

AVON SMR 9471

SITE SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AT SOMERDALE,  
CADBURY LIMITED, KEYNSHAM.



BRISTOL CITY MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER 30/1993

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## ABSTRACT

Prior to the submission and determination of a planning application, as suggested by the central government Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990), Cadbury Limited commissioned the Avon Archaeological Unit to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a new sports pavilion and associated facilities at the Somerdal Factory, Keynsham.

Four archaeological evaluation trenches, which were excavated to an average depth of 0.80 m were opened on the site to provide a sample of the area to be developed. All four of the evaluation trenches revealed substantial and archaeologically significant deposits and artefacts which appeared to represent several phases of Romano-British occupation, spanning a period from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D.

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\* The following abbreviations are used throughout the report:

m	Metres
A.O.D	Above Ordnance Datum
c.	Circa
>	Greater than
<	Less than
ASMR	Avon Sites and Monument Record

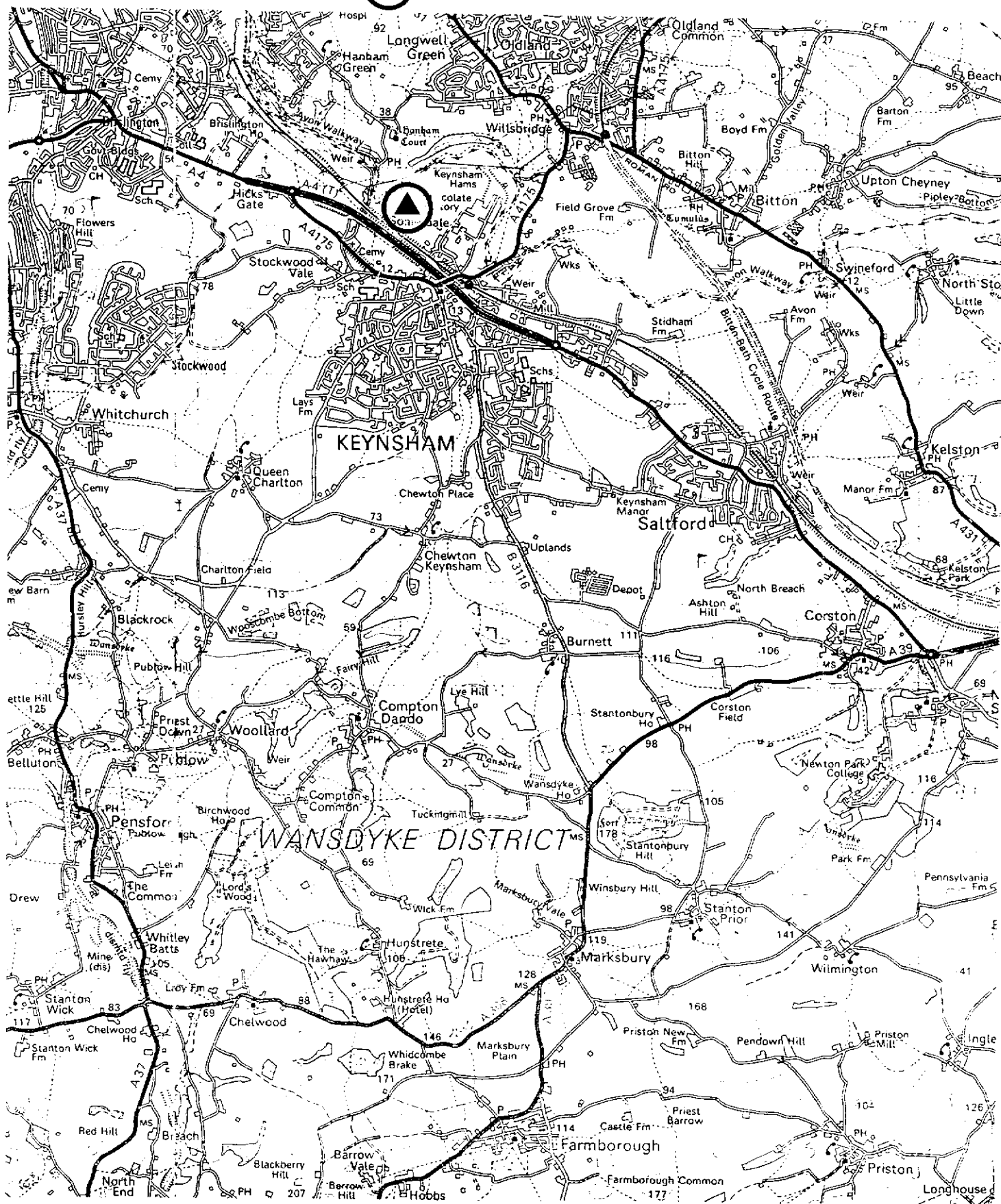
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**INTRODUCTION**

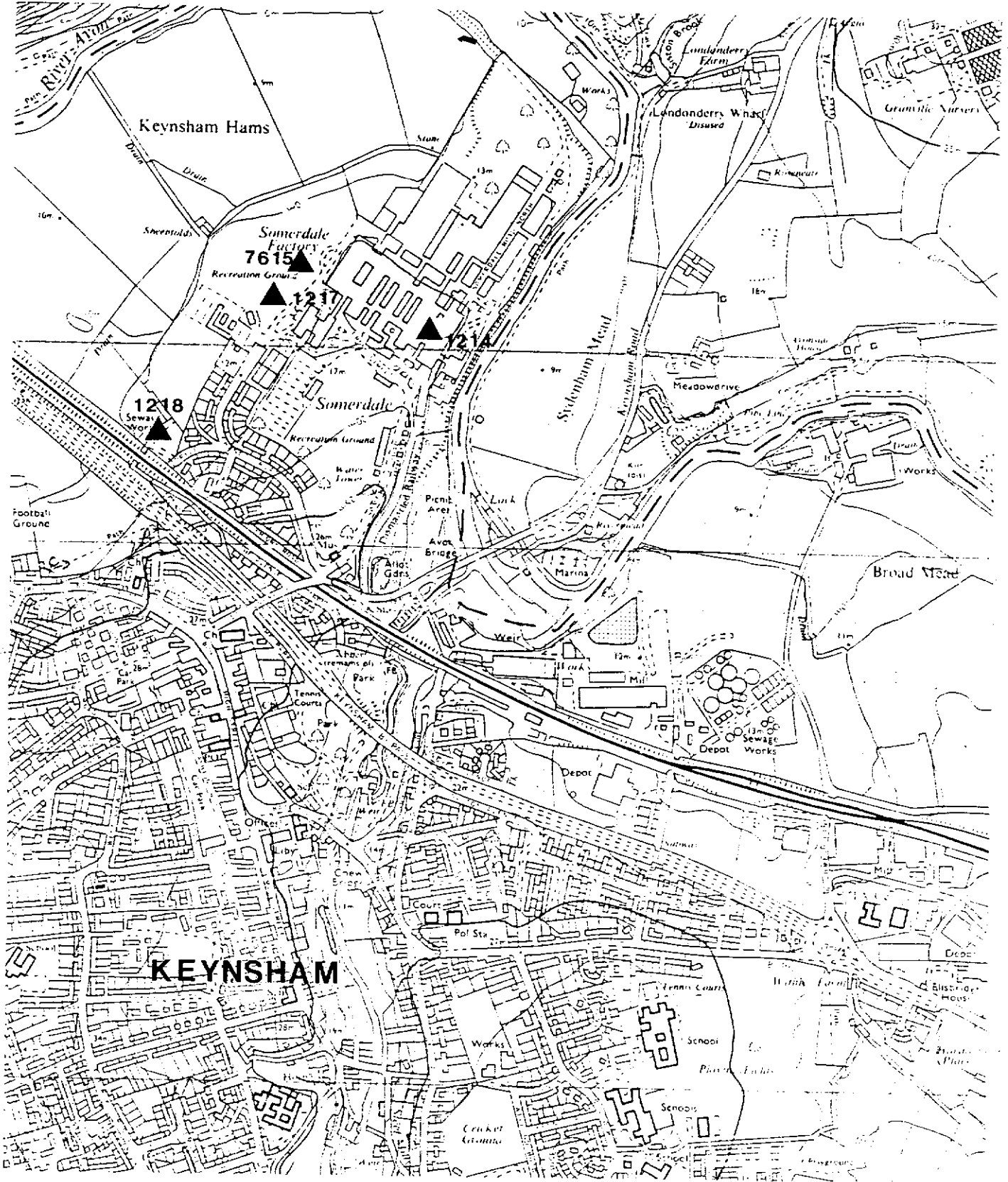
- 1.1 In April 1993 Fuller Peiser Property consultants, acting on behalf of Cadbury Limited, submitted a planning application (planning application number LM/WK 000876AR) to Wansdyke District Council for a proposed development on land owned by Cadbury Fry. The site (Figure 1) is located on the north eastern periphery of Keynsham, near Bristol, at the Cadbury Somerdale Factory (NGR ST 653694).
- 1.2 In accordance with Avon County Planning Policy BE4 and BE4a, central government Planning Policy Guidance 16 (DoE 1990) and Keynsham and Chew Valley Local Planning Polices KCV33 and KCV33A, the County Archaeological Officer recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken within the footprint of the proposed development area.
- 1.3 The objective of the archaeological programme was to establish if archaeologically significant deposits were present within the area of the proposed development and if so, to determine the nature, date and extent of surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation was designed to recover a sample of archaeological information which would allow the proposed developer and Local Planning Authority to make informed and practical decisions concerning the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and if necessary, to provide the basis for future strategies to conserve and record any significant archaeological remains which were identified on site.
- 1.4 On the basis of an archaeological project design provided by Avon Archaeological Unit and agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, Cadbury Limited agreed to fund an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area. The evaluation consisted of one week of fieldwork followed by two weeks of post site analysis and report preparation. The evaluation commenced on July 22 1993.
- 1.5 The evaluation was supervised by the writer and the Project Assistants were Philip Piper, Lucy Plumridge and Georgina Southcombe. Andrew Young was responsible for overall project management.

