

**Bath Quays North
Bath
BANES**

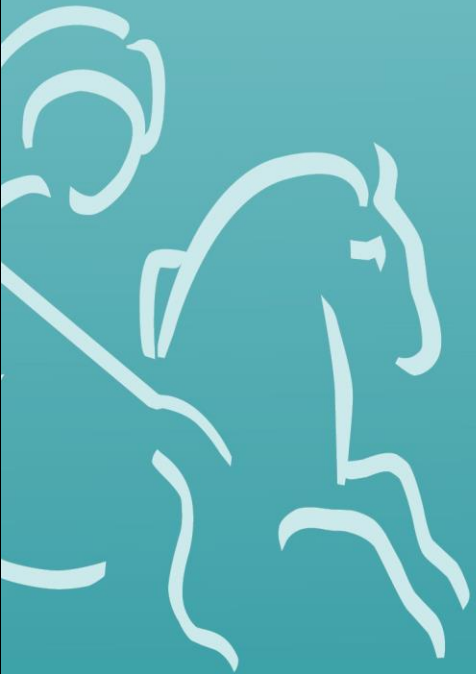
Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Legal & General Capital, Bath & North East
Somerset Council and BQN Ltd.

CA Project: CR0239
CA Report: CR0239_1

April 2021



Bath Quays North Bath BANES

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Bath Quays North
Location:	Bath, Bath and North East Somerset
NGR:	374879 164476
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	12-28 January and 2 & 15–24 February 2021
Planning reference:	BANESC ref: 18/00058/EREG03
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Roman Baths Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BBQN 21

In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bath Quays North, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset. A total of six trenches were excavated.

Alluvial deposits were observed within the west and south-east of the site. This was overlain by a series of well-preserved 18th to 19th-century walls, surfaces and levelling deposits, which correlate closely to residential, industrial, and commercial premises shown on historic mapping. The site was sealed by a uniform spread of demolition material and modern surfacing.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bath Quays North, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset (centred at NGR: 374879 164476; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken at the request of Legal & General Capital, Bath & North East Somerset Council and BQN Ltd.
- 1.2. Outline planning permission for mixed use redevelopment of the site has been granted by Bath and North East Somerset Council (BANESC, ref: 18/00058/ERE03, varied by application 20/02782/VAR), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (Conditions 15-17). The first stage of this programme of archaeological work consists of this field evaluation, as recommended by Richard Sermon, the former Senior Archaeological Officer, BANESC.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, South-West Heritage Trust (SWHT), the archaeological advisor to BANESC.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development area is approximately 2.2ha in extent, and comprises the former Avon Street Car Park and Riverside Coach Park, parts of Corn Street and Green Park Road, the lower end of Avon Street and The Ambury. It is bordered to the north by the City of Bath College, and residential and commercial properties fronting onto St James Parade, to the east by further commercial properties, to the south by the River Avon and to the west by Riverside Gardens. The site lies at approximately 20m AOD and is broadly flat.

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- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Charmouth Formation formed during the Jurassic Period, with superficial deposits of silt and clay alluvium of Holocene date (BGS 2021). Alluvial deposits were identified within two trenches during the course of the evaluation, and previously during the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits across the site (CA 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The proposed development has previously been subject to a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2015) and watching brief (CA 2019), and extensive works have been undertaken in the vicinity. The following is a summary of the results of these surveys.
- 2.2. Bath has a long history of archaeological investigation, although there has been less in the immediate vicinity; the area is viewed as being just outside of the core area of historical interest, the Roman and medieval town, which lies to the north (*ibid.*).
- 2.3. A large excavation took place to the east of the site prior to the Southgate redevelopment, investigating the medieval and post-medieval Southgate suburb, essentially consisting of a single street from the city's south gate to the Old Bridge (MOLA 2015). No significant Roman remains were identified, although Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded along with an extensive spread of Mesolithic flint work found in the upper layers of the alluvium (*ibid.*).
- 2.4. Further, smaller investigations, such as at Kingsmead Motors (the site of the present Odeon complex), Milk Street and Avon Street have also been undertaken nearby (CA 2015). These mostly revealed remains of 18th-century and later development on alluvial soils, with no earlier deposits, although at Kingsmead Motors a deposit of dumped Roman soils and building materials were found within the alluvium, 1.3m below the surface (*ibid.*).
- 2.5. The area of the site was likely open meadow during the medieval period. However, an important boundary between a royal estate and land owned by Bath Abbey was in existence by the 13th century, formed by a bank and wall (see Fig. 1 for projected location). Later, this boundary also formed the alignment of a leat, the 'Fosse Dyke', taking waste water from the baths to the river (*ibid.*). The location and survival of the

leat is of considerable interest, as understanding the history of the water management of the hot springs is one of the central aims of archaeological research in Bath (*ibid.*, 22). During excavation works directly to the south of the current site, the Fosse Dyke was identified as a culverted ditch, likely of medieval date, or possibly earlier (Mason 2020; see Fig. 2 of this report).

- 2.6. Until the early 18th century, meadows, orchards and market gardens stretched across the site down to the river from the city walls. The successful creation of the Avon Navigation in 1727, as well as the growth of the town as a spa in those years, led to the development of the area from the late 18th century onwards, with residential, religious and industrial premises (many of which will have been cellared) being constructed within the new suburb. These are extensively depicted on historic mapping (see Fig. 3). An evaluation undertaken just outside of the site boundary in 2016 identified extensive and well-preserved structural remains of 18th to 19th-century buildings (WA 2016; see Fig. 2) and subsequently the remains of structures associated with the post-medieval development of the area, including inns, dwellings and industrial premises, were recorded during the course of excavations along the quayside immediately to the south of the current site area (WA 2018; Mason 2020; see Fig. 2). Further structural evidence was also recorded during a watching brief directly to the north and east of, and partially within, the site (AC 2021; see Fig. 2).
- 2.7. The Bath City Iron and Brass Foundry was located on Avon Street, which was located in the centre of the site, during the latter half of the 19th century (CA 2015). A watching brief undertaken in the site during geotechnical trial-pit excavation revealed the remains of a Bath stone masonry foundation in the north-east corner of the proposed development area, alongside the remains of five ceramic crucibles, which have been interpreted to be associated with this activity (CA 2019; see Fig. 2).
- 2.8. Much of the area was cleared in the early 20th century, with air raids in the 1940s also damaging more of the properties in the vicinity of the site. The area of the current site was fully cleared by the 1970s, when the existing multi-storey and surface car parks and lorry park were constructed (CA 2015).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable BANESC, as advised by SWHT, to discharge Condition 15 of the planning consent (pre-commencement evaluation) and to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019) and Conditions 16 (pre-commencement programme of archaeological work) and 17 (post-excavation publication) of the planning consent.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches, Trenches 2-7, measuring between 7m and 24m in length (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site in a way to avoid known services within the car park. The locations and dimensions of all trenches required adjustment during the course of the fieldwork to avoid buried services and other constraints. Trench 3 was abandoned following initial machine excavation due to the discovery of a large quantity of previously unknown buried services and Trench 1 remains to be excavated at a later date.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. The modern carpark surface and underlying bulk deposits were stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.5. 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* but no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Roman Baths Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection, if retained. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), including levels recorded during the 2019 watching brief, are given in Appendix C.
- 5.2. The stratigraphic sequence identified during the course of the evaluation was broadly uniform. Where accessible, alluvial deposits were identified within Trenches 2 and 6, and these were generally cut by post-medieval structural remains which were butted and overlain by a series of contemporary levelling, made-ground deposits and surfaces. These were generally sealed by demolition materials and modern surfacing layers. Structural remains were identified in all trenches, except in Trench 3, which was only excavated to the base of the modern bedding material and abandoned due to the identification of previously unknown electrical services.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 5.3. Alluvium 244 was identified within a sondage excavated within the centre of Trench 2, at a depth 2.39m bpgl (16.78m AOD). It was cut by east/west aligned possible construction cut 242, which measured roughly 1m in width. Whilst unexcavated (due to health and safety reasons) it was observed to contain stony fill 243. This was overlain by up to 0.3m of garden soil/made-ground 220/228, which was in turn sealed by 0.35m of garden soil/made-ground 229, from which an artefactual assemblage dating to the 19th to 20th centuries was recovered.
- 5.4. Within the south-eastern end of Trench 2, walls 225 and 221 were observed cutting garden soil/made-ground 229. These walls were aligned north/south and east/west respectively and comprised of rough Bath stone blocks bonded by ashy mortar. They were both butted by flagstone surface 223, possibly representing an internal surface, and wall 221 was butted to the south by flagstone surface 219.
- 5.5. Towards the north-western end of Trench 2, garden soil/made-ground 229 was cut by east/west aligned wall 213, comprising mortar-bonded Bath stone blocks. Wall 213 was butted at its eastern end by north/south aligned Bath stone wall 217/241 and at its western end by north/south aligned walls 212, 239 and 208, of Bath stone blocks, with the western face of wall 208 rendered in a fine mortar wash. Mortar spread 216 and flagstone surface 238 were recorded butting walls 213 and 239 to the north and west respectively, probably representing a rough internal surface, and flagstone surface 210 was recorded butting wall 208 at the north-western end of the trench, likely representing an internal basement floor. Drain 214 was recorded butting against wall 212 to the west, and is likely contemporary.
- 5.6. The structural remains recorded within Trench 2 showed very good correlation to dwellings depicted fronting on to Avon Street to the east and Milk Street to the west on historic mapping, with the open central area of the trench likely correlating to the garden plot/yard of the buildings fronting on to Avon Street (Fig. 3).
- 5.7. Mortar surface 216 and wall 217/241 were truncated within the centre of Trench 2 by stone slab and brick-built culvert 231, which drained into soakaway 230. The culvert was sealed by levelling material 204.
- 5.8. The structural features and surfacing recorded throughout Trench 2 were overlain by a series of consolidation, levelling, and demolition layers. Demolition deposit 206

