

BATHEASTON BYPASS AND LAMBRIDGE
EVALUATION
BATHAMPTON/BATHEASTON
BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET

SUMMARY OF WORK SO FAR COMPLETED AND
PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETION OF POST-
EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

CA PROJECT: 2300
CA REPORT: 0000

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Signed:
Issue: 01	Date: Date

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Fig. 1 Site location plan (scale)

Fig. 2

SUMMARY

Site Name:	Batheaston Bypass and Lambridge
Location:	Bathampton Meadows and Lambridge, Bath
NGR:	ST 775666 and ST766665
Type:	Excavation
Date:	1992 and 1994
Location of archive:	Roman Baths Museum
Accession Number:	00000
Site Code:	BBY94 and LAM?92

Two sites were destroyed during works to construct the Batheaston Bypass. The first, Lambridge, was evaluated in 1992 but was destroyed without further work. The second was an Iron Age-to-later-Roman valley bottom settlement at Bathampton Meadows discovered during excavation for the road cutting. It was salvage recorded during the works

Lambridge 1992

This was an evaluation prior to a proposal to build a new supermarket on the site of the Bath Rugby training ground at Lambridge, and extensive parking and other impacts. It involved a series of machine dug trenches in the alluvial flood plain, and in the higher ground near the A4. The trenches in the flood plain showed up to 3 metres of alluvium overlying riverine gravels. Preserved plant remains were noted here at the deepest levels. The trenches on the higher ground near the A4 were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies (check – references, work done by Avon County Council I believe) that suggested the existence of a rectangular ditched enclosure. The trenches showed the existence of a ditched enclosure with internal features. Pottery of Saxo-Norman character was retrieved from some of these. The site was destroyed without further investigation during preparatory work for the bypass in 1994.

Bathampton Meadows

No provision had been made for archaeological recording during the road construction. When work began BAT set up an emergency watching brief and during this, a ditched enclosure was recognised on Bathampton Meadows. The southern side was quickly removed by the machines excavating the road cutting. Some emergency record was achieved here. A rescue excavation was then arranged on

the surviving area of the enclosure which was further threatened by ancillary works. The excavation revealed an unenclosed middle iron age settlement with round houses, later enclosed and occupied down to late Roman times, along with associated ditches, gullies and droveways. Some earthwork structures survived along the edge of the road cutting. The later phases may have been associated with a known villa a few hundred metres away. Metalwork from the 5th to the 7th centuries AD was found in the top of the associated ditches and an 8th century Danish sceat was found among other metalwork during controlled scans with a metal detector. Later Saxon and medieval features and finds were also recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project is bipartite and the two sites involved, while having an obvious connection, are independent. The late Saxon enclosure, discovered by geophysical survey, was confirmed by an evaluation but then destroyed by a totally separate development which had nothing to do with the evaluation. The archaeological component of the bypass planning had failed to proceed beyond evaluation elsewhere. The destruction is regrettable as archaeological investigation of rural settlement of this period in this area is extremely rare, and indeed such sites are not commonly known. The site consisted of a subrectangular ditched enclosure, which may have had a palisaded phase. The features found in it suggested occupation but finds were sparse and no great amount of information on the character of the site was forthcoming, largely due to the limited nature of the investigation. Nonetheless, it is important that the existence of the site is made known as a contribution to the archaeology of the area in the early middle ages. It is illuminated to some extent by the spread of early middle and late Saxon material uncovered during the work in the bypass site in the valley bottom.
- 1.2 The second site was an iron age occupation site, presumably a farm/hamlet, just on the edge of the flood plain. It started as an unenclosed site with round houses in the middle Iron Age and was later enclosed by a series of ditches recut in the later iron age and Roman periods. Occupation was seemingly continuous but this may be refined when the site is fully analysed. Occupation was attested into the late 4th century AD and metalwork suggests it continued into the 5th and 7th centuries. Traces in later centuries get sparser, but finds from the 8th and 10th to 11th centuries occur on or near the site. As well as excavation, a programme of controlled metal detecting was carried on across the threatened valley bottom, which gave a useful sample of background material. The site is of very considerable local and regional significance as few sites of this period or type have been excavated locally and none in the Avon Valley.

