

Mineral Water Hospital Lower Borough Walls Bath, BANES

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Stride Treglown

CA Project: CR0077
CA Report: CR0077_1

August 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Mineral Water Hospital
Location:	Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES
NGR:	374949 164843
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	15 July - 7 August 2019
SMC:	S00221460
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Roman Baths Museum
Site Code:	MWHB 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2019 at the Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES. One trench was excavated.

The earliest activity encountered during the evaluation comprised a layer containing pottery dated to the 12th and 13th centuries, which was cut by one medieval rubbish pit. Post-medieval garden soils, pathways and make-up deposits, associated with the site's use at this time as the open courtyard and garden of the vicarage of SS Peter and Paul, were also identified. These deposits were truncated by the construction cuts for later structures; including stone drains, walls and post pads, possibly related to residential garden walls and open-sided sheds recorded within the then hospital grounds.

No Roman deposits or features were observed during the evaluation. The depth of the trench was limited to 3.18m below present ground level due to health and safety constraints. It is possible that any surviving Roman deposits lay just below the base of the trench or more likely, based on the results of other archaeological work in the vicinity, that they have been truncated by later activity.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July and August 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Stride Treglown at the Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset (BANES)(centred at NGR: 374949 164843; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application due to be submitted to BANES Council (BANESC) for the redevelopment of the site into a hotel.
- 1.2 The site lies within a Scheduled Monument and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent was made prior to the commencement of fieldwork (SMC ref. S00221460). The archaeological works have been recommended by Mel Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England (HE), in conjunction with Steve Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, South West Heritage Trust, archaeological advisor to BANESC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Mel barge, HE. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Mel Barge, including site visits on 17, 26 and 29 July 2019

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.3ha in extent, and comprises former hospital buildings and a car park, bounded to the north by Upper Borough Walls, to the east by Union Street and to the west by Bridewell Lane. It is bisected from north to south by Parsonage Way. The site lies at approximately 30m AOD, sloping gently to the south. It is situated within the City of Bath World Heritage Site. The evaluation trench was located in the car park, which lies to the west of Parsonage Way.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation - Mudstone of the Jurassic era with no known superficial deposits (BGS 2019). The natural substrate was not observed during the current works.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has previously been the subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2018) and a ground penetrating radar survey (SUMO 2018). A summary of these results is presented below and reference should be made to the original documents for further detail.

Prehistoric

2.2 There are no prehistoric sites or finds recorded within the site (CA 2018). There are three natural hot springs within the walled centre of Bath, and it is now clear that they were known to the local population, with archaeological evidence from the Hot Bath and the King's Bath springs of early and late Mesolithic activity (Davenport et al 2007). Prehistoric flintwork has been recovered from buried soils and from alluvial deposits in and around the walled area. Excavations at Saw Close to the west of the site identified pre-Roman buried soils (CA 2019).

Roman

2.3 The site is situated close to the northern side of the late second century AD enclosure, earthwork ramparts and later stone walls, of the central area around the hot springs. Elements of the Roman wall have been regularly found under the cellar walls of the houses built along it. The northern edge of the site may just impinge on the theoretical position of the tail of the rampart, but unless the rampart continued south of the north walls of the hospital blocks it is likely to have been removed during the construction of these buildings.

2.4 A mosaic was found and preserved within the site in 1884 and is on display in the current building. The north-western quadrant of the walled area, in which the site is situated, is known for its concentration of high status Roman buildings with mosaic floors. Substantial elements of five mosaics have been found on or adjacent to the site and fragments of more have been recently found on the west side of Bridewell Lane. Further archaeological works within and around the site have identified Roman structures and deposits. The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment concluded that the results of the antiquarian sightings and nearby excavations suggest a likely upper depth of Roman deposits as some 2.4m below present ground level (bpgl) or 25.1m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). A watching brief in 1994 immediately to the north of the current evaluation revealed natural substrate at 'a minimum of 23.45m AOD' (Bath Historic Environment Record site record number

381) i.e. c. 4m bpgl. However, review of photographs of the 1994 work during the current work suggest the depth of the natural was more like 3.2m bpgl i.e. 24.25m AOD.

Early-Medieval/Medieval

- 2.5 The medieval settlement of Bath was largely based on the Roman layout of the city, with the medieval settlement focus overlying the Roman walled town. Occupation of some sort in the walled area is now fairly well established into the fifth century and possibly on into the sixth. In most parts of the town where the levels survive, later Roman structures or demolition layers are covered in dark earth containing little or nothing other than residual Roman material. Such layers occur in all recent excavations around the site and have been interpreted as evidence for abandonment.
- 2.6 All excavations, where there are medieval deposits, reveal the intensive digging of rubbish pits including at the adjacent Saw Close. Where these features have been dated they have been late 11th to early 13th century.
- 2.7 The present west wing occupies the site of the house and garden of the vicarage of St Mary de Stalls, the Corporation church before the Dissolution. The church was replaced by the Abbey (Parish Church of SS Peter and Paul) and became the rectory of SS Peter and Paul. The vicar's house appears to have been on Parsonage Lane by 1607 but had been demolished between 1694 and 1735. It is possible given the apparent lack of disturbance that traces of this building, which could date to before the 15th century, will still exist along the Parsonage Lane boundary.

Post-medieval

- 2.8 The earliest map of Bath is the Savile map of 1603-7 which shows 'Vicarige Lane', bisecting the site, flanked by two walled formal gardens fronting on to upper Borough Walls.
- 2.9 The vicarage itself is presumed to be within the western garden area. The building fronted onto the lane, with rear views over the garden. A further house is shown on the western side of the site, fronting onto Bridewell Lane, which was attached to the garden to its south. A further building on the southern boundary of the site appears

to have been associated with the gardens on its south side. All of these buildings have subsequently been removed.

- 2.10 The eastern garden is the site that was chosen for the Mineral Water Hospital in 1735. Its eastern boundary is now the western side of Union Street. The 1603-7 map shows its southern boundary being in line with that of the western one.
- 2.11 Masters' map, 1808 edition, shows changes to the street layout resulting from the 1790 Bath Improvement Act which include the creation of Union Street and the New Rectory built c. 1790 in the central area of the former western garden.
- 2.12 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map is the first to show the west wing of the Hospital, built 1859-61, and also locates the archaeological discoveries made during its construction. It also shows the then-new Lodge on the site of the chapel in the south-west and notes the two tessellated pavements found during the construction works
- 2.13 The map also shows Wood's findings and the position of the theatre that he marked on the east wing. The air shaft marked in the centre of the garden appears to have been the origin of the brick conduit that was seen in the base of a trench dug for the footings of a staircase tower in 1994. This was found in the GPR survey (see below).
- 2.14 The Minerals Hospital was extensively damaged by bombing in the Second World War. The Ordnance Survey map of 1965 shows the west wing after bomb damage in the Second World War, with the south-west quarter of the building in ruins.

GPR Results

- 2.15 In 2018 a Ground Penetrating Rader survey of the site was undertaken. This revealed a number of anomalies that may represent voids, possible structures, disturbed ground, anomalous layering and services. The report on the survey concluded that the voids and structures may be of archaeological significance (SUMO 2018, 2).



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains, although adequate levels of excavation will be undertaken to evaluate the site effectively and ensure that the aims and objectives of the project are met. The information gathered will enable Historic England and BANES Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The specific aims of the archaeological work have been considered in light of the *South West Archaeological Research Framework*, *The City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan 2016-2022* and *Archaeology in the City of Bath, Supplementary Planning Guidance* and are to identify:

- the depth, character and variability of any alluvial deposits present within the site, and any ancient soil horizons or organic deposits with environmental potential contained within them
- the potential for the survival of prehistoric flintwork/settlement evidence within (or below) any buried soils, gravels or alluvium encountered within the site
- the potential for Early Roman earthwork ramparts to survive within the site
- the survival depth, extent, quality and character of any later Roman deposits/activity encountered and to assess whether any activity identified relates to domestic or civic activities, where possible
- the depth, character and potential date of any post-Roman 'Dark Earth' deposits encountered
- and enhance our understanding of medieval and later urbanism
- the potential for the survival of any post-medieval land surfaces; particularly evidence of early 17th-century formal/Parterre gardens (see *Paragraph 2.8* above) and if identified, assess the surviving evidence for any plan or evidence of planting schemes

- the depth, extent, character and date of any made-ground associated with the development of the City of Bath during the Georgian period
- the potential for the survival of any Georgian land surfaces or structures

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single trench measuring 14m in length and 6m in width in the location shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trench was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision. It was initially halted at the top of deposited dated to the 16th to 18th century and subsequently only used to remove bulk deposits following initial hand excavation. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Two bulk samples and five monolith samples were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-10)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified during the course of the evaluation varied between the northern and southern extents of the trench, although a number of consistent deposits and archaeological features, predominately structural remains, were identified.

Trench 1 (Figs 2-10)

- 5.3 Stratigraphically the earliest deposit encountered within the trench was a greenish brown silt clay, 1082, identified at a depth of approximately 2.96m below present ground level (bpgl; 24.49m AOD). It measured up to 0.36m in thickness and contained three sherds of 12th to 13th Century pottery. It was cut by partially exposed sub-circular feature 1083 (Figs 4 and 5, Sections BB and CC), which contained sterile limestone rubble fill 1084 and measured at least 0.66m long, 0.64m wide and at least 0.28m deep.
- 5.4 Feature 1083 was sealed by deposit 1077, which contained one sherd of residual Roman black-burnished ware pottery dated to between the 2nd to 4th Century. A bulk sample was recovered from deposit 1077 (sample 2), which noted a mix of charcoal, industrial waste, building material and grassland weed seeds, as well as a large assemblage of charred remains and cereals. Some of the charred remains included food such as oat, hazelnut, fish scales and mussel, and the cereals included wheat, barley and rye. This assemblage suggests that the deposit was a mix of garden soil and locally sourced waste material.
- 5.5 Within the northern half of the trench feature 1083 was sealed by deposit 1076, and within the south by deposit 1097. A stratigraphic relationship between deposits 1076 and 1097 could not be determined due to truncation by later features.
- 5.6 Deposit 1076 comprised a brownish black clay silt averaging 0.07m in thickness. It contained three fragments of 16th to 19th Century clay pipe and was overlain by undated deposits, 1075 and 1081, measuring a total of 0.36m in thickness. Analysis of monolith samples 5, 6 and 7 (Units 10/9/8, comprising deposits 1082, 1077, 1076,

