

Archaeological Observation

On behalf of:

Bristol Water

Concerning:

Land East of the Former
Cadbury's Factory
Somerdale
Keynsham
South Gloucestershire/Bath &
North East Somerset

April 2016



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Report Ref:

BA1610CKS

Grid Reference:

NGR: ST 66102 69108–ST 66434 69267

OS Licence No:

100055758

Date:

April 2016

Cover: View northeast of pipeline route

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) was instructed by Bristol Water to carry out Archaeological Observation of engineering groundworks during mains augmentation to the east of the former Cadbury's Factory Somerdale Keynsham South Gloucestershire/Bath & North East Somerset (NGR: ST 66102 69108–ST 66434 69267).

The pipeline extended over a distance of approximately 375m from the junction of an unclassified lane with the A4175 (Keynsham Road) at its western end, extending along the course of the lane adjacent to the River Avon and through grassed fields to a connection point with a pipe bridge over the River Avon at its eastern terminus.

The engineering methodology of directional drilling necessitated the excavation of nine launch/reception pits under archaeological supervision.

The site of a military engagement lies to the north of the River Avon associated with the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, led by James, Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II, against the Roman Catholic James II, and it was considered possible that contemporary remains might be encountered during the course of the groundworks. The two sides met on June 26th as Monmouth attempted to secure Bristol before marching on London. However, his slow advance allowed the commander of the royal army to reach Bristol ahead of him and to render the bridge over the Avon impassable. The rebels carried out makeshift repairs but were then engaged by a detachment of royal cavalry and defeated. The rebellion itself was eventually crushed on July 6th at Sedgemoor.

It was also considered possible that features or deposits might be encountered associated with the former lime kilns situated immediately northeast of the pipeline route.

However, the groundworks only revealed an undated possible ditch [206]. This feature had been backfilled with material of a fairly similar composition to the overlying modern or late post-medieval layers and was thus considered likely to be of the same period. The site was previously subject to extensive ground contamination and disturbance. The limited extent of the pipeline route that was subject to excavation, namely, the launch/reception pits, suggests the potential for further buried features and deposits to occur elsewhere in this area.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Limited (BAL) was instructed by Bristol Water to carry out a programme of Archaeological Observation during the installation of a new water main to the E of the Former Cadbury's Factory Somerdale Keynsham South Gloucestershire/Bath and North East Somerset (Ref. MLA-2036477) (*fig. 1*). The route extended for a distance of approximately 375m from the junction of an unclassified lane with the A4175 (NGR: ST 66102 69108) to a connection point with a pipe bridge over the River Avon (NGR: ST 66434 69267).

Copies of this report will be supplied to Bristol Water and to Paul Driscoll Archaeology and Historic Environment Record Officer South Gloucestershire Council.

