



BRISTOL & WEST ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Nos 623 - 625 Bath Road,
Brislington, Bristol

Archaeological Excavation Report

Client: E G Carter Construction

05 January 2016

Bristol & West Archaeology

Planning Authority:

Bristol City Council

Planning Ref: 14/01069/F

National Grid Reference:

ST 61579 70983

Author: Raymond K Ducker

Report Status: Final

Issue Date: 05 January 2016

BWA Ref: 14/2511

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Land at Nos 623 – 625 Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol
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Land at Nos 623 – 625 Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol**Archaeological Excavation Report****Summary**

An archaeological excavation and watching brief were undertaken by Bristol & West Archaeology close to the site of Brislington Roman Villa, in Bristol. The work was required as a condition of planning consent for the construction of residential properties. The development site was occupied by Lynwood house, a Listed mid-19th-century property which was to be converted to residential dwellings, and by a 1960's Christian Meeting Hall, demolished just prior to the excavation.

The excavation was conducted in two areas which were located north and south of the Christian Meeting Hall to target areas of archaeological potential investigated during an earlier phase of fieldwork at the site. However, the excavation revealed only amorphous soil-filled features in one area (2), most likely tree throws, which contained a few sherds of Romano-British pottery and, in the other area (1), a few indistinct cut features and three trench-like cuttings of unknown purpose, but possibly connected with the garden of Lynwood House.

The watching brief, during formation of the site access road, revealed a soil horizon which contained abraded Roman pottery, with little else of archaeological interest on the site, other than 19th century features connected with Lynwood House.

Land at Nos 623 – 625 Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol

Archaeological Excavation Report

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks to E.G. Carter Construction, especially Site Manager Mr John Christie for his assistance, Tim Trotman of Infrastructure CS Ltd for survey drawings, Mtrac for machine excavation and Pete Insole, Archaeological Officer, Bristol City Council, for approving the Project Design.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project background

- 1.1 Planning consent (14/01069/F) was obtained from Bristol City Council for the residential development of land located at Nos 623 – 625 Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol, centred on NGR ST 61579 70983. Three pre-commencement planning conditions attached to the consent (Condition Nos 11, 20, 21) required implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation', 'completion of a programme of archaeological work' and 'securing an archaeological watching brief' during groundworks.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (BWA 2014) approved by the Archaeological Officer, Mr Pete Insole, and followed the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (CifA 2014), Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CifA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE: The Project Managers' Guide (EH 2006).
- 1.3 The excavation fieldwork was conducted by Bruce Williams assisted by Raymond Ducker over two weeks commencing 1st June 2015, concluding on 11th June 2015. The watching brief was conducted through eleven visits between July 15 and October 6 2015.
- 1.4 This report was written by Raymond K Ducker. The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under accession number BRSMG 2015/81. Paper and digital copies of the report will be provided to Bristol City Council for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record database. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as BHER 25550 and into the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) as bristola3-227975.

Location and Geology

- 1.5 The development site occupies approximately 0.19 hectares of land, bounded south by Bath Road, west by a former railway cutting, north by the gardens of residential properties and east by Lynwood House.
- 1.6 The site is roughly trapezoidal in shape, measures approximately 42m by 45m and slopes gently upwards from the northwest to the southeast, lying at an approximate height of 39m above ordnance datum. Prior to the excavation the land was occupied by a Christian Meeting Hall, No 623 Bath Road, with extensive car parking. The northeastern corner of the land was occupied by Grade 11 Listed Lynwood House, No 625 Bath Road, with its garden and access of Bath Road. The geology of the site comprises Redcliffe Sandstone of the Triassic Period

2. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The excavation followed the methodology outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (BWA 2014). This required the excavation of two areas (Areas 1 and 2) in the location shown in Figure 2 and monitoring of all groundworks.
- 2.2 Machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator utilising a toothless grading bucket. Excavation then proceeded by hand to characterise and record all archaeological features exposed.
- 2.3 Recording was undertaken using Bristol and West Archaeology's *pro-forma* sheets.

- 2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded at suitable scales – plans at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 2.5 All finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 3.1 The site is located immediately west of a Romano-British Villa discovered in 1899 during work to construct residential properties along Winchester Road (BSMR 1390), which lies to the east of the site. The villa was rapidly excavated by members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club and Bristol Museum Committee, who were able to record it in plan and salvage two of its mosaic pavements, before the remains were destroyed. Coins and pottery from the excavation dated from the mid third to fourth centuries AD (Barker, 1900, 289-308).
- 3.2 An archaeological evaluation at No 623 Bath Road in connection with an earlier planning application for a housing scheme saw six trenches excavated across the site (CA 2005). A trench in the west of the site revealed a possible ditch which contained the partially articulated skeleton of a horse and sherds of 3rd century pottery. The other trenches were largely devoid of archaeology, other than a few agricultural features, possibly connected with nearby Lynwood House.
- 3.3 Lynwood House, No 625 Bath Road, is Listed Grade 11. It was built in the early part of the 19th century, and with its gardens occupied most, if not, all, of the development site. Garden features and glasshouses connected with Lynwood House are apparent on the First Edition O.S. map of the area, and an orchard occupies the site of the 1960's Christian Meeting Hall.

4. RESULTS OF EXCAVATION

Area 1. General Stratigraphy

- 4.1 Beneath a tarmac car park was an extensive but mixed modern deposit (101) up to 1m thick. This overlay topsoil (102) which extended across much of the area, albeit truncated when the site was levelled in the 1960's to form the car park. Below this lay subsoil (103) above deposits of clayey sand (104) of geological origin

Features

- 4.2 The area was truncated by two modern ceramic pipes which effectively divided it in two. Revealed within the above stratigraphic sequence were six possible postholes all of which appeared to cut subsoil 103. Four of them (105, 107, 109, 111) may have been grouped together and all were of relatively shallow depth. None could be dated.
- 4.3 Three Linear, parallel trench-like features (117, 119 124) with flat bases were cut through the subsoil and into the natural geology. Each was filled with clean, red, re-deposited natural sand and produced no finds.
- 4.4 Two rubbish pits (123) and (126) of relatively modern date lay at the west end of the area, cutting topsoil (102).

Area 2. General Stratigraphy

- 4.5 Area 2 was intended to be larger than excavated, but owing to the depth of the Christian Meeting Hall's foundations, which extended down well into the natural geology, it was agreed with the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council to reduce the size of the area. As in Area 1, a relatively simple and shallow sequence of deposits was excavated below the car park. This revealed made ground (214) above a relic topsoil (203). Underlying this lay subsoil 202 which contained three possible tree throws. The underlying natural geology was soft, yellow sand (204).