was identified overlying surface 210 in the north-western end of the trench, from which 19th to 20th-century material was recovered.

- 5.9. Both deposits 204 and 206, and the remainder of the trench were then sealed by demolition material 203, which measured 0.46m in thickness. This was overlain by 0.29m of ashy levelling layer 202, which was in turn sealed by 0.3m of modern bedding and surfacing.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

- 5.10. A series of Bath stone block and ashy-mortar walls were identified at the north-western end of Trench 4. Wall 431 was aligned broadly north/south and was butted to the west by north/south wall 432, which was in turn butted by perpendicular wall 433. These walls were butted by levelling deposit 434 to the west and to the east by a series of made-ground and levelling deposits 429-424 (inclusive), measuring a total of 1.06m in thickness.
- 5.11. At the south-eastern end of Trench 4, wall 415 was identified on a broadly north/south alignment, comprising of irregular courses of Bath stone blocks. It was butted to the east by levelling deposit 413 and to the west by rough sandy mortar surface 411/412, which was overlain by successive made-ground and levelling deposits 410-404 (inclusive) totalling approximately 1.37m in thickness.
- 5.12. Within the centre of Trench 4 the uppermost levelling deposit (404/424) was cut by north/south aligned wall 417, and east/west wall 423 (not visible in plan), both of Bath stone block and ashy-mortar construction. Both walls were butted by stone surface 422, probably representing an internal floor.
- 5.13. The structural remains identified within Trench 4 correlate very well to the location of buildings depicted fronting on to Corn Street to the north on historic mapping, including an 'Aerated Water Manufactory' shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (Fig. 3). They were sealed by 0.35m of demolition/levelling deposit 402/403, which was in turn overlain by 0.35m of modern bedding and surfacing.

Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

- 5.14. Identified within the northern part of Trench 5, a series of deposits, surfaces and walls formed a large, cellared area. This was defined to the north by east/west aligned wall 525, to the south by east/west aligned wall 515 and to the north-east by north/south aligned wall 524, all formed from regular, squared Bath stone blocks

and measuring up to 1.07m in height. Smaller east/west walls 522 and 523 were identified within the central space of the probable basement, likely forming partition walls and/or supports for the ceiling of the cellar. The walls were all butted by levelling deposit 521, which was overlain by bedding layers 518 and 519/520 for stone surfaces 517 and 516 respectively. A total of five sherds of late 17th to 18th-century pottery were recovered from bedding deposit 520.

- 5.15. To the north of this cellared area, north/south aligned Bath stone and mortar wall 526 was recorded butting against wall 525. Both of these walls were butted by stone structure 527, which comprised of a curved plinth with squared internal chamber, which showed some evidence of being heat-affected, suggesting that structure 527 may represent a pyrotechnical feature of unknown function, although possibly related to the '*Timber Workshops*' depicted on historic mapping. Butting structure 527, and also overlying ashy bedding deposit 529, mortar surface 528 was recorded at the far northern extent of the trench.
- 5.16. Within the southern part of Trench 5, Bath stone and mortar walls 511 and 512 were identified on a north/south alignment. They were separated by a 1.25m wide doorway, with the northern end of wall 511 turning towards the east. Wall 511 was butted to the east by levelling and bedding deposits 509 and 507, which were overlain by stone surface 505. To the west, both walls were butted by bedding deposit 530, which was overlain by stone surface 503/504, with integral drain 508. This surface also butted basement wall 515 to the north. Bedding deposit 510, overlain by stone surface 506, likely represents a repair of the wider surface.
- 5.17. The structures recorded within Trench 5 show very good correlation to a mixture of commercial, residential and industrial premises depicted on historic mapping as fronting on to Back Street to the north, The Ambury to the east and Broad Quay to the south (Fig. 3). The walls, surfaces and interior of the cellared area were sealed by demolition deposit 502, which measured between 0.32m and 0.87m in thickness, and from which modern material was recovered. This was overlain by 0.2m of modern bedding and surfacing.

Trench 6 (Fig. 7)

- 5.18. Within a sondage excavated towards the southern end of Trench 6 alluvium 626 was identified at a depth of 2.4m bpgl (16.57m AOD). It was overlain by 0.53m of

re-worked alluvium 625, the top of which was recorded at 1.87m bpgl (17.17m AOD).

- 5.19. Cutting into re-worked alluvium 265, construction cut 627 for north/south aligned wall 612 was identified. Wall 612 extended the length of the excavated trench and comprised of randomly coursed Bath stone blocks, and was recorded to a height of 1.47m.
- 5.20. Within the western extent of the trench, clay made-ground deposit 624 was recorded butting against wall 612. This was overlain by east/west aligned Bath stone block wall 607, which was butted to the south by bedding 609 for stone floor 606, which had been cut by drain 610.
- 5.21. Wall 607 was butted to the north by 0.7m of levelling/made-ground material 618/621. This was overlain by small buttress wall 614, which was butted by the fragmentary remains of mortar surface 615/616/617, which was in turn overlain at its northern extent by 0.27m of levelling deposit 620.
- 5.22. To the east of wall 612, bedding deposit 619 was recorded butting against wall 612 and was overlain by cobbled surface 613. This comprised of regularly laid, squared cobbles, forming a north/south aligned street surface.
- 5.23. Cobbled surface 613 correlates very closely to the location of 'Back Street Place', leading on to Back Street to the north, as depicted on historic mapping (Fig. 3). Walls 607, 612, 614, and related surfacing likely represent the premises depicted to the west of Back Street Place.
- 5.24. The structural remains and surfaces within the trench were sealed by 0.49m of demolition material 602, from which modern material was recovered. This was in turn sealed by 0.42m of modern bedding and surfacing.

Trench 7 (Fig. 8)

- 5.25. Identified within the centre of Trench 7, wall 707 was aligned north/south and comprised of randomly coursed Bath stone blocks and was recorded to a height of 1.03m. It correlated closely to the location of the eastern side of a possible warehouse depicted on historic mapping (Fig. 3). It was butted to the west by levelling deposit 706, which was in turn sealed by ashy made-ground deposit 705,

from which a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, of broad post-medieval date, was recovered.

