

**LAND WEST OF BATH
NEWTON ST LOE
BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

DUCHY OF CORNWALL


CA PROJECT: 3276
CA REPORT: 10224

DECEMBER 2010

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land West of Bath
Location:	Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset
NGR:	ST 7075 6480
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	8 – 19 November 2010
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Roman Baths and Pump Room Heritage Services
Accession Number:	BATRM 2010.210
Site Code:	LWB 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 at Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset. Ten trenches were excavated.

Worked and burnt flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered. All were residual within later deposits and consisted of tools, flakes and broken flakes.

Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was limited to a single isolated pit.

Three postholes and residual pottery in a quarry pit date to the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and may suggest a potential focus of activity.

An area comprising multiple ditches, enclosures, settlement and agricultural boundaries of Middle to Late Iron Age date were revealed in the eastern part of the site. Contemporary features included roundhouse drip gullies, refuse pits, quarry pits and postholes.

Features containing Roman pottery included a ditch, refuse and quarry pits, postholes and a curvilinear gully. A number of the upper fills of the late prehistoric enclosure ditches also contained Roman pottery, suggesting their continued use into the 2nd century AD. A stone-built drying oven of 2nd-century AD date was identified in the central part of the site. An undated neonatal human burial and a cremation burial are also of probable Roman date.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Duchy of Cornwall at Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 7075 6480; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to provide the Duchy with an understanding of the archaeological resource in the southern part of the broader site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Richard Sermon, Archaeological Officer, Bath and North East Somerset Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Richard Sermon including site visits on 15 and 18 November 2010.

The site

- 1.3 The broader site encloses an area of approximately 87ha, and comprises arable agricultural fields with a small area of woodland at the centre and a strip of young plantation woodland at the western edge. It is bounded to the north by the A4 and A36 to the east and west by further agricultural land and to the south by Pennyquick Lane. The current evaluation area comprised an arable field adjacent to Pennyquick Lane.
- 1.4 The solid geology of the current evaluation area is mapped as Triassic Keuper Marl, overlain in the southern part of the site by Clay and Jurassic White and Blue Lias (BGS 2000). The current evaluation area is situated on an area of higher ground (c. 70m AOD). The natural substrate, comprising limestone brash, was identified in all of the evaluation trenches.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The archaeological potential of the broader site has been investigated in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2008). Subsequently a geophysical survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct

Geophysics (PCG 2010) and the results of the DBA and geophysical survey are summarised below:

- 1.6 Archaeological activity identified in the DBA comprises: part of the site of Newton St Loe Roman villa (partially destroyed), a Roman burial ground (partially destroyed) and putative Roman roads. The topographic location of the site also suggested potential for prehistoric settlement.
- 1.7 Activity associated with quarrying and coalmining has also been identified. There is also some potential for below-ground elements of buildings shown on historic maps to survive within the site. The majority of hedgerows within the site pre-date 1845 and may be considered to be of some cultural heritage interest by the Local Authority (CA 2008).
- 1.8 The geophysical survey comprised an initial topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey followed by the survey of targeted and randomly selected areas by gradiometry. Within the current evaluation area two zones of activity were identified: To the west (Zone B) the (known) backfilled quarry was identified together with a number of possible earlier quarry pits and two possible ditches. To the east (Zone C) an area of probable Romano-British occupation activity was identified (PCG 2010).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving in two of the areas of potential (Zones B and C) identified within the current evaluation area.

Methodology

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of ten trenches (nine trenches measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width and one trench measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were distributed to further investigate a number of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant

archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). One environmental sample was recovered and has been processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Roman Baths and Pump Room Heritage Services under accession number BATRM 2010.210, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-10)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

General Stratigraphy

- 2.2 The limestone brash natural substrate was exposed in all of the trenches between 0.26m and 0.79m below present ground level. This was overlain by subsoil in the central portion of the site (Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7), measuring up to 0.27m in depth. The subsoil and/or natural substrate was overlain in all trenches by topsoil deposits, typically measuring between 0.2m and 0.48m in depth.
- 2.3 An extensive area of quarrying was identified in Trench 9 and probably related to the quarry disturbance identified during the geophysical survey to the south-east. The quarrying backfill contained modern artefactual material.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

- 2.4 Two ditches were identified. North/south aligned ditch 103 had a single fill, 102, which contained three sherds of late prehistoric pottery, along with animal bone. The ditch formed part of the eastern edge of a possible enclosure identified during geophysical survey.
- 2.5 Ditch 105 orientated north-east/southwest contained a single fill, 104, from which was recovered twelve sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, along with animal bone and fired clay. This ditch formed part of the western side of a probable ring ditch identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 4 & 6)

- 2.6 A ditch, a pit/ditch terminal, a posthole and a pit were identified in Trench 2. Pit 210 was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 209, from which three sherds of grog-tempered Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered.
- 2.7 Ditch 207 was orientated north/south and measured in excess of 0.71m in depth and contained six fills (215, 214, 213, 212, 211 and 208). The second fill, 214, contained three sherds of late prehistoric pottery in addition to cattle bone and fired clay. The final fill, 208, contained both prehistoric pottery and Roman pottery dateable to the late 1st-century AD to 2nd-century AD, along with animal bone and fired clay. Ditch terminus 203 was orientated north/south and contained a single fill, 204, from which prehistoric pottery dateable to the Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD was recovered. Ditch 207 formed part of the western edge of an enclosure identified during geophysical survey and pit/ditch terminus 203 may form the terminus of the eastern ditch of the same enclosure.
- 2.8 Posthole 206 was exposed to the east of ditch 207 within the confines of the enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. It contained a single fill, 205 from which a single fragment of cow bone and two sherds of Early Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

- 2.9 A ditch, a curvilinear gully, two postholes and a posthole/pit were identified. Posthole 311 was identified at the western end of the trench and contained a single fill, 310, from which three sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery, worked

flint and animal bone were recovered. An undated posthole 309 and an undated posthole/pit 313 were recorded to the east of 311.

- 2.10 Undated pit 313 contained a single fill 312. An environmental sample <1> taken from this fill included substantial quantities of fired clay and charcoal in addition to burnt flint and animal bone (Appendix C).
- 2.11 North/south aligned ditch 307 contained three fills (306, 305 and 304). The final fill, 304 contained a single sherd of 1st-century AD pottery in addition to animal bone. Ditch 307 probably formed part of the eastern edge of a possible curvilinear enclosure identified during geophysical survey.
- 2.12 A broadly east/west aligned curvilinear gully 315 was identified at the eastern end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 314, from which five sherds of pottery dateable to the late 1st-century AD to the early 2nd-century AD were recovered. The feature has been interpreted as the northern part of a potential roundhouse drip gully.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 4-5 & 7)

- 2.13 Two ditches, a wall foundation and a pit were identified in Trench 4. Ditch 403 was located at the western end of the trench and contained a single fill, 402, from which two sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered. A pit, 411, was recorded to the south-east and pottery of the same date was recovered from primary fill 412. Ditch 403 formed part of the northern edge of a possible enclosure identified as a faint geophysical anomaly.
- 2.14 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 404/409 was located in the central part of the trench and measured 2.8m in width and in excess of 0.85m in depth. The ditch contained a series of fills (413, 414, 407, 415, 406, 405 and 410 (not illustrated)). Fill 407 contained pottery dateable to the Early Romano-British period and fill 405, contained Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery. Both deposits also contained animal bone. Ditch 404/409 formed the north-western corner of an enclosure identified during geophysical survey.
- 2.15 The construction cut, 416, for wall foundation 417 was orientated north/south and cut the upper fills of ditch 404/409. The wall was constructed from roughly hewn tabular limestone blocks, which did not extend beyond the edge of ditch 404/409 to the north. Its form and function could not be ascertained within the confines of the

evaluation trench. Both the wall and ditch were in turn sealed by silty clay subsoil, 408, that contained mid 1st-century AD to early 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone and worked flint.

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 4 & 8)

- 2.16 Four ditches, a gully, a quarry pit and seven postholes were identified. Postholes 512 and 519 contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery within their fills, 511 and 518 respectively. Postholes 508, 510 and 523 contained single fills 507, 509 and 522) from which late prehistoric pottery was recovered. Posthole 521 contained Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery within single fill 520, and posthole 534 was undated.
- 2.17 Ditch 526 contained two fills (524 and 525) and was orientated north/south. A total of 25 sherds of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from lower fill 525. Ditch 528 was orientated north-east/south-west and contained a single fill, 527 from which six sherds of pottery of the same date were recovered in addition to animal bone and fired clay. Curvilinear ditch 526 formed part of the eastern edge of a probable roundhouse drip gully identified during geophysical survey and 528 potentially the northern edge of the same feature. Within the area encompassed by ditches 526 and 528, two spreads of silty clay, 537 and 539 were interpreted as possible internal features or surfaces within the probable roundhouse and sherds of late prehistoric and Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery were recovered from the surface of these features. An east/west orientated gully 530 containing pottery dating to the late prehistoric from single fill 529 was also identified within the centre of the roundhouse; however no stratigraphic relationships could be established with the probable roundhouse ditch.
- 2.18 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 514 was located in the central part of the trench. Measuring 2.2m in width and 0.75m in depth, ditch 514 contained a series of fills (533, 532, 531 and 513). The lower fill 533 contained four sherds of late prehistoric pottery and animal bone. Middle fill 532 contained five sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a single juvenile human bone. Upper fill 513 also contained two sherds of late prehistoric pottery and animal bone. Ditch 514 formed part of the eastern edge of an enclosure identified during geophysical survey.

- 2.19 To the north-west of ditch 514, ditch 506 was aligned on a broadly parallel north/south orientation. Measuring 1.04m in width and 0.12m in depth, ditch 506 contained a single fill, 505, from which two sherds of late prehistoric pottery and animal bone were recovered.
- 2.20 In the central part of the trench, to the north-west of ditches 514 and 506, a large quarry pit, 504, contained a complex series of silting and backfilling deposits. Measuring 8m in width and at least 0.92m in depth, its fills contained pottery dating from the Late Iron Age (515), Late Bronze Age through to 2nd-century AD (503) and Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD (502) in addition to other domestic debris. The quarry pit corresponded to an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

- 2.21 Two ditches, a ditch terminus, six pits, a grave and a pit/posthole were identified. An undated pit 625 was cut by ditch 626 to the south-east. Orientated north-east/south-west, ditch 626 was filled by a single deposit, 622, which contained one sherd of late prehistoric pottery, animal bone and fired clay.
- 2.22 Ditch 629 was located to the south of ditch 626, had a similar north-east/south-west alignment and contained a single fill 621 from which Late Iron Age to 2nd-century AD pottery, worked flint and animal bone were recovered.
- 2.23 Pit 610 contained a single fill 609 from which 1st-century AD to 2nd-century AD pottery was recovered. The pit was cut by ditch terminus 608/616 to the north. Orientated north-east/south-west and measuring 0.69m in width and 0.51m in depth, ditch 608/616 contained three fills (607, 606 and 605/615). Primary fill 607 contained three sherds of Early Romano-British pottery and animal bone, middle fill 606 contained one sherd of Romano-British Pottery and final fill 605/615 contained 30 sherds of Mid 1st-century AD to 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone, slag and four fragments of juvenile human bone.
- 2.24 Cut into the upper fill 605/615 and therefore post dating ditch 608/616 was a grave, 614, measuring 0.44m in length and 0.27m in width containing a neonatal human skeleton 612, which was identified in the field (pers comm. Andy Clarke), recorded in plan but not excavated and subsequently protected and backfilled.

