

Roman Baths Museum The Archway Project York Street Bath

Programme of Archaeological Works



for
**Bath and North East
Somerset
Council Heritage
Services**

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CA Report: 18148

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Roman Baths Museum
The Archway Project
York Street
Bath

Programme of Archaeological Works

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Roman Baths Museum The Archway Project
Location:	York Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset
NGR:	Centred at NGR: 375070 164700
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Works
Date:	12 April 2016 to 13 October 2020
SMC:	S00147125
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum
Accession Numbers:	BATRM 2016.21; 2018.3
Site Codes:	RBA16; RBAT17; RBAP18

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between 2016 and 2020, in the basements of the Roman Baths Museum beneath York Street, Bath (part of a scheduled monument and a World Heritage Site).

The programme of investigative works followed on from three earlier phases of investigation by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016–2017 and was undertaken in advance of construction of a Roman Baths Learning Centre and a World Heritage Centre (referred to collectively as The Archway Project), including increased access to part of the Roman Baths which runs under York Street and Swallow Street that survive within these areas but are not currently open to the public. No ancient structures or deposits were removed, the main archaeological research aims of the project were to provide an up-to-date and unified record of the remains. The investigations have answered many questions, allowed others to be addressed in more detail and provided richer material for re-examining older investigations. One significant new understanding was the demonstration that there were periods of construction activity between the standard Periods I and II. The recognition of an early sand layer over the hard floors of the York Street cellar supports the view that this area was the exercise court of the baths. The construction of the stylobate structure reduced the area of this court considerably, but there is good if limited evidence that the area was re-sanded at a higher level on both sides of the stylobate. The Period II bath and the area in front of it, probably a *frigidarium*, was extensively examined in the latest works. The part of the west baths south of the 19th-century walls of the Douche and Massage Baths (rebuilt in 1976) was cleaned and new records made.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April 2016 and October 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a staged programme of archaeological works at the request of Bath and North East Somerset Council Heritage Services, in the basements of the Roman Baths Museum, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset (BANES; centred at NGR: 375070 164700; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted in September 2016 (SMC reference S00147125), based upon the RIBA Stage 3 designs for the project, subject to a number of conditions, the most pertinent being the requirement for a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be submitted to and approved by Richard Sermon, Senior Archaeological Officer, Planning and Conservation Team, Bath and North East Somerset Council and Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, prior to the commencement of works.
- 1.3 The programme of investigative works followed on from three earlier phases of investigation undertaken to elucidate the presence and character of archaeological deposits in the part of the Roman Baths which runs under York Street and Swallow Street (CA 2016, CA 2017a and CA 2017b). Plans and Heritage Lottery Funding were approved for the creation of a Roman Baths Learning Centre and a World Heritage Centre (*The Archway Project*), including increased access to those parts of the Roman Baths that survive within these areas but are not currently open to the public.
- 1.4 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with approved WSIs produced by CA for each phase of the project (CA 2015a; CA 2017a; CA 2018) and an approved Method Statement produced by CA for the third phase of works (CA 2017b). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014), *Standard and guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Richard Sermon and Melanie Barge, including site visits throughout the course of the project.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development enclosed an area of approximately 405m² and comprised basements and vaults below York Street and Swallow Street, which form part of the Roman Baths Museum not currently open to the public. Ground level within the site was variable: most areas where levels had been recorded lie between 19.3-20.1m AOD, and ground level dropped away considerably in the *Laconicum* in the western part of the site.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as the Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2018). The superficial deposits are mapped as River Terrace Deposits, 2 – Sand and Gravel from the Quaternary Period (ibid). The site was largely cleared of superficial deposits during the Roman period. The natural substrate, comprising greyish brown silty clay and greyish blue clay was identified within three interventions, all located along the northern periphery of the development area.
- 1.7 All areas of archaeological recording were located below the current ground level in an area immediately to the south of the Great Bath not currently open to the public. A fuller description of the location of each area of investigation can be found below in Section 4, Methodology, and each is depicted on Figures 2–6.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site forms part of the Roman Baths Museum, whose lower levels are essentially the preserved remains of the Roman thermal baths and Temple of *Sulis Minerva*. Later structures, mostly of the 18th and 19th centuries, have been superimposed upon them. These remains are both a Scheduled Monument, and a Grade I Listed Building and also form the centre of the World Heritage Site. Most of the area beneath York Street was not included in the scheduled area when the boundary was drawn. The reasons for this exclusion are unclear but to some extent is the result of haste in defining the boundary, rather than a deliberate informed decision (Professor Cunliffe, pers. comm.). However, it has been agreed with Historic England that the remains here are of schedulable quality and for the purposes of this investigation will be treated as if they are scheduled.
- 2.2 A *Conservation Plan* for the Archway Centre has been prepared and this sets out the archaeological background of the site and its significance in some detail (CA 2017e).

This is not repeated here, but it is relevant to say that the baths and temple complex are considered of national and international significance, indicated by their status as a Scheduled Monument at the heart of the World Heritage Site. Known previous archaeological investigations of the area have been undertaken by Major Davis (in the 19th century), and in the second half of the 20th century by Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe, former curator Michael Owen, the Bath Archaeological Trust and Marek Lewcun (e.g. Cunliffe 1969, Davenport 1999 and Davenport, Poole and Jordan 2007). The quality of records and publication from these previous investigations is variable, this report aims to be a synthesis of these works.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

General

3.1 The general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- record the nature and significance and accurate levels relevant to Ordnance Datum of the stratified archaeological deposits encountered;
- assess whether proposed works in these areas would cause adverse impacts and whether any such works could be satisfactorily mitigated;
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

Specific

3.2 The specific aims of each of the phases of work were:

Phase 1

- to assess whether the backfilled Roman bath of Period II could be fully exposed without adversely affecting its archaeological and evidential potential;
- accurately map and record the surface of archaeological remains exposed by cleaning within Area D. It was intended that this could lead to an appropriate archaeological sampling and recording strategy, or redesign of the proposals, to be agreed with Historic England and the BANES Council Archaeological Officer, in the event that “high spots” that may need to be removed prove to be archaeological deposits;
- confirm the depth and character of archaeological remains in Areas A and B, and assess whether, if necessary, they can be truncated and adverse impacts satisfactorily mitigated;

- to confirm that the 1960s excavation in the backfilled Period II bath (Cunliffe 1969, 136–7, fig. 49) did take place in 19th-century backfill and confirm the character of the Roman structures (which were described and schematically planned but not photographed in the 1960s);
- to re-excavate Cunliffe’s Trench 1 to assess its potential for redisplay and further record it;
- if possible, to recover artefactual and ecofactual evidence with which to date and interpret the deposits removed.

Phase 2

- accurately map and record the upper surface level of archaeological remains exposed within the East Zone area relative to Ordnance Datum. It was intended that this could lead to an appropriate archaeological sampling and recording strategy, or redesign of the proposals, to be agreed with Historic England and the BANES Council Archaeological Officer, in the event that “high spots” that may need to be removed prove to be archaeological deposits;
- record the sections of the emptied modern disturbance (?pipe trench) in the West Zone, in the area of the proposed new hand rail, to establish the significance and OD height of archaeological deposits in the immediate vicinity;
- clean, re-plan and record accurate OD levels on the Roman wall at the southern end of the West Zone;
- where possible without damaging *in situ* archaeological remains, to recover artefactual and ecofactual evidence with which to date and interpret these deposits.

Phase 3

- accurately map and record the upper surface level of archaeological remains exposed relative to Ordnance Datum. It was intended that this could lead to an appropriate archaeological sampling and recording strategy, or redesign of the proposals, to be agreed with Historic England and the BANES Council Archaeological Officer, in the event that archaeological levels clashed with development formation levels;
- record the sections of emptied modern disturbances, including pipe trenches and previous archaeological excavations, and where possible to establish the significance and OD height of archaeological deposits in the immediate vicinity;

- where possible without damaging *in situ* archaeological remains, to recover artefactual and ecofactual evidence with which to date and interpret these deposits.

Phase 4

- recover potentially useful information not recorded during historic excavations;
- examine and interpret archaeological deposits that are destined to be covered over by solid floors as part of the Archway Project, and hence difficult to access in future;
- to resolve whether traces of Roman floors previously encountered were internal or external;
- to establish whether the spaces between later Roman north-south cross walls and the stylobate were internal or external;
- to establish what lay to the south of the stylobate;
- to better understand how the Roman drainage system functioned on the south side of the site.

Phase 4 Academic Research Aims

- 3.3 The project provided a hugely exciting opportunity to better understand the archaeology of the Roman Baths complex, including its chronology, development and wider context and significance. The drawings made in the 1980s/90s, although in original form all pencil on film, already provide a detailed stone by stone record of nearly all the standing fabric in these areas to which further elements have been added. However, the existing records had not been analysed in any great level of detail, and what was largely missing was the relationship of the upstanding structures to the archaeology at their base, which CA has now addressed in the investigations reported here (also reported in CA 2016, and CA 2017c–d). In completing a fuller and more comprehensively drawn, photographic and context record, cross-referenced where possible to the historic data, it was intended to tease out and fully record the available stratigraphic relationships between the walls and surrounding floors and buried deposits, and thereby begin to reveal the construction sequence and phasing in much greater detail, testing established thoughts on the phasing of the Baths development.

- 3.4 The archaeological deposits here, although truncated, are among the few remaining in the Baths complex. Thus, the intrusive investigations had great potential to further elucidate the chronology of the bathing complex.
- 3.5 In the post-excavation process, analysis of the built remains has been reviewed by Historic Building specialist Peter Davenport (formerly of CA).

4. METHODOLOGY

General Methodology

- 4.1 Each area of investigation was located by measured survey related to the existing site survey and/or a Leica Total Station. This was undertaken in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Each area of investigation was scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.2 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20). Digital colour photographs were taken of principal features and deposits as appropriate.
- 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, no deposits were identified that required sampling. 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. The Roman Baths Museum is the legal landowner and has agreed that the artefacts will be deposited in its collections and referenced by accession numbers BATRM 2016.21 and BATRM 2018.3, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

Specific Methodologies for each phase of works

4.5 The specific methodology for each of the phases of work was:

Phase 1

Area A (Figs. 2 and 7)

4.6 Area A was located almost seven metres to the south of the most southerly deposits known to be associated with the Roman Baths, in a small cellar under the 1884–5 engine house. It was intended to investigate the deposits below a proposed lift shaft which would impact to a depth of 0.5m below the existing concrete floor. The concrete and associated sub-base were removed by a contractor using power tools under constant archaeological supervision. Following this, cleaning by hand of the sides and base of the trench demonstrated that Roman deposits were directly sealed by the sub-base underlying the existing concrete floor.

Area B (Figs 2 and 8)

4.7 Area B was located immediately north of and extending into the doorway from the corridor running along the south side of the Circular Bath. It was intended to investigate deposits under a modern re-arrangement of stone slabs and associated concrete screed. These slabs and screed were lifted by contractors using power tools under constant archaeological supervision; two modern drainpipes and associated backfill were removed by hand by CA. Following this the whole trench was cleaned by hand to examine the make-up layers for the fragmentary *in situ* Roman flooring in the doorway and immediately to the south of the trench and any other Roman features and deposits.

Area C (Figs 2 and 9)

4.8 Area C comprised the re-excavation of a trench (recorded but not numbered) by Cunliffe in 1964/5 to confirm that the material he excavated was indeed the Victorian backfill of the Period II plunge bath and to investigate the condition of the masonry and the bath. It was quickly confirmed that the late 20th-century construction of a brick pier and associated concrete foundation had removed all trace of Cunliffe's trench. It seems probable that the trench was dug as a rescue excavation in advance of the construction of this pier, but this had not been confirmed. The trench was therefore extended to approximately 2m by 2m to answer the questions outlined above and to examine the impact of the late 20th-century brick pier and also that of a substantial

brick and steel structure in the centre of the bath in which Area C was located. The Victorian backfill was excavated by hand to expose Roman remains.

Area D (Figs 2 and 10)

- 4.9 Area D was a sample of the floor at the eastern end of the *Investigation Zone* of the proposed Archway Centre. The area sampled was constricted by stored Roman architectural stonework (Fig. 10). The then floor level was merely that left by the excavations in the 1880s which has thus formed the floor of the cellar ever since. Works in Area D comprised the careful trowelling of the trample deposits accumulated since the 1880s and the mapping of the deposits thus revealed.

Area E (Figs 2, 11 and 12)

- 4.10 Area E consisted of the re-excavation of Cunliffe's Trench 1, dug in 1964–5. This trench had revealed a Period I plunge bath with a "red mortar floor" and a cross section of the later Roman backfill of this bath. Emptying the backfill of the 1960s excavation provided an opportunity to record more fully those elements less well recorded previously.

Area F (Figs 2 and 13)

- 4.11 Area F comprised the removal of the fill of a modern pipe-trench against the south wall of the Great Bath to facilitate repair of the pipe. The Roman deposits and features thus exposed were recorded.

Area G (Figs 2 and 14)

- 4.12 Area G was excavated prior to the Area B excavation, and lay immediately to the south of it. It consisted of the removal of a modern pipe and associated backfill in order to assess the height and likely survival of Roman deposits in the doorway from the corridor immediately to the south of the Circular Bath. In the event, Area G did not provide useful information so excavation in Area B proceeded.

Phase 2

Trench H (Figs 3, 15 and 16)

- 4.13 Trench H was designed to assess the height and likely survival of Roman deposits and involved the archaeological removal of the backfill of a 5.6m length of an approximately north/south aligned modern pipe trench, which extended south from Area G of the previous investigation within the West Zone. The area surrounding the trench was cleaned and recorded in Phase 4 (see below).

Trench I (Figs 3 and 17)

- 4.14 Trench I, to record height information, was concerned with the re-examination of a length of the southern wall of the Period II paved court, where the tunnel from the West Zone to the long cellar on the east (the East, or Investigation, Zone) cuts through it. The modern overburden was removed by hand and the uppermost courses of the wall were exposed and recorded. This area was excavated archaeologically in 1983 and this trench simply removed recent back fill to expose the ancient masonry (BAT archive Roman Baths Museum).

Test Pits 1–20 (Figs 3 and 17)

- 4.15 Nineteen test pits were excavated within the eastern extent of the *Investigation Zone* (the East Zone) of the proposed Archway Centre (a further planned Test Pit (TP9) could not be excavated in the required location). The current floor level is the arbitrary archaeological level left by the 1880 excavations, which formed the floor of the cellar. Works in this area comprised the careful trowelling of the trample deposits accumulated since the 1880s to the top of the *in situ* Roman deposits and the mapping of the contexts thus revealed. Where *in situ* Roman material was not encountered, excavation ceased at an arbitrary depth beyond the level of likely impact of the development.

Phase 3

The Archway Project (Figs 4 and 18)

- 4.16 Four test-pits were required to further elucidate the potential impact of the development proposals for the Archway Project.
- Test-pit 21: located within the narrow 1886 tunnel leading from the Access Zone to assess the thickness of the current concrete floor and make-up and survival of *in situ* archaeology. It measured 0.5m x 0.5m
 - Test-pit 22: in room immediately south of Period II bath (Investigation Zone) to investigate deposits below the existing concrete floor. It measured 1m x 1m
 - Test-pits 23 and 24; were dug either side of a Roman North-South cross wall to establish Roman levels in area of proposed retaining wall structures north/north east of Period II bath. Both measured 0.5m x 0.5m

Maintenance Works (Figs 4 and 19–21)

4.17 Three trenches and a test-pit were required to enable investigation of issues surrounding drainage problems.

- Test-pit 25 investigated the modern drain junction in Access Zone, immediately south of CA 2017 'Area H'. It measured 1m x 1m,
- Trenches 26, 27 and 28 were dug to remove the backfill of existing modern drainage trenches leading from north wall of Investigation Zone (i.e. the south wall of the Great Bath) to the Roman drain that runs along the line of the central columns supporting the York Street road deck, to expose drain pipes and record sections. They measured between 1.4m and 2.6m in length and approximately 1m in width.

Re-excavate Cunliffe Trench 21 (Figs 4 and 22)

4.18 A single trench (Trench 29) was excavated in the location of Cunliffe's Trench 21.

- Trench 29: this was excavated to define the original Cunliffe trench cut and re-excavate the trench to expose the stone-capped drain relating to the Period II bath and record Cunliffe's trench in plan and sections, along with accurate trench location and levels. It was also hoped to lift the cap stones and investigate fill of drain, recover artefacts and record the structure of the drain. The trench was not fully excavated due to the proximity of a nearby structural column supporting York Street, but measured approximately 2.35m in length, at least 1.7m in width and 1.25m at its deepest. It also proved impossible to safely lift the capstones.

Additional Works (Figs 4 and 23)

4.19 The Roman wall previously recorded in Cunliffe's Trench 34 was uncovered and further investigated in this phase of works and a section/elevation prepared to supplement the original plans (Fig 27 and 28)

- During the above works CA were instructed to accurately record a section provided by a modern service trench cut through an exposed Roman wall in the Access Zone/Exercise Court.

Phase 4 (Figs 5 and 24–37)

4.20 The locations of individual elements of works identified below were detailed in the WSI (CA 2018). The broad scope of works can be summarised as follows:

- a) Geophysical survey of the site area, undertaken by Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society (BACAS);
- b) Recovery of artefacts from existing spoil heaps, mostly from CA's 2016 and 2017 investigations (by metal detecting and visual inspection) prior to their removal from the site area by the Roman Baths' Ops team;
- c) A laser scan of the site area by a CA survey team prior to commencement of archaeological hand-excavation works;
- d) Hand-cleaning of Investigation and Access Zones by CA staff, assisted by BACAS volunteers;
- e) A photogrammetric survey of the cleaned areas by a CA survey team;
- f) Archaeological recording of cleaned areas, including upstanding wall elevations, exposed structures and floors (and the relationships between upstanding and buried remains where they can be discerned) using a new, unique context numbering system, by CA assisted by BACAS volunteers;
- g) Archaeological hand-excavation and recording of selected areas/trenches, as identified below, in accordance with the unique context numbering system, by CA assisted by BACAS volunteers;
- h) Correlation of the areas, trenches and contexts recorded using the new unique context numbering system with past archaeological investigations, wherever possible, by CA assisted by BACAS volunteers;
- i) A watching brief during construction works by CA;
- j) Production of a report summarising the result of the archaeological hand-investigation and watching brief works by CA.

4.21 Items a to h above formed the bulk of the 'Research Archaeology' works, as identified in the *Specification*, followed by the 'Archaeological Watching Brief' undertaken during construction. Due to constraints of space, and the desire to make the works accessible to the public as far as possible, the Research Archaeology works were phased as set out below (Paras 4.23–4.26).