Figure 1

# Site Location



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



 ASMR

1.6 Maps and plans within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence Number 0767457.

1.7 The copyright in this publication, all text, drawings and photographs are held by Lynn Hume and Avon Archaeological Unit.

1.8 All artwork produced within the report was drawn by Philip Piper.

## 2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 The site of the proposed pavilion lies within or immediately adjacent to the following sites recorded in the Avon County Site and Monuments Record (Figure 2): the site of a Romano-British Villa, burials and altar (ASMR 1214), a Romano-British building and road (ASMR 1217), Romano-British structures, cremation and finds (ASMR 1218) and a site of Romano-British building and human remains (ASMR 7615). In April 1991 work to extend sports pitches at ST 655694 exposed and removed well preserved Romano-British occupation layers and structures. The local archaeological society, headed by Barbara Lowe, recorded several Roman buildings and a metalled trackway.

2.2 The nature and quality of the recorded Romano-British structures and deposits at the site of the Somerdale Factory indicates a former settlement, possibly a village or small town, with at least two high status buildings, which may represent the remains of the of the documented settlement of Traiectus, recorded in contemporary accounts (Browne 1991) as a river crossing point on the road from Bath (Aequae Sulis) to Sea Mills.

2.3 The evaluation provided an opportunity to further investigate an area of high archaeological potential which appears to have been located within the extent of an important Romano-British settlement.

## 3 **GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE**

3.1 The geology underlying the site is shown on the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey sheet 265 (Solid and Drift) for the Bristol District (1967). It indicates that the site is underlain by alluvium which overlies the Mercia Mudstone Group, formerly the Keuper Marl.



- 3.2 Geotechnical investigations carried out on June 2 1993 by the MRM Partnership of Bristol comprised of four trial pits mechanically excavated to a depth of between 2.2m and 3.8m below the modern ground surface in the area of the proposed sports pavilion.
- 3.2.1 The ground investigation indicated the following sequence of strata to be present in the vicinity of the site:
- 1) made ground (tarmac etc),
  - 2) alluvium,
  - 3) terrace gravels overlying Mercia Mudstone in the North of the site and Rhaetic Beds in the south of the site.
- 3.3 The topography of the proposed development site is essentially flat, with a gentle western slope down towards the River Avon. The average height of the site above sea level ranges between 11.4m and 11.1m A.O.D. Evaluation trenches 1 and 2 were situated beneath the existing car park (Figure 3), whilst trenches 3 and 4 (Figure 3) lay beneath hitherto undisturbed grass immediately to the north, formerly used as pasture.
- 3.4 No upstanding earthworks were visible within the evaluation area.

#### 4 **METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 For the purpose of the evaluation four trenches 1.6m wide and of varying length were excavated mechanically within the proposed development area (Figure 3). The evaluation trenches were located in such a way as to maximise coverage of the site under assessment and to minimise the disruption of car parking facilities.
- 4.2 A JCB hired from Farmtrac of Yate opened the evaluation trenches, which were subsequently cleaned by hand in order to assess the presence of archaeologically significant features and deposits.
- 4.3 Archaeologically significant features and deposits were recorded on standard archaeological context sheets, photographically and in archaeological section drawings and plans drawn at a scale of 1:20m and 1:10m. Archaeological finds recovered were subsequently washed and bagged after analysis and

# Photographs



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2



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marked with the appropriate Bristol City Museum Accession number. The site records, drawings, photographs and finds were deposited temporarily at the premises of the Avon Archaeological Unit, Fishponds Road, Bristol as part of the site archive of ASMR 9471.

- 4.4 The precise location of the four evaluation trenches were surveyed and related to the O.S survey map of the area and a 1:200 scale plan provided by Fuller Peiser. In addition each trench was levelled to a nearby O.S bench mark.
- 4.5 The evaluation trenches were identified numerically from 1 to 4 and are described in detail below (section 5). The context numbers assigned to each trench are numbered sequentially and are prefixed by the number of the trench.
- 4.6 After recording was complete all trenches were backfilled and consolidated.

## 5 DETAILED SITE OBSERVATIONS

- 5.1 **TRENCH 1** (14.8m x 1.6m)  
Figure 4, section 1, Figure 9, Photograph 1, 9, 10 and 11
- 5.1.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.96m adjacent to an existing club-house and through the existing car park. The trench exposed the natural substratum (contexts 108 and 109), occupation layers (contexts 107, 113 and 114) and four soil features (postholes contexts 117, 119, 121 and 124).
- 5.1.3 The earliest phase recorded in the trench was represented by a deposit of loose to moderately dense, brownish-orange clayey sand with coarse gravel and occasional subrounded boulders which appeared to represent natural terrace gravels (109). Above context 109 lay a soft to firm brownish orange fine sandy silty clay with fine limestone gravel, (context 108). No archaeologically significant finds were recovered from either of these contexts.
- 5.1.4 Overlying these natural gravel deposits was context 107, a band of dark yellowish-brown plastic silty loam (c0.24m maximum thickness) which contained

inclusions of gravels and stones, fragments of bone and small, often abraded, sherds of Romano-British pottery. This layer extended for nearly the whole length of the trench apart from the last 1.98m towards the eastern end, where it appeared to be cut or butted by context 113. On the basis of its general appearance and components, context 107 appeared to represent an element of an occupation layer of Romano-British origin.

- 5.1.5 Context 113 consisted of a very dark greyish-brown clay loam which contained subrounded pebbles and large, flat limestone slabs and boulders (>0.33m x 0.30m). The deposit occurred as a discrete layer at the east end of the trench and extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench. Finds from the layer included moderate amounts of animal bone and teeth, and a few small sherds of Romano-British pottery. Other finds from layer 113 included a small cylindrical fragment (8mm long x 4mm diameter) of blue glass with a central perforation, possibly a bead (SF 5; 10.39m A.O.D, Photograph 9) and a section (c. 10cm long) of twisted Copper alloy wire, possibly part of a bracelet or necklace (SF 4; 10.39m A.O.D, Photograph 10). On the basis of the nature of the finds and its general appearance context 113 appeared to represent an occupation layer of Romano-British origin. Cut into layer 113 were a group of postholes, context 119, 121 and 123, which may have represented broadly contemporary features. Postholes 119, 121 and 123 were not investigated in detail.
- 5.1.6 Cuts 119, 121, 123 were filled by contexts 120, 122, 124 respectively. The deposits were very similar in composition consisting of very dark greyish-brown silty clay and appeared to represent a group of small postholes measuring c.0.25m in diameter. This group, located at the western end of the trench, cut context 113 and lay beneath context 112. Layer 112 consisted of a dark yellowish-orange brown sandy silty soil which contained inclusions of gravel which occurred as a linear spread for a length of 0.94m x 0.08m at the western end of the trench. These features were not investigated in any further detail.
- 5.1.7 Lying directly beneath context 113 and very similar in composition, was context 114 which was not fully investigated. It (114) was distinguishable from the former in that it had more inclusions of gravel, a less loamy texture and large closely packed (>0.32m x 0.24m) subrectangular limestone cobbles and some

tabular Pennant sandstone. Finds from this layer (114) included a single iron nail c. 4 cm long, a few small sherds of Romano-British pottery (Appendix 1), fragments of animal bone showing signs of butchery marks and two fragments of a Copper alloy needle (c. 10cm long: SF 6, 10.32m A.O.D, Photograph 11). It is suggested that this layer represented a mixed occupation and demolition layer of Romano-British date. Excavation at this end of the trench was halted at layer 114 in order to preserve the underlying archaeology. The natural gravels were not exposed.

5.1.8 Sealing occupation layers 107 and 113 was a deposit of clean brown silty loam soil (context 106), which may have accumulated gradually through flood action. The layer occurred throughout the whole of the trench and contained no archaeologically significant finds or artefacts.

5.1.9 Overlying alluvial deposit 106 at the extreme eastern end of the trench was a small isolated lens (0.30m x 0.08m) of hard silty clay (103), probably associated with modern layers 100, 101 and 102. Associated with these layers, and occurring at 1.80m from the east end of the section was a thin band of very dark brown to black gritty soil (105), which gradually thickened towards the western end of the trench to a maximum depth of 0.32m. Finds from this layer included a sherd of modern brown beer bottle, a sherd of modern glazed ceramic pottery and a strand of wire. It is suggested that this layer (105) represented a deposit associated with recent disturbance, possibly related to the levelling and formation of the existing car park.

5.1.9.1 Cut 117 was filled by context 118, a reddish-brown sandy silty clay. The feature appeared to represent a posthole with its vertical post-pipe still in-situ. The feature was initially noted as a soil feature, 0.32m in diameter, located directly beneath the modern made-up ground surface (100 - 104). The posthole cut through layers at the western end of the trench (including context 107) into context 108. No archaeologically significant finds were recovered from fill 118 and it is suggested that the feature was of comparatively recent date, possibly connected with the construction of the car park.

5.1.9.2 The most recent phase sealing archaeology in trench 1 was represented by several layers of modern surfacing materials; a layer of hardcore (104), consisting of

large limestone fragments and light grey-brown gravel, overlain by a layer of distinctive pinkish-red sandy scalping stones (101), capped with flat loosely crushed asphalt tarmac (100). The detailed stratigraphy of these layers remained fairly consistent in trenches 1 and 2 to a depth of c. 0.40m.

