



Kings Weston Roman Villa Long Cross, Bristol

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bristol City Council ('the client'), to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during fencing and utility works. The monitored works are centred on NGR 353350 177540, at Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0LP.

The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken between 04 and 10 June 2025.

The archaeological works identified a number of archaeological features and deposits within the site; these were encountered in eight excavated trenches/postholes (Postholes 2, 3, 8 & 13, Trenches 14, 23, 24 & 25), indicating substantial structural archaeological remains are present, especially within the western portion of the site. Postholes 1, 4-7, 9-13 and 15-22 were archaeologically sterile.

The uncovered features comprised wall foundations, occupation layers, stone rubble layers, a pit, made ground and a stone structure of uncertain function, representing two periods of activity, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern.

Limited evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity was indicated by a few sherds of residual pottery recovered from the subsoil. A few medieval sherds, considered to be of 14th century date and related to the stone-robbing of the villa buildings, were also recovered during the earlier excavations in the 1940's.

Romano-British

The Romano-British activity relates to the villa that is known to have occupied the site from the end of the 3rd century AD until the mid-4th century and was evidenced by a rubble layer overlain by two occupation layers in Trench 24, which had subsequently been cut through by the foundation trench for a limestone wall.

A further limestone wall was revealed in Trench 25 and was butted by a rubble deposit thought to represent the wall's collapse or demolition.

An undated stone structure revealed in the base of Posthole 8 is probably also contemporary and related to the villa.

A number of other rubble deposits containing Romano-British artefacts were encountered in Trenches 14 and 23. However, the inclusion of post-medieval and modern material, suggest these are not in-situ, and may represent spoil from the archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1940's.

Further residual Romano-British artefacts were encountered across the site in the subsoil and topsoil horizons.

Post-medieval/Modern

No clearly post-medieval features or deposits were encountered although utilisation of the site during this period is clearly evidenced by artefacts including pottery and CBM recovered from various made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits.

Modern made ground was encountered in Postholes 2, 3 and 13 and probably relates to recent landscaping of the site for the museum which currently occupies the site.

A modern rubbish pit was also revealed in Trench 14 cutting through the topsoil.



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Kings Weston Roman Villa Long Cross Bristol

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bristol City Council ('the client'), to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during fencing and utility works. The monitored works are centred on NGR 353350 177540, at Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0LP (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The development comprised the installation of two sections of fence, removal of an electricity box and cable, and the installation of a water standpipe within Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1006999.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2025a) and in line with the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) granted for the works (ref: S00247165). The City Archaeologist for the City of Bristol and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England approved the WSI prior to the fieldwork.
- 1.1.4 The AMR was undertaken between 04 and 10 June 2025.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The monitored works were located within a Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1006999, 1.5 km south-east of the town of Avonmouth and 7.5 km north-west of the centre of Bristol. The site is bounded by Long Cross road to the north, and a trackway to the west and south. The eastern extremity of the site is Kings Weston Roman Villa.
- 1.3.2 The site is relatively flat at 11 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern edge to 10 m aOD at the northern edge.
- 1.3.3 The solid geology comprises Mudstone and Halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2025).
- 1.3.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes 2025).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This report will provide an overview of the archaeological and historical background, which will consider the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the proposed site. Literature will be collated from the Bristol City County Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. The findings are summarised below.

2.2 Previous investigations

2.2.1 The survey area falls within the boundary for the Kings Weston Roman Villa scheduled monument (NHLE: 1006999). The villa was discovered in November 1947 during the construction of a housing estate at Lawrence Weston at the foot of the Northern slope of Pen Pole. Subsequent excavations at the site uncovered a palimpsest anthropogenic site. Where relevant, the findings of the excavations are discussed in Section 2.3.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Designated Heritage Assets

2.3.1 The review of the recorded historic environment resources has indicated several designated heritage assets within the study area. These include a total of 7 Grade II listed buildings: Wood Lodge (NHLE: 1208718), Penlea House (NHLE: 1208388), Bradley House (NHLE: 1293199), The Wylands, British Telecom Training Centre (NHLE: 1206419), Twyford House (NHLE: 1202363), Compass dial and navigation market at penpole point (NHLE: 1202440), and Shirehampton War Memorial (NHLE: 1432499).

2.3.2 The scheduled Kings Weston Roman Villa (NHLE: 1006999) lies adjacent to and extending into the east of the site.

Prehistoric

2.3.3 The evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area has provided results primarily attributed to the development of the area in the 20th century. The excavations carried out by George C Boon in 1948 at Kings Weston Roman Villa uncovered a Palaeolithic axe inside the eastern building. In the 1990s, excavations 495 m south-west of the site found evidence for prehistoric settlement, while two separate excavations 450 m and 470 m away uncovered further prehistoric flints.

2.3.4 The 1948 excavation of the villa uncovered a *Dobunnic* silver quarter stater of Iron Age date in the south wall of room VIII (Boon 1950).

Romano-British

2.3.5 The scheduled monument includes part of a minor winged corridor villa situated on low ground just above the floodplain of the River Avon, near Avonmouth. It survives as both standing and buried remains and was first discovered in 1947 during the construction of a housing estate, with excavations undertaken from 1948 to 1950.

2.3.6 The villa has been partially damaged by the construction of the modern Long Cross Road. Two 3rd century AD buildings were found, and the eastern part was fully excavated, conserved and is on public display. The building was almost symmetrical in plan and contained a bath suite and various rooms in the east and west wings with sandstone-built walls, decorated wall plaster, several mosaic pavements and hypocausts in the living rooms



and bath suite. The finds recovered indicate domestic activity and everyday use and include pieces of personal adornment.

- 2.3.7 The villa probably dates to the end of the 3rd century AD, a date inferred from a coin of Claudius II (268 – 270 AD) found within one of the original walls. Excavations in 1948 – 50 discovered a hoard of six coins dating between 330 AD and 337 AD, the latest coins discovered on the site date to House of Valentinian I (364 – 83 AD). The villa appears to have been used until the mid-4th century.

Saxon – Early medieval

- 2.3.8 In the study area there is limited evidence for the Saxon and medieval period. Two inhumation burials were excavated within the villa, one with two sword cuts on the skull (Boon 1993). In 1982 Wessex Archaeology uncovered medieval ridge and furrow 470 m north-west of the site when undertaking an archaeological earthwork survey.
- 2.3.9 In the study area, 450 m south-west of the site, vessels and pottery attributed to the medieval period were excavated. A medieval post hole discovered at the same site would indicate that the site remained in activity. Similarly, a separate excavation at 495 m demonstrates periodic activity.

Post-medieval

- 2.3.10 The wider area appears to demonstrate growing development into the post-medieval period with the extension of Shirehampton. Particularly to the south-west and west of the site where prior activity was already focussed and has previously been mentioned.
- 2.3.11 There is evidence for new sites during this period within the study area. In 2005 an assessment carried out 125 m west of the site, attributed the area to a post-medieval park. To the south-west, 470 m from the site, six trenches were excavated with no features or artefacts indicative of activity prior to the 18th century. The excavations did discover a culvert, boundary wall, terraced ground, and drain associated with a post-medieval cellar.

Modern

- 2.3.12 In the 18th century, the area of Penpole Point 300 m south of the site is established, incorporating the grounds of Kings Weston House by creating woodland gardens. The gardens included the ruins of a lodge that lay 15 m north of Penpole Point and measured roughly 13 m by 7 m. The building was a square, two-storey Ashlar tower with narrow wings on either side.
- 2.3.13 In the west of the area of Penpole Point, at 350 m south-west of the site, there is evidence for significant quarrying activity, first recorded on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:2500 Map of 1881. This activity increases into the 20th century with two new quarries opening at 270 m and 220 m south-west of the site (OS 1947 – 1965). Several buildings within the centre quarry are recorded though their association with its working are inconclusive.
- 2.3.14 The development of the landscape around the site can be viewed to increase significantly leading into the 20th century on the OS 1947 – 1964 map. Large infrastructure expansions are associated with the transformation of land used previously for agricultural purposes into housing developments.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2025a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the allocated resources are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2025a), were to:

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

3.3 Site-specific research aims

3.3.1 As defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2025a), following assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research aims (SWARF: Grove and Croft 2012), the archaeological monitoring and recording had potential to provide evidence that could contribute towards the following research aims:

- Research Aim 10: Address lack of understanding of key transitional periods;
- Research Aim 11: Improve knowledge of under-utilised museum collections; and
- Research Aim 26: Investigate the changes in landscape at the end of the Roman period.

3.3.2 It has the potential to contribute to the research agenda of the Bristol Archaeological Assessment (BAA: Baker, Brett and Jones 2018), which states that:

Study should look at economic and environmental evidence in an attempt to place farming sites in a wider context.