- 1075 and 1081) suggest these deposits represent buried garden soils and later construction material/demolition debris.
- 5.7 Deposit 1081 was sealed by deposit 1072, which averaged 0.4m in thickness and contained four fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), two fragments of worked stone, seven fragments of plaster and two fragments of post-medieval glazed earthenware pottery dated to the late 17th to 18th centuries. Monolith sample 5, Unit 7/6/5, indicates that this deposit comprises a mix of demolition debris and dumped material.
- 5.8 Demolition material 1072 was cut by E/W aligned ditch 1087 (Figs 3 and 5, Sections AA and CC), which measured at least 1m long, 0.88m wide and 0.94m deep and contained four fills; 1086, 1099, 1098 and 1085 respectively. A total of eight sherds of post-medieval pottery dated from the 13th to 18th centuries were recovered from its fills.
- 5.9 The latest fill of ditch 1087, 1085, was sealed by undated garden soils 1051 and 1070, totalling 0.48m thick. These were cut by possible pathway 1058 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 6, Sections BB and CC), which was NE/SW aligned and measured at least 1.1m long, 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep. It comprised construction cut 1074, which contained sandy bedding deposit 1073, overlain by surface material 1058, together measuring up to 0.22m in thickness. Surface material 1058 was partially covered by deposit 1079.
- 5.10 Deposit 1079 was only observed within the southern facing trench section (BB), averaging 0.06m in thickness, and appeared to represent disturbance to pathway surface 1058. It was sealed by probable garden soil, 1101, which averaged 0.45m in thickness.
- 5.11 In the western part of the trench, garden soil 1101 was covered by deposit 1049, and in the eastern part of the trench was cut by possible pathway 1064. Deposit 1049 comprised a brownish black silty sand which measured up to 0.26m in thickness and contained a uniface lead token, as well as a single silver coin tentatively identified as a shilling of early 19th-Century date. Analysis of monolith samples 3 and 4, Units 4/3/2, suggest that deposits 1051, 1070 and 1049 are characteristic of open courtyard or garden soils which have accumulated over a period of time.

- 5.12 Pathway 1064 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 6, Sections BB and CC) which was broadly NW/SE aligned and measured at least 1.5m long, 1.08m wide and 0.22m deep. It comprised bedding deposit 1063 and surface material 1050. The latter contained 14 fragments of pottery of post-medieval to modern date and a single fragment of residual Roman roof tile.
- 5.13 Deposit 1097 comprised greyish yellow rubble, averaging 0.4m in thickness, and contained plaster, worked stone and post-medieval brick indicative of demolition material. It was sealed by undated made ground deposits 1096 and 1095, totalling 0.92m in thickness. These deposits were cut by construction cut 1059 which contained wall 1055 and drain 1071.
- 5.14 Wall 1055 (Figs 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10, Sections AA and CC) was E/W aligned and constructed of irregular courses of roughly-squared limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar and measured at least 5m in length, 0.72m in width and at least 0.96m in depth. Drain 1071 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8, Sections AA and CC) was constructed of roughly squared limestone sides with sandstone slab capping and measured at least 3m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.22m in depth. Construction cut 1059 was backfilled by multiple deposits from which four sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, two fragments of post-medieval CBM and one post-medieval glass bottle were recovered from the latest backfill deposit, 1066.
- 5.15 A sample was also recovered from deposit 1066 (sample 1) which contained a mixed assemblage of industrial waste, coal, building material, a small amount of charcoal and charred remains including cereals of wheat, barley and rye as well as grass, wild pea, fish scales and bone. This assemblage, like that of sample 2, suggests that deposit 1066 was a garden soil that may represent the in-situ garden soil contemporary with wall 1055 or may have been brought in from elsewhere to complete the infilling of a later construction cut.
- 5.16 Within the southern extent of the trench deposit 1066 was covered by silty sand 1068 which averaged 0.06m in thickness. It was sealed by yellow mortar deposit 1067, which measured at least 3m long, 2m wide and up to 0.14m thick.
- 5.17 Mortar deposits 1041 and 1042 were also identified within the southern limits of the trench. Mortar deposit 1041 averaged 0.06m in thickness and may represent the

upper limits of deposit 1067; however, a stratigraphic relationship between the two could not be determined due to later truncation. Deposit 1041 was sealed by silty rubble deposit 1040 which averaged 0.6m thick.

- 5.18 Deposits 1040, 1042 and 1067 were cut by construction cut 1035, which contained drain 1053 and backfill deposit 1038. Drain 1053 (Figs 2, 3 and 10, Sections AA and CC) was E/W aligned and constructed of roughly squared limestone blocks or brick sides, base and sandstone slab capping bonded with lime mortar. It measured at least 3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep. The brick of the drain has been dated to the post-medieval period.
- 5.19 In the north of the trench, backfill deposit 1066, deposit 1049 and possible pathway 1064 were cut by ditch 1060. Ditch 1060 (Figs 3, 5 and 8, Section AA and CC) was E/W aligned and measured at least 5m in length, 1.36m wide and 0.88m deep. It contained sandy fills 1061 and 1062. Fill 1061 was only observed in the east facing section of the trench and contained one lead token, a single lead cloth seal and a copper farthing featuring a cloth merchant guild seal, which are all dated from the 17th to 18th centuries.
- 5.20 Ditch 1060 was sealed by multiple make-up deposits; 1044, 1045, 1047, 1043, 1048, 1021, 1019, 1069, 1020, 1018 and 1017 respectively, totalling up to 0.62m in thickness. A total of 10 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 3 fragments of post-medieval glass, one sherd of modern glass and one fragment of post-medieval CBM were recovered from these deposits, predominately from deposit 1044. Analysis of monolith sample 3, Unit 1, suggests deposit 1044 comprises a mix of organic matter and burnt dumped deposits, forming a vegetated soil. Other finds of note were a toothbrush head made of worked bone recovered from deposit 1045 and a semi-circular copper alloy strip with traces of gilding and decorative edging recovered from deposit 1044, both dated from the post-medieval to modern periods.
- 5.21 In the north of the trench, deposit 1017 was cut by construction cut 1026, which contained drain 1025. Drain 1025 (Figs 2 and 4, Section BB) was N/S aligned, curvilinear in plan and constructed of roughly squared limestone block sides and capping with a sandstone slab base, bonded with a sandy mortar. Construction cut 1026 was backfilled by undated silty sand 1030.

- 5.22 A poorly-preserved gravel surface, 1015/1016, as well as remnants of a stone floor, 1024, were also identified on top of deposit 1017 across the trench. Floor surface 1024 was constructed of roughly hewn limestone slabs bonded with a sandy mortar and measured 0.58m long, 0.56m wide and 0.08m deep.
- 5.23 A stratigraphic relationship between drain 1025, surface 1024 and later deposits or features could not be ascertained due to modern truncation.
- 5.24 Within the west and east of the trench, gravel surface 1015/1016 was covered by further make-up deposits; 1046, 1034, 1012, 1014 and 1011 respectively. One sherd of residual Roman pottery, one sherd of medieval pottery, 12 sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery dated to the late 17th to 20th centuries, 20 fragments of clay pipe and one sherd of modern glass were recovered from these deposits. Mortar deposit 1014 comprised a light greyish yellow mortar and measured 1.3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.1m deep.
- 5.25 Within the west of the trench deposit 1034 was cut by rectangular construction cut 1028, which contained possible pillar base 1027. Pillar base 1027 (Figs 2 and 3, Section AA) comprised six large, roughly hewn remnant stones covered by backfill deposit 1031 and in total measured 0.92m long, 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep. This, and deposit 1011 within the east of the trench, was sealed by a layer of clinker, 1032, averaging 0.18m in thickness.
- 5.26 Clinker deposit 1032 and silty sand 1069 was cut by construction cut 1013 for drain 1052. Drain 1052 (Figs 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10, Sections AA and CC) was broadly E/W aligned, curvilinear in plan and constructed of squared limestone block sides bonded with lime mortar and a sandstone slab capping. It measured at least 3m long, 0.40m wide and 0.39m deep. It was covered by backfill deposit 1010 which contained 20 sherds of pottery dated to the 19th and 20th centuries, one fragment of post-medieval CBM, 27 fragments of clay pipe, two sherds of post-medieval glass and one fragment of plaster.
- 5.27 Within the east of the trench, drain 1052 was cut by square construction cut 1023 containing another possible pillar base, 1022. Pillar base 1022 (Figs 2, 5 and 9, Section CC) comprised four remnant roughly hewn stones bonded with a sandy mortar. It measured 0.82m long, 0.32m wide and 0.3m deep. Construction cut 1023 was backfilled by silty sand 1029. Pillar bases 1022, 1027 and drain 1025 are

thought to be contemporary and possibly associated with the post-medieval garden walls of residential houses fronting Parsonage Lane and the open-sided sheds within the courtyard of the vicarage and hospital.

- 5.28 Fill 1010 of construction cut 1013, for drain 1052, was sealed by deposits of mortar and clinker; 1054, 1033, 1008 and 1007 respectively, totalling 0.26m in thickness. Deposits 1054 and 1007 were only observed in the west of the trench and a residual flake of prehistoric flint was recovered from mortar deposit 1007
- 5.29 In the eastern part of the trench, deposit 1008 was cut by modern truncation 1009 which measured at least 3m long, 2.64m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by limestone rubble within a sand matrix, 1004, from which one sherd of mid-16th to 18th Century pottery was recovered, as well as two fragments of clay pipe and one sherd of post-medieval glass.
- 5.30 To the north, modern truncation 1009 was sealed by mortar deposit 1006, which measured 2.2m long, at least 1m wide and up to 0.1m deep. It contained seven sherds of post-medieval bottle glass. It was cut by construction cut 1080, which contained the remains of a possible wall, 1078. Wall 1078 was E/W aligned and comprised two large roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar.
- 5.31 To the south, modern truncation 1009 was cut by linear 1057. Linear cut 1057 was broadly E/W aligned and measured at least 5m long, 0.76m wide and 1.4m deep. It was backfilled by undated rubble deposit 1056 and followed along the length of wall 1055. It is likely that cut 1057 is the result of a later robbing event of wall 1055, removing the wall's upper courses of stone.
- 5.32 Robber cut 1057 was sealed by a series of modern reworked soils, levelling deposits and modern surfacing.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from 23 deposits (from drains, fills of a ditch and truncation, a mortar surface, a path, disturbed soil, rubble deposits and layers). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The

pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Roman fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are matched with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Where possible, medieval fabrics are equated to the Bath fabric type series defined by Vince (1979). Codes for post-medieval/modern pottery fabrics have been devised for the purpose of this report.