- 5.2           **TRENCH 2**                   (13.8m x 1.6 m)  
Figure 5, section 2, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9,  
Photographs 2 and 5
- 5.2.1       Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m and was situated beneath the existing car park. The trench exposed the natural substratum, contexts 224 (alluvium) and 235 (terrace gravels) and several archaeologically significant soil features including postholes (contexts 211, 216, 231) a ditch (context 226), a trackway (context 227) and occupation layers.
- 5.2.2       Overlying contexts 224 and 235 were several layers which appeared to represent occupation horizons (contexts 223 and 207). The general stratigraphic sequence was interrupted in trench 2 by the presence of context 236 (a modern trench cut for a service pipe, observed in trench 3 as context 304), and 229 (a modern cut to accommodate an electricity cable, observed also in trench 1 as context 111).
- 5.2.3       Cut 226 was a deep linear ditch, filled by contexts 219, 220 and 221, measuring an exposed width of 1.40m and c. 1.85m deep which was orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 7, section 4, photograph a). It (226) cut context 230, a discrete dark greyish-brown silty clay layer with inclusions of limestone which was situated to the western end of the trench and was sealed by context 210. The base of the ditch cut into the gravel substratum 235. Although the full profile was not exposed in section cut 226 appeared to present a steep sided, broadly V shaped, profile with a slightly rounded base. The primary fill (context 221), a dark yellowish-brown sticky clay contained a number of Romano-British pottery sherds, dated to the later first or early part of the second century A.D (Appendix 1), animal bone and small flecks of charcoal. The secondary fill (220), a dark yellowish-brown silty sandy friable clay was distinguishable from the primary fill (221) by small inclusions of limestone fragments (< 0.12m-0.14m) and a slightly sandier texture. A fourteen litre sample of fill 220 was taken for later specialist

environmental analysis (Sample No. 1002). Finds recovered from fill 220 included several sherds of Romano-British pottery, and three large sherds of a coarse ware vessel, dated to the later first or early second century A.D. Large quantities of animal bone, some with obvious signs of butchery scoring, and teeth were also recovered from the fill. Overlying fill 220 was fill 219, a dark yellowish-brown silty sandy clay with flecks of lime. A fourteen litre sample of this fill was taken for specialist environmental analysis (Sample No. 1001). Finds from fill 219 included sherds of Romano-British pottery, dated to the early second century A.D or possibly late first century A.D (Appendix 1, Photograph 5, Figure 8;2), animal bone with some signs of butchery, 1 flake of flint, animal teeth and a fragment of a ?silver object of unknown function (c. 4 cm long - SF 3; 9.99m A.O.D).

- 5.2.3.1 Layer 210 was a very dark greyish-brown silty loam friable soil with large numbers of limestone inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone and Romano-British pottery sherds, dated to the early to mid second century A.D (Appendix 1, Figure 8; 3). It was recorded at the extreme western end of trench 2, overlying contexts 230, 219 and cut 226 (Figure 5, section 2). The maximum exposed depth of the layer was 0.36m and, on the basis of its general appearance, it appeared to represent a Romano-British occupation horizon.
- 5.2.4 Cut 231 was filled by context 232 which consisted of a yellowish-brown sandy friable clay with inclusions of limestones (>0.05m). The feature appeared to represent a small posthole, measuring 0.26m diameter. It was located to the south-east of ditch 226 and was cut into context 230. No detailed investigation was made of this feature.
- 5.2.5 Cut 227 was filled by context 228 which consisted of a well consolidated layer of stone metalling consisting primarily of a mixture of subangular and subrounded limestone cobbles (<0.26m) with some flat Pennant sandstone (Figure 5, photograph b). Stone layer 228 appeared to represent a well preserved section of metalled trackway. The feature was linear in plan, and was partially excavated for a distance of 1.80m x 0.76m, although the overall length of the feature was not determined as it ran into the baulk to the north and south. The maximum recorded width of the trackway was 2.70m. It (228) was sealed beneath context 209, a thick dark greyish-brown silty friable loam layer

exclusive to the western end of trench 2. Sample excavation did not reveal what the metalling of the trackway was bedded into. Finds recovered from the metallised surface (228) included two flint flakes, several sherds of Romano-British pottery, dated to the second century A.D and animal bone. The majority of the stones which formed the metallised layer 228 were flat, although they were set into the underlying surface at varying angles. Evidence of a narrow linear depression in the surface of the metalling was recorded. The stones at the base of the linear depression were well consolidated and it is possible that it represented a wheel-rut. The edges of the metalling (228) were reasonably uniform and well defined and the whole trackway gently sloped towards the south. Situated at the eastern edge of the trackway (227) were two large postholes (contexts 211 and 233), which, whilst cutting the metalling layer (228), may have been associated with its use.

- 5.2.6 Cut 211 (Figure 7, section 5, photograph b) was filled by contexts 212 and 213. 212 consisted of two large, roughly rectangular limestone packing blocks (< than 0.28 m in length x <0.10m deep). Fill 213 consisted of a brown friable silty clay. The feature (211) represented a large posthole, measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The posthole was cut into contexts 209, 228 and 235. In section cut 211 presented a steep sided broadly U shaped profile which was rectangular in plan with a flat regular base. Finds from context 213 included two sherds of Romano-British pottery, dated to the late first or early second century A.D (Appendix 1) and three animal bones.
- 5.2.7 Cut 233 was filled by context 234, a brownish-orange silty clay and two visible limestone packing blocks (<0.25m). The feature represented a posthole, measuring c. 0.20m in diameter (depth unknown). The posthole was cut into contexts 209 and 228. Finds from fill 234 were confined to animal bone.
- 5.2.8 Layer 223 was a dark greyish-brown silty loam soil which contained coarse subangular limestone fragments (<0.13m). The layer overlay layer 224, and extended for the length of the trench. It was cut by a modern layer (206) at the eastern end of the trench. One recognisable soil feature, a posthole, was recorded (context 216), although it appeared possible that more soil features were present within the layer. The maximum exposed depth of the layer was 0.10m and was overlain by context 207, a dark brown silty friable



loam soil, which was approximately 0.30m deep. Layer 207 contained limestone fragments, charcoal, animal bone and small abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery, dated to the third or fourth century A.D (Appendix 1).

5.2.9 Overlying layer 207 was context 205, a silty brown layer, approximately 0.20m - 0.30m thick, which consisted of inclusions of small water borne gravel. The layer (205) extended for c. 5m at the eastern end of the trench before being cut by modern cut 206.

5.2.9.1 The most recent phase sealing the archaeology revealed in this trench was represented by several layers of modern surfacing materials, including context 206, a dark reddish-brown silty loam, which was present at the eastern end of the trench and thickened (>0.30m) towards the western end. This layer (206) was only recorded directly beneath the made-ground of the car park and could be the result of levelling. Finds from layer 206 included modern glass and clinker. Overlying this context were contexts 204, a very thin layer (c.0.03m) of very dark humic loam soil, possibly representing the remnants of redeposited topsoil, and contexts 203-200 which represented made-up ground including tarmac.

5.3 **TRENCH 3** (16.8m x 1.6m)  
Figure 6, section 3, Figure 8, Photographs 3, 6, 8, 12 and 13

5.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m below the modern ground surface. The trench was not excavated further in order to preserve archaeology which was revealed. A fairly simple stratigraphic sequence, consisting of a thin layer of topsoil (300), a thicker layer of subsoil (301) and an archaeologically significant horizon of dark brown silty loam with inclusions of small brashy limestone fragments (302: sub-divided into 305, a layer of slightly denser brashy material overlying wall 303), was revealed in the trench. A section of the trench was not investigated as it was overlain by an existing modern land drain (309) which was cut into the subsoil (301). Finds from layer 302 included a bronze coin (SF 1; 10.81m A.O.D, Photograph 12 and 13 - scheduled for specialist analysis), a small Copper alloy object of unknown function (SF 2; 10.46m A.O.D, Photograph 8) and numerous abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery (Appendix 1, Figure 8; 1, Photograph 6). Two features, contexts 303 and 307 were recorded to cut layer 302.

- 5.3.2 Context 303 represented a section of freestanding stone wall. The feature was 0.66m wide, orientated north-east to south-west and located at the western end of trench 3. The wall, constructed primarily of subangular limestone blocks (<0.20m wide) with some Pennant sandstone, showed no signs of a bonding agent and survived to two courses deep in places. At its highest point the wall was preserved to a depth of 0.32m below the present ground level (10.66m A.O.D) and appeared to have been built directly onto fine orange-brown sandy silty alluvium (308). Its overall dimensions could not be determined as it extended into the baulk to the north and south of the trench. Three Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the feature, suggesting it was of Romano-British origin.
- 5.3.3 Lying directly to the west of, and butting wall 303, was context 307, a dark brown silty loam friable soil, which included randomly strewn subangular limestone blocks (<0.10m) and some Pennant sandstone. The precise interpretation of context 307 was unclear as it was cut and disturbed by a modern pipe trench (304). It (307) may have represented a layer of demolition, although the layer did not extend to the eastern side of wall 303.
- 5.4 **TRENCH 4** (6.8m x 1.6m)  
Figure 7, Photograph 4
- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of c 0.28m. The trench revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence broadly equivalent to that recorded in trench 3. Stripping of the topsoil (400) and the subsoil (401) exposed an archaeologically significant horizon (context 402) which contained a large number of Romano-British pottery sherds, dated to the fourth century A.D (Appendix 1) and a single damaged bronze coin (SF 8; 10.26 A.O.D - scheduled for specialist analysis) tentatively dated to the third or fourth century A.D. Other finds from context 402 included two small corroded iron objects of unknown function (SF 9; 10.26m A.O.D and SF 7; 10.23m A.O.D). No structural evidence (i.e walls, postholes, pits or ditches) was recorded to be present in the trench, although its excavation was halted at the upper surface of layer 402 in order to minimise the disturbance of archaeological deposits.