3.3.3 Finally, the archaeological monitoring and recording has the potential to contribute to the specific research agenda for the site and will:

- Contextualise the results of the recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b)
- Establish the depth, character and preservation of any surviving archaeology within the western area
- Assess whether the western building referenced by Boon can be accurately located and establish its potential for survival
- Identify whether archaeological deposits or features were damaged during the installation of the electrical box
- Use modern archaeological techniques and recording methods to improve knowledge gained from earlier excavations and further our understanding of the wider villa complex

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2025a), in general compliance with ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2023a–b) and in line with all conditions and clauses set out within the SMC. The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored all groundworks in association with the following groundworks:

- Installation of two sections of the fence. Postholes will be dug in at approx. 3m intervals along two sides of the fence – both c 19m long. Post holes will be 500mm deep by 300mm wide squared. These comprised Postholes 1-13 and 15-22.
- Removal of an electricity box and cable – groundworks will be no more than 1m² for the box and 1m in length for the cable. No more than 200mm below ground. This comprised Trench 14.
- Installation of a water standpipe. All connection will be outside the scheduled area, so archaeological monitoring is to be undertaken on the standpipe itself. Exact dimensions to be confirmed. This comprised Trench 23.

4.2.2 The attending archaeologist monitored all mechanical and hand excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. All archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

4.2.4 An additional two test pits, Trenches 24 & 25, as proposed in the WSI to truth the results of the geophysical survey were excavated. Test pitting involved opening an area approximately 1m² (or down to the natural soil / surface of in situ structures if shallower). All archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated and recorded, sufficient to address the project aims. Spoil will be visually scanned for the purposes of finds

retrieval and was also metal-detected by trained archaeologists subject to S42 Consent. Finds were collected and bagged by context.

Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.6 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2025a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014a), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).
- 4.3.2 In this case no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the AMR.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The City Archaeologist for the City of Bristol and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at HE monitored the AMR. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the City Archaeologist for the City of Bristol and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at HE.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Archaeological features and deposits were encountered in eight excavated trenches/postholes (Postholes 2, 3, 8 & 13, Trenches 14, 23, 24 & 25), indicating substantial archaeological remains are present, especially within the western portion of the site (Figures 1 & 2).
- 5.1.2 Postholes 1, 4-7, 9-13 and 15-22 were archaeologically sterile and not discussed further (Figures 1, 2, 4, 7-10 & 12-24).
- 5.1.3 The uncovered features comprised wall foundations, occupation layers, stone rubble layers, a pit, made ground and a stone structure of uncertain function, representing two periods of activity, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern.



- 5.1.4 Medieval pottery recovered from the subsoil in Postholes 5, 7 and 10, and may be related to the stone-robbing of the villa buildings, as similar material was recovered during excavations at the site in the 1950's.
- 5.1.5 The modern pit and made ground probably relate to the preparation of the site for the current museum property occupying the site. The villa was discovered in November 1947 during the construction of a housing estate at Lawrence Weston.
- 5.1.6 The following section presents the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording with archaeological features and deposits discussed by trench/posthole.
- 5.1.7 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 1 shows the location of the monitored areas and Figure 2 shows detail of the archaeological features recorded within the trenches along with the results of the GPR survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A similar sequence of deposits was encountered across the site. The natural substrate was not encountered during the works, primarily due to the limited depth of the interventions.
- 5.2.2 Subsoil consisting of compact mid brown, sandy clay, was encountered throughout the monitored area, measured between 0.3 m to in excess of 0.5 m in thickness and post-dated the Roman features and deposits encountered in the western portion of the site (Trenches 23, 24 & 25). The subsoil contained Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts.
- 5.2.3 The subsoil was overlain by a mid-brown, sandy clay topsoil which measured 0.08 m to 0.15 m in thickness and contained post-medieval and modern artefacts.

5.3 Postholes 2, 3 & 13

- 5.3.1 Modern made ground was encountered in Postholes 2, 3 and 13 (deposits 2003, 3003 and 1302 respectively) (Figures 1 & 2).
- 5.3.2 In Postholes 2 and 3, the made ground was sealed by the subsoil horizon, contained charcoal and modern brick fragments (not recovered), and measured in excess of 0.16 m in thickness (Figures 5 & 6).
- 5.3.3 In Posthole 13, the made ground measured 0.26 m in thickness, sealed the subsoil horizon and contained residual fragments from *tegula* roof tiles (Figure 16).

5.4 Posthole 8

- 5.4.1 A possible stone structure, 8003, was revealed at the base of Posthole 8, 0.43 m below ground level (bgl) (Figures 1 & 2). However, due to the limited confines of the intervention (measuring just 0.2 m in length and width), only two limestone blocks were observed (Figure 11), and the full extent and function of the structure could not be ascertained.
- 5.4.2 No datable artefacts were recovered to give an indication of date for the structure. However, given the location of the posthole within the villa complex as identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b), it is likely to date from the later Roman period and could potentially relate to a number of possible walls in the vicinity (Figure 2).
- 5.4.3 The structure was subsequently sealed by sandy clay subsoil measuring 0.27 m thick and 0.16 m of topsoil.

5.5 Trench 14

- 5.5.1 Trench 14 was located along the northern margin of the site (Figures 1 & 2), was excavated for the removal of an electricity box and cable and revealed a rubble deposit and a modern rubbish pit.
- 5.5.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposit encountered in Trench 14 was revealed at 0.25 m bgl and consisted of limestone rubble, 1405. The full extent and depth of the deposit was not ascertained within the limited confines of the trench. Residual Romano-British pottery in addition to modern ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the rubble suggesting that it does not represent an in-situ villa deposit. The rubble layer was subsequently sealed by 0.07 m thick sandy clay subsoil overlain by topsoil (Figure 25).
- 5.5.3 A modern rubbish pit, 1404, was revealed cutting through the topsoil, subsoil and rubble horizons in the northwest corner of the trench, its full extent not being ascertained. Also cutting through the topsoil and subsoil, the modern electricity box and cable (removed during the works) had been inserted to a depth of approximately 0.2 m
- 5.5.4 The rubble deposit, 1405, broadly corresponds with a possible NNW-SSE aligned wall foundation (feature 4000i), revealed by the preceding geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b) (Figure 2). However, no evidence of the wall foundation was observed, suggesting it either survives at a greater depth and is overlain by rubble, or alternatively this portion of the wall has been robbed out in antiquity.

5.6 Trench 23

- 5.6.1 Trench 23 was located along the northern margin of the site (Figure 1 & 2), was excavated for the installation of a water standpipe and revealed a sterile sandy clay layer overlain by a rubble deposit (Figure 26).
- 5.6.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposit encountered in Trench 23 was revealed at 0.6 m bgl and consisted of an artefactually sterile sandy clay layer 2304 of uncertain origin. This was in turn overlain by a rubble layer, 2303, measuring 0.19 m in thickness. The rubble layer contained residual Romano-British pottery and CBM in addition to post-medieval CBM, suggesting that it does not represent an in-situ villa deposit.
- 5.6.3 The rubble layer was subsequently sealed by 0.26 m thick sandy clay subsoil, 2302, containing residual Romano-British pottery and CBM, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and post-medieval CBM and was overlain by a 0.25 m thick sandy clay topsoil (Figure 27).

5.7 Trench 24

- 5.7.1 Trench 24 was located to the west of the museum building and targeted a possible NNW-SSE aligned wall foundation, 4000e, and adjacent possible Roman surface identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Figure 2). The trench revealed a corresponding limestone wall, its associated construction cut, and a rubble deposit overlain by two sandy clay layers (Figure 28).
- 5.7.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposit encountered in Trench 24 was revealed at 0.72 m bgl and consisted of limestone rubble within a sandy clay matrix, 2408. The full extent and depth of the deposit was not ascertained within the limited confines of the trench. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the rubble suggesting that may represent an in-situ Roman deposit.

- 5.7.3 The rubble layer was subsequently overlain by a 0.07 m thick dark brown sandy clay layer, 2407, containing Romano-British pottery and CBM. This was in turn sealed by sandy clay layer, 2406, measuring 0.2 m in thickness and containing Romano-British pottery, CBM and Old Red Sandstone roofing tile (Figure 3, Section 1). The full extent of these deposits was not ascertained within the limited confines of the trench; however, all are likely Romano-British in date, and layers 2406 and 2407 may represent in-situ occupation or soil horizons.
- 5.7.4 Layers 2408, 2407 and 2406 corresponded with the location of a linear anomaly, interpreted as a possible water supply, identified coming down from the southern slope (Wessex Archaeology 2025b).
- 5.7.5 Cut into the upper surface of layer 2406, the construction cut, 2404, for wall foundation, 2403, was observed. The wall consisted of a lower course of roughly squared limestone blocks, overlain by a course of thinner unworked blocks. No bonding agent was observed. The wall was aligned NNW-SSE, survived to 0.35 m in height, measured 0.25 m in width and was butted on both sides by the subsoil horizon and overlain by the modern topsoil (Figure 3, Section 1 & Figure 29). Within the fabric of the wall was recovered post-medieval pottery, undated Old Red Sandstone roof tile, Romano-British CBM and a tiny, possibly intrusive fragment of modern glass.
- 5.7.6 The date of wall 2403 remains uncertain, although it clearly represents wall foundation 4000e revealed by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b). Although the finds recovered suggest it is later than the Roman villa, the post-Roman finds recovered were few and could have been accidentally introduced during the archaeological excavations in the late 1940's.