- 5.26. To the east, wall 707 was butted by levelling deposit 710, which was overlain by 0.1m of bedding/levelling material 709 that was in turn sealed by mortar surface 708, which measured 0.18m in thickness. Surface 708 was overlain by 0.58m of demolition material 704, from which modern dating material was recovered.
- 5.27. Demolition material 704 and made-ground 705 were both overlain demolition material 703, measuring between 0.43m and 0.98m and from which modern dating material was recovered. This was overlain by 0.41m of modern bedding, surfacing and topsoil materials.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material of post-medieval/modern date was recovered from nine deposits (demolition, make-up/levelling and bedding layers). Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.2. Pottery totals 20 sherds (754g) which was recovered from six deposits. The most common ware types are glazed earthenware (GRE) of mid 16th to 18th-century date, tin-glazed earthenware (TGE) and yellow slipware (YSW), both dateable to the late 17th to 18th centuries, and transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPR, late 18th to 19th century). Also included are an unfeatured bodysherd of North Devon Gravel-tempered ware (NDG), dateable to the 17th to 18th centuries and a rimsherd from an unglazed earthenware flowerpot (UGE, 19th to 20th century).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.3. Single fragments of pan tile (totalling 776g) were recorded from make-up/levelling layer 207 and demolition deposit 602. Pan tile is a curving roof tile which was popular from the late 17th to 19th centuries (Davenport, pers. comm.)

Worked bone by Claire Collier

- 6.4. A bone disc (0.5g) with a central perforation was recorded from modern demolition deposit 206. It is a possible (South) Type 15 button dating to mid 19th century (Noël

Hume 1969, 90–1). A bone object (1g) retrieved from modern make-up/levelling layer 229 is made up of a paddle shaped blade, which is broken and partially missing, and a tight thread screw end with a flat terminal, possibly for screwing into a metal handle. Parallels have not been forthcoming and the function of the item is unknown. Given the modern context and the tight thread of the screw end it is likely that this object is modern in date.

Other finds by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.5. A total of seven fragments (20.9g) of clay tobacco pipe, which was in use from the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was retrieved from three deposits. Part of a spurred bowl from demolition deposit 206 is too fragmentary for precise classification but is likely to date to the mid 17th to mid 19th centuries (Oswald 1975, 40–1).
- 6.6. Seven fragments of glass of modern date (138g) were recovered from three deposits. These comprise three fragments of patterned window glass, three fragments from a flower frog and a marble. The latter would have been used as a stopper with bottles of ‘Codd’ type and is dateable after 1873.
- 6.7. Two mother of pearl buttons (5g), which are modern in date, were retrieved from make-up/occupation layer 229.
- 6.8. Three flat copper alloy buttons with cast ‘eyes’ (19g) from make-up/occupation layer 229 are types dateable to the 18th to early 19th centuries (Noël Hume 1969, 90–1). Another copper alloy button (2g) from the same deposit is a four-hole type, with “Ranken & Co” in relief on the edge.
- 6.9. Three objects of cast iron (2689g) were recovered, all of modern date. These consist of two rotary keys from demolition deposit 206 and a building fitting from make-up/levelling layer 502.
- 6.10. A metal and plastic bicycle pedal manufactured by the Hercules Cycle and Motor Company (founded 1910) was recorded from demolition deposit 703. An enamelled metal object (the letter “T”), also of modern date, was retrieved from make-up/levelling layer 502.
- 6.11. Demolition deposit 206 produced a fragment from a marble slab (278g) which is likely to be modern in date.

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- 6.12. A porcelain doll's leg (5g) from demolition deposit 206 probably dates to the 19th century.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The evaluation has been successful in establishing the extent, survival quality, character and probable date of archaeological remains within Trenches 2 and 4-7. The general stratigraphic sequence identified encompasses natural alluvium (recorded in Trenches 2 and 6), re-worked alluvium (Trench 6) and structural remains and make-up layers of 18th to 19th-century date related to buildings depicted on 19th-century mapping.
- 7.2. Due to the density of later structural remains only limited exposure of the alluvial horizon was possible where it was safe and practical to do so. The evaluation identified alluvial material in Trenches 2 and 6, at a typical depth of 2.4m bpgl (between 16.57m and 16.78m AOD). The re-worked alluvial deposit identified within Trench 6 is potentially suggestive of the site area being open meadow adjacent to the River Avon during the early post-medieval period, prior to the development of the area in the later 18th century, as suggested by the historic mapping (see *Archaeological Background* above).
- 7.3. No evidence for the 'Fosse Dyke' was identified within Trench 7. Recent excavations to the south at Bath Quays Waterside (Mason 2020, 11-13; see Fig. 2 of this report) indicate that it is probable that the location of the 'Fosse Dyke' within the site would have been to the west of Trench 7, and that it has almost certainly been entirely removed by the construction of the current multi-storey car park within the centre of the site.
- 7.4. The well-preserved structural remains recorded in Trenches 2 and 4-7 correlate very closely to the locations of various buildings depicted on historic cartographic sources, and their level of survival is similar to that seen to the south (Mason 2020). It is probable that these remains represent 18th and 19th-century residential, industrial, and commercial premises sited on Milk Street, Back Street, Corn Street, Little Corn Street, Broad Quay and The Ambury, and the cobbled street surface identified in Trench 6 is very likely to relate to the surface of 'Back Street Place'.
- 7.5. The structural remains were uniformly sealed by modern demolition deposits, attesting to the clearance and levelling of the site area following the air raids of the

1940s. Limited modern truncation of the post-medieval remains was recorded, with the site having been occupied by car parking since its full clearance in the 1970s.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Matthew Coman, Amy Evans, Chloe Merret and Joseph Price. This report was written by Sian Reynish. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and Claire Collier. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	200	Layer		Carpark surface	Tarmac carpark surface			0.12m	
2	201	Layer		Bedding layer for tarmac	Type 1 mid brownish grey sand & gravel			0.18m	
2	202	layer		Levelling/make up layer	Dark brownish/blackish grey sandy gravel with quartz & ash/coal dust			0.29m	
2	203	layer		Demolition/make up deposit	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, but slightly sandy with lenses of light yellow clay, large bath stone blocks, cbm, china, glass, etc.			0.46m	LC19-C20
2	204	layer		Consolidation deposit	Mid yellowish brown mortar with stone inclusions. Isolated to central area of trench			0.10m	
2	205	layer		Levelling/make up layer	Mid bluey grey silty sand, isolated to last metre at NW end of trench within possible structure, part of demolition			0.14m	
2	206	layer		Demolition backfill of room/basement	Dark greyish black sandy silt, with large amounts of bath stone rubble, metal fragments, glass, cbm, etc. isolated to NW end of trench			0.34m	C19-C20
2	207	layer		Levelling/make up layer	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with abundant bath stone, glass, & cbm inclusions			>0.45m	C19-C20
2	208	masonry		Wall	N/S wall, no visible cut.	>2.4m	0.27m	>0.4m	
2	209	masonry		Wall	E/W wall	>0.88m	0.12m?	>0.36m	
2	210	masonry		Flagstone floor	Flagstone floor, limestone	>0.63m	>0.56m		
2	211	layer		Cement/mortar skim	Mid yellowish brown sandy mortar/cement, fine material, no inclusions	>2.4m	>0.4m	0.02m	
2	212	masonry		Wall	N/S wall	>1.33m	>0.3m	>0.12m	
2	213	masonry		Wall	E/W wall, up to seven courses	>2.15m	0.49m	>0.66m	
2	214	cut		Construction cut of drain	Linear drain cut	>1.02m	0.46m		
2	215	fill	214	Backfill of 214	Dark greyish black sandy silt, with ceramic pipe, & drain collar	>1.02m	0.46m		
2	216	layer		Mortar surface/deposit	Light yellowish grey mortar with limestone inclusions	3m	>1.25m	0.08m	
2	217	masonry		Wall	N/S wall, one to two thin courses. Stone & one brick	>1.27m	0.43m	0.16m	
2	218	layer		Bedding layer	Dark grey with dark blue black tinge, sandy ash. Bedding layer for 219	2m	1.6m	0.05m	
2	219	masonry		Flagstone floor	Limestone slabs, single course	>2m	>1.6m	0.05m	
2	220	layer		Make up/bedding layer	Dark grey brown, with black, white, & red mottled clay silt & general occupational debris	1.5-2.5m	0.9m	0.10m	
2	221	masonry		Wall	E/W wall, limestone blocks, two parallel lines, & two courses observed	>5.7m	0.45m	>0.10m	
2	222	layer		Bedding layer	Dark grey with dark blue black tinge, sandy ash. Bedding layer for 223	3.8m	2.2m	0.05m	
2	223	masonry		Flagstone floor	Limestone slabs, single	3.8m	2.2m	0.15m	