6.2 *Roman*

Just two sherds of Roman pottery (80g) were recorded, both of which present as Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1). The unfeathered bodysherd from layer 1077 is broadly dateable to the 2nd to 4th century. The sherd from rubble deposit 1011 is a rimsherd from a Seager Smith and Davies Type 25 conical flanged bowl, which can be more narrowly dated to the mid 3rd to 4th century (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–4).

6.3 *Medieval*

The small medieval pottery assemblage totals 12 sherds (246g) recovered from six deposits. Most common is Bath Fabric A (six sherds), of 12th to 13th century date. Also possibly from Bath are a rimsherd with attached handle in an unglazed, coarse sandy fabric, tentatively identified as Fabric M, and an unfeathered bodysherd in a glazed, fine sandy fabric, which may be Fabric N (Vince 1979, 30). Potteries near Bristol are represented by single sherds of Ham Green coarse ware (HGC) and glazed ware (HGG, both mid 12th to mid 13th centuries) and Bristol glazed ware (BRG, mid 13th to 15th centuries). From further afield is a slashed handle from a jug in Worcester glazed ware (WGW, 12th to 13th centuries).

6.4 *Post-medieval/modern*

Pottery from this date range totals 69 sherds (1574g). Much of the post-medieval material is represented by glazed earthenwares (GRE) dating to the mid 16th to 18th centuries, including some probably from the Donyatt factories of south Somerset (DON), featuring sgraffito or white underglaze decoration. Sugar wares (SUG, mid 17th to 18th century), yellow slipware (YSW, late 17th to 18th century) and Creamware (CRM, mid to late 18th century), are also represented. Ware types of potentially later date include black-glazed earthenware (BGE, 18th to 19th century), porcelain (POR, mid 18th to 19th century), Pearlware (PW, late 18th to mid 19th century) and refined whiteware (RWH, late 18th to 19th century). Several sherds in the latter two fabrics display transfer-printed decoration (TPPW, TPRW). Of modern date are 'mocha' ware (MOC, 19th century) and 'late' English stoneware (LES, mid

19th to mid 20th century). The latter includes an intact bottle measuring 108mm in height and 43mm in diameter from fill 1010 of drain 1052.

Lithics by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.5 A broken flint flake or blade (4g) was recorded from mortar deposit 1007.

Ceramic building material by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.6 A single fragment of Roman ceramic building material (290g), from a tegula (roof tile), was retrieved from fill 1050 of path 1064. Roof tile of medieval date, in a fabric similar to Minety ware pottery, consists of two fragments of ridge tile (373g) from layer 1072. Dating in the 13th to 15th century range is likely. Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material totals nine fragments (3501g) and is made up of one fragment of roof tile, five fragments of glazed wall tile, two fragments of brick and one intact brick. The wall tile fragments are all of Tin-glazed earthenware type and are, therefore, dateable to the late 17th to 18th centuries. The intact brick measures 9 x 4 x 2.5 inches.

Metal finds by E. R. McSloy

- 6.7 Six metal items were recorded from four deposits (appendix B).
- 6.8 A fragmentary nail for which Roman or later dating is possible was recorded from disturbed soil layer 1003. A copper alloy strip from layer 1044, which is semi-circular in section and bears traces of gilding, is probably a portion of a decorative edging and likely of later post-medieval or modern date. Lead object Ra. 4, from fill 1061 of ditch 1060 is probably the uninscribed back plate from a cloth seal of post-medieval type.
- 6.9 Two of the remaining items are uniface lead tokens probably dating to the 18th or early 19th centuries. Ra. 2 from ditch fill 1061 is the larger (27mm diam.) and features a design of multiple lines and pellets. The smaller (18mm) Ra. 5, from layer 1049, features a simple cross. Copper alloy farthing token Ra. 1, also from ditch fill 1061 probably dates to the mid or later 17th century. Only the reverse face is legible, an inner circle with the initials 'RH' and the outer legend reading 'MERCER IN BATH'. The obverse face features a shield, probably containing the arms of the Mercer's (cloth merchant's) guild.

- 6.10 The single silver coin Ra. 3 (from layer 1049) has been worn smooth, removing almost all surface detail. It is tentatively identified as a shilling of the earlier 19th century.

Other finds by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.11 Fifty-six fragments (180g) of clay tobacco pipe were retrieved from six deposits. The majority are stem or partial bowl fragments, which can only broadly be dated to the late 16th to late 19th centuries. Four intact spurred bowls were recovered from fill 1010 of drain 1052. These comprise one Oswald Type 20, one Type 21 and two of Type 24, which are dateable to c. 1690-1730, c. 1700-1740 and c. 1810-1840 respectively (Oswald 1975, 40–1). Two fragmentary bowls from the same deposit feature the initials “J S” on the spur. This maker’s mark is likely to represent the pipemaker Joseph Sants, who operated a factory at 10 Bridewell Lane from 1835 to 1851 and at 27-29 Milk Street from 1851 to 1859 (Lewcun 1994, 139–41).
- 6.12 Glass of post-medieval date totals 15 fragments (654g), recovered from eight deposits. The majority is dark green in colour and most likely derives from wine/spirits bottles in high lime/low alkali (HLLI) glass, which was commonly used from the later 17th to later 19th centuries. One fragment from rubble deposit 1021 is pale green and derives from a window. The two fragments of modern colourless glass comprise the base from a drinking glass or ice cream bowl made in a four-part mould from layer 1044 and a twisted rod fragment with a D-shaped cross section from layer 1012.
- 6.13 A toothbrush head made of worked bone (4g), of post-medieval/modern date, was recorded from layer 1045.
- 6.14 Four fragments of worked stone (4208g), all of which are likely to represent roofing material, were retrieved from three deposits. One fragment is made from slate and the remainder are sandstone. Two of the latter fragments (from disturbed soil 1003 and layer 1072) feature nail holes.



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental evidence (Sarah Wyles)

7.1 *Methodology*

A series of two environmental samples (80 litres of soil) were processed from two possible soil layers with the intention of ascertaining the preservation of environmental material on the site and of recovering environmental evidence of industrial and domestic activity on the site. A further aim of the sampling was to ascertain whether there was any potential for the samples from these deposits to add to the understanding of the history of the site in the early post-medieval and Georgian periods. It had been thought, based on previous archaeological work in the vicinity, that the evaluation would encounter Roman deposits and post-Roman dark earth deposits but these were not present within the trench. Samples were processed by standard flotation procedures with a 250 micron mesh size for the flots and 500 micron mesh size for the residues (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has been noted. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.3 Results

The flots were generally large and included c. 5% rooty material and uncharred seeds. The uncharred weed seeds are likely to be intrusive within the samples and included those of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation within the samples. Coal, clinker/industrial type waste, building material and bones (including fish remains) was observed within both samples. Fragments of mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shell were noted with sample 2 from soil layer 1077.

7.4 A large charred assemblage was recovered from ?early post-medieval soil layer 1077 (sample 2) and a small number of charred remains from the ?Georgian soil layer 1066 (sample 1). The cereal remains included grain fragments of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*). These are typical cereals for this period in this part of Britain (Greig 1991). Other potential crop/food remains included seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.)

and celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. There were also a number of weed seeds including those of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), and a tuber of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*). The weed seeds were those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

- 7.5 Charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were retrieved in a moderately high quantity from layer 1077 (sample 2) and in a small amount from layer 1066 (sample 1). The charcoal included what appear to be mature wood fragments (relatively large pieces with no obvious curvature). However the charcoal was silt and/or iron impregnated, obscuring the wood structure and making identification to species difficult.
- 7.6 The few mollusc shells noted in sample 1 from soil layer 1066 included those of the open country species *Vallonia costata* and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Merdigera obscura*, whilst the small number of shells within sample 2 (layer 1077) included those of the open country species *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Punctum pygmaeum* and the shade-loving species *Oxychilus cellarius*.

Summary

- 7.7 These assemblages appear to be reflective of domestic food waste material together with some industrial waste material and would be compatible with the interpretation of these deposits as possible garden soils with dumped material.
- 7.8 These assemblages show that charred remains are preserved on the site alongside molluscs. There is no evidence for preserved waterlogged material on this site from these samples.

Geoarchaeological Assessment of Monolith Samples (Agata Kowalska)

- 7.9 Five monolith samples were taken through a sequence of deposits recorded in the evaluation trench in order to characterise the nature of sediments encountered on the site (Picture 1). The sequence of deposits is dated from the early Post-medieval period to the Georgian period (18th/19th Century) and later.
- 7.10 The main objective of this assessment were to;
- To describe and interpret sediments in order to characterize the depositional processes;

- To establish whether a buried soil is present and whether there is evidence of a possible Georgian garden;
- To assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the sediments for the reconstruction of the local vegetation.

Methodology

- 7.11 All five monolith samples were retained in steel tin measuring: 100 x 100 x 500mm – monolith sample 5 and 7, and 100 x 100 x 250mm – monolith sample 3, 4, and 6 and all samples were wrapped and labelled following standard sampling procedures (CA 2017). The monoliths were then opened and the deposits cleaned, photographed and recorded. The lithostratigraphy of the samples was described according to standard geological criteria provided by Jones *et al.* 1999; Munsell Color 2018; and Tucker 2011.
- 7.12 All sedimentary units were distinguished based on lithological characteristic of the sediments recorded in each monolith sample. All observations are summarised in tables 2-6. The following text description is in stratigraphic order with the earliest unit described first.
- 7.13 The lowermost unit, **Unit 10**, comprises contexts 1076, 1077 and 1082 and is c. 0.26m thick. No distinct horizontal boundaries were noted between the contexts during the geoarchaeological assessment. Unit 10 consists of a black clayey silt with fine to medium sand mineral grains. Although the tendency of the sediments to break into small crumbs was noted, a definite well-developed structure characteristic of a developed soil was not recorded. The unit is friable and homogenous. The homogeneity could be a result of post-depositional bioturbation caused by worm action (Canti 2003), however no visible earthworm burrows were noted. Rare fine micropores, roots fragments and the organic (humic) texture indicate the presence of vegetation. A few very fine to fine subangular limestone and mudstone clasts were recorded and most likely are derived from the local bedrock. Common weathered whitish grey lime mortar, yellowish red weathered fragments of CBM and charcoal granules are scattered randomly throughout the unit and possibly are associated with structural debris.
- 7.14 As shown in Picture 1 (see Appendix B), these contexts are characterised by a relatively uniform texture with small differences in debris distribution. The unit

exhibits some indications for a possible soil development such as the presence of fine macropores, root fragments and possible earthworm activity (all things that may indicate an active layer of soil (Holliday 2004, 84)). Therefore, Unit 10, although not displaying a definite well-developed structure, could be associated with a buried post-medieval garden soil.

