as zones (Zones A-D) shown on figure 11.

Zone A - constitutes an area where further structural remains associated with core villa buildings and of **potential national importance** are likely to be preserved as subterranean features.

Zone B - constitutes an area where there is a moderate to high probability that further negative archaeological remains reflecting former Roman timber structures and associated activity are likely to exist as subterranean features.

Zone C - constitutes the corridor of the Roman boundary wall recorded during the evaluation project.

Zone D - constitutes an area where no substantive archaeological features were recorded during the project and where there is only a low probability that important archaeological remains will be preserved as subterranean features.

6 Contractors Advice by Andrew C Young - Principal Archaeologist

The proposal to develop the study area as a cemetery for human burials would have a significant impact upon archaeological remains identified as subterranean features at specific locations on the site. However, the zones of archaeological potential interpolated from the assessment data (defined in section 5 above and shown on figure 11) predict significant variations in the level of archaeological remains likely to exist across the site, and a corresponding variation in the potential level of future archaeological impact.

In view of the evidence recovered during the project it is advised that:

1 No future development should take place within the area designated Zone A where archaeological remains of potential national importance are likely to be preserved at shallow depth.

2 If practicable, no future development should take place within the area designated Zone B where archaeological remains of regional and local importance are indicated to be preserved at shallow depth. Where there is an overriding justification in favour of development in this area such development should be preceded by a detailed programme of research orientated archaeological excavation designed to fully record and analyse the archaeological remains in that area, prior to their destruction.

3 No future development should take place within a 3m wide corridor of land, designated Zone C, containing the Roman boundary wall.

4 It is suggested that permission for future development of the area designated Zone D should not be refused on archaeological grounds. All future development in that area should however be coordinated with an agreed programme of

archaeological monitoring designed to ensure that all unforeseen archaeological remains of importance which may be revealed are recorded archaeologically and understood prior to their destruction.

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Bulleid, A. & Horne, D.E. 1926 - *The Roman House at Keynsham, Somerset*. *Archaeologia* 75, p.109.

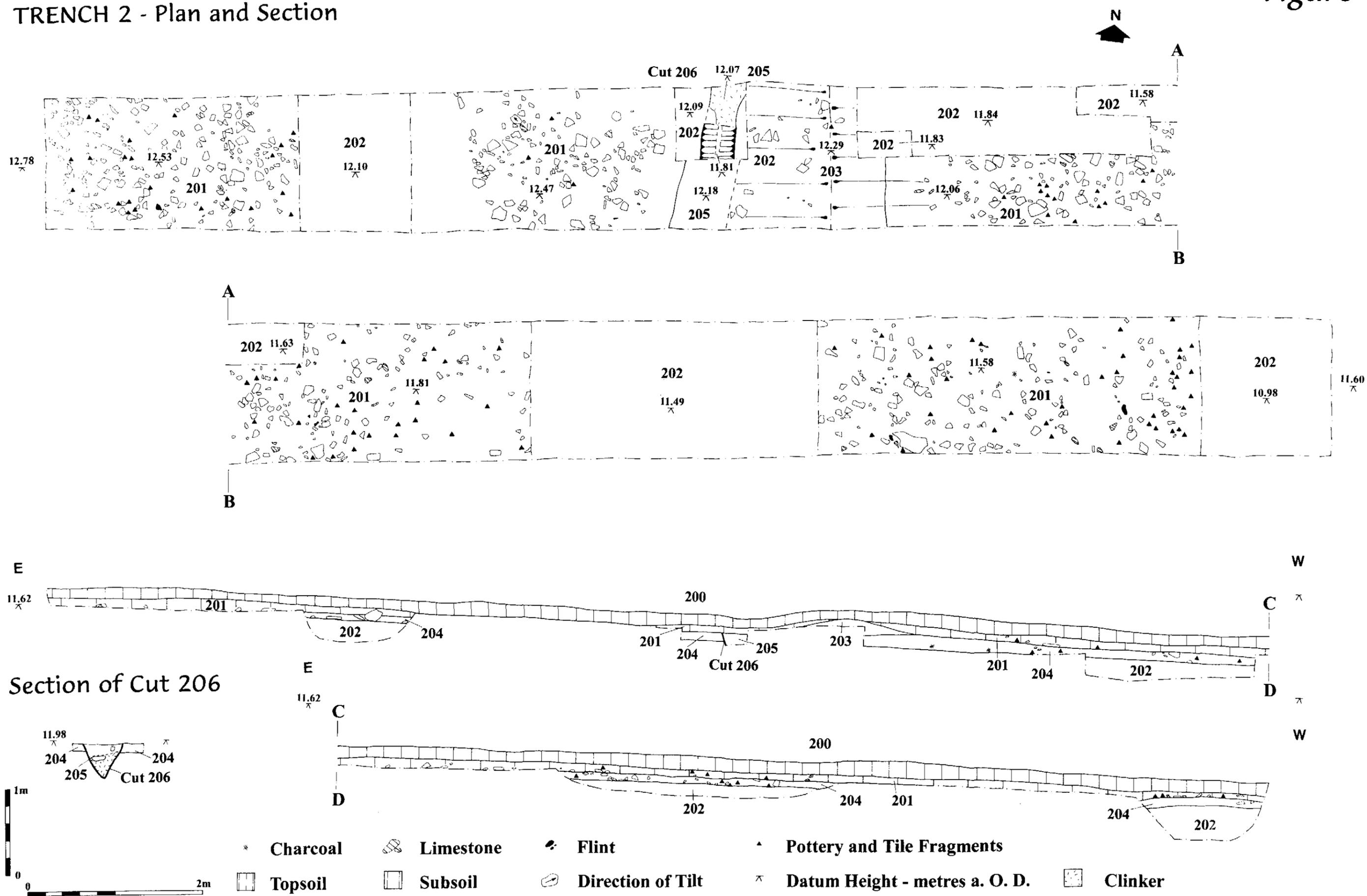
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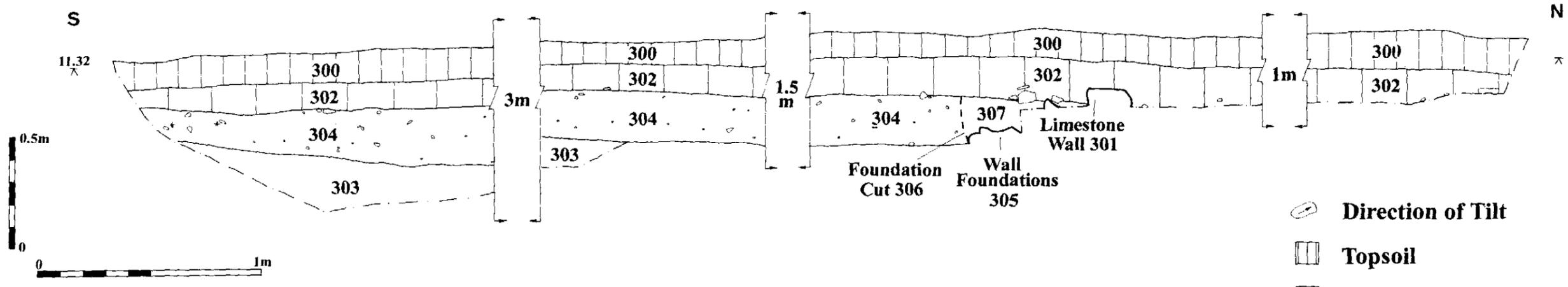
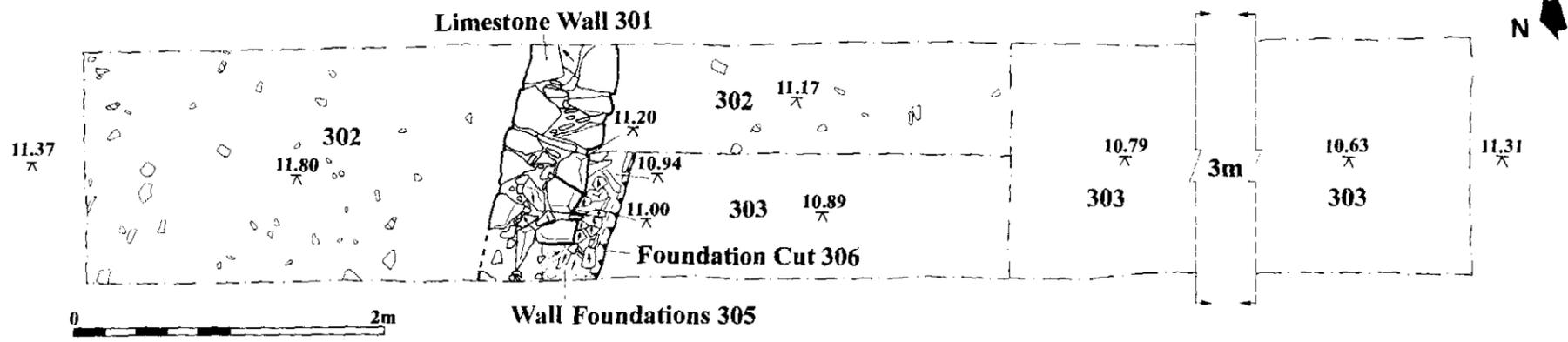
Walters, B. 1996 - *Exotic Structures in Roman Britain*, in 'Architecture in Roman Britain'. *CBA Research Report 94*. Council for British Archaeology 1996.