Location

- 1.3 Both sites were located three or four kilometres east of Bath town centre. Lambridge was on the lowest spur of Solsbury Hill just above the 30 m

contour, overlooking the valley bottom at 19-20mOD. It also overlooked the valley of the Lam at the confluence with the Avon and occupied a position at the junction of the road from the north (Gloucester Road, until recently the A46) and the Fosse Way (London Road West, until recently the A4). Bathampton Meadows was lower down in the valley at about 25 m on the very edge of the flood plain that occupies the south side of a great curve in the Avon (hamm) and gave its name to the present village. It was on the other side of the river to Lambridge but is on the edge of the present site of the village, only a couple of hundred yards from the site of the medieval parish church.

- 1.4 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as lias clays, gravels and alluvium.
- 1.5 Aside from the now completed road, the land use has remained unchanged, as pasture, although the ground has been raised several metres with land fill from the road construction.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The valley bottom here, indeed in most of the Avon Valley, has had little or no archaeological input. Studies of the Iron Age have so far had to rely on older work on the hilltops and upper valley sides. Indeed the only other Iron Age site in the valley this side of Bristol is the unpublished Lower Common site just west of the Roman centre of *Aquae Sulis*, where a later Iron Age site was sampled under a late Roman Villa. Even the hill forts have had only a small amount of sampling, none more recent than the 1960s. Recent unpublished work to the south at Monkton Farleigh has shown Iron Age settlement on the valley slopes about five kilometres away. In other words, the excavation here is pioneering in the local context, providing hitherto unavailable evidence on the late prehistoric lowland settlement of the area.
- 1.7 The Roman period is equally important, relatively rare, rural settlement in the area, as distinct from villas, being little investigated. It is particularly interesting in the apparent continuity into the dark ages, with "Saxon" style metalwork providing interesting evidence on contact and diffusion of "immigrant" styles and technology, if not the presence of Germanic people. The area was close to the border between the British and Saxon controlled

areas in the 5th to the 7th centuries.

- 1.8 The area is relatively well documented in the late Saxon period and any evidence of the way the actual landscape was treated in the context of charters and landownership is of great interest. The confirmation of the Lambridge enclosure as a late Saxon one would be of considerable importance.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the excavation were, in the case of Lambridge, to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving on the site with a view to informing the planning application for development on the site (which in the end was not proceeded with); and in the case of the Bathampton Meadows site, to salvage archaeological information from an important site that had not been recognised before construction work began. Plan, date and function were the primary objectives, but the relevance and significance of the site in the local context are now obviously equally important aims to achieve.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Fieldwork was carried out entirely by hand in all cases except for the removal of the top soil by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision.
- 3.2 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated by standard stratigraphical method. In both sites, discrete features were fully or half excavated, depending partly on the time available and partly on empirical decision on site. Linear features were sampled at non standard intervals. Lambridge was so sampled on the understanding that it would be revisited if mitigation was needed as a result of planning decisions, and Bathampton Meadows was sampled to try and retrieve a representative sample (by judgement) of material that was about to be destroyed. Bulk soil samples for flotation were taken at Bathampton Meadows and processed: the flots are with the archive. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with Bath Archaeology's excavation recording manual, which was comparable to

all such field manuals.

- 3.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by The Roman Baths Museum, Stall Street, Bath under accession number reference (if applicable).

4. RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

4.1 Lambridge 1992

- 4.1.1 The work at Lambridge was undertaken in 1992 as an evaluation prior to a proposal to build a new supermarket on the site of the Bath Rugby training ground at Lambridge, and extensive parking and other impacts. It involved a series of machine dug trenches in the alluvial flood plain, and in the higher ground near the A4. The trenches in the flood plain showed up to 3 metres of alluvium overlying riverine gravels. At the interface of these deposits in the trench closest to the river a layer of preserved plant remains was noted. As these trenches were not possible to enter for safety reasons, no samples were taken. In the end, the proposals were not proceeded with and the deposits are still preserved *in situ*. They are potentially of high value in post-glacial environmental studies and their existence needs to be publicised to inform any future research programmes. The trenches on the higher ground near the A4 were positioned to investigate some anomalies picked up in a magnetometer survey carried out by Avon County Council (check - references) that suggested the existence of a rectangular ditched enclosure. The trenches showed the existence of the enclosure ditches, "V" sectioned and about 1m deep and 2m or so across, which were sampled on two sides. A narrower and shallower gully ran parallel to one of the sides of the enclosure. Post holes and shallow pits were found and sampled in the interior of the enclosure, near the ditches. Pottery of Saxo-Norman character was retrieved from some of the features.