6           **SUMMARY**

6.1           Substantial and well preserved archaeological deposits and features, associated with Romano-British occupation and activity on the site were revealed and recorded in all of the evaluation trenches which were investigated during the programme of evaluation.

6.2           The remains of the Romano-British activity on the site were stratified and situated immediately below the tarmac and hardcore which form the existing car park and immediately beneath the topsoil of the adjacent sports field. During selective sample excavation the archaeological sequence on the site was recorded to a maximum depth of 1.85m below the modern ground surface. The archaeological stratification was complex and essentially undisturbed and appeared to represent a considerable period of activity incorporating a number of phases, dating between the 1st and 4th centuries A.D. Structural evidence was recorded including the remains of a dry-stone wall (303), soil features (including postholes 119, 211, 213 etc and a substantial ditch (266)), soil layers containing large quantities of occupation debris (i.e pottery sherds, animal bone and metal objects including 2 coins - SF 1 and SF 8), and the remains of a well consolidated metalled trackway (227).

7           **RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1           The Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) recognises the fragility of the archaeological resource, and the necessity, where development is proposed, to make provision for preservation, or for an appropriate programme of archaeological recording to be undertaken in advance of development.

7.2           The evidence recorded during the evaluation programme has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains of regional importance are preserved on the proposed Fry Club site. Accordingly the future preservation or treatment of this archaeological resource has been considered by Cadbury Fry Limited in consultation with the Avon Archaeological Unit in order to formulate an appropriate strategy (paragraphs 7.4 and 7.5 below) to mitigate the effects of the proposed development.

7.3           In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990) the following measures have been considered by Cadbury Fry Limited in formulating an appropriate archaeological response to the archaeological implications of the proposed development:

- i) Preservation of the archaeological remains within the proposed development footprint *in situ* (i.e by designing foundations to avoid any disruption of the archaeological remains).
- ii) Preservation of the archaeological remains within the proposed development footprint *by record* by the full recording of the archaeological data before its destruction.
- iii) A combination of i and ii above by siting development or designing foundations to avoid archaeological remains as far as possible and recording in detail what cannot be preserved.

7.4 After due consideration of both the archaeological implications and the practical constraints of the proposed development a balanced strategy (iii above) to mitigate the effects of the development is proposed. The recommended response incorporates:

i) preservation of the maximum area of archaeological stratigraphy which is feasible *in situ* by re-designing and minimising the extent of strip foundations (as shown on appendix 3)

ii) full excavation and recording by hand of the areas affected by the re-designed strip foundations in advance of construction in order to preserve the archaeological evidence which will be destroyed *by record*

iii) the preparation of an appropriate archive and report detailing and disseminating the findings of the archaeological recording action

7.5 The proposed archaeological programme would involve excavation and recording, by hand, of all archaeological structures and stratigraphy affected by the proposed strip foundations (appendix 3). The total area which would be affected by the re-designed strip foundations amounts to approximately 30% of the total area of the proposed development footprint; serving for the preservation of c.70% of the archaeological stratigraphy within the footprint.

7.6 The proposed archaeological programme would incorporate the following elements in its detailed project design:

a) Machine excavation of tarmac and aggregates of recent deposition

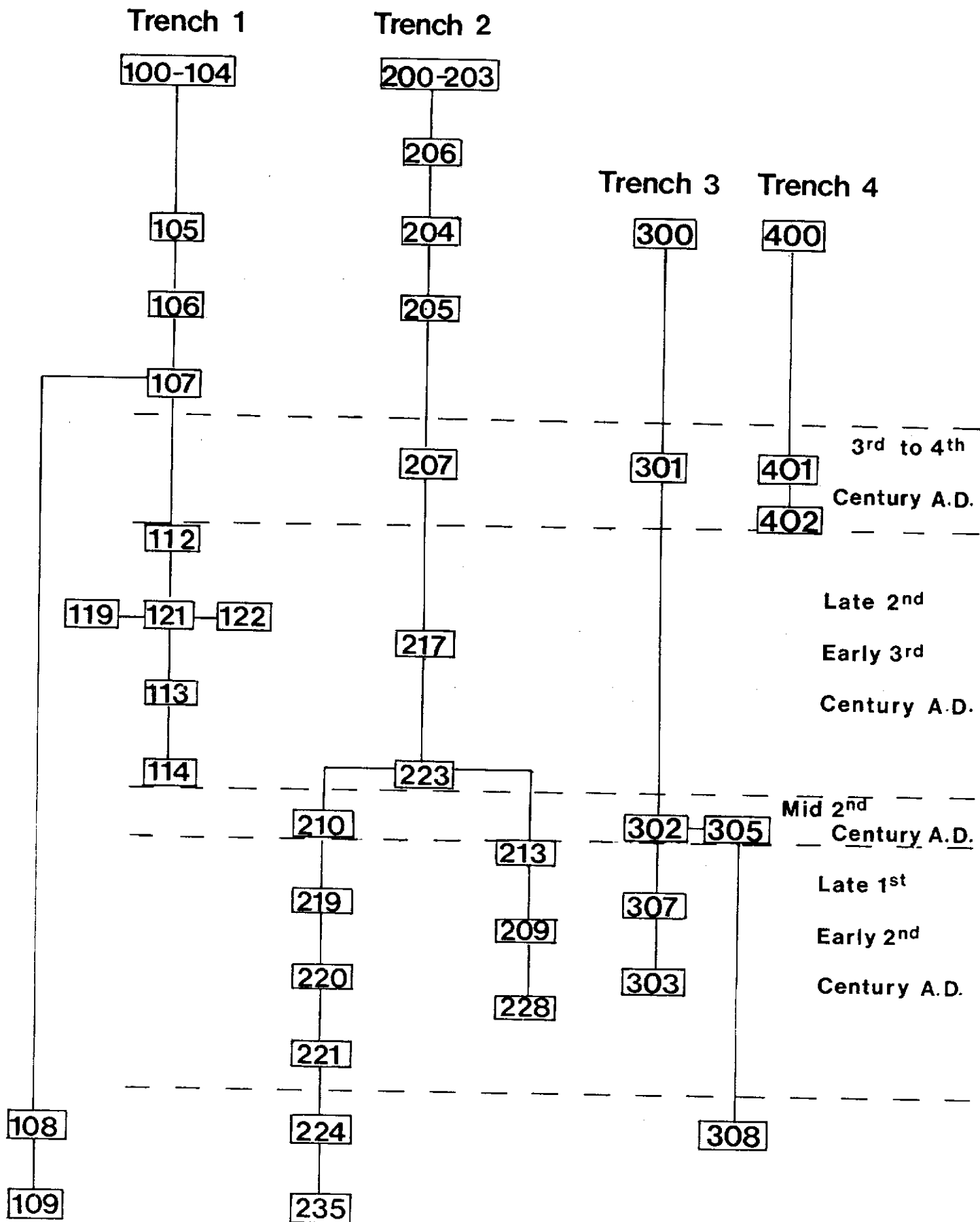
- b) Hand excavation within the identified footprint of the strip foundations to a minimum depth of 1.2m below the level of the existing ground surface
- c) Full recording of the archaeological stratigraphy and associated artefacts within the footprint of the strip foundations by written, drawn, photographic, survey and other appropriate means
- d) Provision for specialist assessment of artefactual and ecofactual evidence where appropriate
- e) Preparation of an appropriate archive for the project in accordance with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage 1991)
- f) Preparation of an appropriate publication report synthesising the results of the excavation

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# Site Matrix

# Figure 9



## APPENDIX 1

### POTTERY ASSESSMENT BY JANE TIMBY

A moderately small collection of Roman pottery amounting to some 366 sherds (3121 gms in weight) was submitted for comment. The material ranged in date from late 1st - early 2nd to 4th century. The condition varied from poor, fairly small abraded sherds from some contexts, in particular layers, to moderately well-preserved sherds from the negative features such as the ditch. In the latter several sherds from a single large, slightly warped jar in a Severn Valley related ware was present. The majority of the wares appear to be local in origin and it is beyond the scope of this assessment to ascertain the origin and development of these. Amongst these however, are a number of orange sandy wares typical of the South-West. Forms include cornice-rimmed beakers, lids and small flagons, the latter often with a white slip. On balance there were relatively few clear-cut diagnostic forms present making dating slightly tentative. The presence of a small quantity of imported traded Roman wares, for example, Samian and amphorae would indicate a moderately wealthy establishment. A number of regional wares are also represented, in particular Savernake ware from Wiltshire, Oxfordshire colour-coated and whiteware, New Forrest colour-coated ware and Dorset black burnished ware.

#### TRENCH 1

The pottery from layer 107 was in fair to poor condition. A date in the earlier part of the 2nd century may be appropriate for many of the sherds. Further pottery was recovered from layers 113 and 114 which appeared slightly later in date (2nd-3rd century) indicating that much of the assemblage from 107 is residual.