- 2.25 Pit/posthole 604 was identified at the southern end of the trench. It contained a single fill 603, from which five sherds of 1st-century AD pottery and animal bone were recovered.
- 2.26 Pit 627 truncated the southern edge of ditch 626 and pit 628 to the east. Pit 628 contained a single fill 618, from which 26 sherds of 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone, and fired clay were recovered. Single fill 617 of pit 627 contained 84 sherds of 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone, burnt stone and fired clay.
- 2.27 Pit 630 truncated the southern edge of ditch 629 and undated pit 632 to the east. Pit 632 contained a single fill 631. Pit 630 contained two fills 619 and 620. Upper fill, 619, contained twenty three sherds of late 1st-century AD to 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone and fired clay. The lower fill contained thirty two sherds of similarly dated pottery.
- 2.28 The excavated features appeared to correlate to a number of indistinct anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

- 2.29 A 'T' shaped drying oven 704 was revealed towards the centre of the trench. Sufficient cleaning was undertaken to understand the extent of the feature. Cut into the natural limestone brash, it was constructed of roughly worked limestone blocks and contained a single backfill deposit 703. No finds were recovered during the cleaning of this deposit which was not subject to excavation. A large 'capstone' c. 0.9m in diameter and 0.13m was recovered from subsoil 701 5.5m to the south of northern end of the trench. A square socket measuring 0.12m by 0.12m was identified on the outside edge of the 'capstone'. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were associated with the 'capstone' which was reburied in its original position upon completion of the archaeological evaluation.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.30 Pit 804 was exposed near the southern end of the trench. It contained two fills, 803 and 802, of which the earliest (803) contained animal bone and a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.31 A ditch terminal, a pit, a posthole and a cremation burial were identified in Trench 10. Posthole 1013 contained a single fill 1014 which contained one sherd of late prehistoric pottery.
- 2.32 To the south of posthole 1013, a north/south aligned ditch terminus 1004/1006 measured in excess of 0.65m in width and 0.27m in depth. The single fill 1005/1007 of the ditch contained one sherd of late prehistoric pottery, six sherds of pottery dateable to the Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD in addition to animal bone.
- 2.33 At the southern end of the trench pit 1012 contained four fills (1011, 1010, 1009 and 1008). The primary fill 1011 contained one sherd of 1st-century pottery, one sherd of prehistoric pottery and animal bone. Secondary fill 1009 contained 16 sherds of Mid to Late 1st-century AD pottery, animal bone, burnt stone and fired clay. Final fill 1008 contained 19 sherds of Mid to Late 1st-century AD pottery, animal bone, burnt stone and fired clay.
- 2.34 An undated cremation burial 1002 was exposed at the northern end of the trench. The burial was identified as human bone by Andy Clarke (pers comm. Andy Clarke), recorded in plan but not excavated and subsequently protected and backfilled.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.35 Quantities of artefactual material, consisting of Prehistoric and Roman pottery, worked flint, fired and vitrified clay, iron objects, industrial residues, post-medieval pottery, a whetstone, ceramic building material and one chip of decorated slate were recovered from 59 deposits (Appendix B). A quantity of animal bone was also recovered, and human remains identified as disarticulated juvenile bone from two deposits 532 and 605.

Prehistoric pottery

- 2.36 Prehistoric pottery was identified from 45 deposits. Shell-tempered, limestone-tempered and some grog-tempered fabrics dominate within this assemblage. The range of fabrics for the most part compares to other late prehistoric groups from the area (Brown 2006, 131–4; Wainwright 1970, 108–66).

Early to Middle Bronze Age

- 2.37 Three unfeatured body sherds, recovered from deposit 209 (fill of pit 210), were dated to Early to Middle Bronze Age on the basis of the fabric and the firing characteristics. The fabric identified consists of a coarse grog-tempered type with 'bipartite' (brown/black) firing.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Early to Middle Iron Age

- 2.38 Identifiable forms and decorated sherds were recovered from five deposits. Some forms are comparable to material from All Cannings Cross, Wiltshire, dateable across the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) and Early to Middle Iron Age (Cunliffe 2005, 613, Fig. A:2, 619, Fig A:8). Such forms include two furrowed bowls in shell-tempered fabrics from deposit 511 (fill of posthole 512); tripartite and bipartite carinated vessels, probably bowls, from fills 511, 518 (fill of posthole 519) and 503 (second fill of quarry pit 504); and vessels with high-necked everted rims which may derive either from bowls or jars, from 503, 511 and 520 (fill of posthole 521).
- 2.39 Instances of decoration include fingernail impression to the shoulder of the furrowed bowl from deposit 511 and to a probable carinated vessel from 518, and scored decoration on a bipartite bowl from deposit 511 and a tripartite vessel from 503. The scored vessel from deposit 511 unusually exhibits white infill to its decoration and in this respect is similar to Early Iron Age pottery from Crickley Hill, Gloucestershire (Elsdon 1994, 206–207, Fig. 198, C2).

Middle to Late Iron Age

- 2.40 Vessel forms more typically of the Middle or Later Iron Age (MLIA) were identified as straight sided jars probably in the saucepan pot tradition from 503 and slack-shoulder jars from 503 and 525 (first fill of ditch 526). The presence of LBA-EIA, MLIA and Romano British material from fill 503 (second fill of quarry pit 504) suggest the feature was open over a lengthy period of time. A handmade vessel lid or cover in fine shell-tempered fabric was noted from deposit 539. Such vessel forms are rare among Late Prehistoric assemblages; the best parallels are from the Late Iron Age to 1st century AD.

Roman pottery

- 2.41 Roman pottery was recovered from 26 separate deposits (Appendix B). Local oxidized and reduced coarseware fabrics dominate. Most common is wheelthrown black-sandy type fabric which occurs in 17 deposits. Other fabrics include Savernake grog-tempered ware from northeast Wiltshire, white-slipped flagon fabric possibly from North Wiltshire and Dorset Black-Burnished ware. Continental pottery was recovered from six deposits in the form of South Gaulish and Central Gaulish samian. Overall, the composition reflects pottery supply in Early Roman Bath known from previous archaeological excavation (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 67–79).
- 2.42 Characteristically Early Roman forms were recorded from the largest context groups 617 (fill of pit 627), 618 (fill of pit 628), 1008 (fourth fill of pit 1012) and 1009 (third fill of pit 1012). A platter/bowl (form 18/31) in Central Gaulish samian ware; a flat-rimmed dish (imitating a Dorset Black-Burnished ware form) in a wheelthrown black-sandy fabric and with post-firing holes to its base; a tankard in a oxidized fabric; an everted rim jar in Dorset Black-Burnished ware; a poppy-head or ovoid beaker in fine greyware; a bodysherd from an indented beaker in an oxidized fabric and a bowl with in-turned and flat rim in a black-sandy fabric were all recovered from fill 617. A hemispherical flanged bowl in local oxidized fabric; a platter in black-sandy fabric; and a 'Belgic-style' jar or bowl with neck cordon in black-sandy fabric. From deposit 1008 were identified a fine grog-tempered 'Belgic-style' necked jar or bowl and a curved rim jar or bowl in black-sandy fabric were noted from fill 618. A 'Belgic-style' necked jar or bowl with pronounced shoulder cordon and bodysherds from thick wall storage vessel in coarse grog-tempered fabric were noted from deposit 1009.
- 2.43 All of the Roman pottery dates to the early Romano-British period (mid 1st to 2nd century AD). The scarcity of Dorset Black-Burnished ware suggests that most material date before the mid 2nd century AD. Further indications of dating are provided by exclusively early Roman type such as Savernake grog-tempered fabric and samian. Deposits containing grog-tempered fabrics, including 'Belgic-style' vessel forms, may date to as early as the mid 1st century AD. Similarly the presence of South Gaulish samian in the form of a platter form 18 from deposit 615 (upper fill of ditch 616), suggests dating in some instances before the early 2nd century AD.

Worked flint and stone

- 2.44 Quantities of worked and burnt flint were recovered from eight deposits; 306 (first fill of ditch 307), 310 (fill of posthole 311), subsoil 408, 410 (fill of ditch 409), 412 (first fill of pit 411), 503 (second fill of pit 504), 511 (fill of posthole 512). Identifiable tools

are limited to scrapers from deposits 408 and 511. The remainder consists of flake and broken flakes, in some cases burnt. In the absence of closely-dateable tool forms, only very broad dating (Neolithic to Bronze Age) dating is possible for the worked flint, with a strong likelihood that all material is re-deposited.

- 2.45 Of note is a small fragment of slate from subsoil layer 601 that exhibits incised decoration in a chequerboard pattern. The function of this item is unclear, although possible uses might be as part of a gaming board. A whetstone fragment in a fine grain micaceous sandstone was recovered from deposit 503 (second fill of quarry pit 504).

Animal Bone

- 2.46 Animal bone was recovered from 39 deposits dating from the Late Iron Age, through to the 2nd century AD. The bone displayed a high degree of fragmentation together with a limited amount of burning, but on the whole was in a good state of preservation, with modern breakage common.
- 2.47 The species identified were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and horse. While no definite butchery marks could be observed in the assemblage, the level of bone fragmentation, combined with those bones that were burnt, is indicative of high degree of processing on site. Canid gnawing was also observed, but only in those deposits dating to the later phases of the site. All species that could be identified with confidence are common to assemblages of this period.

Environmental evidence

- 2.48 The single fill (312) of undated pit 313 contained was found to contain charcoal inclusions and an environmental sample <1> was taken to help assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site.
- 2.49 The only ecofact recovered from this sample was charcoal which was identified as oak, a common fuel used as it heats to a high and constant temperature. As there were no plant macrofossils or other artefacts indicative of industrial processes recovered from the sample, it is not possible to conclude the industrial/domestic activities on site that produced this waste. Examination of the magnetic material recovered suggests a non-metallurgical origin, probably relating to the heating of natural iron oxide particles within the soil.

- 2.50 Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered during the processing of the environmental sample and no further conclusions regarding the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site can be made.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation identified archaeological features within the current evaluation area. In many cases these features corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. In all instances these anomalies proved to be of archaeological origin, and there were also cases of sub-surface features exposed during the evaluation that were not recorded during the geophysical survey. Trenches 1 to 6 were targeted upon geophysical anomalies representing possible enclosures and associated features (Zone C) and Trenches 7 to 10 upon geophysical anomalies representing probable archaeological features around the periphery of recent quarry workings (Zone B). Although all of the identified archaeological features had been truncated by ploughing, a relatively good state of preservation is indicated by the presence of the remains of stone structures (a drying oven and wall foundation) and the identification of roundhouse ditches and possible internal features.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

- 3.2 Redeposited worked and burnt flints were recovered from eight deposits, identifiable tools were recovered from deposits 408 and 511. The remainder of the flint consisted of flake and broken flakes, in some cases burnt. In the absence of closely-dateable tool forms, only very broad dating (Neolithic to Bronze Age) dating was possible.

