



Rock View, Engine Common Lane Yate, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: PK17/4492/O
Accession Code: TBC
Ref: 200580.3
February 2018



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2018, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference 200580.3

Client name Heritage Planning Services Ltd
Address 53 Marshfield Road
Chippenham
Wiltshire
SN15 1JS

Site location Rock View
Engine Common Lane
Yate
South Gloucestershire
BS37 7PX

County South Gloucestershire
National grid reference (NGR) 370040 184993 (ST 70040 84993)
Statutory designations None
Planning authority South Gloucestershire Council
Planning reference PK17/4492/O
Museum name Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Museum accession code TBC

WA project name Rock View, Yate
WA project code 200580
Date of fieldwork 15–16 February 2018
Fieldwork directed by Roy Krakowicz
Project management by Bruce Eaton
Document compiled by Liam JS Powell
Contributions from
Graphics by

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 26/02/2018	Draft submitted to Client	LJSP	
2 05/03/2018	Final	LJSP	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development.....	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context	2
3.1 General aims	4
3.2 General objectives	4
3.3 Site-specific objectives.....	4
4 METHODS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	4
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	5
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	6
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	6
5.3 Uncertain period, Trench 3	6
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	6
6.1 Summary	6
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	7
7.1 Summary	7
8 CONCLUSIONS	7
8.1 Summary	7
8.2 Discussion	7
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	7
9.1 Museum.....	7
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	7
9.3 Selection policy.....	7
9.4 Security copy	8
9.5 OASIS	8
10 COPYRIGHT	8
10.1 Archive and report copyright	8
10.2 Third party data copyright	8
REFERENCES	9
APPENDICES	10
Appendix 1: Trench summaries	10
Appendix 2: OASIS form.....	11



List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location and trench plan

Figure 2 Trench 3

List of Plates

Cover Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire, BS37 7PX

Plate 1 Overview of Trench 1, looking west-south-west, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 2 South-south-east-facing representative section of Trench 1, looking north-north-west, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 3 Overview of Trench 2, looking south-west, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 4 South-east-facing representative section of Trench 2, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 5 Overview of Trench 3, looking north-east, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 6 South-east-facing representative section of Trench 3, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale

Plate 7 South-west-facing section of pit 307, looking north-east, 1 x 1 m scale



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Heritage Planning Services Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.42-hectare parcel of land located at Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire, BS37 7PX, centred on NGR 370040 184993. The investigation was undertaken in order to comply with Condition HC11 of a planning application (PK17/4492/O) which is pending consideration by South Gloucestershire Council, for four dwellings with associated access, parking, hard/soft landscape works and drainage at the site.

The evaluation, comprising the excavation, investigation and recording of 3 trial trenches equating to a 4% sample of the proposed development area was undertaken 15–16 February 2018.

A single, shallow refuse pit, of uncertain age, was found at the south end of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts were present in the three test trenches, and all soil sequences comprised modern made ground/landscaping deposits and surface materials (turf topsoil and hardstanding).

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Heritage Planning Services Ltd for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Sam Driscoll. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Assistant Archaeologist Rebecca Bennett, who monitored the project for South Gloucestershire Council, and to Smiths (Gloucester) Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Roy Krakowicz. This report was written by Liam JS Powell and edited by Bruce Eaton. The project was managed by Bruce Eaton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Heritage Planning Services Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.42 ha parcel of land located at Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire, BS37 7PX, centred on NGR 370040 184993 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises four dwellings with associated access, parking, hard/soft landscape works and drainage, south of Tanhouse Lane. An outline planning application (PK17/4492/O) was submitted to South Gloucestershire Council on 25 September 2017 and is pending consideration. The following was issued by the Assistant Archaeologist for South Gloucestershire County Council on 16 October 2017:

Condition HC11, Reason HR05

The proposal lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity with traces that may relate to the Bitton - Berkley Roman Road in the immediate vicinity. The former mining works in the immediate area also have heritage significance.

For this reason a programme of archaeological work is recommended prior to determination. This work should be in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted to and approved by the Archaeology Officer prior to the commencement of development.