Geophysical survey and existing spoil heap metal detecting and inspection (all areas)

4.22 A geophysical survey was undertaken by BACAS, in line with the methodology set out within appendix C of WSI (CA 2018). Owing to the challenging conditions in which to conduct geophysical survey, including uneven surfaces, physical obstructions, spoil

heaps, and an abundance of metal and power cables, it was unclear which techniques would prove most effective. A range of techniques were therefore used including electrical resistivity, ground-penetrating radar and magnetometry. All work was conducted to ClfA's *standard and guidance for geophysical survey* (2014).

Research Archaeology: Phase 1

4.23 Following completion of the geophysical survey CA undertook all work required within the *Laconicum* and western third of the Investigation Zone in Phase 1, with the sole exception of the re-excavation of the Period II bath. This work required the removal of a set of steel supports on brick and concrete bases which could not be undertaken during the Research Archaeology phase of works and was undertaken between April and May 2019. During the Phase 1 Research Archaeology works a physical north-south barrier was erected across the Investigation Zone so that the public could enter and view the works in progress from a scaffold viewing platform erected in the eastern half of the Investigation Zone during this phase.

4.24 Following hand cleaning of the Phase 1 floor areas, the following sequence of works was undertaken:

- photogrammetric recording of walls and floors, and plan/elevation and context recording, including identification of the cuts for any previous archaeological interventions and modern intrusions that require re-investigation;
- excavation of redundant water pipe south of Period I bath;
- investigation and recording of the collapsed Roman concrete fragment above the *pilae* bases in the *Laconicum*;
- re-excavation of 'redundant water pipe';
- subject to confirmation of its final location, excavation of a 1500mm deep trench to expose the central drain between Columns 5 and 6;
- re-excavation of Cunliffe Trench 2;
- additional/contingency investigations agreed and conducted within this phase of works, requiring an extension of time to the original programme;
- the re-opening of the trench south of the Stylobate within the eastern (Phase 2) part of the Investigation Zone;
- metal detecting and visual scanning of all additional spoil generated by the above areas/investigations for artefacts;

- additional photogrammetric recording of sections and building fabric exposed during the investigations detailed above.

Research Archaeology: Phase 2

4.25 Phase 2 largely involved repetition of the Phase 1 tasks, but in this phase within the eastern two-thirds of the Investigation Zone, commencing with the cleaning/scrape back of the floor areas, and the geospatial and traditional hand-plan recording and checking/cross-referencing of the historic plans and elevations.

4.26 Following hand cleaning of the Phase 2 floor areas, the following sequence of works was undertaken:

- photogrammetric recording of walls and floors, and plan/elevation and context recording and cross-referencing, including identification of the cuts for any previous archaeological interventions and modern intrusions that require re-investigation;
- re-excavation of Cunliffe Trench 18;
- additional/contingency investigations agreed and conducted within this phase of works;
- metal detecting and visual scanning of all spoil generated by the above areas/investigations for artefacts;
- additional photogrammetric recording of sections and building fabric exposed during investigations specified above.

Watching Brief (Fig. 6)

4.27 The watching brief comprised observation and excavation of groundworks associated with the installation of new walkways in both Access and Investigation Zones and groundworks associated with construction of new foundations and drainage system in the Old Boiler Room in Swallow Street.

4.28 In order to achieve the Client's objectives of a full and comprehensive record prior to alterations and obscuring of certain of the archaeological remains by the construction works, and having reviewed the previous records made of the area, it was proposed to:

- establish a new local grid, tied into OS Co-ordinates, and if possible/missible establish permanent markers to allow for future surveys to utilise the same, consistent, co-ordinate system. However as fieldwork progressed, it became apparent that introducing a new local grid would have been problematic and we were able to tie the results into the OS grid successfully;
- Aim to tie in the brass pins used in previous surveys to OS National Grid using our Leica GPS survey equipment, satellite coverage permitting;
- create a completely new, detailed and unified record of all of the rooms and deposits as we find them after cleaning/excavation, utilising a unique context numbering sequence. To avoid any possibility of duplication with previous context numbers, and to make the numbering sequence for this programme of works instantly recognisable, all new context and trench numbers allocated will be prefixed with an 18 to denote the year in which these works were undertaken;
- complete all new hand-drawn plans of each area, fully cross-referenced to the new local grid system, and both 3D models and ortho-rectified elevations of all of the surrounding walls, and archaeological sections; The hand-drawn plans will match the style and level of detail of the previous records, and will be digitised on completion of the site work so that they can be viewed, manipulated and measured in CAD and/or GIS software packages;
- tie in the elevations and any archaeological sections recorded by the Geospatial survey to the new grid system, and also number and record each context visible in the elevations/sections in accordance with the same unique context numbering sequence used to record the floor areas following the scrape-back; hand-drawn and subsequently digitised sections may be a more appropriate means of illustrating stratigraphic sequences where poor light affects photography, and thus all sections will be recorded by hand-drawing, in addition to attempting the photogrammetric record required in the Specification;
- digitise the new hand-drawn plans and sections as appropriate, to produce an accurate and levelled CAD and/or GIS plan drawing of the areas, with the location of each elevation and section recorded by the Geospatial survey clearly cross-referenced on a master plan(s) of the areas for ease of finding the right elevation quickly;

- enter all of the newly gathered context data into an MS Access database, such that we can create a queryable and easily navigable map of the remains as they were found immediately prior to construction, utilising our GIS software, Esri ArcMap;
- create fields/tables within the MS Access database to enable trenches and context numbers recorded previously to be fully cross-referenced, wherever possible, to the new, unique, context numbering sequence, to create an accurate and fully cross-referenced point-in-time record of the area prior to development;
- scan and geo-reference the relevant historic plans and elevations supplied/held at the Roman Baths Museum, and add these as a layer to the GIS database, such that they can be easily turned on and off, and therefore compared to the new plan, to demonstrate where features have been eroded over time, or where new features exposed by the scrape-back/removal of modern trample (we do not think it worthwhile digitising all of the historic plans and elevations, given the lack of co-ordinates on many, and the changes that have taken place, but being able to view and compare a scan against the new drawings seems likely to be a very useful tool in gauging those changes over time);
- enable the GIS map/data to be easily viewed by the Client and third parties without access to GIS software via freely available online/web-browser GIS applications.

Geophysical Survey methodology, co-ordination and quality assurance

- 4.29 The methodology for the BACAS geophysical survey was set out in the WSI (CA 2018). Co-ordination and quality assurance of the survey was led by CA Senior Heritage Consultant and geophysical survey specialist Michael Walsh. Mr Walsh liaised directly with BACAS to ensure the survey met the relevant industry standards, including *Standard and guidance: Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014), and *Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology* (EAC 2015). Mr Walsh attended the site to review the survey in progress, discuss any practical issues, offer advice where required, and view examples of the downloaded data to ensure the collected data is of an appropriate standard. Following completion of the site surveys, Mr Walsh reviewed BACAS's initial interpretations, and subsequently the first draft of the report, and offered feedback. Mr Walsh then undertook quality assurance/review of the final

draft report prior to submission to the Client, and subsequently BANES and HE archaeologists.

- 4.30 In order to meet the Client's geospatial survey requirements, it was proposed:
- to undertake baseline laser survey of the Laconicum, Access Zone/Exercise Court and Investigation Zone using a Faro Focus 3D X330 laser scanner to create a 3D point cloud;
 - to establish and set out a new local grid system throughout all the rooms to form a common frame of reference for the geospatial imagery, scan data, digital plans and elevations;
 - to undertake a photogrammetric survey which will provide photorealistic 3D textured and coloured models of all the rooms and archaeological deposits;
 - to complete a new and detailed digital plan (CAD and/or GIS) of all of the rooms tied into the new local grid system. This will include the new unique context numbering sequence and level information;
 - to produce photorealistic, scaled, 2D ortho-images of the walls in each area, to form the backdrop to the elevation drawings, and enable comparison with, and geolocation of, historic stone-for-stone elevation drawings completed by Bath Archaeological Trust and others previously.

Volunteer and Public Engagement

- 4.31 Co-ordination of Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society (BACAS) volunteers was led by CA Volunteer Coordinator Marek Lewcun, a member of the CA fieldwork team and also of BACAS. Marek acted as the main point of contact from CA, and was responsible for the safety, welfare, supervision and training of the volunteers.

Hand-cleaning methodology

- 4.32 Initially, the Research Archaeology works comprised the removal of thin layers of modern trample and soil covering walls and floor surfaces utilising appropriate small hand tools such as trowels, brushes and shovels, with volunteers from BACAS working alongside CA staff and under constant archaeological supervision. The generated spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts, including systematic sweeping with a metal detector. Metal detecting and hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features and record the distribution of unstratified/surface artefacts, was undertaken where appropriate.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.33 All artefacts, even those from un-stratified contexts, were retained unless very obviously of no archaeological relevance.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–38)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the results of each of the four phases of the programme of archaeological works; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and biological evidence are to be found in Appendices A–E.

Phase 1***Area A (Figs 2 and 7, Section AA)***

- 5.2 Area A was investigated in advance of the construction of a lift shaft and was located in an area to the south of the known Roman structural evidence. Four successive metallated surfaces, 107, 106, 105 and 109 comprising hard rammed gravel, crushed stone and rare CBM (ceramic building material) inclusions were identified in Area A. The lowest layers, 106 and 107, were below the bottom of the section drawing, having been only partly uncovered within the trench. These four surfaces, whose coarse nature suggested they represented external surfaces, were all broadly horizontal, measured between 0.03m and 0.08m in depth and each appeared to have been laid directly on top of the previous surface. Surface 109 was partly covered by a sandy silt deposit 104, which was a silt or dump of material on the underlying surface. Layers 109 and 104 were in turn sealed by another metallated surface 108, which was the last in the ancient sequence. No artefactual material was recovered from any of these deposits, although the nature of the deposits suggests exterior surfaces of probable Roman date (see Discussion).
- 5.3 The uppermost metallated surface 108 was cut by the construction cut 103 for the modern brick pier 101 in the north-western corner of Area A. This in turn was butted by the sub-base 102 for the existing concrete floor 100.

Area B (Figs. 2 and 8, Section BB)

- 5.4 This was a small trench across the threshold of the (modern) doorway from the corridor to the south of the Circular Bath into the west or access zone (the modern doorway occupies the area of the Roman doorway). Possible natural substrate of light yellow-grey silty clay (214) was identified in the base of the drain 208/209 at

approximately 0.7m below the adjacent floor level in the baths. It should be noted however that only the top of this deposit was exposed so it could not be definitively proved whether this was indeed the natural substrate.

- 5.5 The two walls 208 and 209 formed a drain, of Roman date, running east/west constructed directly on deposit 214. Both walls consisted of roughly coursed and faced limestone bonded with yellow, sandy mortar. The northern wall 208 survived to three courses high, approximately 0.4m, although its western end had been partly removed by modern pipe trench 204. The southern wall 209 appeared in section to have been four courses high originally, approximately 0.54m, although it had been extensively truncated by modern pipe trenches 202 and 204. The location and alignment of this drain suggested it represented a continuation of a drain visible in the stoke-hole area between the *Laconicum* and *Tepidarium* approximately 5m to the west of Area B.
- 5.6 A Roman levelling or make-up deposit 210 lay immediately to the south of drain wall 209 and was tightly butted up against it. As the drain was clearly never freestanding, then the two must be contemporary. Deposit 210 was a compacted mix of light yellow-brown lime mortar and limestone rubble, and provided a solid make-up for later structural elements such as first phase of the western door jamb immediately adjacent to Area B. Further understanding of this deposit was limited by truncation from a modern pipe trench, 202
- 5.7 A possible step or door sill, 212, consisted of a single piece of limestone 'C'-shaped in plan and appeared to sit on levelling deposit 210 and butt the northern edge of the earliest visible phase of the western door jamb. The sill or step formed by this stone measured approximately 0.15m in width and 0.13m high, although this was partially obscured by later Roman levelling or make-up deposit 216. A later modern pipe trench 202 may well have removed further remains of the possible door sill.
- 5.8 The large stone slab 206 measured 0.7m in length, was at least 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth and was laid on make-up 210 and a sliver of red mortar was seen against its southern edge (218). This was cut by 217, seen only in section, leaving a thin slice against 206. The cut was made from the top of 206, filled with 221, a similar mortared rubble deposit to 210, and sealed by 207, also similar to 210.
- 5.9 Stone slab 206 had a worn upper surface and appeared to be contemporary with several similar slabs in the corridor to the south of the Circular Bath immediately to

the east of Area B. Any relationship between 206 and possible door sill 212 was removed by a modern pipe trench. The height and position of slab 206 suggests that it belonged to the edge of the Period I bath and the red mortar may be a remnant of the expected red mortar lining of the Period I bath, that does not seem to have survived otherwise on its walls.

- 5.10 Stone slab 220 measured 1m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.25m in depth, overlay drain walls 208 and 209 and was evidently the capstone of the drain. It lay immediately to the north of slab 206 and the section drawing suggests that it is later. It just lips over the edge of 206 and its upper surface is shaped to provide a slope up to the Period II paving and bedding to the south, above slab 206. It is clear that slab 220 was *in situ*; it was bonded with the same yellow/brown mortar which bonded other adjacent Roman slabs and which was distinct from the dark grey mortar used to bed modern slabs. Both slabs 206 and 220 were abutted by a small area of mixed mortar and crushed CBM (213). This seems to be part of the structure of drain 208/9/20 or a repair. Various small gutters and drains in the Great Bath paving are similarly patched.
- 5.11 Slab 206 and layer 221 were overlain by a levelling deposit, 207, which consisted of light yellow/brown mortar, irregular limestone fragments and rare CBM inclusions. It was of similar composition to, and probably contemporary with, deposit 216 described above. Deposit 207 was clearly the make-up for the new sloping floor, 219, probably running from slab 220 to the raised paving in the Period II room to the south and was identical to the make-up layers under the paving there (see Figs 15 and, 16). A piece of pennant stone paving, 219, overlying deposit 207 is a remnant of the paving over the backfilled Period I bath to the south. While modern disturbance has removed the direct connection between 220 and 207 the section profile shows that they are almost certainly part of the same Period II flooring.
- 5.12 The Roman deposits and features were cut by two modern pipe trenches, 202 and 204 respectively, which were in turn sealed by levelling 211 (not illustrated) for concrete screed 200 into which the modern slabs 201 were set.

Area C (Figs 2 and 9, Section CC)

- 5.13 Area C was the re-excavation and extension of Cunliffe's 1964–5 excavations in the Period II plunge bath. The lowest deposit reached was the make-up 309 for an *opus signinum* floor 308, which had been mostly left *in situ*. Deposit 309 was a layer of compacted silty sand with gravel and occasional CBM inclusions approximately 1.15m below the existing floor level. It was at first thought that this equated to the “red mortar above slabs of lias” identified by Cunliffe in the 1964–5 excavations (Cunliffe 1969, 136-137). However, he recorded the top of this sequence at 0.76m below the general level in the cellar. How these two records are to be reconciled is unclear, especially in light of the Victorian floor, 305 (below, para 5.15). Floor 308 measured approximately 0.03m in depth but was worn away on the eastern and south-eastern edges and did not appear to survive in plan as far as the eastern wall of the Period II bath (307).
- 5.14 Wall 307 was built in regularly coursed limestone blocks between 0.14m and 0.26m in length bonded with greyish-yellow, sand-and-gravel mortar. Removal of Victorian backfill revealed that a mortar render survived on the wall up to 0.1m thick.
- 5.15 Both deposits 308 and 309 were sealed by a thin hard grey mortar surface above a stone rubble bedding (numbered together as 305) which contained late 19th-century brick and drain fragments. This appears to be a deliberate reflooring of the bath after its Victorian excavation and before the decision was made to backfill. We know that Major Davis had hoped to display the bath and indeed had obtained authority from the corporation to do so (Chapman 2010, 11, referenced in Davenport 2017e). 305 was sealed by a thin dark red brown deposit 304 which contained fragments of broken Victorian pipe. This was a staining of the lower part of 302 and derived from water seeping down through the overlying Victorian backfill 302 and settling on top of surface 305.
- 5.16 A large piece of masonry, 303, consisted of several bath stone blocks bonded with a pale creamy coloured mortar, measured 0.7m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.6m and overlay surface 305. Its form suggested it represented a piece of collapsed arch or wall but, sitting within Victorian backfill 302, it was not thought it could be where it had first fallen. However, the context of this piece was not unambiguous, and considering that it formed a block of mortared masonry that could not have moved far without disintegrating it is probably where it was originally found by the Victorian excavators. It is recorded as resting on the 19th-century mortar floor, 305, but it is just as probable, from the records, that it actually sits on 308 and that 305 was laid around it. A similar

fallen structure was left in place by Davis's team on the floor of the Great Bath and remained there until relatively recently (Cunliffe 1969, Pls XVb and XXI).

- 5.17 Ceramic pipe 306, deposit 304 and masonry 303 were all sealed by the backfill 302 of the Victorian excavations. This was in turn cut by the construction cut, 311, for the brick pier supporting the steel beam in the centre of the room and the construction cut, 301, for the 20th-century brick pier 300.

Area D (Figs. 2 and 10)

- 5.18 Layer 403, identified towards the western end of Area D, consisted of light brown-yellow compacted silty sand with rare crushed stone and mortar inclusions and acted as a levelling or bedding layer for the overlying *opus signinum* surface, 402. This surface measured 0.03m in depth, butted the stylobate wall immediately to the south of Area D and, with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions, appeared somewhat crude in nature compared to *opus signinum* surfaces recorded in Areas C and E. This appears to be the same as layer 2 in the immediately adjacent recorded section (section 14, fig. 103 Davenport (ed) 1991), 403 being the equivalent to layers 9 and 11 (ibid). It appears to be the first floor associated with the stylobate wall. It may also be the same layer as Cunliffe's layer 2 in his Trench 17/28 which he there dismisses as mortary make-up (Cunliffe 1969, 138). It should be noted that Trench 17 does not appear on plan in Cunliffe 1969 and that there is no section of Trench 28. The section of Trench 17 on page 139 in that report matches the text and the details and plan of Trench 28, and of surviving deposits. The simplest clarification of this confusion is that Trench 17 was numbered twice: as 28 on plan and 17 in section. Where appropriate it is referred to here as Trench 17/28.
- 5.19 The eastern end of deposit 403 was cut by a straight-edged feature, 407. This contained a mixed green-brown sandy, stone fill 408 and the one surviving edge appeared to be aligned broadly perpendicular to the stylobate wall. It was not excavated and, therefore, its character and interpretation are unknown. The eastern side of the feature was cut away by a modern disturbance
- 5.20 Sandy mortar layers 417 and 411 were identified at the eastern end of Area D. The latter was partially overlain by deposit 410 which appeared to represent the patchy survival of an *opus signinum* surface similar in composition to 402 and which butted the apsidal wall immediately to the north of Area D.