Early to Middle Bronze Age

- 3.3 Evidence for Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was limited to an isolated pit 210 in Trench 2 which contained three sherds of grog tempered Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age

- 3.4 Three postholes 512, 519 and 521 contained Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery and artefacts of the same date were recovered from quarry pit 504 which may suggest a potential focus of activity of this date in the vicinity of Trench 5.

Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age

- 3.5 Where targeted by evaluation trenches, the majority of the ditches and gullies recorded during the geophysical survey contained late prehistoric pottery with a number of these also containing early Romano-British material, often from their upper fills, suggesting their continued use into the 2nd century AD. They appeared to represent a series of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures encompassing areas of settlement activity evidenced by the presence of roundhouse drip gullies, potential post built structures, refuse pits and larger irregular intrusions interpreted as quarry pits. Except in a small number of contexts where identifiable forms and decorated sherds were recovered a broad Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age (Late Prehistoric) date range has been assigned suggesting more than one phase of activity was present.
- 3.6 The ditch in Trench 1 forms the eastern edge of a probable enclosure ditch. Within this enclosure a roundhouse drip gully 105 contained Mid to Late Iron Age pottery and other domestic debris. To the north and west of the evaluation trench the geophysical survey shows two possible additional roundhouses within the enclosure.
- 3.7 Trench 2 bisected a probable square ditched enclosure measuring 33m in width which appeared to be open to the east. The primary fill contained late prehistoric pottery and domestic debris. The recovery of Roman pottery of 1st century AD and 2nd century AD date from the upper ditch fill suggests continued use of the enclosure into the early Roman period.
- 3.8 Two ditches in Trench 4 contained late prehistoric pottery. Ditch 403 was visible as a faint geophysical anomaly and ditch 404/409 formed the north-western corner of a well defined two-sided rectilinear enclosure of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British date. A late prehistoric pit 411 was identified in the north-west corner of enclosure 404/409. The geophysical survey shows a possible roundhouse and associated pits in the southern part of this enclosure.
- 3.9 Trench 5 bisected the eastern edge of a curvilinear feature comprising the eastern edge of an irregular enclosure and a number of its internal features. The enclosure ditch, 514, contained generic late prehistoric pottery in addition to more closely dated Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery.

- 3.10 Within enclosure 514, two ditches 526 and 528 may have formed the northern and eastern edges of a probable roundhouse drip gully identified during the geophysical survey. A total of 31 sherds of shell and limestone tempered late prehistoric pottery were recovered from the drip gully fills in addition to other domestic debris. Possible internal features or surfaces within the roundhouse were also identified. A Late Prehistoric east/west orientated gully 530 was also identified in the centre of the roundhouse.
- 3.11 Features in Trench 6 correlated to an area of poorly defined anomalies identified during geophysical survey. The fill of ditch 626 contained one sherd of late prehistoric pottery and the fill of ditch 629, Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery, suggesting its continued use into the 2nd century AD.
- 3.12 An isolated late prehistoric pit, 804, was recorded in Trench 8, two late prehistoric features, a ditch terminal 1004/1006 and posthole 1013 in Trench 10 and an absence of contemporary features in Trench 7 suggest these trenches are outside the focus of late prehistoric activity.

Roman

- 3.13 Roman activity was identified within the current evaluation area and represents the continued use of the pre-existing late prehistoric enclosed landscape with the occasional addition of small discreet features and ditches in-keeping with a probable agricultural economy. Early Romano-British pottery, contained within the upper fills of the enclosure ditches in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 suggests their continued use into the early Roman period, often into the 2nd century AD.
- 3.14 Ditch 307 corresponded to a curvilinear ditch identified during the geophysical survey. The final fill of the ditch, 304 contained the only dating evidence, a single sherd of 1st century AD pottery. However the possibility that the ditch dated to the Late Prehistoric period cannot be discounted.
- 3.15 Postholes potentially representing as yet unidentified probable Roman structures were identified in Trenches 2 and 6. Pits containing domestic refuse were identified in Trenches 6 and 10. A possible ditch terminal, 608/616, was revealed in Trench 10, a short segment of unmortared wall in Trench 4 and a curvilinear gully, 315, in Trench 3 may represent the remnants of a roundhouse drip gully.

- 3.16 A drying oven 704 identified in Trench 7, although artefactually undated is of probable 2nd Century AD date. Comparisons with similar drying ovens suggest a 2nd-century AD date of construction (Morriss 1979).
- 3.17 Evidence for funerary activity (Trenches 6 and 10) was identified to the south of the quarry identified by the geophysical survey in Zone B and which is thought to have contained a Roman cemetery (Falconer 1905). It is not currently known if the activity identified during the evaluation (paragraph 3.19) is contemporary with that identified within the quarry or if this represents a continuation of that activity or more informal disposal of human remains on the periphery of an area of Roman settlement.

Modern

- 3.18 The only feature identified during the evaluation dating to the modern period was a quarry pit in Trench 9.

Undated

- 3.19 Undated features consisted of a pit/posthole in Trench 3, a posthole in Trench 5, a neonatal grave 614 cut into the upper fills of a Roman ditch 608/616 in Trench 6 and an isolated cremation burial in Trench 10. However given the limited date range of cultural activity encountered within the evaluation area it is highly probable these features date to the periods discussed above. The neonatal grave and cremation may represent an informal pattern of burial commonly identified at the fringes of Romano-British rural settlements (Pearce 1999).

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chiz Harward, assisted by Andy Donald, Andy Loader, Jess Cook and Dan Sausins. The report was written by Ray Holt; with contributions on finds by Angela Aggujaro and Andrew Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Ray Holt, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Ploughsoil			0.48	
101	Layer	Natural substrate			0.48	
102	Fill	Single fill of 103		0.35	0.18	LPRE
103	Cut	Ditch		0.35	0.18	
104	Fill	Single fill of 105		1.0	0.4	MLIA
105	Cut	Ditch		1.0	0.4	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	LPRE
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.2-0.3	
202	Layer	Natural substrate			0.4-0.5	
203	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	>0.52	1.6	0.25	
204	Fill	Single fill of 203	>0.52	1.6	0.25	LIA-C1
205	Fill	Single fill of 206	0.3	0.45	0.1	ERB
206	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.45	0.1	
207	Cut	Ditch	>2.6	1.78	>0.71	
208	Fill	6th fill of 207				L1-C2
209	Fill	Fill of 210	0.92	0.55	0.08	EMBA
210	Fill	Pit	0.92	0.55	0.08	
211	Fill	5th fill of 207				
212	Fill	4th fill of 207				
213	Fill	3rd fill of 207				
214	Fill	2nd fill of 207				LPRE
215	Fill	1st fill of 207				

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	
302	Layer	?Buried Topsoil			0.28	
303	Layer	Natural substrate			0.79	
304	Fill	3rd fill of 307	>1.8	1.06	0.2	C1
305	Fill	2nd fill of 307	>1.8	1.47	0.26	
306	Fill	1st fill of 307	>1.8	0.71	0.38	
307	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.47	0.69	
308	Fill	Single fill of 309		0.42	0.11	
309	Cut	Posthole		0.42	0.11	
310	Fill	Single fill of 311		0.29	0.11	LIA-C1
311	Cut	Posthole		0.29	0.11	
312	Fill	Fill of 313	>0.42	>0.58	0.1	
313	Cut	Small pit/posthole	>0.42	>0.58	0.1	
314	Fill	Fill of 315	>0.64	0.34	0.12	LC1-EC2

315	Cut	?roundhouse drip gully	>0.64	0.34	0.12	
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Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
401	Layer	Natural substrate			0.26	
402	Fill	Single fill of 403	>1.8	1.13	0.22	LPRE
403	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.13	0.22	
404	Cut	Ditch	3.8	2.2	1.0	
405	Fill	6th fill of 404/409	3.8	2.2	0.7	LIA-ERB
406	Fill	5th fill of 404/409	1.55	1.0	0.2	
407	Fill	3rd fill of 404/409	1.95	1.0	0.3	ERB
408	Layer	?subsoil	3.2	2.2	0.23	MC1-EC2
409	Cut	Ditch same as 404	1.1	0.7	0.34	
410	Fill	Single fill of 409	1.1	0.7	0.34	
411	Cut	Pit	1.3	0.65	0.44	
412	Fill	1st fill of 411	1.3	0.65	0.17	LPRE
413	Fill	1st fill of 404/409	2.0	1.0	0.85	
414	Fill	2nd fill of 404/409	1.35	1.0	0.1	
415	Fill	4th fill of 404/409	1.3	1.0	0.55	
416	Cut	Construction cut for wall 417	2.35	0.9	0.42	
417	Masonry	Limestone wall foundation	2.35	0.9	0.42	
418	Fill	2nd fill of 411	1.3	0.65	0.28	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
501	Layer	Natural substrate			0.3	
502	Fill	3rd fill of 504	3.1	>1.8	0.55	LIA-C1
503	Fill	2nd fill of 504	4.1	>1.8	0.63	LC1-C2 / LBA-EIA
504	Cut	Pit	8.0	>1.8	>0.92	
505	Fill	Single fill of 506	>1.8	1.04	0.12	LPRE
506	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.04	0.12	
507	Fill	Fill of 508	0.3	0.25	0.25	LPRE
508	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.25	0.25	
509	Fill	Fill of 510	0.26	0.23	0.17	LPRE
510	Cut	Posthole	0.26	0.23	0.17	
511	Fill	Fill of 512	0.4	0.25	>0.37	LBA-EIA
512	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.25	>0.37	
513	Fill	4th fill of 514	>1.8	2.18	0.3	LPRE
514	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	2.18	0.78	
515	Fill	1st fill of 504	5.8	>1.8	>0.45	LPRE, EIA?
516	VOID					
517	VOID					
518	Fill	Fill of 519	0.64	0.5	0.23	LBA-

						EIA?
519	Cut	Posthole	0.64	0.5	0.23	
520	Fill	Fill of 521	0.58	0.34	0.2	LIA-C1
521	Cut	Posthole	0.58	0.34	0.2	
522	Fill	Fill of 523	0.34	0.29	0.13	LPRE
523	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.29	0.13	
524	Fill	2nd fill of 526	>1.8	1.1	0.15	
525	Fill	1 st fill of 526	>0.8	1.0	0.2	LPRE
526	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	>1.8	1.1	0.35	
527	Fill	Single fill of 528	>1.6	1.2	0.48	LPRE
528	Cut	Curvilinear ditch terminus	>1.6	1.2	0.48	
529	Fill	Single fill of 530	>1.8	0.5	0.15	LPRE
530	Cut	Gully	>1.8	0.5	0.15	
531	Fill	3rd fill of 514	0.8	0.42	0.11	
532	Fill	2nd fill of 514	0.8	1.68	0.2	LIA- ERB
533	Fill	1st fill of 514	0.8	1.2	0.25	LPRE
534	Cut	Posthole	0.75	0.5	0.2	
535	Fill	1st fill of 534	0.75	0.1	0.2	
536	Fill	2nd fill of 534	0.75	0.4	0.2	
537	Deposit	Silty clay deposit between 526 and 530	>1.2	1.4		LPRE
538	Deposit	Charcoal rich silty clay deposit between 526 and 530	0.46	0.22		
539	Deposit	Silty clay deposit between 526 and 530	2.0	>0.5		LIA-C1

