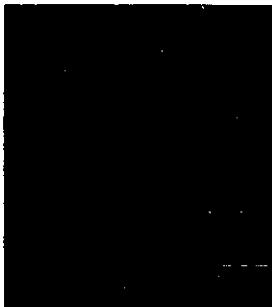


Wessex Archaeology



66/68 BATH STREET, ABINGDON, OXFORDSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS

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Report No. W 543b

Prepared on behalf of
The Governors of Abingdon School
through their agents
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Figure 1: Location of archaeological features within the development area.

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during March and April 1993 during construction work on 0.18 hectare of land at 66/68 Bath Street, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. The watching brief involved the monitoring of the excavation of foundation and service trenches within the site area. An archaeological evaluation in October 1992 had established the existence of archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date and had confirmed the archaeological potential of the site area.

The watching brief produced further evidence of archaeological deposits on the site. Romano-British features, largely comprising ditches and pits, occurred mainly in the west of the site. Medieval features, including a rectangular pit, a cess pit and a ditch, were located mainly in the centre and east of the site. Post-medieval features, including wall foundations and a well, also occurred in this area. Modern disturbance in the east of the site had substantially disturbed any structures that may otherwise have been located on the Bath Street frontage.

Pottery recovered from the watching brief includes seven sherds of Iron Age date (500 - 0 BC), 89 sherds of Romano-British pottery, including diagnostic forms of 1st to 2nd century AD date, 36 sherds of 12th-15th century pottery, and 50 sherds of post-medieval and modern material. A single unstratified flint blade core of Mesolithic date (8,300 - 3,500 BC) was also recovered.

The results of the watching brief generally echo those of the archaeological evaluation both in the type, distribution and date-range of features recorded.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was commissioned by Barnsley, Hewett and Mallinson on behalf of the Governors of Abingdon School. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr M. Harrison of Barnsley, Hewett and Mallinson, the staff of Abingdon School, and Dave Pullin and especially John Williams of Leadbitter Construction for their interest and co-operation during the course of the project.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Roland Smith, and the fieldwork was carried out by Rebecca Montague. The report was compiled by Rebecca Montague with comments on the finds by Julie Gardiner, Lorraine Mephram, and Rebecca Montague. The illustration was prepared by Julian Cross.

**66/68 BATH STREET, ABINGDON, OXFORDSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

In November 1992 Barnsley, Hewett and Mallinson, acting on behalf of the Governors of Abingdon School, invited Wessex Archaeology to tender for an archaeological watching brief at 66/68 Bath Street, Abingdon, during construction work (ref: mh:hg:1577/(A34.3)). The watching brief was to follow a strategy outlined in a brief provided by Mr Hugh Coddington of Oxfordshire County Council.

Wessex Archaeology submitted a detailed project design for the work which elaborated on, but did not vary, the brief supplied by Oxfordshire County Council (T1418 Wessex Archaeology December 1992). In February 1993 Wessex Archaeology was requested to carry out the fieldwork (ref: mh:hg:1577/ A34.3).

The fieldwork was conducted during nineteen site visits between March 1st and April 28th 1993.

1.2 Topography and Geology

The site covers an area of 0.18 hectare, centred on SU 4950 9734, on the eastern edge of the grounds of Abingdon School. The site fronts on to Bath Street, north-west of the centre of Abingdon. The site slopes very gently from north to south and lies around the 57 m OD contour.

The underlying geology is River Gravel, and natural deposits recorded on the site ranged from compact sandy clay to loose sand with gravel.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The Abingdon area has been a focus for settlement since the early prehistoric period, and Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements, burials and field systems have been excavated around the town (Munby *et al.* 1974, 37), for example on the Ashville Trading Estate approximately 1 km to the west of the site (Parrington 1978).

It appears that Abingdon was of considerable significance in the Roman period, and, although the site lies on the fringes of the known extent of the Roman settlement (Munby *et al.* 1974, 38), there is evidence for occupation during this period in the immediate vicinity. Pits and ditches associated with Romano-British pottery have been found in the grounds of Abingdon School, to the north of the Bath Street site (County Sites and Monuments Record PRN 7911 and PRN 12112), and recent small excavations to the rear of 64 Bath Street, the adjacent property to the south, have produced similar evidence (Ainslie n.d.).

In the medieval period, the site lay outside the area of the early Medieval (pre-13th century) town, but within an area occupied by the late medieval period (Munby *et al.* 1974, 38). The excavations in the school grounds and at 64 Bath Street, where the remains of a 14th century

All features except those certainly of modern origin were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This comprises a written description, with each feature photographed and drawn at a scale of 1:20. Heights were calculated relative to the Ordnance

Datum, using the contractor's construction levels taken at the base of each trench. Finds recovered from the features were washed, processed and analysed at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Salisbury.

4 RESULTS

A catalogue of archaeological feature descriptions, giving dimensions and brief soil descriptions, can be found in Appendix 1. Full soil descriptions can be found in the archive. The location of the features recorded during the watching brief are shown in Figure 1. Also shown are the features recorded in the three evaluation trenches.

The bedrock deposits varied over the site, from areas of pure sand to flinty gravel, with greenish clay within the gravels apparent at the base of some of the deeper trenches. In places gravels were overlain by a natural clayey subsoil. In the west of the site the gravel was directly overlain by a deep layer of dark greyish brown sandy loam, layer 236, which is probably equivalent to layers 12, 1, 18 and 26 in evaluation trench 1. Above these layers were deposits relating to the post-medieval and modern activity on the site. Topsoil layers below the modern disturbance were only present in the west of the site.

Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval features were recorded. Dates were assigned on the basis of artefactual evidence and/or stratigraphic relationships. A summary of all material recovered by feature is presented in Appendix 2 and a summary of pottery by date and by feature is presented in Appendix 3. A total of 34 features were recorded which did not produce any dating evidence and had no visible stratigraphic relationships with other features and so remain undated.

4.1 Early prehistoric activity.

An unstratified flint platform blade core of Mesolithic type and two residual undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered. The nearest known Mesolithic find spot to the site is at Culham, some 3 km to the south-east of the site (Wymer 1977, 223).

4.2 Later prehistoric/Iron Age activity.

Seven sherds of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered. They were evenly distributed over the site and their presence hints at Iron Age activity in the area, although no features of this date were identified.

4.3 Romano-British features.

Twelve Romano-British features were recorded, the majority in the west of the site. Six have been interpreted as ditches. Ditch 214 produced two greyware sherds and ditches 306 and 321 produced a total of 49 sherds of greywares, including some datable to the 1st and 2nd centuries. Feature 249, which produced three greyware sherds, may be a continuation of the line of ditches

306 and 321. Features 263 and 430, which produced one sherd of samian pottery, one sherd of mortarium, and two sherds of greyware, may be part of the same linear ditch.

Feature 272, which produced three greyware sherds and one samian sherd, as well as five intrusive medieval sherds, has been interpreted as a pit and is likely to be the same feature as pit 6, recorded in evaluation trench 1. Features 221, 327, 339, 398 and 419 all produced sherds of predominantly Roman pottery and it is likely that they too represent pits.

4.4 Medieval features.

Twelve features produced pottery predominantly of medieval date. Feature 518 was rectangular in plan and feature 435 was probably of similar plan and dimensions. Both are similar in size and orientation to medieval feature 102 recorded in evaluation trench 2, which was interpreted as a stone-lined pit or cellar. Neither 518 nor 435 had stone linings, but a similar interpretation may be suggested for these features. Feature 352/360, which produced one sherd of 13th/14th century pottery, had a stone lining, and it is likely that this too was a pit.

Pit 466 had vertical sides and a flat or sloping base and has been interpreted as a cess pit due to the nature of its fills (fine, almost dust-like olive green silt layers). Pit 466 produced two sherds of 12th/13th century pottery and three sherds of 14th/15th century pottery. Pit 466 was cut by post-medieval feature 464/474, and therefore the single post medieval sherd and one small fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material recovered from it are likely to be intrusive. Features 294 and 412 have also been interpreted as pits, largely due to their vertical sides and flat bases in section.

Other medieval features included ditch 257, which produced two sherds of 14th/15th century pottery, a large amorphous feature 534 on the Bath Street frontage, and four other features, 290, 394, 476 and 478, of unknown type. Feature 350, which contained no finds, was cut by medieval pit 352/360, and is therefore of medieval or earlier date.

4.5 Post-medieval and modern features.

Sixteen features were post-medieval in date. These included three walls, 313, 345 and 450, and the foundations of a small square structure, feature 302, possibly a cellar, comprising walls 282, 297, 298 and 301. A stone-lined well, 551, was located near to the southern boundary wall of the site. A cess pit, 419/421, was also recorded and contained a small amount of post-medieval ceramic building material.

Other features include a rubbish pit, feature 299, and other features of unknown function including 317, 357/386, 410, 417, 469, 464/474, 522 and 547.

Two other features did not produce any dating evidence but were assigned to the post-medieval period on stratigraphic grounds. Features 371/389 and 451 both cut and therefore post-date post-medieval features.

The western part of the site, adjacent to Bath Street, had been substantially disturbed by modern service trenches for drains and electricity supply. In the areas of the recently demolished buildings, modern wall footings, service trenches and made ground had removed or disrupted earlier features. The south-west corner of the site had been substantially disturbed by an air raid shelter. Areas of modern disturbance are not shown on Figure 1 for clarity. Full details are held in the archive.

4.6 Undated features

All other features listed in Appendix 1 and not discussed above did not produce any artefactual evidence or stratigraphic relationships enabling dates to be assigned to them.

5 FINDS

A full catalogue of materials recovered by feature, context and material type is presented in Appendix 2. Intrinsically interesting material from unstratified contexts was also retained.

All artefacts were washed and quantified by number, weight and context. A scan was undertaken in order to ascertain the nature and, where possible, the date range and origin of the assemblage and the results are presented below. All retained finds have been packaged according to the guidelines proposed by UKIC (Hunter 1988) and will be deposited, together with the project archive, with the Oxfordshire County Museums Service.

5.1 Ceramic building material

Twenty five pieces of ceramic building material were recovered. This total comprised mainly brick and roof tile fragments. One plain floor tile and one stabbed hearth tile are also present. All this ceramic building material is likely to be of post-medieval date. With the exception of the floor and hearth tiles and one complete brick, all ceramic building material has been discarded after quantification.

5.2 Pottery

A total of 183 sherds (2,884g) of pottery was recovered during the watching brief. This assemblage is very similar in composition to that recovered during the earlier evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology (1992), ranging in date from later prehistoric to post-medieval, with an emphasis on pottery from the Romano-British period. Appendix 3 gives the breakdown of pottery by period.