#### TRENCH 2

The uppermost stratigraphic layer to contain pottery, layer 207, contains sherds from the Oxfordshire colour-coated industry current in the later 3rd-4th century. Other sherds appear to be broadly contemporary or residual. Sherds from layer 210 indicate an earlier date with sherds characteristic of



the early-mid 2nd century. Pottery from ditch fill 219 was better preserved with several sherds from a large, slightly warped Severn Valley-type ware jar. This material would also seem to be broadly early 2nd century or possibly late 1st century if a fragment of samian is correctly identified as pre/early Flavian (Drag. 18). Less pottery was recovered from fill 220 but this would similarly support a date in the later 1st/early 2nd century. Ditch fill 221 and posthole 211 fill 213 each contained just two sherds from a single jar which are not closely dateable but are in fabrics encountered in ditch fill 219 and 220. The layer over the trackway (209) and the trackway itself would also appear to date to the 2nd century, the material from the latter being of a fairly abraded nature.

#### TRENCH 3

Material from the topsoil/ subsoil (300/301) comprised a mixture of 2nd to 4th century ware including a sherd from a New Forest painted beaker. Material from layer 302/305 seems to be mainly 2nd century. One or two vessels, notably a carinated jar, may be late 1st century survivals. Finally a small number of undiagnostic sherds were recovered from wall 303.

#### TRENCH 4

A 4th century Dorset BB1 flanged bowl was recovered from the topsoil. Material from the top of the archaeological horizon similarly contained 4th century wares in particular a late shelly ware jar, Oxfordshire wares and late grey wares.

# Catalogue

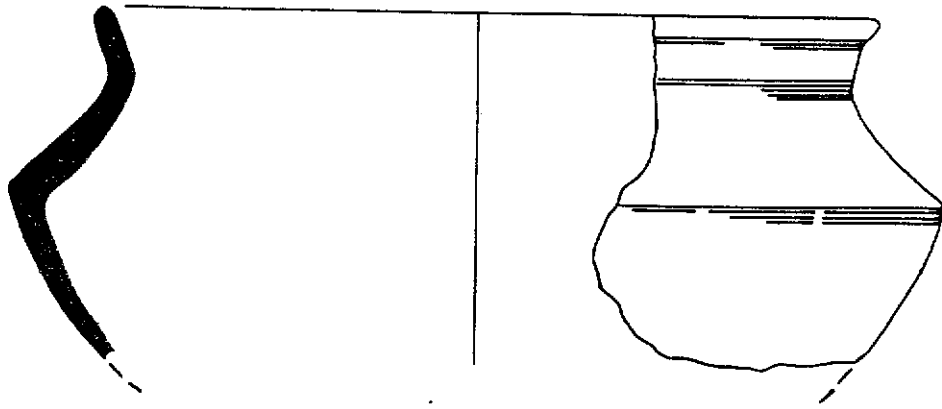
Fabrics	No.	Wt.	Form
-----			
Tr.1 Layer 107			
Savernake ware	1	28	-
Samian (Central Gaulish)	4	5	-
Severn Valley ware (hm)	2	21	-
Black sandy ware	3	29	jar
Native limestone-tempered	1	26	jar/bowl
SW sandy ware	1	4	tankard
Grey/black micaceous	9	20	-
Misc. reduced wares	2	13	-
Grog-tempered	1	25	-
Tr.1 113			
Samian (Central Gaulish)	1	3	-
Grog-tempered	1	4	-
Amphorae	1	6	-
SW sandy ware	1	6	-
Grey/black micaceous	2	8	-
Dorset BB1	3	13	jar
Severn Valley type	1	4	-
Misc. reduced wares	3	9	-
Tr.1 114			
Severn Valley type	1	3	-
Dorset BB1	2	6	jar
Grey/black reduced ware	1	5	-
Tr.2 207			
Severn Valley ware (hm)	2	10	-
Severn Valley ware	2	4	-
SW sandy ware	1	4	-
Misc. reduced ware	8	33	jar
Grey/black micaceous	1	3	-
Wiltshire colour-coat	2	9	dish
Samian	5	4	Drag.33
Tr. 2 209			
Severn Valley type	7	34	-

Grey/black micaceous	1	13	-
Misc. reduced wares	6	14	-
Misc. oxidised wares	2	44	-
Dressel 20 amphora	3	201	-
TR. 2 210			
Severn Valley type	4	11	-
Grog-tempered	2	29	-
Misc. oxidised	5	14	-
Misc. reduced	9	50	-
Black sandy	19	69	lid, jar,
?Oxford whiteware	1	8	beaker
Grey/black micaceous	2	17	flagon
Tr. 2 213			
Black sandy	2	5	-
Tr.2 219			
Severn Valley types	28	385	jar
Grog-tempered	4	164	-
Savernake	3	77	-
Grey/black micaceous	1	22	-
Misc. reduced ware	26	148	jars
Misc. oxidised ware	1	3	-
Samian	1	3	?Drag.18
Gallic amphorae	1	53	-
Tr.2 220			
Severn Valley types	1	62	-
Grog-tempered	2	346	jar
Black sandy	3	24	jar
Misc. reduced	1	3	-
Misc. oxidised	1	5	jar/beaker
Tr. 2 221			
Misc. reduced	2	28	-
Tr.2 228			
Grog-tempered	2	10	-
Dorset BB1	2	13	-
Savernake	1	7	-
Grey micaceous	2	5	dish
Misc. reduced ware	5	12	-
Tr. 3 300/301			
Severn valley types	4	27	dish
SW sandy ware	2	10	beaker
Grey micaceous	2	9	-
Misc. reduced	5	26	-
Misc. oxidised	1	3	-
Dorset BB1	1	10	-

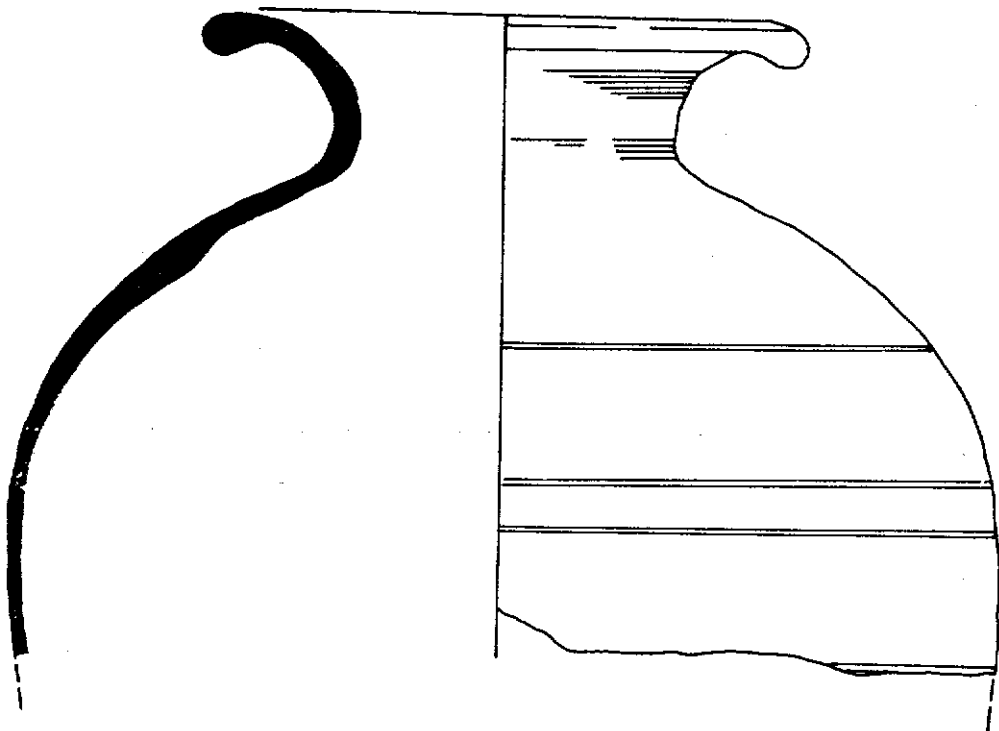
New Forest	1	4	-
Samian (Central Gaul)	1	3	cup
Tr.3 u/s			
Severn Valley ware	2	15	-
BB1	4	33	jar
Misc. oxidised	1	3	beaker
Misc. reduced	15	69	jar
Tr. 3 302			
Grog-tempered	2	22	-
BB1	3	18	jar
Savernake	2	167	-
SW sandy	8	26	lid, flagon
Severn Valley type	5	16	-
Local colour-coat	1	2	-
Grey micaceous	4	20	-
Misc. reduced ware	17	132	jar, beaker
Misc. oxidised	8	31	jar
Samian	4	26	Drag.37
Dressel 20	2	24	-
Tr.3 303			
Black sandy	1	2	-
Misc. reduced	1	10	-
Misc. oxidised	1	4	-
Tr. 3 305			
SW sandy	1	2	-
Severn Valley type	1	3	-
Grey micaceous	5	20	-
Tr.4 400			
BB1	1	26	-
Tr. 4 402			
Severn Valley ware	6	23	-
SW sandy	4	14	-
Grey micaceous	2	20	jar
Misc. reduced ware	23	83	jar
Misc. oxidised ware	3	11	-
Late shelly ware	1	6	jar
BB1	4	8	-
Oxfordshire whiteware	1	12	mortarium
Oxfordshire colour-coat	1	5	-
Dressel 20	1	4	-

J.R. Timby  
Date: 9.8.93

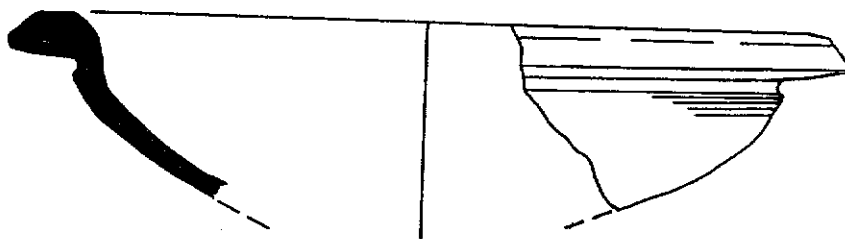
Figure 8



1



2



3



APPENDIX 2  
SMALL FINDS REPORT  
By Ruth Cullen

SF No.	Material	Context	Description
1	Cu Alloy	302	Coin. Diam 16mm, 0.5mm thick. Weight > 1gm.
2	Cu Alloy	302	?Brooch clasp. 40mm long, 2mm thick. Weight: 4 gms.
3	?Silver	219	Pin like object, 42mm long, 2mm thick. Weight: <1gm
4	Cu Alloy	113	Twisted wire object poss. a bracelet clasp at one end. 105mm long. Weight: 3 gms.
5	Glass	113	Cylindrical glass bead, Diam 4mm. Length 4mm. < 1 gm.
6	Cu Alloy	114	Needle (2 pieces). 95mm long, 1mm diam < 1 gm.
7	Fe	402	?Nail, 35mm long, 2mm thick. 4 gms
8	Cu?	402	Coin (75% of). Diam 13mm, 1mm thick. < 1 gm.
9	Fe	402	Iron object ?nail, 43mm long x 3mm thick. 4 gms.