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
602	Layer	Natural substrate			0.48	
603	Fill	Fill of 604	0.63	0.66	0.21	C1
604	Cut	Pit	0.63	0.66	0.21	
605	Fill	3rd fill of 608	0.94	0.69	0.23	MC1-C2
606	Fill	2nd fill of 608	0.84	0.72	0.15	RB
607	Fill	1st fill of 608	0.83	0.7	0.18	ERB
608	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.94	0.69	0.51	
609	Fill	Fill of 610	0.49	0.37		C1-C2
610	Cut	?pit	0.49	0.37		
611	Layer	Buried soil horizon	>50.0	>2.0	0.21	
612	Skeleton	Neonatal burial within 614	0.29	0.13		
613	Fill	Grave backfill within 614	0.44	0.27		
614	Cut	Grave cut	0.44	0.27		
615	Fill	Upper fill of 616, same as 605	>1.15	1.35		LC1- EC2
616	Cut	Ditch same as 608	>1.15	1.35		
617	Fill	Fill of 627	1.7	1.5	0.33	C2
618	Fill	Fill of 628	2.0	0.5	0.45	C2
619	Fill	2nd fill of 630	2.2	2.0	0.4	LC1-C2
620	Fill	1st fill of 630	2.2	2.0	0.17	LC1-C2

621	Fill	Single fill of 629	2.4	1.54	0.48	LIA-C2
622	Fill	Single fill of 626	>3.0	2.2	0.52	LPRE
623	Layer	Buried soil horizon same as 611	>50.0	>2.0	0.2	LC1-C2
624	Fill	Fill of 625	2.0	0.5	0.5	
625	Cut	Pit	2.0	0.5	0.5	
626	Cut	Ditch	>3.0	2.2	0.52	
627	Cut	Pit	1.7	1.5	0.33	
628	Cut	Pit	2.0	0.5	0.45	
629	Cut	Ditch	>2.4	1.54	0.48	
630	Cut	Pit	2.2	2.0	0.57	
631	Fill	Fill of 632	1.6	1.0	0.46	
632	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.0	0.46	

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.17	
702	Layer	Natural substrate			0.44	
703	Fill	Backfill of 704	2.5	1.27		
704	Masonry	Drying oven	3.0	1.72		
705	Cut	Construction cut for drying oven 704	3.0	1.72		
706	Layer	Subsoil	1.36	1.6		

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
801	Layer	Natural substrate			0.26	
802	Fill	2nd fill of 804		1.53	0.87	
803	Fill	1st fill of 804		1.03	0.06	LPRE
804	Cut	Pit		1.53	0.92	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
901	Layer	Natural substrate			0.28	
902	Fill	2nd fill of 904, modern backfill	>50.0	>2.1	>0.95	MOD
903	Fill	1st fill of 904	>10.44	>2.1	>0.21	
904	Cut	Quarry pit	>50.0	>2.1	>0.95	

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	
1001	Layer	Natural substrate			0.29	
1002	Cut	Cremation grave cut	0.72	0.64		
1003	Fill	Fill of 1002	0.72	0.64		
1004	Cut	Ditch	>0.8	>0.65	0.27	

1005	Fill	Single fill of 1004	>0.8	>0.65	0.27	LPRE
1006	Cut	Ditch terminal same as 1004	>0.6	>0.31	0.18	
1007	Fill	Single fill of 1006	>0.6	>0.31	0.18	LIA-C1?
1008	Fill	4th fill of 1012	>1.3	1.48	0.26	MLC1
1009	Fill	3rd fill of 1012	>1.6	2.3	0.26	MLC1
1010	Fill	2nd fill of 1012	>0.95	2.1	0.1	
1011	Fill	1st fill of 1012	>0.95	2.32	0.26	C1
1012	Cut	Pit	>1.6	2.32	0.44	
1013	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.34	0.19	
1014	Fill	Fill of 1013	0.36	0.34	0.19	LPRE

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
102	Animal bone: horse, cow-size	5	44	LPRE
	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	3	11	
104	Prehistoric pottery: fine limestone-tempered fabric	12	104	MLIA
	Animal bone: sheep/goat	4	20	
	Fired clay	4	22	
200	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	5	LPRE
204	Animal bone: sheep-size	5	5	LIA-C1
	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric	9	82	
	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric	1	8	
205	Animal bone: cow-size	1	1	LC1-C2
	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric,	2	2	
208	Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow-size, sheep-size	7	64	LC1-C2
	Roman pottery: local oxidized fabric, black-sandy fabric	3	15	
	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered fabric, shell-tempered fabric	2	6	
	Fired clay	11	114	
209	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	3	19	E-MBA
214	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered fabric	3	16	LPRE
	Animal bone: cattle	14	103	
	Fired clay	2	15	
304	Animal bone: sheep/goat, pig, cow-size	32	92	C1
	Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	1	15	
306	Worked flint: flake (burnt)	1	9	
310	Animal bone: cow-size	2	9	LIA-C1
	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	3	14	
312 <1>	Animal bone: sheep/goat, small mammal	9	4	-
	Burnt flint	2	3	
	Fired clay	10-50	25	
314	Roman pottery: greyware, black-sandy fabric	5	60	LC1-EC2
402	Prehistoric pottery: leached shell-tempered fabric	2	2	LPRE
405	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	6	LIA-ERB
	Animal bone: cow, sheep/goat, cow-size	17	46	
	Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	1	17	
407	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric	6	8	ERB
	Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cow-size	86	228	
408	Roman pottery: fine greyware, Savernake grog-tempered,	14	96	MC1-EC2
	Animal bone: cattle, cow-size	18	278	
	Worked flint: flake, scraper, utilized flake	3	24	
410	Animal bone: cattle, sheep-size	2	9	-
	Worked flint: damaged flake	1	1	
412	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	3	8	LPRE
	Animal bone: cow-size	1	4	
	Worked flint: flake	1	5	
502	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric	6	25	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	4	12	
	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric	1	4	
503	Prehistoric pottery: fine limestone-tempered fabric, shell-tempered fabric	40	485	LC1-C2; EIA
	Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, sheep-size	27	168	
	Burnt animal bone: sheep-size	1	3	
	Roman pottery: CG samian ware, Dr.18/31, fine grog-tempered fabric	2	36	
	Fired clay	8	43	
	Vitrified clay	2	9	
	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	Whetstone	1	64	
505	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	2	20	LPRE
	Animal bone: sheep-size	2	3	
507	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	1	LPRE

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
509	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	5	LPRE
511	Animal bone: sheep-size Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric, black-sandy fabric Worked flint: scraper, flake (burnt)	1 37 2	5 234 16	LBA-EIA
513	Animal bone: cow-size Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric	2 11	35 68	LPRE
515	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric Animal bone: sheep/goat, sheep-size Fired clay	8 11 7	38 26 24	LPRE, EIA?
518	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	7	72	LBA-EIA?
520	Roman pottery: shell-tempered fabric	3	12	LIA-C1
522	Animal bone: pig Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1 1	3 1	LPRE
525	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	25	248	LPRE
527	Animal bone: cattle, sheep-size Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric Fired clay	2 6 1	224 35 2	LPRE
529	Animal bone: sheep/goat Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered fabric	1 1	5 5	LPRE
532	Human bone: juvenile Animal bone: sheep/goat Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric, grog-tempered fabric, limestone-tempered fabric	1 1 5	2 3 132	LIA-ERB
533	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric Animal bone:	4 1	12 3	LPRE
537	Animal bone: cattle Prehistoric pottery: fine shell-tempered fabric	1 2	14 44	LPRE
539	Prehistoric pottery: fine shell-tempered fabric	2	17	LIA-C1?
601	Decorated slate	1	2	
603	Animal bone: sheep/goat, cow-size Roman pottery: Black-sandy fabric, local oxidized fabric, greyware Savernake?	4 5	25 37	C1
605	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric, local oxidized fabric, CG samian ware, greyware, micaceous oxidized fabric Animal bone: pig, sheep-size Burnt animal bone: sheep/size Industrial residue: slag Human bone: juvenile	15 6 3 3 4	76 26 6 18 5	MC1-C2
606	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric	1	1	RB
607	Animal bone: sheep/goat Roman pottery: local oxidized fabric, black sandy fabric	1 3	24 26	ERB
609	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered, greyware	3	25	C1-C2
615	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric, local oxidized, SG samian ware Dr.18/31 Animal bone: cattle	15 10	93 61	LC1-EC2
617	Roman pottery: greyware, black-sandy fabric, black-sandy imitating Dorset Black-Burnished ware, local oxidized fabric, white-slipped flagon fabric, Savernake grog-tempered, local oxidized imitating Severn Valley ware, CG samian ware Dr. 18/31, Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cow-size, sheep-size Burnt stone Fired clay: object?	84 18 5 8	666 89 62 85	C2
618	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric, greyware, Dorset Black-Burnished ware, local oxidized flagon fabric, greyware Animal bone: sheep/goat, cow-size, sheep-size Burnt animal bone: sheep/goat Fired clay	26 8 2 1	516 55 7 6	C2

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
619	Roman pottery: white-slipped flagon fabric, black-sandy fabric, SG samian, local oxidized Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow-size, sheep-size Fired clay	23 20 4	471 183 25	LC1-C2
620	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric, local oxidized flagon fabric, grog-tempered fabric, SG samian ware, Savernake grog-tempered	32	163	LC1-C2
621	Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric Worked flint: damaged flake Animal bone: pig, cow-size	1 1 3	28 1 44	LIA-C2
622	Animal bone: sheep-size Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric Fired clay	3 1 9	5 1 11	LPRE
623	Roman pottery: greyware, local oxidized fabric, coarse black-sandy fabric Animal bone: sheep/goat, cow-size Fired clay Vitrified clay	8 2 1 1	33 25 5 7	LC1-C2
701	Fe nail	1	23	-
802	Animal bone: sheep/goat, sheep-size	7	27	
803	Animal bone: cattle, sheep-size Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	3 1	37 1	LPRE
902	Post-medieval/modern pottery: glazed red earthenware, refined white ware, unglazed earthenware Animal bone: sheep/goat Ceramic building material Iron object: pitch fork	8 1 1 1	603 15 69 395	MOD
1005	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered Animal bone: sheep/goat, sheep-size	1 6	10 14	LPRE
1007	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	6	14	LIA-C1?
1008	Roman pottery: greyware, Black-sandy fabric, limestone-tempered fabric, Savernake grog-tempered ware, local oxidized fabric Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow-size, sheep-size Burnt stone Fired clay	19 44 2 7	258 266 120 79	MLC1
1009	Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric, black-sandy fabric, flint and limestone-tempered fabric, greyware grog-tempered Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cow-size, sheep-size Burnt stone: Fired clay	16 31 2 7	140 252 24 19	MLC1
1011	Roman pottery: black-sandy ware Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow-size, sheep-size Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1 18 1	7 85 1	C1
1014	Prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	4	LPRE
u.s.	Ceramic building material Modern pottery: flowerpot	1 1	81 3	-

Prehistoric pottery fabrics:

- Shell-tempered = handmade medium/coarse fabric with moderate density of coarsely fractured fossil shell fragments.
- Limestone-tempered = handmade medium/coarse fabric with common calcareous inclusion (in range 1–3mm).
- Grog-tempered = soapy fabric with common grog, slightly micaceous and containing moderate density of grog-pieces or clay pellet and lump of red haematite.