Features

- 4.6 The area was largely devoid of archaeology, except at its south-eastern end, where three amorphous pit-like features were found. This area was also the location of Cotswold Archaeology Trench No 3 (CA 2005).
- 4.7 Two of the pit-like features (205 and 208) cut in to the natural geology were revealed in the 2005 evaluation trench, where they were interpreted by the excavators as a possible north-east/south-west ditch (Cut 305 in CA Report), though with blurred edges owing to the extremely soft nature of the natural sand substrate. Containing a single fill and the partially articulated skeleton of a horse, the ditch was described as being broadly U-shaped, although the base may have originally been V-shaped. Small sherds of Roman pottery in the feature, it was thought, may have been brought in by the cutting of a later pit, or by rooting from the trees close to the trench. Fuller excavation, however, revealed that the ditch was in fact two conjoined tree throws. Another irregular cut (210) into the natural sand may also have been a tree throw. It contained a single sherd of Roman and a probable sherd of medieval pottery.

5. THE WATCHING BRIEF

Introduction

- 5.1 Groundworks were monitored on excavations for standard strip foundations for three blocks of flats A, F and G), access road and services. Two of the proposed building blocks (C and D) lay within the footprint of the 1960's Christian Meeting Hall, whose foundations had already removed all possible trace of previous occupation, and excavation Areas 1 and 2, already fully excavated, lay within Blocks B and E, so groundworks in these areas were not monitored.
- 5.2 Block A. Owing to the extremely soft nature of the ground, footings for this block were excavated as a series of boxes to a maximum depth of 1.5metres, each rapidly filled with concrete before moving on to the next. Excavations revealed tarmac and bedding gravel over the natural substrate. No archaeology was revealed..
- 5.3 Block F. Excavations for foundations reached a maximum depth of 2.9 metres , well into the natural substrate (310). Observed beneath a layer of made ground deposits (316) lay what appeared to be a layer of relic topsoil (315), but for reasons of health and safety, this could not be investigated further..
- 5.4 Block G. This block occupied the former Coach House which adjoined the north side of Lynwood House, re-using some of the Coach House walls within the new build. Underpinning work and reduced level excavation here revealed a Pennant stone floor (304)

within the Coach House, overlying a layer of possible relic topsoil (314). This in turn overlay natural sandy clay (310).

- 5.5 Lynwood House. Removal of a concrete block lean-to and floor against the north side of Lynwood House exposed a masonry water cistern (307), well (301) and stone gout drain (306) adjacent to the original kitchen in the house.

Site Road

- 5.6 Excavations for the new site road were relatively shallow where they occurred within the car park, located east of the former Christian Meeting Hall, but where the excavations for the new road extended into the garden lying south of Lynwood House, topsoil (311) overlay subsoil (312) over an earlier buried soil (313). This layer contained a single piece of flint and some sherds of Roman pottery. Underlying 313 lay the natural substrate.

Site Services

- 5.7 The excavations for services lay within the Site Road and revealed relatively modern made ground overlying the natural substrate. No archaeology was revealed.

6. THE FINDS

Pottery

by Jane Timby

- 6.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 10 sherds of pottery weighing 45 g dating to the Roman and medieval periods. The sherds were accompanied by one probable piece of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 6.2 The pottery is well fragmented and in generally poor condition with abraded edges. The sherds were recovered from three defined contexts with four sherds from unstratified collection within Area 1 (100). For the purposes of the assessment the material was scanned and quantified by sherd count and weight. Known, named, traded wares are coded following the National Roman fabric collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other wares are coded more generically according to firing colour and inclusions. The resulting data can be found in Table 1.
- 6.3 Within the group are two very small sherds of vesicular ware, from cuts (211) and (100) which are probably of medieval date. The voids appear to be from leached out shell. The small piece from (211) is a rim fragment from a jar / cooking pot. The remaining eight sherds appear to be of Roman date and include two sherds of Severn Valley ware (SVW OX); one sherd from a Dorset black burnished ware jar (DOR BB1); one rim from a South-west oxidised ware jar (SOW OX) and one tiny fragment from a Central Gaulish Samian dish (LEZ SA). The remaining three sherds are reduced grey or black sandy wares or presumed, but unknown, provenance. Dating can only be quite broad as the group is so small and the industries represented tend to have quite a wide chronology unless specific diagnostic pieces are present. The Samian and DOR BB1 would indicate a date from the 2nd century onwards.
- 6.4 The single fragment of CBM weighing 5g came from (209) with no other associated material and is too small to date with confidence.

Potential and further work

- 6.5 Although the assemblage suggests Roman and medieval activity in the area, the abraded nature of the sherds suggests is disturbed material. The presence of the Roman sherds is perhaps not too surprising in view of the proximity of a Roman ‘villa’ in the locality. The small size of the assemblage and its condition precludes any further work.

Reference

- 6.6 Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, Museum of London / English Heritage/ British Museum

Flint

By Paula Gardiner

Introduction

- 6.7 Two pieces of worked flint were recovered from Context 209 (fill of an amorphous cut containing Romano-British pottery) and Context 313 (soil layer containing Romano-British pottery)

Flaking and Manufacture

- 6.8 The piece from Context 209 is a tertiary flake with sharp edged facets resulting from the reduction sequence. Small flakes have been removed using hard hammer percussion, but piece (209) is a small waste piece with no evidence of retouch.
- 6.9 The piece from Context 313 is a primary flake in the reduction sequence, i.e. it is the first flake removed from the flint nodule. The ripples of percussion are clearly evident on the ventral side, where the flint nodule was struck with a hard hammer. Cortex remains on the dorsal side.
- 6.10 The edges of (313) and the facets of (209) are still sharp, which suggests that neither piece has been rolled far within the soil matrix.

Raw material

- 6.11 Both pieces are derived from good quality flint, but not necessarily from the same source. There is a slight variation in the darkness of the flint between the pieces and the piece from Context 313 contains small pale speckles.
- 6.12 Flint does not occur naturally within the Bristol area, or within Somerset or Gloucestershire. The nearest good quality flint source is the Marlborough Downs, Wiltshire (Green, 1992). Alternatively, there may have been a local river gravel source.

Chronology

- 6.13 Neither piece has retouch or any other kind of re-working that would indicate a tool that can be classified. Both pieces must be regarded as debitage. The lack of any other pieces in the collection, makes it difficult to assign a time period and neither piece shows patination that might suggest they had been in the ground a considerable time. Neither piece can be classified chronologically with any confidence.

Discussion

- 6.14 Both flint pieces were recovered from two contexts that contained Romano-British pottery. This suggests that the flint should be regarded as being residual. However, the sharp edges on both of the pieces suggest that they have not moved far from their original deposition, i.e. not rolled within the soil to any extent. If the two pieces had been brought up due to tree throw in the Roman period, this might explain their recovery from a Romano-British context and the freshness of their sharp edges. Owing to the lack of a raw material source in Bristol and its surrounding area, the presence of these two pieces suggests that there was a Prehistoric presence in this area of Brislington.