Seven sherds have been identified as of probable later prehistoric date on the basis of fabric type. All these sherds have calcareous inclusions such as shell, and similar fabrics have been noted on other Iron Age sites in the area, for example the Ashville Trading Estate in Abingdon (DeRoche 1978) and Farmoor (Lambrick 1979). No diagnostic forms are present, and these sherds cannot be dated any more closely within the Iron Age period.

Like the evaluation assemblage, the bulk of the pottery can be assigned to the Roman period (89 sherds). The majority of the Roman material consists of coarsewares, probably from several unknown sources. Diagnostic forms are very scarce, but the few rim sherds present would indicate a date range within the early Roman period i.e. 1st/2nd century AD. A small quantity of finewares are also represented, including samian and Oxford colour-coated wares. There is one sherd of amphora, of Dressel 20 type, from pit 221, and one sherd of Oxford mortarium from ditch 263.

Medieval pottery (36 sherds) includes both coarse unglazed and finer glazed wares. The coarse wares are tempered with flint and crushed limestone. These most probably derive from handmade cooking pots and make up the bulk of this material. These wares are likely to be of

fairly local origin, with a date range of 12th to 13th century. Finer sandy wares, frequently glazed, are also present, and these are likely to represent jugs, both handmade and wheelthrown, with a date range of 13th to 15th century. The earlier examples are more likely to be glazed, while the later ones are largely unglazed. The range of medieval material present can also be found amongst other assemblages from Abingdon and Oxford (Parrington and Balkwill 1975; Haldon 1977).

A total of 50 post-medieval and modern sherds was recovered. The post-medieval material consists mainly of coarse red earthenwares, frequently glazed, with later fine white wares and stonewares also present.

One sherd was so fragmentary (context 368) that it was impossible to assign it to a period.

5.3 Animal bones

A total of 66 pieces (836g) of animal bone was retrieved. Species included horse, cow, sheep/goat, and possibly pig, rabbit and chicken. Full details are to be found in the archive. Cut marks were present on some of the bones. Animal bones were not recovered in sufficient quantities to be able to draw any conclusions about the economy represented on the site during either the Romano-British, medieval or post-medieval periods.

5.4 Other finds

Three pieces of worked flint were retrieved, two unretouched broken flakes from the fill of feature 306, and a broken single platform blade core which was an unstratified surface find. The source material for all three pieces is river gravels. The flakes are undiagnostic, but the core may be dated to the Mesolithic period.

Eight pieces of glass were recovered, comprising five fragments from two separate 17th/18th century wine bottles, and three fragments of modern bottle and window glass. The modern material has been discarded after quantification.

Twenty one pieces of oyster shell weighing 198g were recovered. Oysters were a fairly commonly exploited as a food source in the past, and so their presence on the site is not exceptional. The shells were discarded after quantification.

The two copper alloy fragments were retrieved from medieval feature 518 and post-medieval feature 464. Both are heavily corroded, and without further conservation and cleaning it is not possible to tell what type of artefact they are. Five iron fragments were also retrieved from medieval and post-medieval features, including a nail, an angle iron and half a pair of scissors. The other two fragments were too heavily corroded to be identified.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The observation of the excavation of foundation trenches recorded evidence of a substantial number of archaeological deposits on the site. There were broadly equal numbers of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval features present, with a thin scatter of prehistoric finds but no features of this date. The small number of residual sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered is consistent with the results of the evaluation and suggests activity of unknown character in the vicinity during this period.

The Romano-British features were distributed in the west of the site mirroring the results of the archaeological evaluation. The presence of pits and the relatively high number of artefacts recovered suggest occupation activity on and adjacent to the site. The various ditches are aligned either east-west or north-south suggesting a rectilinear boundary system around a settlement site. The pottery from some of these features has been dated from the 1st and 2nd centuries. Similar evidence from excavations in the school grounds to the west and north, and in the adjacent property to the south (Sites and Monuments Record; Ainslie n.d.), shows that despite being on the fringes of the known extent of Roman settlement, this area was nevertheless occupied fairly intensively from at least as early as the 2nd century AD.

The medieval features are more evenly spread across the eastern two-thirds of the site. The medieval pottery dates from the 12th to the 15th centuries, and is compatible with the range of material recovered from the adjacent property to the south (Ainslie n.d.) and with medieval occupation within the known limits of the later medieval town (13th century onwards). Although no building remains of medieval date were recorded, the presence of one cess pit and a number of other pits suggests that there was occupation in the immediate vicinity. The location of these features would be consistent with activity in the backyards of properties fronting onto Bath Street.

Post medieval features such as structure 302 may represent components of the small dwellings aligned along the northern boundary wall of the site and marked on the 1840 Tithe map and 1875 OS map. Similarly, wall 493 may represent part of the structure shown butting against the wall of present-day 64 Bath Street on the 1875 map. This wall is not recorded on the earlier Tithe map suggesting its construction post-dates 1840. Well 551 may also be associated with this wall and structure.

7 THE PROJECT ARCHIVE

The project archive (Wessex Archaeology Reference W 543) comprises the written, graphic and photographic records and also the finds from both the evaluation and the watching brief. It is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Salisbury and in due course will be deposited the Oxfordshire County Museums Service.