- 4.1.2 It was felt that the most likely interpretation of the evaluation results was that this was an enclosed, and therefore possibly thegnly, farm or estate head of late Saxon date.

4.1.3 When work on the bypass began, the first thing done was the establishment of the work compound. This resulted in the stripping of top soil and levelling of the site of the enclosure found in the LAM 92 evaluation. As no archaeological field work or presence had been written into the bypass programme, the destruction passed unrecorded.

4.2 Bathampton Meadows 1994.

4.2.1 Although Avon County Council had set up a desk based assessment and had commissioned a series of evaluation trenches during the run up to the construction of the bypass, no work was organized during the construction phase, apparently due to a failure of communication partly arising from the premature death of the County Archaeologist for Avon in 1993. However, when work began, unannounced, BAT set up a watching brief and later it was agreed that this would be funded by the Highways Agency and Amey. During the watching brief, a ditched enclosure was recognised on Bathampton Meadows but then the southern side was quickly removed by the machines excavating the road cutting. Some record was achieved of the ditches in the base of the half-completed cutting and in section in the sides. A rescue excavation was then arranged on the surviving area of the enclosure alongside the new road line, which was further threatened by the haul road and intended dumping of soil from the road excavations, after discussion with English Heritage and the new Archaeological Officer for Avon. This was again funded by The Highways Agency and Amey.

4.2.2 The site was stripped of topsoil by machine and some areas by hand. The entire surviving area was cleaned and sample excavation of the ditches, gullies and pits ensued. Some late Roman stratigraphy and structures survived and were excavated by hand, one completely. The excavation revealed an unenclosed middle iron age settlement with at least two round houses, with cobbled tracks leading down to the flood plain. The area was then enclosed with "V" section ditches forming a neat rectangle in the late Iron Age. These were renewed into the Roman period and occupied down to late Roman times, along with associated ditches, gullies and droveways. Some earthwork structures survived along the edge of the road cutting. The later Roman phases may have been associated with a known villa a few hundred metres away. Field systems are known on the valley sides south of the site

and a double banked linear was traced roughly following the flood plain/first terrace, boundary. This was trenched, but no ditch or finds were identified in the cutting. The linear was interpreted as the riverside boundary of the field system within which it was thought that the settlement site was sited.

- 4.2.3 A corner of the enclosure was closed off by another ditch and a further round house built here in the later Iron Age. A pit nearby provided an early first century Roman brooch. This may have been an import pre-conquest or an early acquisition afterwards. If it proves possible it will be of interest to see if this question can be resolved.
- 4.2.4 Two stone floors that may have been threshing floors or floors of barns or some such, were dated to the last quarter of the 4th century or later.
- 4.2.5 The metalwork from the 5th to the 7th centuries was found in the silted tops of the associated ditches and an 8th century Danish sceat was found in the top soil as well as other metalwork during controlled scans with a metal detector.
- 4.2.6 Later Saxon stamped pottery was found in two isolated lengths of ditch south of the enclosure and a complete Ham green jug was found in a pit nearby. A metalled trackway was found on an alignment between the church and the manor house and a spur led off it towards the mill, both near the river. Medieval finds were found on its surface. These tracks survived more or less in the same place until the toll bridge was built in 1872.
- 4.2.7 The soil over the site had evidence of ploughing in the lowest part of the profile (jumbled and unsorted limestone fragments in a dark brown humic layer) and then a thick layer of humic topsoil with few inclusions suggesting settled pasture.

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

- 5 Following the completion of the excavation an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix

was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The excavation comprises the following records:

LAM92	
Context sheets	a handful
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	2
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	9
Sample sheets	
Monochrome Films	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colour slide Films	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
matrices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- 4.14 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was essentially good, despite being fragmented, with archaeological remains having survived largely as negative features cut into the subsoil, but some superficial stratigraphy survived at BBY94.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

- 4.15 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.

- 4.16 Within each element of the investigation, the stratigraphic integrity is high as residuality will be negligible. On the other hand there is little in the way of a stratigraphic sequence at Lambridge, and the stratigraphy is mostly horizontal at Bathampton Meadows. But there is in all cases enough information to provide a useful interpretation of the deposits.