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Assistant Archaeologist Rebecca Bennett approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation, comprising the excavation, investigation and recording of 3 trial trenches (each measuring 30 m x 2 m), equating to a 4% sample of the proposed development area was undertaken 15–16 February 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located in open countryside, approximately 0.8 miles (1,288m) from the village of Engine Common and approximately 1.2 miles from the edge of Yate (**Fig 1**). The site is bounded by Tanhouse Lane to the north, Engine Common Road to the east, a private driveway to the west and by the northern and western garden boundary of the existing house on site (**Fig 1**).
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are relatively flat at 63.80m aOD at the north end of the site and 64.50 at the far south-west corner.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. (British Geological Survey online viewer accessed 21/02/2018)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2018), and was assessed using HER data which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development and by documentary research. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 2.2.1 No previous investigations have been carried out on the site itself or in the immediate vicinity.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (4000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3.1 The South Gloucestershire HER data contains no information for Prehistoric finds or features in the vicinity of the site. Neolithic and Bronze Age material have been recorded within the wider area of Yate, predominantly as isolated find spots and not within close proximity of the site.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.2 An examination of the HER data indicates settlement in the form of a possible Roman posting station (HER 2060) alongside the known Roman road, north of Tanhouse Lane and located 0.20 km north of the site. This is unproven, however, as it relied on the existence of a cross road meeting the main Roman road at that point, the existence of which has not been substantiated. No conclusive evidence has been found to substantiate the settlement.
- 2.3.3 The approximated line of the Roman Road between Bitton and Berkeley runs at the western edge of the site, following the line of the property boundary but within the site edge (HER 6052). Excavations at Hall End Farm 200 km to the north-east confirmed the existence of the road at that point, while aerial surveys from 1946 indicate the road may run north to south through Engine Common (CgMs 2009).

Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 2.3.4 Yate is first mentioned in a Saxon charter, *circa* AD 778, which documents the existence of a religious house granted to Worcester Abbey (CgMs 2009)), although the veracity of the document is uncertain. The name of Yate is derived from the Saxon word 'Gete' meaning 'a gateway into a forest area' or a small cleared area and it is possible that the site may have lain within the Royal forest of Kingswood at this time. No HER results are forthcoming for this period within a 1km radius of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 2.3.5 In 1086 Yate was listed as an outlying part of the manor of Westbury-on-Trym and still held by St. Mary's, Worcester.
- 2.3.6 There are no results from the HER for this period. Some small evidence of ridge and furrow can be seen in the fields to the south and east of the site, suggesting gradual deforestation and the change to an agricultural use of the land.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–1800)

- 2.3.7 The HER lists the clusters of Post Medieval settlement as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey plan (HER 15973), located to the east and west of the site at the southern side of Tanhouse Lane, as well as further to the south along Engine Common Lane. The site itself is shown as a small enclosure on the 1840 pre-enclosures map of South Gloucestershire, while a farm house is first depicted in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure on the 1889 1st Edition OS plan.
- 2.3.8 Directly north of the site, to the other side of Tanhouse Lane, was a 19th century colliery. Rangeworthy Colliery is shown on the 1st Edition OS plan, and described on the HER date as having extended to the east in the later 1800s, at which point it became known as Old Wood Colliery (HER16416).
- 2.3.9 To the south of Tanhouse Lane, Engine Common was the centre for coal production around Yate, with the nearest pit marked on the map being 0.45 km south of the site.
- 2.3.10 The field directly to the south of the site is marked on the HER data map as having been subject to steam ploughing during the later Post Medieval / Modern period

Modern (AD 1800–present)

- 2.3.11 Map regression shows little change to the site until the 20th century. The 19th century farm house had been extended by the 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey plan, with two subsidiary agricultural buildings being shown to the west of the main house. Further buildings are shown on the 1951 – 1967 OS, with extensions to the original subsidiary structures as well as two new buildings further west.
- 2.3.12 The original farmhouse was demolished following the construction of a new house in 2012, located to the south of the original dwelling. The various outbuildings were also demolished, as was a large barn to the south-west, which had sat on an area of hardstanding laid for the purposes of providing a storage area for caravans during the later 20th century.
- 2.3.13 The construction of the new house, in what had been an area of garden south of the original farmhouse, and the demolition of the older building created a new property boundary, freeing up land to the south of Tanhouse Lane on which it is now proposed to build four new properties.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) were:

- To examine evidence for any remains of a Roman road that may exist within the site (one is known from the HER and projected to cross the east of the evaluation area).