					course				
2	224	cut		Construction cut	Construction cut of wall 225, no observed backfill	>1.6m	0.35m	0.35m	
2	225	masonry		wall	SW/NE wall. Limestone blocks, four irregular courses	>1.6m	0.35m	0.35m	
2	226	cut		Construction cut of drain	Linear drain cut	>0.5m	0.6m	0.22m	
2	227	fill	226	Backfill of 226	dark brown with black mottles, loose clay silt with <1% charcoal/coal flecks. Contains Victorian salt glaze pipe	>0.5m	0.6m	0.22m	
2	228	layer		Make up/levelling deposit	Dark grey brown & dark brownish yellow, with black & white mottled silty clay & clay mix	>2m	1.7m	>0.3m	
2	229	layer		Make up/occupational deposit	Dark grey brown with black & red mottled clay silt & demolition debris/occupational detritus	>5m	>2.7m	0.35m	C19-C20
2	230	cut		Cut of modern intrusion	Sub rectangular cut of modern intrusion, truncates East end of drain/culvert 231	1.6m	1m	0.10m	
2	231	cut		Construction cut	Cut of small linear drain/culvert	>1.3m	0.4m	0.4m	
2	232	masonry		drain/culvert base	limestone slab base of drain/culvert	1.3m	0.4m	0.05m	
2	233	masonry		drain/culvert wall	North side supporting wall of drain/culvert	1.3m	0.24m	0.07m	
2	234	masonry		drain/culvert wall	South side supporting wall of drain/culvert	1.3m	0.24m	0.07m	
2	235	masonry		drain/culvert capping stones	Limestone slab & brick tile capping layer	1.3m	0.4m	0.05m	
2	236	fill	231	Backfill	Mixed; dark brownish grey & dark grey yellow, clayey silt with construction rubble, backfill of 231	1.3m	0.4m	0.4m	
2	237	fill	230	backfill	Mixed; dark grey brown, mid white, black, & brick red, clay silt & demolition rubble. Backfill of 230	1.6m	1m	0.10m	
2	238	masonry		Flagstone	Single flagstone, remnant of flagstone floor. Bedded by 216	0.41m	0.33m	0.03m	
2	239	masonry		Wall	N/S wall. Bath stone	0.8m	0.3m	>0.21 m	
2	240	cut		Construction cut of wall	Construction cut of wall 213	>0.43m	>1.1m	0.65m	
2	241	wall		Wall	two large ashlar blocks seen in trench side	>0.6m	>0.22m	0.51m	
2	242	cut		cut of possible wall/culvert	Cut of possible medieval wall/culvert at base of trench	>2m	0.8m		
2	243	fill	242	backfill	dark blue grey stone slabs/blocks	>2m	0.8m		
2	244	layer		alluvium	Yellowish-brown silty-clay				
3	300	layer		Carpark surface	Tarmac carpark surface			0.11m	
3	301	layer		Bedding layer	Type 1 gravel bedding layer for 300			0.17m	
3	302	cut		Service cut	Modern service cut	>2.4m	0.3m		
3	303	fill	302	backfill	Yellow sand & cable tape	>2.4m	0.3m		
3	304	cut		Service cut	Modern service cut	>1.9m	0.3m		
3	305	fill	304	backfill	Mid grey sandy gravel, backfill of 304	>1.9m	0.3m		
4	400	layer		Carpark surface	Tarmac & reinforced concrete			0.15m	
4	401	layer		bedding layer	Type 1 bedding for 400			0.2m	

4	402	layer		make up layer	Mixed red brick & limestone rubble			0.1m	
4	403	layer		dumping layer	Black ash & coal dumping layer, covers wall 415, cut by drain 419	3m		0.25m	
4	404	layer		dumping layer	Black ash & coal dumping layer, covers wall 417	4m		0.2m	
4	405	layer			Light brownish yellow clay with abundant limestone chunks. Butts wall 415 Cut by drain 419	1.7m		0.07m	
4	406	layer			Light brownish yellow clay with abundant limestone chunks. Butts wall 417	4m		0.07m	
4	407	layer		Dumping deposit	Black ash layer	4m		0.3m	
4	408	layer		General waste deposit	Green grey clay silt waste deposit	5.2m		0.5m	
4	409	layer		Demolition/abandonment deposit	Mid brown grey clay silt, with abundant limestone rubble	2.7m		0.2m	
4	410	layer		Occupational debris	Mid dark brown grey clay silt, with frequent limestone & coal flecks	2.7m	0.6m	0.05m	
4	411	layer		mortar surface	dark grey white mix with black mottles. Limestone mortar with brick fragments	0.5m	0.6m	0.05m	
4	412	layer		layer/deposit	Mid light brownish yellow, sandy fine silt, near sterile.	0.8m	0.6m	0.05m	
4	413	layer		General waste deposit	Mid brown grey clay silt, similar to 408			>0.3m	
4	414	layer		General waste deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt				
4	415	masonry		wall	N-S wall, limestone blocks, > seven courses	1.6m	0.5m	>0.8m	
4	416	cut		Construction cut	Linear construction cut of wall 417	>0.9m	0.65m	>0.45m	
4	417	masonry		wall	N-S wall, limestone blocks, > three courses	>0.9m	0.65m	>0.45m	
4	418	fill	416	backfill	Black with dark grey mottles. Loose cinders, ash, & limestone rubble. Backfill of 416	>0.9m	0.65m	>0.45m	
4	419	cut		Construction cut	Linear construction cut of drain 420	>1.6m	0.5m	0.5m	
4	420	masonry		Drain	Limestone drain/culvert N-S	>1.6m	0.5m	0.5m	
4	421	fill	420	usage related silting	Dark grey black & dark orangey brown clay silt.	>1.6m	0.5m	0.5m	
4	422	masonry		Surface	Light yellow limestone blocks, single course observed	>4m	>0.8m	0.15m	
4	423	masonry		wall	N-S wall. > three courses, limestone blocks	1.8m	?	0.24m	
4	424	layer		Levelling deposit	Mixed ash & medium brown clay, firm.	1.46	>0.2m	0.16m	
4	425	layer		levelling/make up deposit	Mid black grey sandy/gritty silt. Loose, with frequent charcoal & limestone flecks	>1.8m	>1.9m	0.22m	
4	426	layer		Demolition/abandonment deposit	Mixed mid brown grey clay & limestone rubble	>1.8m	>1.9m	0.34m	
4	427	layer		General waste deposit	Mid black grey sandy/gritty silt. Loose, with frequent charcoal & limestone flecks			0.16m	
4	428	layer		Consolidation layer	Mid brown orange, fine silt clay			0.18m	
4	429	layer		Occupation layer	Mid brown grey, firm clay silt with frequent charcoal, limestone, & cbm inclusions, & occasional pottery & bone				
4	430	layer		levelling/make	Light yellow brown sandy				