Artefactual record: factual data

- 4.17 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

LAM92			
Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Roman	0	
	Late Saxon	✓	
	medieval		
	Post-medieval/modern		
	Total		
Flint			
Brick/tile			
Fired Clay			
Metals	Iron		
	Copper alloy		
	Lead alloy		
	residues		
Glass			
BBY94			
Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Iron Age	941	6074
	Roman sherd count plus 4 "very large bags" and 7 "medium bags" say 1000 total?	c.700 plus	
	Late Saxon	1 small box	
	medieval	1 whole pot	
	Post-medieval/modern	0	
	Total		
Flint		0	
Brick/tile			
Fired Clay			
Metals	Iron. Includes Saxon knives and spearhead	30	
	Copper alloy (excavated)	20 plus 14 coins	
	Copper alloy and Iron (Metal Detected)	66 and 166 coins	most coins Roman, 1 sceatt
	silver	1	
	Lead alloy	6	
	residues	0	

Glass		<10
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Artefactual record: statement of potential

The main value of the finds, will be in providing dating evidence for the episodes represented in the investigations and in assessing the functions and wealth of the communities they represent. The finds also have potential for addressing the differences between pre-and post-conquest society, if any, and the degree and process of Romanisation and in what ways the inhabitants moved from an Iron Age to a Roman economy and society. The evidence for continuity of some kind into the post-Roman period is of considerable interest in this area and may provide a rural counterpoint to the evidence from Bath itself. The early Saxon style metalwork is on the very edge of the distribution of this material and is relatively unusual in coming from non-burial contexts. This may provide an opportunity to discuss issues around the movement of objects versus people in the post-Roman period. There is an adequate sample of Iron Age and Roman pottery to allow dating and phasing to a satisfactory level. A high level of finds, stratified and unstratified will allow a certain level of site characterisation to be achieved. The sceatt is very rare, one of two or three this far west, and one of very small number known in the country. It has been fully reported on by ... from the British Museum.

Biological record: factual data

4.27 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A 10-litre sub-sample of each environmental sample taken was processed for the purposes of this assessment. The human remains have been written up.

LAM92		
Type	Category	Count
Animal Bone	fragments	2
Molluscan samples	None	?

Samples	none	?
Human remains	0	
BBY94		
Type	Category	Count
Animal Bone		7 boxes
Molluscan samples		?
Samples	environmental	Flots exist
Human remains	Two individuals	nearly complete

Biological record: statement of potential

4.28 The animal bone sample, while not over large, has the potential to give some information about the economy and lifestyle of the inhabitants, although this will be somewhat limited for statistical reasons. The flots have not yet been assessed but the soil conditions here meant that mineralised and carbonised material should be well represented and intrusion/residuality ought to be low. The human remains have been studied and an adequate short report exists.

5. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 The potential for further analysis and understanding of the site as a whole, and of the various individual datasets within it, can be judged when the artefactual and biological data are combined with the stratigraphic record. This potential varies both between types of data and between the chronological periods represented.

5.2 Although the results from the evaluation at Lambridge certainly would have justified further excavation in advance of destruction, if not an attempt at preservation, it is unlikely that the further analysis now of the material from Lambridge will greatly increase our understanding of the site, but it is of considerable importance that this rare site, in the local context, is made available to the archaeological world. As it is so simple and straightforward and with a small amount of material, it will not be overly demanding of resources. The main need is for as close a possible dating of the pottery. It is, of course, also the case that publication is the best form of mitigation now possible as the site was destroyed without further record after the evaluation.

5.3 The Bathampton Meadows site, in contrast, is well worthy of further analysis. There is a series of samples from reasonably well-dated pits and ditches and

from probable domestic contexts or ones not far removed from them.

5.4 The prehistoric pottery has been analysed and the report is complete and this shows a date range of middle to late Iron Age for the pre-Roman period. In conjunction with the clear stratigraphic phasing already achieved for the main elements of the site this should allow a good precision in phasing and dating the activities on site.

5.5 The Roman and later pottery has not been assessed yet but the same should hold true along with the extensive coin and other finds evidence.

5.6 Taken together with the stratigraphic and spatial information a fair level of interpretation should be achievable, and this will help in looking at the more difficult-to-understand early post Roman finds. It should prove possible to provide at least a supportable hypothesis on the relationship of this settlement to the later and modern settlement of Bathampton.

6. STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 The archive is currently held at the Roman Baths Museum, Stall Street, Bath, which is also the legal owner of the material, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. The site archive and artefactual collection will remain with the museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 Given the history of the project, no project designs as such were created. However, implicit in the work was the intention to ensure that a full and detailed record of the parts of the site affected by the works was compiled; to elucidate the form, function and status of the archaeological remains encountered in those areas; to establish its chronology and phasing, and use that information to interpret the data retrieved in the context of our understanding of rural settlement in the period(s); to compile the information

to form the basis of a fully detailed report for publication. To achieve this, the following updated objectives have been set out:

- 7.2 For Lambridge: to describe and interpret the features discovered and date them as accurately as possible and to compare the site with other examples, if possible, regionally and nationally so as to get the best possible characterization. The presentation of the plans and sections and the pottery associated will be a useful contribution to studies of rural sites of this period.
- 7.3 For Bathampton Meadows.
 - 7.3.1 It is clear that this site is of major regional significance, given the relative lack of investigation into Iron Age and even Roman rural sites in the area, the near total investigation of the site and the fact that some elements of the contemporary landscape can be combined with the study. The association of early post Roman metal work with the late occupation on the site, and the nearly demonstrated continuity of occupation into the medieval period in the immediate vicinity, suggests that the site will be of national importance in the context of the contribution it should be able to make to broader settlement studies.
 - 7.3.2 Therefore it is proposed to analyse the site into its chronological sequence and to date that as far as possible from the associated finds. This will require the full analysis of the stratified deposits and the full analysis of the pottery of all periods and the small finds, including the reliable metal detected ones in that context. Radio carbon dating may be considered once the stratigraphy of significant groups has been full analysed if any suitable groups of contexts are then identified. Animal bone is the most likely source of samples. An obvious target would be the late/Roman into early medieval transition.
 - 7.3.3 To interpret the use and type of the site and the changes over time. This will require the full analysis of the animal bone and other environmental evidence and its correlation with the finds and the stratigraphical analysis.
 - 7.3.4 To compare with the nearest comparable sites, of single date or multiple date.

8. APPROACH TO PUBLICATION

- 8.1 The post excavation programme was begun in 1994 and various parts of the project have been completed, whereas others have not been begun. It will be useful, therefore, to outline the progress of work so far, and what needs to be completed.
- 8.2 The archive is in reasonable shape and the site records are accessible and indexed. All the drawings are on plastic film, ie there are no digital data.
- 8.3 For the Lambridge site, nothing has been done except that the only two fragments of animal bone have been identified. No further work needs doing to them. The archive is so small that no further assessment is required and the outstanding work to produce a publishable text is quite small. The following tasks have been identified:
- Select and prepare drawings for report.
 - Select a couple of photos.
 - Pottery. Report and draw the very small number of sherds.
 - Background research for comparanda
 - Write up descriptive and interpretative text.
- 8.4 For the Bathampton Meadows site the situation is more complex. There is a preliminary analysis of the contexts from the site in the form of a context list and contexts are also listed in separate files by type (eg. Ditches and fills, features and fill, post holes and fills and to some degree correlations of segments of ditches). This needs to be continued to provide a proper stratigraphic account. The site plans need to be digitised and put into an overall site plan. This was done but was one of the few files lost due to a virus attack on the BAT files in 2001. When this is done, a series of phase plans can be created. Section drawing will also need to be selected for digitisation as it is certain some will need publishing.
- 8.5 There is a complete Iron Age pot report, but illustrations of selected sherds need doing. There is no Roman or later pot report. The finds have been listed with some comments and environmental samples await assessment. The

animal bones have not been seen but there must be a large collection. Given the state of play with the archive, it is clear that it would be politic to provide an assessment of this material and of the way forward to full analysis and publication.

8.6 Tasks. The following tasks have been identified to provide a assessment of the material and proposals for full analysis

- A site stratigraphic narrative and phasing.
- Digitise site drawings
- Assess small finds 152 objects.
- Assess coins-sceatta already written up
- Assess Roman pottery and later pottery.
- Assess post Roman pottery
- Assess animal bone
- Assess environmental samples
- Provide costed and timetabled proposals for final analysis.