5.8 Trench 25

- 5.8.1 Trench 25 was located to the west of the museum building and targeted a possible NNW-SSE aligned wall foundation, 4000b, and a possible surface or area of demolition rubble, 4000g, revealed by the preceding geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b) (Figure 2). The trench revealed a corresponding limestone wall and a rubble deposit potentially from the wall collapse, overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits (Figure 30).
- 5.8.2 The upper surviving surface of wall 2503 was revealed in the base of the trench at 0.48 m bgl. The wall measured in excess of 0.7 m in width, had an outer facing of roughly squared limestone blocks along its eastern side, with a central core of smaller unworked angular blocks from which was also recovered Romano-British pottery. No bonding agent was observed, and no evidence of a construction cut was revealed.
- 5.8.3 Butting the eastern side of wall 2503, a rubble deposit, 2504, containing Romano-British pottery and old Red Sandstone roofing stone, was similar in make up to the wall core, and has been interpreted as a possible collapse or demolition deposit. The absence of squared facing stones within the rubble may indicate deliberate robbing of the good stone.
- 5.8.4 Both wall and rubble deposit were sealed by 0.3 m thick sandy clay subsoil, which was in turn overlain by 0.17 m of sandy clay topsoil (Figure 3, Section 2). Both deposits contained modern artefacts including pottery, glass and iron objects, in addition to roofing stone.



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage (3164 g) was recovered from 21 contexts. The artefacts include a range of material types and date from the Romano-British to modern periods. They survive in mixed condition, with the Romano-British elements being especially abraded. All the items have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context and marked where appropriate. The quantifications by material type are presented in Table 1. The reporting corresponds with CIFA's (2021) type 2: 'appraisal' as outlined in the *Specialist's Toolkit for Reporting*.

Table 1 Summary of Finds by Context and Material Type (number/weight in grammes)

Trench	Cxt. No.	Interpretation	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Glass	Iron	Pottery	Slag	Stone
4	4002	Subsoil	-	1/5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5002	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	1/8	-	-
6	6002	Subsoil	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	7002	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-
10	10002	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-
12	1202	Subsoil	-	1/26	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1302	Made ground	-	1/32	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1405	Rubble deposit	-	2/32	-	-	-	9/101	-	-
17	1702	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	-
18	1802	Subsoil	-	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	2302	Subsoil	1/10	5/134	1/5	-	-	2/16	-	-
	2303	Rubble deposit	-	3/50	-	-	-	2/12	-	-
24	2402	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/299
	2403	Wall	-	3/16	-	1/1	-	1/2	-	3/201
	2406	Deposit	-	1/5	-	-	-	4/26	-	1/27
	2407	Deposit	-	3/47	-	-	-	2/18	-	-
	2408	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	4/15	-	-
25	2501	Topsoil	-	3/46	-	2/8	2/133	3/36	-	1/18
	2502	Subsoil	-	-	-	-	1/26	-	-	-
	2503	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	5/38	-	-
	2504	Rubble deposit	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	-	4/1750
Total			1/10	25/400	1/5	3/9	3/159	36/280	1/6	10/2295

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The 36 sherds (Table 1) are mostly abraded, and range in date from Romano-British to post-medieval. The pottery has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context; this information is summarised in Table 2. An estimated number of vessels (ENV) has also been calculated, counting conjoining sherds or sherd groups almost certainly from the same vessel as one. This provides a total ENV of 10, highlighting the small size of the assemblage. The Romano-British wares have been assigned common

names that correspond to accepted regional nomenclature and *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection* (Tomber and Dore 1998). Those of medieval and later date have been correlated as far as is practical with the Bristol pottery type series (BPT in Table 2; Price and Ponsford 1998, 136-8) or the Somerset Pottery Fabric Type Series (SPT in Table 2; Payne 2025). The level of recording for this part of the assemblage corresponds with the 'Assessment' record put forward in the nationally recognised standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.3). The composition of the assemblage is outlined below by date.

Table 2 Summary of Pottery by Date and Ware Type (sherd count/weight in grammes/estimated number of vessels)

Common Ware Name (Fabric Code)	Sherd Count	Wgt.	ENV
<i>Roman</i>			
Black Burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	9	66	1
Central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA 2)	1	5	1
Sandy greywares	8	62	2
Micaceous greywares	12	120	2
<i>Medieval</i>			
Ham Green ware (BPT26)	1	8	1
Sandy fabric	1	1	1
Upper Greensand-derived ware (SPT1)	1	1	1
<i>Post-Medieval</i>			
Donyatt-type ware (SPT103)	3	17	1
Total	36	280	10

Romano-British

- 6.2.2 The bulk of the Romano-British pottery comprises coarse, reduced wares in a variety of fabrics. Although not assigned to specific sources at this stage (given the small number of sherds and paucity of diagnostic pieces), the greywares have been divided into two catch-all groups, one containing substantial quantities of muscovite mica and the other quartz sand. Sherds in this latter group were recovered from deposit 2406 and rubble layers 1405, 2408 and 2504, the only diagnostic pieces being rim fragments from a flagon and an everted rim jar. The micaceous greywares were collected from the topsoil of Trench 25, rubble deposits 1405 and 2303 and wall 2503. The diagnostic elements are limited to a flat base fragment from a closed form (e.g. jar or flagon) and the simple everted rim of a jar.
- 6.2.3 South East Dorset Black Burnished ware body sherds came from the subsoil of Trench 23 and deposits 2406, 2407 and 2408 in Trench 24, while a shoulder sherd from a jar form was found in association with wall 2503. All but one abraded sherd from deposit 2407, exhibit the fine, horizontal wipe marks characteristic of the late Romano-British period (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 257), a date broadly consistent with that of the pottery and coins already known from the villa (predominantly post-AD 260; Boon 1950, 39-50).
- 6.2.4 The only imported piece was a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian, which is worn and has lost much of its slip. This piece is of 2nd or 3rd century AD date and was recovered, along with the abraded Black Burnished ware body sherd, in deposit 2407. A few small pieces of samian were also collected during the villa excavations (Boon 1950, 46).

Medieval

- 6.2.5 Only three sherds can be assigned a medieval date. They comprise one piece of Upper Greensand Derived ware of 10th-13th century date (subsoil of Trench 10), a Ham Green base sherd (subsoil of Trench 5), and a tiny (1 g) unsourced sandy sherd that is most likely to be of 13th-14th century date from the subsoil of Trench 7. A few medieval sherds, considered to be of 14th century date and related to the stone-robbing of the villa buildings, were also recovered during the earlier excavations (Boon 1950, 10).

Post-Medieval

- 6.2.6 The two sherds of this date are both south Somerset products, probably from the Donyatt pottery industry (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). One was found in association with wall 2403, while the other came from the topsoil of Trench 25. Both are of 17th century or later date but are otherwise undiagnostic.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.3.1 The CBM ranges in date from Romano-British to modern, with some contexts (e.g., the subsoil (2302) of Trench 23 and rubble deposit 2303) containing elements of mixed date (Table 3). The older material is generally more abraded, with the more modern items displaying less wear. Much of the material comprises small crumbs or flakes that are too fragmentary to be assigned to particular brick or tile types

Table 3 Summary of Ceramic Building Material by Date (fragment count/weight in grammes)

Date	Cxt. No.	Interpretation	No.	Wgt.
Romano-British	1302	Made ground	1	32
	2302	Subsoil	3	73
	2303	Rubble deposit	2	37
	2403	Wall	3	16
	2406	Deposit	1	5
	2407	Deposit	3	47
	4002	Subsoil	1	5
Post-medieval	6002	Subsoil	1	1
	1802	Subsoil	1	6
	2302	Subsoil	2	61
Modern	2303	Rubble deposit	1	13
	1202	Subsoil	1	26
	1405	Rubble deposit	2	32
	2501	Topsoil	3	46
Total			25	400

Romano-British

- 6.3.2 Very few of the pieces can be attributed to forms, although fragments from *tegula* roof tiles were recovered from made ground deposit 1302 and deposit 2407. A single piece from a box flue tile with combed keying on its exterior surface was also collected from the subsoil of Trench 23. Both types are known to have been used in the construction of the villa (Boon 1959, 30-31).



Post-Medieval and Modern

- 6.3.3 No obviously medieval elements were recovered, but several pieces of post-medieval date were retained. The more diagnostic elements include a hip tile fragment from the subsoil of Trench 23 and an unusual piece with a distorted broken flange from rubble deposit 2303. The remainder are undiagnostic fragments.
- 6.3.4 The modern elements include three fragments from a heavily abraded salt glazed drainpipe from the topsoil of Trench 25 and a brick fragment from the subsoil of Trench 12. The other pieces are not diagnostic.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.4.1 The only fragment is from a plain stem in a white firing clay. It is post-medieval or later in date and was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 23.

6.5 Glass

- 6.5.1 Three pieces of modern clear glass were retained. These derive from wall 2403 and the topsoil of Trench 25. The fragment from wall 2403 is a tiny (1 g) and undiagnostic, while the other two pieces re-join and derive from a multi-faceted bottle.