- 5.21 Layers 410, 411 and 417 were all partially sealed by a layer of compacted mortar and stone 414 which may have formed a crude surface. Alternatively, this may have been a remnant of the 0.35m thick, gravelly make-up seen against the stylobate in Cunliffe's trench 17/28, layer 1, in the same stratigraphic position (Cunliffe 1969, 138). Both the western end of 414 and the southern side of deposit 411 were removed by modern disturbance.

Area E: re-excavation of Cunliffe's Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 11 and 12, Section DD)

- 5.22 The natural substrate of mid grey-brown silty clay, 525, was reached in a small sondage in the base of Area E. It was cut by the construction trench, 520, for the offset footing 519 of the east wall of the bath, 518 (Fig. 11 Section DD). Area E also confirmed that, as stated by Cunliffe, there was no render surviving on either wall of the Period I bath. The offset footing did not run wholly parallel with the wall above it, but there was no reason to suggest they were not the same build. Footing 519 was also butted by a thin, silty, mortar trample layer 516 (equating to Cunliffe's Layer 10) which also directly sealed the natural substrate.
- 5.23 A pitched stone footing 514 (equating to Cunliffe's Layer 9), of unworked limestone blocks measuring between 0.12m and 0.3m in length set on edge against each other in a mortar matrix, overlay the natural substrate. The footing was sealed by a thin white mortar layer 513 (not noted by Cunliffe), which was laid level with the upper part of offset footing 519. It is therefore probable that 513 was a preparation or bedding layer for 512, the "red mortar floor" identified by Cunliffe as Layer 8. This comprised crushed and compacted CBM that, on average, measured 0.04m in depth. It butted wall 518, completely sealing the offset footing 519.
- 5.24 Layer 512, which was sealed by a layer of light pink-white degraded mortar and tile fragments 511 (equating to Cunliffe's Layer 7), measured up to 0.1m in depth. This layer, tentatively interpreted by Cunliffe as a bedding for lead sheets, was distinct in composition and profile to the later Roman backfill deposits which sealed it. It is not apparent from Cunliffe whether this layer also originally butted the northern wall 521 or if it had been removed prior to 1964/5 by insertion of the large modern ceramic pipe. Neither was it recorded against the southern wall in Cunliffe's Trench 33, where the underlying layer 512 was noted (Cunliffe's context 8, Cunliffe 1969, figs 50 and 51).

- 5.25 The offset footing, 522, for the existing north wall of the bath house, 521, was identified along the edge of Area E. Further excavation would have been needed to definitively prove that 522 was contemporary with the eastern footing 519, although no evidence was identified to suggest they were not contemporary. The outlet for the Period I bath was built into wall 521 and consisted of two bath stone blocks, 523 set on top of 524. The rough finish on these blocks supports the belief that the bath was either rendered or lead lined. It is uncertain how large the original outlet was; the oval shaped outlet was approximately 0.3m in diameter, as stated by Cunliffe, but it was not clear whether the present size of the opening was actually the result of the insertion of a modern ceramic pipe through the outlet.
- 5.26 The top of the blocks coincided with the top of the Period I bath wall, which gives a maximum depth for the bath of just under half a metre (Fig. 11).
- 5.27 Layer 511 was sealed by successive deposits 510, 509, 508, 505, 504 and 503 of Roman backfill, which measured a total of approximately 1.25m in depth. These generally comprised lime mortar with irregularly sized limestone fragments, that butted wall 518 and appeared to have been tipped into the bath from the west.
- 5.28 Well 507 was cut through Roman backfill deposit 504 and measured approximately 1.7m in length, 1.2m in width and at least 1.4m in depth. It contained a single undated fill, 506, of mortar and limestone, which, it is suggested, derived from deliberate backfilling. This material was possibly the same or similar material through which it had been cut. Signs of a possible wooden lining and warm water, were identified in the base of the well.
- 5.29 The section drawings made by Cunliffe and the recent work compare well, except in one respect: that is, in the case of the well described above. Cunliffe's section shows a concentration of large rubble where the well cut is recorded in this trench, but his layer 5, equivalent to layer 509, continues across and above the well cut and the pitched footings for the floor and the mortar layers themselves also continue across the line of the cut. It is possible to show that the two sections physically coincide, i.e. reveal the same exposure, but the contradiction is clear. It may be that Cunliffe projected the pitched footings and mortar floor that survived north of the well cut in the east side of the trench on to his section line, but it is clear he did not recognise the cut in the upper levels.

- 5.30 A large ceramic pipe was set in a trench which was sealed by the backfill of Cunliffe's trench, but the level from which it was dug could not otherwise be ascertained. It entered the bath through the bath outlet (523 described above) and turned abruptly to the east to run out of the trench through a modern hole made in wall 518 (Fig. 12). It is thought to be Victorian.
- 5.31 The deposits and features described above were all buried by the backfill 501 of Cunliffe's Trench 1 (Fig. 11).

Area F (Figs 2 and 13, Section EE and Fig. 21)

- 5.32 This trench was dug against the east side of the central exedra of the south wall of the Great Bath. It was later extended as Trench 28 (Figs 4 and 21) and is described under that trench heading below with some re-interpretation of the originally recorded deposits.

Area G (Figs 2 and 14, Section FF)

- 5.33 The north wall of the Period I bath (706) was identified in the base of Area G and represented a continuation of Wall 521 in Area E. It was abutted on its southern face by a Roman backfill deposit, 705, which was in turn sealed by a mortar and crushed CBM layer, 704. This was likely to be a bedding layer for a Period II floor surface (cf. para 5.11 above) and was cut by the construction cut 702 for a modern ceramic pipe.

Phase 2

Trench H (Figs 3, 15 and 16, Sections GG and HH)

- 5.34 The earliest feature encountered in Trench H was wall 818, forming the southern wall of the Period I bath. Where it was not truncated by subsequent disturbance, this wall survived to the level of the modern floor surface of the cellar, and remains of a north-south return (the west wall of the Period I bath) were located in an area hand-cleaned to the immediate west of Trench H (Fig. 15, 181271). The wall exposed within the trench was 0.8m wide and at least 0.3m high. The finish and coursing of the masonry was largely masked by a considerable amount of mortar. However, individual blocks appeared to measure at least 0.18m in length. The lime mortar comprised light yellowish-brown sand and visible flecks of slaked lime. The southern face of the wall was rendered in pinkish red mortar, up to 30mm thick (Fig. 16, Section HH and photo

B). The presence of this is in strong contrast to its absence on the north (bath) face, strengthening Cunliffe's case for a lead lining to the Period I bath.

- 5.35 To the north, wall 818 was abutted by deposit 821 (821/181275 on Fig. 15), which comprised limestone rubble in a yellow and dark orange sand matrix. This material contained fragments of Roman ceramic building material and tile and was at least 0.4m thick, extending below the base of the trench. This was the uppermost Roman backfill of the Period I bath. The opposite, south side of the wall was abutted by deposit 817, (817/181276 on Fig. 15) which was of similar composition to 821 but contained frequent lumps of pink mortar (Fig. 16, photo B). This material was at least 0.3m thick and again extended below the limit of excavation. This can probably be identified as Cunliffe's Period II make-up south of this wall in his Trench 33 (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 51).
- 5.36 On the eastern side of the trench at the northern end, rubble deposit 821 was overlain by a layer of pale red mortar, 822, which in areas to the east and west of Trench H was in turn overlain by patches of surviving fragmentary Roman slab floor surface (Fig. 16, photo A). However, within Trench H the slab floor had obviously been lost, and mortar 822 was directly overlain by modern trample layer 800 (Fig. 16, Section HH).
- 5.37 An area measuring approximately 1m square was hand cleaned between the eastern edge of the trench and an area of *in situ* Roman paving to the east, along the projected alignment of wall 818 (Fig. 15, 181240). This confirmed that the wall was overlain by a layer of bedding material, 829 (not illustrated), which was similar to bedding layer 822 that supported the slab floor. Layer 829 comprised yellowish-grey silty sand and was up to 30mm thick.
- 5.38 In the east-facing section of the trench at the southern end, wall 818 was cut by construction cut 827, for wall 826 (Fig. 16, Section GG). Little was visible of this feature within the trench. However, it appeared to be at least 1.15m wide and 0.35m deep. Only three stones of wall 826 were visible in section and these comprised limestone blocks bonded with brown clay. It is presumed to have been aligned east/west, but it did not continue into the eastern section. Finds from the construction backfill material, 828, included post-medieval/modern ceramic building material and fragments of roofing slate. The slate suggests a late 18th to 19th-century date for the backfill, but the brown clay bonding suggests an earlier date for the wall. Buildings here were demolished in 1806 for the creation of York Street.

- 5.39 Wall 826 was truncated by the irregular construction cut, 811, for wall 812. The construction cut contained a layer of sandy silt, 825, up to 0.1m thick, presumed to represent a layer of bedding/levelling material for the construction of overlying wall 812. The wall consisted of limestone and pennant sandstone blocks, roughly faced and up to 0.2m long, bonded with grey hydraulic mortar. It survived to a height of 0.25m and was built directly above wall 826, presumably as a rebuild of the earlier wall. The construction cut for wall 812 was backfilled with mixed, gritty silt deposit 813, which contained frequent limestone rubble, as well as charcoal, fragments of ceramic building material and occasional pieces of coal.
- 5.40 In the west-facing section of the southern end of the trench wall 818 and rubble deposits 817 and 821 were cut by construction trench 810, for floor 809 and overlying wall 807 (Fig. 16, Section HH). The cut was at least 2.5m long and up to 0.25m deep. Only the southern side of this cut survived, which was almost vertical. The base was irregular and undulating. At the base of cut 810 there was a layer of grey sandy mortar, 819, up to 60mm thick, forming a bedding layer for floor 809. The floor comprised grey sandstone slabs, which individually measured up to 0.5m in length and 0.07m thick. The gaps between the slabs were filled with light grey silty material containing abundant charcoal.
- 5.41 Wall 807 appeared to be constructed directly on to floor 809. It was evidently aligned approximately north/south but had clearly been cut along the western side by later north-south pipe trench 803. The wall survived to a length of 1.15m and a maximum depth of 0.18m. It comprised dressed limestone blocks bonded with similar material to that which filled the gaps in floor 809. The blocks that were visible within wall 807 measured up to 0.38m in length and 0.14m in depth. The extent of these walls was not recorded in plan which hinders interpretation. In section it appears that wall 812 was a replacement for wall 826 along the same east/west alignment. If 812 does post-date 1806 (as its mortar would allow) then it would be part of the under-street cellars of York Street and Swallow Street that were all swept away by Davis's creation of the present cellars. Wall 826 could be part of the early post-medieval buildings on the site of the Bishop's Palace removed in 1806. This and the north/south wall 807 may be boundary walls visible on the 1725 Kingston map of Bath (Davenport (ed) 1991, figs 72 and 74b).

- 5.42 Towards the northern end of the trench, red mortar layer 822 and underlying rubble deposit 821 were cut by an oval pit, 805, which was 1.4m long, 1m wide and at least 0.5m deep. It was filled by limestone rubble in a silty sand matrix, which contained a large circular cast iron lid or cover, which was left *in situ* (Fig. 16, photo A). This presumably was an inspection cover for the drain presumed to lie in the base of Trench H.
- 5.43 The majority of the contexts described above were cut by north/south aligned pipe trench 803. This was irregularly cut, slightly sinuous and varied in depth, with a general fall from south to north. The trench was at least 5.6m long, up to 0.77m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained backfill deposit 804, comprising greyish brown sandy clay with frequent stone and post-medieval/modern ceramic building material inclusions. A length of the original ceramic pipe was found within the southern part of the trench; however, the remainder had obviously been removed previously (although pipe survived in section FF just to the north (Fig. 14). Finds from the backfill included Roman and post-medieval pottery, Roman mortar, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe, two panels of stained glass and lengths of associated lead came.
- 5.44 At the southern end of the trench, construction backfill deposit 830 was cut by pipe trench 814, which presumably adjoined pipe trench 803 beyond the southern limit of excavation. This trench was filled with deposit 815, comprising material similar to 804 and it was capped by concrete 816.
- 5.45 A thin layer of brown silty clay, 802, containing numerous modern inclusions, sealed most of the sequence described above and was covered along much of the length of the trench by a thin layer of sand and gravel, 801. However, at the southern end of the trench, it was sealed by a layer of modern trample, 824, up to 0.12m thick. At the northern end of the trench, red mortar layer 822 was directly overlain by modern trample 800, which was 0.01m thick.

Trench I (Figs. 3 and 17) South wall of Period II paved room

- 5.46 Removal of modern overburden 900 from an area measuring approximately 1.1m x 0.9m immediately north of the entrance to the tunnel situated to the south of Area H, revealed wall 901, representing the partially demolished continuation of the extant Roman wall which extends eastwards, and has been incorporated into the southern wall of the existing cellar structure. Deposit 900 was in fact part of the backfill of a

trench excavated archaeologically here in 1983. Detailed plans were made at that time of the wall, make-up and a lead water pipe embedded in it (Trench 115 BAT 1983). It contained pottery dating to between the mid 16th and 18th centuries and fragments of modern ceramic drain pipe.

- 5.47 Wall 901 was aligned approximately east/west and comprised roughly dressed limestone blocks, up to 0.21m long, 0.15m wide and 0.11m deep, bonded with greyish orange lime mortar. It survived to at least two courses deep, having been cut away when the tunnel was made in 1890, and although the arrangement of the coursing could not be determined within the trench, it is presumed to be the same as the extant length of adjacent wall. The top of the wall survived at heights of between 19.92m AOD and a maximum of 20.10m AOD.

Test Pits 1–20 (Figs. 3 and 17)

- 5.48 Nineteen test pits, each measuring approximately 0.5m x 0.5m, with the exception of Test Pit 20, which measured 0.6m x 0.45m, were excavated throughout the East Zone (a further planned Test Pit (TP9) could not be excavated). All but four (Test Pits 2, 3, 4 and 5) encountered presumed Roman archaeological deposits. A brief description of the findings is presented below, with test pits grouped according to the type of deposits encountered within them.

General Roman deposits

Test Pit 7

- 5.49 This was positioned between the Period III stylobate wall and the parallel wall to the south. The pre-Roman ground surface was revealed at a consistent depth of 0.43m below present ground level (bpgl) in Test Pit 7 (7002). It comprised compact, dark grey clay with abundant charcoal flecks and lumps. It was overlain by a deposit of dark brown silt, 7001, containing frequent charcoal inclusions and measuring 0.35m thick. This material produced finds of Roman, post-medieval and modern date. Overlying it was compacted trample deposit 7000, which was generally 0.08m thick, post-dating the truncation of the earlier layers.

Test Pit 17

- 5.50 This was bottomed on deposit 17002, a compacted, dark orangey-brown and dark grey, gritty, silty sand, was exposed at a minimum depth of 0.13m. This material contained inclusions of limestone, ceramic building material, fired clay and a metal

object and is interpreted as probable backfill associated with the construction of one of the curved bays of the south wall of the Great Bath hall to which it was adjacent. It was overlain by mixed deposit 17001, comprising dark orangey brown gritty, sandy silt with inclusions of stone and ceramic building material, as well as a sherd of residual Roman pottery. It contained one large stone, 0.39m long and 0.15m wide, which was visible at surface level, however generally, layer 17001 was up to 0.12m thick. It was in turn sealed by trample deposit 17000, which was a maximum of 0.05m thick.

Roman demolition/levelling deposits

Test Pit 8 (Fig. 17)

- 5.51 Deposit 8001 was exposed 0.01m bpgl. It comprised limestone rubble with inclusions of Roman ceramic building material and fragments of *opus signinum* and was at least 0.2m thick. It was cut by irregular cut 8002, which contained deposit 8003, comprising dark greenish grey sandy silt with limestone rubble. The sequence was sealed by trample deposit 8000, which was 0.01m thick and contained animal bone and residual Roman finds of pottery and a stone *tessera*. It is evident that the cut 8002 is the south side of the construction trench for the central drain seen in the adjacent Cunliffe trench 17/28 and 8003 is the Roman period backfill.

Test Pit 20 (Fig. 17)

- 5.52 Deposit 2003, identified at a general depth of 0.41m bpgl, comprised crushed ceramic building material within an orangey brown sandy matrix and may represent a floor surface. It was overlain by limestone rubble and pale yellow lime mortar deposit 20002, 0.25m thick, which may represent demolition rubble or make-up material. Layer 20002 is similar to 8001 and both may represent Period II or later make-up. Directly above this was a large dressed limestone pad, 20001, 0.15m thick, providing the base for one of the modern pillars supporting the roof of the cellar. This slab looks to be a re-used Roman block and the photograph suggests that this may even be *in situ* and part of a structure.
- 5.53 In the northern part of the test pit, deposits 20002 and 20003 were cut by feature 20005, which was filled by deposit 20004, comprising loose, modern building rubble. This feature represents the southern edge of Cunliffe's Trench 21 (see Fig. 4 for position of Cunliffe trench relative to TP 20 (after Cunliffe 1969, Fig. 49)). This was sealed by trample layer 20000, which was 0.04m thick.

Roman make-up/levelling deposits

Test Pits 18 and 19 at the far eastern end of the Investigation Zone (located Fig. 3; not illustrated in detail)

- 5.54 Test Pits 18 and 19 contained similar deposits of limestone rubble and yellow sandy lime mortar, 18003 and 19002 respectively, at a minimum depth of 0.1m bpgl. This material appeared to be mixed with greenish-grey clay deposits 18002 and 19003 respectively and together they would appear to represent make-up or levelling deposits for the Roman floor recorded immediately to the west, in Area D of the previous phase of investigation. This material was sealed by a layer of greenish-grey sandy silt, 18001 and 19001 respectively, which measured up to 0.26m thick and contained ceramic building material, limestone and charcoal. Finds recovered from these deposits included residual Roman pottery and ceramic building material, post-medieval pottery, post-medieval/modern glazed tile, animal bone, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe and a 10 pence piece dating to the 1970s. The sequence was sealed by modern trample layer 18000/19000, up to 0.03m thick.