- 7.15 Unit 10 is overlain by **Unit 9** - context 1075. The boundary between Unit 10 and Unit 9 is sharp and suggests a change to a different deposition regime. Unit 9 is c. 0.06m thick and predominately consists of light brown pinkish grey weathered so-called 'roman cement' which is mixed with black silt/clay with fine to medium sand mineral grains.
- 7.16 Unit 9 represents construction debris. The 'roman cement', recorded throughout the unit, was a highly waterproof binder, produced from marls – limestones containing clay at the end of 18th century. It was developed by James Parker, a clergyman and cement manufacturer from Kent, in the 1780s and was finally patented in 1796 (Hurst 2002, 21). The cement is weathered and reworked, possibly by post-depositional bioturbations. The finer and dark material may represent a natural component mixed with a possible ash and burnt/decayed plants (Karkanias and Goldberg 2018, 142).
- 7.17 **Unit 8**, context 1081, was separated by a sharp (monolith 7) to diffuse (monolith 6) horizontal boundary with underlying Unit 9. The unit is c. 0.20m thick and consist of a black silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. The black organic and charcoal rich sediments are mixed with common lumps and flecks of lime mortar and 'roman cement'.
- 7.18 According to wider background shown by Picture 1 (Appendix B) and the character of the sediments, Unit 8 can be interpreted as another phase of construction/demolition debris mixed with more organic sediments (ashy material) possibly accumulated by dumping of material waste mixed with natural silting. The weathered/soft and fragmented nature of the building material implies post-depositional reworking by possible bioturbation or compression by trampling (Karkanias and Goldberg 2018, 146).
- 7.19 **Unit 7**, context 1072, is separated from Unit 8 by a diffuse boundary suggesting continuation of similar depositional conditions. The unit is c. 0.09m thick and consist

of a very dark grey silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. The presence of frequent lime plaster, `roman cement` fragments, a possible roughly hewn limestone mixed and very few charcoal granules suggests that Unit 7 may represent demolition/structural debris mixed by post-deposition processes, such as bioturbations and/or trampling, with a probable dark organic ashy/burnt material.

- 7.20 A sharp weakly angled contact boundary separated Unit 7 from overlying **Unit 6**, context 1072. The thickness of Unit 6 is c. 0.08m. The unit consists of a black silt/clay with fine to medium sand grains with few fragments of lime mortar and `roman cement`. Very few charcoal granules, coal and CBM fragments were recorded. Unit 6 can be interpreted as a possible dumped organic rich material, mixed with structural debris and some charcoal/coal.
- 7.21 **Unit 5** is a dark greyish brown silt/clay with frequent fine to medium mineral grains mixed with weathered `roman cement` and light whitish grey lime mortar. The unit is 0.05m thick and separated from Unit 6 by a relatively sharp contact boundary. The ubiquitous presence of building material suggests that the unit represents construction debris.
- 7.22 Unit 5 is overlain by, c. 0.05m thin **Unit 4**, context 1070. Unit 4 consists of a very dark grey silt/clay with frequent fine sand mineral grains. The presence of lime mortar and `roman cement` fragments imply that the unit is likely to be construction debris. Rare fine micropores and roots fragments suggest bioturbation of the Unit by plants and/or earthworm action.
- 7.23 Overlying **Unit 3** is separated by a diffuse horizontal contact boundary with Unit 4. The diffuse boundary suggests gradual change in the formation conditions of the unit. Unit 3 consists of black silty clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. The presence of fine micropores can indicate relict root or earthworm channels suggesting a biologically active layer. Anthropogenic inclusion are common and are represented by coal fragments and soft and weathered light greyish lime mortar and pinkish brown `roman cement`. A distinct band of light olive brown lime/roman cement` was recorded between 0.15m to 0.16m. The horizontal boundary may be representative of a trampled deposit. Trampling normally changes the appearance and original position of artefacts, in this case destruction debris, but does not change the general deposit. Under dry conditions trampled areas consist of

loose and aggregated material creating thin horizons covering a harder compacted substrate (Karkanias and Goldberg 2018, 146).

- 7.24 Unit 3 could be interpreted as a complex sequence of sediments accumulated by both natural (rain wash and wind) and anthropogenic input (by trampling and dumped waste material). The natural layers of possible garden soil were reworked and mixed by trampling and bioturbations with possible domestic waste and building material. The deposit represents a sediment characteristic of those accumulated over a period of time within courtyards or gardens in open/unroofed areas.
- 7.25 Overlaying **Unit 2** is context 1049 which is separated by diffuse contact boundary with Unit 3. The thickness of Unit 2 ranges from 0.09m (monolith 3) to 0.17m (monolith 4). The lithological characteristics of Unit 2 are the same as recorded in Unit 3. The sandier texture of Unit 2 could be explained by translocation of clay particles down the sequence due to post-depositional processes, which is characteristic of a B soil horizon (Holliday 2004, 88). The unit consists of a black clayey silt with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains mixed with more common construction debris than in Unit 3. The building debris is randomly distributed and possibly incorporated into the groundmass by post-depositional processes such as bioturbation and trampling. The unit has a tendency to break into crumbs, which could be an indicator of an A or B soil horizon (Holliday 2004, 85). It could be suggested that Unit 2 is representative of a possible garden soil with a higher input of anthropogenic material gradually accumulated at the surface.
- 7.26 Uppermost **Unit 1**, context 1044, is c. 0.06m thick and is separated by a diffuse horizontal boundary with underlying Unit 2. Unit 1 consists of black clayey silt with fine to medium sand mineral grains mixed with lime mortar, fragments of CBM and charcoal derived from construction debris. The dark coloured, organic texture and the presence of fine micropores and roots fragments suggest a vegetated soil. The diffuse contact boundary and the same lithological features indicate a slow and gradual accumulation of the upper unit. However, it should be noted that blurring of horizontal boundaries by mixing of sediments by earthworm activity is common in an active layer (Canti 2013).
- 7.27 As can be seen in Picture 1 (Appendix B), the Unit appears to be darker in colour; nevertheless, the difference in the monolith is not as apparent as in the field. It may

be suggested that Unit 1 is a top, possibly more humic (organic,) part of a garden soil, possibly the A horizon.

Conclusions and recommendations

- 7.28 The geoarchaeological examination of the sediments encountered in the monolith samples has characterised their composition and mode of origin. The sequence dated to the early post-medieval to Georgian periods and later consists of layers associated with garden soils mixed with dumped material and separated by construction/demolition debris. The uppermost Unit could be a possible soil A horizon buried later by construction debris material.
- 7.29 It should be emphasised that to confirm unequivocally if a deposit exhibits characteristic soil morphology, ideally a soil micromorphology would be conducted alongside complementary techniques such as geochemistry and particle size analysis and loss on ignition tests. Furthermore, although phytoliths and macrobotanical remains are ideal to characterise plant growing *in situ* and might provide evidence for a possible garden or orchard area, the mixed nature of some of the deposits make them unsuitable for this analytical work.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the site's archaeological potential, with known concentrations of high-status buildings, mosaics and projected ramparts being previously identified in the immediate vicinity (*see archaeological background above*), no Roman deposits or features were exposed during the current works. A single sherd of residual Roman (2nd to 4th Century) pottery was recovered from post-medieval deposit 1077.
- 8.2 Deposit modelling within the previous desk-based assessment (CA 2018) notes that in-situ Roman remains have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the current evaluation trench from depths of 2.3m to 3.3m bpgl, and with post-Roman or medieval horizons beginning from 2.3m bpgl. The stratigraphically earliest deposit recorded in the current works, 1077, contained pottery dated to between the 12th to 13th centuries. It was observed at 2.96m bpgl (24.49m AOD), below the level of 2.3m bpgl (25.15m AOD) at which Roman deposits have been seen nearby. The lack of observed Roman deposits or features may simply mean that any such deposits lie below the depth reached by the current works. However, this would be

significantly below the depth of such Roman deposits seen in the vicinity during previous archaeological works. As the watching brief to the north in 1994 likely identified natural substrate at c. 3.20m bpgl (24.25m AOD) and the current trench was dug to 3.18m bpgl (24.27m AOD) it is more likely that Roman deposits in the area of the current evaluation have been truncated by later activity.

8.3 Deposit 1077 was cut by pit 1083 which appears to represent an extension of the 11th to 13th century rubbish pit activity recorded in the vicinity of the site. Activity immediately following this comprised a series of post-medieval deposits, pathways and a singular drainage ditch. These confirm the site's use as an open courtyard and garden presumed to be associated with the vicarage and rectory of SS Peter and Paul, based on their depicted on the 1603/7 Savile to 1735 John Wood maps.