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GNSS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI. Minor adjustments to the layout of Trenches 1 and 2 were required to take account of on-site constraints including dense vegetation and trees, and Trench 3 was both relocated and shortened due to on-site gravel and spoil stockpiles and designated access ways, and to allow for machine manoeuvring. (**Fig. 1**).



- 4.2.2 Two trial trenches, each measuring approximately 30 m in length and 1.9 m in width, and a third measuring approximately 15 m in length and 1.9 m in width, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts found on site were from features of modern date (19th century or later) and were therefore recorded on site and not retained, in compliance with the finds retention strategy specified in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018).
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant Archaeologist for South Gloucestershire Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Assistant Archaeologist Rebecca Bennett, on behalf of the South Gloucestershire Council., monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the

project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant Archaeologist for South Gloucestershire Council.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One of the three excavated trial trenches contained a single, undated archaeological feature, indicating a very low presence of archaeological remains across the site. (**Fig. 2**).

5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.

5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (REF). **Figure 2** provides detail of the single archaeological feature in Trench 3 at the south end of the site.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 Soil sequences in all three trenches included modern surface deposits, comprising In Trenches 1 and 2 a turf topsoil, 100 and 200 respectively, overlaying assorted made ground deposits 101 and 102 in Trench 1, and 201, 202 and 203 in Trench 2. Made ground layers 202 and 203 contained modern refuse material including plastic and 20th/21st-century ceramics. A sequence of modern gravel hard-standing deposits 300, 301 and 302 in Trench 3, and the modern made-ground layers in Trenches 1 and 2, all overlay an earlier, but still modern, sequence of buried soils 103 and 104, 204 and 205, and 303 in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

5.2.2 Directly beneath a mixed boundary/interface layer 105/304, the natural geological bedrock comprised a mixture of degraded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, characteristic of locally recorded geological formations (BGS 2018).

5.3 Uncertain period, Trench 3

5.3.1 A single, shallow, sub-circular pit 307 was uncovered in Trench 3, measuring approximately 1.25 m in diameter, and 0.12 m depth (**Fig. 2**). It contained a single intentional refuse backfill 308, comprising a mid-grey-yellow clay with concentrated lenses of charcoal/ash, and some fire-reddening of material surrounding these concentrations. There is no indication of *in situ* burning, suggesting, rather, that this fill 308 is a mixed deposit of domestic refuse including some hot ashes, e.g. from a small fireplace. No dateable material was present in this fill.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 20th-century refuse items including plastic, ceramics and red brick were found within made ground deposits 202 and 203, and were subsequently discarded on site in compliance with the finds retention strategy outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). No pre-modern artefacts were present in any other deposits at the site.



7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 No deposits requiring environmental sampling or analysis were present in the excavated trenches.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 A single, shallow refuse pit, of uncertain age, was found at the south end of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts were present in the three test trenches, and all soil sequences comprised modern made ground/landscaping deposits and surface materials (turf topsoil and hardstanding).

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the evaluation. It is unfortunate that on-site constraints required Trench 3 to be relocated further away from the hypothesised route of the Roman road, but no artefactual material earlier than the 20th century was recovered. Given the predominately negative results, further archaeological mitigation is not recommended.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Bristol Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code and will be marked with the accession code once confirmed with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.



9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



REFERENCES

ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 21 February 2018)

Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

ClfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

Wessex Archaeology 2018 *Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 200580.1



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	29 m x 1.9 m		NGR 370030 185041	63.5 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
100	Layer – topsoil		Turf topsoil: dark brown-grey clayey silt. Heavy root disturbance. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.00–0.10
101	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: dark grown-grey clayey silt. Open structure, friable. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.10–0.25
102	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: heterogeneous mixture of mid-pink, mid-brown and dark grey silts and clays. Poorly sorted. Frequent sub-angular medium and smaller gravels.	0.25–0.35
103	Layer – buried soil		Buried topsoil: very dark brown-grey silt. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.35–0.45
104	Layer – subsoil		Subsoil: very dark brown-grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecking. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.45–0.60
105	Layer – soil interface		Boundary layer: interface between subsoil 104 and geological bedrock 106, comprising roughly equal proportions of both materials.	0.60–0.70
106	Layer – natural		Geological bedrock: mid-yellow degraded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Mid-orange and mid-pink mottling.	0.70+