Roman floor layers

Test Pits 1, 6 and 10-16 (Fig. 17)

- 5.55 A layer of limestone mortar, presumed to represent a Roman floor, was identified in Test Pits 1, 6, and 10 to 16 at depths of between 0.01m and 0.17m bpgl. Given the spread of these test pits it seems likely that Test Pits 10 to 16 represent one floor or make-up and 1 and 6 two further floors or make-ups. The former group was shallowest in the area containing Test Pits 12 to 16, where it varied between 0.01m and 0.04m bpgl. It sloped noticeably down to the north-west in Test Pits 10 and 11, as shown in the photograph of test Pit 11, Fig. 17. In Test Pit 15, a remnant patch of later *opus signinum* flooring was identified, overlying the mortar floor (Fig. 17). This would seem to be the same as the *opus signinum* floor in adjacent Area D and the mortar spread equivalent to layer 403 there.
- 5.56 Within Test Pit 12, the mortar floor 12001 was cut by a linear feature running north/south, 12002, the eastern edge of which lay beyond the limit of excavation. In Test Pit 16, the mortar layer, 16001 was cut by a similar linear feature, running east/west and the southern edge of which lay beyond the southern limit of the Test Pit. This was the edge of the backfilled "Owen Trench" of the 1970s (Davenport 1991, 120). Each of these linear features was filled by similar deposits of greyish brown sandy silt, 12003 and 16003 respectively, which contained limestone, fragments of

ceramic building material, lumps of lime mortar and charcoal. Similar material filled a possible rounded hollow in the surface of layer 16003 in Test Pit 16.

- 5.57 These mortar deposits (and the *opus signinum* in Test Pit 15) were all immediately below the modern trample layer. Test Pit 6 lies largely within the footprint of Cunliffe's Trench 25, which identified a 'cream mortar floor' (or alternatively a "hard yellow mortar": text and illustrations differ) also seen within his adjacent Trench 19, south of the wall foundations found in these trenches (see Fig. 4, CT25 and CT19 for position of these relative to Test Pit 6 (after Cunliffe 1969, Fig. 49)). However, the pitched stone wall footings recorded by Cunliffe were not seen in Test Pit 6, which may be due to the differences between the base plans used. The 1969 trenches would have been placed in relation to the cellar walls and these are in slightly different positions and angles compared to the modern survey.
- 5.58 The wall footings seen in Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25 were also seen in the foot of the section preserved to the east of these trenches (Davenport 1991, fig. 101, ctx 28). There it was sealed by a mortar floor (ctx 22), of similar type to that in Test Pit 6. This post-dated the stylobate wall to the north and was in contemporary use. The wall in Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25 was robbed to its pitched footings, so its relationship to the mortar floor recorded by Cunliffe cannot be established. However, he considered that the wall there was contemporary with the stylobate. If this wall is identical with wall 28 depicted in Davenport 1991 then it must be earlier. This is still somewhat uncertain, nevertheless.
- 5.58 In Test Pit 15, the southern edge of trample deposit 15000 and underlying mortar layer 15001 were cut away by a later disturbance.

Modern disturbance

Test Pits 2–5

- 5.59 Test Pits 2, 3, 4 and 5 encountered similar loose, mixed, modern demolition material directly below an overlying layer of trample. Inclusions within the demolition debris comprised fragments of ceramic drainpipe, glazed white tile, glass, wood and plastic, as well as residual post-medieval finds and a 1970s halfpenny. Test Pit 2 was evidently located within the backfill of Cunliffe's Trench 30 (see Fig. 4, CT30 for position of Cunliffe's trench relative to Test Pit 2 (after Cunliffe 1969), whilst Test Pit 5 appears to have exposed the eastern edge of his Trench 20 (CT20, Fig. 4).

Phase 3

Archway Project; Test Pits 21–25 (Figs 4 and 18)

Test Pit 21 (Fig. 18) In the tunnel between Area A and Trench I

- 5.60 A compacted light-brown gravel surface 2103 was identified at approximately 0.25m below the present ground level (bpgl (19.84m AOD), sealed by an approximately 0.1m deep trampled soil layer 2102, in turn sealed by modern consolidation, 2101, overlain by concrete 2100. No artefacts were recovered from this trench. It seems probable that this is the same gravel surface as seen in Area A, 4m away.

Test Pit 22 (Fig. 18)

- 5.61 This was positioned against the Victorian wall that was raised from the south wall of the Period II bath (Davenport 2017e, para 5.10). No construction trench for the added wall was seen. The wall was seen to overlie a trample layer 2202, which was approximately 0.05m deep so it seems that the later wall is slightly wider than the Roman wall beneath it. A single sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered from 2202. This in turn overlay construction/demolition horizon, 2203, at 0.18m bpgl (19.95m AOD). This was a pale yellow-brown grit, with lime mortar and stone. This was presumably of Roman date and may be the same as layer 2 in Cunliffe's Trench 20. This sequence was sealed by a modern concrete floor, probably dating to the 1920s (Davenport 2017e, 29).

Test Pits 23 and 24 (Fig. 18)

- 5.62 These two pits were dug either side of Roman wall 2303 and linked to form a straddling trench. A single stone slab (not fully exposed in plan - 2302) was identified at 0.01m bpgl (19.27m AOD) abutting the western face of Wall 2303. A shallow step, parallel with wall 2303, was cut into its west side, and was heavily worn. It was partially covered by an *opus signinum* floor 2301 also worn and also butting wall 2302 (19.31m AOD). Floor 2301 was sealed by modern trample, 2300, measuring less than 0.01m thick. Cunliffe recorded a pennant slab floor in the area, in and around Test Pit 23 and over the *opus signinum* floor that has since vanished (Cunliffe 1969, Fig 49).
- 5.63 On the eastern side of wall 2303, probable made ground 2403 was identified at approximately 0.02m bpgl (19.32m AOD) and butted the eastern face of the wall. It extended beyond the trench at north and south but was truncated on the east by cut

2401 that extended beyond the limit of excavation. Cut 2401 was at least 0.6m in depth, with a vertical edge. The cut edge exposed Roman made ground 2404, at least 0.46m in depth (18.86m AOD), under deposit 2403, which measured 0.14m in depth.

- 5.64 North-south wall 2302 was constructed of at least one course of limestone blocks. Immediately between the test pits, wall 2303 consisted of a worn slab and represents a threshold. A worn socket, probably for a pintle door hinge (shown on Fig. 18), was also identified in the southern end of the threshold slab but was not recorded in plan. No artefacts were recovered from either trench.

Test Pit 25 (Fig. 4)

- 5.65 Concrete pillar support 2503 was stratigraphically the earliest structure or deposit identified at 0.05m bpgl. It was cut by construction cut 2500, measured at least 0.3m in depth, and contained glazed ceramic pipe 2502. It was backfilled by grey silt 2501 that contained broken concrete pieces. No deposits of archaeological interest were identified, and no finds were recovered.

Maintenance Works; Trenches 26–28 (Figs 4 and 19–21, Sections II, JJ and KK)

Trench 26 (Fig. 19): re-excavation of a late 19th or early 20th-century drain trench/tunnel.

- 5.66 This was a filled-in service trench that appeared to have been a tunnel, the roof of which has collapsed. The tunnel was still evident at the north and south ends. However, the lack of *opus signinum* in the fill suggests it had been re-excavated, perhaps after the collapse. Alternatively, the tunnel may have been started here and dug in both directions. The removal of the fill allowed a record to be made of the sections.
- 5.67 At the base of the sequence was the probable (blue clay) natural substrate 2619 at approximately 0.9m bpgl (18.33m AOD) in the western section. Oddly, the layers either side of the trench did not match, neither in characteristics nor levels, although both were cut by the trench for the Roman culvert (see below) and all seemed to post-date the construction of the Great Bath south wall (not certain for 2617 and 2618, although the wall base extends this deep).

- 5.68 In the western section, probable natural clay 2619 was sealed by the gravelly silt consolidation layer 2618 (18.48m AOD), which measured approximately 0.14m thick. This may have been a natural, alluvial deposit. It was overlain by a thin compacted gravel surface 2617 (18.53m AOD). Gravel surface 2617 was sealed by made ground 2616, more gravelly silt (18.79m AOD) that measured approximately 0.3m thick, and in turn was overlain by approximately 0.1m of silt deposit 2615 (18.81m AOD). Made ground 2616 and silt deposit 2615 both butted the southern face of standing wall 2624 (the south wall of the Great Bath), for which no construction cut was identified. Elsewhere the construction cut for the south wall starts below these layers. Deposit 2615 was sealed by a solid lime mortar surface 2614 (19.03m AOD), which measured approximately 0.25m thick. This mortar surface stopped short of wall 2624 directly to the north, leaving a void approximately 0.05m wide. It is possible this void represents timber shuttering which has since rotted away.
- 5.69 The north-east wall of culvert 2620 was partially exposed in the south-western corner of the trench at 18.7m AOD. Aligned north-west/south-east, one vertical limestone slab of the wall was visible in the trench, measuring at least 0.4m in length and 0.35m tall. No capping stones were identified. This was the culvert seen in Cunliffe's Trench 2 (fig 30, photograph A) leading to the central drain under York Street. The culvert sat tightly in its construction cut 2625 which cut the mortar floor 2614 and the make-up layer to the west, 2621 and extended upwards until being capped by the *opus signinum* floor 2610. The cut was filled with 2611, 2612 and 2613. 2611, at the top of the fill, was a chunk of *opus signinum*, strongly suggesting that the *opus signinum* floor 2610 was laid directly over it, shortly after it was filled in.
- 5.70 The sequence in the west side of the trench, as noted above, was different. There, culvert 2620 cut consolidation layer 2623 (18.66m AOD) that measured approximately 0.3m thick and was formed of limestone rubble and clay, very different from the deposits on the other side, 2618–2616. It was sealed by clay silt 2622 (18.7m AOD), in turn overlain by levelling layer 2621 (19.01m AOD) that measured approximately 0.35m thick. These were also cut by Culvert 2620.
- 5.71 The thick mortar layer 2614, the fill of the culvert cut and layer 2621 were all sealed by a solid *opus signinum* floor 2610 (19.12m AOD), which was identified in all sections (and in plan over most of the area west of wall 2303). It measured approximately 0.15m thick and was of high quality, made of highly hydraulic lime mortar and brick and tile fragments. The *opus signinum* floor 2610 was replaced by a pennant slab

floor, 2602 (seen in substantial patches over all this area west of wall 2303) which was laid on a mortar bedding, 2608/9. It was clear that the *opus signinum* floor had suffered wear, levelled out by the bedding for the new slab floor. In the western section, lenses of gravel and trample layers formed over the *opus signinum* and the later bedding, between 19.27m and 19.16m AOD (2603, 2604, 2605, 2606 and 2607). All these layers were, of course, cut by the cut of the tunnel and later excavation (2600) which, at depth, was rectangular in plan with vertical edges. It measured 1.75m in length, 0.72m in width and 1.15m in depth and contained ceramic pipe 2624, backfilled with deposit 2601, from which a nail cleaner strap end was recovered with incised peacock design dating to the late Roman period (See Section 6, Appendix D2 below and Fig. 39).

Trench 27 (Fig. 20, Section JJ)

- 5.72 A modern pipe trench dug on the site of Cunliffe's trench 29 was emptied and the exposed sections recorded. The lowest layer encountered was the construction horizon/consolidation of 2720 at approximately 0.45m bpgl (19.01m AOD) in the north of end of the trench (Fig. 20, Section JJ). Only 0.05m of its depth was exposed but it was formed of compact gravel and stone rubble with limestone mortar. It was cut by the foundation trench (2707, lower part) for the Great Bath wall (2704) and dipped away to the north, although only the lip of the apparent slope was reached in the excavation. It was covered by 2719, a gravel and sand layer (18.99m AOD) that stretched 0.8m to the north before being sealed by 2718, a dark grey clay levelling layer.
- 5.73 Layers 2718 and 2719 were overlain by 2717, a dark grey and brown clay, whose boundary with these layers indicated it occupied a cut through them. Its upper surface was more-or-less horizontal indicating, along with its character, that this is the levelling backfill of a cut. The most likely interpretation of these layers is that they are the backfill of the Period II central drain cut.
- 5.74 Layer 2717 was cut by a pit or gully 2715 (only seen in section), which cut down into 2720 and 2719. It had a nearly vertical side on the north side and a nearly flat base and measured at least 0.37m in width (and probably over 0.6m) and approximately 0.3m in depth. It contained sandy gravel fills 2724 and 2716, both of which remained undated. As drawn, its profile appears to have removed all the layers against the bath's wall, although its fills of sandy silts and gravel (2716 and 2724) are separated

from the wall by a narrow vertical cut along the wall which, in excavation, was confused with the construction cut below it. Both 2715 and 2717 were cut into by an unnumbered cut containing 2714, 0.2m thick, which completely sealed them both. A remnant of a 0.1m thick rammed gravel surface 2713 (19.38m AOD) sat on the top surface of 2714 with a trample layer 2712 over it (19.45m AOD) which measured 0.04m thick.

- 5.75 Both these layers were cut by the narrow slot against the wall (at 19.46m AOD) and along with 2714 were cut away on the north by cut 2723. This was a vertical-sided and flat-bottomed feature at least 1.75m long and contained 2705, a light grey sand with frequent gravel/pebbles, and 2706, a similar fill but of orange-brown sand. The date of this cut is unknown, although it did produce one sherd of Roman window glass. It contained nothing to suggest it is late 19th century or later, but was only sealed by the post 1890 trample layer, 2703.
- 5.74 The narrow cut 2726 along the wall that cuts the fills of 2715 and the layers above it, is also undated. It is recorded as the construction trench for the baths south wall but this is clearly not the case, as it is cut from 0.4m above the render on the wall. It seems to bottom on the base of the cut 2715, above the actual foundation trench cut. It contained a series of deliberate infills (2725, 2711, 2710, 2709 and 2708), all of which remain undated. These are somewhat puzzling, as they are almost perfectly horizontal, which implies that they were carefully packed into the narrow slot and not just carelessly shovelled in. This interpretation is also supported by the choice, type and sequence of deposits, where the lowest layer, 2711 is a mortar and stone mix, topped with dark grey clay, 2710 and then two silty layers 2709 and 2708.
- 5.75 These layers were cut by modern construction cut 2700 which was rectangular in plan with vertical edges. It measured at least 2.5m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.95m in depth and contained ceramic pipe 2702, backfilled with deposit 2701, from which three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. One sherd dated to the late 4th century; two Roman copper alloy coins (A *nummus* of *Valentinian* (AD 367–75) and *nummus* of *Valens* (AD 367–75)) and one piece of *tessera* were also recovered. These finds must almost certainly have come from the layers through which 2700 was dug, but they only indicate the high probability of activity here in the late 4th century or later. Cut 2700 was sealed by modern trample layer 2703 that measured approximately 0.05m thick.

Trench 28, including Area F (Figs 13 and 21, Section KK)

- 5.76 Trench 28 was an extension of the earlier CA Phase 1 investigation Area F again, the emptying of a 20th-century pipe trench. The stratigraphic sequence of deposits matched that previously recorded and the description below is unified. In addition, however, a succession of three levelling deposits (2815, 2814 and 2813) was identified pre-dating the previously recorded Area F deposit, 612, which at the time was identified as natural substrate. The re-excavation of Trench 28 showed this to be part of a deeper series of Roman deposits pre-dating the construction of the Great Bath south wall (numbered 607/608 in Area F)
- 5.77 The lowest layer in Area F, 612, comprising mid grey-brown silty clay, was identified at approximately 0.7m below the existing ground level. This was the same as 2812 (shown as 612/2812 on section EE/KK) and was sealed by a dark blue-grey clay interpreted originally as a buried soil (611) which measured 0.1m in depth, but more likely to be a levelling deposit (shown as 611/2811 on section EE/KK). A very similar layer has often been noted under the earliest Roman deposits in excavations in Bath (e.g. Davenport 1999, fig I.59, layer 21).
- 5.78 Buried soil(?) 611/2811 was cut by construction cut 610 for foundation 609. This comprised a pad of very tightly packed fragments of limestone set in a matrix of lime mortar and gravel sitting on the stonework of the foundation of 607/608 continuing downward beyond the limit of excavation. The construction cut was backfilled with mixed stone rubble and sandy gravel 606 which was sealed by thin gravel and sand construction horizons 614/2810 and 613/2809, which butted wall 607 and continued over 611/2811.
- 5.79 A remnant of a mortar floor surface or make-up, 605, was identified against the Great Bath wall projecting only a few centimetres beyond the render which sat over it. Horizon 613/2809 may well have been the make-up for it, as it levelled the uneven surface of 614/2810 and had a noticeably horizontal upper surface. Deposit 605 was removed and it and the make-up were buried by a silty sand layer 604/2808, over 0.25m thick. This was then covered with a thin *opus signinum* floor 603/2807. Both abutted the red mortar render, with remnants of painted plaster on wall 607. Surface 605 must be the earliest floor of this part of the baths complex, pre-dating as it does, the wall render. As 603/2807 post-dates the painted plaster on the render on walls 607 and 608, it is probably the same *opus signinum* surface as 402 in Area D, within

0.12m of the OD level of 603/2808. Render also survived on wall 608. Surface 603/2808 was also sealed by the existing floor level 602/2802.

- 5.80 *Opus signinum* floor 603/2807 was cut by two scoop-like features, 2803 and 2805. Feature 2803 (19.29m AOD) had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and measured 0.46m in width and 0.16m in depth. It contained sand silt fill 2804, which remained undated. Feature 2805 (19.30m AOD) was partially exposed in section and had moderately sloping sides. It contained sand silt fill 2806, which also remained undated. Features 2803 and 2805 were cut by the pipe trench 2800, which was rectangular in plan with vertical edges and measured at least 2.6m in length, 0.8m in width and 1.05m in depth. It contained ceramic pipe 2816 and was backfilled by 2801 from which a very worn Republican silver *denarius* of c. 85 BC was recovered. It was sealed by modern trample 602/2802.
- 5.81 The extension showed that 612/2812 overlay three further layers. The lowest deposit, 2815, was identified at approximately 1m bpgl (18.33m AOD). It measured at least 0.06m thick and was sealed by levelling deposit 2814 (18.55m AOD), in turn sealed by levelling deposit 2813 (18.59m AOD). These measured 0.1m and 0.12m thick respectively. These layers are surprising, in that they appear to be dumped layers of silty clay and silty sand with CBM and charcoal. They imply a hollow at least one metre deep which has been carefully filled in before construction work began on the baths, and then cut into for the footings.

Trench 29 (Re-excavation of part of Cunliffe trench 21; Figs 4 and 22, Sections LL and MM)

- 5.82 At the base of the trench, pre-dating the construction of the culvert, was clay layer 2907 (18.98m AOD) at approximately 0.45m bpgl (Fig. 22 Section LL). It was overlain by rubble levelling deposit 2914 (19.08m AOD), measuring 0.12m thick, in turn sealed by clay levelling deposit 2912 (19.14m AOD) measuring 0.08m thick. Levelling deposit 2912 was sealed by compact lime mortar surface 2911 (19.24m AOD), measuring 0.13m thick, in turn sealed by *opus signinum* floor 2910 (19.29m AOD), measuring 0.05m thick. This was overlain by gravel surface, 2913 (19.4m AOD), measuring up to 0.12m thick. This sequence was similar to that seen in Trench 26, both of which were cut by Period II drains.