				up deposit	fine silt				
4	431	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks, > seven courses	>2m	0.57m	>1.2m	
4	432	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks, observed in plan	>1.9m	0.58m		
4	433	masonry		wall	N-S wall, limestone blocks, observed in plan	>0.5m	0.23m		
4	434	layer		levelling/make up deposit	Mixed mid brown grey clay silt with limestone rubble				
5	500	layer		Carpark surface	Reinforced concrete surface			0.15m	
5	501	layer		bedding layer	Type 1 pinkish grey gravel			0.05m	
5	502	layer		Demolition/abandonment deposit	Mid dark yellow brown sandy silt, with limestone blocks & brick	>26m	>1.8m		C19-C20
5	503	masonry		Flagstone floor	limestone flags, single course	>5.5m	>1.6m	0.08m	
5	504	masonry		Flagstone floor	limestone flags, single course	4.4m	>1.6m	0.08m	
5	505	masonry		Brick surface	Dark blue grey/black bricks, single on bed course	1m	>0.2m	0.08m	
5	506	masonry		Brick surface	Dark blue grey/black bricks, single on bed course	0.66m	0.42m	0.08m	
5	507	layer		bedding layer	dark grey/white yellow with black & red specks, sandy rubble mortar	0.7m	0.32m	0.08m	
5	508	masonry		drain	limestone drain with cbm collar	0.37m	0.37m	>0.10m	
5	509	layer		levelling/make up deposit	Dark grey brown & black silty rubble, sand & clay mix, with dark red & white mottles	0.7m	0.32m	>0.10m	
5	510	layer		levelling/make up deposit	Dark grey brown & black silty rubble, sand & clay mix, with dark red & white mottles	0.7m	0.47m	>0.10m	
5	511	masonry		wall	N-S, turning East wall, limestone blocks, >two courses	3.10m	>0.42m	>0.17m	
5	512	masonry		wall	N-S wall, limestone blocks, single observed course	2m	>0.26m	>0.10m	
5	513	cut		service cut	cut of modern service	>1.6m	0.42m	0.6m	
5	514	fill	513	backfill	Dark brownish grey silty sand & rubble	>1.6m	0.42m	0.6m	
5	515	masonry		wall	E-W wall. Limestone blocks, seven observed courses, top two in ashlar, with curve to top of wall	>2.77m	0.68m	>1.07m	
5	516	masonry		Flagstone cellar floor	Flagstone floor, possibly slate	>2.8m	>2.3m	0.06m	
5	517	masonry		Flagstone floor	Flagstone floor, possibly slate	>0.32m	>1.9m	0.07m	
5	518	layer		make up layer	Mid brown grey with white/dark brown flecks, compact sandy silt mortar/cement/concrete layer	>1.86m	>1.65m	0.06m	
5	519	layer		make up layer	Mid yellowish brown, compact sandy silt with limestone chunks	>4.6m	>1.8m	>0.11m	
5	520	layer		make up layer	Mid yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with limestone fragments	>1.63m	>1.37m	>0.06m	LC17-C18
5	521	layer		make up layer	Light greyish yellow, loose sandy silt with limestone pieces	>2.2m	>1.8m	>0.09m	
5	522	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks, four courses deep, forming a division within the cellar	0.68m	0.47m	0.5m	
5	523	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks,	1.33m	0.46m	0.63m	

					five courses deep, forming division within the cellar				
5	524	masonry		wall	N-S wall, limestone blocks, three courses deep	3.18m	>0.18m	0.95m	
5	525	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks, roughly seven courses, slight curve at top of wall	>1.98m	0.66m	>1.04m	
5	526	masonry		wall	N-S wall, Bath stone blocks, four surviving courses	>1.42m	>0.09m	>0.44m	
5	527	masonry		stone feature	Limestone blocks, unknown purpose	0.88m	0.82m	>0.08m	
5	528	layer		floor surface	Mid yellowish grey, black flecked compact sandy silt with occasional limestone pieces	>1.65m	>1.3m	0.19m	
5	529	layer		Make up/levelling deposit	very dark grey black friable clayey silt with occasional pieces of limestone & brick	>0.91m	>0.73m	>0.05m	
5	530	layer		bedding layer	Light yellowish grey with black mottles, loose silty sandy ashy mortar with small limestone fragments	>5.5m	>1.6m	0.05m	
5	531	layer		bedding layer	Light yellowish grey with black mottles, loose silty sandy ashy mortar with small limestone fragments	>4m	>2m	0.07m	
6	600	layer		Carpark surface	Tarmac carpark surface			0.12m	
6	601	layer		bedding layer	Type 1 mid pinkish grey sandy gravel			0.3m	
6	602	layer		Demolition backfill	Mid brownish demolition material			0.49m	Post-medieval
6	603	layer		Surface	Tarmac surface	>1.12m	>0.53m	0.05m	
6	604	layer		bedding layer	Light greyish yellow sandy gravel. Bedding for 603	>1.12m	>0.53m	0.05m	
6	605	layer		Make up/levelling deposit	Dark brownish grey friable clayey silt with common glass, china, limestone fragments, & mortar lenses	>0.75m	>0.53m	0.11m	
6	606	masonry		stone surface	Limestone blocks, single course	1m	1m	0.2m	
6	607	masonry		wall	E-W wall, limestone blocks, four courses deep	1.4m	0.45m	1.02m	
6	608	layer		Mortar render	Light, bright white crushed/powdered limestone mortar, laid against walls 607 & 612	1.24m	<0.05m	>0.2m	
6	609	layer		make up layer	dark grey with black, dark red, yellow, & white mottles. Limestone & brick rubble, with general Fe, tile, & glass inclusions	1m	0.45m	>0.10m	
6	610	cut		construction cut of cast iron & lead pipes	E-W linear cut of early modern/Victorian pipes	>1.5m	0.15m	0.2m	
6	611	fill	610	backfill	Dark grey, loose limestone fragments & general rubble, with cast iron & lead pipes within	>1.5m	0.15m	0.2m	
6	612	masonry		wall	Bath stone block wall,	>16m	0.45m	1.18m	
6	613	masonry		road surface	Cobblestone surface to the east of wall 612, single course, has drainage channel running down the centre	>14m	>1.6m	0.17m	
6	614	masonry		wall	Probable foundation/step/buttress to wall 612	>1m	0.2m	0.14m	
6	615	layer		floor surface	Light grey yellow, friable mortar	0.96m	>0.5m	0.08m	
6	616	layer		floor surface	Light grey yellow, friable	2.12m	>0.8m		

					mortar				
6	617	layer		floor surface	Light grey yellow, friable mortar	0.46m	0.42m		
6	618	layer		bedding layer/levelling dump	Dark grey black, friable silt with cbm, china, & small stone inclusions	3.5m	>1.1m	0.7m	
6	619	layer		bedding layer	Dark grey loose sandy silt. Bedding for 613	>0.85m	>0.2m		
6	620	layer		floor surface	Mid yellow grey, compact silty mortar, with limestone & brick inclusions	>3m	>0.4m	0.27m	
6	621	layer		bedding layer/levelling dump	Dark grey black, friable silt with cbm, china, & small stone inclusions	1m	0.74m		
6	622	cut		Cut of modern service	cut of modern service	1.8m	0.24m		
6	623	fill	622	backfill of modern service	Mid brownish grey sandy gravel with cable	1.8m	0.24m		
6	624	layer		redeposited clay	Green grey with orange mottling, compact silty clay	>2.5	>1m	0.16m	
6	625	layer		alluvial river clay	Dark brownish grey with black streaks. Soft silty clay with 5% decayed organic matter	>3m	>1.1m	0.53m	
6	626	layer		alluvial river clay	Mid orangey brown with mid grey streaks. Soft clay with 5% silty material	>3m	>1.1m	>0.5m	
6	627	cut		construction cut	Linear construction cut for wall 612	>16m	0.55m	0.29m	
7	700	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown. Soft clayey silt, with sparse stone & modern rubbish inclusions			0.19m	
7	701	layer		Carpark surface	Tarmac surface			0.11m	
7	702	layer		bedding layer	Light brownish yellow, sandy gravel, bedding for 701			0.11m	
7	703	layer		Demolition deposit	Large bath stone blocks mixed with a mid/dark sandy silt, with glass, china, & cbm inclusions. Deeper at possible basement end			0.34-0.98m	Modern
7	704	layer		Demolition deposit	Dark brownish/blackish grey sandy silt with abundant glass, tarmac fragments, cbm, etc.			0.58m	Modern
7	705	layer		Demolition/make up deposit	Dark greyish black ashy sandy silt. Friable, with white china inclusions			0.11m	LC16-LC19
7	706	layer		Surface/bedding layer	Mid reddish brown with patches of light yellowish grey. Compact sandy mortar with sub angular stone inclusions	>1.44m	>1.7m		
7	707	masonry		wall	NE-SW wall. Bath stone blocks >ten courses	>2.68m	0.41m	>1.03m	
7	708	layer		surface	Mid grey yellow, dark grey white, dark grey brown, & dark red, limestone blocks & irregular fragments of stone, cbm.	>1.57m	>1.53m	0.18m	
7	709	layer		Demolition/make up deposit	Mixed; mid to dark grey & mid grey white/yellow, with black & red mottles. Compact to loose limestone & cbm rubble, with tar/bitumen soaked stones, as well as Fe detritus	>1.38m	1.53m	0.10m	
7	710	layer		mortar surface/bedding layer	Mid light yellowish grey, firm sandy mortar with sub angular stone inclusions	>1.05m	>1.41m		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight	Spot-date
203	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	199	LC19-C20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	4	22	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	BGE	1	12	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl, stems		5	14	
	Modern glass	Bottle stopper		1	6	
206	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	15	C19-C20
	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	NDG	1	2	
	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	TGE	1	1	
	Modern glass	Flower 'frog'		3	108	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl		1	6	
	Worked bone	(South) Type 15 Button		1	0.5	
	Ceramic object	Doll leg		1	5	
	Worked stone	Marble slab		1	278	
	Iron	Key		2	59	
207	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	113	C19-C20
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	YSW	1	142	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Unglazed earthenware (flowerpot)	UGE	1	190	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Pan tile		1	442	
229	Modern pottery	Stoneware	MSW	1	24	C19-C20
	Worked bone	Object		1	1	
	Mother of pearl	Button		2	5	
	Copper alloy	Button		4	21	
	Copper alloy	Button		3	19	
502	Modern glass	Window		3	24	C19-C20
	Enamelled metal object	Letter "T"		1	5	
	Cast iron	Building fitting		1	2630	
520	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	TGE	5	27	LC17-C18
602	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Pan tile		1	334	Post-medieval
703	Metal object	Bicycle pedal		1	1068	Modern
704	Modern pottery	Stoneware	MSW	1	7	Modern
705	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	0.9	LC16-LC19