The project archive comprises the following elements:

File 1: 1.1	The archive contents	File 2: 2.1	Context finds records
1.2	The evaluation report	2.2	Finds list by category index
1.3	The watching brief report	2.3	Box index
1.4	Site background and evaluation strategy	2.4	Pottery scanning sheets
1.5	Number index	2.5	Animal bone archive
1.6	Trial trench records	2.6	Worked flint archive
1.7	Context index		
1.8	Context records		Also part of the archive:
1.9	Graphics register		The field drawings (A1 sheets, A1 dyeline plans, A4 sheets)
1.10	Levels register		The monochrome negatives
1.11	Photographic register		The monochrome contact prints
1.12	The day book		The colour transparencies
			The finds

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of features.

Feature	Description	Approximate maximum height metres O.D.
Feature 209	Feature, with moderately sloping eastern edge, full dimensions unknown. Filled with 210, a dark brown silty loam.	55.70 m
Feature 214	Linear feature aligned NNE - SSW, steep sides, 0.55 m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.55 m (not bottomed). Filled with 215, a yellowish brown sandy loam. Relationship with 216 unknown.	55.32 m
Feature 216	Feature adjacent to and just to the west of 214. 'U'-shaped profile, 0.40 m wide and 0.20 m deep, filled with 217, a yellowish brown sandy loam. Relationship with 214 unknown.	55.26 m
Feature 221	Feature with moderate sloping edges and an uneven base. Filled with 222, a dark yellowish brown sandy loam.	55.80 m
Feature 226	Shallow feature 0.36 m wide and 0.16 m deep, with steep sides and a flat bottom, filled with 227, a dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Possibly the truncated base of a post-hole.	55.30 m
Feature 234	Linear feature aligned E - W, with moderate sloping sides and a flat bottom. Filled with 235, a dark brown silty loam.	55.44 m
Feature 241	Feature with steep eastern edge and flat bottom, full dimensions unknown, maximum depth of 0.60 m recorded Filled with 242, a dark brown clayish sandy silt.	56.20 m
Feature 249	Feature with moderate sloping sides and a dished base, 1.40 m wide and 0.60 m deep, filled with 252, a very dark greyish brown sandy loam, overlain by fill 251, a thin lens of redeposited natural gravel, which is in turn overlain by 250, a very dark greyish brown sandy silt. Possibly a pit.	55.70 m
Feature 257	Linear feature with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.60 m wide and 0.60 m deep, observed length 1.50 m, aligned approximately E - W. Filled with 258, a dark brown silt loam, and with overlying fill 259, a dark greyish brown silt loam. Possibly a ditch.	56.40 m
Feature 263	Feature with steep sides and an irregular/flat bottom, 1.50 m wide and 0.64 m deep, filled with 264, a dark greyish brown silty loam, overlain by 265, a strong brown sandy silty loam, overlain by 266, a thin band of very dark grey silty loam with frequent charcoal flecks. Probably equivalent to feature 430.	56.50 m
Feature 267	Feature adjacent to and just to the east of 263, with irregular sides and a dished base. 0.80 m wide and 0.26 m deep, filled with 268, a dark brown silty loam.	56.40 m
Feature 272	Feature with steep/irregular sides, full dimensions unknown. A maximum depth of 1.00 m as excavated; the feature was not bottomed. Filled with 273, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Probably a pit, equivalent to pit 6 in evaluation trench 1.	56.00 m
Feature 277	Deep feature approximately 1.80 m wide and 2.0 m depth excavated - not bottomed. Lined on the eastern side with undressed limestone blocks max. size 0.35 m x 0.35 m, filled with 278, a dark brown sandy silty loam. Possibly a deep stone-lined pit or well.	55.80 m
Feature 286	Feature with an irregular stepped profile and a 'U'-shaped base, 1.80 m wide and 0.60 m deep. Filled with 287, a brown silty loam.	55.60 m
Feature 290	Feature with vertical/ slightly concave sides and a flat base, 1.60 m wide and 1.10 m deep. Filled with 291, a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. Possibly a pit.	56.40m
Feature 294	Feature with steep/vertical sides and a flat base, width unknown but over 1.0 m wide, 0.90 m deep. Filled with 295, a very dark grey clayish loam, overlain by 296, a gritty dark yellowish brown silty loam. Possibly a pit.	56.50m