- 5.83 These layers were all cut by culvert construction cut 2903 that was cut from the top of the gravel layer at 19.31m AOD. Aligned north-east/south-west, its lower sides were vertical, containing the culvert structure, 2906, but above the capstones widened out into a steeply sloping profile. It measured at least 1.36m in depth, 0.75m in width.
- 5.84 The culvert's capstones were at approximately 0.85m bpgl (18.58m AOD). It was constructed of irregular limestone blocks corbelled out to support the limestone capstones. The stones were laid in a creamy white, lime mortar. Internally, a tall and narrow void was recorded, over 1.4m tall. The base was obscured by silt, but further investigation was prohibited due to a lack of safe access.
- 5.85 Construction cut 2903 was backfilled with deposits 2905, which covered the culvert roof, and 2904, both of which remain undated. These were similar to those recorded by Cunliffe (1969, 138). Backfill deposit 2905 was cut by modern archaeological excavation cut 2901 (Cunliffe Trench 21) which was rectangular in plan with vertical edges. It measured 2.35m in length, at least 1.7m in width (the width was not fully excavated due to a safety buffer zone required adjacent to an existing concrete pillar foundation) and 0.8m in depth. It was backfilled with silt, clay and rubble, 2902 and sealed by modern trample 2900, which measured approximately 0.04m thick.
- 5.86 The ancient backfill cuts *opus signinum* floor 2910, which elsewhere seals this drain complex and clearly belong to baths Period II. The drain has clearly been re-excavated in the Roman period, presumably to effect a repair. Cunliffe notes that the surface of this backfill is "everywhere...hard-packed and trampled" creating in effect a durable surface at the same level as the removed *opus signinum* floor. The surface of 2904 was not exposed during the re-excavation, being seen only in section.

Additional Works (Fig. 23, Section NN)

Section 30

- 5.87 A record was made of the junction of the western wall of the Period II paved court (wall 3000) with the south-western corner of the room flanking the Period I plunge bath. However, this junction was largely removed by the modern drain cut 3002, which measured 0.58m in depth and 0.61m in width, removing the relationship (Figs 23 and 27). This was still visible in plan, and is best represented by Cunliffe's trench 34 plan, reproduced in Fig. 27. More of the wall was uncovered in Phase 4 and numbered

181254 and 181291 (shown as 3000/181254 and 3000/181294 on Figs 15 and 27). The drain cut contained two salt-glazed drains encased in concrete, 3001.

Phase 4

General

- 5.88 Archaeological cleaning of accumulated modern deposits throughout the entire Access and Investigation Zones allowed precise definition and detailed planning of all exposed contexts, including Roman structures, surfaces and deposits, as well as those associated with later development of the site and historical investigation of the archaeological remains. The results of this work largely corroborated the earlier investigation and interpretation of the site, with the notable exception of a small number of new discoveries that are detailed below.

Access Zone (West Zone (the West Baths); Figs 24–28, Sections OO to SS)

Void under wall of Period V immersion bath (Fig. 24)

- 5.89 The small immersion bath added to the western side of Room III 2 in Period V was investigated and a void (181077) was found in the north-west corner extending under its northern wall, 181021, (Fig. 24). In plan, the intrusion measured 0.6m east to west and 0.5m north to south and it was filled with 181078, comprising loose limestone rubble in a silt matrix. Despite partial excavation of the backfill and the insertion of an inspection camera, the extent of the void could not be determined as further investigation was considered too hazardous. It could be demonstrated, however, that it did extend at least 1.2m northwards and was at least 0.6m deep. This seems most likely to have been a drain to empty the bath.

Evidence of hypocaust within Period V immersion bath (Fig. 24)

- 5.90 The impressions of a number of *pilae* stacks were identified within the *opus signinum* floor, 181081, this room. This is of some significance as it confirms the presence of a hypocaust in this room as Cunliffe indicated (Cunliffe 1976), although at the time of his investigation the detail of the location of individual *pilae* stacks was absent (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 33).

Remodelling of walls associated with Rooms III 1 and III 2 (Fig. 24)

- 5.91 Sections of walling 181068, 181033 and 181035, built with limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar represent the original western wall of Period III Rooms III 1 and III 2

(Fig. 24, Section PP). Within Period IV a flue had been created through the western wall of Room III 1 to heat a new bath constructed against its western face. The walls of the flue, 181052 and 181054 were constructed from orange brick and measured up to 1.4m long and 0.7m wide and survived up to 0.5m high.

- 5.92 During construction of the small immersion bath to the western side of Room III 2 in Period V, a gap measuring approximately 1.7m wide was created through this wall to allow access to the new bath. The threshold thus created, 181037, was finished in orange brick, with individual components measuring up to 0.38m long, 0.28m wide and 0.05m thick.
- 5.93 The wall on the southern side of the entrance into the new immersion bath, 181031, was finished with similar materials to the original wall. This repair was 1.05m long, 0.8m wide and survived to a height of 0.8m.

Vents between Rooms III 1 and III 2 (Fig. 24, Section OO)

- 5.94 Investigation of modern intrusion 181013, thought to be associated with the construction of cellar wall 181005, identified the existence of a fourth vent in the wall between Rooms III 1 and III 2, where only three had been recorded previously. The individual elements forming the dividing wall between these two rooms, 181041, 181312, 181314, 181043 and 181045 were all constructed in orange brick with pink sandy mortar. The wall itself was 0.75m wide and survived to a maximum height of approximately 0.55m above the level of *opus signinum* sub-floor 181050. The vents within the wall measured between 0.3m and 0.35m wide and extended below floor level, to an undetermined depth.

Recess in western wall of laconicum (Fig. 25)

- 5.95 Work in the *laconicum* included the recording of a rounded recess within the western wall of the structure. This measured approximately 0.5m wide and 0.75m long and extended back into the wall 0.2m from the face. It was located 0.4m above the *opus signinum* sub-floor of the *laconicum*, 181127. The lower part of the recess had been blocked up with limestone blocks and Roman brick, bonded with orange sandy mortar.

Block of material within laconicum (Fig. 25; Fig. 26, section QQ)

- 5.96 A large irregular block of material located on the floor of the *laconicum* was cleaned and recorded in detail. This block measured 2.2m in length, 1.2m in width and was a maximum of 0.5m in height. It comprised a series of five stratified layers, the lowest

of which, 181183, consisted of presumed mixed demolition material, up to 0.15m thick, which directly overlay a number of *pilae* stack bases located on the sub-floor of the *laconicum*. This material was overlain by three further layers of silty clay with numerous inclusions of charcoal, *opus signinum* and lime mortar, 181322, 181323 and 181324, each varying between 0.08m and 0.18m in thickness and all interpreted as being associated with the demolition of this part of the Baths. The demolition deposits were overlain by a large, redeposited fragment of *opus signinum* (181186) which was similar in composition to the adjacent *in situ* floor, 181187, within the eastern entrance to the *laconicum*. At 0.18m, the fragment was also the same thickness as the *in situ* floor. This was clearly a large fragment of the floor of the *laconicum*. There was no sign on the surface of the slab of a further finish, such as the impression of tesserae or tiles.

Doorway within western wall of Period I bath suite and associated mosaic fragment (Fig. 27; Fig. 28, Section RR)

- 5.97 Work within the eastern end of the West Zone included the removal of the fills of a number of modern drains, as well as the re-excavation of Cunliffe's trench 34 (Cunliffe 1969, 135–6). This work largely corroborated the findings of the earlier investigation and the associated phasing of the remains. It confirmed that walls 3000/181254 and 181349 were associated with the western anteroom of the Period I bath and that walls 181330 and 3000/181291 had been built up to the south-western corner of this room. Period I wall 181349 was demolished when wall 3000/181291 was added, along with wall 187030 before the laying of the pennant flagstone floor associated with the Period II *apodyterium* (181206 etc.).
- 5.99 Whilst the results of the work in this area correlated well with Cunliffe's findings (*ibid.*), the removal of the backfill of pipe trench 181306, along with the cleaning of wall 181254, uncovered a doorway located near the north-western corner of the Period I anteroom. This had not been seen by Cunliffe, but had been uncovered in later work and recorded in detail in 1993, but not published. The doorway was approximately 1m wide and retained a stone orthostat jamb on the north (181211) and one quoin on the south that presumably backed a now missing jamb. Reinstating this jamb reduces the width of the doorway to 0.75m. The doorway had a worn threshold step *in situ* (181213), its highest point at the same level as the pennant paving (19.54–19.78m AOD). This probably pre-dated the Period II paving, but remained in use. The mortar

make-up for the paving extended over the worn parts of the threshold block and the paving continued on the west side of the wall.

- 5.100 On the west of the threshold a fragment of a previously unknown tessellated floor (181340) was revealed by the removal of the fill of a modern drain trench. A total of 53 tesserae were visible; all were creamy white in colour and probably of lias limestone. This overlay what is recorded as an *opus signinum* floor but as the tesserae are set straight into it, it must rather be the bedding for the floor. It seems to have been laid up to the wall and may have extended a little way into the doorway, the threshold block being a little narrower than the wall. This could not be confirmed as the potential recess in the threshold was infilled and rendered in Period II and this also covered the edge of the mosaic. Both were then buried by the make-up for the Period II floor (181211). It was clear, nonetheless that the mosaic fragment, being 0.2m and more below the Period II paving and covered by its make-up belonged to Period I and represented a room to the west of the Period I bath vestibule. This mosaic fragment is therefore the earliest yet known from the site.
- 5.101. It was evident that both the mosaic and the presumed later blocking rubble 181348 were covered by a pink mortar render 181338, applied to the external faces of walls 181254 and 181291 (i.e. one render over adjoining walls of Periods I and II). The render runs across the position where wall 181330 would have abutted 181254 had it not been demolished to below the level of a Period II *opus signinum* floor that sealed it. This clearly indicates that the render is contemporary with or post-dates the reconfiguration of Period II and the demolition of wall 181330. This is essentially the sequence postulated by Cunliffe (1969, 135). The *opus signinum* floor that he considered to be contemporary with the render is the higher floor 181293 south of and overlying the demolished wall 181330. It is at least 0.06m above the level of the mosaic and is nearer the level of the pennant paving above the mosaic fragment to the south. The clearer recognition of a well-laid pennant floor here indicates the existence of a room west of the *apodyterium* (or Access Zone) and south and east of the *laconicum*. This would seem to replace or extend the room with the mosaic. This room may be a from a phase between Periods I and II, as wall 181330, which would form the south wall of this room, is an addition to the Period I bath and its subsidiary rooms, but clearly pre-dates the Period II alterations.

Deposits within the western anteroom to the Period I bath (Fig. 28, Section SS)

- 5.102 Internal to the western anteroom of the Period I bath, excavation of the north-eastern part of Cunliffe's Trench 34 indicated that the original floor level of this room had not been identified within the original investigation. A series of three deposits, collectively measuring 0.5m in thickness, were recorded within the south-western corner of the room. The earliest of these, 181373, appeared to represent a levelling layer over 0.17m thick for overlying layer 181372, a probable mortar floor. This was up to 0.08m thick. The recorded base of this make-up layer was at 19.5m AOD, considerably above the Period I floor level, calculated from Cunliffe's records of the Period I bath ground level (1969, fig. 50) at about 18.9m AOD. Mortar layer 181372 may be a floor or make-up not otherwise recognised in the sequence as understood and is buried by another make-up of sand and gravel, 181371. This overlaps the demolished wall 181349/50 and supports remnant layer 181211, the bedding material for The Period II pennant flagstone floor 181206 etc..
- 5.103 During work within this part of the site a small number of finds were recovered from the surface of sub-square pit (cut 181294, fill 18195), which clearly cut the Roman remains. This artefactual material dates the intrusion to the mid 16th to 18th centuries.

Construction details of south wall of the Great Bath hall

- 5.104 The wall was plastered on its southern side, although most of this has long since fallen off. Between the western edge of the central rectangular exedra and the eastern corner of the south-west curved exedra, the wall of the Great Bath is butt-jointed to these features (wall 2704, Fig. 23). This points to an interval of unknown duration in the construction phase during which this wall was not completed. It could mean that it was maintained as a convenient opening for a while whilst materials were moved in and out of the Great Bath hall whilst it was under construction. Alternatively, it might simply have been a gang junction.

Investigation Zone (East Zone; Figs 29–36)

Eastern side of Period I bath (Fig. 29)

- 5.105 The partial re-excavation of Cunliffe's Trench 30 exposed the remains of wall 187036, reduced prior to construction of the Period II paved court or room over the Period I bath and associated anterooms. Wall 187036 represents the south-eastern corner of the eastern anteroom and the limited investigation confirmed, as Cunliffe had recorded, that there was an eastern wall which was demonstrably contemporary with the original construction (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 49).

Roman drain at western end of East Zone (Fig. 29)

- 5.106 Work at the western end of the East Zone included the re-excavation of Cunliffe's Trench 2, investigation of intrusion 183008 and the excavation of pipe trench 187040, which all encountered the large Roman drain originally identified by Cunliffe as extending from the Period II Circular Bath located to the north of the current study area and turning within the western end of the east Zone to run eastwards along the length of this zone and beyond (ibid., fig. 40).
- 5.107 Of the four locations where the drain was encountered, the tops of the capstones were partially exposed in three (Cunliffe's Trench 2 and Trench 21/29 and pit 183008, 187039 on Fig. 29) and the side wall in another (Trench 26). This was sufficient to indicate the course of the drain in this part of the site and demonstrate that the capstones comprised large, roughly hewn limestone slabs with visible dimensions of up to 1.1m in length and 0.45m in width. Measurement within a gap between two slabs at the base of Cunliffe's Trench 2 also indicated that they were up to 0.3m thick but in Trench 21/29 were only 0.10m. A measurement was also taken in Trench 2 to the base of the drain and this indicated that it was approximately 1m deep, compatible with the measurement in Trench 21/29 (fig. 22), although there the true base of the drain was not reached.
- 5.108 Within pit 183008, the exposed capstone 187252, was partially overlain by blue clay, which also appeared to seal the gap between this stone and the adjacent one to the south-east which was not exposed within the excavated section. This material is likely to have been used to seal the drain and prevent material falling into it through the gaps between the capping stones.
- 5.109 The drain was overlain by backfill deposit 187229 etc. which comprised loose rubble of limestone and ceramic building material within a sandy silt matrix. This material was directly overlain by *opus signinum* floor 187035/187152, which extended as far east as north/south wall 187015. Overlying the *opus signinum* floor was a thin layer of sand and gravel levelling material, 187168 for pennant sandstone flagged floor 187153. This sequence matched exactly that in the rest of this area e.g. Fig. 19, except where there was evidence, as in Trench 21/29, of Roman period removal of the overburden and subsequent repair. Only small areas of this latest floor survived in the immediate area, adjacent to the westernmost 19th-century pillar, in Trench 26 and west of the doorway in wall 2303/187015 (Figs 18 and 29). The latest floor was noted in Cunliffe

1969, fig. 49 as “Pennant slabs above pink mortar floor”. These were stratigraphically later than strengthening piers added in a later Roman phase to the Period II bath entrance. However, these remnants are more than enough evidence for the flooring sequence and character of this room and show that a second phase of flooring occurred, similar to the Period II paved court or room space on the western side of wall 187030/181341.

- 5.110 During the course of the work a specialist camera was inserted within the gap between the two slabs at the base of Cunliffe’s Trench 2, in the attempt to trace the course of the drain and investigate the possibility of it being connected to one draining from the west however, in the event, it was found that conditions were too restrictive to accomplish this with the equipment deployed.

Excavation of modern duct at western end of East Zone (Fig.30)

- 5.111 The removal of substantial concrete duct 187040 from trench 187040 exposed hitherto unseen stratigraphy. The earliest deposit identified comprised gravel layer 183007, which was located at the northern end of the trench and measured at least 80mm in thickness. It overlies the foundations of Period I wall 187000 and was compacted, evidently with a smoothly worn surface, indicating that it probably represented a floor surface which was contemporary with, and probably external to, the Period I structure. The surface was overlain by a thin layer of fine sandy silt, 183006, up to 50mm thick, which is likely to represent a use or occupation layer above the gravel surface. This was in turn overlain by sandy gravel deposit 183020 which appears to have been deposited at the same time as a large, shaped Bath stone block, 183005. This block was 1.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and appears to have been laid along with deposit 183020 and overlying rubble deposit 183001, as make up for the overlying Period II *opus signinum* floor 183000/187035. It seems plausible that large block 183005 represents a door jamb or similar removed as part of the Period II remodelling in this area of the site.

- 5.112 At the southern end of trench 187040, rubble layer 183001 and overlying *opus signinum* floor 183000/187035 was cut by the northern edge of modern intrusion 183010, which appears to represent the northern edge of the Victorian emptying of the Period II bath.

Disturbance and partial rebuilding of the southern end of the Period IV wall (Fig. 31)

- 5.113 Cleaning and recording of north/south aligned wall 187014, inserted between the stylobate and the rear of the south-easternmost *exedra* of the Great Bath identified that the uppermost courses of the southern end of this wall had been rebuilt, using hydraulic mortar. It was also evident that some of the lower courses of facing stone at this end of the wall had been removed. The date these works is uncertain. The rebuild at the north end may result from the works by Major Davis in the late 19th century, although he tended to use hard cement mortars. The damage at the south end is suspected to have occurred during the excavation of Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 which exposed this section of wall.

Extensive disturbance between north/south aligned walls 187014 and 187015 (Fig. 29)

- 5.114 Cleaning of the area enclosed to the north by the south wall of the Great Bath, to the east by wall 187014, to the south by stylobate wall 187009/187010 and to the west by wall 187015 indicated that, save for thin slivers of *in situ* deposits along the northern edge of Cunliffe's Trench 21 and the eastern face of wall 187015, the majority of this area had been disturbed in the post-Roman period. A single clay tobacco pipe bowl recovered from the material now filling this space was dated to the mid to late 17th century, perhaps broadly indicating during which period the disturbance occurred.