6.6 Iron Objects

- 6.6.1 The iron objects have been x-rayed as an aid to identification and to provide a permanent archive record of this inherently unstable material type. All three are of modern date. They comprise a thick plate fragment, possibly from a ploughshare or other item of agricultural equipment and a bolt with the nut fused to the threaded shank, both from the topsoil of Trench 25; a corroded nail head was found in the subsoil of this same trench.

6.7 Stone

- 6.7.1 Most of the stone comprises flat pieces of Old Red Sandstone (pennant sandstone), recovered from Trenches 24 (subsoil 2402, wall 2403, and deposit 2406) and 25 (topsoil 2501 and rubble deposit 2504). This rock type outcrops over a wide area on the eastern side of Bristol and was commonly used as a building material from the Romano-British period onwards. While none of the pieces recovered display peg or nail holes, their thickness (15-25 mm) suggests use as roof tiles, especially as large hexagonal slabs are known to have formed the primary roofing material of the villa (Boon 1950, 31). Boon also suggests that the tiles may have been trimmed and pierced on site so these pieces could represent such off-cuts if not tiles themselves.
- 6.7.2 Other elements within the stone assemblage comprise a single fragment of roofing slate (21 g; from wall 2403), and an unworked piece of mudstone (107 g) from rubble layer 1405.

6.7.3 Animal Bone

- 6.7.4 The only piece of animal bone is a distal fragment of a sheep/goat humerus collected from the subsoil of Trench 23. The piece displays no signs of butchery or gnawing.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The archaeological works identified a number of archaeological features and deposits within the site; these were encountered in eight excavated trenches/postholes (Postholes 2, 3, 8

& 13, Trenches 14, 23, 24 & 25), indicating substantial structural archaeological remains are present, especially within the western portion of the site.

- 7.1.2 Postholes 1, 4-7, 9-13 and 15-22 were archaeologically sterile and not discussed further.
- 7.1.3 The uncovered features comprised wall foundations, occupation layers, stone rubble layers, a pit, made ground and a stone structure of uncertain function, representing two periods of activity, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern.
- 7.1.4 Limited evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity was indicated by a few sherds of residual pottery recovered from the subsoil. A few medieval sherds, considered to be of 14th century date and related to the stone-robbing of the villa buildings, were also recovered during the earlier excavations in the 1940's.
- 7.1.5 The features and deposits have been dated utilising recovered artefacts, stratigraphic relationships and by correlation with the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025b).

Romano-British

- 7.1.6 The Romano-British activity relates to the villa that is known to have occupied the site from the end of the 3rd century AD until the mid-4th century and was evidenced by a rubble layer overlain by two occupation layers in Trench 24, which had subsequently been cut through by the foundation trench for a limestone wall.
- 7.1.7 A further limestone wall was revealed in Trench 25 and was butted by a rubble deposit thought to represent the wall's collapse or demolition.
- 7.1.8 An undated stone structure revealed in the base of Posthole 8 is probably also contemporary and related to the villa.
- 7.1.9 A number of other rubble deposits containing Romano-British artefacts were encountered in Trenches 14 and 23. However, the inclusion of post-medieval and modern material, suggest these are not in-situ, and may represent spoil from the archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1940's.
- 7.1.10 Further residual Romano-British artefacts were encountered across the site in the subsoil and topsoil horizons.

Post-medieval/Modern

- 7.1.11 No clearly post-medieval features or deposits were encountered although utilisation of the site during this period is clearly evidenced by artefacts including pottery and CBM recovered from various made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits.
- 7.1.12 Modern made ground was encountered in Postholes 2, 3 and 13 and probably relates to recent landscaping of the site for the museum which currently occupies the site.
- 7.1.13 A modern rubbish pit was also revealed in Trench 14 cutting through the topsoil.

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The archaeological works have established that there is a high potential for archaeology to survive, with structures, features and deposits of Romano-British and post-medieval/modern origin represented, along with several features and deposits which remain artefactually undated. The recorded features and deposits comprised wall foundations,



occupation layers, stone rubble layers, a pit, made ground and a stone structure of uncertain function.

- 7.2.2 The Site is located within a known Roman villa and based upon a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey undertaken in May 2025 was expected to potentially contain elements such as walls, rubble deposits, surfaces, and evidence of wall collapse/demolition.
- 7.2.3 Features of Roman date were encountered in three excavated trenches/postholes (Posthole 8, Trenches 24 & 25), indicating substantial villa structural remains are present, especially within the western portion of the site. The features corresponded well with the results of the GPR survey, both in location and depth, suggesting the investigation can be taken as a fairly accurate representation of the below ground archaeology.
- 7.2.4 Roman artefacts were also recovered from numerous later features and deposits suggesting considerable truncation, stone-robbing, and mixing of contexts has undertaken in the intervening centuries.
- 7.2.5 Limited evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity was indicated by a few sherds of residual pottery recovered from the subsoil. Previous archaeological investigations suggest much of the robbing out of the villa stonework may have occurred in this period.
- 7.2.6 The post-medieval use of the site is attested to by artefacts recovered from various made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits.
- 7.2.7 The modern use of the site relates to possible spoil deposits from the archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1940's, stray modern detritus in the topsoil and a modern rubbish pit.

Finds potential and recommendations

- 7.2.8 The pottery and other datable finds (CBM, glass, metalwork) have provided chronological evidence to support the provisional stratigraphic framework, but overall, the finds assemblage is small and lacking any items of particular intrinsic interest. However, the Romano-British elements are entirely consistent with those already known from the villa while the medieval sherds may relate to the later stone-robbing (Boon 1950). Consequently, although the finds from the watching brief have little to add as a solitary dataset, they may be of significant use to future research when combined with the material from the earlier excavations.
- 7.2.9 The finds have already been recorded to an acceptable archive level and no further work is recommended at this stage, although relevant details of the finds presented in this report should be included in any future dissemination of the results of the watching brief.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Bristol Museum & Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code (to be given on deposition). 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.

8.2 Deed of title

- 8.2.1 The legal owner of any finds recovered (i.e., the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by *The Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023*, will be contacted to request transfer of their ownership to the museum via a written agreement.
- 8.2.2 Wessex Archaeology will follow the guidance outlined in the HE Toolkit for Managing the Ownership of Archaeological Finds in England. In this case, the client is the landowner, and the Deed of Transfer will be arranged with the Senior Curator of Archaeology.

8.3 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.3.1 The physical archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Bristol Museum & Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; SMA 1995).
- 8.3.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 2 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

- 8.3.3 The digital archive, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.
- 8.3.4 Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project data management plan (DMP; Appendix 2).

8.4 Selection strategy

- 8.4.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected for retention are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities (i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving museum).
- 8.4.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (e.g., Wessex Archaeology's specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.



8.4.3 Detailed selection proposals for the archive, comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the project-specific selection strategy (Appendix 3).

8.5 Security copy

8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., 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.

8.6 OASIS

8.6.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the City of Bristol and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at HE. 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

9.1.1 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*.

9.1.2 Digital copies of the final report will be made available to the Historic Environment Record (HER) through OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations). Geospatial/survey data forming part of the digital archive will be supplied, on request, to the HER.

9.2 Third party data copyright

9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context summary

Posthole No 1		Length 0.25 m	Width 0.25 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.14
1002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, more compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.14-0.55

Posthole No 2		Length 0.21 m	Width 0.21 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.14
2002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, more compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.14-0.44
2003		Made ground	Demo / sub mix. sandy clay, charcoal flecked and modern brick. some angular stones >10%	0.44-0.6+

Posthole No 3		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.61 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.14
3002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, more compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.14-0.42
3003		Made ground	Demo / sub mix. sandy clay, charcoal flecked and modern brick. some angular stones >10%	0.42-0.61+

Posthole No 4		Length 0.22 m	Width 0.22 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.16
4002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, more compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.16-0.58

Posthole No 5		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.64 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.1



5002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.1-0.64
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Posthole No 6		Length 0.22 m	Width 0.22 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
6002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.15-0.58

Posthole No 7		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.62 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.17
7002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.17-0.62

Posthole No 8		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
8001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.16
8002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.16-0.43
8003		Possible structure	Stone. potentially bonded, hard to tell due to width of posthole.	0.43+

Posthole No 9		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.53 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
9001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
9002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.15-0.53

Posthole No 10		Length 0.26 m	Width 0.26 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.16
10002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.16-0.6

Posthole No 11		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
11002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.15-0.54



Posthole No 12		Length 0.22 m	Width 0.22 m	Depth 0.70 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.09
1202		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.09-0.7

Posthole No 13		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.08
1302		Made ground	Modern, dark brown, silty clay	0.08-0.34
1303		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.34-0.6

Trench No 14		Length 1 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.08
1402		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.08-0.25
1403	1404	Fill	Fill of modern pit / depression with modern rubbish. dark brown, silty clay.	0-0.3+
1404	1403	Rubbish pit	Cut of modern rubbish pit / depression. 0.3m+ in depth.	0-0.3+
1405		Rubble	Tumble. seemingly Roman, larger sub-angular stone around 0.1 - 0.2m in width.	0.25-0.3+