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

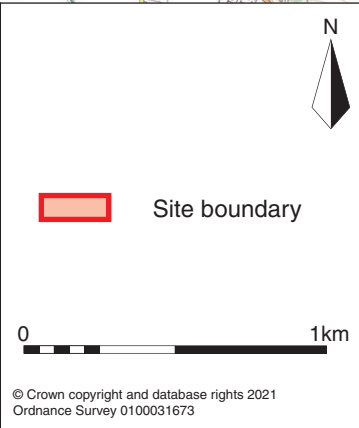
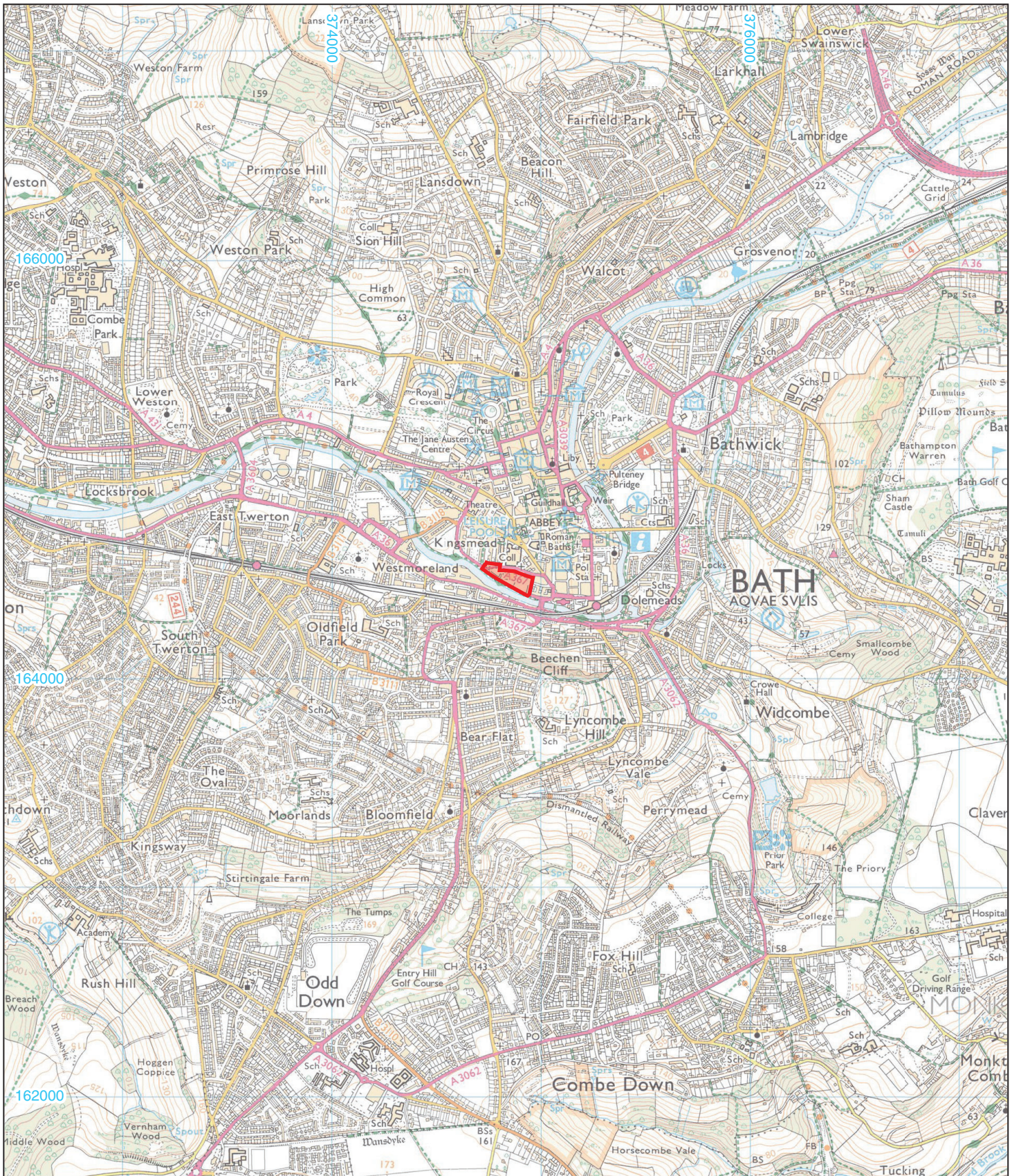
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7
Current ground level	0.00m (19.17m)	0.00m (18.81m)	0.00m (18.88m)	0.00m (18.94m)	0.00m (19.04m)	0.00m (19.76m)
Top of post-medieval structural remains	0.87m (18.30m)	N/A	0.35m (18.53m)	0.52m (18.42m)	0.42m (18.62m)	0.87m (18.89m)
Top of Alluvium	2.39m (16.78m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.87m (17.17m)	N/A
Limit of Excavation	2.83m (16.34m)	0.28m (18.53m)	1.65m (17.23m)	1.07m (17.87m)	2.9m (16.14m)	2.1m (17.66m)

	WB Trench 1 (CA 2019)	WB Trench 2 (CA 2019)	WB Trench 3 (CA 2019)	WB Trench 4 (CA 2019)	WB Trench 5 (CA 2019)
Current ground level	0.00m (19.25m)	0.00m (19.16m)	0.00m (20.00m)	0.00m (19.44m)	0.00m (19.80m)
Top of post-medieval structural remains	N/A	1.9m (17.26m)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top of Alluvium	1.98m (17.27m)	2.3m (16.86m)	3.5m (16.5m)	2.00m (17.44m)	N/A
Limit of Excavation	2.98m (16.27m)	3.3m (15.86m)	4m (16.00m)	2.00m (17.44m)	2.3m (17.50m)

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES	
Short description	<p>In January and February 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bath Quays North, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset. A total of six trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Alluvial deposits were observed within the west and south-east of the site. This was overlain by a series of well-preserved 18th to 19th-century walls, surfaces and levelling deposits which correlate closely to residential, industrial, and commercial premises shown on historic mapping. The site was sealed by a uniform spread of demolition material and modern surfacing.</p>	
Project dates	12-28 January and 2, 15–24 February 2021	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2015) Archaeological Watching Brief (CA 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Bath Quays North, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset	
Study area (m ² /ha)	2.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	374879 164476	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	N/A	Finds not retained
Paper	Roman Baths Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, photographic registers and drawn sections.
Digital	Roman Baths Museum	Digital plan and digital photographs.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA typescript report CR0239_1		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0239	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	
APPROVED BY	SR	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Surface
- Test pit (AC Archaeology 2021)
- Excavation area (Mason 2020)
- Watching brief trench (CA 2019)
- Evaluation and watching brief trench (WA 2016)
- Fosse Dyke (excavated / projected, after Mason 2020)