8.4 Later walls, stone drains and post pads likely relate to the post-medieval garden walls of the residential houses fronting Parsonage Lane and open-sided yard sheds of the hospital evident on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map onwards, before their demolition following extensive bombing of Bath during the Second World War.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Dan Sausins, assisted by Gary Baddeley and Kinga Werner. The report was written by Sara-Jayne Boughton. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Ed McSloy, Sarah Wyles and Agata Kowalska respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		Surface	Paving slabs	Whole trench	Whole trench	Whole trench	Modern
1	1001	Layer		Bedding deposit	Yellow sand bedding for surface 1000	Whole trench	Whole trench	Whole trench	
1	1002	Layer		Levelling deposit	Type 1 stone crush	Whole trench	Whole trench	Whole trench	
1	1003	Layer		Reworked soil	Mid grey-brown silt-clay; compact; yellow mottle and occ stones	>7	>5	0.32	MC19-M20
1	1004	Fill	1009	Modern truncation fill	Limestone rubble within matrix of compact white-yellow sand	>3	2.64	0.4	MC16-C18
1	1005	Layer		Reworked soil	Dark brown-black silt-sand; compact	3.3	>5	0.2	
1	1006	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid yellow-grey silt-sand; compact	2.2	>1	0.1	Post-medieval
1	1007	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid yellow-grey mortar; compact	>5	3.6	0.1	Prehistoric
1	1008	Layer		Clinker deposit	Dark grey-black ash-sand; friable	>5	4.74	0.16	
1	1009	Cut		Modern truncation	E/W aligned linear with vertically sloping sides and flat base	>3	2.64	0.4	
1	1010	Fill	1013	Construction cut backfill	Mid black-grey silt-sand; compact; rubble inclusions	>5	1.48	1.12	MC19-MC20
1	1011	Layer		Rubble deposit	Limestone rubble within matrix of compact grey silt-sand	>5	3.22	0.14	LC17-C18
1	1012	Layer		Deposit	Mid grey sand-silt; compact	>2	0.46	0.02	Modern
1	1013	Cut		Construction cut	E/W aligned linear with vertically sloping sides and flat base	>5	1.48	1.12	
1	1014	Layer		Mortar deposit	Light grey-yellow mortar; compact	1.3	1.4	0.1	
1	1015	Layer		Gravel surface	Mid orange gravel; compact; same as 1016	0.8	0.9	0.1	
1	1016	Layer		Gravel surface	Mid orange gravel; compact; same as 1015	<1	<1	0.1	
1	1017	Layer		Bedding deposit	Mid yellow-grey silt-sand; compact; frequent limestone rubble inclusions	1.3	>3	0.08	
1	1018	Layer		Deposit	Mid red-brown sand; friable	>2	1.06	0.01	
1	1019	Layer		Garden soil	Dark grey-black sand-silt; friable	>4	2.64	0.1	
1	1020	Layer		Waste deposit	Light grey ash; loose; occ small angular stone fragments and occ charcoal flecks	>1	0.9	0.08	
1	1021	Layer		Demolition deposit	Mid white-grey silt-sand; compact; frequent rubble inclusions	>5	2.74	0.23	Post-medieval
1	1022	Structure	1023	Pillar base	Multiple irregularly shaped stones bonded with grey-brown sand mortar	0.82	0.32	0.3	
1	1023	Cut		Construction cut	Square in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base	0.82	0.32	0.3	
1	1024	Structure		Stone floor	Roughly hewn limestone slabs bonded with a sandy mortar	0.58	0.56	0.08	
1	1025	Structure	1026	Stone drain	N/S aligned stone drain, curvilinear in plan constructed of roughly squared limestone block sides and sandstone slab base, bonded with sandy mortar	>1.82	0.27	0.27	
1	1026	Cut		Construction cut	N/S aligned linear with vertically sloping sides and flat base	>1.82	0.27	0.27	
1	1027	Structure	1028	Pillar base	Multiple irregularly shaped stones bonded with grey-brown sand mortar	0.92	0.4	0.16	
1	1028	Cut		Construction cut	Square in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base	0.92	0.4	0.16	

1	1029	Fill	1023	Construction cut backfill	Mid grey silt-sand; friable	0.82	0.32	0.3	
1	1030	Fill	1026	Construction cut backfill	Dark brown-grey silt-sand; friable	>1.82	0.27	0.27	
1	1031	Fill	1028	Construction cut backfill	Dark grey-brown silt-sand; friable	0.92	0.4	0.16	
1	1032	Layer		Clinker deposit	Dark purple-black cinders; friable	>5	3.2	1.8	
1	1033	Layer		Mortar deposit	Light grey-yellow mortar; compact	>1	1.1	0.1	
1	1034	Layer		Levelling deposit	Rubble within matrix of mid brown-grey silt-sand; compact	>1	2.36	0.2	
1	1035	Cut		Construction cut	E/W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and flat base	>5	1.2	>0.7	
1	1036	VOID							
1	1037	VOID							
1	1038	Fill	1035	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-grey silt-sand; compact; frequent rubble inclusions	>5	1.2	>0.7	
1	1039	Fill		Storm drain fill	Mid grey-brown silt-clay; compact; occ stones	>1	1.88	0.28	
1	1040	Layer		Waste deposit	Mid grey-brown sand-silt; compact; occ rubble		>1	0.6	
1	1041	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid yellow-grey mortar; compact			0.06	
1	1042	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid yellow mortar; compact				
1	1043	Layer		Make-up deposit	Mid brown-orange; clay-sand; compact	1.82	1.4	0.08	
1	1044	Layer		Garden soil	Dark brown-black silt-sand; friable	>5	2.78	0.22	LC18-C19
1	1045	Layer		Rubble deposit	Rubble within matrix of mid brown-grey silt-sand; compact	>3	1.28	0.16	Post-medieval/modern
1	1046	Layer		Reworked soil	Dark grey-black clay-sand; friable; occ rubble inclusions	1.42	>1	0.1	
1	1047	Layer		Deposit	Mid pink-black silt-sand; friable; frequent rubble inclusions	>3	0.38	0.06	
1	1048	Layer		Deposit	Dark black-purple silt-sand; friable	0.94	>1	0.04	
1	1049	Layer		Garden soil	Dark brown-black silt-sand; compact; occ rubble inclusions	1.8	1.9	0.23	EC19
1	1050	Fill	1064	Pathway surface	Mid orange-yellow silt-sand; compact	>1.5	1.04	0.06	MC19-MC20
1	1051	Layer		Garden soil	Dark brown-black clay-sand; compact; occ rubble inclusions	>5	2.34	0.44	
1	1052	Structure	1013	Stone drain	E/W aligned stone drain, curvilinear in plan, constructed of squared limestone block sides bonded with lime mortar and sandstone slab capping	>3	0.4	0.39	
1	1053	Structure	1035	Stone drain	E/W aligned stone drain, curvilinear in plan, constructed of squared limestone block sides bonded with lime mortar and sandstone slab capping	>3	0.7	0.33	Post-medieval
1	1054	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid grey-yellow silt-sand; compact; frequent rubble inclusions	2.8	>2	0.08	
1	1055	Structure		Wall	E/W aligned wall constructed of irregular courses of roughly squared limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar	>5	0.72	0.96	
1	1056	Fill	1057	Robber cut backfill	Mid grey-yellow silt-sand; compact; frequent rubble inclusions	>5	0.76	1.4	
1	1057	Cut		Robber cut	E/W aligned linear with vertically sloping sides and flat base	>5	0.76	1.4	
1	1058	Fill	1074	Pathway bedding deposit	Mid black-orange silt-sand; compact	1.1	0.3	0.08	
1	1059	Cut		Construction cut	E/W aligned construction cut for wall 1055 and drain 1071 with vertically sloping sides and flat	>5	2.2	1.26	

					base				
1	1060	Cut		Ditch cut	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep sloping sides and flat base	>5	1.36	1.06	
1	1061	Fill	1060	Ditch fill	Mid brown-black silt-sand; compact; occ rubble inclusions	3	0.86	0.22	C18-EC19
1	1062	Fill	1060	Ditch fill	Mid yellow-brown silt-sand; compact	>5	1	<1.06	
1	1063	Fill	1064	Pathway bedding deposit	Limestone rubble within matrix of mid yellow silt-sand; compact	>1.5	1.08	0.6	
1	1064	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE aligned linear with steep sloping sides and flat base	>1.5	1.08	0.22	
1	1065	Fill	1059	Construction cut backfill	Mid grey-brown silt-sand; friable; occ rubble inclusions	>5	0.46	1.04	
1	1066	Layer		Waste deposit	Dark grey-black clay-sand; friable; occ rubble inclusions	>3	1.06	0.66	LC17-C18
1	1067	Layer		Mortar deposit	Mid yellow mortar; compact	>3	>2	0.14	
1	1068	Layer		Garden soil	Dark brown-black silt-sand; friable	>3	>2	0.06	
1	1069	Layer		Waste deposit	Mid black-grey silt-sand; compact; rubble inclusions	>2	0.65	0.81	
1	1070	Layer		Garden soil	Mid orange-brown silt-sand; friable	>0.85	0.3	0.01	
1	1071	Structure		Stone drain	E/W aligned drain constructed of roughly squared limestone slabs and sandstone capping bonded with lime mortar	>3	0.85	0.22	
1	1072	Layer		Waste deposit	Mid yellow-grey and grey-black mix clay-silt; compact; frequent rubble inclusions		>1	0.4	LC17-C18
1	1073	Fill	1074	Pathway bedding deposit	Limestone rubble within matrix of light white-yellow silt-sand; friable	1.1	0.3	0.1	
1	1074	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW aligned linear with steep sloping sides and flat base	1.1	0.3	0.18	
1	1075	Layer		Mortar deposit	Light yellow sandy-lime mortar; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>0.8	>1.1	0.04	
1	1076	Layer		Garden soil	Mid brown-black clay-silt; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>0.8	>1.1	0.05	LC16-LC19
1	1077	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid green-brown silt-sand; compact; occ rubble inclusions	>3	>1	0.21	C2-C4
1	1078	Structure	1080	Wall	E/W aligned wall constructed of two large roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar	>0.3	0.42	0.11	
1	1079	Deposit		Disturbance deposit	Mid brown-red clay-sand; compact	>0.5	1.3	0.06	
1	1080	Cut		Construction cut	E/W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and flat base	>0.3	0.42	0.4	
1	1081	Layer		Levelling deposit	Mixed dark black-brown clay-silt and white-grey mortar rubble; friable	>0.8	>1.1	0.34	
1	1082	Layer		Garden soil	Mid green-brown silt-clay; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>1	>0.5	>0.1	C12-C13
1	1083	Cut		Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and base not excavated		>0.9	>0.2	
1	1084	Fill	1083	Cut fill	Limestone rubble; loose		>0.9	>0.2	
1	1085	Fill	1087	Ditch fill	Dark black-brown clay-silt; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>1.1	1.05	0.72	MC16-C18
1	1086	Fill	1087	Ditch fill	Mid green-brown clay-silt; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>1	0.65	0.42	MC13-C15
1	1087	Cut		Ditch cut	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep sloping sides and concave base	>1	0.88	0.94	
1	1088	Deposit	1059	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-grey clay-silt; friable; occ limestone fragments	>1	0.95	0.1	
1	1089	Deposit		Construction horizon	Light yellow sand-gravel; compact	>1	0.96	0.06	
1	1090	Deposit	1059	Construction cut backfill	Light yellow-grey sand-gravel; loose; occ charcoal flecks and limestone fragments	>1	0.88	0.36	