Posthole No 15		Length 0.21 m	Width 0.21 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
1502		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.15-0.6

Posthole No 16		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.55 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.1
1602		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.1-0.55

Posthole No 17		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.54 m
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Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
1702		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.15-0.54

Posthole No 18		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.61 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.1
1802		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.1-0.61

Posthole No 19		Length 0.22 m	Width 0.22 m	Depth 0.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.1
1902		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.1-0.6

Posthole No 20		Length 0.21 m	Width 0.21 m	Depth 0.58 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20001		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.08
20002		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.08-0.58

Posthole No 21		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.54 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.1
2102		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.1-0.54

Posthole No 22		Length 0.20 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.56 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15
2202		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.15-0.56

Trench No 23		Length 1.40 m	Width 0.40 m	Depth 0.78 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.15



2302		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >30%	0.15-0.41
2303		Rubble	Tumble. possible tumble with stones not bonded, some charcoal and burnt clay flecking.	0.41-0.6
2304		Layer	Sandy clay layer, fairly sterile with high clay content. very infrequent stone.	0.6-0.78+

Trench No 24		Length 1.10 m	Width 1.10 m	Depth 0.74 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2401		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.14
2402		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.14-0.45
2403	2404	Wall	No great facers but solid construction with footings blocks, finds suggest Roman but height and style dissimilar to villa walls.	0.25-0.55
2404	2403, 2405	Foundation trench	Cut. footings cut for wall footing blocks, hard to distinguish from 2406 which it cuts.	0.45-0.55
2405	2404	Backfill	Backfill of foundation trench. Some charcoal flecking, mid brown, sandy clay, compact.	0.45-0.55
2406		Layer	Mid brown, sandy clay, infrequent stone. cut by 2404	0.45-0.65
2407		Layer	Dark brown, sand clay, higher clay content than 2406. charcoal flecks and burnt clay flecks. infrequent stone	0.65-0.72
2408		Rubble	Stony tumble, unbonded, stones sub-angular and rounded appx 0.1-0.2m in size. Roman pottery from infill, infill sand clay.	0.72-0.74+

Trench No 25		Length 1.10 m	Width 1.10 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2501		Topsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, some sub-angular stones >10%	0-0.17
2502		Subsoil	Mid brown, sandy clay, compact, some sub-angular stone >10%	0.17-0.45
2503		Wall	Seemingly Roman due to finds, facing stones both sides with a width of appx 0.7-0.8m, mixture of stone material especially for looser infill, no mortar. wall running NNW-SSE in excavation.	0.48-0.5+



2504		Rubble	Tumble. tumble layer of stones, possibly from wall 2503 but no facing stones yet visible in layer. some flat stones that might have a roofing use.	0.45-0.5+
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Appendix 2 Data management plan

Section 1: Project administration/details

Project name
Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol
Wessex Archaeology project number(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 306010
External references
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OASIS ID(s): wessexar1-534020• Local Planning Authority and planning reference(s): N/A• Museum and accession number: TBC• SMC Ref.: S00247165
Project description
<p>Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Bristol City Council ('the client'), to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological watching brief during fencing and utility works. The works to be monitored are centred on NGR 353350 177540, at Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0LP (Fig. 1).</p> <p>The development comprises the installation of two sections of fence, removal of an electricity box and cable, and the installation of a water standpipe within Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1006999.</p> <p>Consultation between the Client and Historic England (South West Region) confirmed the following methodologies are to be employed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of two sections of the fence: Postholes will be dug in at approximately 3 m intervals along two sides of the fence – both sides will be approximately 19m long. Post holes will be 500mm deep by 300mm wide squared.• Removal of an electricity box and cable: Groundworks will be no more than 1m² for the box and 1m in length for the cable. No more than 200mm below ground.• Installation of a water standpipe: All connection will be outside the scheduled area, so archaeological monitoring is only to be undertaken on the standpipe itself. Exact dimensions are to be confirmed. <p>Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) has been granted for the works (ref: S00247165).</p>
Client
Bristol City Council City Hall PO Box 3399 Bristol
Project manager
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fieldwork: Bruce Eaton, Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology• Post-excavation: Bruce Eaton, Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology
Principal investigator/researcher
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site director: Max Dampier, Project Supervisor, Wessex Archaeology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal report writer: Ray Holt, Senior Regional Support Officer, Wessex Archaeology 		
Data contact person		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jess Irwin, Senior Archives Officer, Wessex Archaeology 		
Version control		
Issue	Date	Description/summary of revisions
1	20/05/2025	DMP created
2	04/08/2025	Revised at project reporting stage
3	tbc	Revised at archiving stage
Related documents, data management policies and guidance		
Project design/project-specific documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wessex Archaeology 2025. <i>Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>. Unpublished report ref. 306010.01. Project-specific Selection Strategy. Unpublished report ref. 306010.03. 		
Wessex Archaeology guidance, standards, policy and procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork/recording manuals Survey guide Photography guide Context/finds/environmental database and software user guides Style guide for reporting Archive preparation manual Project Management System end user manual Project Management System project management and accounting manual Quality Management System (QMS) policy, manual and process procedures Data protection and security policy and procedures (https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-privacy-policy) Data policies and procedures Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy/procedures 		
External/national standards and guidance <p>This DMP has been compiled with reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2013. <i>Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice</i>. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2023. <i>Selection and appraisal of data</i>, https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/help-guidance/how-to-prepare-data/selection-guidance/ (accessed 10/12/2023). Brown, D. H. 2011. <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation</i> (2nd edition). Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists/Archaeological Archives Forum. 		

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
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- English Heritage 2012. *MIDAS: the UK Historic Environment Data Standard Version 1.1. Best practice guidelines*. Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH).
- Forster, M. 2019. *Work Digital/Think Archive. A Guide to Managing Digital Data Generated from Archaeological Investigations*. Historic England, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and DigVentures.
- Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Whyte, A. and Wilson, A. 2010. *How to Appraise & Select Research Data for Curation* (revised 15/08/16, v.1.1). Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre. <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/guidance/how-guides/appraise-select-data> (accessed 10/12/2023).

Section 2: Data collection/creation

Data to be collected/created		
Data types that may be collected/created as part of this project are tabulated below.		
Detail on data types/formats/quantities intended for deposition will be added to this DMP as the project progresses; archive quantities will be specified prior to deposition.		
Type	Format	Archive quantity
Digital pro forma site records (context sheets, trench sheets etc)	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	1–5 objects (average size <100 MB; compiled as digital security copies)
Spreadsheets (stratigraphic/contextual data, specialist data tables, metadata tables etc)	MS Excel (.xlsx, deposited in .xlsx and converted to .csv by ADS) and/or .csv	1–5 objects (<50 MB total)
Spatial/survey data	ESRI shapefile (.shp, .shx and .dbf, plus associated files)	1–3 files (<100 MB total)
Site photographs (record, working and condition monitoring)	Raster image file (.jpeg)	52 objects (average size 1 MB)
Digital security copy scans of site permatrace drawings (plan and section drawings)	Raster image file (.tiff or .jpeg)	4 objects (average size <60 MB)
Digital security copy scans of paper site registers/records (context index, finds and	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	2 objects (average size <1 MB)



samples registers, photo register, drawing register etc)		
Grey literature/client reports (e.g., Project Design/Written Scheme of Investigation, Post-excavation assessment and Updated Project Design) and individual specialist reports	MS Word (.docx, compiled and converted to .pdf at each issue, final versions deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	1-3 objects (average size <100 MB)
Other specialist data (e.g., x-ray images, radiocarbon dating data and certificates, finds photographs)	Varies (typically doc.x, .xlsx, .csv, .pdf, .svg, png., .jpeg, etc)	tbc prior to deposition

How data will be collected/created

Data standards, collection/creation methods, storage and file naming

Data will be collected/created in accordance with the Project Design and Wessex Archaeology's internal guidance, standards, policies and procedures, as informed by relevant best practice guidance and standards (see Section 1).

Wessex Archaeology uses standardised procedures for:

- data capture through site recording, survey and photography
- data processing and management
- post-excavation (e.g., specialist finds and environmental) data recording
- digital archive preparation (including metadata creation)

Data collected/created during the project will preferentially employ standardised file formats and be version controlled in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard procedures.

Standardised project folder structures are used to organise and compartmentalise project-specific data held on Wessex Archaeology's servers.

Standardised file naming conventions, which include unique identifiers, are used for site records and photographs, geospatial/survey data and project/client reports. For example:

- Context record: *WA_ProjectNumber_ContextNumber_Context_Record.pdf*
- Site photographs: *ProjectNumber_CameraNumber_Timestamp_ImageNumber.jpeg*
- Post-excavation assessment report: *ProjectNumber_SiteName_PXA.docx/pdf*

To facilitate data sharing and promote long-term future re-use, deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open-source and accessible in nature (e.g., standardised, openly documented and, where possible, non-proprietary), following national guidance (see Section 1) and the requirements of the Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Quality Assurance

Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of Conduct* and *Regulations for Professional Conduct*.

Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), independently audited by the British Standard Institution (BSI), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services.

Project data is subject to quality control/checking at multiple stages, from collection/creation through to preparation of the archive for deposition, in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Quality Management System (see Section 1).

Devices used in data collection are regularly maintained, calibrated and checked to ensure they are in full working order.



Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata

Data collected/created as part of the project will preferentially employ standard formats that maximise opportunities for use and re-use (see Section 2).

Archived data will be accompanied by metadata in line with Archaeology Data Service (ADS) guidance. The metadata will be created automatically and/or manually during data collection/creation and preparation of the archive for deposition.

Where archives are suitable for ADS 'easy' deposition, Collection Level Metadata will be automatically applied on deposition from the associated OASIS record. A Collection Level Metadata Summary will be completed prior to deposition for projects requiring 'bespoke' ADS deposition; this will combine the overarching project details and a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables will be populated using the standard format for each data type as recommended by the ADS.

A catalogue documenting the contents of the physical and digital archive will be deposited with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Data documentation will meet the requirements of the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues

Wessex Archaeology has policies and procedures for dealing with personal information that meet the requirements of the *Data Protection Act 2018* (see Section 1). These detail what information Wessex Archaeology collects, the purpose of collecting this data, how it will be processed, stored, transferred and disposed of. Any sensitive data will be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with the *General Data Protection Regulation* (GDPR). If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and other relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligations.

The full copyright of the project archive will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Formal agreement to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor. The project archive (including project reports) may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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.

Deposit licences will be agreed with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6) before data is deposited.

Permissions and/or licence agreements linked with data sharing (see Section 7) will form part of the project archive.

Section 5: Storage and backup

Data access, storage and backup

Risks to data security are managed in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's data policies and procedures (see Section 1).

Wessex Archaeology office networks are secured behind managed firewalls that are upgraded, updated, and reviewed on a regular basis. Access to data is strictly controlled through security rights, authentication complexity protocols and controlled access requests.



Collaboration with external parties, where required, will be enabled via data access and sharing protocols that do not jeopardise data security. External specialists and contractors will be provided only with necessary files/data, using permissions-based access.

Data storage and backup procedures used by Wessex Archaeology to manage and secure working project archives are integral to standard project data collection/creation methods; see details in Section 2.

Wessex Archaeology also implement various levels of backup and disaster recovery. Daily, weekly, monthly and annual backups and data replication are carried out. Wessex Archaeology is Cyber Essentials certificated.

Section 6: Selection and preservation

Data to be retained, shared and/or preserved

Not all digital data will be archived. In order to create a high quality, sustainable, concise and easily intelligible archive, all data will undergo a process of selection prior to deposition, as detailed in the project-specific Selection Strategy (see Section 1).

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated at project review points (e.g., at each stage of reporting and before deposition). Each iteration of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be finalised in agreement with the client and other project stakeholders. Where relevant, copies of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in project reports as appendices. The final versions of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in the deposited archive.

Selection will be informed by the Project Design (see Section 1), defined against the project research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results. The selected contents of the archive will be commensurate with their potential for re-use, future research and public benefit, and subject to any restrictions on data sharing (see Section 7) and considerations of financial and environmental sustainability.

Data selected for archiving will be converted to deposition file formats as required (see Section 2).

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

The project is expected to provide information suitable for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (HER) (e.g., for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process).

With the agreement of project stakeholders, the data archive for projects with negative archaeological results will consist of the approved report(s) and a limited selection of images, deposited with ADS via OASIS.

Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), which is a Trusted Digital Repository with Core Trust Seal.

The physical archive will be transferred to the Bristol Museum & Art Gallery. Copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to the Museum on request.

Approved client/grey literature reports will be made available via OASIS and supplied directly, on request, to the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Contact with intended data repository

The ADS will be contacted prior to deposition of the digital archive where necessary (e.g., for projects requiring 'bespoke' deposition).

The Bristol Museum & Art Gallery will be contacted to ascertain their requirements for the content and delivery of the archive.

Archiving costs

Archiving costs will be reviewed at appropriate stages during the creation and implementation of the (iterative) Project Design (see Section 1), and quotes obtained from the intended data repository where relevant.

The resources required to implement the archiving strategy agreed with project stakeholders will be subject to contractual arrangements.

Section 7: Data sharing and accessibility

Data sharing plan

The project results will be disseminated through grey literature/client reports and, where appropriate, publication – the format and scope of which will be agreed with the client and other project stakeholders as detailed in the relevant iteration of the Project Design (see Section 1). The location of the project archive will be included in grey literature/client reports and publications.

Subject to stakeholder agreement, the project results may also be shared via a range of accessible media and portals.

The ADS will disseminate the deposited digital archive under its Terms of Use and Access, data sharing guidelines and deposition licence, and the dataset will receive a unique identifier Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

An OASIS form will be completed for each phase of work associated with the project. Alternatively, details relating to individual phases of work will be collated under a single OASIS entry. The location(s) of the archive will be added to OASIS on deposition. Approved versions of client/grey literature reports will be uploaded to the associated OASIS record(s).

Digital copies of approved client/grey literature reports will be made available to the Historic Environment Record (HER) through OASIS. Geospatial/survey data forming part of the digital archive will be supplied, on request, to the HER.

Copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to the Museum on request.

Data sharing restrictions

Data sharing will be subject to any restrictions identified in consultation with the client and other project stakeholders, e.g., those linked with client confidentiality, contractual obligations, commercial sensitivities, copyright/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), legal compliance, ethical issues, security concerns and any other restrictions or sensitivities (see Section 4).

Exclusive use of the data may be required for limited periods where client approval is required, or longer term, dependent on the nature of sensitivities or restrictions identified with project stakeholders. A data sharing agreement (or equivalent) will be adhered to via a deposition licence. Agreed restrictions on data sharing will be documented through updates to the DMP and within the project archive.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities

Project team

- Project manager(s): responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project from initiation to completion, including the implementation of the DMP and ensuring it is revised at relevant stages
- Project team members: responsible for data collection/creation, uploading/transfer and quality control (assured by the Project Manager)
- Core members of the project team are detailed in the Project Design (see Section 1)

Organisational-level responsibilities

- Archives team: responsible for preparation (including metadata production) and deposition of the project archive (including implementation of the approved Selection Strategy and DMP)
- Geomatics team: responsible for processing and quality control of geospatial (e.g., survey) and photogrammetric data, and maintenance of data collection equipment (e.g., cameras and survey instruments)
- IT team: responsible for development, maintenance/operation and support of the company's IT infrastructure (including data storage and backup facilities)



Appendix 3 Selection strategy

Project Information

Project name		
Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol		
Project code(s)		
306010		
Version control		
Issue	Date	Description/summary of revisions
1	21/05/2025	Selection strategy created
2	04/08/2025	Revised at project review/assessment/reporting stage
3	tbc	Revised at archiving stage
Project management		
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
Project Manager	Fieldwork: Bruce Eaton Post-excavation: Bruce Eaton	
Archaeological Manager(s)	Archive	Jessica Irwin
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Bristol Museum & Art Gallery Archaeology Data Service	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: Max Dampier Assurance: Bruce Eaton	N/A
Landowner / Developer	Bristol City Council	
Local planning authority (LPA) curatorial service / archaeological advisor	Bristol City Council	
Other (external)	Historic England	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics Manager (Chris Breeden) WA finds and environmental specialists (see project design/WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process
Resources		



Resources required	WA finds and environmental specialists; external finds and environmental specialists (where applicable); WA archives team
Context	
<p>This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA (n.d.) <i>Archives Selection Toolkit</i> and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the project design/WSI(s).</p> <p>Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archaeological Archives Forum [AAF] 2011. <i>Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (revised edition).• Society of Museum Archaeologists [SMA] 1993. <i>Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections</i>. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.• Bristol's Museums, Galleries & Archives Service. Bristol Museum & Art Gallery Conditions of Acceptance of Archaeological Archives. September 2012. <p>Relevant research agendas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grove, J. & Croft, B. 2012. The Archaeology of South West England. South West Archaeological Research Framework. Research Strategy 2012-2017. Taunton: Somerset county Council. <p>Finds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. H., and Wood, I. 2016. <i>A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology</i>. PCRG, SGRP and MPRG.• Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials</i>. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. <p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• English Heritage 2008. <i>Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains</i>. Swindon: English Heritage.• English Heritage 2010. <i>Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood</i>. Swindon: English Heritage.• English Heritage 2011. <i>Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation</i> (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.• Historic England 2015. <i>Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record</i>. Swindon: Historic England.• Historic England 2018. <i>Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation</i>. Swindon: Historic England. <p>Research objectives of the project</p> <p>The research objectives of the project, as stated in the relevant project design/WSI, are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research Aim 10: Address lack of understanding of key transitional periods;• Research Aim 26: Post-Roman to Early Medieval landscape changes;• Research Aim 58: Widen our understanding of Roman burial traditions.; and• Research Aim 59: Utilise the potential for good evidence from Early Medieval burials to address research questions. <p>Review Points</p> <p>Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of three project review points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy	



2. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
3. Archive compilation

Section 1: Digital Data

Stakeholders		
WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics Manager; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor; ADS		
Selection		
This document is designed to link to the project data management plan (DMP).		
To promote long-term future re-use, deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance and the requirements of the digital repository.		
Any sensitive data will be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.		
Type	Selection strategy	Review points
Site records	Records completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	To include project designs/WSIs, interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports and (where possible, subject to copyright restrictions) publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	2, 3
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be selected to include only good quality images with potential for re-use and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	2, 3
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3
De-selected digital data		



De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers during the lifetime of the project. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Section 2: Documents

Stakeholders			
WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; receiving Museum; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor			
Selection			
A security copy of all paper/drawn records will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. Note that information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation.			
Type	Selection strategy	Review points	
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	3	
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (project designs/WSIs, interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	2, 3	
Specialist reports and data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	2, 3	
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	3	
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	3	
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3	
De-selected documents			
De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Section 3.1 Materials – Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)

Stakeholders			
WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA specialists; external specialists (where applicable); receiving Museum; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor; landowner			
Selection			
Human remains are not included in this selection strategy; their recovery and subsequent treatment and curation will be governed by a Ministry of Justice licence(s).			
The following selection proposals have been formulated by WA specialists at Review Point 2 (assessment stage). They may be modified further at Review Point 3.			
Type	Selection strategy		Review points
Romano-British pottery	To be retained and deposited with the Bristol Museum & Art Gallery		2, 3
Medieval pottery	To be retained and deposited with the Bristol Museum & Art Gallery		2, 3
Romano-British ceramic building material	To be retained and deposited with the Bristol Museum & Art Gallery		2, 3
Clay tobacco pipe	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Glass	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Iron	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Post-medieval pottery	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Post-medieval ceramic building material	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Modern ceramic building material	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
Animal bone	All the material should be discarded following agreement from all the relevant stakeholders.		2, 3
De-selected material			
Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Section 3.2 Materials – Palaeoenvironmental material

Stakeholders			
WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Manager; WA specialists; external specialists (where applicable); receiving Museum; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor			
Selection			
All environmental sampling has been undertaken following a site-specific sampling strategy and/or Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a), and as stated in the relevant project designs/WSIs.			
IN THIS CASE NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS SUITABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING WERE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE WORKS			
Type	Selection strategy		Review points
De-selected material			
De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Appendix 4 OASIS summary

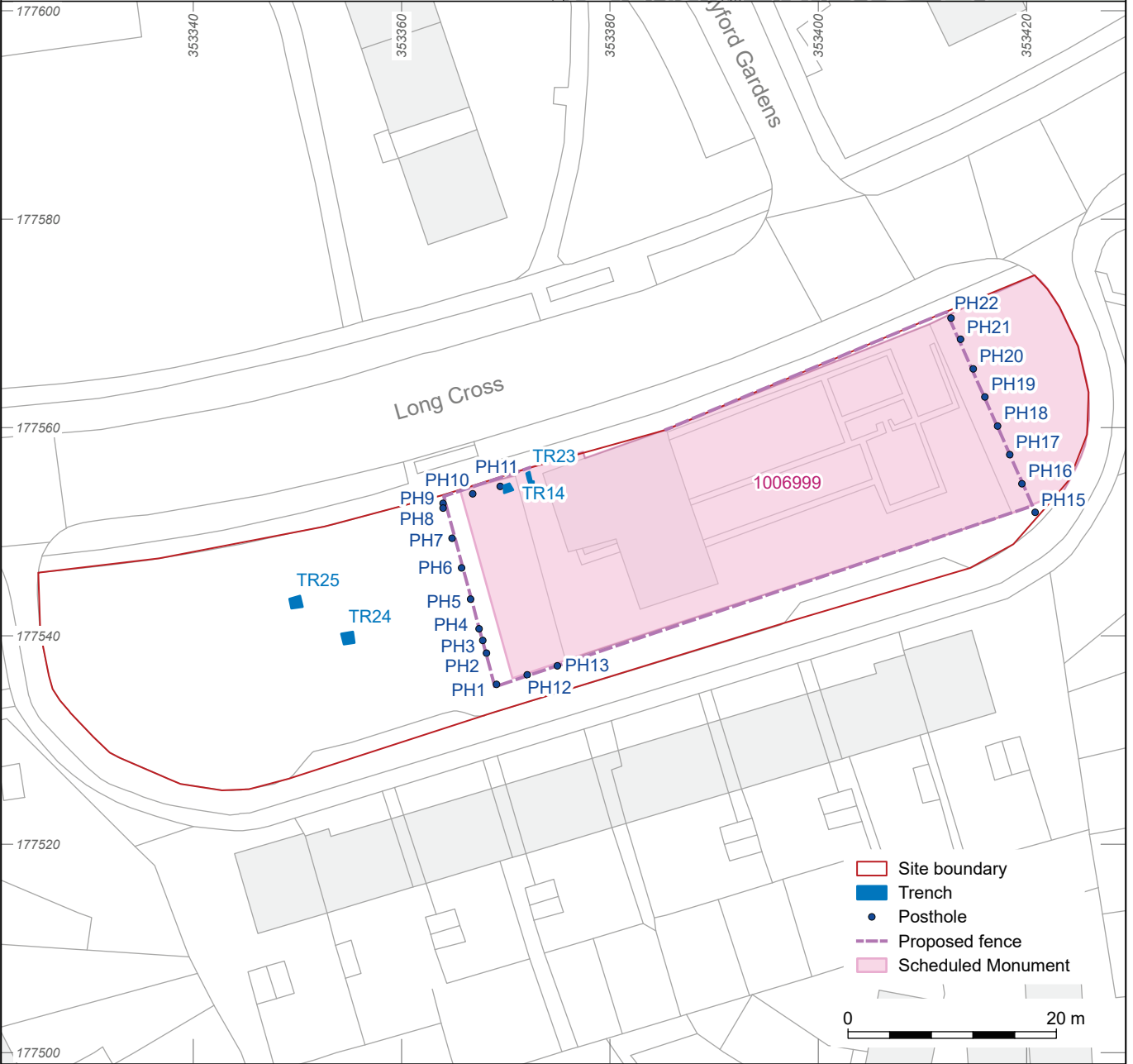
OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-534020
Project Name	Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Sitename	Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol
Sitecode	306010
Project Identifier(s)	306010
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	04-Jun-2025 - 10-Jun-2025
Location	Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Bristol NGR: ST 53350 77540 LL: 51.49486652177735, -2.673366918004552 12 Fig: 353350,177540
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Bristol, City of Local Authority District: Bristol, City of Parish: Bristol, City of, unparished area
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bristol City Council ('the client'), to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during fencing and utility works. The monitored works were centred on NGR 353350 177540, at Kings Weston Roman Villa, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0LP.
Project Results	The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken between 04 and 10 June 2025. The archaeological works identified a number of archaeological features and deposits within the site; these were encountered in eight excavated trenches/postholes (Postholes 2, 3, 8 & 13, Trenches 14, 23, 24 & 25), indicating substantial structural archaeological remains are present, especially within the western portion of the site. Postholes 1, 4-7, 9-13 and 15-22 were archaeologically sterile. The uncovered features comprised wall foundations, occupation layers, stone rubble layers, a pit, made ground and a stone structure of uncertain function, representing two periods of activity, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern. Limited evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity was indicated by a few sherds of residual pottery recovered from the subsoil. A few medieval sherds, considered to be of 14th century date and related to the stone-robbing of the villa buildings, were also recovered during the earlier excavations in the 1940's. Romano-British The Romano-British activity relates to the villa that is known to have occupied the site from the end of the 3rd century AD until the mid-4th century and was evidenced by a rubble layer overlain by two occupation layers in Trench 24, which had subsequently been cut through by the foundation trench for a limestone wall. A further limestone wall was revealed in Trench 25 and was butted by a rubble deposit thought to represent the wall's collapse or demolition. An undated stone structure revealed in the base of Posthole 8 is probably also contemporary and related to the villa. A number of other rubble deposits containing Romano-British artefacts were



	encountered in Trenches 14 and 23. However, the inclusion of post-medieval and modern material, suggest these are not in-situ, and may represent spoil from the archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1940's. Further residual Romano-British artefacts were encountered across the site in the subsoil and topsoil horizons. Post-medieval/Modern No clearly post-medieval features or deposits were encountered although utilisation of the site during this period is clearly evidenced by artefacts including pottery and CBM recovered from various made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits. Modern made ground was encountered in Postholes 2, 3 and 13 and probably relates to recent landscaping of the site for the museum which currently occupies the site. A modern rubbish pit was also revealed in Trench 14 cutting through the topsoil.
Keywords	Wall - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Demolition Layer - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Structure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ceramic - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Window Glass - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Roof Tile - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Tobacco Pipe - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	District, borough or city council Bristol City Council
HER	Bristol City SMR - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Bruce Eaton
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Bristol Museums, Galleries & Archives; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 04-08-2025:1524