Figure 7

TRENCH 2 - Plan and Section

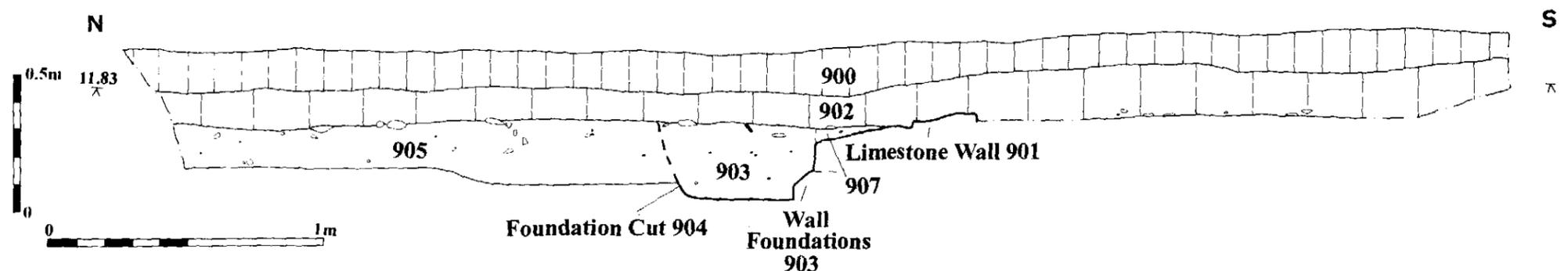
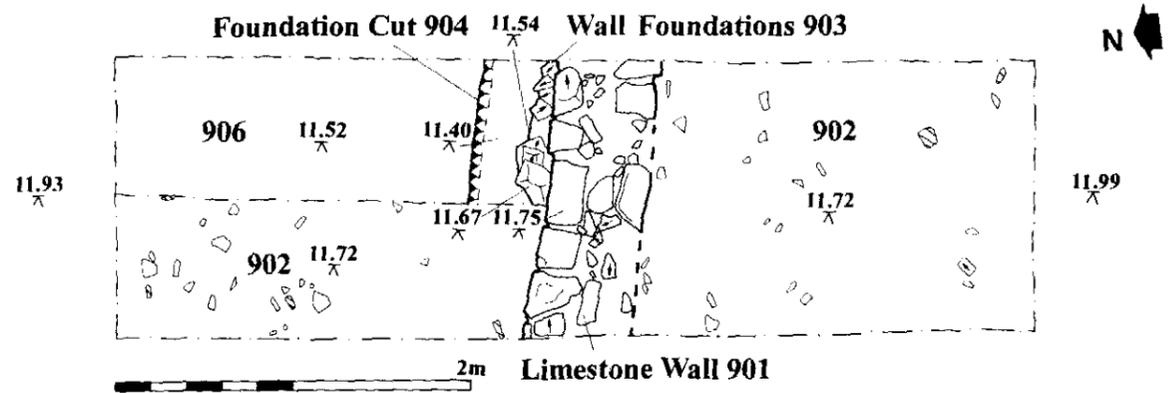


TRENCH 3 - Plan and Section

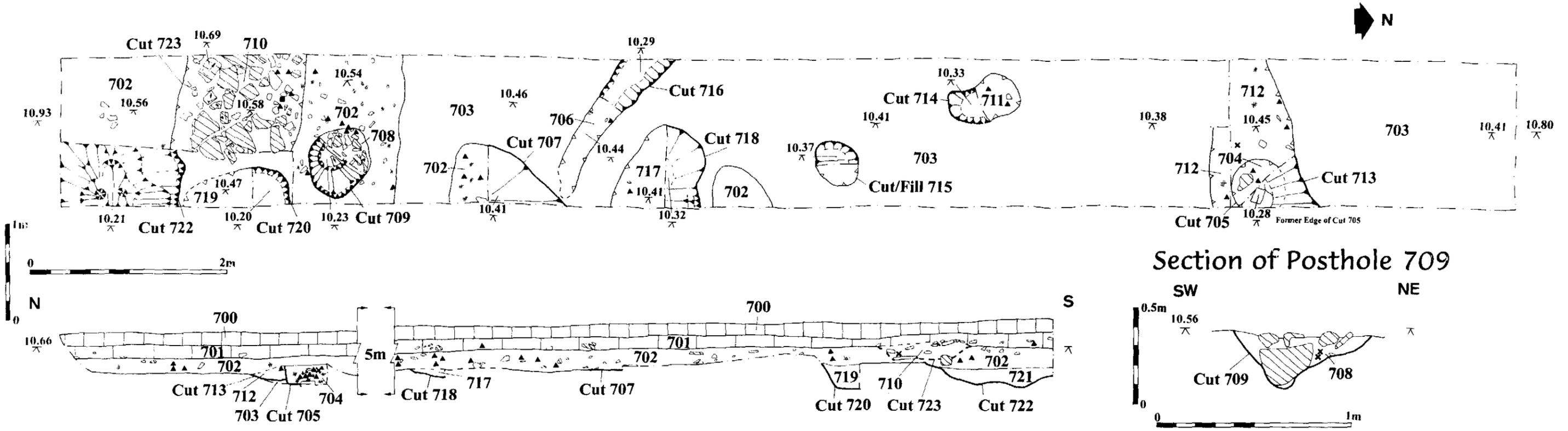


- Direction of Tilt
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Charcoal
- Limestone
- Flint
- Datum Height - metres a. O. D.