1	1091	Deposit	1059	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-black clay-silt; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>1	0.92	0.12	
1	1092	Deposit	1059	Construction horizon	Light grey silt-lime mortar; compact	>1	1.38	0.1	
1	1093	Deposit	1059	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-black clay-silt; friable; occ charcoal flecks	>1	0.7	0.14	
1	1094	Deposit	1059	Construction cut backfill	Light white-grey sand-silt; loose	>1	0.59	0.12	
1	1095	Layer		Make-up deposit	Mid grey-brown sand-silt; loose; frequent stone inclusions	>0.92	>1.1	0.64	
1	1096	Layer		Make-up deposit	Dark brown-grey silt; compact; frequent large limestone fragments	>0.9	>1.1	0.19	
1	1097	Layer		Make-up deposit	Light grey-yellow sand and lime mortar; loose; frequent gravel inclusions	>0.9	>1.1	0.4	Post-medieval
1	1098	Fill	1087	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay-silt; compact; occ charcoal flecks	>0.5	0.85	0.25	
1	1099	Fill	1087	Ditch fill	Light grey-white ash and mortar; loose; wall plaster rubble inclusions	>0.5	0.82	0.1	
1	1100	Fill	1059	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-grey silt; loose; frequent limestone rubble inclusions	>1	0.12	0.22	
1	1101	Deposit	Layer	Garden soil	Dark brown-black clay-sand; compact; occ rubble inclusions	<2.3	2.28	<0.45	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1003	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	CRM	3	9	MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	1	2	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPRW	1	5	
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	LES	1	35	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Tile		1	32	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bowl		4	12	
	Post-medieval/modern glass	Bottle		1	4	
	Iron	Nail		1	5	
	Worked stone	Roofing		1	1324	
1004	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	7	MC16-C18
	Clay pipe	Stem, spur		2	6	
	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		1	4	
1006	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		7	67	Post-medieval
1007	Flint	Flake		1	4	Prehistoric
1010	Post-medieval pottery	Donyatt glazed earthenware	DON	3	87	MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	YSW	1	2	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	BLGE	1	23	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	1	24	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPRW	9	95	
	Modern pottery	'Mocha' ware	MOC	3	24	
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	LES	1	144	
	Post-medieval pottery	Sugar ware	SUG	1	178	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Tin-glazed earthenware wall tile		1	9	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bowl		27	112	
	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		2	99	
	Plaster			1	75	
1011	Roman pottery	South-east Black-burnished ware	DOR	1	60	LC17-C18
	Medieval pottery	Bath M?	BB1	1	76	
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	BATHM	2	15	
	Clay pipe	Stem, spur	YSW	3	9	
1012	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	4	Modern
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	1	3	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	TPPW	3	10	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Pearlware	PW	1	10	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined whiteware	RWH	4	14	
	Clay pipe	Stem, spur		17	33	
	Modern glass	Object		1	15	
1021	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Brick		1	298	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval glass	Window		1	4	
1044	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	8	463	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	TPPW	1	52	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined whiteware	RWH	1	21	
	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		2	426	
	Modern glass	Glass/ice cream bowl		1	36	
	Copper alloy	Decorative edging		1	20	
1045	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		1	28	Post-medieval/modern
	Worked bone	Toothbrush		1	4	
1049	Silver	Coin, Ra. 3		1	2	EC19
	Lead	Token, Ra. 5		1	2	
1050	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	3	144	MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	CRM	3	25	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	TPPW	5	56	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPRW	2	5	
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	LES	1	16	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula		1	290	
1053	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Brick		1	2839	Post-medieval
1061	Copper alloy	Token, Ra. 1		1	0.7	C18-EC19
	Lead	Cloth seal, Ra. 4		1	11	
	Lead	Token, Ra. 2		1	8	
1066 <1>	Medieval pottery	Bath A	BATHA	1	8	LC17-C18
1066 <1>	Medieval pottery	Ham Green coarseware	HGC	1	7	
1066 <1>	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	YSW	1	18	
1066 <1>	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	19	
1066 <1>	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Glazed wall tile		2	55	
1066 <1>	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		1	26	
1072	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	57	LC17-C18
	Medieval ceramic building material	Ridge tile		2	373	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Tin-glazed earthenware wall tile		2	134	
	Worked stone	Roofing, flooring?		2	2841	
	Plaster			7	137	
1076	Clay pipe	Stem		3	8	LC16-LC19
1077	Roman pottery	South-east Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	20	C2-C4
1082	Medieval pottery	Bath A	BATHA	3	8	C12-C13
1085	Medieval pottery	Bath A	BATHA	2	10	MC16-C18
	Medieval pottery	Ham Green glazed ware	HGG	1	7	
	Medieval pottery	Bath N?	BATHN	1	3	
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	7	
1086	Medieval pottery	Worcester glazed ware	WGW	1	121	MC13-C15
	Medieval pottery	Bristol glazed ware	BGW	1	6	
1097	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Brick		1	134	Post-medieval
	Worked stone	Slate		1	43	
	Plaster			1	32	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
?Georgian soil layer											
1066	1	40	600	5	*	-	F-t wheat, barley + rye grain frags	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Bromus</i>	**/**	Industrial waste, Coal, Building material, Bone, Fish scales, Moll-t (*)
?Early post-medieval soil layer											
1077	2	40	200	5	*****	-	F-t wheat, barley + rye grain frags	****	<i>Vicia faba, Vicia/Lathyrus, Bromus, Avena, Lolium/Festuca, Arrhenatherum tuber, Corylus avellana shell</i>	***/*	Industrial waste, Coal, Building material, Bone, Fish scales, Moll-t (*), Marine shell

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails,



Picture 1 South facing section showing monoliths location

Table 2 Monolith Sample 3.


Monolith	Unit	Depth [m]	Context	Description
	1	0-0.06	1044	7.5YR 2.5/1 black clayey silt with fine to medium sand mineral grains. Few (<5%) very fine to fine (2mm-5mm) subangular limestone and mudstone clasts. Common weathered whitish grey lime mortar and yellowish red CBM. Very few (2%) charcoal granules. Rare fine micropores. Roots fragments. Diffuse boundary to:
	2	0.06-0.15	1049	7.5YR 2.5/1 black clayey silt with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains (sandier than above). Few (<5%) fragments of lime mortar and a possible roughly hewn limestone (50mmx100mm). Diffuse boundary to:
	3	0.15-0.25	1051	7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Common (<10%) fragments of lime mortar and CBM. Few (5%) roots.

Table 3 Monolith sample 4.


Monolith	Unit	Depth [m]	Context	Description
	2	0-0.03	1049	0.10m overlap with monolith 3. 7.5YR 2.5/1 black clayey silt with frequent fine to medium sand mineral. Very few (<2%) fragments of lime mortar. Rare roots. Diffuse boundary to:
	3	0.03-0.20	1051 1079 (lime)	7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Rare fine micropores. Very few (<1%) coal fragments. Very few (<2%) fragments of weathered light greyish lime mortar and pinkish brown `roman cement`. Between 0.15m to 0.16m a band of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown lime/ roman cement`, reworked/weathered. Diffuse boundary to:
	4	0.20-0.25	1070	2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey silt/clay with frequent fine sand. Rare fine micropores. Common weather pinkish brown `roman cement` fragments. Rare roots.

Table 4 Monolith sample 5.


Monolith	Unit	Depth [m]	Context	Description
	3	0-0.13	1051	7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Rare fine micropores. Very few (<1%) coal fragments. Very few (<2%) fragments of weathered light greyish lime mortar and pinkish brown `roman cement`. Sharp boundary to:
	5	0.13-0.17	1072	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown silt/clay with frequent fine to medium mineral grains Frequent weathered `roman cement` embedded in the matrix. A band of light whitish grey lime mortar. Sharp boundary to:
	6	0.17-0.25	1072	2.5Y 2.5/1 black silt/clay with fine to medium sand rains. Few (5%) fragments of lime mortar and `roman cement`. Very few (<1%) charcoal granules, coal and CBM fragments. Sharp boundary to:
	7	0.25-0.34	1072	2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Frequent (<30%) lime plaster and `roman cement` fragments. One possible roughly hewn limestone (70mm x 120mm). Very few (2%) charcoal granules. Diffuse boundary to:
	8	0.34-0.50	1081	10YR 2/1 black silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Common (<7%) charcoal granules. Common (<10%) fragments of pinkish brown `roman cement` and mortar lime, concentrated mainly in upper part of the Unit.

Table 5 Monolith sample 6.