Appendix I continued

Feature 299	Feature, full dimensions unknown, 1.80 m deep, within structure 302. Filled with 300, a dump fill containing much post-medieval and modern rubbish (C.B.M., glass, pottery etc). Appears to be a rubbish pit dug into the corner of, and therefore post-dating the structure.	56.60 m
Structure 302	Set within foundation trench 281 with vertical sides and a flat base, 302 is a rectangular structure with internal measurements of 1.85 m x 1.40 m, comprising four bonded walls (282, 297, 298 and 301) of undressed tabular limestone slabs, random coursed, with a maximum height of 1.20 m. Probably represents the foundations of a small structure or a cellar.	56.60 m
Feature 306/321	Linear feature running approximately E -W, exposed in the sections of two of the 1993 foundation trenches. 'U'-shaped profile, with moderate sloping sides and a dished bottom, 1.80 m wide, 0.55 m deep (maximum dimensions recorded). Filled with 307, a dark reddish brown sand, overlain by 308, a very dark greyish brown silty loam / 322, a dark yellowish brown sandy clay overlain by 323, also a dark yellowish brown sandy clay.	55.95 m
Wall 313	Lies against the western side of foundation trench 312, and comprising undressed limestone slabs, random coursed, with no trace of mortar. Aligned N-S. 0.50 m wide and 0.50 m high. Loose very pale brown sand fill 314 fills the rest of foundation trench 312.	56.70 m
Feature 317	Feature with irregular/vertical sides and a flat base, 1.20 m wide and 0.70 m deep, filled with 318, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Possibly a pit.	56.45 m
Feature 327	Feature with moderate sides and a slightly dished base, 1.0 m wide and 0.52 m deep, filled with 328, a dark brown silty clay loam, overlain by 329, a gritty very dark greyish brown silty clay loam.	56.00 m
Feature 339	Feature with a 'U'-shaped profile, 0.72 m wide and 0.28 m deep, filled with 340, a brown silty loam.	56.30 m
Wall 345	Lies within foundation trench 344, and comprises undressed blocks of fossiliferous limestone plus one piece of C.B.M., to a maximum height of 1.40 m, and 1.0 m wide. Aligned N - S.	56.70 m
Feature 350	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, full dimensions unknown, 0.80 m deep, filled with 351, a dark brown silty loam. Possibly a pit. Stratigraphically earlier than feature 352/360.	56.70 m
Feature 352/360	Feature with moderate/steep sides and a dished base, full dimensions unknown, c. 2.25 m diameter exposed, and 1.10 m deep. Filled with a stone lining 353 with a dark greyish brown silty loam fill 354 / very dark greyish brown clay loam with stone lining 361 overlain by a brown clay loam 362. Stratigraphically earlier than feature 355/363, stratigraphically later than feature 350. Possibly a stone-lined pit.	56.50 m
Feature 355/363	Feature with vertical sides and a flat base, full dimensions unknown but 0.60 m width maximum recorded, and 0.60 m deep. Filled with 356/364, a light yellowish brown sand. Stratigraphically earlier than feature 357/386 and later than 352/360.	56.70 m
Feature 357/386	Feature with moderate sloping side and flat base, length 3.10 m, depth 0.50 m, filled with 358, a dark brown silty loam / 387, a brown silty loam. Stratigraphically earlier than feature 371/389 and later than feature 355/363.	56.30 m

Appendix I continued

Feature 367	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 2.30 m long and 0.60 m deep, filled with 368, a very dark greyish brown silty loam.	56.00 m
Feature 371/389	Linear feature aligned approximately N - S with straight to undercut sides and a flat base. Max width recorded 1.90 m, 1.0 m deep. Filled with 372, a brown silty clayish loam / 390 a dark brown silty loam, overlain by 391, a brown silty loam, overlain by 392, a dark yellowish brown silty loam. Stratigraphically later than feature 357/386.	56.60 m
Feature 377	Feature with vertical sides and a flattish base, filled with 378, a very dark grey silt loam with frequent charcoal flecks, overlain by 379, a light brownish grey fill containing modern C.B.M. fragments. Possibly connected with the construction of the air raid shelters on the site.	55.80 m
Wall 381	Within foundation trench 380 and aligned N- S, maximum length exposed c. 1.0 m. Composed of large blocks of roughly dressed limestone, random coursed. No evidence of mortar.	55.70 m
Feature 382	Full dimensions unknown - cut appears to slope down towards the south. Filled with 383, a dark brown silty loam.	56.00 m
Wall 385	Within foundation trench 384, wall (alignment unknown) of undressed tabular limestone slabs, no evidence of mortar, 1.0 m wide and 0.34 m deep.	56.60 m
Feature 394	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 1.80 m wide and 1.10 m deep, filled with 395, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Possibly equivalent to feature 406.	55.70 m
Feature 398	Feature with a 'U'-shaped profile, 1.0 m wide and 0.50 m deep, filled with 399, a dark brown silty loam. 398 appears to cut adjacent feature 400.	56.40 m
Feature 400	Feature with a 'U'-shaped profile, 1.10 m wide and 0.70 m deep, filled with 401, a very dark greyish brown clayish loam, overlain by 402, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Appears to be cut by adjacent features 398 and 403.	56.00 m
Feature 403	'U'-shaped feature 1.20 m wide and 0.80 m deep, filled with 404, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Appears to cut adjacent feature 400.	56.60 m
Feature 406	Feature with gentle - moderately sloping sides and a flat/irregular base, 1.50 m wide and 1.00 m deep, filled with 407, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Possibly equivalent to feature 394.	56.70 m
Feature 410	Feature with vertical sides and a flat/irregular base, 1.00 m wide and 1.40 m deep. Filled with 411, a very dark greyish brown silty loam. Possible pit.	56.70 m
Feature 412	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 2.00 m long and 0.92 m deep, filled with 413, a very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, overlain by 414, a dark brown sandy silt loam, overlain by 415, dark yellowish brown sand (redeposited natural), overlain by 416, a dark brown sandy silt loam. This feature is cut by later feature 417.	56.70 m
Feature 417	Feature with moderate sloping sides and a flat base, full dimensions unknown, 0.62 m deep, filled with 418, a dark brown silty loam.	56.50 m
Feature 419	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, full dimensions unknown, 0.64 m deep, filled with 420, a dark brown silty loam. Cut by later feature 421.	56.50 m
Feature 421	Feature with vertical sides and a sloping base, filled with 422, an olive brown silt, overlain by 423, a yellowish brown layer of sand and gravel (redeposited natural), overlain by 424, a dark brown silt loam, overlain by 425, an olive brown silt, overlain by 426, a dark brown silt loam. This feature cuts 419, appearing to respect its western edge. The fills would suggest that this feature is a cess pit.	56.50 m