Photographs



5



6

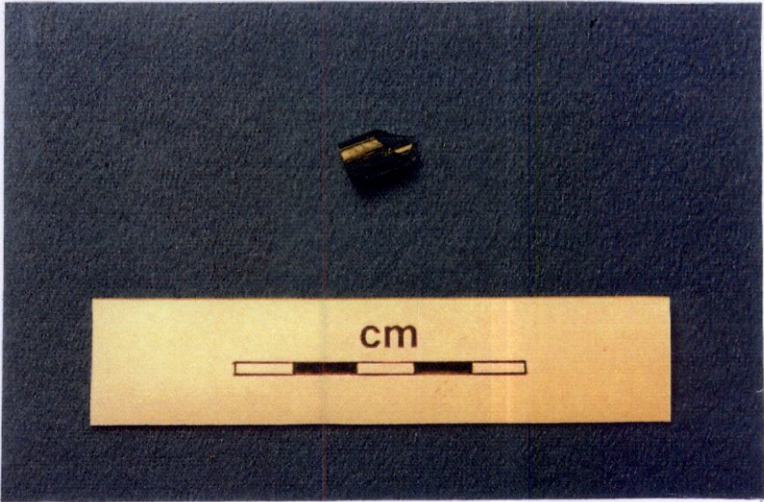


7

Photographs



8



9



10



Photographs



11



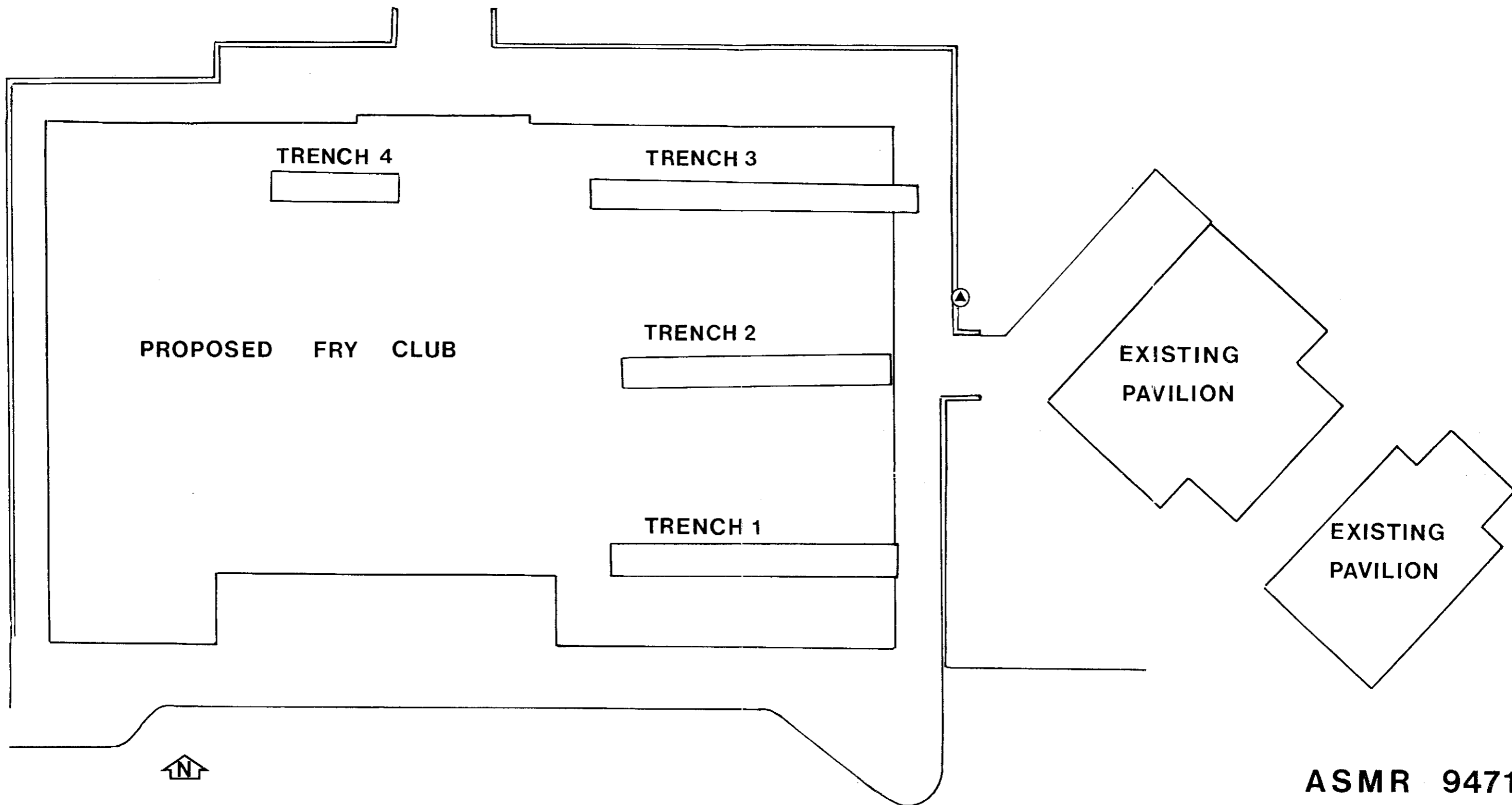
12



13

# Trench Location Plan

## Figure 3



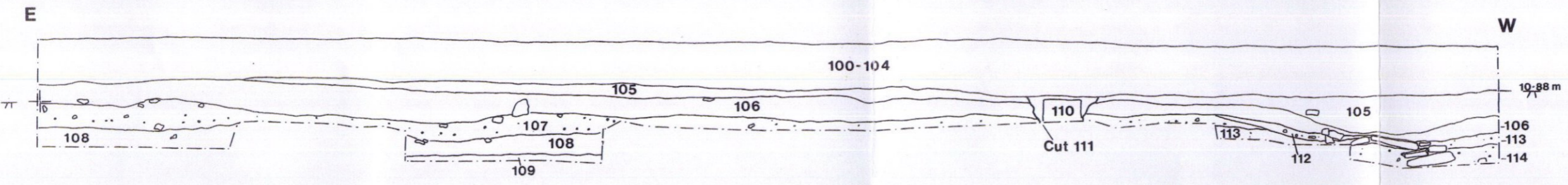
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▲ Site T·B·M 11·42 m AOD

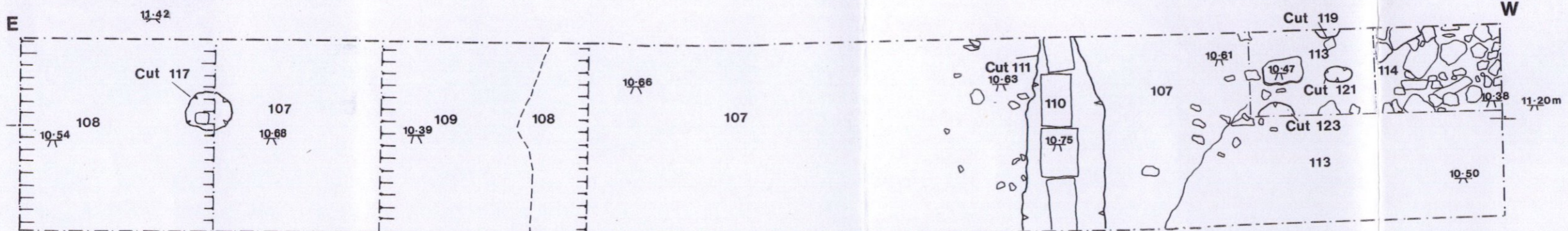
ASMR 9471  
Cadbury Ltd.  
Keynsham

Figure 4

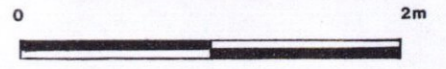
Trench 1 (section 1)



Trench 1 (plan)