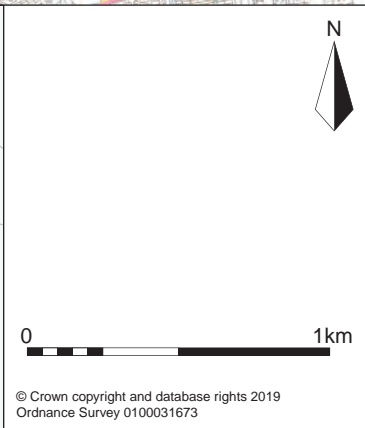
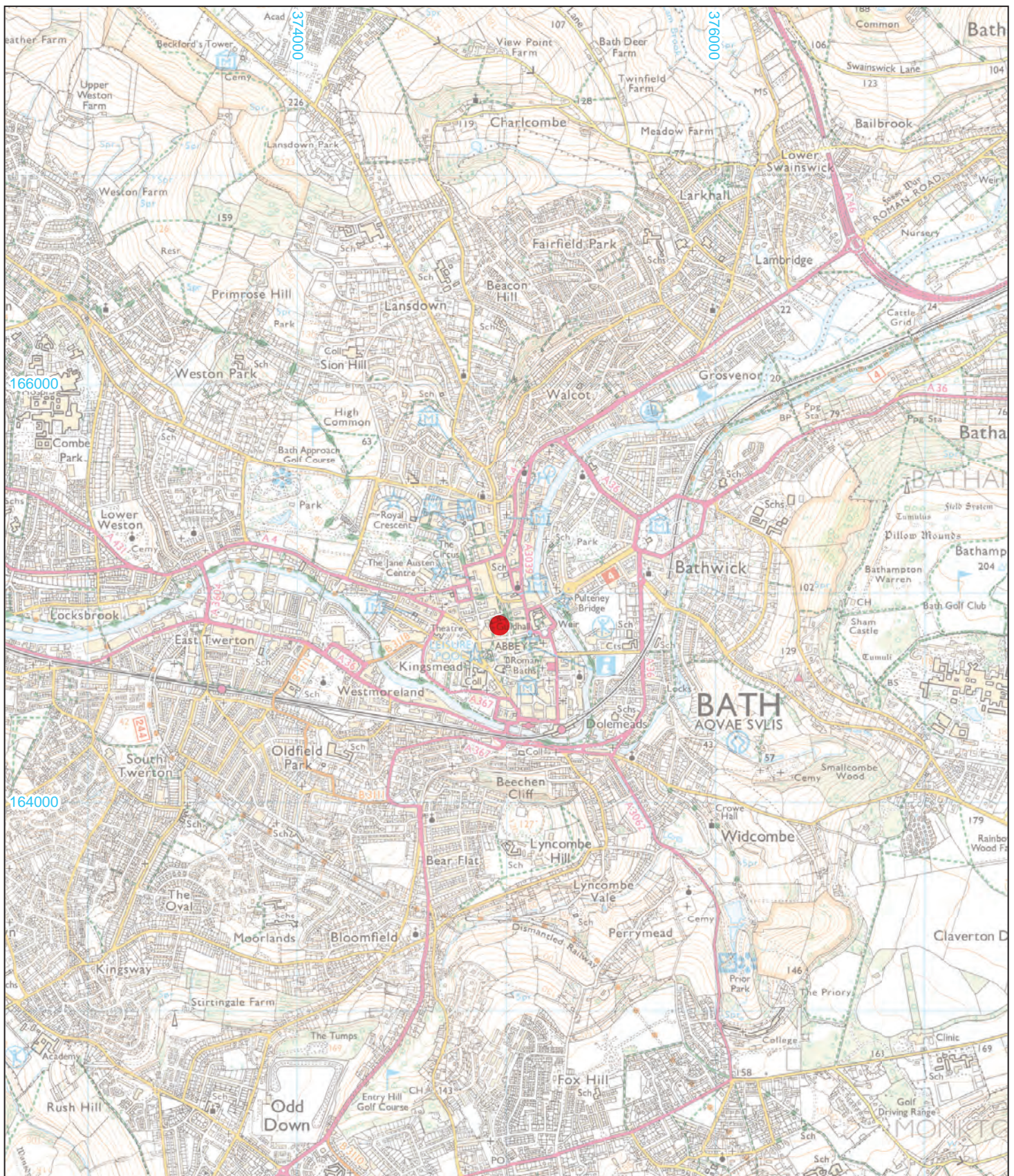
Monolith	Unit	Depth [m]	Context	Description
	8	0-0.20	1081	c. 015m overlap with monolith 5. 10YR 2/1 black silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Common (<7%) charcoal granules. Common lumps (50mm to 100mm) of white lime mortar. Between 0.08mm and 0.14m 10YR 2/1 homogenous black silt/clay with sand. Sharp boundary to:
	9	0.20-0.25	1075	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 6/2 pink grey weathered `roman cement`. Embedded in 10YR 2/1 black silt/clay with fine to medium sand mineral grains.

Table 6 Monolith sample 7.

Monolith	Unit	Depth [m]	Context	Description
	8	0-0.06	1081	<i>c. 0.15m overlap with monolith 6.</i> 10YR 2/1 black silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Two lumps (50mm to 100mm) of white lime mortar. Common fragments of pinkish brown `roman cement` (<10%). Diffuse boundary to:
	9	0.06-0.12	1075	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 6/2 pink grey weathered `roman cement`. Embedded in 10YR 2/1 black silt/clay with fine to medium sand mineral grains. Sharp boundary to:
	10	0.12-0.50	1076/ 1077/ 1082 (grouped together due to same texture)	2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown silt/clay with frequent fine to medium sand mineral grains. Few (5%) randomly distributed fragments and flecks of `roman cement` and mortar. Few (<5%) charcoal granules and very few (<1%) coal fragments. 1 bone fragment at 0.45m.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2019 at the Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES. One trench was excavated.</p> <p>The earliest activity encountered during the evaluation comprised a layer containing pottery dated to the 12th and 13th centuries, which was cut by one medieval rubbish pit. Post-medieval garden soils, pathways and make-up deposits, associated with the site's use at this time as the open courtyard and garden of the vicarage of SS Peter and Paul, were also identified. These deposits were truncated by the construction cuts for later structures; including stone drains, walls and post pads, possibly related to residential garden walls and open-sided sheds recorded within the then hospital grounds.</p> <p>No Roman deposits or features were observed during the evaluation. The depth of the trench was limited to 3.18m below present ground level due to health and safety constraints. It is possible that any surviving Roman deposits lay just below the base of the trench or more likely, based on the results of other archaeological work in the vicinity, that they have been truncated by later activity.</p>	
Project dates	July to August 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2018) Ground penetrating radar survey (SUMO 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Bath, BANES	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	374949 164843	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Historic England	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	City of Bath World Heritage Site	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Roman Baths museum	Ceramics, clay pipe, glass, iron, worked stone, flint, plaster, copper alloy, CBM, lead etc
Paper	Roman Baths museum	Context registers, context sheets, drawings, photo register
Digital	Roman Baths museum	Digital photos, 3D orthomosaics
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report CR0077_1</p>		



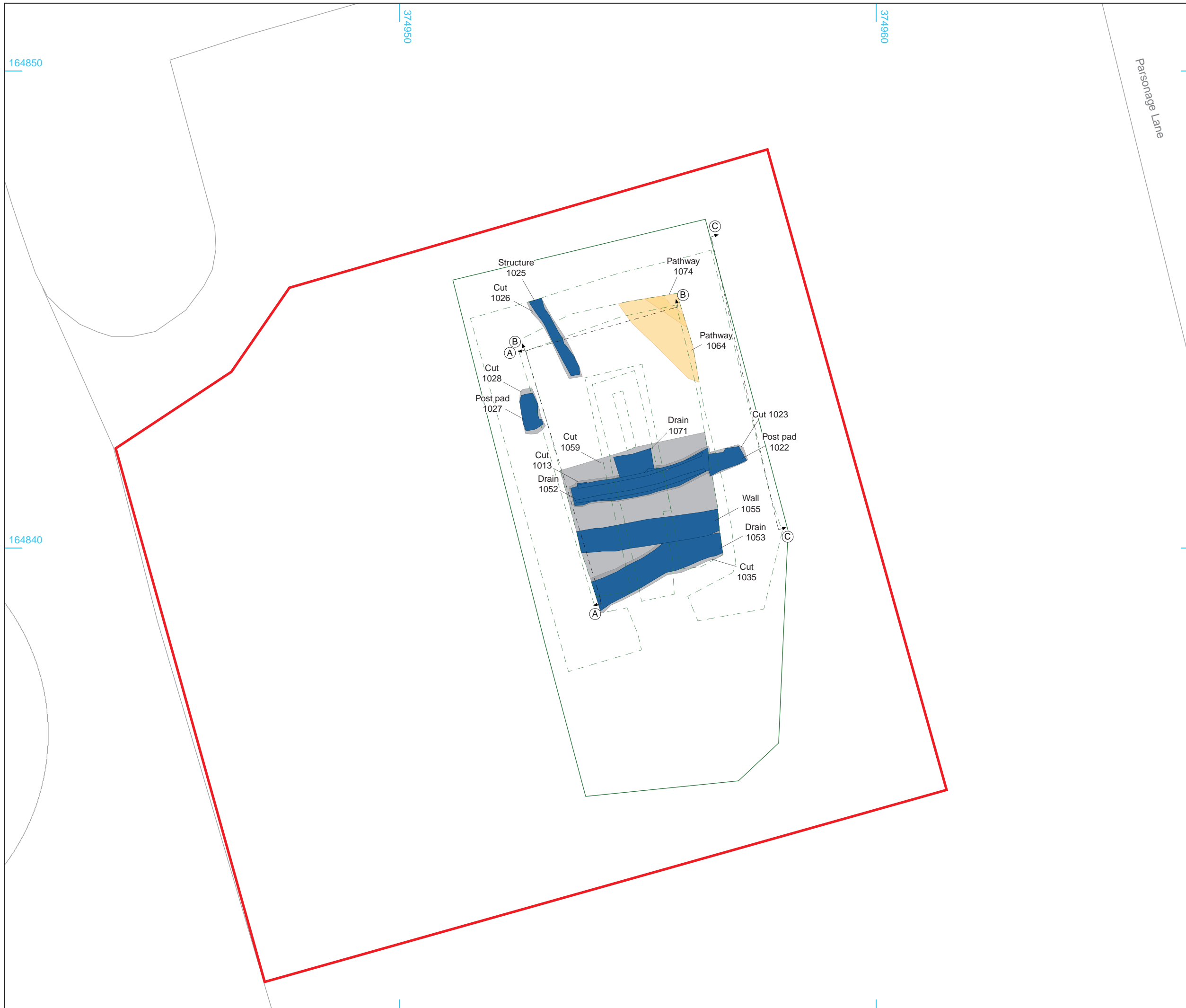
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mineral Water Hospital,
 Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	CR0077	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/08/2019	
APPROVED BY	DS, SB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



164850

374950

374960

164840

Parsonage Lane



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Step in trench
- Cut feature
- Structure
- Pathway
- A B C Section location