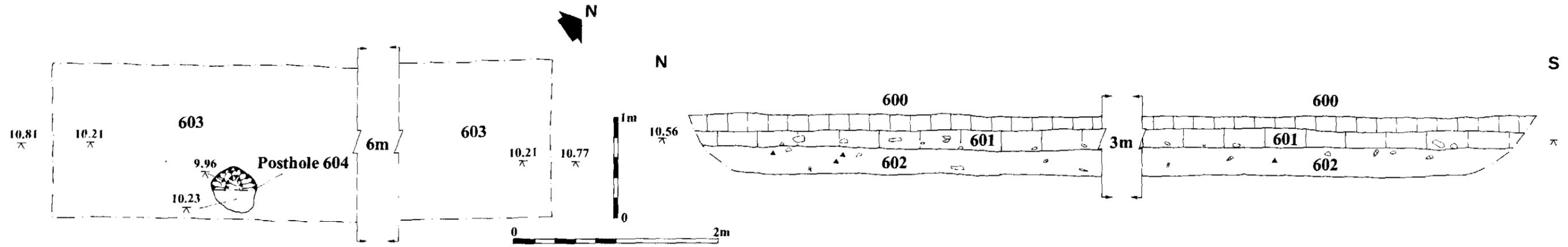
TRENCH 9 - Plan and Section



TRENCH 7 - Plan and Section

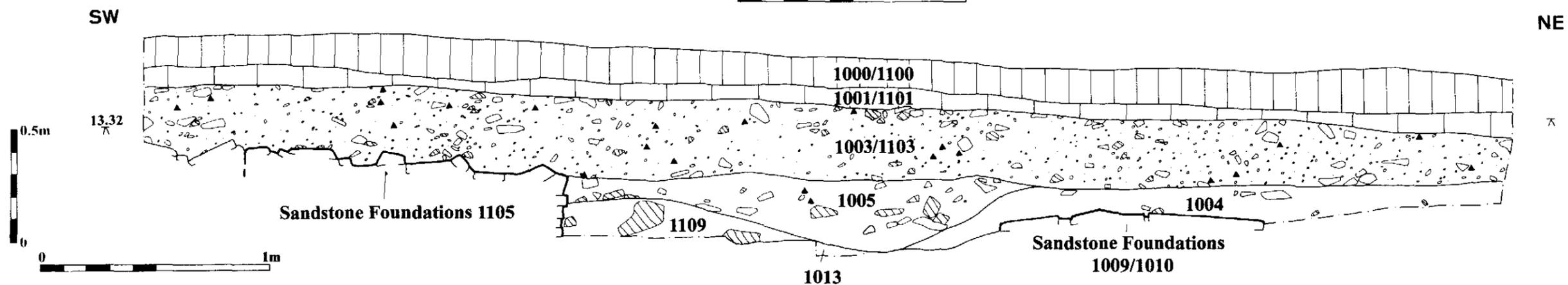
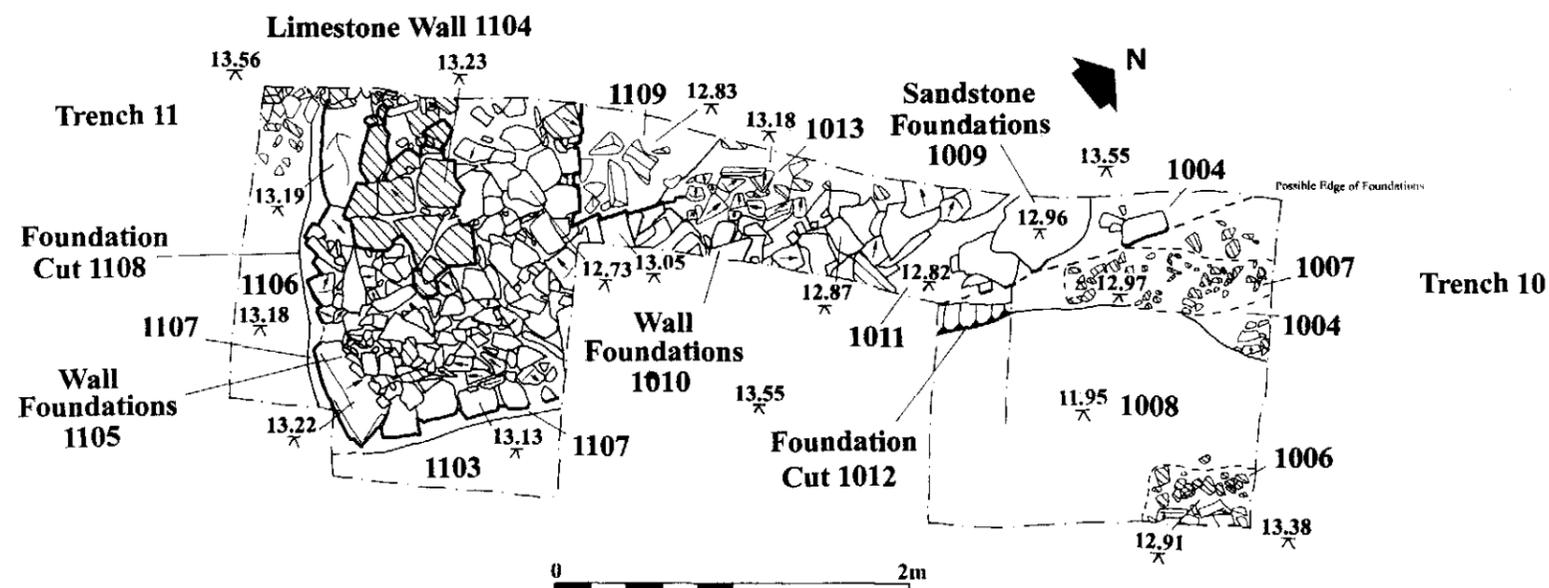


TRENCH 6 - Plan and Section

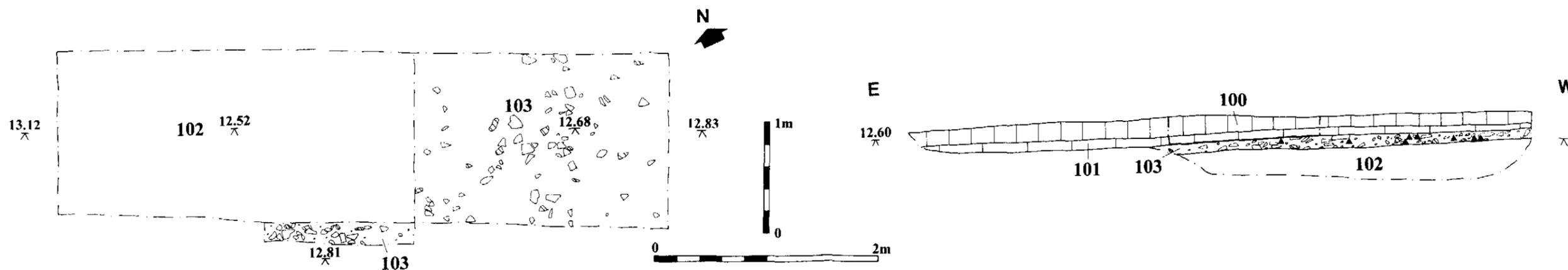


-  Topsoil
-  Subsoil
-  Bone
-  Limestone
-  Charcoal
-  Pottery and Tile Fragments
-  Datum Height - metres a. O. D.

TRENCH 10 & 11 - Plan and Section

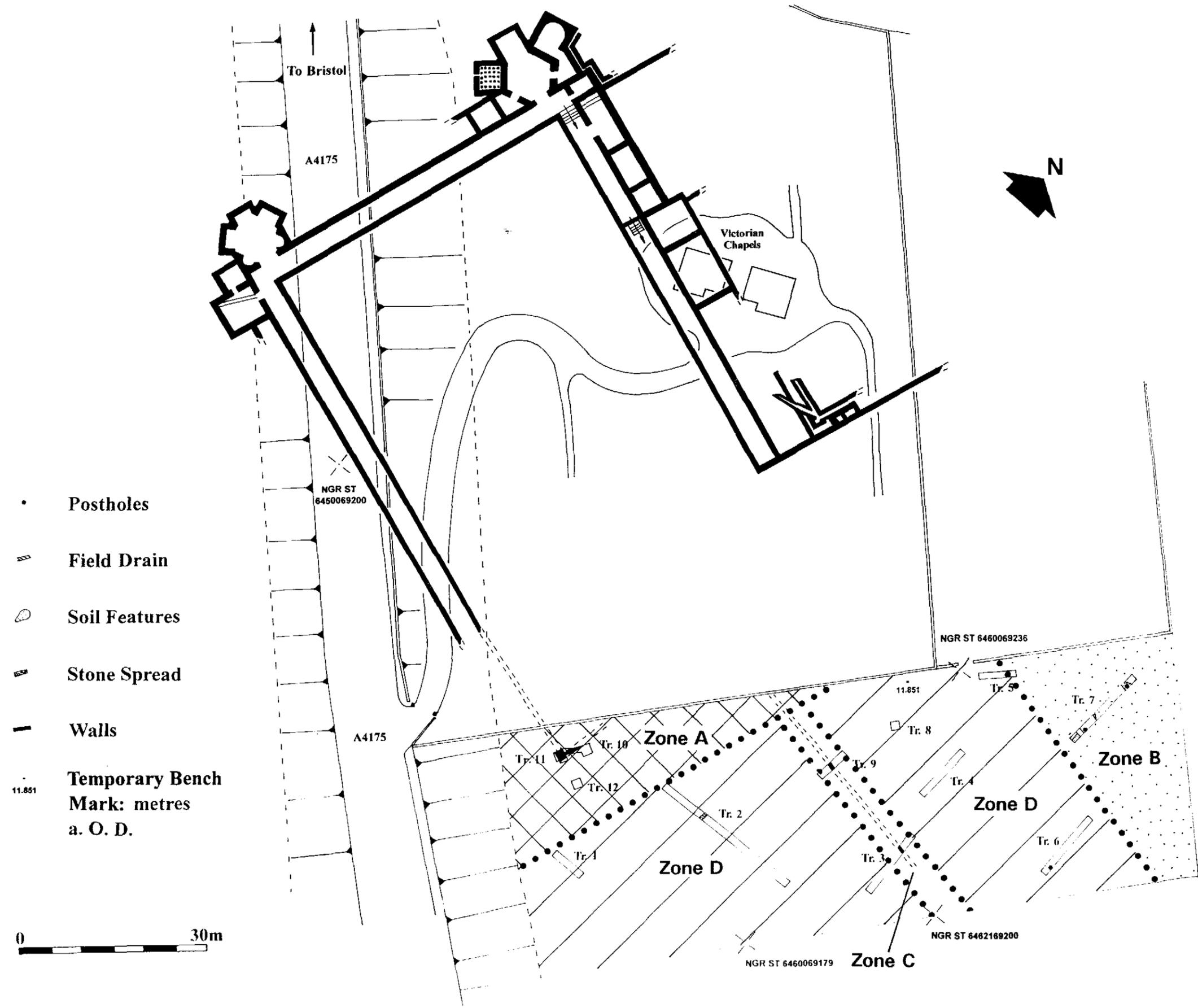


TRENCH 1 - Plan and Section



Direction of Tilt
 Topsoil
 Subsoil
 Limestone
 Pottery and Tile Fragments
 Datum Height - metres a. O. D.