Bibliography

- Green, G.W., 1992, British Geological Survey, Bristol and Gloucester region, 3rd Edition. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Saville, A., 1980. 'On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools'. *Lithics* 1: 16-20.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Despite the close proximity of this site to the remains of the Roman villa discovered on Winchester Road in 1899, the excavation revealed very little evidence for occupation of the site during the Roman period, apart from a few abraded sherds of Roman pottery and the partially articulated skeleton of a horse that was found in 2005 in the base of a probable tree throw. The presence of other tree throws on the site, containing Roman and a single sherd of possible medieval pottery, may well point to a period of clearance for agricultural activity connected with the nearby villa, possibly dating this episode between the 2nd to 3rd century AD.
- 7.2 Other archaeological features, such as pits and the three trench-like features in Area 1 were possibly connected with Lynwood House and could have dated from the 19th century. Development of the site in the 1960's for the Christian Meeting Hall and its surrounding car park would have had a negative impact on the survival of any garden features, such as glasshouses, connected with Lynwood House.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

Barker, W R 1900 Remains of a Roman Villa Discovered at Brislington, December 1899. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 23, 289-308.

BWA (Bristol & West Archaeology) 2014. Land at 623 Bath Road, Bristol: Witten Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief.

Cotswold Archaeology 2005 Land at 623 and 625 Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol, Evaluation Report. No 05037. Privately circulated.

LIST OF CONTEXTS

No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Date
100	-	Unstratified finds number	-	-	-	-
101	Deposit	Mixed deposits and layers of modern gravel, coal waste and rubble (mainly brick and sandstone) lenses of redeposited red clayey sand and lime mortar. Includes rubbish and scrap metal. Made-ground material	Whole area up to 1m thick			C19
102	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown, fine sandy, silty clay. Inclusions of rare small – medium sub-angular sandstone fragments. Relic topsoil deposit	Whole area in section except where truncated by features (Area 1).		280mm	-
103	Deposit	Firm/compact with soft lenses. Strong brown (orange) silty sand with rare (1%) small – medium sandstone fragments. Subsoil.	Whole site (Area 1)		400mm but varies	-
104	Deposit	Compact but friable when excavated. Mid-brown clayey sand. Inclusions of rare small haematite lumps and small, sub-angular sandstone fragments. Geological Deposit.	In base of whole excavation		500mm+	-
105	Cut	Sub-triangular, small, steep sided cut with a single fill (106) and a flat base. Possible posthole cut.	410mm	330mm	200mm	
106	Deposit	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [105]	410mm	330mm	200mm	
107	Cut	Sub-rounded, small, steep sided cut with a single fill (108) and a flat base. Possible posthole cut.	200mm	180mm	250mm	
108	Deposit	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [107].	200mm	180mm	250mm	
109	Cut	Sub-rounded/sub oval, small, steep sided cut with a single fill (110) and an irregular base. Possible posthole cut.	360mm	400mm	300mm	
110	Deposit	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with	360mm	400mm	300mm	

		rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [109].				
111	Cut	Rounded, small, irregularly but steep sided cut with a single fill (112) and a pointed base. Possible stakehole/posthole cut	270mm	270mm	180mm	
112	Deposit	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [111].	270mm	270mm	180mm	
113	Cut	Rounded/oval, small, moderate sloped cut with a single fill (114) and a flat base. Possible posthole cut.	300mm	200mm	50mm	
114	Fill	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [113].	300mm	200mm	50mm	
115	Cut	Rounded/oval, small, steep (near vertical) sided cut with a single fill (116) and a flat base. Possible posthole cut.	320mm	280mm	180mm	
116	Deposit	Soft, greyish brown clayey sand with rare (1%) small hematite lumps and rare small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [115].	320mm	280mm	180mm	
117	Cut	Rectangular, linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base. Single fill, unknown function. Possible garden feature?	8.5m	1.3m	650mm	C19
118	Deposit	Soft, red-brownish red, silty sand with rare (1%) small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [117]	8.5m	1.3m	650mm	C19
119	Cut	Rectangular, linear cut with “T” at west end, with vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills (120) and (121). Of unknown function, but possible garden feature.	5.6m	1.6m max	600mm	C19
120	Deposit	Soft, red-brownish red, silty sand with rare (1%) small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [119]	3.1m	1.6m max	600mm	C19
121	Deposit	Firm, mottled, 50/50% red and pale	2.5m	1.2m	600mm	C19

		yellowish brown silty sand. Rare (1%) small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [119]				
122	Cut	Unexcavated, rectangular cut feature, filled with Deposit (123)	1.7m	900mm	-	C19
123	Deposit	Loose, poorly consolidated mass of drain pipe, flower pot and small sandstone rubble fragments. Fill of Pit Cut [122]	1.7m	900mm	-	C19
124	Cut	Part of a rectangular, linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base. Single fill. Unknown function, but possible garden feature.	5.2m+	1.3m	400mm+	C19
125	Deposit	Soft, red-brownish red, silty sand with rare (1%) small sub-angular sandstone fragment inclusions. Fill of Cut [124]	5.2m+	1.3m	400mm+	C19
126	Cut	Recorded in section only. Bowl shaped cut with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base. Filled by (127) and (128) rubbish pit.	-	1.27m	0.47m	C19
127	Deposit	Compact very dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Sparse (3%) charcoal flecks, rare (1%) small sandstone rubble and ceramic building material fragments. Upper fill of Cut [126].	-	1.1m	300mm	C19
128	Deposit	Firm, mottled c70/30% mid-brown and strong brown (orange) silty sand. Inclusions of rare (1%) charcoal flecks and small sandstone fragments.	-	1.27	470mm	C19
201	Deposit	Tarmacadam surface.	Removed from whole area		200mm	C20
202	Deposit	Firm/compact with soft lenses. Mottled, pale brown and strong brown (orange) silty sand with occasional small roots, subsoil.	Whole site		250mm	-
203	Deposit	Firm/compact, dark brown silty sand with rare (1%) charcoal flecks and small sandstone fragments. Relic topsoil.	Irregular/truncated fragments in section		70mm	-
204	Deposit	Soft, orange/red with mid-brown mottles sand and sandstone. Geological deposit.	Base of whole site		500mm+	-

205	Cut	Sub-rounded, very irregular shaped feature with a flat base. Filled with (206) & (207). Probably a tree-throw hole	2.6m	2m	900mm	?RB
206	Deposit	Soft, mottled pale brown/strong brown (orange) silty sand. 2-3% dark-brown mottling, bioturbation? Worm or root action? Upper fill of possible tree-throw.	2.6m	2m	700mm	?RB
207	Deposit	Soft, very dark greyish brown, silty sand. Rare (1%) very small manganese flecks. Lower fill of Cut [205]	1.6m	1m	200mm	?RB
208	Cut	Sub-oval, shallow feature of very irregular shape except for flat base (which has small irregular dips and cavities within it). May be an irregularity within the upper surface of the natural filled with subsoil.	2.3m	1.3m	200mm	?RB
209	Deposit	Soft, mottled pale brown/strong brown (orange) silty sand. Rare (1%) small manganese flecks. Very similar to subsoil (202). Fills Cut [208].	2.3m	1.3m	200mm	?RB
210	Cut	Cut of very irregular shape and size, may be linked to cut containing horse burial from the 2005 Cotswold evaluation.	3.2m	2.2m	250mm	?RB
211	Deposit	Soft, mottled pale brown/strong brown (orange) silty sand. Rare (1%) small manganese flecks. Very similar to subsoil (202). Fills Cut [210].	3.2m	2.2m	250mm	?RB
212	Cut	Oval/sub oval as recorded. Appears to be located in same area as a pit located during the 2005 CA evaluation.	450m m	200mm	90mm	?RB
No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	?RB
213	Deposit	Soft, greyish-brown/strong brown silty sand. Remains of fill of cut [212] probably same as Cut [307] in the 2005 CA evaluation.	450m m	200mm	90mm	?RB
214	Deposit	Loose, mid-grey poorly sorted mix of tarmac, bricks, sandstone rubble concrete and mortar with occasional	5m	2m	>1m	C20