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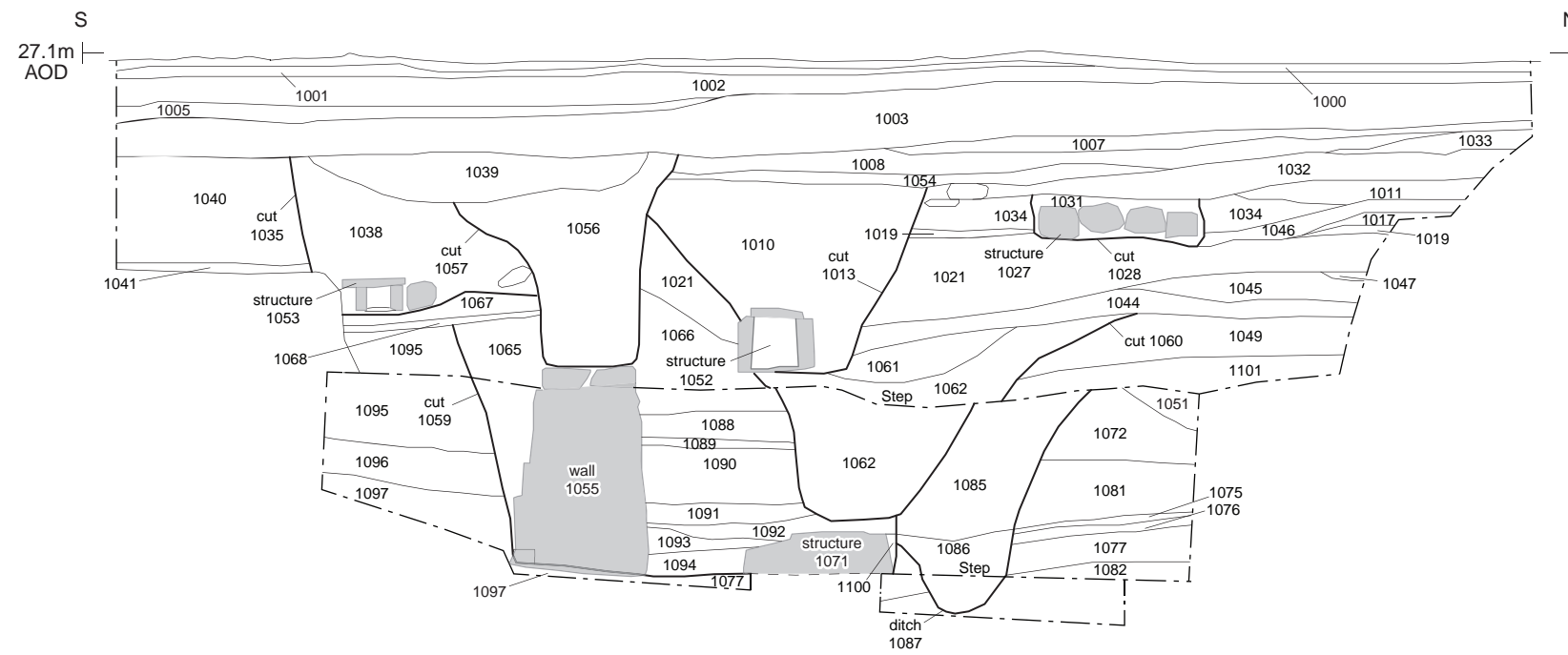
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PROJECT TITLE
**Mineral Water Hospital,
 Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 structures and surfaces**

DRAWN BY	EC/AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0077	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	DS, SB	SCALE@A3	1:75	

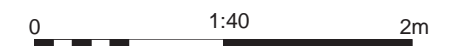
Section AA



Structure



Trench 1, looking west (2m scale)



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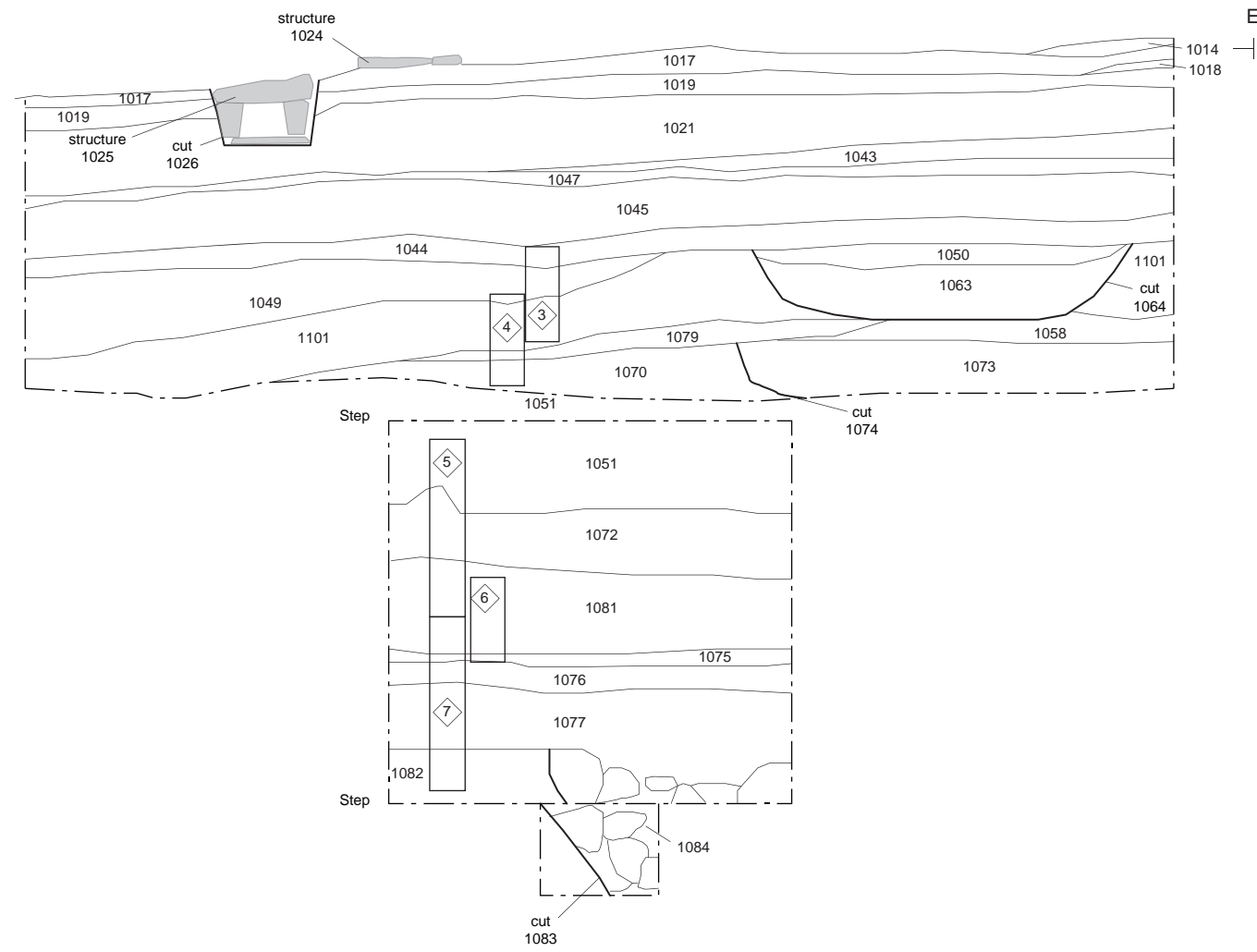
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 Mineral Water Hospital,
 Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1, east facing section (1:40) and
 photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/08/19	3
APPROVED BY	DS,SB	SCALE@A3	1:40	

Section BB

W
26.4m
AOD



Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)




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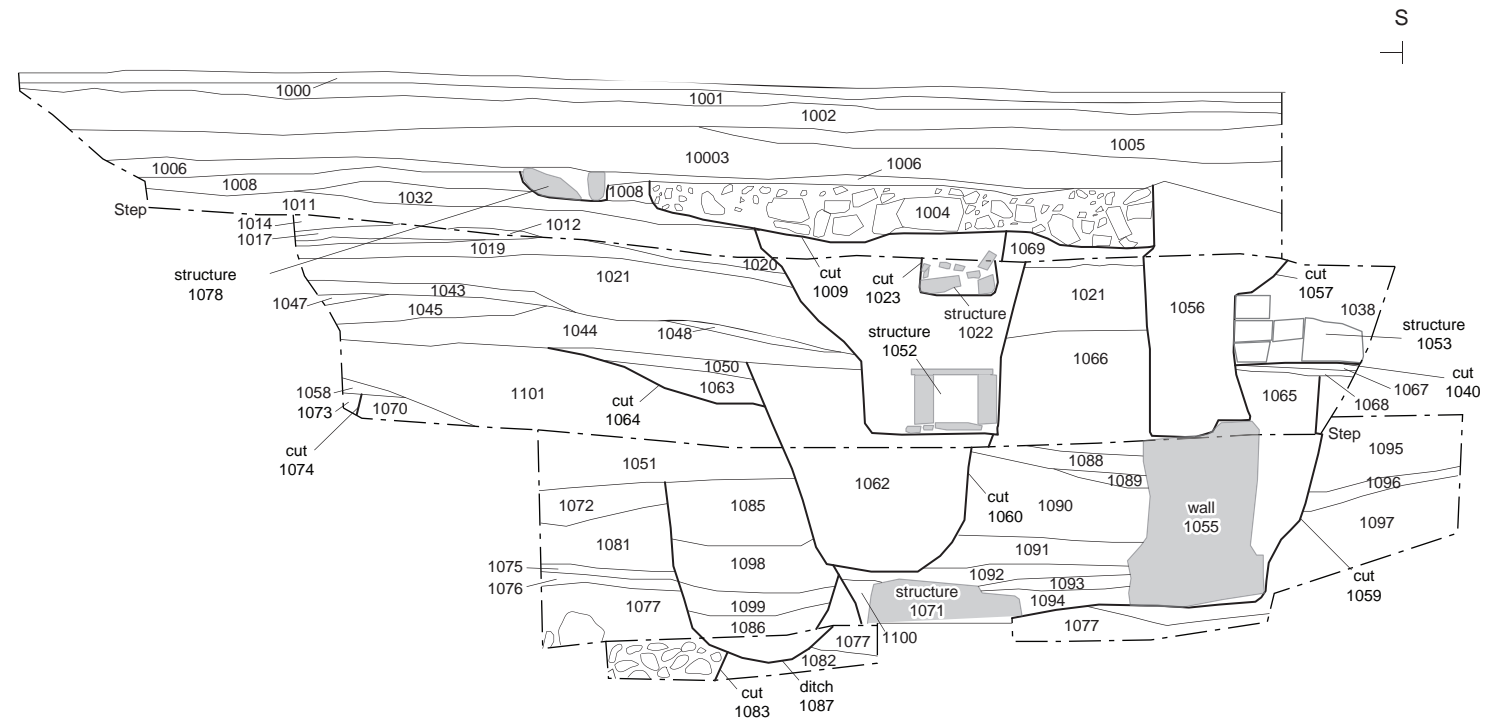
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 Mineral Water Hospital,
 Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1, south facing section (1:20)
 and photograph**

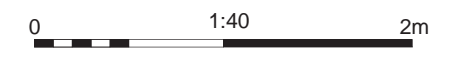
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APPROVED BY	DS,SB	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section CC

N
27.8m
AOD



Trench 1, looking east (2m scale)




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PROJECT TITLE
**Mineral Water Hospital,
 Upper Borough Walls, Bath, BANES**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1, west facing section (1:40)
 and photograph**

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Pathways 1064 and 1074, looking north (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6



Wall 1055 and robber cut 1057, looking east (1m scale)



Drain 1052, looking east (1m scale)



Drain 1071, looking south (0.3m scale)



Ditch 1060, looking east (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

8



Post pad 1027, looking west (0.3m scale)



Post pad 1022, looking south (0.3m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

9



Wall 1055, drains 1052, 1053 and robber cut 1057, looking east (1m scale)



Drains 1052, 1053 and robber cut 1057, looking west (2m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

10

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