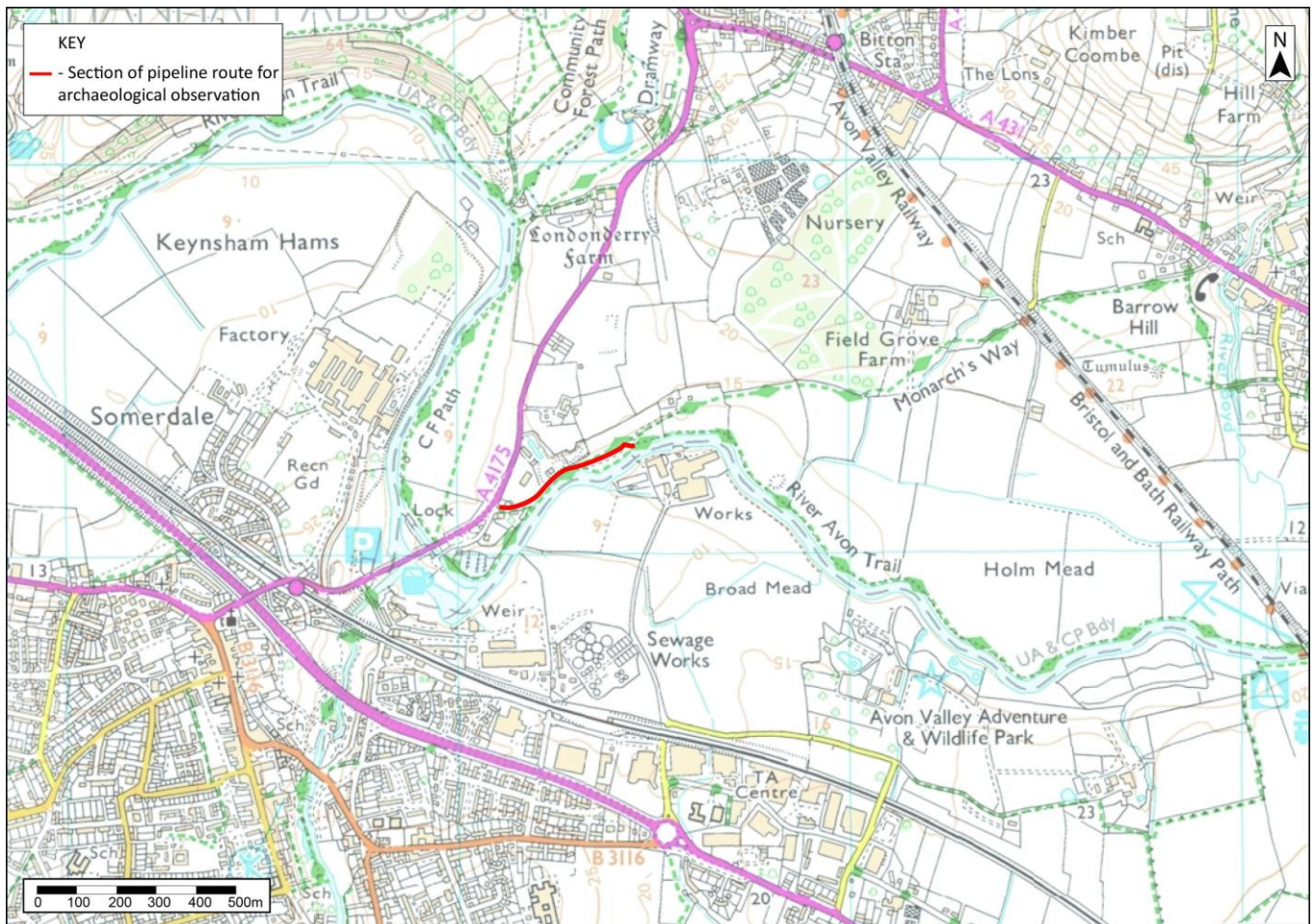


Fig. 1: Site location

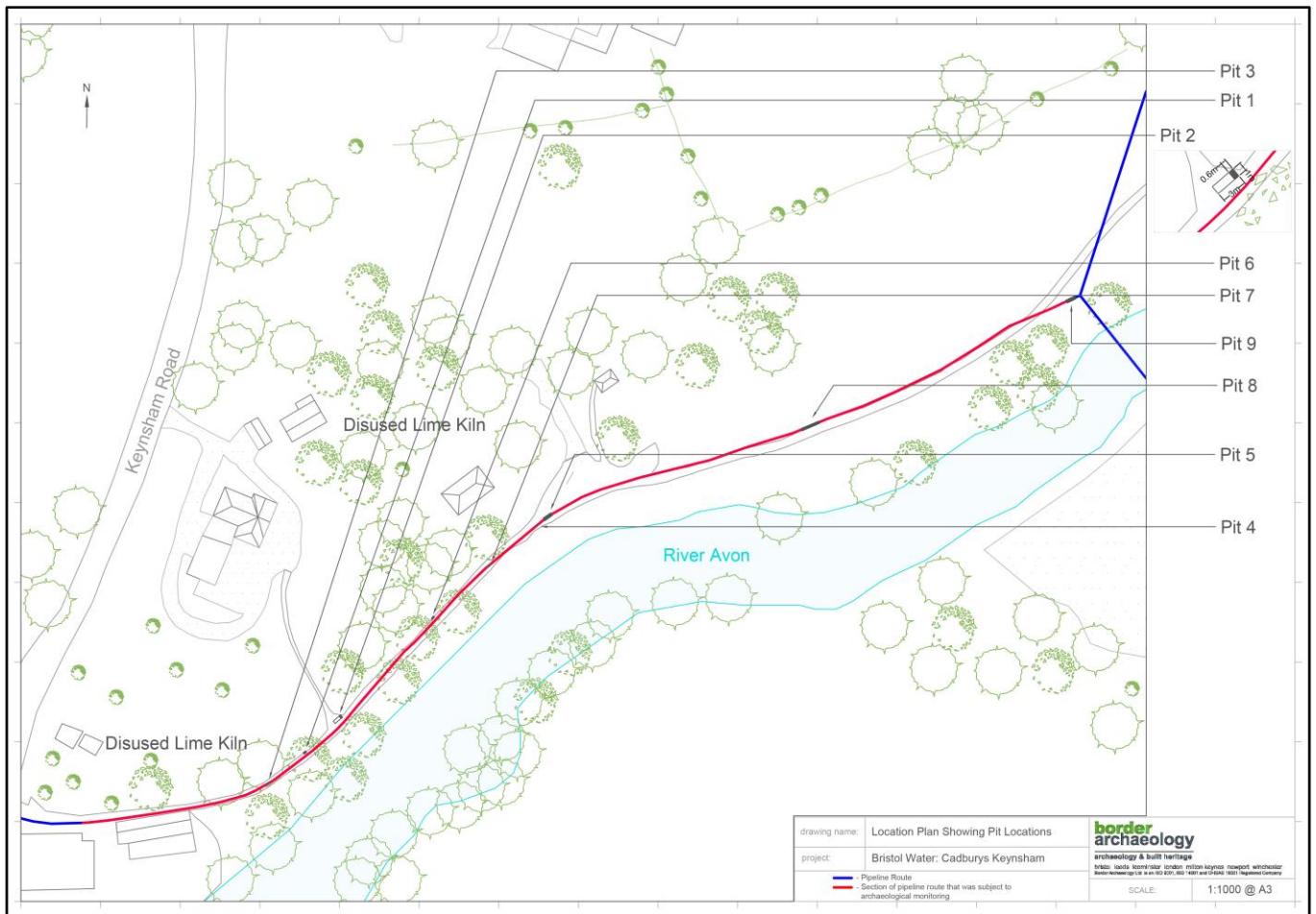


Fig.2: Route plan showing pit locations

3 Site Description

Keynsham is located on a slight ridge in an area of Lias clays and is characterised by shallow, stony Somerton (Sherborne series) soils. An area of river gravels lies to the N, with substantial alluvial deposits around the major river courses of the Avon and Chew, especially on the Keynsham Hams to the NW of the groundworks area.

The route extended along the line of an unclassified lane adjacent to the northern bank of the River Avon before entering grassed fields within the grounds of Avondale House. The soils in this specific area are identified as pelo-alluvial gley soils of the FLADBURY 1 series (813b), which are of a stoneless clayey composition, in places calcareous, variably affected by groundwater, overlying river alluvium (SSEW 1983)

4 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Archaeological Observation is to locate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the construction works area and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurs during the course of the works without the implementation of this proposed programme of archaeological work.

Project objectives are based on those set out in *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework* (Webster 2007) & *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012 – 2017* (Grove & Croft 2012).

Additionally, it was considered possible that evidence of burial activity and/or battlefield debris associated with the late 17th -century conflict site at Keynsham may be encountered.