Appendix I continued

Feature 430	Feature with moderate sloping sides and an uneven base, 1.10 m wide and 0.51 m deep, filled with 431, a dark brown silty loam, overlain by 432, brownish yellow redeposited natural sand. Probably equivalent to feature 263.	56.40 m
Feature 435	Feature, possibly linear and aligned NW - SE, with vertical sides and a flat base, c. 1.10 m wide and 0.60 m deep, filled with 436, a dark brown sandy silty loam.	56.20 m
Feature 440	'U'-shaped feature of unknown dimensions, 0.80 m deep, filled with 441, a dark brown silty loam. May be equivalent to feature 471.	56.40 m
Feature 444	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 1.70 m wide and 0.46 m deep, filled with dark yellowish brown silty loam 445.	56.30 m
Wall 450	Within foundation trench 448, fairly substantial blocks (0.90 x 0.60 x 0.20 m max) of roughly dressed limestone blocks, random coursed. One post-medieval brick also incorporated into the build. Limy mortar visible in the upper metre or so, which appears to be a slightly different, less massive build. Wall aligned approximately parallel to the line of Bath Street, but only c. 0.40 m length exposed. 1.40 m wide. Wall 450 is cut by later feature 451.	57.50 m
Feature 451	Feature with vertical side and flat base, filled with 452, light yellowish brown sandy loam with modern C.B.M. fragments, overlain by 453, a mixed rubble layer. Cuts wall 450.	57.70 m
Feature 455	Feature with vertical sides and a flat base, 1.30 m wide and 0.80 m deep, filled with 456, a dark brown silty loam. Possibly a pit.	56.30 m
Feature 457	Feature with steep/moderate sides and a dished base, circular in plan, 1.40 m diameter and 0.50 m deep. Filled with 458, a very dark greyish brown clayish sandy loam, overlain by 459, a dark yellowish brown clayish loam. Possibly a pit.	56.30 m
Feature 461	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 1.20 m wide and 0.66 m deep, filled with 462, a very dark greyish brown silt loam.	56.30 m
Feature 464/474	Feature some 3.00 m long and max width exposed of 1.60 m, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, filled with 465, a dark brown silty loam / 475 a dark brown silty loam.	56.40 m
Feature 466	'U'-shaped feature, with steep sides and a flat base, and probably circular in plan, filled with 467, a mixed layer containing olive brown silt and brown loam. Possibly a cess pit.	56.40 m
Feature 469	Feature with steep/irregular sides and an irregular base, roughly 'U' shaped in profile, 0.90 m wide and 0.72 m deep. Filled with 470, a dark brown sandy silty loam. Relationship with adjacent feature 471 is uncertain.	56.40 m
Feature 471	Feature with steeply sloping sides, full dimensions uncertain, 0.50 m deep, filled with 472, a dark brown silty loam. May be equivalent to feature 440.	56.00 m
Feature 476	Feature with 'U'-shaped profile, 0.96 m wide and 0.36 m deep, filled with 477, a brown silty loam. Is cut by later feature 478. Possibly a pit.	56.32 m
Feature 478	Feature with steep/undercut sides and flat base, 0.60 m wide and 0.44 m deep, filled with 479, a dark brown silty loam. Cuts feature 476. Possibly a pit.	56.32 m
Feature 481	Feature with steep/moderate sides and an irregular base, 1.72 m wide and 0.46 m deep, filled with 482, a dark brown silty sandy loam.	56.20 m
Wall 493	Within foundation trench 492, wall 493 aligned N-S, c.1.0 m max length exposed, c. 0.80 m wide. Built of rough dressed limestone blocks, random coursed. The basal two or three courses were especially massive, built with blocks c. 0.90 m x 0.80 m x 0.20 m. No mortar visible.	