Trench 2	28.5 m x 1.9 m		NGR 370006 185022	63.3 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
200	Layer – topsoil		Turf topsoil: dark brown-grey clayey silt. Heavy root disturbance.	0.00–0.10
201	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: dark grown-grey clayey silt. Open structure, friable. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.10–0.25
202	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: mid-orange-pink silty clay. Sparse sub-angular medium and smaller gravels. Very sparse sub-angular mudstone, sandstone and siltstone cobbles.	0.25–0.30
203	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: heterogeneous mixture of mid-grey, mid-brown, mid-yellow, and mid-grey-brown, silts and clays. Poorly sorted. Frequent sub-angular mudstones, siltstone and sandstone cobbles, and medium and smaller gravels, sparse sub-angular boulders.	0.30–0.70
204	Layer – buried soil		Buried topsoil: very dark brown-grey silt. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.70–0.80
205	Layer – subsoil		Subsoil: very dark brown-grey clayey silt. Sparse charcoal flecking. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.80–0.95
206	Layer – natural		Geological bedrock: mid-yellow degraded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Mid-orange and mid-pink mottling.	0.95+

Trench 3	15 m x 1.9 m		NGR 370010 184973	64.3 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
300	Layer – surface		Modern hardcore surface: mid-grey, sub-angular, coarse gravels.	0.00–0.10
301	Layer – made ground		Modern hard-standing: mid-pink, sub-angular, medium gravels.	0.10–0.20



302	Layer – made ground		Modern made ground: mid-orange-pink silty clay. Sparse sub-angular medium and smaller gravels. Very sparse sub-angular mudstone, sandstone and siltstone cobbles.	0.20–0.35
303	Layer – buried soil		Buried topsoil: mid-brown-grey clayey silt. Sparse, sub-angular, fine gravels.	0.35–0.40
304	Layer – soil interface		Boundary layer: interface between subsoil 303 and geological bedrock 305, comprising roughly equal proportions of both materials.	0.40–0.50
305	Layer – natural		Geological bedrock: mid-brown-yellow degraded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.	0.50+
306			Number voided in context register	
307	Cut – pit		Refuse pit: cut of shallow, sub-circular refuse pit containing single fill 308	0.50–0.62
308	Fill	307	Intentional backfill: mid-grey-yellow clay. Sparse, sub-angular, fine and medium gravels. Concentrations/lenses of charcoal.	0.50–0.62

Appendix 2: OASIS form

10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-309009

Project details

Project name	Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire - Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Heritage Planning Services Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.42-hectare parcel of land located at Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire, BS37 7PX, centred on NGR 370040 184993. The investigation was undertaken in order to comply with Condition HC11 of a planning application, which is pending consideration by South Gloucestershire Council, for four dwellings with associated access, parking, hard and soft landscape works and drainage at the site. The evaluation comprised of 3 trenches. A single, shallow refuse pit, of uncertain age, was found at the south end of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts were present in the three test trenches, and all soil sequences comprised modern made ground and landscaping deposits and surface materials (turf topsoil and hardstanding).
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2016 End: 16-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	200580 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Uncertain