Keynsham Cemetery, Durley Hill, Keynsham : Archaeological Evaluation Zones of Predicted Archaeological Potential



photographs



a



b



c

Keynsham Cemetery
BSMR 30121

photographs



d



e



f



h



g

Keynsham Cemetery
BSMR 30121

photographs



i



j



k



l



m



n

APPENDIX I

**Pottery Assessment Report
by
Colin Wallace**

(includes Assessment Report Notes)

Roman pottery from an evaluation at Keynsham Roman villa

Colin Wallace

The overall impression is that all the pottery from SMR 30121 could be Late Roman, fourth-century AD (comparable to the published groups from Bath in the region, for example). The only diagnostic earlier sherd was a Central Gaulish samian f31 bowl rim in good Late Roman context 702; samian ware is notoriously long-lived in use. Attention may usefully be drawn to a find from grave-digging in the cemetery (grave-cut 2390): a handle sherd from the distinctive Late Roman 'hollow-foot' amphora made in the eastern Mediterranean.

There are context-by-context notes on the pottery in the archive. The following text summarises the material in Trench order (there was no pottery in trench 5 contexts).

Trench 1 (context 103)

No datable pottery (is 103 Roman?).

Trench 2 (contexts 201, 204, 205)

The unstratified pottery is Medieval or Post-Medieval [GET CHECKED]. There was otherwise no datable pottery (is 204 Roman?) apart from a possible Late Roman sherd in field drain fill 205.

Trench 3 (contexts 302, 304)

No datable pottery (is 304 Roman?).

Trench 4 (context 401)

No datable pottery.

Trench 6 (context 601)

The pottery in 'subsoil' 601 was Late Roman, but was not in sufficient quantity to give a firm date. It compares with the material in the better-dated contexts of Trench 7.

Trench 7 (contexts 701, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712)

The pottery from occupation horizon 702, pit-fill 704 and spread 710 provides a good fourth-century date-range (including late shell-tempered ware, Oxfordshire red colour-coat and BB1, as well as greywares). Late Roman pottery was also present in the unstratified material, in 'subsoil' 701 and feature fill 712, but was not in sufficient quantity to give a firm date, although it compares well with the pottery in 702/704/710 (there was no datable pottery in 706 and 708).

Trench 8 (contexts 801, 802)

The pottery in 'subsoil' 801 and occupation horizon 802 was Late Roman, but was not in sufficient quantity to give a firm date. It compares with the material in the better-dated contexts of Trench 7.

Trench 9 (context 902)

Medieval pottery in 902 [GET CHECKED].

Trench 10/Trench 11 (contexts 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1102, 1103, 1109)

Post-Medieval pottery in 1000, 1001, 1002 and 1102 [GET CHECKED]. Abraded Late Roman pottery in ploughsoil 1003/1103 and soil layer 1004/1109, but this can hardly mean anything.

Trench 12 (contexts 1202, 1203)

Post-Medieval pottery in 1202 [GET CHECKED]. Abraded Late Roman pottery in ploughsoil 1203, but this can hardly mean anything.

Bristol, 04/04/98

Site 30121 / Kempsnam Cemetery villa

SPOT-DATE LIST

Context	Size*	Date-range
[grave-cut 2390	Small	C4 AD, definitely]
u/s	Small	[undatable]
103	S	"
T+2 u/s	S	Post-Medieval
204	S	[undatable]
204	S	"
205	S	"
302	S	[undatable]
304	Small	"
401	S	"
601	S	? Late Roman
T+7 u/s	S	[undatable]
701	S	? Late Roman
702	Medium	Late Roman / C4 AD
704	S	☞ Late Roman / C4 AD
706	S	[undatable]
708	S	"
710	S	☞ Late Roman / C4 AD
712	S	[undatable]

* Functions as an index of reliability

- Small: < 30 sherds, usually undatable or poorly-dated
- Medium: 30-100 sherds, reasonable prospects
- Large: > 100 sherds, usually well-dated

Site 30121

2nd SPOT-DATE LIST

NB:

no pottery in contexts

717; 501;

~~1101~~; 901; 1005;

1101; 1201

Contact	Size	Date-range
801	Small	[undetectable]
802	S	"
902	S	? Medieval
1000	S	Post-Medieval
1001	S	Post-Medieval
1002	S	Post-Medieval
1003	S	[undetectable]
1004	Small	[undetectable]
1102	S	Post-Medieval
1103	S	[undetectable]
1109	S	"
1202	S	Post-Medieval
1203	S	[undetectable]
Tf 10/11 wk	S	"

KEYNSHALL Site 30121

fabric codes

LMP	amphora fabrics
BB1	S.E. Jorret Black-Burnished 1
BLK	black wares
MPOT	Medieval?
ORC	Oxfordshire red colour-coat
OSD	oxidised ware
GRF	fine greywares
GRS	sandy greywares
PMPOT	Post-Medieval?
WCS	white-slipped wares

ECC ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

POTTERY RECORD FORM

Town/site: KEYNSHAM
CEMETERY
evaluation

Site code: 30121

Number of RPOT contexts:

To excavator?

Date: 4/4/98

Site details: evaluation trenches
south of the villa

Worth study? -

Context	Size	Fabrics present
▫ 702 (and see later on)	S (1 sherd)	amongst all the tile, poss. AMF (hore) bodysherd (sandy orange fabric) ???
▫ 1103	S (4 sherds)	GRF see run ; GRS bodysherd; BBI bodysherd unidentified ? ORC bodysherd
▫ 902 (and see later on)	S (3 sherds)	two MPOT/PMPOT, one GRS undateable
▫ 1004	S (1 sherd)	GRS, black-surfaced bodysherd
▫ Tr 2 u/s	S (1 sherd)	MPOT/PMPOT bare sherd, only amongst tile
▫ 205	S (1 sherd)	BK ? handmade sandy/quartz-tempered, hard blackware bodysherd
▫ 706 (and see later on)	S (1 sherd)	GRS abraded bodysherd, tiny
▫ 501	-	no pottery amongst the tile
▫ u/s	S (1 sherd)	GRS tiny abraded bodysherd, amongst tile
▫ 103	S (1 sherd)	GRS abraded bodysherd, amongst tile

ECC ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

POTTERY RECORD FORM

Town/site: KEYWASHAM
CETTERY

Site code: 30/21

Number of RPOT contexts:

To excavator?

Date: 4/4/98

Site details:

Worth study? —

Context	Size	Fabrics present
▫ 201	S (1 sherd)	OSB sandy oxidised bodysherd, amongst tile
▫ 204	S (2 sherds)	OSB tiny bodysherds, amongst tile
▫ 302	S (6 sherds)	GRS bare sherd; abraded bodysherds (3) TSG chip; GRF bodysherd
▫ 304	S (1 sherd)	? burnt GRS bodysherd
▫ 401	S (1 sherd)	GRS bodysherd
▫ 601	S (14 sherds)	BB1 bead-and-flanged bowl, rim, base & bodysherd GRS bodysherds (7); GRF bodysherd OSB bodysherds (2); burnt? GRS bodysherd
▫ T7 u/s	S (3 sherds)	GRS black-surfaced bodysherd, rim tip (out-turned) BB1 dish/bowl base
▫ 701	S (3 sherds)	GRS everted-rim jar rim; BUC bodysherd BB1 abraded bead & flanged bowl bodysherd

ECC ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

POTTERY RECORD FORM

Town/site: KEYD SHAM
CEMETERY Site code: 30121

Number of RPOT contexts:

To excavator?