Appendix 1 continued

Feature 499	Feature with slightly undercut side and flat base, 1.20 m wide and 0.72 m deep, filled with 500, a dark brown silty loam. Disturbed by modern activity	56.10 m
Feature 502	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, 1.00 m wide and 0.54 m deep, filled with 503, a very dark greyish brown silty sandy loam.	56.20 m
Feature 507	Feature with a steep side, of unknown dimensions 0.50 m deep, filled with 508, a dark brown silty loam.	
Feature 518	Feature with steep sides and a flat base, probably rectangular in plan with the long axis aligned NE - SW, measuring c. 4.50 m by 3.25 m, and 0.72 m deep. Filled with 519, a dark brown silty sandy loam, overlain by 520, a light olive brown sandy loam. Possibly a large pit.	56.50 m
Feature 522	Feature with steep/vertical side, not bottomed, maximum width exposed 1.0 m; max depth exposed 0.84 m. Filled with 523, a greyish brown clayish sandy loam. Sealed by layers 524 and 525.	
Feature 526	Feature with moderate/shallow edges and a slightly dished base, 0.84 m wide and 0.27 m deep. Filled with a very pale brown sand 527. Feature 526 cuts layers 525 and 526.	
Feature 530	'U'-shaped feature 1.40m wide and 0.60 m deep, filled with 531, a dark brown sandy silty loam. Sealed by wall 532.	56.10 m
Wall 532	No evidence for a foundation trench. Wall comprises roughly dressed limestone slabs, random coursed, with a calcareous gritty mortar. Wall aligned E - W parallel to the northern boundary wall. 3.20 m long, 0.30 m height preserved.	56.20 m
Feature 534	Feature with gently sloping sides but full dimensions not known, not bottomed, max width exposed 3.40 m; max depth 0.80 m, filled with 535, a yellowish brown gravelly layer, overlain by 536, a very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, overlain by 537, another yellowish brown sandy layer, overlain by 538, a very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam.	55.95 m
Feature 542	Feature with steeply sloping sides, not bottomed, max length exposed 3.80 m, possibly rectangular in plan, max depth 1.16 m. filled with 543, a very dark greyish brown sandy loam. Cut by feature 545.	56.29 m
Feature 545	Feature with vertical sides and a flat base, max width 1.50 m, 0.70 m deep, filled with 546, a very dark greyish brown sandy silty loam. Cuts feature 542. Possibly a pit.	56.15 m
Feature 547	Feature with steep to moderate sides, max width exposed 2.80 m, 1.00 m deep (not bottomed), filled with a yellowish brown silt loam 548.	56.15 m
Well 551	Within cut 550, stone-lined well 551, excavated to a depth of 2.00 m but not bottomed. Circular in plan, 1.30 m diameter, with random coursed lining of undressed and roughly dressed limestone slabs, no mortar visible. The top four/five courses surviving are corbelled inwards to form a capping, which does not survive. Filled with very dark greyish brown silty clay 553 (0.40 m deep, not bottomed), overlain by sandy rubble layer 552 containing much debris from the cap collapse, with a void 1.40 m deep over the fills.	56.26 m

Appendix 2: Summary of all materials recovered

Feature	Context	Animal bone	Ceramic Building Material	Clay Pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Stone	Copper alloy	Iron
Layer	201	1/142g					4/38g				
Feature 214	215	1/6g					2/8g				
Feature 221	222						2/98g				
Layer	232		2/5g				3/18g				
Layer	236						3/23g				
Feature 249	252						3/38g				
Feature 257	258						2/14g				
Feature 263	264						2/14g				
Feature 272	273	3/30g					9/198g				
Feature 290	291	1/10g					1/15g				
Feature 294	296	1/5g					2/12g				1/7g
Structure 302	297		2/1158g				1/10g				
Feature 299	300	2/49g				2/106g	7/420g				
Feature 306	308				2/2g		21/190g				
Feature 312	314		3/112g				2/62g				
Feature 317	318		3/90g	1/6g			3/44g				
Feature 321	323						28/238g				
Feature 327	328						1/2g				
	329						6/32g				
Feature 339	340						4/27g				
Wall 345	345		1/86g								
Feature 352	354	1/26g									
Feature 357	358						3/27g				
Feature 360	361						1/4g				
Feature 367	368	3/13g					1/1g				
Feature 386	387					1/2g	5/118g				
Feature 394	395						1/1g				
Feature 398	399	1/4g					2/16g				
Feature 410	411		2/136g				6/69g	4/25g			1/12g

Appendix 2 continued

Feature	Context	Animal bone	Ceramic Building Material	Clay Pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Stone	Copper alloy	Iron
Feature 412	414	2/3g					5/32g				
Feature 417	418						1/136g				
Feature 419	420	10/7g					3/28g				
Feature 421	422	1/12g	1/628g				1/5g				
Feature 430	431	2/59g					2/10g				
Feature 435	436						1/12g				
Feature 448	449	1/19g		2/10g		4/132g			1/3g		
Feature 464	465	1/6g	3/62g							1/4g	
Feature 466	467	8/41g	1/45g				6/201g	9/94g			
Feature 469	470	2/53g					2/130g				1/34g
Feature 474	475	1/9g	1/5g				2/5g				
Feature 476	477						1/4g				
Feature 478	479						2/13g				
Feature 481	482	1/5g									
Layer	484		1/76g				2/23g				
Feature 518	519	9/76					3/29g	3/1g		1/3g	
Feature 522	523	6/86g					7/122g	2/7g			
Feature 534	538	2/20g					2/12g				1/15g
Feature 547	548		3/11g				1/18g				
Well 551	552	3/35g	1/1950g				3/27g	2/50g			
	553		1/9g	1/1g		1/59g	3/26g				1/9g
Unstratified	533	3/120g					7/275g	1/21g			
Unstratified	549				1/35g		4/39g				
TOTALS		66/836g	25/4373g	4/17g	3/37g	8/299g	183/2884g	21/198g	1/3g	2/7g	5/46g

Appendix 3: Summary of pottery by period.