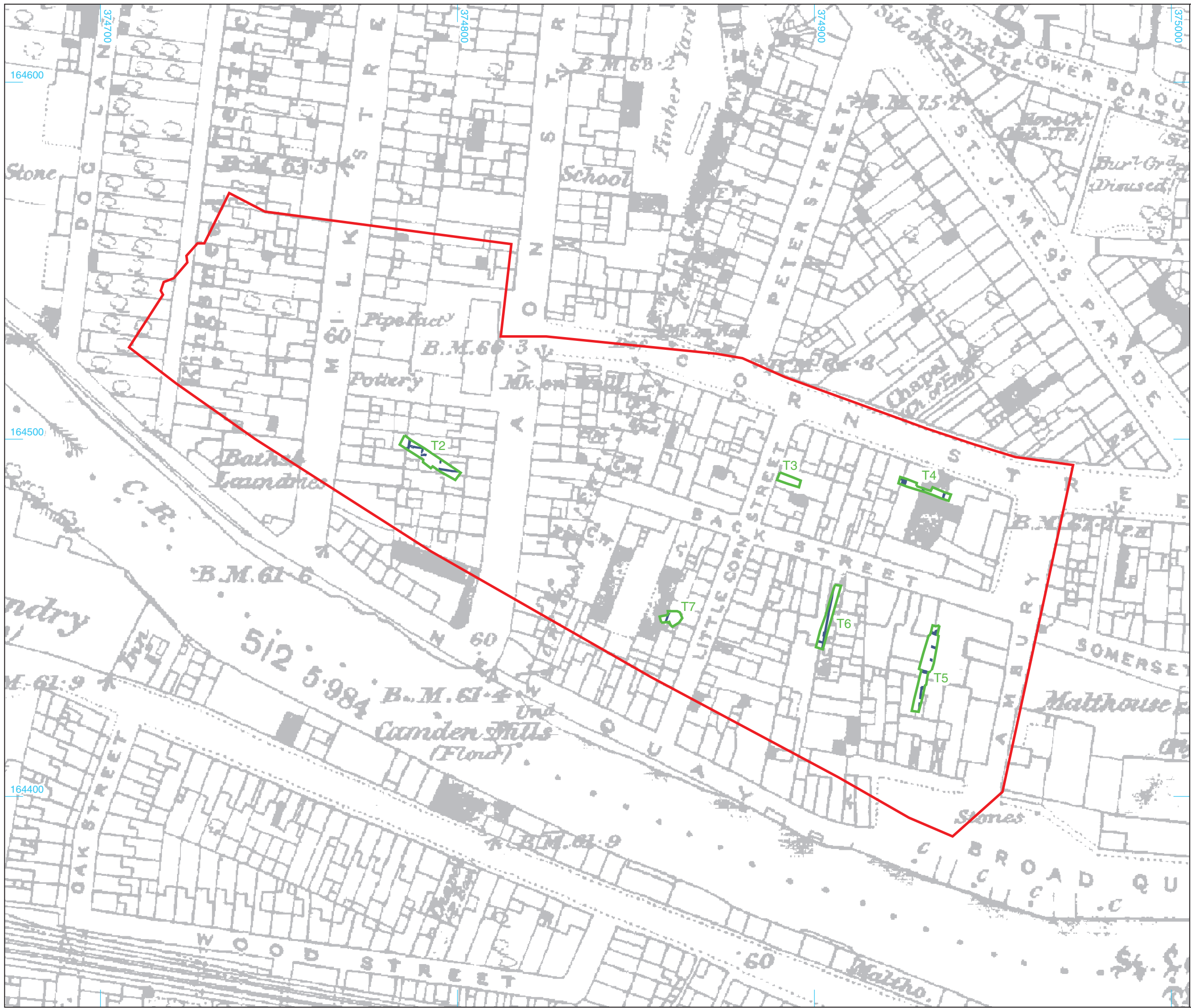
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PROJECT TITLE
 Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and previous works

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0239	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	2
APPROVED BY	SR	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Structure



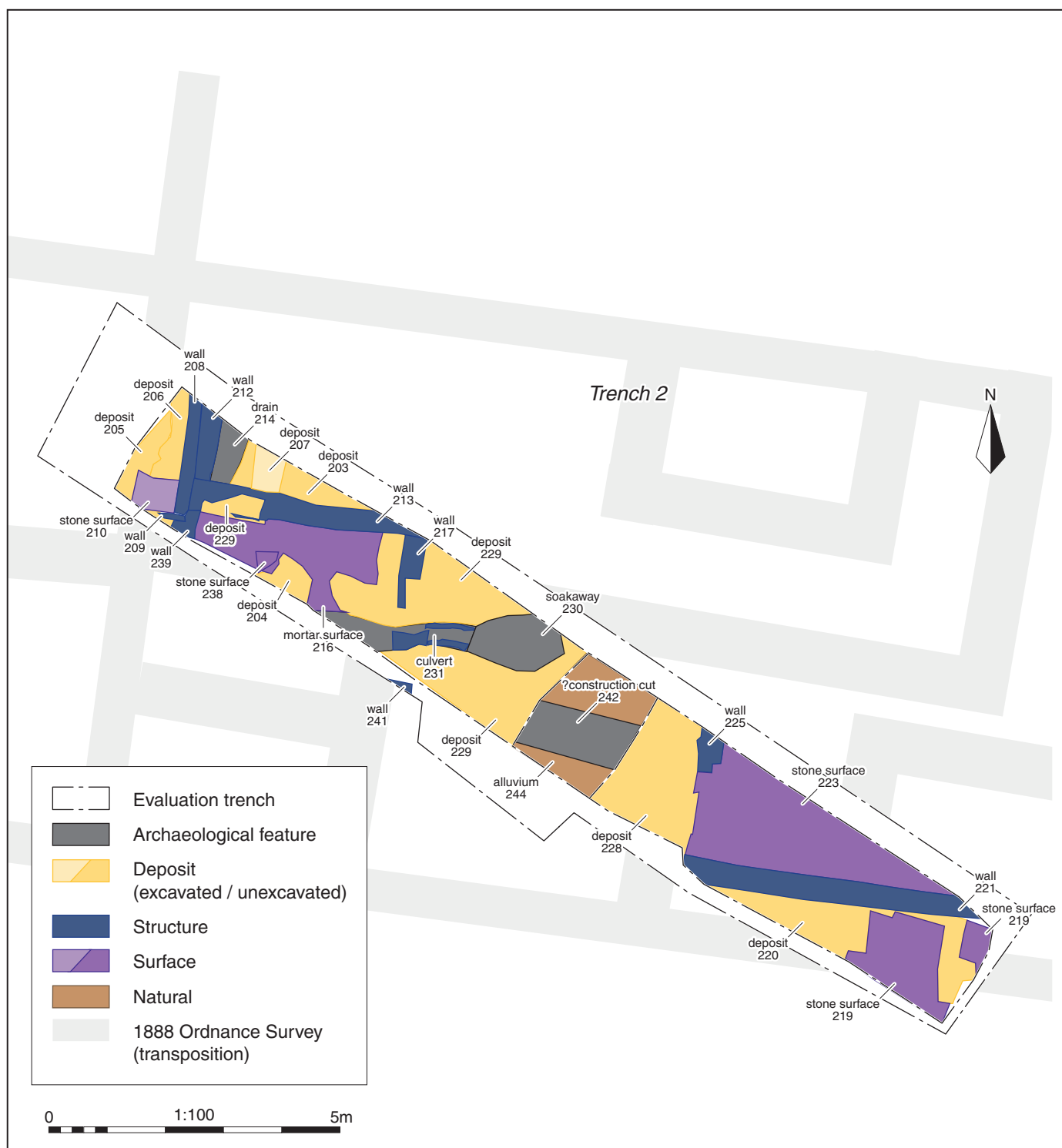
Historic Mapping © Landmark Information Group, purchased from www.promap.co.uk

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PROJECT TITLE
Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench locations overlain on 1888 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	3
APPROVED BY	SR	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 2, looking south-east (1m scales)