Date: 4/4/98

Site details:

Worth study? --

Context	Size	Fabrics present
702 (and see earlier)	M (51 sherds)	GRS bodysherd [in separate bag] TSG f31 rim, CG ; LSH bodysherd BB1 plain-rimmed dish rims, beaded flanged rim dish rim, bodysherds (24), c-pot shoulder sherds & rims GRS base & bodysherds, some burnt, everted-rim jar rims, lid rim (21) ORC mortarium bodysherd ; OSB bodysherd GRS black-surfaced jug handle (with 'tevan')
704	S (24 sherds)	BB1 plain-rimmed dish rim, cooking pot bodysherds & rim, beaded flanged dish rim (10) GRS bodysherds, everted (out-turned) rim jar rim (8) GRS black-surfaced base & bodysherds (6)
706 (and see earlier)	S (1 sherd)	GRS chip amongst the tile
708	S (2 sherds)	burnt GRS bodysherd ; BB1 bodysherd
710	S (25 sherds)	BB1 beaded flanged dish bodysherd, cooking pot rim, plain-rimmed dish rim-tip, bodysherds (14) GRS bodysherds (2) GEF bodysherds, jar rim (3)
711		GRS black-surfaced base & bodysherds (4) (CRW 1989) WCS bodysherd ORC CSI flange

- 712 S (3 sherds) BBI, GRF & GRS bodysherds
- 717 - no pottery amongst tile chips
- 801 S (11 sherds) GRS everted-rim jar rim (out-turned), jar shoulder, bodysherds; plain-rimmed dish rim (7) GRF bodysherd GRS black-surfaced base & bodysherd OSD footring base, bowl or cup
- 802 S (9 sherds) BBI burnt cooking-pot shoulder sherds (3) GRS bodysherd (5) BBI c-pot rim (1)
- 901 - no pottery amongst the tile and stone
- 902 S (3 sherds) GRS bodysherd; GRF bodysherd
[and see earlier] ? MPOT base
- Tf 10/11 u/s S (8 sherds) GRS bodysherds (5) GRF bodysherd ? burnt GRS bodysherds (2, joining)
- 1000 S (3 sherds) PMED pottery
- 1001 S (13 sherds) PMED pottery (same vessel as 1000)
- 1002 S (1 sherd) PMED pottery: glazed earthenware dish sherd amongst tile
- 1003 S (3 sherds) GRF everted-rim jar rim (out-turned); GRS bodysherd; BBI bodysherd amongst the tile and stone
- 1005 ~~1005~~ - no pottery amongst the tile

ECC ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

POTTERY RECORD FORM

Town/site: ~~KEND~~ SHAM

Site code: 30/21

Number of RPOT contexts:

To excavator?

Date: 4/4/98

Site details:

Worth study? —

Context	Size	Fabrics present
▫ 1101	—	<u>no</u> pottery amongst the tile
▫ 1102	S (1 sherd)	Post-Medieval red earthenware
▫ 1109	S (1 sherd)	GRS black-surfaced body sherd
▫ 1201	—	<u>no</u> pottery amongst the tile
▫ 1202	S (1 sherd)	Post-Medieval glazed earthenware ? bare
▫ 1203	S (1 sherd)	BB1 body sherd

Colin Wallace, 4/4/98

APPENDIX II

Geophysical Resurvey

by

GeoQuest Associates

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY: GEOPHYSICAL RE-SURVEY

Introduction

Further geophysical survey has been carried out of a selected area at Keynsham Cemetery in an effort to further characterise subsoil features of archaeological interest.

This work was carried out by M. Noel of GeoQuest Associates on 14th March 1998. A. Young of Avon Archaeological Unit (AAU) assisted with the geophysical surveys.

The specific objectives were as follows:

- 1 To verify the existence of a linear, positive magnetic anomaly which had been interpreted as a ditch (f3) on the basis of the initial geomagnetic survey. No trace of this feature had been detected in a trial trench excavated by AAU.
- 2 To carry out an electrical resistivity survey of part of the site where AAU had located the stone footings of a substantial wall. No trace of this feature could be discerned in the previous geomagnetic survey.

Figure 5 shows in solid yellow the location of the 20x20m area of new geophysical survey. The lighter yellow marks the area of the initial geophysical survey. The approximate position of one of the AAU trial trenches is also shown, together with the conjectured axis of a wall revealed by the excavation.

Survey Methods

The test area was resurveyed using a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer with data logged at 1.0x0.5m gridded resolution.

A resistivity survey of the test area was then made using a Geoscan RM15 meter in 'twin-electrode' configuration with 0.5m spacing of the mobile electrodes. This array provides a nominal detection depth of 0-1.0m. Data were logged at the higher gridded resolution of 0.5x0.5m.

The results of the surveys are shown as greyscale images in Figures 6 and 7.

Archaeological Interpretation

Geophysical and archaeological interpretations of the findings are shown in Figures 8 and 9, respectively. The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of the surveys:

- 1 Geomagnetic resurvey confirms the presence of the linear, positive magnetic anomaly revealed by the original study. In archaeological contexts such anomalies can generally be interpreted with some reliability as reflecting soil-filled ditches, land drains or linear chains of pits or post holes. On the basis of the magnitude and dimensions of the anomaly this feature was interpreted as a ditch in our initial report. However, no corresponding ditch, or indeed any visible feature, was found in a trial trench designed to intersect this anomaly. It is therefore concluded that the minerals responsible for the enhanced magnetic susceptibility must be finely dispersed in the soil matrix such that any associated colour or grain size changes are invisible.
- 2 The resistivity survey has detected a strong positive linear anomaly in a position corresponding to the axis of the wall seen in the AAU excavation. The survey indicates that the wall (f6: Fig. 6) almost certainly extends west beyond the proposed cemetery extension. A compact, positive resistivity anomaly has also been detected over the site of the backfilled AAU trial trench, reflecting the relatively unconsolidated soil in this position.
- 3 It is interesting to note that no significant geomagnetic anomaly is present (in either the last or present sets of data) along the axis of the stone wall located by AAU despite its shallow depth and massive construction. This situation is rather unusual and indicates that a negligible magnetic susceptibility contrast must exist between the subsoil and the rock type used to form the wall footing.
- 4 The results of the resistivity survey suggest that an entrance is present in the wall (f6) about 5m east of the boundary with the existing cemetery.
- 5 It appears that feature f3, previously interpreted as a ditch, passes through the gap in the wall and is slightly visible in the resistivity survey as a weak negative lineation. f3 is thus re-interpreted as comprising a trackway in which the surface metalling is now dispersed through the soil column but remains associated with a marked increase in magnetic susceptibility.
- 6 The results of the two geophysical surveys at Keynsham provide a rare example of a site in which resistivity and geomagnetic data sets provide complementary (and separable) information. At another time of the year, when the soil moisture content is lower, it is possible that resistivity survey of this site would be less productive.

Mark Noel
16/3/98

Existing
Cemetery

0m

iron ring

N

0m

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY
Resurvey Location

0 1:500 30m

SURVEY BY

GeoQuest
ASSOCIATES

FOR



AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

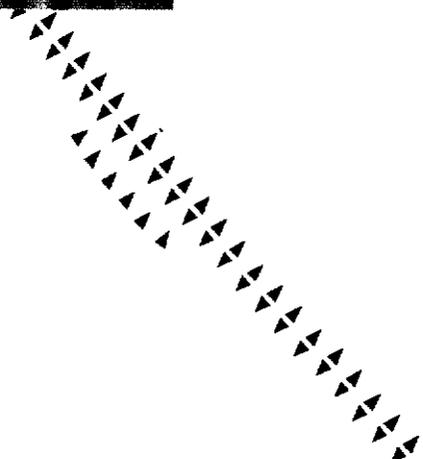
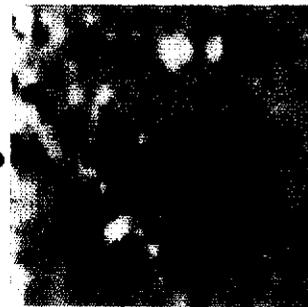
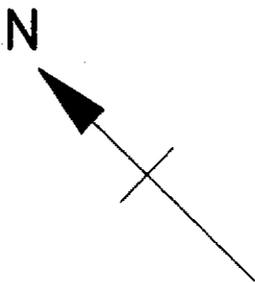
A4175

FIGURE 5

Existing
Cemetery

pm

1000 0100

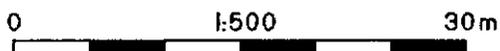
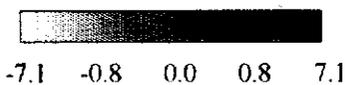


pm



KEYNSHAM CEMETERY
Magnetic Resurvey

ANOMALIES, nT/m



SURVEY BY

GeoQuest
ASSOCIATES

FOR

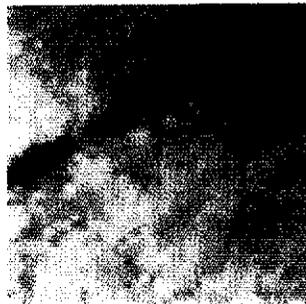
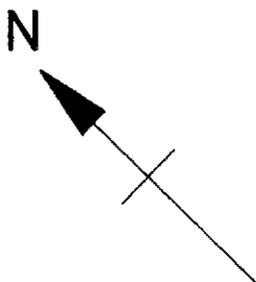


AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

A4175

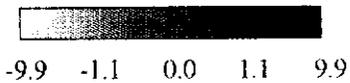
Existing
Cemetery

iron pipe



**KEYNSHAM CEMETERY
Resistivity Survey**

ANOMALIES, Ohms



0 1:500 30m

SURVEY BY

GeoQuest
ASSOCIATES

FOR



AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

A4175

FIGURE 7

Existing Cemetery

iron ring

N

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY Geophysical Interpretation

KEY

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  Positive Magnetic |  Negative Magnetic |  Dipole |
|  Positive Resistivity |  Negative Resistivity | |