Re-excavation of BAT Trench 116 (Fig. 32 and Fig. 33, section TT)

- 5.115 Although largely correlating with the original findings, the complete re-excavation of BAT Trench 116 identified a small number of differences in the recorded stratigraphy. The earliest deposit encountered, at the base of the trench and at a minimum depth of 0.65m (bpgl), was a possible clay floor surface 186031. This was overlain throughout most of the trench by sandy silt layer 186028, which was up to 70mm thick and interpreted as a use or occupation layer. In the north-eastern corner of the trench, north-east/south-west aligned cut feature 186029 (not shown) appeared to pre-date the construction of the later stylobate wall however not enough of the feature was exposed within the trench to allow interpretation of its function. A single fragment of undiagnostic fired clay was recovered from the fill of this feature.
- 5.116 Layer 186028 was sealed throughout the trench by a deposit of sandy clay, 186027, up to 0.18m thick, which evidently formed the bedding or levelling for overlying *opus signinum* floor 186023, which was a maximum of 0.2m thick. The floor was in turn cut by three cut features which also penetrated into the layers below. The curved western edge of feature 186017 was partially exposed within the eastern extent of the trench,

where it also cut through earlier feature 186029. It was not bottomed but was more than 0.25m deep. Although it was difficult to interpret the purpose of this feature, a single fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from its mixed fill, 186018. Feature 186019 may represent a posthole and the large stone at the base may have acted as a post pad. Vertically-sided feature 186021 could have been a gully or a beam slot for a wooden beam. The full depth of this feature was not ascertained, as it had not been fully excavated during the original excavation, but it was at least 0.35m deep.

- 5.117 The base of the *opus signinum* floor in this trench was at 19.85m AOD and the base of the remnants of *opus signinum* on the north side of the stylobate was at 19.62m AOD (19.40m as measured in 1983). Both of which pre-dated the construction of the stylobate wall. The *opus signinum* floor 186023 and the three cut features described above were in turn all sealed by a layer of silty sand, 186015, which was up to 0.3m thick and presumed to form a make-up deposit. This was overlain by a further make up or levelling deposit, 186014, comprising mixed building waste (fragments of mortar, *opus signinum* and stone) within a sand matrix, with a maximum thickness of 0.17m. A shallow hollow within the surface of this layer, 186013, had been filled with sandy clay material 186012, before a thin layer of mortar, 186011, of which only a fragment remained, was laid. At the eastern end of the trench, deposit 186014 was overlain by sand and mortar deposit 186018 which appears to have been used as a levelling layer for thin mortar floor 186005. Although physically separated from each other and at slightly different levels, this layer and 186011 would appear to have originally represented the same floor surface which has subsequently been partly worn or dug away.
- 5.118 Floor layers 186005 and 186011 were cut by the construction cut for the stylobate, 186006. This was backfilled with a mixed deposit of building waste (fragments of mortar, ceramic building material and stone) within a sandy clay matrix, 186009. The construction backfill was sealed by a thin layer of sandy mortar, 186010 which appears to have been laid as a repair to the existing floor, once the stylobate had been constructed.
- 5.119 Floor layers 186005 and 186011, as well as the construction backfill deposit 186009 at the western end of the trench, were sealed by a thin layer of orange sand, up to 40mm thick (186004). This was overlain by a deposit of sandy mortar and stone, 186003, which appears to have been used to level up the floor, as the floor appears

to have been subjected to slumping in this location. This material was then partially covered by a thin layer of dark grey silty clay, 186002, which was interpreted as occupation build up. Overlying layer 186002 was the remnant of the latest sandy mortar floor, 186001, which survived up to 40mm in thickness. This, and the other uppermost deposits within the trench, was in turn sealed by the modern trample layer, 186000.

Re-excavation of Period II Bath (Figs 34 and 35)

- 5.120 The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the Period II bath approximately at 1.2m bpgl, comprised flat stones 189016 each measuring 0.80m in length and 0.63m in width and was interpreted as levelling material for the above Roman floor. It was sealed by friable silty sand with gravel 189017 typically 0.03m in thickness interpreted as floor make-up. This was in turn sealed by *opus signinum* floor 189018 which equated to the “red mortar above slabs of lias” deposit identified by Cunliffe in the 1964–5 excavations.
- 5.121 *Opus signinum* 189018 which was presumably laid at the same time as the walls were rendered measured approximately 0.02m in depth but was worn away on the eastern and south-eastern edges and did not appear to survive in plan as far as wall 189030/307. This deposit was then covered by flagstones 189019 (only two surviving) each measuring 0.88m in length, 0.77m in width and 0.02m high which would have been the finished Roman floor level.
- 5.122 Walls 189030 and 189026 formed the eastern and western walls of the Period II bath. Both walls were built of regularly coursed limestone blocks between 0.14m and 0.26m in length bonded with greyish-yellow, gravelly lime. Mortar 189021. A mortar render survived on the wall up to 0.1m thick. Further surface examination revealed a number of small holes in the render, measuring approximately 0.05m in diameter, at 1.2m above the Roman floor in both eastern and western walls 189030 and 189026 respectively. The function of these holes is unknown, however, regular intervals and consistent height may suggest fixings for shelves or a veneer.
- 5.123 Wall 189028 formed the southern wall of Period II bath. Its regularly coursed limestone blocks of between 0.15 and 0.25m in length were laid in greyish-yellow gravelly mortar 189021. It was cut through at the south-western end by the Victorian drain 189007/189008, which was also removed during the excavation.

- 5.124 Roughly squared stone blocks bonded with yellow sandy mortar 189035 on the north side of bath would have formed a series of steps, perhaps three in total, which led to the room on the north (Fig. 34). These were badly damaged by later intrusions and little was *in situ*.

Sir Barry Cunliffe's queries (Figs 34–37)

- 5.125 During the course of the fourth phase of works, Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe visited site on two occasions to view the works and to offer advice. As a result of these visits, he suggested that certain areas of interest be investigated further if at all possible, as they may contain evidence which may help elucidate the construction sequence of the part of the Baths subject to the current phase of works. These questions are dealt with below.

Possible doorway in south-western corner of western anteroom to Period I bath (Fig. 27)

- 5.126 Cunliffe had postulated a doorway in the south wall of the Period I bath vestibule, next to the junction of walls 181254 and 181349/181350 (Fig. 27, see inset; Cunliffe 1969, 136). A Period I doorway had been recognised in the western wall, further north, as long ago as 1993 (noted on Fig. 27), but no evidence was found for an opening in this position.

Junction of south-western corner of Great Bath and eastern wall of eastern anteroom to Period I bath (Fig. 29)

- 5.127 It was suggested by Cunliffe that the finish of the external south-western corner of the Great Bath 187000 be examined for any evidence that it and the eastern wall of the eastern anteroom to the Period I bath 187036 may be contemporary. Upon investigation, it was found that the corner was well finished and there was no evidence that the eastern wall of the eastern anteroom to the Period I bath had ever been tied into it. This would appear to suggest that, although considered to have been constructed within Period I, the construction of the small bath and its associated flanking anterooms was not planned in the very earliest stages of construction, to which the Great Bath must belong.

Relationship of walls 187030 and 187036 adjoining south wall 189028 of Period II bath

- 5.128 Upon investigation, it was found that the Victorian concrete duct 187041 which truncates the southern wall of the Period II bath 189028 has obliterated any evidence of said relationship.

Alignment of wall 187233 south of stylobate (Figs. 34, 3637)

- 5.129 Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25, located within the small vaults immediately to the east of the Period II bath at the western end of the East Zone and just one metre apart, were re-excavated with the aim of confirming the alignment of a robbed wall identified in the original excavations.
- 5.130 At the northern end of Cunliffe's Trench 19, bluish grey clay deposit 187244 was identified at a depth of approximately 0.42m bpgl. It was overlain by a thin layer of silty gravel 187243 (Figs 24 and 37). These layers were in turn cut by foundation trench 187237, and were thus pre-construction deposits; indeed, 187242 is probably the natural substrate. Cut 187232 contained mortared rubble limestone foundations 187233, packed around on the north by construction backfill deposit 187238. The foundations here were 0.65m wide and were traced to a minimum depth of at least 0.48m.
- 5.131 Laid against the northern side of the foundations were a series of make-up layers, 187240, 187241 and 187242, together totalling 0.27m in thickness. These layers clearly post-date the wall, overlying its construction cut and butting against it. Layer 187242 is just below what may well be the base of the wall proper and would be construction drip. Overlying the main make-up layer 187240 and abutting the uppermost course of foundations 187233, was a yellow mortar floor 187239. On the opposite, southern side of the foundations, gravelly mortar floor 187234 lay at a similar level to 187239. On the south the floor was at least 0.17m thick, while on the north it had been reduced to 0.06m. This is the surface recorded by Cunliffe in different places (in Cunliffe 1969) as a "floor of cream mortar" or a "hard yellow mortar". The latter matches the current description.
- 5.132 Within Cunliffe's Trench 19 (CT19) the pitched foundations, 187233, were cut by what looked like a robber trench, 187235. Only a very shallow fragment of this survived. A cut not quite in line with the northern edge of the robber cut could be seen extending up to a height of approximately 0.7m through the stratigraphic layers surviving

between two of the stone piers located along the eastern side of the vault. This was recorded on the section on fig. 101 in Davenport 1991, with a fill 27. However, this extended considerably further south, (at least 1.65m) than would be expected for a robber trench (or as recorded in this trench), and indeed its northern edge was not encountered. It is more than probable that 187235 is not, in fact, a robber trench, but merely the extent of Cunliffe's excavation.

- 5.133 The earliest context exposed within Cunliffe's Trench 25 was also a wall foundation (Fig. 36, Section UU, 187312) continuing the alignment of the foundations 187233 in Cunliffe's Trench 19 and similar in character to 187304.
- 5.134 The relationship of the layers either side of the footings in Cunliffe's Trench 25 is obfuscated by the difficulty of distinguishing the construction cut from a possible robber trench, or from old excavation cuts. If cut 187305 is the construction cut, closely followed by the excavation of 1965, then all the layers pre-date the wall. As they are below the level of the wall proper, these seem reasonable. On the north side, yellow mortar floor 187311 was the lowest layer reached. This was thought to be the same layer as 187242 in Cunliffe's Trench 19 and is similar and at the same absolute level. However, there it clearly post-dates the wall, as, of course, do all the layers above it. Layer 187240 is a make-up layer and seems to be equivalent to Layer 2 in Cunliffe's nearby Trench 20 (1969, fig.51). Layers 187311 and 187309 are sandy gravelly layers and also appear to be the same make-up. The best interpretation of this confusion is that the north edge of the wall in Cunliffe's Trench 25 has been disturbed during the 1960s excavation and backfilling, removing the real cutting sequence. Logically this ought to be that in Cunliffe's Trench 19. On the south side of the wall in Trench 25 was again the hard mortar floor, 187313, the same as 187234 in Trench 19. In both cases the relationship to the wall is unclear. Cunliffe does not seem to be sure of the relationship either (1969, 138). Apparently abutting the northern edge of wall foundations 187312, yellow mortar floor 187311 at a depth of 0.33m bpgl was presumed to be the same surface as 187242 in Trench 19. Floor 187311 was overlain by presumed occupation debris 187310, which was up to 70mm thick, then a layer of make-up for a further mortar floor, 187309, which is presumed to be the same as 187239 in Trench 19.
- 5.135 At the southern end of the trench, the foundation offset for the southern wall of the vault, 187294, dating to the early 19th century, had been constructed directly onto

mortar floor 187313. Foundations 187295, for the N/S aligned partition wall 187277, dating to the 1890s, which abutted wall 187294, had similarly been constructed off the underlying archaeological remains.

- 5.136 Within the north-western corner of Cunliffe's Trench 25, feature 187301 (not shown), which cut through Roman and later contexts, corresponds well with an area recorded by Cunliffe as 'modern disturbance'.

Watching brief (Figs 6 and 38)

- 5.137 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology as part of the fourth phase of works associated with the construction of new foundations and drainage system located at the ground floor (Old Boiler Room in Swallow Street) and the construction of two walkways in both Access and Investigation Zones.

Trenches in the Old Boiler Room

- 5.138 A total of eight trenches were excavated in the ground floor area (Fig. 6). No archaeological remains excepting post-medieval culverts, wall foundations and made-ground were identified in Trenches B1, B2, B4, B6–B8. The results from Trenches A1 and B3 are described below. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.

Trench A1 (Fig. 38)

- 5.139 This was cut into the floor of the old laundry at ground floor level, above the vault over the cellar containing TP22, so all the contexts found post-dated 1811 at the earliest. The vault itself was not reached. The earliest deposit encountered was mid dark-brown silty sand A103 measuring at least 0.22m in thickness which contained fragment of glass and post medieval porcelain not retained. Deposit A103 which was interpreted as make-up layer was sealed by floor bedding A102 comprising compact dark-grey silty-sand and mortar typically 0.03m in thickness which was in turn sealed by rectangular pennant floor slabs A101 measuring 0.06m in thickness.
- 5.140 The pennant floor slabs are likely to belong to the old chapel, Davis's floors more often being concrete. Floor A101, probably Victorian in date, most likely associated with previous flooring of the existing building, was overlain by 0.07m of modern concrete floor A100.

Trench B3 (Fig. 38)

- 5.141 The top of a short length of wall (B304) was identified 1.2m bpgl (21.74 AOD) in the centre of the trench. It was at least 0.5m in width and made of roughly squared stone blocks surviving in excess of three yellow mortar-bonded courses. At this level and with yellow mortar, this is very probably a medieval wall. It is on a completely different alignment of any post-medieval walls, which are well known here from mapping and lease plans.
- 5.142 Butting wall B304 on its south-eastern face was demolition layer B305 comprising dark grey-brown silty clay containing CBM (ceramic building material) and yellow mortar as inclusions measuring at least 0.45m in thickness.
- 5.143 Both wall B304 and demolition deposit B305 were truncated by the brick Victorian culvert B302, running north-west/south-east, and flat base measuring at least 2m in length. This was sealed by 0.4m of reinforced concrete B301 which was overlain by 0.2m of modern concrete floor B300.

Concrete pads foundations in the Access and Investigation Zones (Fig.6)

- 5.144 A total of forty rectangular and square foundations for concrete pads were excavated at a maximum depth of 0.1m. Pads D1–D2, D4–D11 and E14–E16, E18–E36 were excavated through Victorian and Roman deposits previously recorded and described during Phases 3 and 4. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.

Pad D3 (Fig.38)

- 5.145 3 courses of Roman wall D303 – 181273 — 181350 were revealed in the southern end of the foundation pad measuring at least 0.3m in elevation. The northern face of the wall was sealed by Roman bedding layer B302 – 181275 comprising mid greyish-yellow sandy mortar and limestone rubble measuring at least 0.3m in thickness in which five fragments of box flue tile and 22 fragments of painted wall plaster were recovered.

Pad D4 (Fig.38)

- 5.146 North-south aligned stone wall D410, of which only the core survived, was identified at the base of the foundation pad at 0.2m bpgl. It was sealed by 0.1m of bedding/make-up layer D408-181275 described above.

- 5.147 Wall D410 could potentially be associated with wall 181332-807 which was previously referred as 'post-Roman' although these remains were damaged by several modern intrusions and currently difficult to interpret.

Pad E17 (Fig. 6)

- 5.148 Deposit E1701, comprising mid white-grey clay sand with abundant flecks of charcoal and containing a most likely residual single fragment of greyware pottery Roman in date, was revealed underneath the bottom course of north-south aligned wall E1702 – 187014.
- 5.149 Deposit E1701, measuring at least 0.15m in thickness, was interpreted as possible construction cut backfill for wall E1702 which has always been referred to as 'Saxon wall' by Roman Baths Museum tour guides due to the different wall fabric and its oblique orientation compared to the other structures in the area. Results are insufficient to establish potential relationships nor to clearly date the structure which remains undated (Fig. 31).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation and excavation (Phases 1 to 4) was hand-recovered from 56 separate deposits (fills of trenches, construction cuts, a well and drains, floors, a wall, a mosaic, a demolition deposit and layers) and is detailed in Appendix B, Table 1. Where possible Roman pottery fabric codes are equated to the type series established for Bath (Bidwell and Croom 1999; Brown 2007a, 2007b). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B, table 1 (Tomber and Dore 1998). Codes for medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery fabrics have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Roman by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.2 The small Roman pottery assemblage totals 31 sherds (489g). Most common are reduced and oxidised coarsewares (FMICRW, FIRW, SANDRW, SMICRW, FIORW, MEORW) of broad Romano-British date, which are likely to be of relatively local manufacture. These include a rim sherd from a bowl or dish with a bead rim in fabric FMICRW from fill 2701 of modern drain 2700 and a rim sherd from a flat rim bowl or dish in fabric SMICRW from fill 187130 of Cunliffe Trench 19. Southeast Dorset Black-

burnished ware (BB1 SED) is represented by six sherds. This ware type is dateable to the 2nd to 4th century when found outside the manufacturing zone (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). Closer dating – to the late 2nd to mid 3rd century – can be applied to a rim sherd from a bowl with a flat rim and groove from fill 2701 of modern drain 2700 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 98). An unfeatured body sherd of Oxford Red-slipped ware (OXF RS), from fill 187256 of the construction cut for modern pillar 187078 dates to the mid 3rd to 4th century (Young 1977, 123–4). Continental imports are represented by North Gaulish whiteware 4 (NOG WH4) and central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2). The former is a rim sherd from a flanged mortarium which is dateable to the mid to late 1st century AD (Rigby 1982, 159–60) and was recovered from fill 187132 of Cunliffe Trench 25. The samian is from fill 187130 of Cunliffe Trench 19 and fill E1600 of trench 187145 (of uncertain function). The sherd from the former fill is a rim sherd from a Drag. 33 cup. Samian was exported to Britain from the central Gaulish manufacturing centres during the 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 2–3).

Pottery: Medieval by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.3 Fill E1400 of trench 187145 (trample layer) produced two unfeatured body sherds in a handmade reduced fabric tempered with common quartz and sparse voids from burnt-out organic material. This is most likely to represent Bath A (Vince 1979, 27), which is 12th to 13th century in date.

Pottery: Post-medieval/modern by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.4 Pottery from this date range totals 34 sherds (1031.6g). The most common ware types are glazed earthenware, including Donyatt glazed earthenware which features white slip underglaze decoration (GRE, DON), dateable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries, and transfer-printed refined whiteware (TRW) of late 18th to 19th century date. Included is a large rim sherd (237g) from a vessel with a thumbled, applied strip below the rim, presenting in fabric GRE from fill 187192 of post-medieval drain 187191. Also present are tin-glazed earthenware (TGE, late 17th to 18th century), Chinese porcelain (POR, late 17th to early 18th century), white salt-glazed stoneware (WSG, 18th century), Frechen stoneware (FRE, 16th to 17th century) and Westerwald stoneware (WES, late 17th to 18th century). The latter two ware types are German imports.

Ceramic building material (CBM) by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.5 A total of 77 fragments (10933g) of CBM of Roman date was recorded from 21 deposits. The majority are too fragmentary for further classification. However, the

assemblage includes 9 fragments of tegula (flanged roof tile), 4 of imbrex (curving roof tile), 14 of box flue tile (from a hypocaust heating system) and 2 of brick. Four fragments of CBM (465g) are medieval in date – three of glazed roofing tile and one of decorated floor tile. The remainder of the CBM assemblage – 33 fragments (2424g) – are of post-medieval or modern date and include fragments of brick, nib tile (roofing), glazed wall tile and drainpipe.