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

One environmental sample <1> (5 litres of soil) was retrieved fill 312 of pit 313 containing burnt material and processed with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial activity. The sample was processed using an environmental flotation system. A 1mm nylon mesh was used for the residue whilst the flots were captured in 0.25mm and 1mm aperture brass sieves. The residue was dried in a low temperature drying cabinet and the flots air dried. The dried residue was sorted through a set of brass sieves 10mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm. After sorting, the fractions below 2mm were retained.

The flots were scanned for seeds using a low power stereomicroscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). All charcoal fragments were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cutler and Gale (2000) and Heller *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

The residue from sample <1> (312) produced fired clay (24.3g), animal bone (2.8g), burnt bone (0.01g), burnt flint (3.1g), magnetic material (20g) and charcoal (0.8g). The charcoal large enough to identify consisted of 3 fragments of oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*). The 1mm flot (4.2g) contained small unidentifiable fragments of charcoal, modern roots, small stones and silt. The 0.25mm flot (5.5g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand.

The only ecofact recovered from this sample was charcoal which was identified as oak, a common fuel used as it heats to a high and constant temperature. As there were no plant macrofossils or other artefacts indicative of industrial processes recovered from the sample, it is not possible to conclude the industrial/domestic activities on site that produced this waste. Examination of the magnetic material recovered suggests a non-metallurgical origin, probably relating to the heating of natural iron oxide particles within the soil.

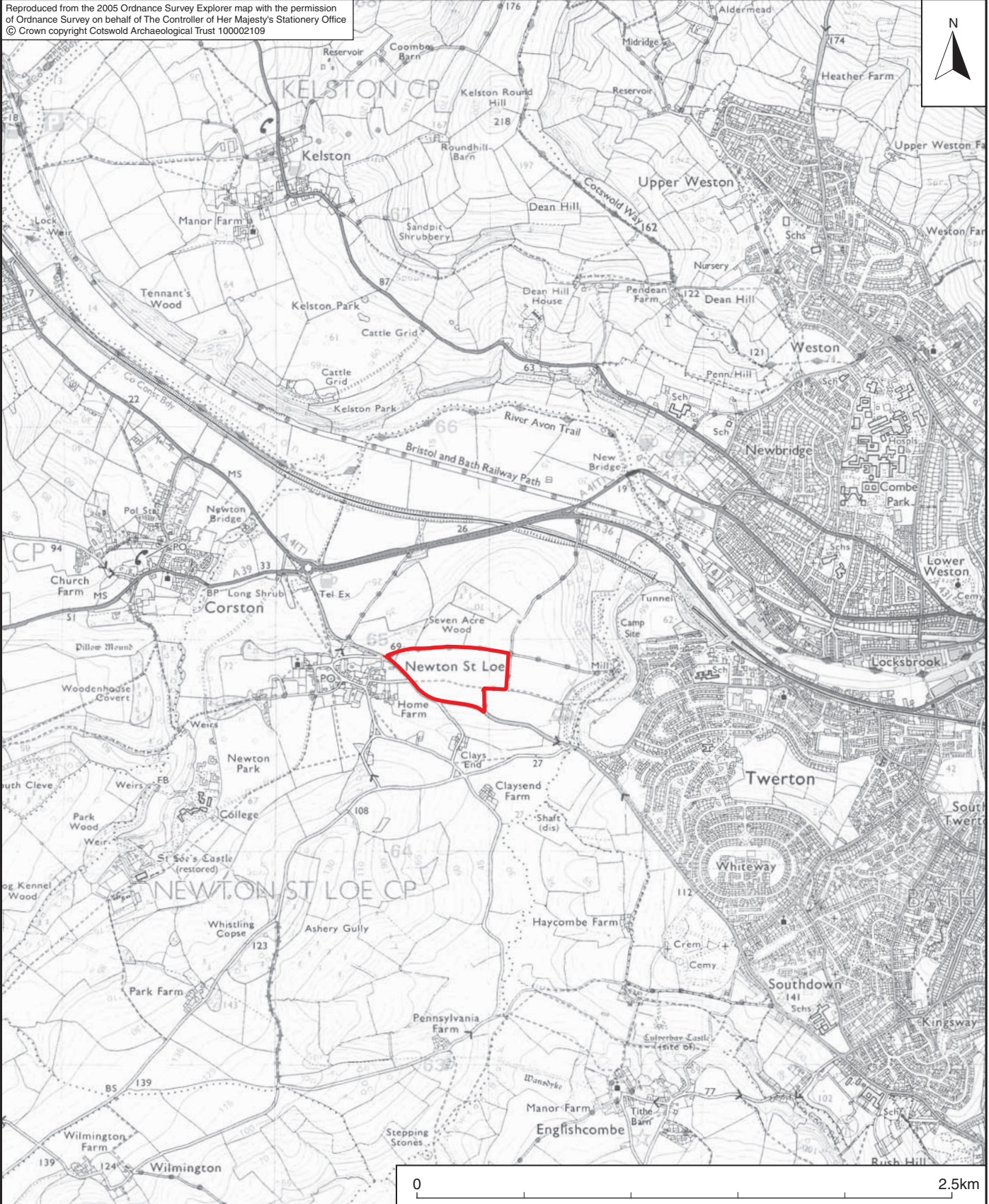
Context	Sample	Sample volume	% of sample	Charcoal	Animal	Burnt	Fired	Magnetic material	Burnt Flint	Other biological	Other cultural
31	1	5L	100	E	E	E	D	C	E		

Key A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10–50 fragments, E = 1–10

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 at Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset. Ten trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Worked and burnt flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered. All were residual within later deposits and consisted of tools, flakes and broken flakes.</p> <p>Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was limited to a single isolated pit.</p> <p>Three postholes and residual pottery in a quarry pit date to the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and may suggest a potential focus of activity.</p> <p>An area comprising multiple ditches, enclosures, settlement and agricultural boundaries of Middle to Late Iron Age date were revealed in the eastern part of the site. Contemporary features included roundhouse drip gullies, refuse pits, quarry pits and postholes.</p> <p>Features containing Roman pottery included a ditch, refuse and quarry pits, postholes and a curvilinear gully. A number of the upper fills of the late prehistoric enclosure ditches also contained Roman pottery, suggesting their continued use into the 2nd century AD. A stone-built drying oven of 2nd-century AD date was identified in the central part of the site. An undated neonatal human burial and a cremation burial are also of probable Roman date.</p>	
Project dates	8 – 19 November 2010	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	DBA, CA 2007 Geophysical Survey, PCG 2010	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset	
Study area (M ² /ha)	87ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 7075 6480	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Chiz Harward	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Roman Baths and Pump Room Heritage Services	Ceramics, animal bone, flint, fired clay, burnt stone

Paper	Roman Baths and Pump Room Heritage Services	Context sheets, trench sheets, plans, sections, photographic registers
Digital	Roman Baths and Pump Room Heritage Services	Digital photos, GPS survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10224		



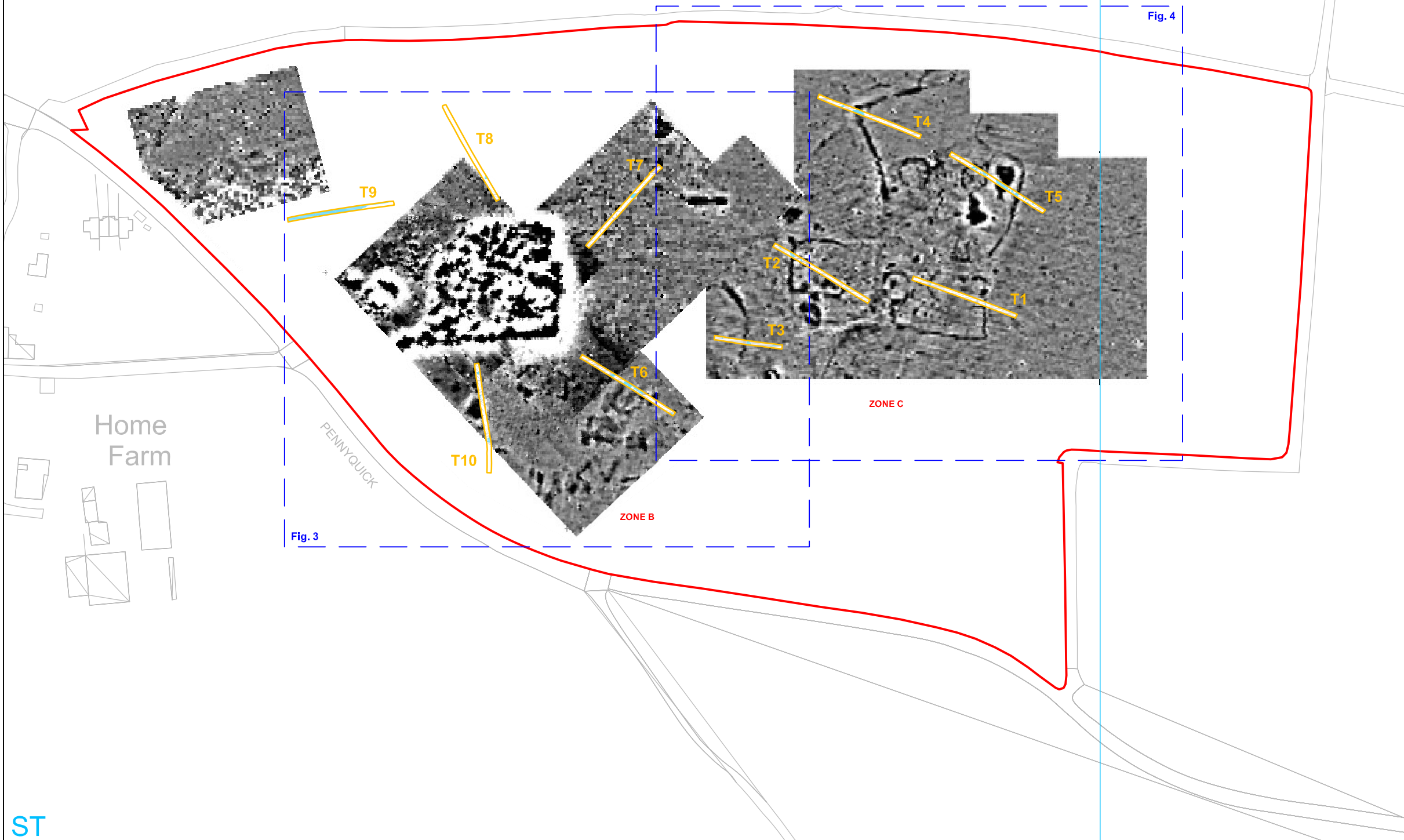
current evaluation area

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe Bath and North East Somerset			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	3276	1