0 1:500 30m

SURVEY BY

GeoQuest
ASSOCIATES

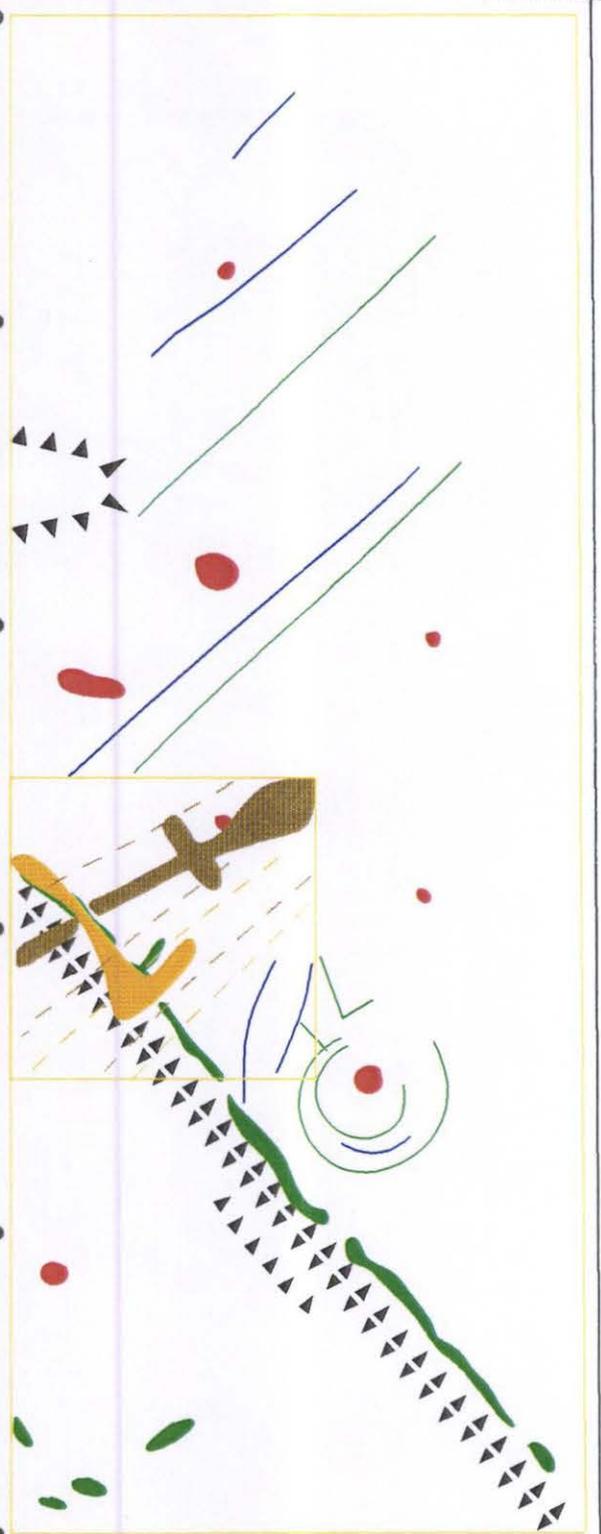
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AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

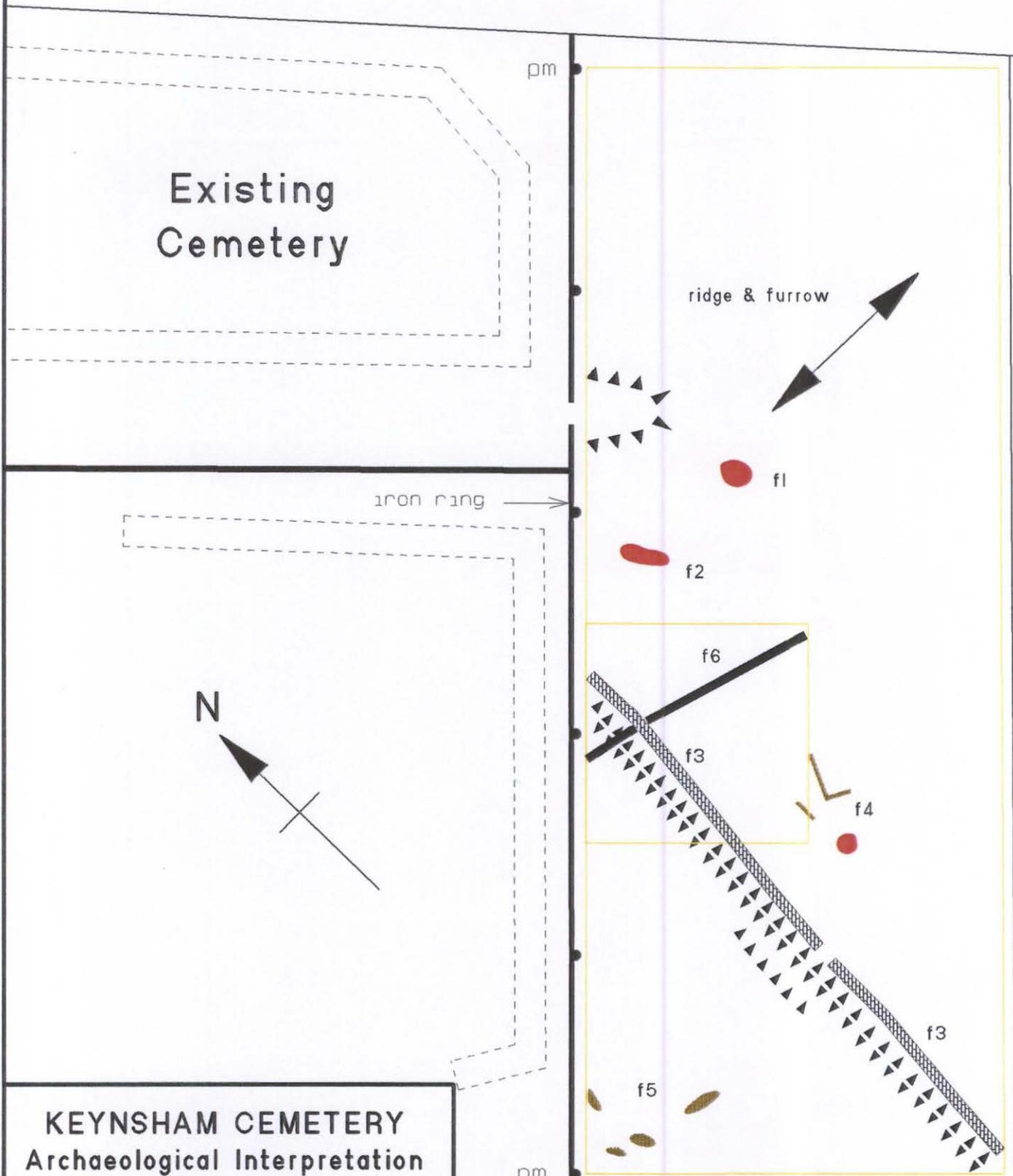
pm

pm



A4175

FIGURE 8



KEYNSHAM CEMETERY
Archaeological Interpretation

KEY

- Ditch/Pit
- Track
- Fired

0 1:500 30m

SURVEY BY



FOR



AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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FIGURE 9

APPENDIX III

a) Finds Register

b) Contexts Register

APPENDIX iii - FINDS REGISTER

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY EVALUATION, BSMR 30121, ACC. No. 1998.1

UNSTRATIFIED

Flint: 2x Worked?	Count: 6	Weight: 26g
Stone: 3x Tesserae? 1x Worked Limestone	Count: 4	Weight: 31g
Glass	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Tesserae: 4x Lias Limestone	Count: 4	Weight: 31g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Horseshoe 1x Fe Nail 1x Lead lump	Count: 3	Weight: 33g
Pottery: 36x Highly abraded ?tile? Fragments 4x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments 1x Combed Box-tile Fragment	Count: 41	Weight: 193g

TRENCH 1

CONTEXT 103

Slag: copper-alloy?	Count: 1	Weight: 7g
Flint: unworked	Count: 4	Weight: 22g
Stone: 2x Worked Sandstone Fragment 4x Limestone Fragment 1x Tesserae?	Count: 8	Weight: 82g
Glass	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 6g
Pottery: 67x Highly abraded ?Tile? fragments 2x Fired Clay ?Tesserae? 2x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments 5x Combed Box-tile Fragments	Count: 76	Weight: 542g

TRENCH 2

UNSTRATIFIED

Bone: 1x Tooth	Count: 7	Weight: 28g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 6g
Pottery: 10x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Post-Medieval Pottery Sherd	Count: 11	Weight: 43g