5 Historical and Archaeological Background

The pipeline route is situated to the NE of Keynsham in an area of known prehistoric activity. Finds have been made both on the Somerdale factory site and in the wider vicinity, with prehistoric pottery found within Keynsham Hams, an area of gently sloping floodplain located approximately 800m N of the pipeline route, at its closest point.

This area, located between the Roman settlements of *Abonae* (Bristol) and *Aqua Sulis* (Bath), was occupied from the earliest phase of Romanisation through into the 4th century AD. A small Roman town was established in the 3rd century, which has been identified with the site of *Traiectus*, as listed in the 3rd century *Antonine Itinerary* (NGR: ST 65350 69448; SAM No. 1416459). During construction of Cadbury's Somerdale factory in 1922, evidence of a Roman building identified as a villa was uncovered and relocated to the entrance of the factory grounds, along with two stone coffins (BANES HER MBN 1214). A Roman well remained *in situ*. Substantial further Roman remains have subsequently been unearthed on Keynsham Hams, including roads, structures, a possible temple and human remains, together with a substantial number of finds.

Keynsham, in common with the Romano-British centres of Bath and Cirencester, was surrounded by a villa estate and it is considered possible that the remnants of these major Roman estates were later subsumed within the royal demesne of the Mercian and West Saxon kings (La Trobe-Bateman 1999, 5).

Urban development followed the foundation of Keynsham Abbey (NGR: ST 65600 69587; SAM No. 1416459; BANES HER MBN 1222), located to the SW of the pipeline route, in 1170, and the fortunes of the town and abbey remained interlinked until the Dissolution in 1539 (Leech 1975, 35). The Abbey precinct, which potentially incorporates the site of an earlier Saxon minster church (BANES HER MBN 3595), may have extended as far as the Somerdale site.

Evidence of agricultural activity, possibly of medieval date and earlier, is attested on Keynsham Hams and a series of strip fields was established during the post-medieval period on the northern part of Keynsham Hams, where

boundary stones have been recorded. The historic map evidence indicates this area remained largely as undeveloped agricultural land and flood plain until the first quarter of the 20th century, when the Fry's chocolate factory, having recently been taken over by Cadbury's, relocated to the newly developed site of Somerdale from central Bristol in 1922; a railway cutting and sidings were constructed to the N and S of the factory in 1923/4.

Although no previous fieldwork has been carried out within the fields to the SE of the Somerdale factory, there is the potential to encounter further evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity. This area was also the scene of a military engagement which took place on June 26th during the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, when the Protestant James, Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II, attempted to wrest the English throne from the Catholic King James II. One of Monmouth's key objectives was to secure Bristol, England's second city, before marching on London. However, his slow advance on returning from exile in Holland allowed the commander of the royal army time to reach Bristol ahead of him and to block his advance at Keynsham. Here, royal forces rendered the bridge over the Avon unpassable and, whilst the rebels were able to effect temporary repairs, they were then beaten by a detachment of royal cavalry, a victory that heralded their final defeat at Sedgemoor the following month (Foard 2003).

'The White Hart' inn (now the 'The Lock Keeper') was used as a guard-post whilst the rebel forces were encamped in fields by the River Avon, near Keynsham Bridge. The SW terminus of the pipeline route is located 200m from 'The Lock Keeper' and it is thus known that the battle took place somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

It was also considered possible that remains of post-medieval industrial activity might be encountered, associated with two lime kilns (Monument No 201007) located immediately N of the lane adjacent to the River Avon, the course of which the pipeline route follows (*fig. 2*). However, it is noted that the location of the route within an area of contaminated ground may have affected the survival of any potential archaeological remains.

6 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015, 25-5). Border Archaeology adheres to the ClfA *Code of conduct* (2014).