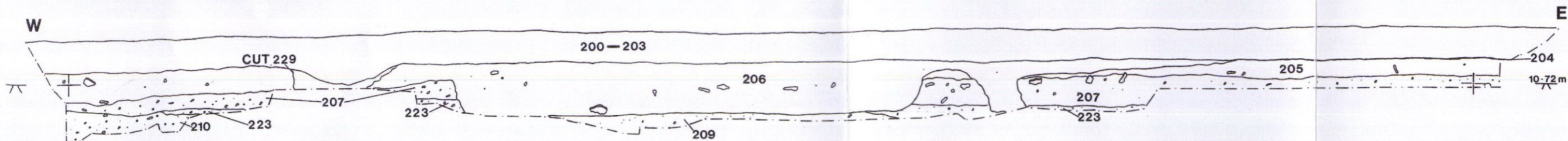
ASMR 9471  
 Cadbury Ltd.  
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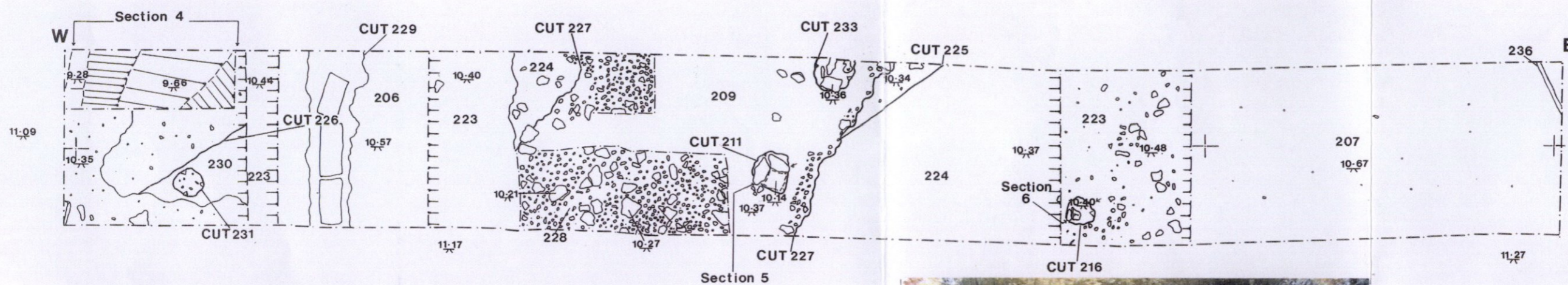
Metres AOD

Figure 5

Trench 2 (section 2)



Trench 2 (plan)

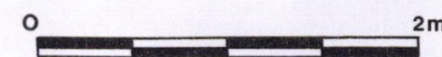


a



b

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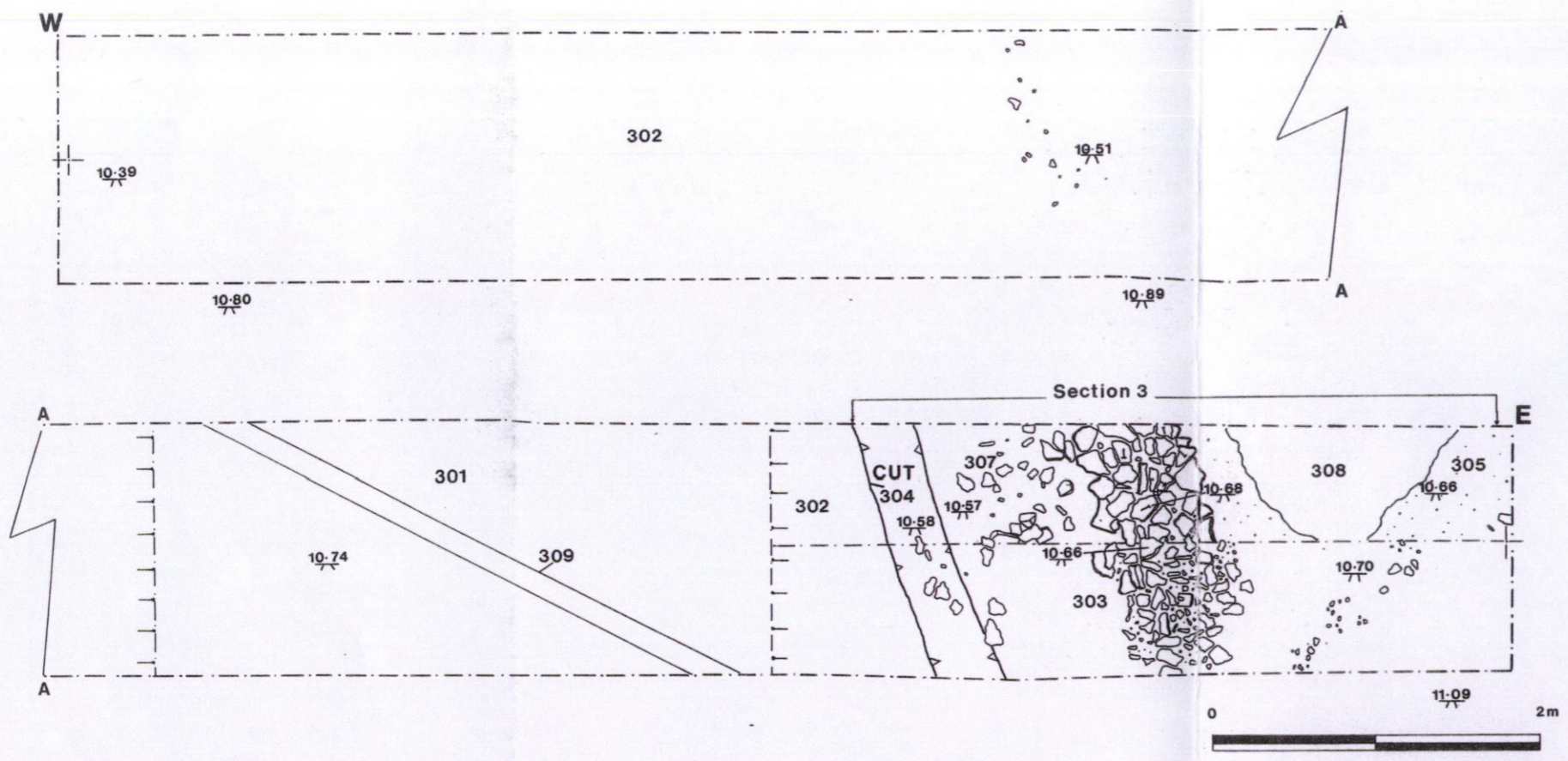


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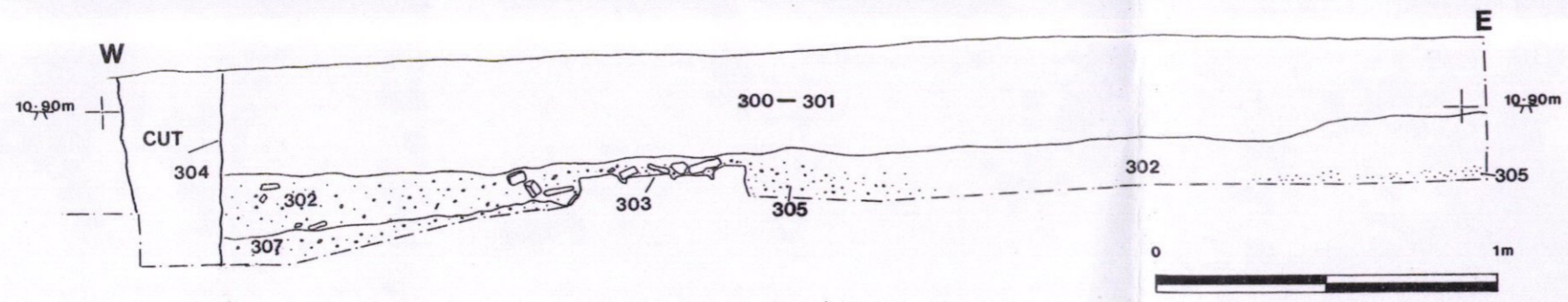
Figure 6



Trench 3 (plan)