CONTEXT 201

Slag/Clinker	Count: 4	Weight: 81g
Stone: 1x Whetstone? 1x Worked Sandstone? 1x Slate	Count: 4	Weight: 706g
Pottery: 15x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 2x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 17	Weight: 167g

CONTEXT 204

Tooth	Count: 1	Weight: 1g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 14g
Pottery: 10x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Fired Clay ?Tesserae? 3x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments 2x Combed Box-tile Fragments	Count: 16	Weight: 110g

CONTEXT 205

Slag	Count: 6	Weight: 287g
Pottery: 1x Tile?/Tesserae? Fragment 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment - Black Burnished Ware?	Count: 2	Weight: 11g

TRENCH 3**CONTEXT 301**

Flint: unworked	Count: 1	Weight: 11g
Pottery: 5x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments	Count: 5	Weight: 55g

CONTEXT 302

Bone	Count: 1	Weight: < 1g
Ore?/Slag?	Count: 1	Weight: 10g
Flint: 1x Worked? 1x Flake?	Count: 6	Weight: 17g
Stone: 1x Roof Slate 3x Worked Sandstone?	Count: 4	Weight: 1844g
Metalwork: 2x Fe Nails	Count: 2	Weight: 7g
Pottery: 25x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Combed Box-tile Fragment 7x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 33	Weight: 97g

CONTEXT 304

Bone	Count: 1	Weight: 10g
Flint: 3x Worked?	Count: 5	Weight: 9g
Pottery: 1x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragment 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 2	Weight: 3g

TRENCH 4**CONTEXT 401**

Flint: 1x Worked?	Count: 6	Weight: 24g
Metalwork: 1x Head of Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 4g
Pottery: 6x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragment 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 7	Weight: 86g

TRENCH 5**CONTEXT 501**

Slag	Count: 1	Weight: 224g
Pottery: 2x Tile Fragments	Count: 2	Weight: 36g

TRENCH 6**CONTEXT 601**

Tooth	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Slag/Clinker?	Count: 1	Weight: 5g
Flint: unworked	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Metalwork: 1x Misc. Fe Object	Count: 1	Weight: 16g
Pottery: 6x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 16x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 22	Weight: 215g

including Black Burnished Ware?

TRENCH 7

UNSTRATIFIED

Bone: 2x Burnt	Count: 7	Weight: 3g
Pottery: 4x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 3x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including Black Burnished Ware?	Count: 7	Weight: 34g

CONTEXT 701

Bone: 1x Tooth	Count: 4	Weight: 28g
Pottery: 5x Tile/Brick Fragments 3x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including Black Burnished Ware? 1x Combed Box-Tile Fragment	Count: 9	Weight: 416g

CONTEXT 702

Bone: 4x Teeth 1x Burnt Fragment	Count: 13	Weight: 52g
Flint: 1x Flake?	Count: 8	Weight: 68g
Metalwork: 1x Fragment of Fe Horseshoe 4x Fe Nails 2x Heads of Fe Nails 1x Fragment of Fe Nail Shaft	Count: 9	Weight: 99g
Pottery: 91x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 55x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including 1x Colour Coated Ware, 1x Handle Fragment, 8+x Black Burnished Ware?, 8x Rim Fragments	Count: 146	Weight: 1612g

CONTEXT 704

Bone	Count: 17	Weight: 49g
Pottery: 24x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including Black Burnished Ware? 4x Highly abraded Pottery Fragments	Count: 28	Weight: 199g

CONTEXT 706

Pottery: 16x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Fired Clay ?Tesserae? 1x ?Pottery Fragment?	Count: 18	Weight: 25g
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CONTEXT 708

Bone: 1x Burnt	Count: 19	Weight: 91g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 6g
Pottery: 4x Tile Fragments 2x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 6	Weight: 389g

CONTEXT 710

Bone: 3x Teeth	Count: 5	Weight: 69g
Slag	Count: 1	Weight: 33g
Flint: 1x Worked?	Count: 6	Weight: 24g
Tesserae: 2x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 5g
Metalwork: 5x Fe Nails 1x Fe Hobnail	Count: 6	Weight: 14g

Pottery: 20x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 27x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including Black Burnished Ware? & 3x Rim Sherds	Count: 47	Weight: 322g
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CONTEXT 712

Bone	Count: 6	Weight: < 1g
Pottery: 3x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 3x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including Black Burnished Ware?	Count: 6	Weight: 21g

CONTEXT 717

Pottery: 5x Very highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments	Count: 5	Weight: < 1g
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CONTEXT 721

Flint: 1x Core? 1x Blade 1x Flake 4x Microliths	Count: 13	Weight: 20g
--	-----------	-------------

TRENCH 8

CONTEXT 800

Stone: 1x Whetstone?	Count: 1	Weight: 29g
Metalwork: 1x Misc. Fe Object	Count: 1	Weight: 91g

CONTEXT 801

Slag/Ore?	Count: 1	Weight: 65g
Flint: 1x Worked	Count: 6	Weight: 26g
Stone: 1x Slate	Count: 1	Weight: 28g
Glass	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Pottery: 14x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 11x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including 2x Base and 2x Rim Sherds	Count: 25	Weight: 150g

CONTEXT 802

Pottery: 9x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 9	Weight: 57g
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TRENCH 9

CONTEXT 901

Flint: unworked	Count: 1	Weight: 2g
Pottery: 3x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 4	Weight: 25g

CONTEXT 902

Bone: 2x Teeth	Count: 3	Weight: 10g
Flint: 1x Worked	Count: 5	Weight: 28g
Metalwork: 2x Fe Nails	Count: 2	Weight: 4g
Pottery: 20x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 4x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments including 1x Base Sherd 2x Post-Medieval? Green Glazed Pottery Fragments	Count: 26	Weight: 109g

TRENCH 10

UNSTRATIFIED

Tesserae: 1x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 25g
Pottery: 1x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragment	Count: 1	Weight: 2g

CONTEXT 1000

Glass	Count: 1	Weight: 8g
Pottery: 3x Post-Medieval White Ware Fragments including 2x Base Sherds 1x Highly abrade ?tile? Fragment	Count: 4	Weight: 103g

CONTEXT 1001

Slag	Count: 1	Weight: 90g
Glass	Count: 2	Weight: 21g
Pottery: 13x Post-Medieval White Ware Fragments including 4x Base Sherds		

CONTEXT 1002

Bone: 1x Tooth	Count: 12	Weight: 52g
Ore?	Count: 1	Weight: 29g
Flint: 1x Side Scraper	Count: 35	Weight: 272g
Stone: 2x Worked? 1x Whetstone?	Count: 3	Weight: 1053g
Tesserae: 1x Fired Clay 1x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 13g
Metalwork: 1x Fe Nail	Count: 1	Weight: 11g
Pottery: 73x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 10x Combed Box-tile Fragments 5x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 88	Weight: 1047g

CONTEXT 1003

Bone	Count: 4	Weight: 21g
Slag/Ore?	Count: 1	Weight: 7g
Flint: 1x Worked?	Count: 23	Weight: 167g
Stone: 2x Worked Sandstone?	Count: 2	Weight: 208g
Tesserae: 52x Lias Limestone 3x Carboniferous Limestone 2x ?Other? Limestone 3x Fired Clay	Count: 60	Weight: 606g
Pottery: 186x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 20x Combed Box-Tile Fragments 7x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments 1x Fired Clay ?Tesserae?	Count: 214	Weight: 1994g

CONTEXT 1004

Flint: 1x Worked?	Count: 1	Weight: 1g
Tesserae: 2x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 24g
Pottery: 6x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 7	Weight: 54g

CONTEXT 1005

Stone: 1x Burnt Sandstone	Count: 1	Weight: 1332g
Tesserae: 7x Lias Limestone 1x ?Carboniferous? Limestone	Count: 8	Weight: 51g
Pottery: 8x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments	Count: 8	Weight: 99g

TRENCH 11

CONTEXT 1101

Clay Tobacco Pipe	Count: 3	Weight: 8g
Flint: unworked	Count: 2	Weight: 29g
Pottery: 10x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Combed Box-tile Fragment	Count: 11	Weight: 87g

CONTEXT 1102

Ore?	Count: 2	Weight: 55g
Flint: 1x Scraper 1x Worked?	Count: 9	Weight: 45g
Tesserae: 2x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 20g
Pottery: 73x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 7x Combed Box-tile Fragments 1x Romano-British? Colour Coat Ware Sherd		

CONTEXT 1103

Bone: 2x Teeth	Count: 3	Weight: 36g
Flint: unworked	Count: 6	Weight: 33g
Stone: 1x Worn Stone 2x Worked Lias Limestone	Count: 3	Weight: 307g
Tesserae: 27x Lias Limestone 2x ?Carboniferous? Limestone	Count: 29	Weight: 307g
Metalwork: 3x Fe Nails	Count: 3	Weight: 13g
Pottery: 203x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 15x Combed Box-tile Fragments 5x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments 3x Fired Clay ?Tesserae?	Count: 226	Weight: 1786g