6.1 Archaeological Observation

The engineering groundworks undertaken within the specified study area comprised the excavation of nine small launch/reception pits to for the insertion of the water pipe by means of directional drilling. All excavation was carried out by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision.

The presence/absence of archaeological features was noted and recorded to a satisfactory and proper standard, consistent with ClfA guidance (2014).

6.2 Recording

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with Border Archaeology's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2014). Records include:

A completed standard context record sheet for each stratigraphic unit.

Plans of excavated areas showing the extent of the area (tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2500 plan), the extent of any stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units.

A high-resolution digital photographic record of all stratigraphic units - including a representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph; all photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

7 Results

7.1 Pit 1

Pit 1 (centred upon NGR: ST 66206 69136) measured 1m × 0.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m to locate a modern service. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile comprised a compact stone surface (100) overlying a brown silty clay subsoil (104) which sealed the sterile brownish-yellow clay and gravel natural substrate (105). Both the subsoil and the natural were truncated by a modern service trench [103] which contained two backfills: (102) a deposit of small stones around the pipe which was overlain by the main backfill (101) composed of disturbed and redeposited subsoil and natural with inclusions of modern waste material.



Plate 1: View SE of NW-facing section Pit 1

7.2 Pit 2

Pit 2 (centred upon NGR: ST 66225 69159) measured 3m × 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. An undated probable ditch [206] (*Plate 3, fig. 3*) was present at the NE limit of the pit but no further features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.



Plate 2: Oblique view N of Pit 2

The stratigraphic profile comprised the tarmac road surface (200) and associated hard-core bedding layer (201) overlying a series of possible levelling layers or spreads of industrial waste material, (202), (203) and (204), of which the upper two layers contained a large quantity of modern or late post-medieval refuse, including brick, crushed stone and glass. The lowest of these layers (204) had no inclusions but was of similar properties to the overlying deposits and was likely to be of a similar date.

The probable ditch feature [206] was only partially present within the pit: this feature could not be fully investigated as the depth of the pit prohibited safe access. It is possible that the feature may in fact have represented part of a pit or area of landscaping, where the natural geology had been graded, but the limited extent present within the trench precluded full characterisation.

The feature contained a single deliberate backfill (207), a greyish-brown silty clay and stone deposit that produced no dating evidence but which was similar in terms of its properties to the overlying layers and was thus deemed to be of a similar date. The inclusions present within layers (202) and (203) would suggest a late post-medieval or modern date for the majority of the contexts present within the trench.



Plate 3: SE -facing section of NE end of Pit 2 showing probable ditch [206]