65

71



- current evaluation area
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

Home Farm

PENNYQUICK

ZONE B

ZONE C

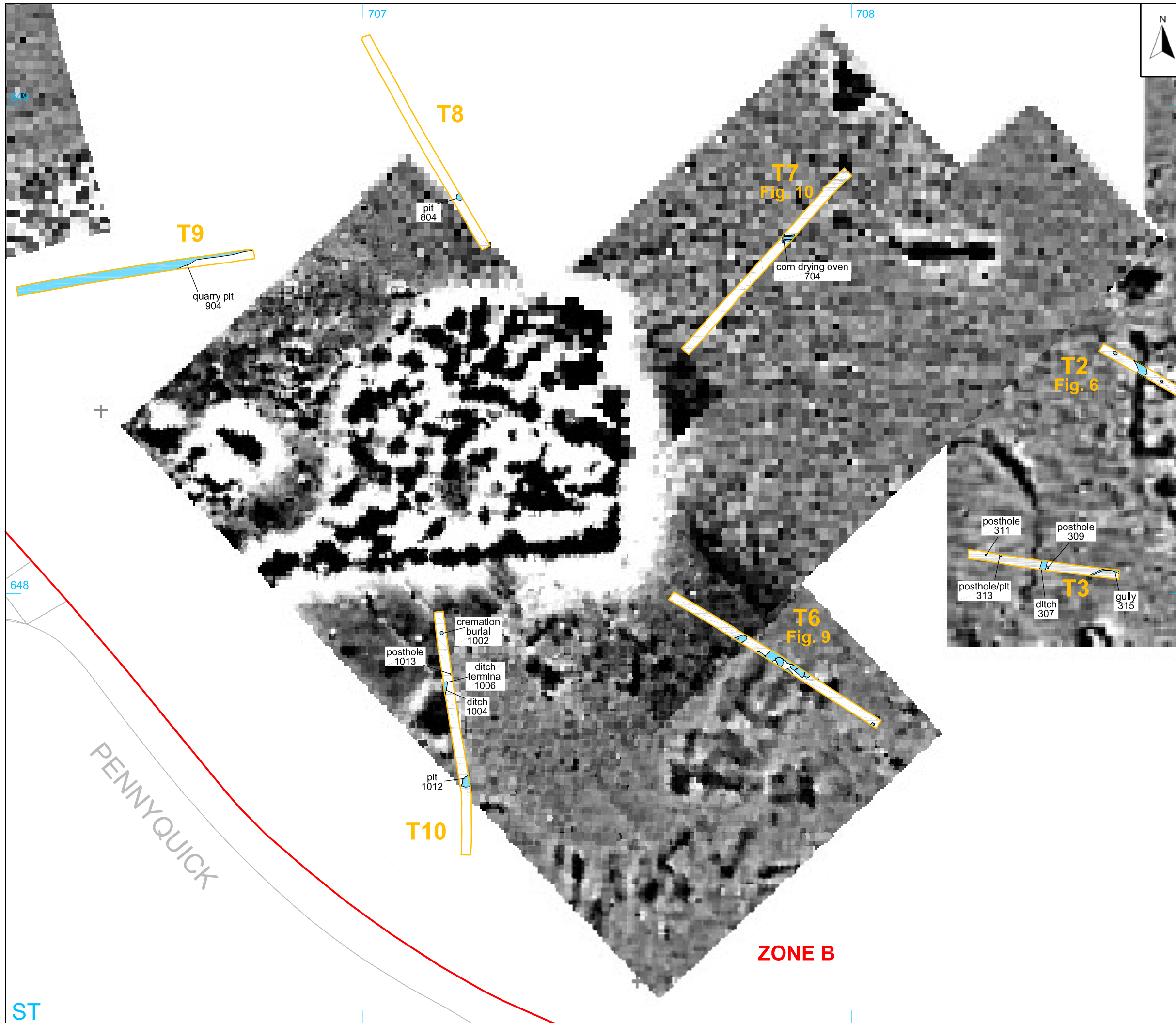




PROJECT TITLE
**Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe
 Bath and North East Somerset**

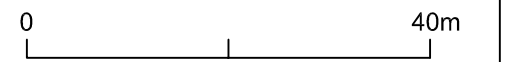
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan, showing archaeological
 features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
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ST



-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature



PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe
Bath and North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Zone B: Trench location plan, showing
archaeological features and geophysical
survey results

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ST

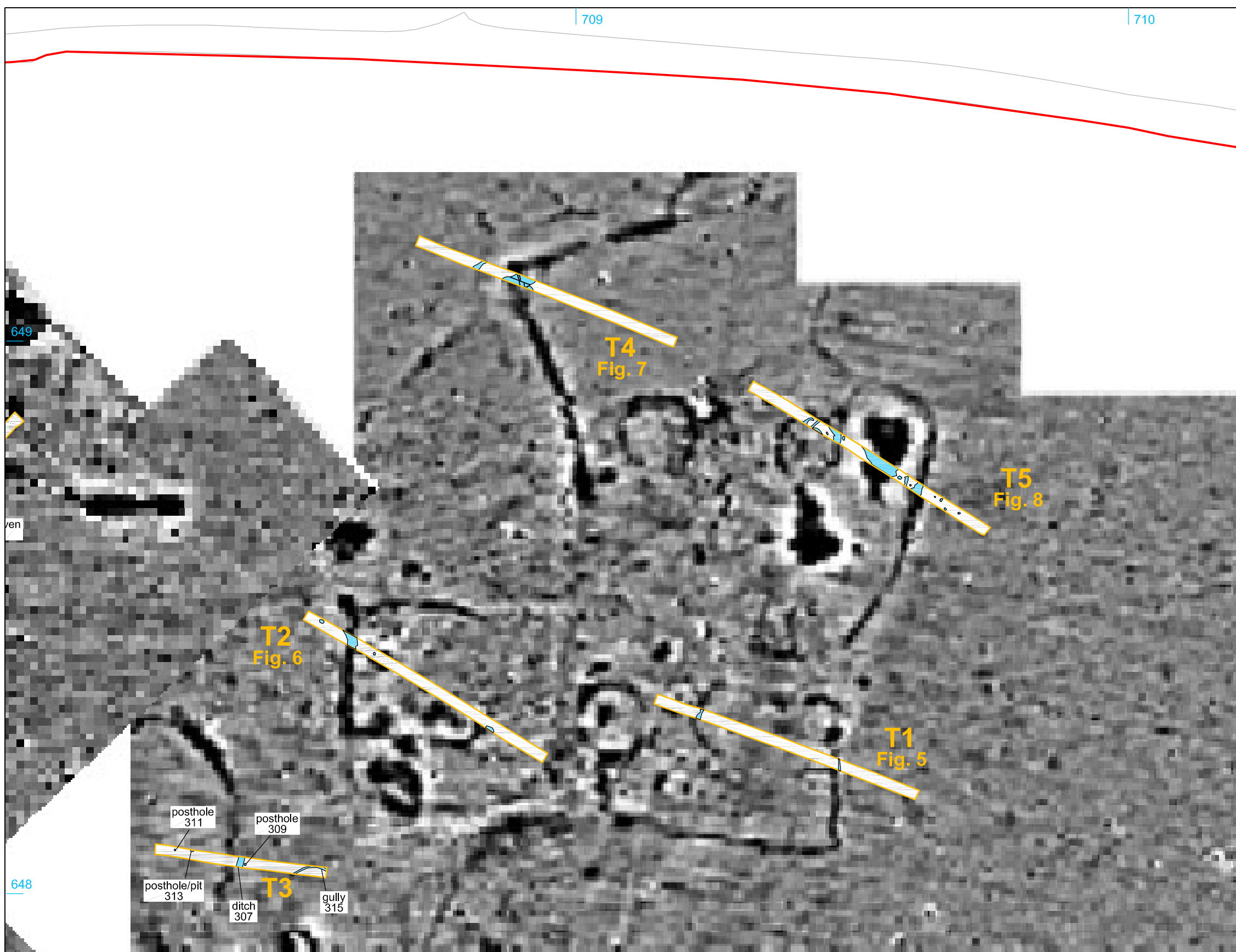
ZONE B



709

710



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-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature



ZONE C



PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Bath, Newton St Loe
Bath and North East Somerset

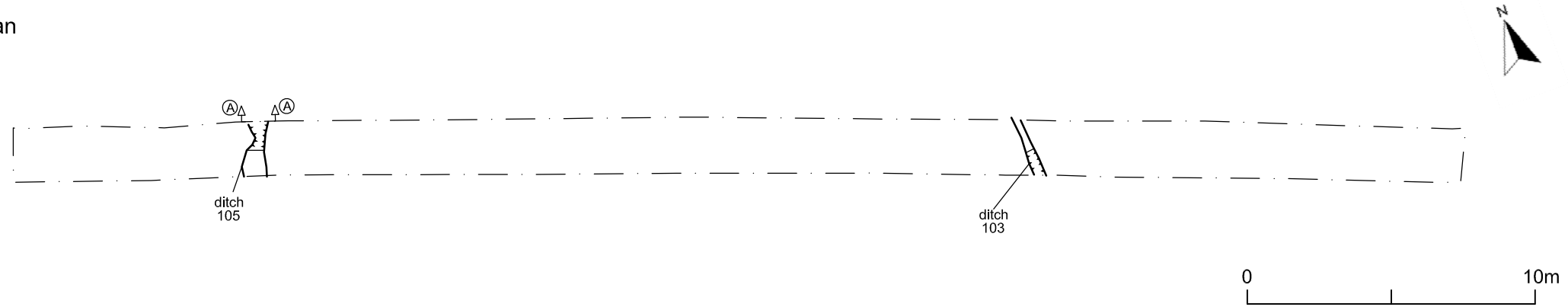
FIGURE TITLE
Zone C: Trench location plan, showing
archaeological features and geophysical
survey results

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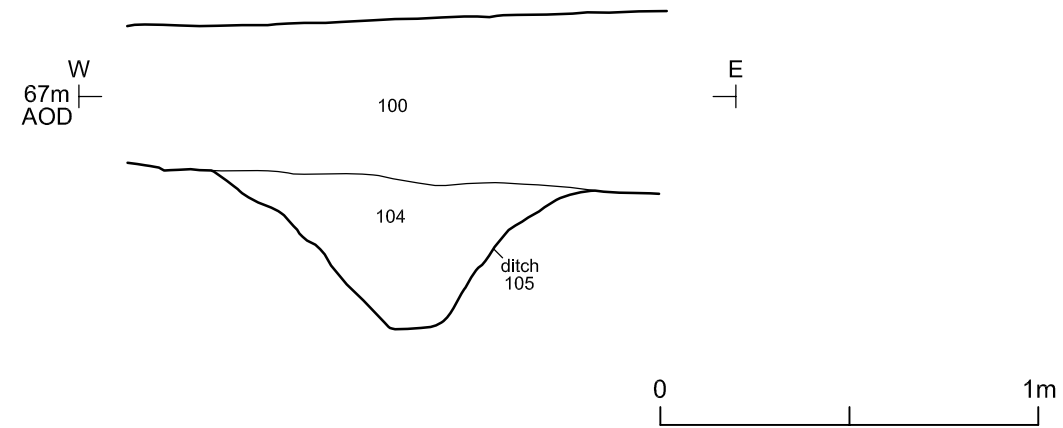
648