		inclusions of type1 scalplings. Made-ground material seems to fill former location of a small building footprint.				
300	-	Unstratified finds number.	-	-	-	-
301	Structure	Well outside Lynwood House	Approximate diameter of 1m		-	C19
302	Structure	Wall of former Coach House. Oriented E-W. Medium – large (200 x 200 x 120 mm) unworked, random coursed sandstone rubble. Bonded with grey lime mortar with sparse lime and charcoal flecks.	5.4m	450mm	-	C19
303	Structure	Internal wall of former Coach House. Oriented N-S. Medium – large (200 x 200 x 120 mm) unworked, random coursed sandstone rubble. Bonded with grey lime mortar with sparse lime and charcoal flecks	2m	450mm	-	C19
304	Structure	Floor within the former Coach House. Squared slabs of pennant sandstone with dressed upper surfaces forming a surface bounded by walls 302, 303 and 305. Bedded on grey lime mortar.	1.8m+	2.16m+	-	C19
305	Structure	Wall of former Coach House. Oriented E-W. Medium – large (200 x 200 x 120 mm) unworked, random coursed sandstone rubble. Bonded with grey lime mortar with sparse lime and charcoal flecks	2m	450mm	-	C19
306	Structure	Culvert possibly associated with an external well adjacent Lynwood House. Medium – large (230 x 160 x 220 mm) unworked, random coursed sandstone rubble. Capstones, Pennant sandstone 600 x 700 x 80 mm Bonded with grey lime mortar with frequent lime and abundant charcoal flecks. Central chamber 450mm x 400mm.	-	800mm	c500mm	C19
307	Structure	Cistern under kitchen extension of Lynwood House. Medium – large (230 x 160 x 220 mm) unworked, random coursed sandstone rubble with occasional brick. Bonded with grey lime mortar with frequent lime and	5m	2.1m wide internally	1.2m+	C19

		charcoal flecks. Barrel vaulted roof of brick with a central, round opening with a surround of inclined bricks around a plug. Rendered with lime mortar on inner faces. Floor not recorded.				
308	Deposit	Made-ground deposit in Block F area and along site service trenches, same as (101)	Block F area		500mm -	C19
309	Deposit	Subsoil deposit similar to 313?	Block F area		50mm	?RB
310	Deposit	Natural clayey sand, compact but friable when excavated. Mid-brown clayey sand. Inclusions of rare small hematite lumps and small, sub-angular sandstone fragments. Geological Deposit.	In base of whole excavations throughout monitoring works			-
311	Deposit	Topsoil in section over site road	c10m	-	250mm	-
312	Deposit	Subsoil in section over site road	c10m	-	360mm	-
313	Deposit	Possible Romano-British soil horizon in section. Firm/compact brown – strong brown sandy silt with occasional/rare small sandstone fragment inclusions.	c10m	-	500mm	?RB
314	Deposit	Firm/compact brown – strong brown sandy silt with occasional/rare small sandstone fragment inclusions. May be same as (313) (315).	Area of Block G		Up to 600mm	?RB
315	Deposit	Firm/compact brown – strong brown sandy silt with occasional/rare small sandstone fragment inclusions. (314) (315).	Area of Block F		Up to 180mm	?RB