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Figure 1. Site location



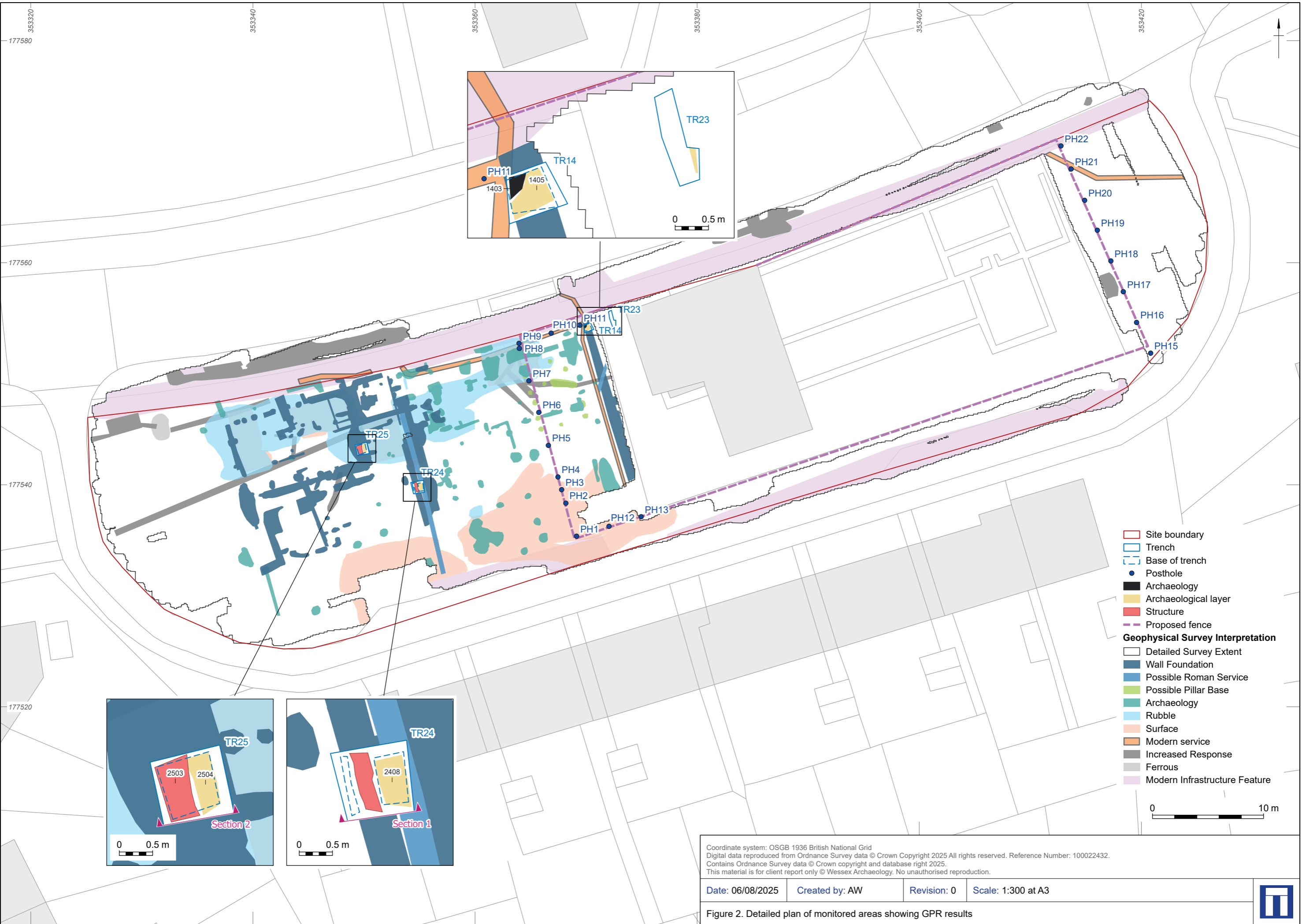
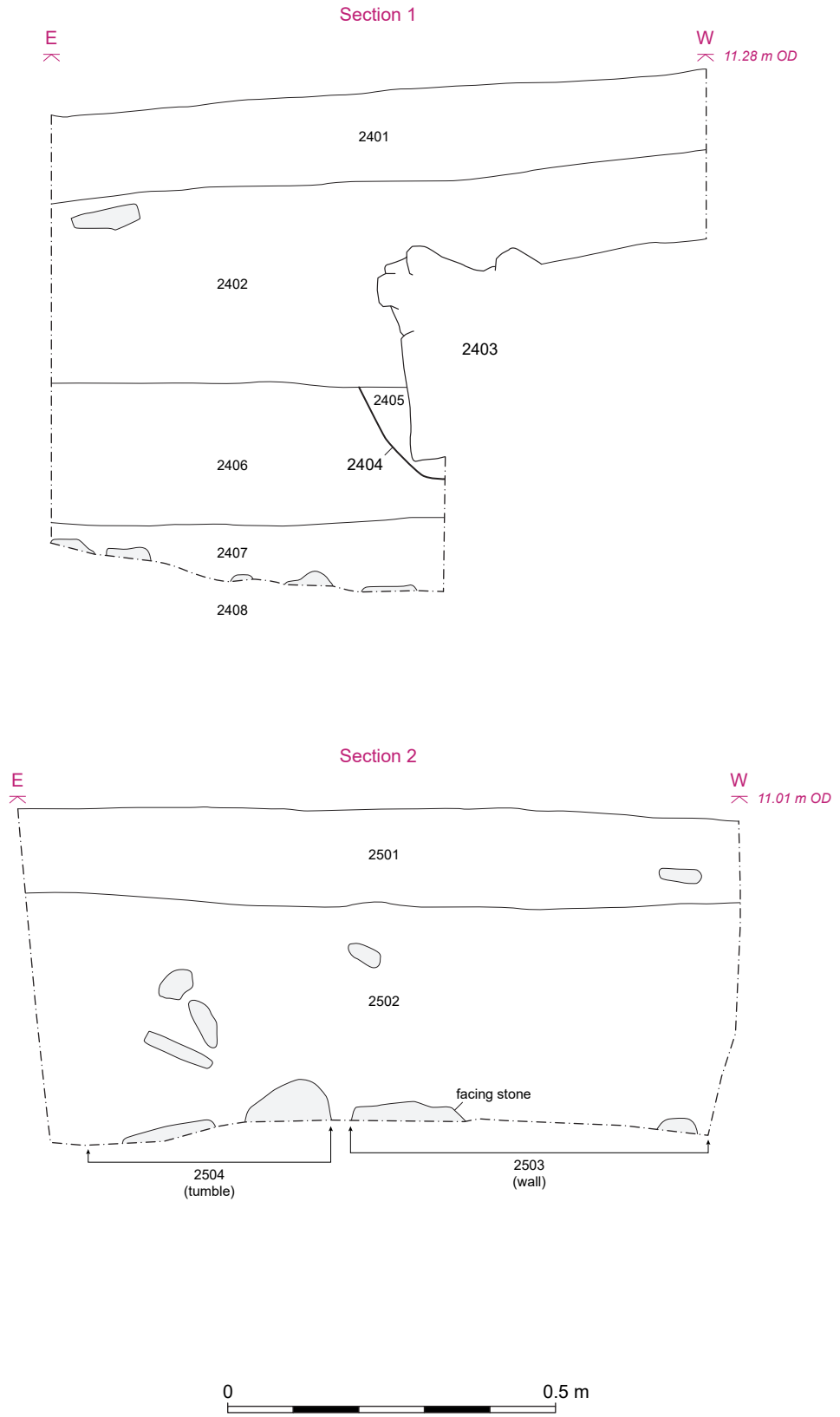


Figure 2. Detailed plan of monitored areas showing GPR results





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Figure 3. Sections





Figure 4. Posthole 1, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 5. Posthole 2, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 6. Posthole 3, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 7. Posthole 4, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 8. Posthole 5, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 9. Posthole 6, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 10. Posthole 7, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 11. Posthole 8, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 12. Posthole 9, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 13. Posthole 10, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 14. Posthole 11, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 15. Posthole 12, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 16. Posthole 13, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 17. Posthole 15, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 18. Posthole 16, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 19. Posthole 17, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 20. Posthole 18, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 21. Posthole 19, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 22. Posthole 20, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 23. Posthole 21, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 24. Posthole 22, looking west, 0.3 m scale



Figure 25. Trench 14, looking north, 0.5 m scale



Figure 26. Trench 23, looking east, 0.5 m scale



Figure 27. Trench 23, representative section, looking east, 0.5 m scale



Figure 28. Trench 24, wall 2403 and rubble layer 2408, looking south, 0.5 m scale



Figure 29. Trench 24, wall 2403 and rubble layer 2408, looking west, 0.5 m scale



Figure 30. Trench 25, wall 2503 and rubble layer 2504, looking east, 0.5 m scale



Figure 31. Western portion of site, looking northeast



Figure 32. Fencing works in progress, looking southwest



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