ST

Trench 1; plan



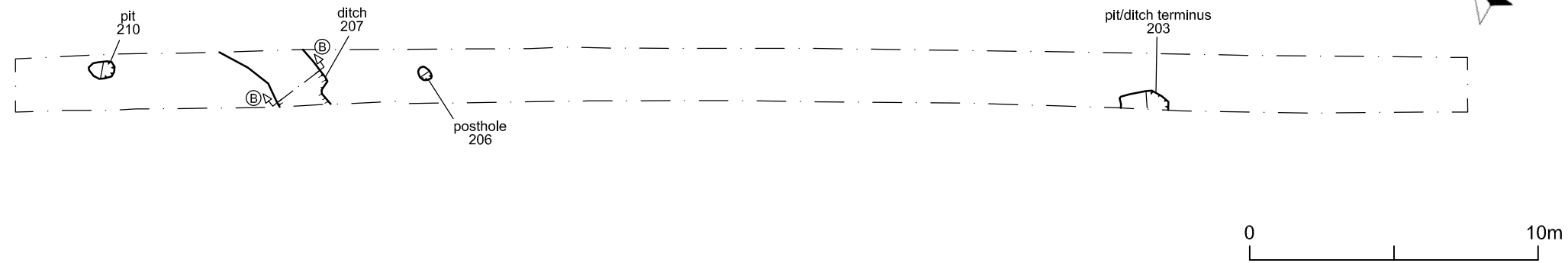
Section AA



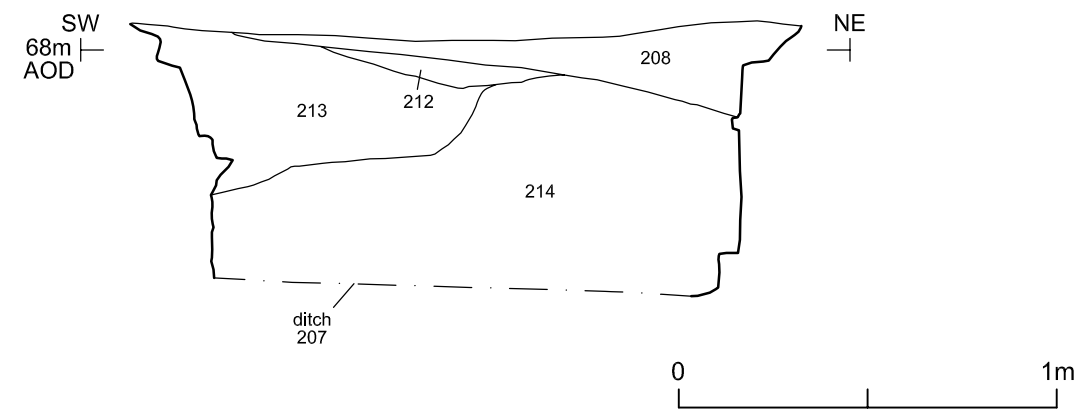
Ditch 105, looking north. Scale 0.15m



Trench 2; plan



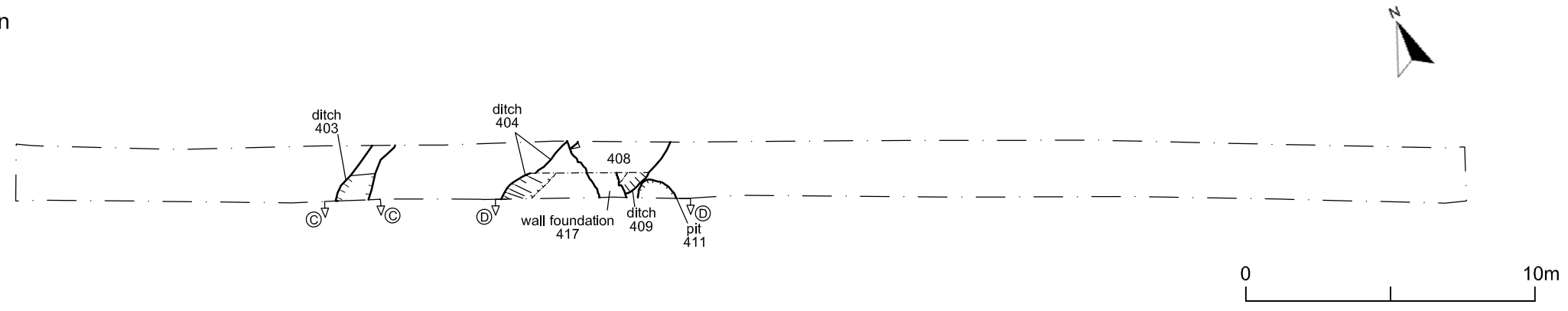
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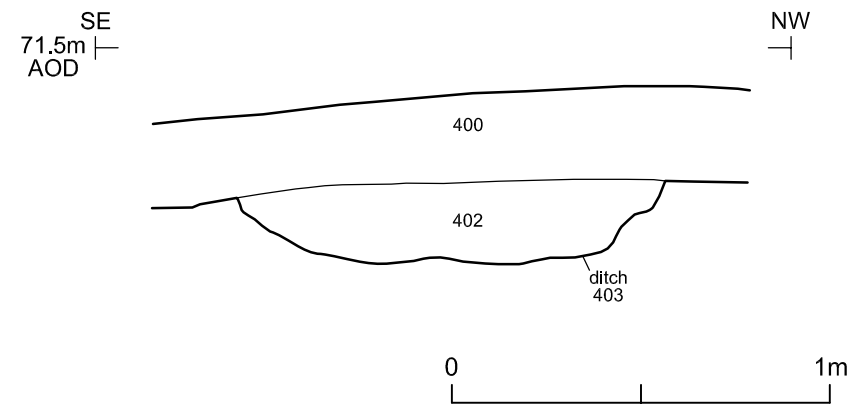
View of Trench 2, looking east. Scales 1m and 0.4m



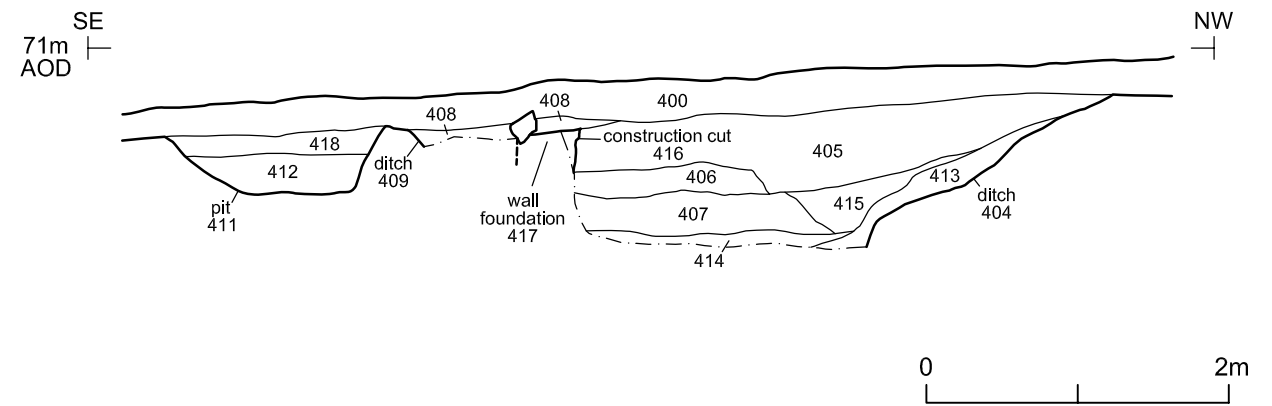
Trench 4; plan



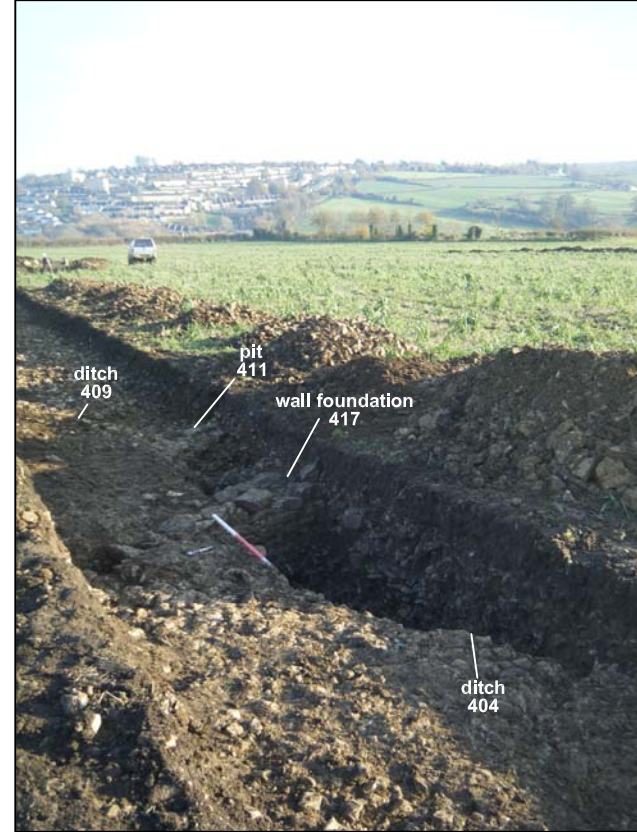
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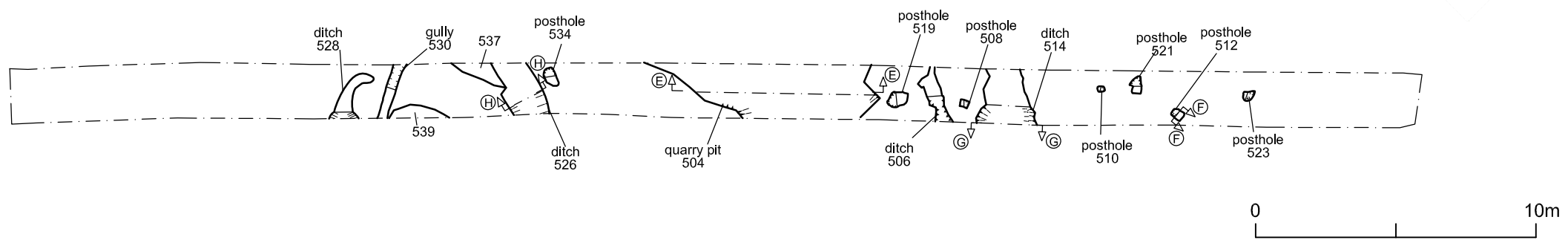
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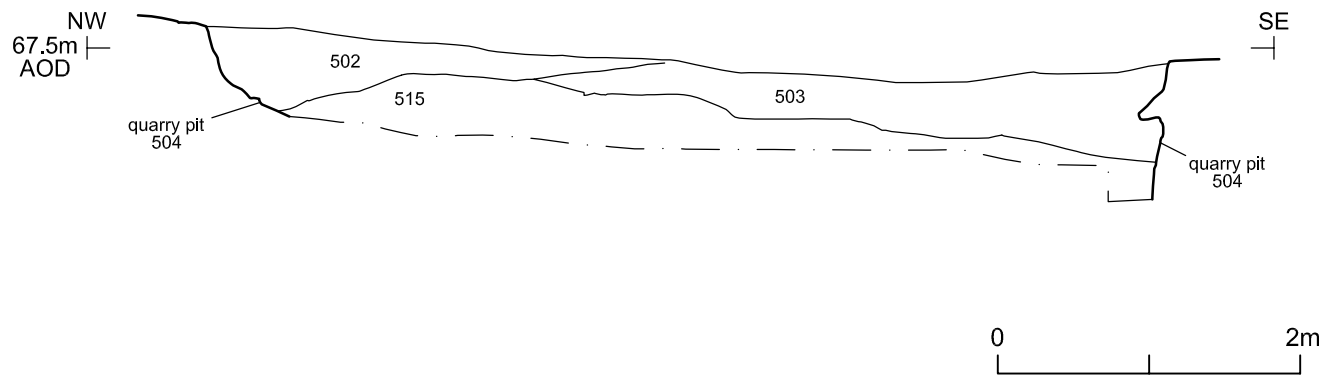
View of trench 4, looking south-east. Scale 1m