SW

NE

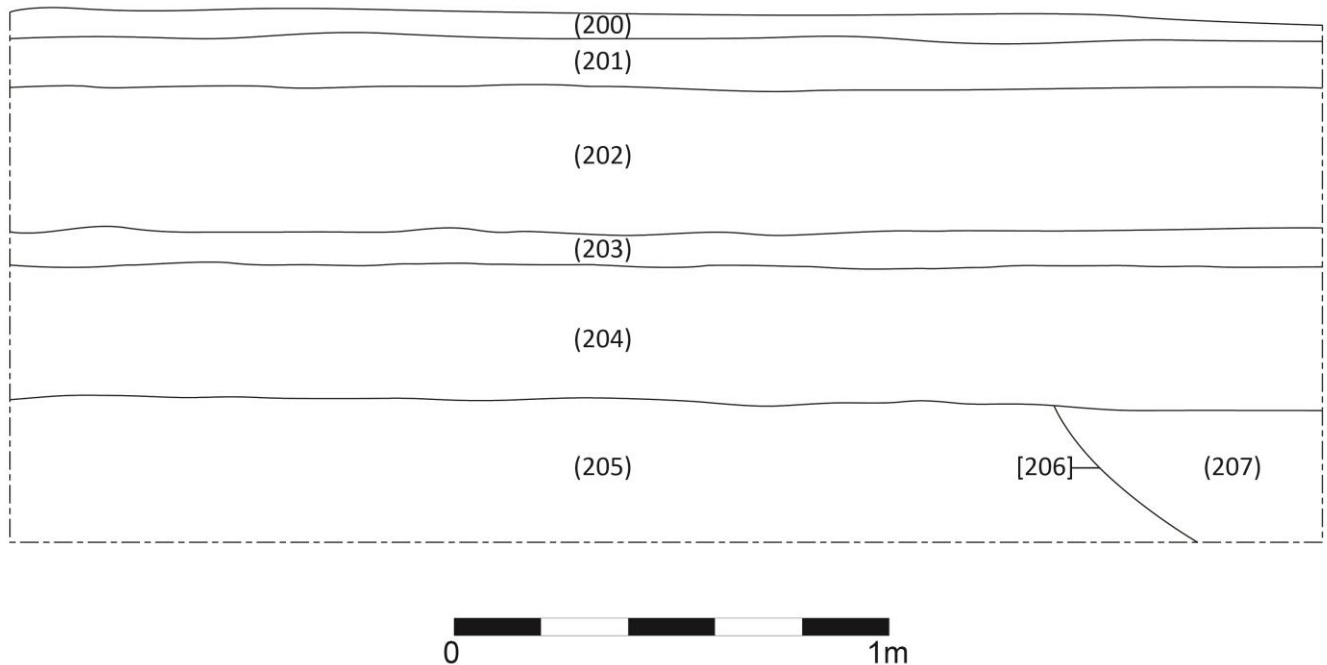


Fig. 3: SE-facing section of Pit 2 showing probable ditch [206]

7.3 Pit 3

Pit 3 (centred upon NGR: ST 66179 69115) measured 1m × 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile comprised tarmac (300) and bedding material (301) overlying a fairly substantial dumped or made-ground deposit (302) formed of black and brown silty clay with stone and brick inclusions of probable late post-medieval or modern date. This material sealed the sterile brownish-yellow clay natural substrate (304).

7.4 Pit 4

Pit 4 (centred upon NGR: ST 66270 69201) measured 0.8m × 0.4 and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m to locate a modern service. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile comprised the tarmac road surface (400) and a compact stone and gravel deposit (401), which surrounded the modern pipe, although it was unclear from the limited amount exposed within the trench whether this represented a backfill associated with a service trench or a modern layer.



Plate 4: View NE of Pit 4

7.5 Pit 5

Pit 5 (centred upon NGR: ST 66277 69205) measured 3m × 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Underlying the tarmac road surface (500) and associated hard-core (501) was an earlier tarmac surface (502) sealing the uppermost of a series of possible levelling layers or spreads of industrial waste material, (503), (504), (505) and (506), similar to the deposits identified within Pit 2 and which were thus also considered likely to be of late post-medieval or modern date. The lowest of these layers (506) overlay the sterile brownish-yellow clay natural substrate.



Plate 5: Oblique view SW of Pit 5

7.6 Pit 6

Pit 6 (centred upon NGR: ST 66239 69174) measured 1m × 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

A brownish-grey clayey silt topsoil (600) overlay a mottled black and brown silty clay subsoil (601) sealing brownish-yellow clay natural (602).



Plate 6: View W of Pit 6

7.7 Pit 7

Pit 7 (centred upon NGR: ST 66255 69187) measured 1m × 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile consisted of the tarmac road surface (700) and associated hard-core bedding layer (701) overlying a dumped or made-ground deposit (702) similar to that seen in Pit 3, which, in turn, sealed sterile brownish-yellow clay natural (703).



Plate 7: WSW facing section of Pit 7

7.8 Pit 8

Pit 8 (centred upon NGR: ST 66336 69224) measured 6m × 0.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile comprised greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil (800) overlying greyish-brown silty clay subsoil (801), which sealed the sterile brownish-yellow clay natural substrate (802).