Metalwork by E. R. McSloy

- 6.6 Objects of metal are listed by context in Appendix B, Table 1, with the more noteworthy items individually described in Appendices D1 (coins) and D2 (metalwork) and further discussed below. There are five coins, three of which are Roman and the remainder modern. The earliest and most notable is a very worn Republican silver denarius (Appendix D1, no. 1; Fig. 39). It can be dated to c. 85 BC and thus a significantly early discovery for the baths complex. Coins nos. 2 and 3 are late bronze issues of the AD 360s/370s. The modern coins are heavily corroded and only that from backfill deposit 189009 is further identifiable as George V issue, dated 1934.
- 6.7 A copper alloy brooch (Appendix D2, no. 1) from deposit EC100 is in very poor condition, with much of its original surface lost. It is of hinged T-shaped (Colchester Derivative) type and probably dates to the Late 1st or 2nd centuries. A second object (Appendix D2, no. 2; Fig. 39) is a strap-end of Late Roman or early post-Roman type, its terminal forked in the manner of a nail cleaner (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 137–40). It is worn and fragmentary, but of note in featuring an incised stylised peacock design. The latter is a feature of a group of decorative belt sets dating to the period c. AD350–450 (Hawkes and Dunning 1961). A distinctive sub-group including buckle plates and strap ends which can feature peacock motifs and sometimes referred to as the Tortworth group, is believed to be manufactured in the Cirencester area (Swift 2000, 185), and no. 2 is probably a further example. Peacocks occur as decorative motif in classical art, but are thought to take on special significance in the Christian period as a symbol of immortality. This may relate to the seasonal loss, then regrowth of the peacock's plumage, or a belief that the flesh of the peafowl was incorruptible (Hawkes 1973, 152).
- 6.8 The remaining metalwork, which includes items of iron, lead, copper alloy and aluminium or tin all appears to be of modern date and of minimal archaeological significance. The large (300 x 450mm) sheet-like object from modern backfill deposit 189009 may be an advertisement or information board. It consists of two joining

fragments in a lightweight metal on to which has been pasted a printed (paper) image showing the interior of an arcaded gothic style structure. The surviving text below is only partially legible, although reference is made to St Michael's Church, Bath and it seems likely that this is the structure pictured.

Roman painted wall plaster by Richenda Goffin

6.9 Twenty-two fragments of Roman painted wall plaster weighing 4.448kg were recovered from D302, the bedding layer under a Roman floor. Four additional plaster pieces were identified, three of which were found in 188001, redeposited into a modern trench with fragments of *tesserae* and Roman ceramic building material, and a fourth from levelling layer D500. The assemblage consisted of five fabric types which are summarised briefly below and detailed in Appendix C, Table 2. The mortar layers or *arriccio* are described from the upper layer nearest to the plaster surface to the lower layer closest to the walls. The depths of the mortar layers are only approximate. The thickness and quality of the upper plaster layer or *intonaco* was recorded where possible.

6.10 *Fabric 1*

Eleven fragments weighing 2.545kg. Two layers of mortar making up the *arriccio*, the first of which is lime-rich but is slightly pink in colour and contains frequent small inclusions of crushed brick and tile (cbt). Depth 24mm. The second mortar layer is much coarser and contains abundant pieces of slightly larger fragments of crushed brick and tile. Depth 20mm. The surface of this plaster type is worn; there are occasional deposits of mortar on the surface suggestive of redeposition rather than replastering. The top plaster layer (the *intonaco*) is thin and the original finish of the pigment application does not appear to be of a high quality, but this may be because the surface is so worn. Surviving fragments only show areas of plain red ochre with no other areas of decoration. There are however some scratches on two joining pieces which may have been made deliberately in antiquity rather than being the result of damage during their excavation by trowel. A raking light shows some parallel marks which look as though they have been made post-depositionally and these could perhaps be some kind of graffiti.

6.11 *Fabric 2*

Two fragments weighing 564g. Two surviving layers of mortar, the first of which is hard and relatively sandy and contains frequent small pebbles up to 6mm in length (depth 28mm). In addition, there are sparse and very small fragments of crushed brick

and tile. The second layer is buff in colour and much more lime-rich. It contains less abundant but larger pebbles up to 12mm in length. Surviving depth 14mm. The surface plaster has a dull red ochre background over a thin *intonaco* layer. Again, the fragments show evidence of mortar deposits on the surfaces.

6.12 *Fabric 3*

Eight fragments weighing 1.035kg. Only one mortar layer survives and consists of a buff sand/lime mortar 23mm in depth characterised by moderate pebble inclusions up to 10mm in width. The plaster layer is 1mm in thickness and covered with plain white pigment, which may originally have been fairly smooth in appearance.

6.13 *Fabric 4*

Two fragments weighing 310g. There are two surviving mortar layers. The first is approximately 8mm in depth and is off white and sandy. The second mortar layer is much thicker (54mm at least), and is softer and much more lime-rich, being slightly pink in colour. It contains frequent and small inclusions of crushed brick and tile in the region of 1mm in length. The *intonaco* of this plaster is thicker than the other fabrics, measuring 1mm in depth. It is crudely painted with brushmarks clearly visible, and was never well-finished.

6.14 *Fabric 5*

Three fragments weighing 34g. The pieces are in poor condition and the upper layer of the *arriccio* has survived only partially, with little of the original surface remaining. The *intonaco* layer is thick, being 2mm in places, and the surface has been painted in plain pink. The surviving mortar is 18mm in thickness, soft and lime-rich, and contains frequent crushed brick and tile of mixed sizes up to 5mm in length.

6.15 The small group of Roman painted wall plaster was for the most part recovered from the consolidation of make-up layers for a floor. The surface of some of the fragments show deposits of mortar which indicate redeposition rather than the application of a second plaster layer. The assemblage consists of five different fabric types, representing five wall coverings. Many of the mortars show evidence of the addition of crushed brick and tile in the fabrics which were made to make the walls more hydraulic. This was particularly common in the context of a bathhouse or where water ingress might be a problem if the building was being constructed in a damp environment (Davey and Ling 1982, 53).

- 6.17 Little survives of the decoration, although it is likely that the areas of red on Fabrics 1 and 2 represent the remains of panel designs from the middle zone of walls. The red and white painted plaster are not of the same fabric. The possible evidence of graffiti is of interest. Graffiti are not uncommon features on painted wall plaster. An example of graffiti on a plain white background was recorded on wall plaster from Building 14, a probable *caldarium* (2nd–4th century) which formed part of a complex of buildings on the south bank of the Thames on the Southwark waterfront (Goffin 2005, 137 and fig. 96).
- 6.18 The coloured backgrounds were applied in ‘*buon fresco*’ technique, that is whilst the plaster was damp, so that the pigment could be fully bonded into the finer surface layer. Only two pigments were recorded. The plain red (anhydrous ferric oxide) is made from a common naturally occurring earth pigment (Ling 1991, 207), whilst the white is calcium carbonate. Both of these would have been included in the category of pigments listed by Pliny as ‘plain’ rather than the rarer and more expensive colours which he described as ‘florid’ (Rackham 1969).
- 6.19 The small quantity of plaster recovered from the floor make-up and its relative lack of decorative elements restricts further comparative work, unless the same mortar types can be recognised from other groups found elsewhere from the excavations. However, the quality of the mortar fabrics are good; they are generally speaking well-made and durable, and the addition of crushed brick and tile in some of the mortar layers shows an awareness of the desirability of damp-proofing measures. The plain red of Fabrics 1 and 2 are now very worn, but there is no reason to believe that originally they were not well applied and smoothed. By contrast, on some of the white fragments coarse brushmarks are still visible. The plaster is not intrinsically datable, apart from a general observation that the better-quality schemes of which the plain red may be part of, tend to date to the earlier part of the Roman period but this covers a wide timespan of the 1st to 3rd century.

Other finds by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.20 Worked stone totals 34 fragments (4518g), retrieved from 11 deposits. Included are 27 tesserae, four fragments of roof tile and a fragment of architectural stone. The tesserae are made from grey sandstone, white chalk and white oolitic limestone. The architectural stone, from fill 187042 of modern culvert 187040, derives from a shelf attached to the top of a shaft. Stylistically this appears to be Victorian in date (1837-

1901) and sooting indicates that it is from the exterior of a structure (P. Davenport, pers. comm.).

- 6.21 A total of 34 fragments of clay tobacco pipe was recorded (231.1g), most of which are unmarked stem fragments. Three stem fragments, from trample layer 187225, fill 187150 of Davis' trench 187149 and Victorian backfill 189009, are stamped "RG" or "Rich Green Land". Richard Greenland supplied clay tobacco pipes to Bath from his premises in Norton St. Philip, from c. 1680 to 1710 (Lewcun 1994, 127–9). Oswald (1975) Type 5 footed bowls, from backfill 187146 of old excavation trench 187145 and Victorian backfill 189009, date to c. 1640–1660 (Oswald 1975, 37–40). Backfill 189009 also produced an Oswald Type 6 footed bowl, which is dateable to c. 1660–1680 and five Oswald Type 20 spurred bowls, dating to c. 1690–1730 (*ibid.*). Three of the Type 20 pipes are stamped with "RG" or "Rich Green Land" on the stem, as above.
- 6.22 Fill 2706 of cut 2723 of unknown function produced a fragment of Roman window glass (5g). Vessel glass of post-medieval date totals six fragments (374g) from a wine/spirits bottle in dark green coloured glass, retrieved from Victorian backfill deposit 189009. The rest of the recovered glass (23 fragments, 991g) is of post-medieval/modern date and derives from windows, vessels, a brick and a bead.
- 6.23 A fragment of shell (0.6g) from trench backfill 188001, measuring 16 x 9 x 1.5mm, appears to have been worked with smoothed edges on three sides.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone by Andy Clarke

- 7.1 A total of 16 fragments (249g) of animal bone were recovered from ten deposits and are detailed in Appendix E, Table C. Artefactual material dating to the Romano-British period and from the modern era was also recovered (see Appendix B). The material showed a poor to moderate level of preservation and was highly fragmented, but it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*).

Romano-British

- 7.2 A single fragment (6g) was recovered from deposit 8000. It was fairly well preserved, but due to historical damage it was not possible to identify the bone to species level.

Modern and undated

- 7.3 The remaining 15 fragments (243g) were recovered from deposits resulting from modern disturbance or which remain undated. A limited amount of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were identified, none of which displayed any marks indicative of an origin in butchery waste.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The works reported on above were carried out very largely in preparation for the display of the remains in the proposed Archway Project and consisted essentially of the cleaning of dust and trample from the visible monument and removal of backfill of recent intrusions, archaeological and non-archaeological. This allowed a better understanding of the physical condition of the monument and its conservation needs and gave a clearer view of the research potential. As no ancient structures or deposits were removed, the main archaeological research aims of the project were to provide an up-to-date and unified record of the remains, to try to properly interpret the structures and deposits under York Street and the World Heritage Centre, and better understand the various interventions of the last 60 years. It was hoped that there might be a chance of better understanding the chronology of this area, but as no ancient archaeological contexts were removed, there was no opportunity to date from artefacts. Some refinement of the sequence was achieved.

New interpretations

- 8.2 One significant new understanding in at least the relative chronology of the monument was the demonstration that there were periods of construction activity between the standard Periods I and II. The eastern wall of the three-roomed block south of the Circular Bath, while clearly of a very early phase, was shown to have abutted the south-western corner of the Great Bath, so was started, at the earliest, after the Great Bath wall had reached around one metre in height. It was also confirmed that the eastern wall of the Period I bath (187036) extended southwards and would have been removed by the Period II Bath. No other contemporary walls have been noted running south from the south wall of the Period I bath, despite 70% having now been seen in excavation. It follows that any wall would have to be under the paving make-up between Trench H and Cunliffe's Trench 33. It is clear, from the standing remains, that there was no earlier wall on the line of the east wall of the Period II paved court.

From the tiny strip of wall seen, the space south of the Period I bath and side rooms may just as well have been a yard as a room.

- 8.2 The wall, only a stub (181330), seen running west from the south-west corner of the Period I bath, was clearly abutted to it and appears to have formed the southern wall of a room west of the Period I bath and south of the West Baths. A doorway led into it near the north end, which seems to belong to Period I. To the west of the doorway is the strip of tessellated pavement (18121) on a hard *opus signinum*-like bedding. The latter was seen along the face of 181254, nearly reaching wall 181330, although its relationship was hidden by an unexcavated later floor. It extended at least two metres west of it, but its full extent is unknown. Thus there is a room, clearly related to Period I structures but, structurally at least, post-dating their western wall while pre-dating the alterations of Period II.
- 8.3 These changes might be merely changes of plan during building, rather than major reworking, but it is entirely possible, if not probable, that alterations were made in various parts of this rather large establishment that do not conform to archaeologists' neat phasing systems.
- 8.4 The re-excavation of Cunliffe's Trench I largely confirmed the accuracy of his records, but did reveal a disturbance in the south-west corner that he did not note. This was a cut seen, of course, only in section and plan beyond the trench, which was a post-Roman pit. This extended through the bath backfill layers, its floor and down beyond the limit of excavation. While it seems that the pit was not recognised in 1964, the published section does show a concentration of large rubble in this area (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 51). It is thought to be a well, but apart from being post-Roman and pre-1890, is undated. The presence of warm water at the base of the cut is typical of any deep-enough excavation in this area. The lack of lining and the erosion cone near the top suggest it was cut from not very far above the Roman level, so it may be earlier rather than later, perhaps medieval. This might be confirmed by the deliberate fill, of yellow mortar and rubble along with chunks of clay, as later post-medieval structures in Bath tend to have grey mortars, cinder or cementitious.
- 8.5 The extent of the baths is unknown, except to the north, due to lack of extensive excavation. The discovery of what appear to be successive exterior gravel surfaces in Area A and Test Pit 21 well south of the known structures, suggest that the south wall of the Period II paved court and bath may well be the southern limit of the

complex. However, Test Pit 22, against the south side of this wall (Fig. 18), was excavated down to the top of a layer (2203) that from its description seems very similar to the make-up against the eastern side of the bath (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 51, Trench 20, layer 2). If so, this suggests a probable intention to floor this area. It is certainly the case that a mortar floor was laid exactly this far south in Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25, a few metres to the east.

- 8.6 The floors there are difficult to place stratigraphically but that on the south may well pre-date the wall here and therefore be attributed to Period II. The excavations and re-excavations around the stylobate, itself of Period III, have indicated that good mortar floors, albeit not necessarily the same ones, extend across all the areas examined south of the Great Bath, pre and post-dating the stylobate and extending south of it for at least three to four metres (Figs 10, 17, 19, 22, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37). This suggests a substantial open space south of the Great Bath.

A sanded *palaestra*?

- 8.7 Interestingly, in light of repeated suggestions that the *palaestra* or exercise court might have been south of the Great Bath, it has become evident that sand layers can be found overlying early, probably Period I, mortar surfaces and again, overlying the Period II mortar/*opus signinum* surfaces. The earlier layers have been noted in Cunliffe's trench 17/28 (layer 6) and in Section 14 in fig. 103 in Davenport (ed) 1991 (layer 19). These clearly pre-date the stylobate. Exercise courts in baths were typically sanded (thus Arena).
- 8.8 Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 was the only place where substantial stratigraphy post-dating the stylobate on the north certainly survived 19th-century or earlier disturbance. This showed a sand layer overlying a mortar floor (2 over 3). These layers had been otherwise removed in the vicinity of Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 (presumably in the late 19th century, described above as an area of heavy disturbance). Layer 402/187045 is a mortar floor seen (or its bedding where it is worn away) over the whole of the rest of the York Street cellar at the same level as Cunliffe's Trench 17/28, 2 (Fig. 5) and was also seen, as layer 2 in the "Owen Trench" (Davenport (ed) 1991, fig 103). This is probably the same layer as the later one in Trench 17/28. However, any sand layer no longer survived as this was the highest Roman layer in this part of the cellars.
- 8.9 South of the stylobate, there was a sand layer at this level in Section B (Davenport (ed) 1991, fig. 101, layer 22). As it is at the same approximate level as Cunliffe's

Trench 17/28, layer 2, it seems likely this sand layer belongs to the later phase of sanding and in any case, also appeared to post-date the stylobate. As in Trench 17/28 the sand layer was buried by make-up reaching to the stylobate top, but this was silts topped with a rough surface of pennant fragments level with the stylobate slabs. In BAT's Trench 116 there was a thick sand layer at this level but this appeared to pre-date the stylobate wall (BAT 1983). Being some 10 metres west of BAT's Trench 116, it is not surprising that this sequence does not match that in trenches to the east, although there is a thin layer of sand in that trench, post-dating the stylobate (186004) at approximately this level.

- 8.10 The recognition of an early sand layer over the hard floors of the York Street cellar supports the view that this area was the exercise court of the baths. The construction of the stylobate structure reduced the area of this court considerably, but there is good if limited evidence that the area was re-sanded at a higher level on both sides of the stylobate. The stratigraphic position of the wall in Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25 is still somewhat unclear, but if it does represent the south wall of a colonnaded corridor, the most obvious interpretation, then the function of the later sand layer in BAT's Trench 116 is also uncertain. The corridor has been thought to be a connection between the entrance to the baths in the west and the south side of the East Baths (Davenport 2021, 130), but no certain floor has been found inside it. Its use as part of the modified exercise court seems unlikely, but it is possible, and over time its use may well have varied.

Period II *frigidarium*

- 8.11 The Period II bath and the area in front of it, probably a *frigidarium* built to replace the large one where the Circular Bath was inserted in this period, was extensively examined in the latest works. The bath backfill was re-excavated and the red waterproof plaster (189018) over a stone slab base (189016), noted by Cunliffe was confirmed, along with the render on the wall. However, a repaving of slabs over the waterproof plaster was also noted 189019. This had been largely removed but slabs remained in the centre and near the north-east corner, where the impressions of the rectangular slabs were visible (Figs 34 and 35). It may be that this reslabbing was part of the repaving over the *opus signinum* floor north of the bath, as it seems to have been laid over a similar yellow mortar bedding over the waterproof plaster.
- 8.12 Cunliffe's original trench had revealed plastered steps in the north-east corner. These were destroyed by the foundations for the later brick pillar, although part of what he

recorded here survived to the north as 187021. Parts of the steps, in poor condition were also seen in the north side of the re-excavated bath (Fig. 34 and just visible in Fig. 35). Part of the red render on these steps was recorded as 189035.