Feature	Context	Iron Age	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-medieval
Layer	201		1/10g	1/11g	2/17g
Feature 214	215		2/8g		
Feature 221	222		2/98g		
Layer	232				3/18g
Layer	236	1/2g	2/21g		
Feature 249	252		3/38g		
Feature 257	258			2/14g	
Feature 263	264		2/14g		
Feature 272	273		4/148g	5/50g	
Feature 290	291			1/15g	
Feature 294	296	1/2g		1/10g	
Structure 306	297				1/10g
Feature 299	300				7/420g
Feature 306	308		21/190g		
Feature 312	314				2/62g
Feature 317	318				3/44g
Feature 321	323		28/238g		
Feature 327	328		1/2g		
	329		5/21g	1/11g	
Feature 339	340	1/11g	3/16g		
Feature 357	358				3/27g
Feature 360	361			1/4g	
Feature 386	387				5/118g
Feature 394	395			1/1g	
Feature 398	399	1/9g	1/7g		
Feature 410	411			4/59g	2/10g
Feature 412	414	2/7g		3/25g	
Feature 417	418				1/136g
Feature 419	420		3/28g		
Feature 421	422				1/5g
Feature 430	431		2/10g		
Feature 435	436			1/12g	
Feature 466	467			5/193g	1/8g
Feature 469	470				2/130g
Feature 474	475	1/2g	1/3g		
Feature 476	477			1/4g	
Feature 478	479		1/1g	1/12g	
Layer	484				2/23g
Feature 518	519		1/3g	2/26g	
Feature 522	523		3/37g	3/59g	1/26g
Feature 534	538		1/3g	1/9g	
Feature 547	548				1/18g
Well 551	552				3/27g
	553				3/26g
Unstratified	533			1/48g	6/227g
Unstratified	549		2/15g	1/13g	1/11g
TOTALS		7/33g	89/911g	36/576g	50/1363g

Plus 1 unidentifiable fragment weighing 1g from feature 367/context 368.

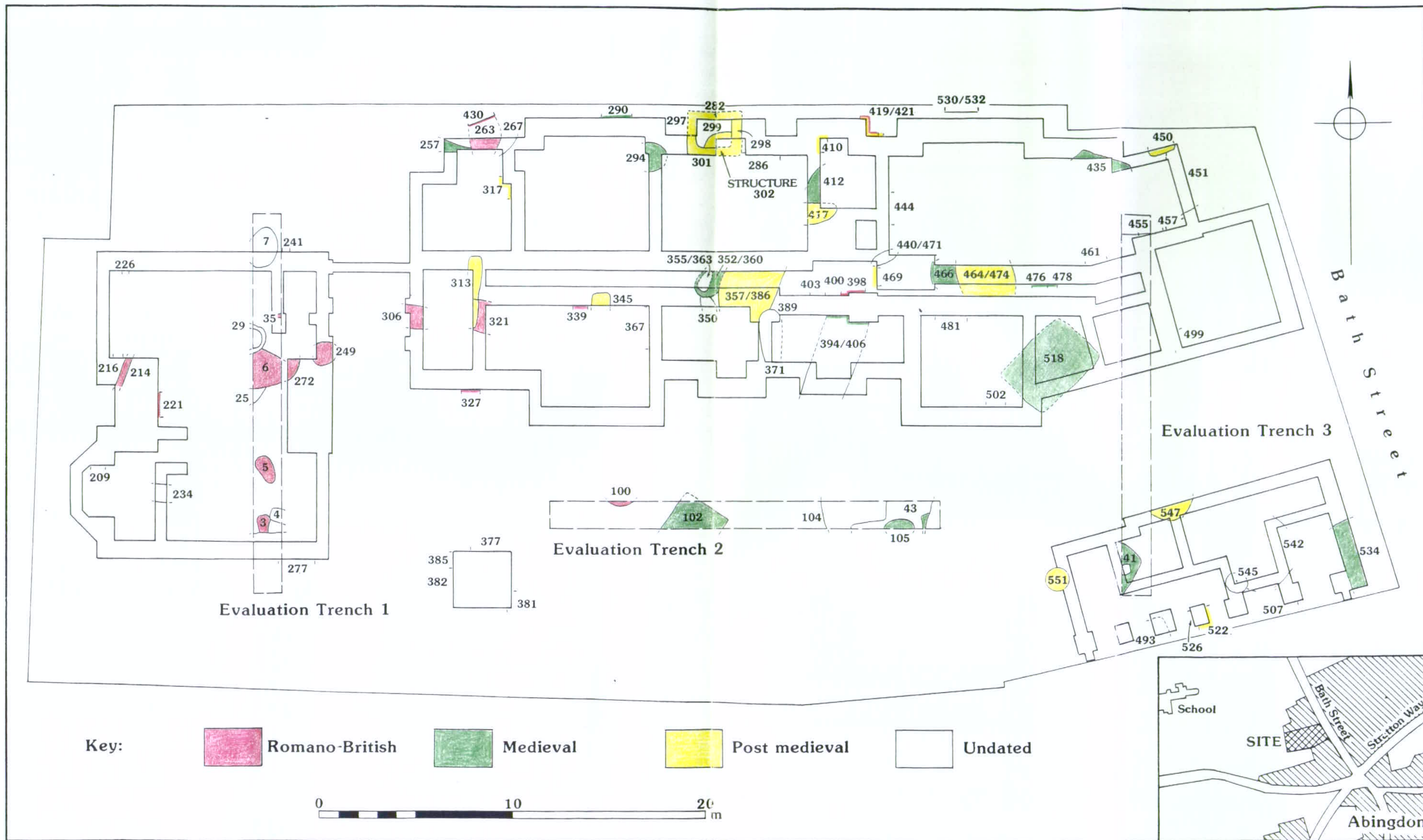


Figure 1: Location of archaeological features within the development area



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