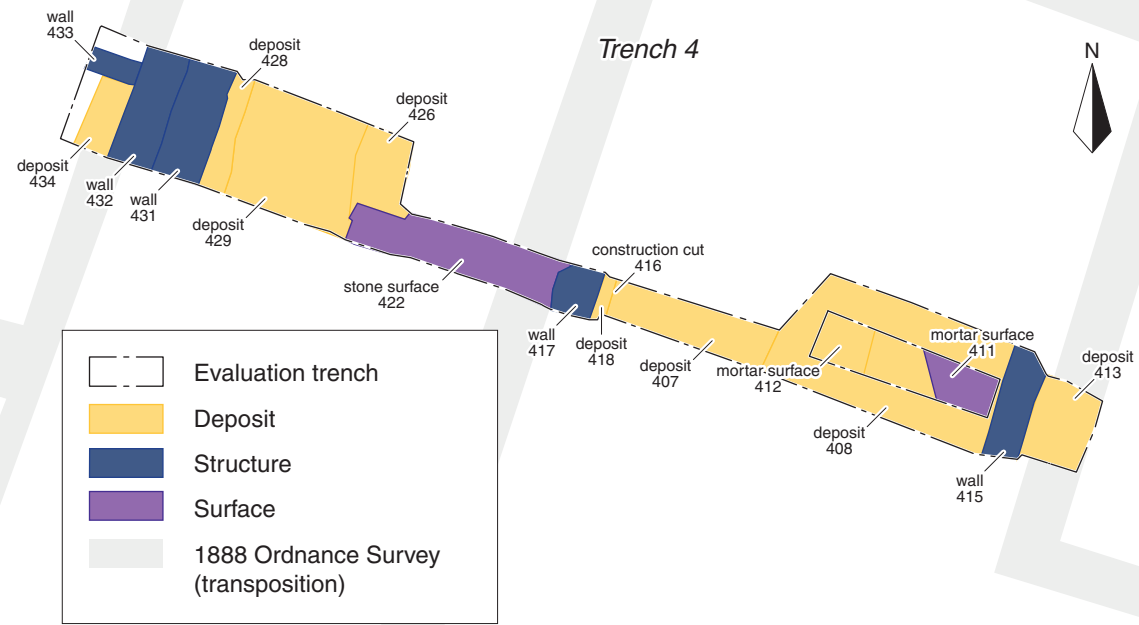
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PROJECT TITLE
Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	4
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Trench 4, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 4, looking south-east (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	5
APPROVED BY	SR	SCALE@A3	1:100	



Trench 5, looking north-east (1m scales)



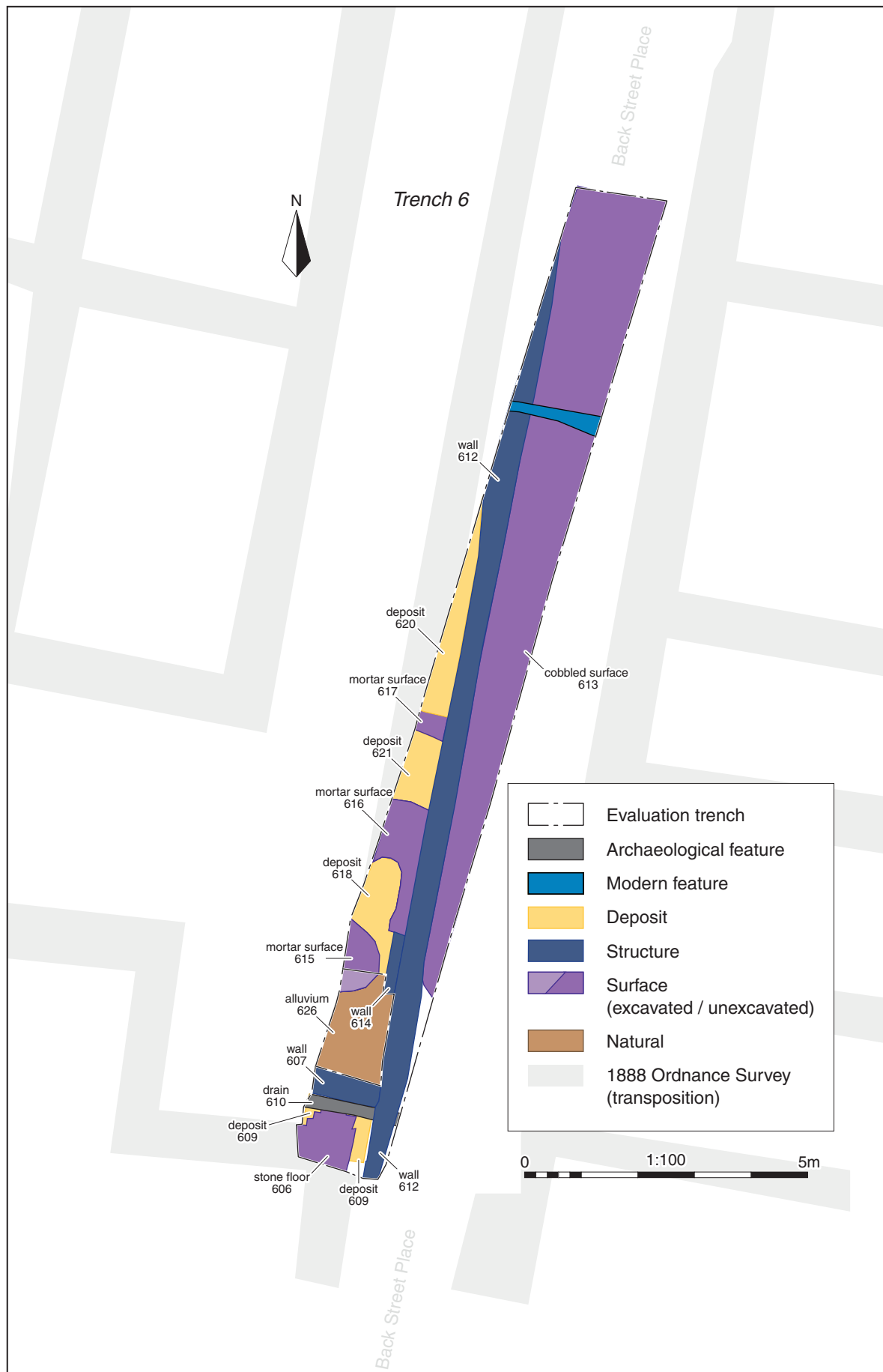
Trench 5, looking south-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 5: plan and photographs

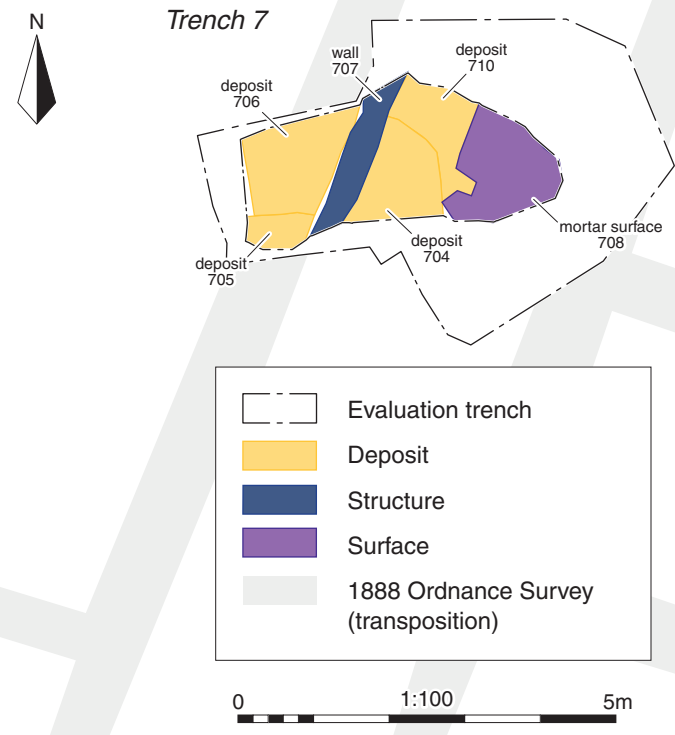
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0239	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2021	6
APPROVED BY	SR	SCALE@A3	1:100	



Trench 6, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 6, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 7, looking east (1m scales)



Trench 7, looking west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE
Bath Quays North, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: plan and photographs

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