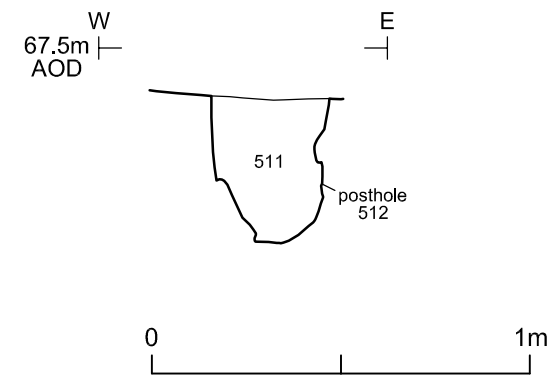
Trench 5; plan



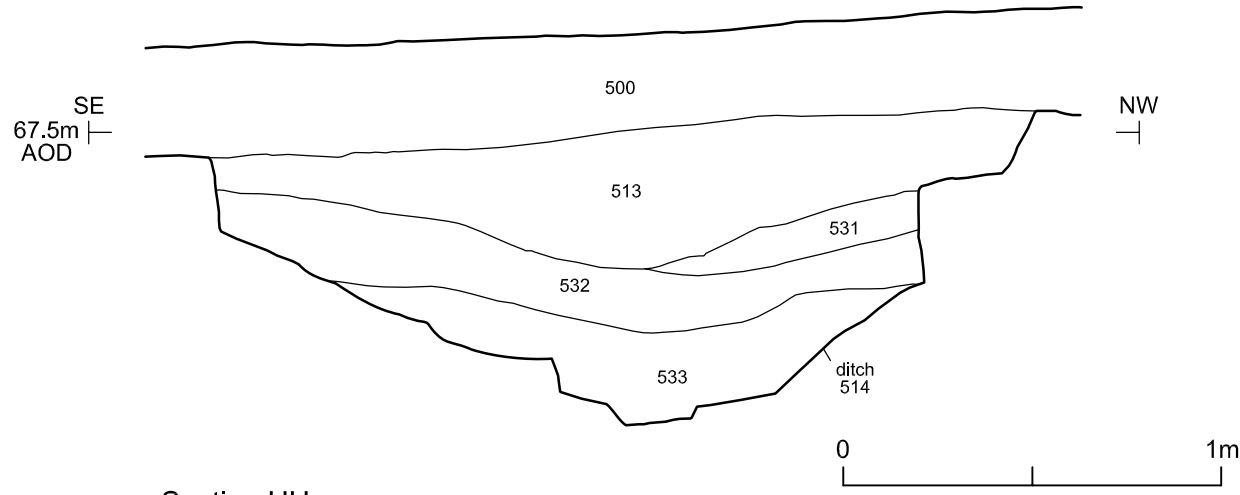
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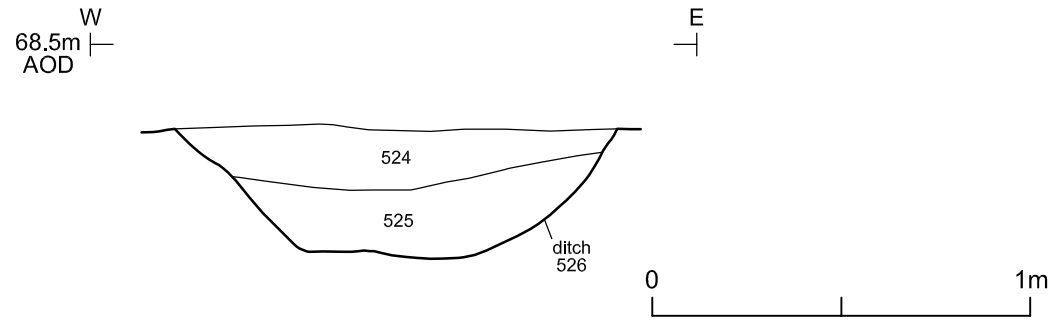
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Section GG



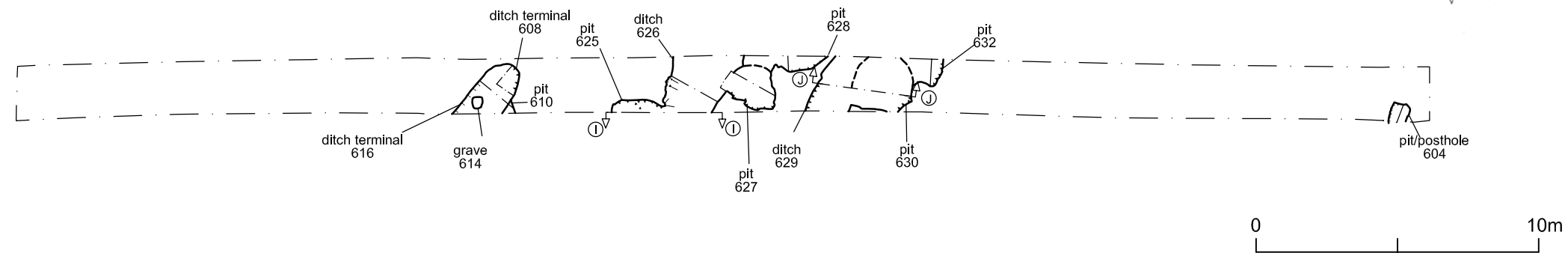
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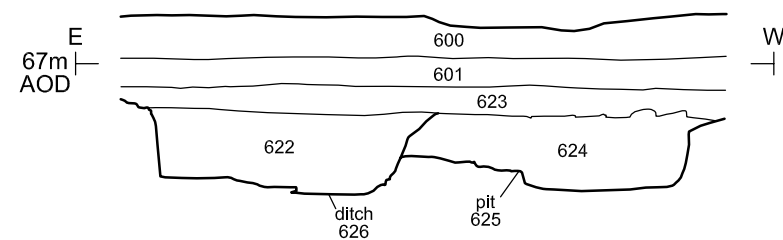
Quarry pit 504, looking south-west. Scales both 1m



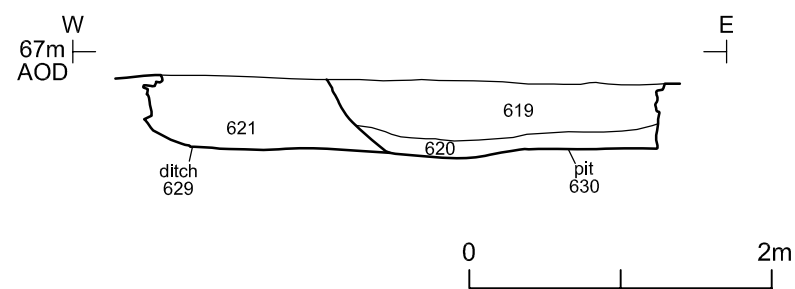
Trench 6; plan



Section II



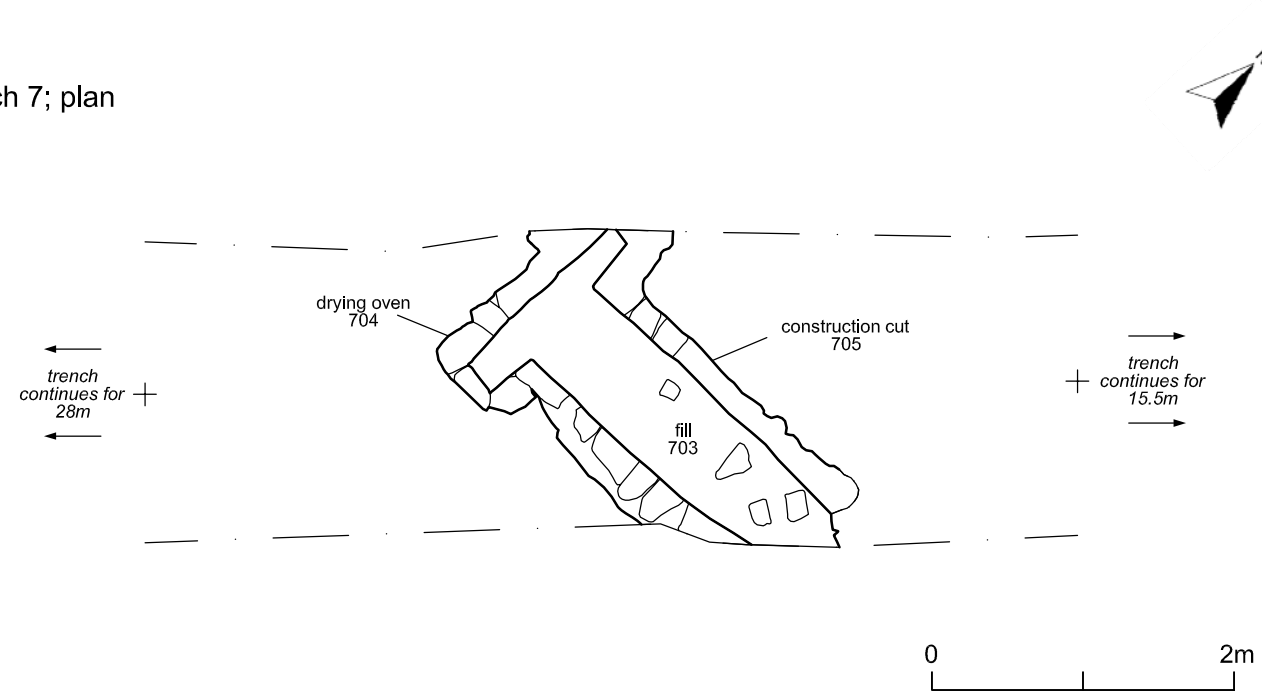
Section JJ



Ditch 626 and pit 627, looking north-east. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Trench 7; plan



Drying oven 704, looking north. Scale 0.5m



Capstone. Scale 0.15m