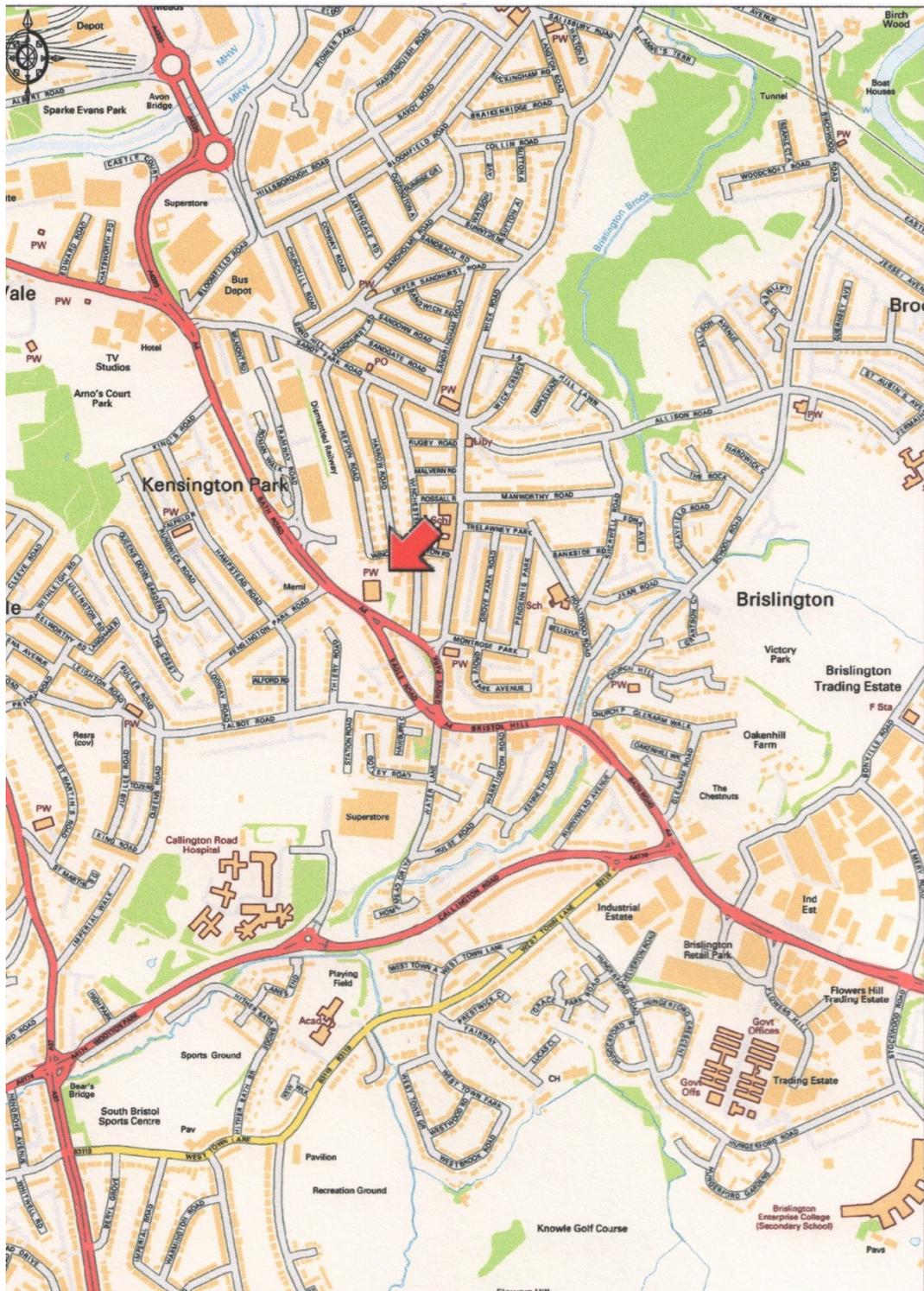
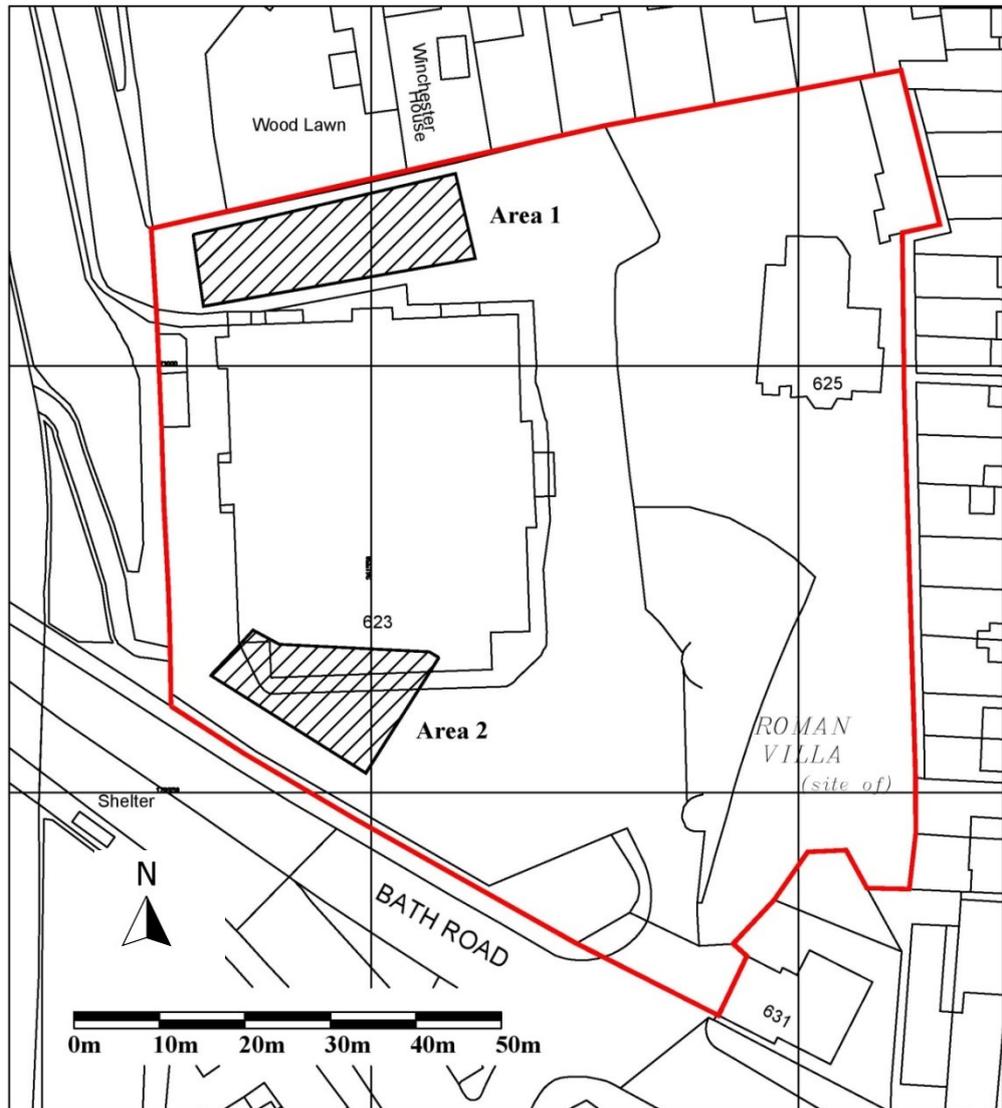


Figure1. Location plan. Approximate scale 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown Copyright.



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Figure 2 . Detailed site location showing excavation areas 1 and 2. Winchester Road to right of map. Scale as shown.

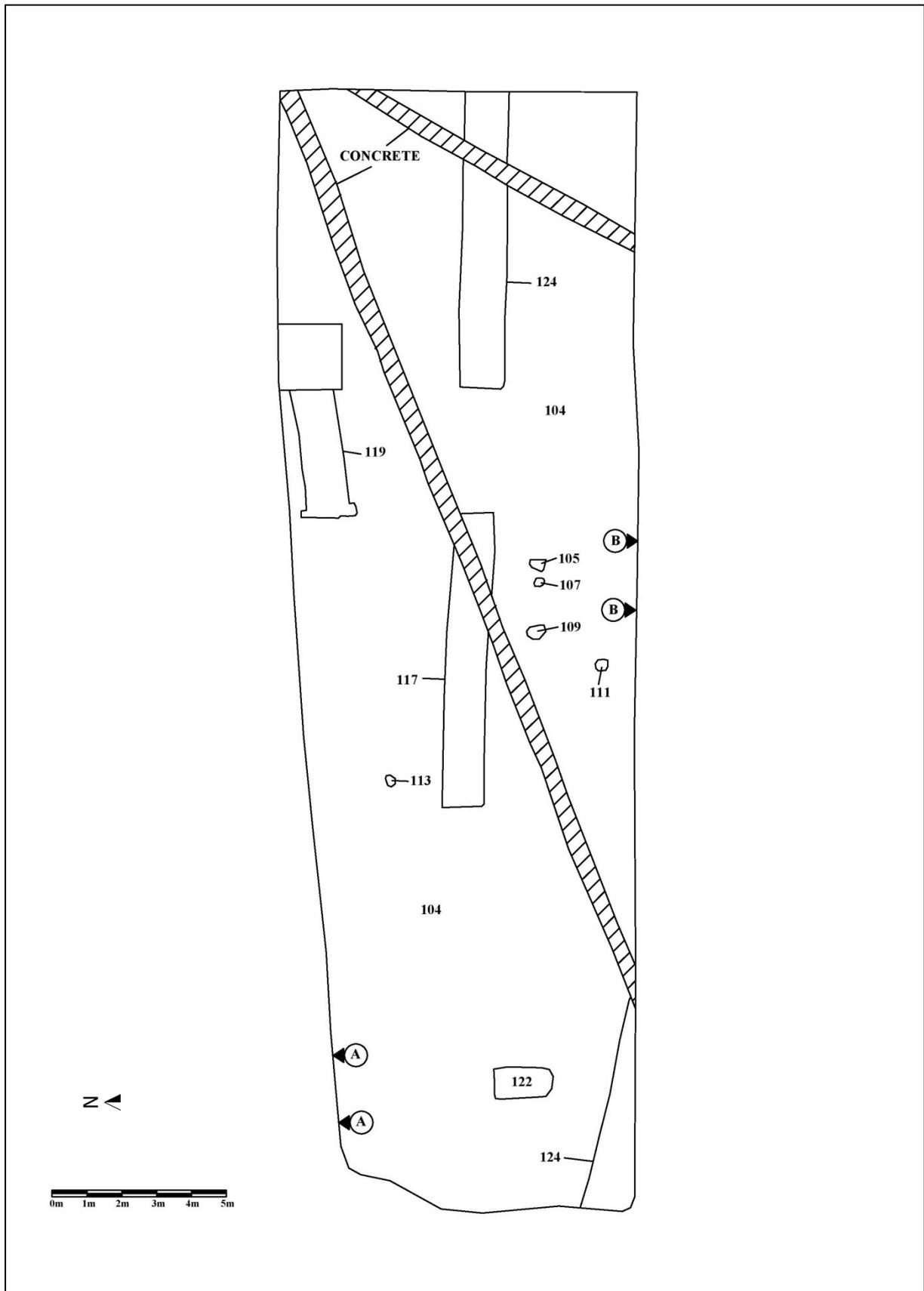


Figure 3. Excavation Area 1. Scale as shown.