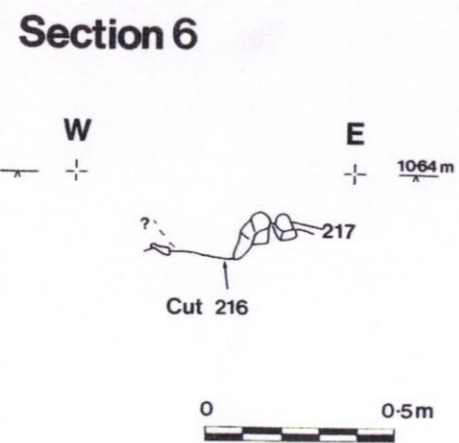
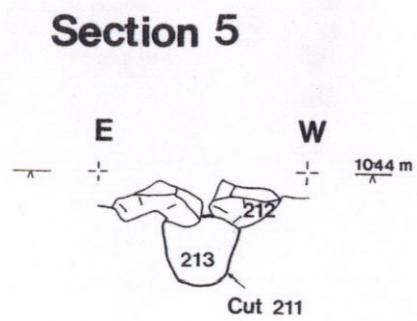
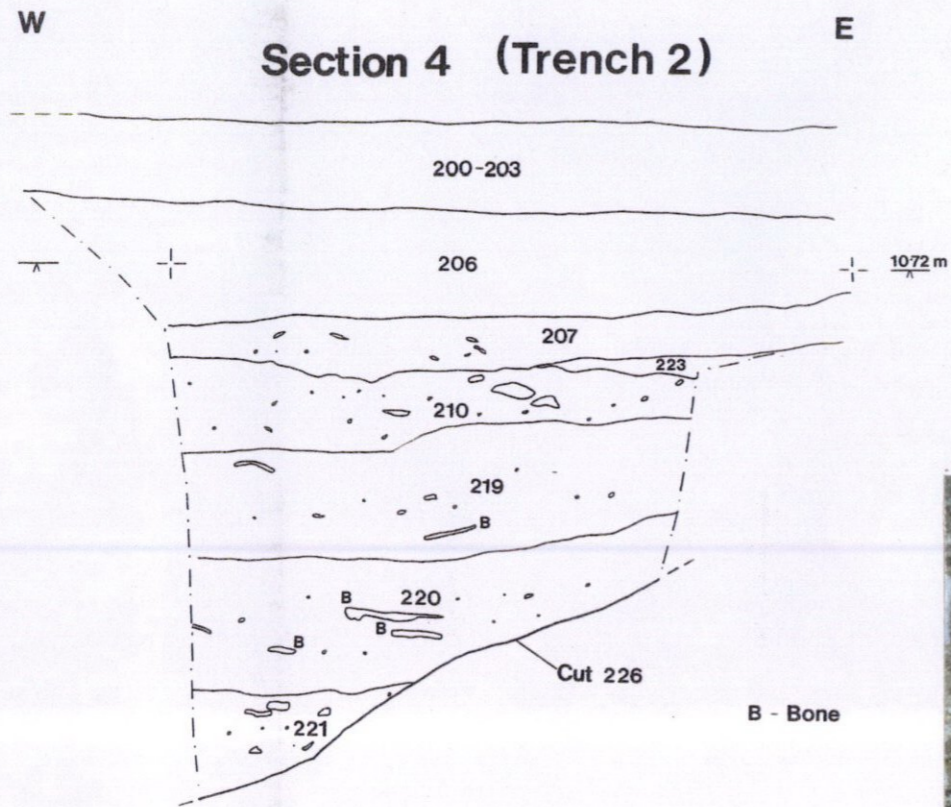
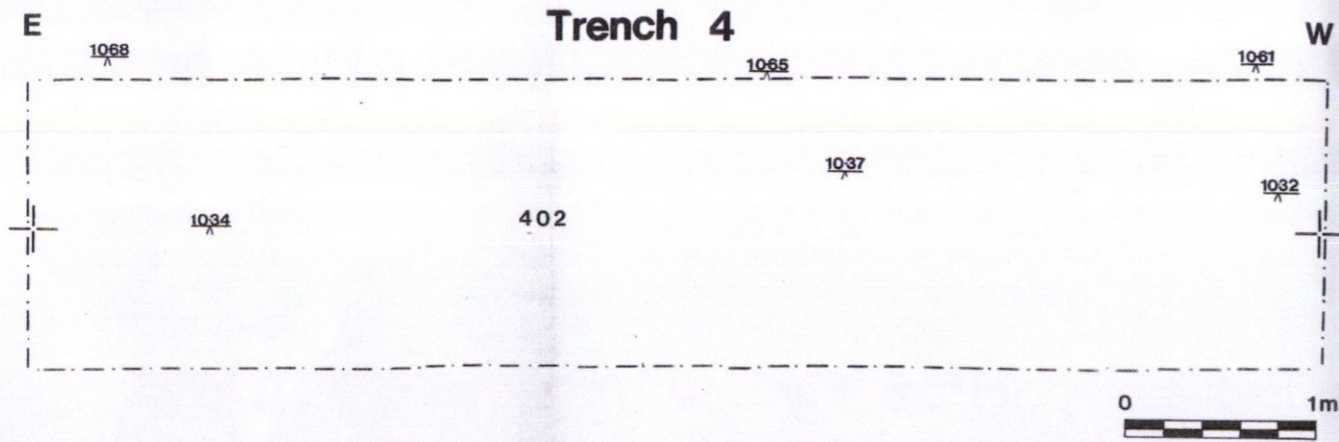


Trench 3 (section 3)

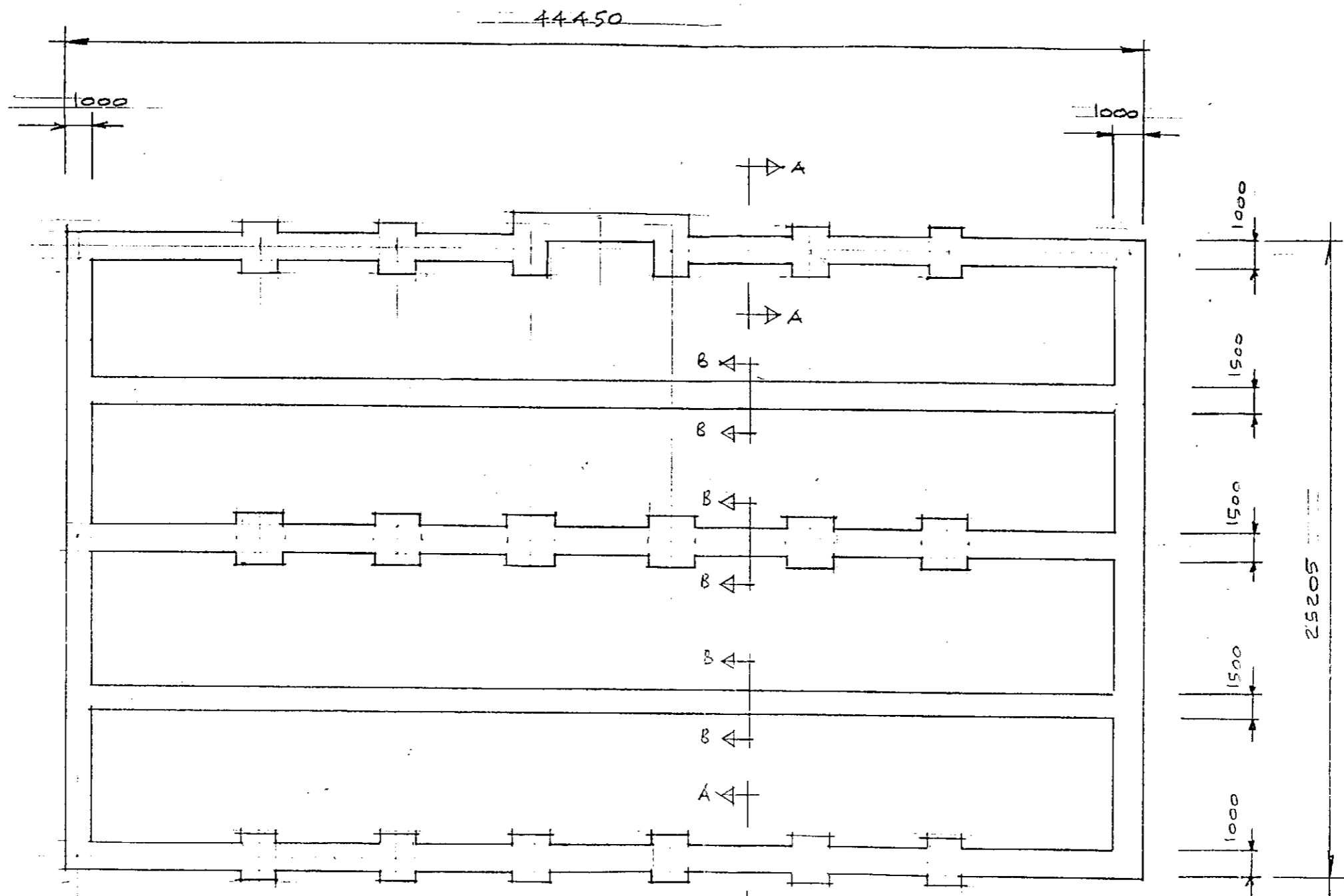


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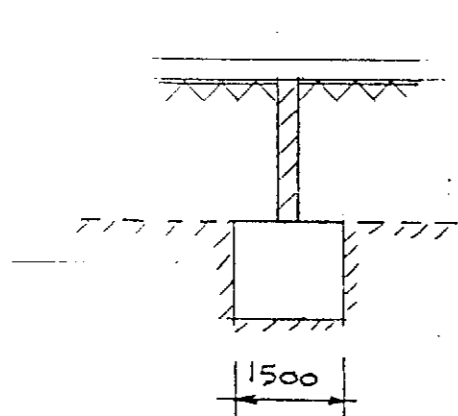
Figure 7



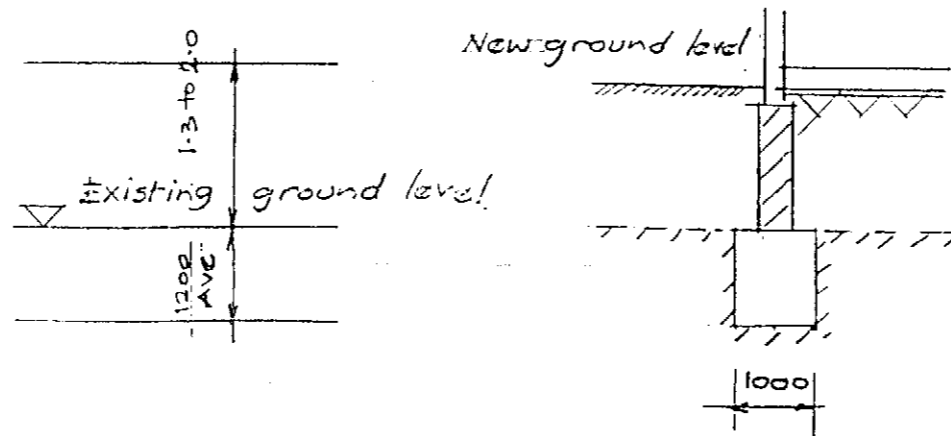
ASMR 9471  
 Cadbury Ltd.  
 Keynsham  
 Metres AOD



FOUNDATION PLAN (Showing concrete strips only)



Section B-B



Section A-A

Min. footing width  
1000 to suit  
Archaeologist  
Requirements.

rev	date	description	by	chkd. by
client:				
CADBURY LTD. SOMERDALE				
project:				
PROPOSED ERY CLUB.				
section:				
ALTERNATIVE FOUNDATIONS PLAN				
drawn by: GKS			scale: 1:200/1:100	
checked by:			drg. no. ABBST294/05	
approved by:			date: 1. 10. 93	

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