CONTEXT 1109

Glass	Count: 1	Weight: < 1g
Tesserae: 2x Lias Limestone	Count: 2	Weight: 14g
Pottery: 2x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 3	Weight: 9g

TRENCH 10/11

UNSTRATIFIED

Slag/clinker?	Count: 1	Weight: 9g
Pottery: 4x Tile? Fragments 1x Fired Clay ?Tesserae? 8x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments	Count: 13	Weight: 56g

TRENCH 12

CONTEXT 1201

Stone: 2x Worked Sandstone?	Count: 2	Weight: 487g
Metalwork: 1x Misc. Fe Object	Count: 1	Weight: 32g
Pottery: 16x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments 1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment	Count: 17	Weight: 286g

CONTEXT 1202

Tooth	Count: 2	Weight: 11g
Pottery: 16x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments	Count: 19	Weight: 253g
2x Combed Box-tile Fragments		
1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragments		

CONTEXT 1203

Bone: 2x Teeth	Count: 3	Weight: 19g
Shell	Count: 1	Weight: < 1g
Flint: unworked	Count: 1	Weight: 9g
Tesserae: 10x Lias Limestone	Count: 10	Weight: 101g
Metalwork: 2x Fe Nails	Count: 2	Weight: 13g
Pottery: 34x Highly abraded ?Tile? Fragments	Count: 39	Weight: 366g
3x Combed Box-tile Fragments		
1x Fired Clay ?Tesserae?		
1x Romano-British? Pottery Fragment		

APPENDIX III b): CONTEXTS LIST

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY EVALUATION, BSMR 30121, ACC. No. 1998.1

TRENCH 1

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
100	Topsoil	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
101	Subsoil	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
102	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
103	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-

TRENCH 2

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
200	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown	-
201	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
202	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
203	Layer	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
204	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
205	Fill	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
206	Cut	-	-

TRENCH 3

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
300	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown	-
301	Masonry	-	-
302	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
303	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
304	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
305	Masonry	-	-
306	Cut	-	-
307	Layer	-	-

TRENCH 4

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
400	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown	-
401	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
402	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
403	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-

TRENCH 5

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
500	Topsoil	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
501	Subsoil	7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown	-
502	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
503	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-

TRENCH 6

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
600	Topsoil	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
601	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
602	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
603	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
604	Cut/Fill	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown	-

TRENCH 7

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
700	Topsoil	10YR 4/2 Dark Grey Brown	-
701	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
702	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
703	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
704	Fill	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Greyish Brown	-
705	Cut	-	-
706	Fill	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	9000
707	Cut	-	-
708	Fill	7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown	-
709	Cut	-	-
710	Fill	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
711	Fill	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
712	Fill	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
713	Cut	-	-
714	Cut	-	-
715	Cut/Fill	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
716	Cut	-	-
717	Fill	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
718	Cut	-	-
719	Fill	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	-
720	Cut	-	-
721	Fill	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	-
722	Cut	-	-
723	Cut	-	-

TRENCH 8

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
800	Topsoil	10YR 4/3 Brown	-
801	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
802	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
803	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-

TRENCH 9

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
900	Topsoil	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
901	Masonry	-	-
902	Subsoil	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
903	Masonry	-	-
904	Cut	-	-
905	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
906	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
907	Layer	-	-

TRENCH 10

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
1000	Topsoil	7.5Yr 3/2 Dark Brown	-
1001	Subsoil	7.5Yr 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1002	Layer	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1003	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
1004	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
1005	Layer	7.5Yr 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1006	Cut/Fill?	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
1007	Layer	7.5Yr 4/3 Brown	-
1008	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
1009	Masonry	-	-
1010	Masonry	-	-
1011	Fill	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
1012	Cut	-	-
1013	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-

TRENCH 11

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
1100	Topsoil	7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown	-
1101	Subsoil	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1102	Layer	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1103	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
1104	Masonry	-	-
1105	Masonry	-	-
1106	Layer	7.5YR 4/2 Brown	-
1107	Fill	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-
1108	Cut	-	-
1109	Layer	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	9001

TRENCH 12

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL NOTATION	SAMPLE NUMBER
1200	Topsoil	7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown	-
1201	Subsoil	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1202	Layer	7.5YR 3/3 Dark Brown	-
1203	Layer	7.5YR 4/3 Brown	-
1204	Natural Substratum	5YR 4/3 Reddish Brown	-

APPENDIX IV

**Harris Matrices
for:**

Trenches 3 and 9, 7, 10 and 11

APPENDIX iv: MATRICES

KEYNSHAM CEMETERY EVALUATION, BSMR 30121, ACC. No. 1998.1

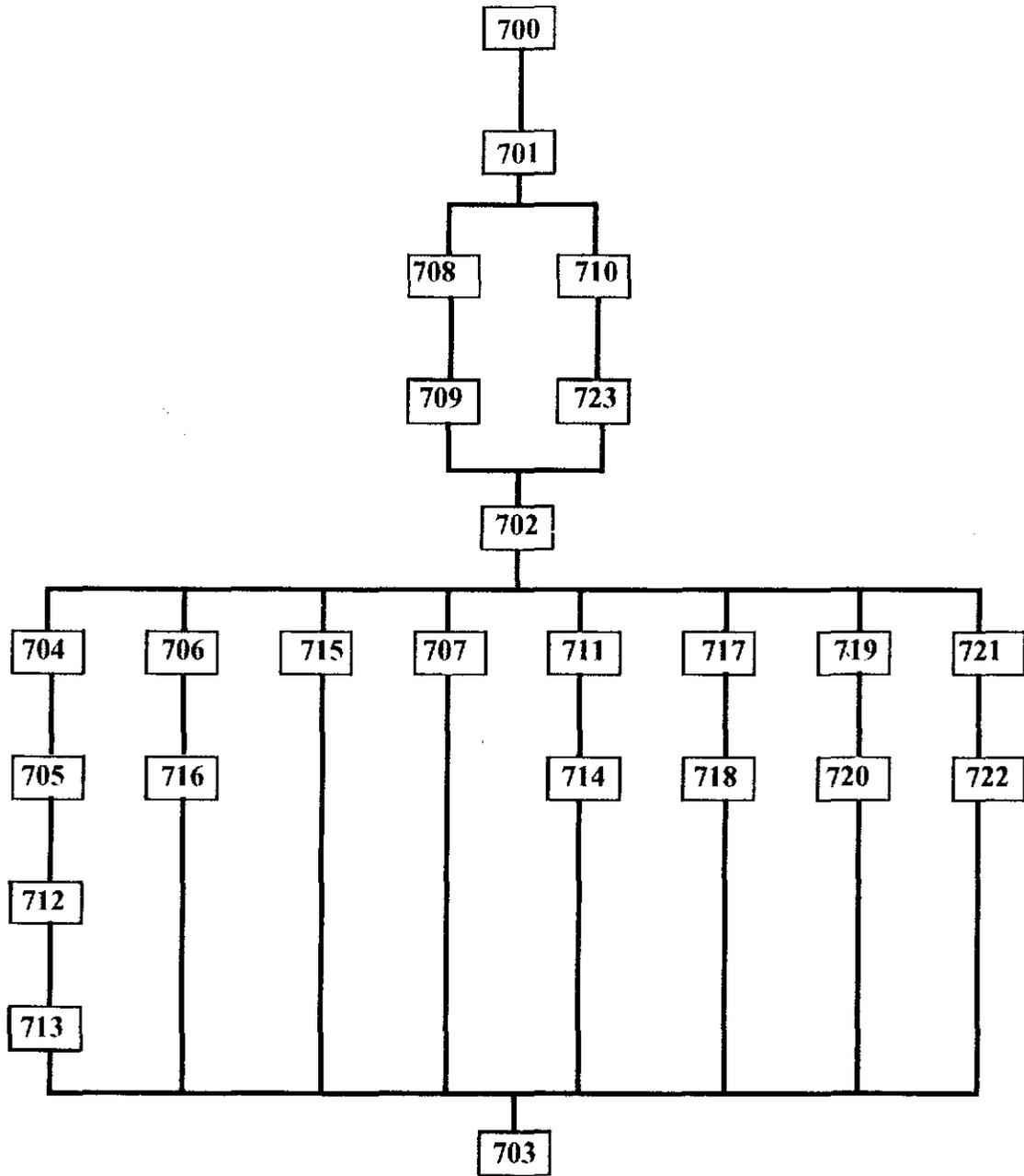
TRENCH 3



TRENCH 9



TRENCH 7



TRENCHES 10 AND 11