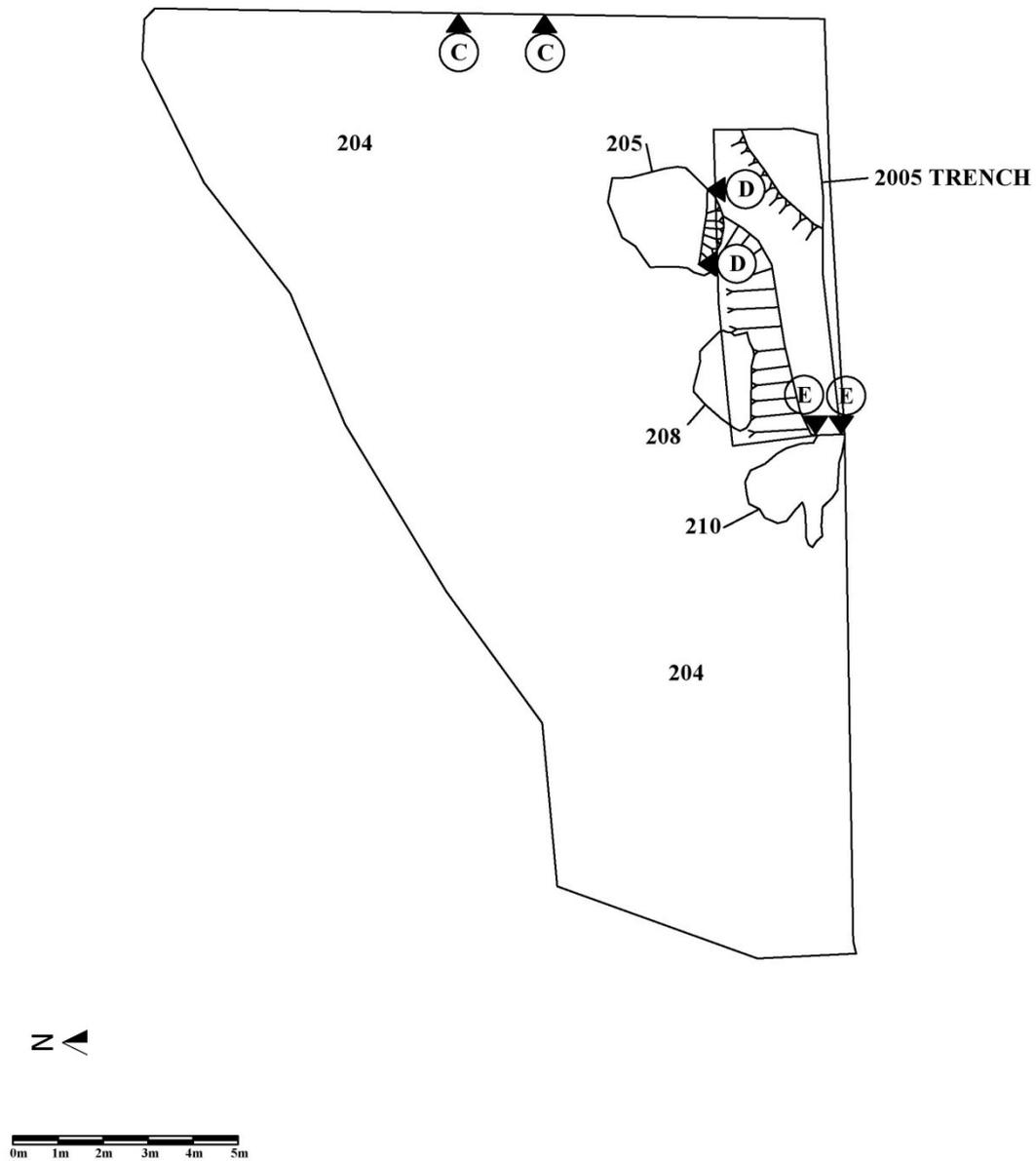


Figure.4 Excavation Area 2. Scale as shown.