Plate 8: View WSW of waterlogged Pit 8

7.9 Pit 9

Pit 9 (centred upon NGR: ST 66432 69262) measured 3m × 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphic profile was the same as that seen in Pit 8, consisting of topsoil (900) overlying subsoil (901) overlying sterile brownish-yellow clay natural (902).

7.10 Context Table

7.10.1 Pit 1

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(100)	Deposit	-	-	Compact light pink & light grey small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.12m. Overlying (101).	Hardcore surface in gated access						Modern
(101)	Deposit	-	[103]	Moderately compact dark brown silty sand; frequent small stone, occasional brick fragments, occasional patches of mid brown clay; extended >0.6m x >0.45m x 1.2m. Underlying (100), Overlying (102), Fill of [103].	Backfill of service trench [103]						Modern
(102)	Deposit	-	[103]	Loose small pink stones; measured >0.6m x >0.45m x >0.1m. Underlying (101), Fill of [103].	Backfill around pipe in service trench [103]						Modern
[103]	Cut	(101) (102)	-	Linear plan; NW-SE alignment; break of slope top sharp, sides almost vertical, break of slope base and base unknown as not seen; measured >0.6m x >0.45m x >1.3m. Cuts (104), (105) Filled by (101), (102).	Cut of service trench						Modern
(104)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay; occasional small stones; measured >0.6m x >0.55m x 0.1m.	Subsoil						Modern / Post-medieval

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				Underlying (100), Overlying (105), Cut by [103].							
(105)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow clay; occasional small patches of gravel and sand. Underlying (104). Cut by [103].	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.2 Pit 2

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(200)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.05m. Overlying (201)	Tarmac lane surface						Modern
(201)	Deposit	-	-	Compacted grey small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Underlying (200), Overlying (202).	Hardcore, bedding deposit for tarmac (200)						Modern
(202)	Deposit	-	-	Compact black & dark brown clayey silt; frequent glass fragments, frequent brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.32m. Underlying (201), Overlying (203).	Possible levelling layer or spread of industrial waste material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(203)	Deposit	-	-	Compact white & yellow white mixed small stones; frequent crushed stone fragments, frequent brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.08m. Underlying (202), Overlying (204).	Possible levelling layer or spread of possible demolition material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(204)	Deposit	-	-	Compact dark grey silty clay; frequent small to medium stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.3m. Underlying (203), Overlying (205).	Possible levelling layer or spread of material						Modern / Post-medieval
(205)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid yellowish-brown sterile clay. Underlying (204), Cut by [206].	Natural substrate						N/A

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
[206]	Cut	(207)	-	Linear plan; NW-SE alignment; break of slope top sharp, sides moderately sloped (where visible), break of slope base and base unknown as not seen; measured >1m x >0.6m x >0.4m. Cuts (205), Filled by (207).	Probable ditch						Unknown
(207)	Deposit	-	[206]	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown silty clay; frequent small stones; extended >1m x >0.6m x >0.45m. Underlying (204), Fill of [206].	Fill of probable ditch [206]: likely result of deliberate backfilling						Unknown

7.10.3 Pit 3

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(300)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Overlying (301)	Tarmac lane surface						Modern
(301)	Deposit	-	-	Compacted light grey small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.18m. Underlying (300), Overlying (302).	Hardcore, bedding deposit for tarmac (300)						Modern
(302)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compact black & dark brown mottled silty clay; frequent small stones, occasional brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.52m. Underlying (301), Overlying (303).	Probable made-ground deposit or dump of industrial material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(303)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile cay; Underlying (302).	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.4 Pit 4

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(400)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Overlying (401)	Tarmac lane surface						Modern
(401)	Deposit	-	-	Compacted dark grey & black stones & gravel; moderate small brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness >0.2m. Underlying (400).	Backfill around service – cut not exposed within pit						Modern