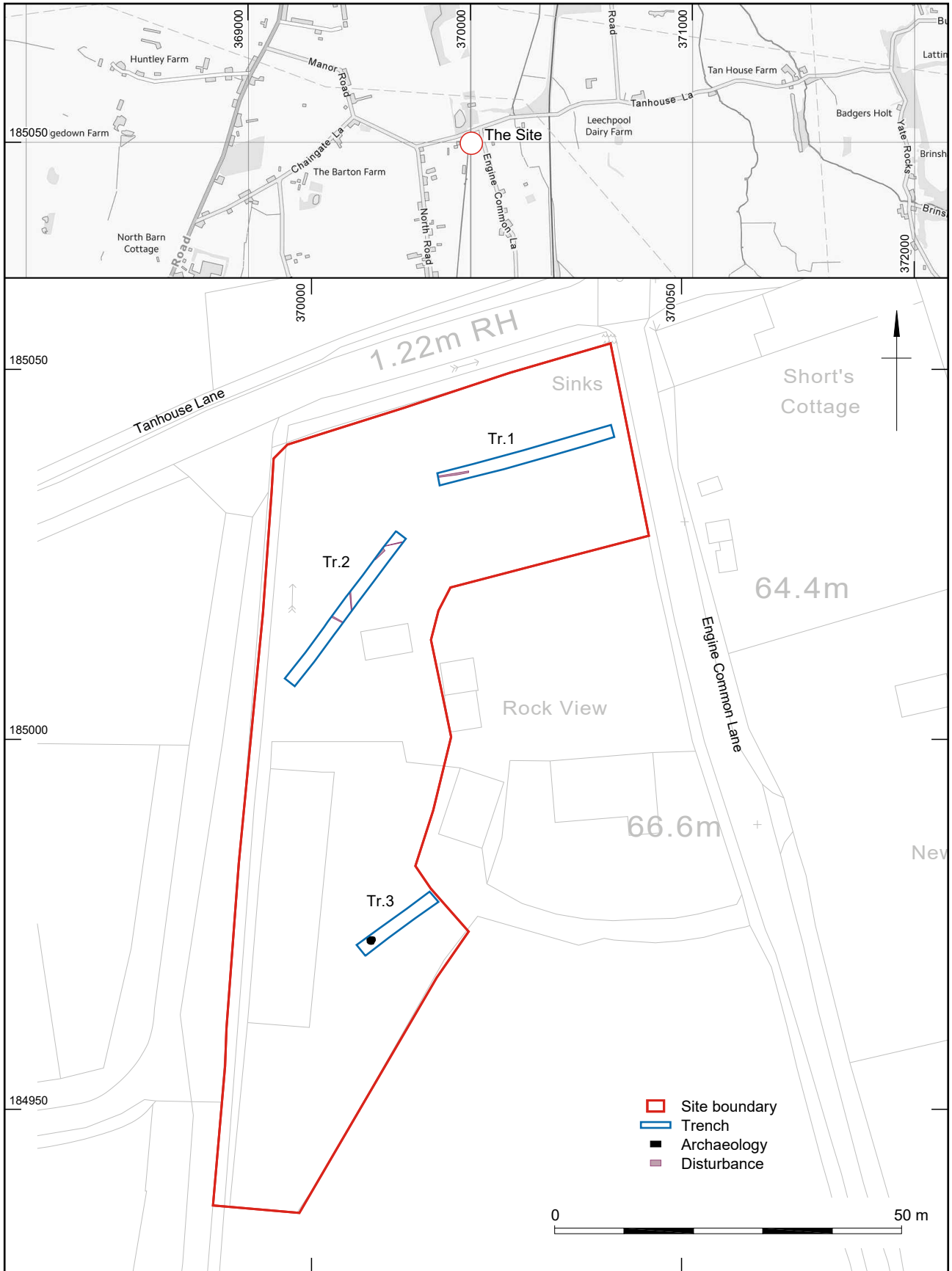
Project location


Country	England
Site location	SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE IRON ACTON Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate
Postcode	BS37 7PX
Site coordinates	ST 70040 84993 51.562542192647 -2.432255318588 51 33 45 N 002 25 56 W Point

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rock View, Engine Common Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Powell, L./Eaton, B.
Other bibliographic details	200580.3
Date	2018