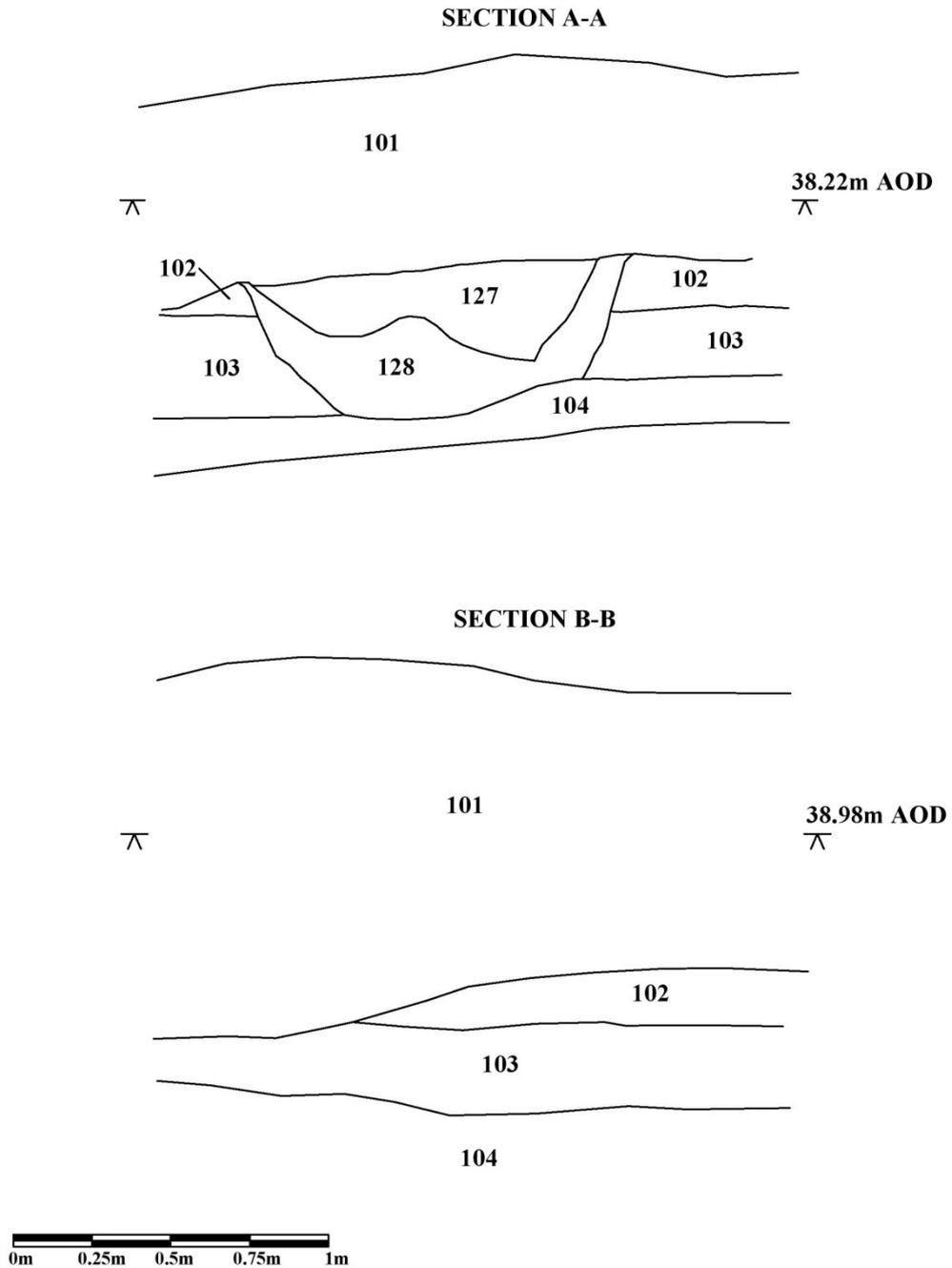


Figure 5. Sample sections, Area 1. Scale as shown.

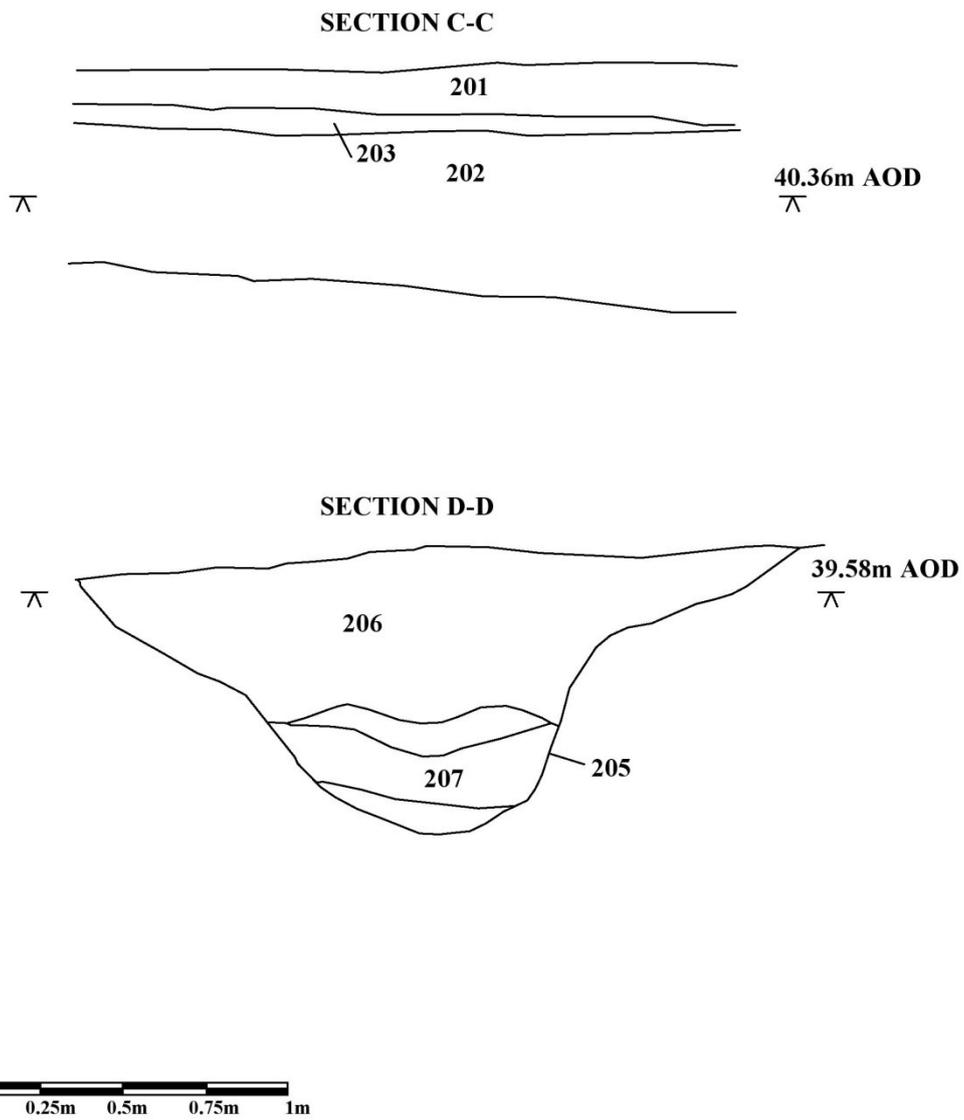


Figure 6. Sections Area 2. Scale as shown.