8.7 Assessment Tasks

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
Project Management		
	SPM	1
Stratigraphic Analysis/narrative		
	PO	10
Pottery Prehistoric		
Assessment (done – and report)	FO	completed
Pottery Roman		
Assessment		3
Pottery Medieval		
Assessment		0.5
Small finds		
Conservation	Specialist	done
Transport		
Assessment	FO	2
Coins		
Assessment (sceatt done)		2
Digitise site plans and sections	AI	3
Animal Bones		
Assessment		2
Environmental flots		

9. PUBLICATION

- 8.1 The results from this excavation merit publication and are of national significance. It is proposed that a full report be published in *name of journal*
Synopsis of Proposed Report

Excavations at Bathampton Meadows and Lambridge, nr Bath

Excavations 1994

by Peter Davenport

Abstract

Brief summary of main findings of the project 00
 words

Introduction

Project background, archaeological background, topography, geology 00
 words

Excavation Results

Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site 00
 words

The Finds

Pottery (Elaine Morris and x) 00
 words

Artefacts (J Bircher) 00
 words

Coins 00
 words

Animal Bones 00
 words

Environmental samples 00
 words

Human remains (Dawn ...

	00 words	
Discussion		
Lambridge		00
	words	
Bathampton Meadows		00
	words	
Conclusions		00
	words	
Acknowledgements & Bibliography		00
	words	

TOTAL	00 words	(c. pages)
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Illustrations:

Location of site		1
	page	
Area		1 page
Site plan with areas of excavation		1
	page	
Trench plans/sections		3
	page	
Pottery and metal		1
	page	
		5 pages

Tables:

Pottery:		2 pages
		2 pages

Total Publication Estimate:	19 pages
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9. PROJECT TEAM

9.1 The post-excavation and publication programme will be under the management of **Martin Watts MIFA** (Head of Publications)/**Annette Hancocks MIFA** (PX Manager), who will co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

Peter Davenport (Senior Project Officer):

Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive.

Ed McSloy MIFA (Finds Officer: FO):

Specialist report preparation and liaison, post-excavation phasing.

Peter Moore (Senior Illustrator: SI):

Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings (exc. pottery).

9.2 Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Finds Officer:

Esther Cameron (University of Oxford): Metalwork conservation

University of Waikato (New Zealand): Radiocarbon dating

9.3 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management, will be externally copy-edited and externally refereed by Carolyn Heighway (Archaeological Consultant).

10. TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
Project Management		
	SPM	
Stratigraphic Analysis		
	PO	10
	FO	
Research, comparanda		2
	PO	
Pottery Prehistoric		
Analysis and report	FO	completed
Illustration	SI	3
Pottery Roman		
Analysis and report		5
Illustration		2
Pottery Medieval		
Report		1
Illustration		0.5
Small finds		
Conservation	Specialist	done
Transport		
Report preparation Assessment stage	FO	2
Analysis and report stage		5-9 (est)
Illustration	SI	2
Coins		
Report (sceatt done)		4
Select and collate site plans etc for publication	FO	5
Prepare selection for publication	SI	3
Animal Bones		
Analysis and Report		7 (est)
Environmental flots		
Analysis and report		
Preparation of publication report		
Abstract and introduction	PO	1
	SI	
Excavation results	PO	6
	SI	
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	PO	1
Discussion, conclusions	PO	2
	SI	
Acknowledgements, bibliography	PO	1
Submission to external referees		
Editing	SPM	
Revisions	PO	
SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT		
Archive		
Research archive completion	PO	
	FO	
Microfilm		FEE
Deposition		FEE
Publication		
Printing	SANHS	FEE

11. TIMETABLE

- 11.1 For a publication project, CA would normally aim to have completed a publication draft within one year of approval of the updated publication project design. A detailed programme will be produced on approval of the updated publication project design.

12. BUDGET

12.1 The following allocation of resources is proposed. All figures are exclusive of VAT.

Staff Costs:

CA Grade	Person	Per day	days	total
Total Project Salary:				

Non-Staff Internal Costs:

Total:	

External Specialist Fees:

Specialism	Person	Per day/ item	days/ite ms	total
Total:				

Gross Total for Project:

13. REFERENCES

CA Style Guide applies

APPENDIX 1: THE POTTERY BY ED MCSLOY