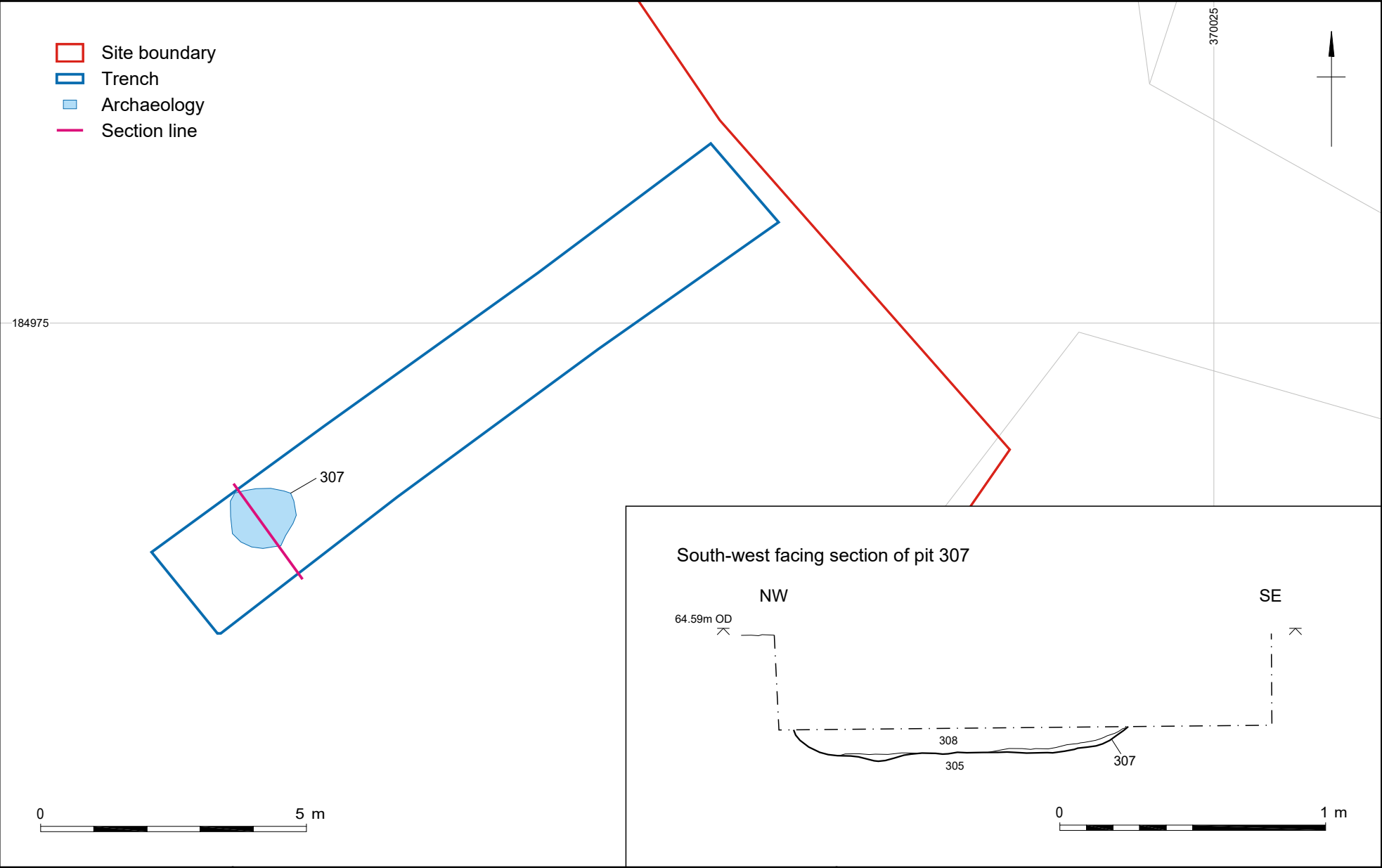
Entered by	Bruce Eaton (b.eaton@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	5 March 2018




 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2018 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	22/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:800 & 1:25000 @ A4	Illustrator:	WAF/ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Eval.dwg		

Site location and trench plan

Figure 1




 Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	23/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 (plan); 1:20 (section)	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\GO\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Eval_fig02.dwg		

Trench 3

Figure 2



Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, looking west-south-west, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 2: South-south-east-facing representative section of Trench 1, looking north-north-west, 1 x 1 m scale


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 2, looking south-west, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 4: South-east-facing representative section of Trench 2, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: Overview of Trench 3, looking north-east, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 6: South-east-facing representative section of Trench 3, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Plates.cdr		



Plate 7: South-west-facing section of pit 307, looking north-east, 1 x 1 m scale

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/02/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\200580\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_02_22\200580_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