SECTION E-E

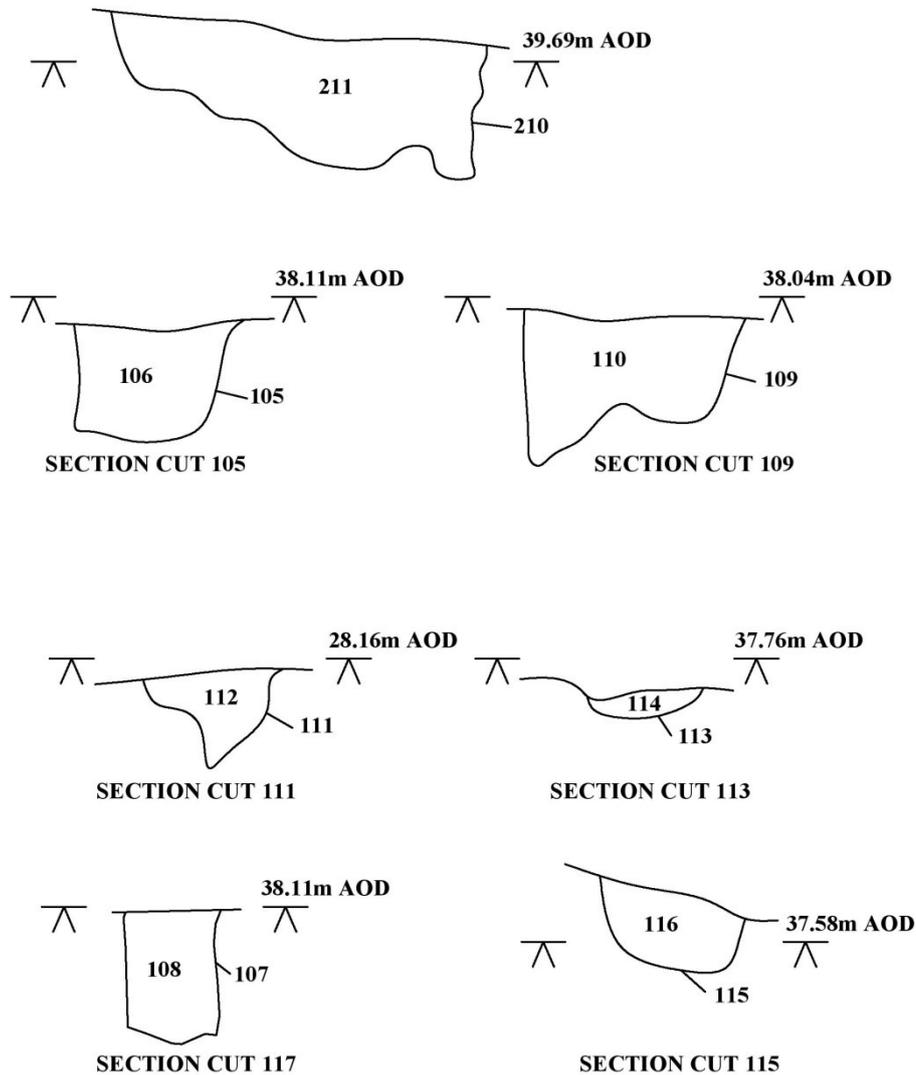


Figure 7. Sections Area 1 and Area 2. Scale as shown.

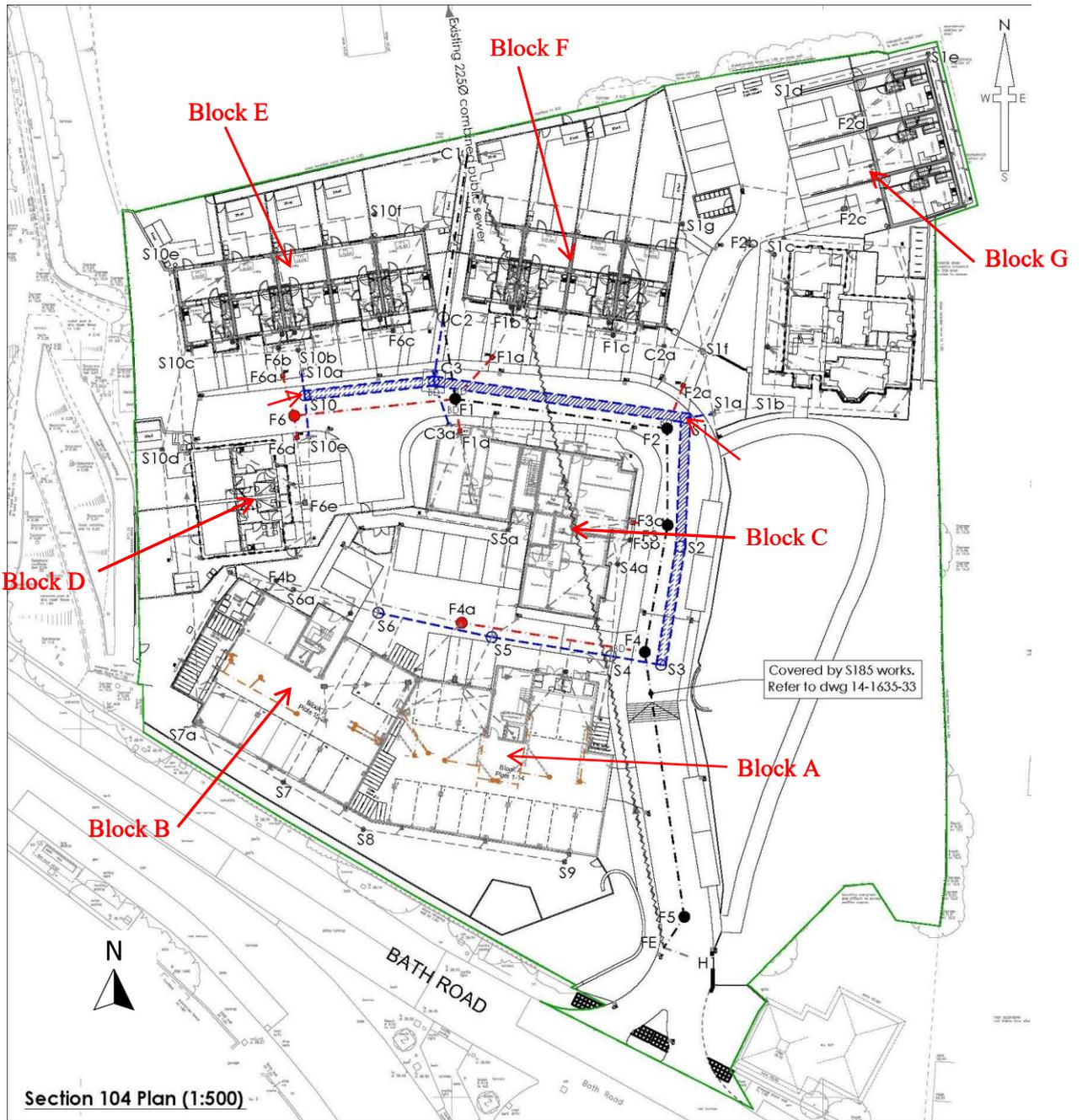


Figure 8. Development layout plan showing building blocks A - G and drainage.



Plate 1. Overall view of Area 1 as excavated, looking W. scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 2. Cleaned area of section and sump adjacent Posthole Cut [115] looking N. Scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 3. Postholes [105] and [107] as excavated, looking S. scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. Postholes [105] [107] [109] and [111] prior to excavation, looking SE. scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 5. Detail of Cut [119] looking E. scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 6. Detail of Cut [122] looking SE. scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 7. General view of Area 2 at the conclusion of archaeological works, looking W. scale 2 x 2m.



Plate 8. General view of the NW facing section of Area 2, looking SE. scale 1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m.



Plate 9. Test pit 02 in Area 2, looking NW. scale 1m.



Plate 10. Unexcavated part of Cotswold Archaeology Cut [307] as excavated, looking NW. scale 1m.



Plate 11. Section of Cut [210] containing horse burial excavated in 2005 looking NW. scale 1m.



Plate 12. Cut [208] as excavated, looking NW. scale 1m.



Plate 13. West facing section of the site road between S2 and S3, looking SSE. Scale 2m.



Plate 14. Service Trench between F4 and F3a, looking S. scale 1m.



Plate 15. Initial excavation of foundation pad for Block A.



Plate 16. Layers (311) – (313) in section for Plot G footings, looking SE. scale 2x 1m.



Plate 17. Foundation trenches west and south sides of Block F, showing Layer (315) in section.



Plate 18. Walls (302) (303) (305) and Floor (305) as cleaned, looking SE. scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 19. Cistern (307) under demolished lean-to at rear of Lynwood House with vaulted roof removed, looking SW.