7.10.5 Pit 5

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(500)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.08m. Overlying (201)	Tarmac lane surface						Modern
(501)	Deposit	-	-	Compacted mid pink stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Underlying (500), Overlying (502).	Hardcore, bedding deposit for tarmac (500)						Modern
(502)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; measured >2.6m x >1m x 0.1m. Underlying (501), Overlying (503).	Former tarmac surface						Modern
(503)	Deposit	-	-	Firm mid grey & brown mottled silty clay; very abundant small to medium stones, very abundant brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.3m. Underlying (502), Overlying (504).	Possible levelling layer or spread of industrial material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(504)	Deposit	-	-	Firm black silty clay; moderate small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Underlying (503), Overlying (505).	Possible levelling layer or spread of material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(505)	Deposit	-	-	Compact light red/pink stones in light yellow grey silty clay; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Underlying (504), Overlying (506).	Possible levelling layer or spread of material						Modern / Late Post-medieval

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(506)	Deposit	-	-	Firm light grey small stones in light yellowish-grey silty clay; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Underlying (505), Overlying (507).	Possible levelling layer or spread of material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(507)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile clay; Underlying (506).	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.6 Pit 6

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(600)	Deposit	-	-	Soft dark brownish-grey sterile clayey silt; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.14m. Overlying (601).	Topsoil						Modern
(601)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown & black mottled silty clay; occasional small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.2m. Underlying (600), Overlying (602).	Subsoil						Modern
(602)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile clay. Underlying (601).	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.7 Pit 7

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(700)	Deposit	-	-	Indurated black tarmac; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.1m. Overlying (701)	Tarmac lane surface						Modern
(701)	Deposit	-	-	Compacted black stones & gravel; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.2m. Underlying (700), Overlying (702).	Hardcore, bedding deposit for tarmac (700)						Modern
(702)	Deposit	-	-	Firm black silty clay; frequent small stones; frequent brick fragments; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.34m. Underlying (701), Overlying (703).	Probable made-ground deposit or dump of industrial material						Modern / Late Post-medieval
(703)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile clay. Underlying (702).	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.8 Pit 8

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(800)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown clayey silt; occasional small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.28m. Overlying (801).	Topsoil						Modern
(801)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown silty clay; moderate small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.28m. Underlying (800), Overlying (802).	Subsoil						Modern
(802)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile clay. Underlying (801).	Natural substrate						N/A

7.10.9 Pit 9

Context No.	Type	F/B	F/O	Discussion	Interpretation	Finds					Dating
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(900)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown clayey silt; occasional small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.2m. Overlying (901).	Topsoil						Modern
(901)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown silty clay; moderate small stones; extended pit wide, average thickness 0.2m. Underlying (900), Overlying (902).	Subsoil						Modern
(902)	Layer	-	-	Firm mid brownish-yellow sterile clay. Underlying (901).	Natural substrate						N/A

8 Discussion

With the exception of a cut feature [206] in Pit 2, identified as a probable ditch of late post-medieval or modern date, no archaeological features were revealed during the course of the groundworks.

No evidence was found relating to the Monmouth rebellion of 1685.

The majority of the pits appeared to comprise modern or very late post-medieval levelling or made-ground deposits, with the potential for some of the material also to represent dumped deposits. All of this deposition was localised within the line of the unclassified lane (with any pits excavated outside this area revealing deposits of typical agricultural topsoil and subsoil), which would appear to confirm its association with recent construction and maintenance activity.

The very late date suggests the probable removal of any surviving earlier archaeological features or deposits in this area.

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Report Title		Report Ref	
Archaeological Observation: Land East of the Former Cadbury's Factory Somerdale South Gloucestershire/Keynsham Bath & North East Somerset		BA1610CKS	
Report written by	Jessica Cook BSc		
Reported edited by	George Children MA MCIfA		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	April 2016	Neil Shurety Dip. M G M Inst. M