- 8.13 The mass of mortared masonry found during the preliminary investigation of the bath (Area C, Fig. 9) was removed during this later phase of investigation. It was thought to be in the 19th-century backfill and on the Victorian grey mortar floor. However, it seems more probable that the masonry was left where it had fallen by the Victorian excavators, the floor laid around it and then buried when the decision was made not to display the bath. This certainly appears to be the case from the photograph in Fig. 9. It is known that the Victorian excavators often left intact fallen structure in place. The fragment seems to be part of an arch and it might be presumed to come from the vault. All other known vault fragments are of brick and tile, however, and this is perhaps more likely to come from the presumed arch over the opening on the north side of the bath. We know from Richard Mann's records (Mann 1900) that shattered tile and brick, not in recognisable form, were simply shovelled out in Davis's excavation, but recognisable elements were left in place.
- 8.14 Cleaning and investigation in the contemporary *frigidarium* north of the Period II bath revealed a straightforward sequence. The first floor of this room survived over a substantial area and was a solidly constructed *opus signinum* floor over a series of make-up dumps and probable construction deposits up to 0.6m thick. These were seen in Trench 26 (Fig. 19) but were very different on the east and west sides of the trench. The reason for this cannot be fully resolved but may be related to the close proximity of the Period I (plus) eastern wall of the early bath and its demolition before the laying of the floor and indeed the drain that immediately preceded it. West of the modern pipe trench the make-up is all rubble and mixed soils and this may be in some way connected to the construction of the Period I walls. East of the pipe the layers seem more likely to be part of the works related to the construction of the Great Bath hall.
- 8.15 All these make-up layers were cut by the trench for the Roman drain running from the Circular Bath and linking to the main east-west drain under the "Investigation Zone". This drain was seen in several small exposures (Figs 26 29 and 30). It was sealed by the *opus signinum* floor. The *opus signinum* floor was at a later stage covered with a floor of pennant slabs over a mortar bedding. This only remained as separated

fragments but could be seen to post-date the masonry piers added to the jambs of the Period II bath.

- 8.16 Two doors into this room have long been recognised. That from the Circular Bath corridor was blocked in Period III (Cunliffe 1969, fig. 46 and pl. XXIVa). The other door was in the east wall and was investigated in Test pit 23/24. This conformed with the interpretation elsewhere. The main point of interest here was the identification of the hole in the threshold for a pintle hinge, confirming the (unsurprising) existence of a substantial wooden door. This led to a renewed interest in the other door and, indeed, there is a pintle hole there as well, on the western side of the doorstep, drawn and photographed by Cunliffe but not apparently recognised (*op.cit.* fig. 49 and pl. XXIVa).
- 8.17 The drain was clearly laid at the beginning of Period II to drain the Circular Bath and the Period II plunge bath (the branch that served the latter seen in Trench 29, Fig. 22, which emptied into this drain). The drain itself was seen just beyond the east end of the York St. cellars by Richard Mann who recorded it passing under the southern rooms of the East Baths. It has not been seen between these two points but the cut for the drain has been noted in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28, the re-excavation of the "Owen Trench" (Davenport (ed) 1991, fig. 103) and very probably in Trench 27 (Fig. 20). The *opus signinum* floor and its make-up traced over all of the eastern part of the cellar (Fig. 5) clearly post-dates this cut, indicating that it too must belong to Period II.
- 8.18 The *opus signinum* floor over the drain in Trench 29 had been removed in antiquity and the drain capping exposed. This was presumably to effect a repair or investigate a problem. The excavation was backfilled with hard-packed mortared rubble, the surface of which served as the floor, level with the original one.

The stylobate

- 8.19 The stylobate is allocated to Period III because it abuts the east wall of the Period II bath and seems to post-date the Period II *opus signinum* floor and sand layers in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 (layers 6 and 7), and in BAT's Tr 116 (186023) (BAT 1983). In the "Owen Trench" the stratigraphy is more complicated but there is a mortar layer (16) at a similar depth to that in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 which is thought to pre-date the wall footings and is about 0.30m below the *opus signinum* floor identified with the extensive floor plotted on Fig. 5 and investigated in detail in Area C (402/187045 etc). This floor seems to be the same as Layer 2 in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 and may well be contemporary with the stylobate construction. The lower layer in the Owen trench

seems to be on the same level as that in Trench 116 (186023) (ibid) if the mortar layer just seen in the corner of the trench in 1983, south of the stylobate footings, is the same layer as the levels appear to suggest.

- 8.20 The stylobate was built to support a row of columns, the bases of two of which remain *in situ*. This may have been merely a screen, but it would seem more likely that it was a portico that fronted a building or a freestanding corridor or porticus. Only very limited excavation has ever taken place south of the York Street cellars, in the cellars of the house just over seven metres from the stylobate itself. In a 1.8m square sondage through the cellar floor of 4 Abbey Street, at the approximately equivalent level of the fills behind the stylobate, were four mortar floors separated by thin layers of silt, burying a Pennant flag floor. This had been laid over a solid foundation of mortared rubble over 0.30m thick. The upper part of the sequence contained fourth century pottery (Davenport ed) 1991, 116, figs 46 and 100) and was traced another two metres to the north. The rubble make-up under the pennant paving suggests a deliberate levelling of the area. The silting between the mortar layers might suggest an open courtyard behind either a screen or a corridor. The wall south of the stylobate in Cunliffe's Trenches 19 and 25, if contemporary with it, would indicate it was a corridor and this may then have had a courtyard on the other side. Clearly there is potential under no. 4 for further investigation.
- 8.21 Next to the column base at the east end of the stylobate is an orthostat with a rectangular opening cut into it (Fig. 10, photograph). This fits into a slot cut into the side of the column. The column at the west end also has slots cut for a slab but no slab survives. These slots would seem to argue that the slabs are contemporary with the columns, as otherwise how could they be fitted between them? However, the eastern column only has a slot on one side, the opposite face of the column being cut back flat. While the other *in situ* column base has two slots, another *ex-situ* column was identified with two flats. This would seem to indicate that the slabs were simply rotated into place, once aligned with one slot, against the flat face of the adjacent column. The two-slot column would simply have been flanked by two plain faces.
- 8.22 The remaining slab has a rectangular opening cut into it. Two rectangular pits in the lower corners suggest the fitting of an iron grill or possibly a window frame. This "weatherproofing" might strengthen the case for the colonnade fronting a corridor or portico rather than a screen. The window subsequently seems to have become a door, judging from the heavy wear on the cill, post-dating the removal of the grill. This would

also tend to suggest that the floor level north of the stylobate at this point was that of the stylobate slabs themselves, as indicated in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28. This was unfortunately well above the level of survival of ancient deposits here.

- 8.23 During the re-excavation of Trench 116, the construction cut for the stylobate wall was not obvious. Most of the layers in the trench are described in section 5 as pre-dating the wall but it is not clear from the section in Fig. 33 that this is certain. The tiny amount of stratigraphy south of the wall visible in the "Owen Trench" is similarly difficult to interpret with certainty.

Late north/south wall

- 8.24 A wall was constructed running north from the surviving western stylobate column to abut the south wall of the Great Bath (187014). Exactly what level it was constructed from is no longer clear, as its relationship to the layers in Cunliffe's Trench 17/28 was not recorded. However, the present apparent base of the wall footings sits at c.0.70m below the top of the stylobate and the wall above the herringbone foundation courses is at the level of the sand layer 2 in Trench 17/28. It may therefore be contemporary with the gravel make-up (1 in Trench 17/28). Notwithstanding, it certainly post-dated not only the stylobate wall and column but also the now-vanished slab next to it.
- 8.25 The north end of the wall has smears of white hydraulic lime mortar on the west face and in the joints and it would seem that this part of the wall has been modified or patched, perhaps only re-pointed. This may have happened during earlier conservation works; it does not have any of the characteristics of later 19th century rebuilding or repair. The damage at the south end on the east side appears to date from the excavations of the 1960s, as it is exactly where the trench abutted.

The West Baths

- 8.26 The part of the west baths south of the 19th-century walls of the Douche and Massage Baths (rebuilt in 1976) was cleaned and new records made. In the circular Laconicum, a large fragment of *opus signinum* floor, nearly 0.2m thick, lay on the sub-floor of the hypocaust (see para 5.96). What was interesting about this, apart from confirming the nature of the floor, not surviving otherwise, was the fact that it lay over the bases of the already demolished *pilae*.
- 8.27 This was readily explicable by the sequence recorded between the floor and *pilae* bases. The latter were first covered by a layer of demolition material (stone frags,

opus signinum pieces, mortar and tile), implying the removal of part of the floor and its supporting piers. This was then covered by c.0.06-0.08 of silty clay with the occasional tile or stone piece, indicating a period when the demolition material was left open. It was on to this build up that the existing large fragment of floor was deposited. This must have been done by pushing it sideways on to the silted layers from its original position. It broke into four main sections when it fell. Thus we have here a window on to the demolition process, not, here at least, an all-in-one programme, but a piecemeal process over at least some period to allow silting to occur. A similar process of partial and intermittent destruction is indicated by work at the East Baths, where total reduction of the hypocaust at the extreme southern side of the East Baths was carried out alongside rooms that survived with complete hypocaust systems and ground floor walls into the 18th century (Davenport, forthcoming Cotswold Archaeology).

- 8.28 On the west side of the Laconicum was a shallow segmental recess, 0.74m across. Its base is now just below the floor level (as implied by the threshold on the east) but allowing for a mortar finish, its rough base would have been raised to about floor level. It only survives to a maximum of 0.40m high but presumably represents an apse in the west wall, opposite the entrance. This may have held a basin with piped cold water, which raises thoughts of making steam as in a sauna. However, this would not work if this is indeed a Laconicum, where a dry heat is expected, and it may just have held a figure or some such.
- 8.29 The Period IV brick/tile wall dividing the Period III room west of the Laconicum (Fig. 24) stands out as not being in stone masonry, but this is probably because it is at the hypocaust sub-floor and subject to considerable heat. It contains multiple horizontal flues. Some stokeholes in the baths were sometimes left in the stone finish of the wall they passed through, but these were generally replaced in brick as the stone crumbled. Stone, being readily available, was the generally preferred building material in Bath and around, for walls at least.
- 8.30 This would also explain the similar construction of the east wall of the Period V bath south of the West Baths *natatio*. Again, this is at hypocaust sub-floor level wall. It is contemporary with (certainly not later than) the *pilae* in the room and would have had multiple flues to take heat from the adjacent room to which it was added in Period V, although the wall survives at too low a level for these to have survived.

- 8.31 It is clear from the foregoing that the Archway Project, as is usual with archaeological field work, has answered many questions, allowed others to be addressed in more detail and provided richer material for re-examining older investigations, and has also raised new queries. All this with almost no excavation of pre-19th century deposits. It has also provided a level of recording of the upstanding monument in the form of detailed 3D models which, while not superseding the old hand drawn elevations and plans, add a new depth to them and provide a superb addition to the monument conservation and management tools available.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Sam Bateman, Jonathan Bennett, Tom Brown, Marino Cardelli, Nathan Chinchen, Andrew Clarke, Andrew Hurst, Marek Lewcun, Alison Roberts, Christopher Watts and Thomas Weavill. The geospatial survey was undertaken by Laura O'Connor. The report was written by Mark Brett, assisted by Marino Cardelli. It was reviewed and the discussion written by Peter Davenport. The pottery, ceramic building material and miscellaneous finds reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, the metalwork report by E.R. McSloy, the painted wall plaster report by Richenda Goffin and the faunal remains report by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Cox and the post-excavation was managed by Mary Alexander.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, which has agreed to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project under accession numbers BATRM 2016.21 and BATRM 2018.3. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBA 16	A	100		Existing concrete floor	Concrete	>1	>1	0.09
RBA 16	A	101		Brick base for former pumping mechanism	Red bricks bonded with mortar	>0.92	>0.47	>0.56
RBA 16	A	102		Concrete base for 101/backfill of 103	Concrete	>1	>1	>0.29
RBA 16	A	103		Construction cut for 101/102	Rectangular in plan, steep sides, base not established	>1	>1	>0.29
RBA 16	A	104		Silt overlying surface 109	Light grey brown sandy silt	>1	>0.3	0.08
RBA 16	A	105		Gravel surface	Light brown yellow hard rammed gravel	>1	>0.43	0.04
RBA 16	A	106		Gravel surface	Mid brown yellow hard gravel and sand	>0.8	>0.3	0.03
RBA 16	A	107		Gravel surface	Light brown yellow gravel and sand	>0.8	>0.3	unexc
RBA 16	A	108		Gravel surface	Mid brown yellow sand and gravel	>1	>0.4	0.08
RBA 16	A	109		Gravel surface	Light brown hard sand and gravel	>1	>0.3	0.07
RBA 16	B	200		Concrete bedding for slabs 201	Concrete	>2	>1.6	0.12
RBA 16	B	201		Modern stone slabs	Dark grey stone slabs up to 0.75m x 0.5m x 0.12m	2.4	1.4	0.15
RBA 16	B	202		Construction cut for N/S aligned drain 203	Linear in plan, steep irregular sides, uneven base	>2.15	0.35	0.5 max
RBA 16	B	203		Ceramic drain and backfill of 202	Ceramic drain and mixed gravel and mortar	>2.15	0.35	0.5 max
RBA 16	B	204		Construction cut for E/W aligned drain 205	Linear in plan, northern side near vertical, southern side irregular	>1.4	0.3 to 0.65	0.3 to 0.5
RBA 16	B	205		Ceramic drain and backfill of 204	Ceramic drain and mixed gravel and mortar	>1.4	0.3 to 0.65	0.3 to 0.5
RBA 16	B	206		Single large stone slab	Bath stone,	0.7	>0.6	0.2
RBA 16	B	207		Levelling or make up layer	Light brown yellow mixed mortar and irregular limestone	>0.65	>0.65	c0.2
RBA 16	B	208		Northern wall of drain 215	Bath stone, three courses, roughly coursed and bonded and bonded with yellow sandy mortar	>1.4	>0.4	0.41
RBA 16	B	209		Southern wall of drain 215	Bath stone, three courses, bonded with yellow sandy mortar, truncated by 202 and 204	>1.4	0.18	0.5 max
RBA 16	B	210		Levelling or make up layer	Light brown yellow sandy mortar and irregular limestone	1.6	>0.3	unexc
RBA 16	B	211		Levelling for 200 and 201	Mixed gravel	1.6	1.4	0.1 max
RBA 16	B	212		Door sill or setting for step	Single piece of Bath stone, 'L' shaped profile	>0.3	0.28	0.25
RBA 16	B	213		Mortar rich deposit butting 206	Light to mid brown mixed sandy mortar and crushed CBM	0.1	0.05	0.1
RBA 16	B	214		Base of drain 215	Light yellow grey clay and irregular flat limestone	>1.4	0.3	unexc
RBA 16	B	215		Roman drain formed by 208, 209 and 215		>1.4	>0.9	0.44
RBA 16	B	216		Levelling or make up layer	Light brown yellow sandy mortar and irregular limestone	0.2	0.2	unexc
RBA 16	B	217		Possible construction cut for 206 or 218	Identified only in section	n/a	0.4 max	0.4

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBA 16	B	218		Thin layer of red plaster identified in section only	Mid pink red crushed tile and mortar	n/a	0.05 max	0.2
RBA 16	B	219		Single piece of pennant stone floor	Pennant stone with mortar bedding	0.2	0.2	0.1
RBA 16	B	220		Single large stone slab	Bath stone	1	0.8	0.25
RBA 16	B	221		Possible fill of 217/levelling layer	Light brown orange sandy mortar and irregular limestone	n/a	0.4	0.4
RBA 16	C	300		Late 20 th -century brick pier and concrete footing	Modern brick, mortar and concrete	0.88	0.4	>3
RBA 16	C	301		Construction cut for 300	Rectangular in plan, vertical sides.	1.4	1.2	1.2
RBA 16	C	302		Backfill of Victorian excavations	Mid to dark grey silt with 20% irregular stone and 5% irregular CBM inclusions	>2.1	>1.95	0.95
RBA 16	C	303		Large fragment of mortared masonry, not in situ	Bath stone of various sizes, roughly tooled, bonded with pale cream coloured mortar	>0.7	0.3	0.6
RBA 16	C	304		Construction horizon associated with pipe 306	Dark red brown sandy silt	>1.35	>1.1	0.03
RBA 16	C	305		mortar surface possibly for formwork for construction of vaulted concrete ceiling	Mid grey mortar with rare irregular CBM and stone	1.3	1.1	0.2
RBA 16	C	306		N/S aligned drain	Ceramic drain pipe and grey mortar bedding	>1.35	0.25	0.2
RBA 16	C	307		Extant Roman wall along eastern side of Area C with surviving render	Bath stone, some roughly faced, regular coursing, gravel based render	>3.9	>0.6	1.85
RBA 16	C	308		<i>Opus signinum</i> floor of Period II Bath	Pinkish red crushed tile and rare pebbles and tile fragments	>0.8	>0.55	0.03
RBA 16	C	309		Bedding for opus signinum floor 308	Mixed brown and red silt with tile and gravel	>0.8	>0.8	>0.05
RBA 16	C	310		Modern brick pier and concrete footing supporting steel beam over capped drain	Brick, concrete	0.35	0.35	0.76
RBA 16	C	311		Construction cut for 310	Rectangular in plan, vertical sides	0.85	0.8	0.57
RBA 16	D	400		Construction cut for modern pillar	Rectangular in plan, vertical sides	0.46	0.29	unexc
RBA 16	D	401		Backfill of 400	Dark grey brown silty clay	0.46	0.29	unexc
RBA 16	D	402		<i>Opus signinum</i> Roman surface	Red crushed tile and rare pebbles and tile fragments	>1.7	>1.5	unexc
RBA 16	D	403		Bedding for 402	Light brown compacted silty sand with rare crushed stone and CBM	>2	>2	unexc
RBA 16	D	404		Footing for surviving stylobate wall	Yellow brown mortar and Bath stone	>0.65	>0.34	unexc
RBA 16	D	405		Construction cut for modern pillar	Rectangular in plan, vertical sides	0.8	>0.2	unexc
RBA 16	D	406		Backfill of 405	Dark grey brown silty clay	0.8	>0.2	unexc
RBA 16	D	407		Cut	Linear in plan, unexcavated, eastern extent truncated	>0.68	>1	unexc
RBA 16	D	408		Fill of cut 405	Mid green brown sandy clay with irregular stone and CBM	>0.68	>1	unexc

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBA 16	D	409		Layer of modern disturbance/intrusion	Dark grey brown loose silty clay with rare irregular stone inclusions	2.05	1.68	>0.4
RBA 16	D	410		<i>Opus signinum</i> Roman surface	Red crushed tile and rare pebbles and tile fragments	>1.8	0.2	unexc
RBA 16	D	411		Bedding for 410	Light brown compacted silty sand with rare crushed stone and CBM	>1	0.2	unexc
RBA 16	D	412		Construction cut for modern pipe	Rectangular in plan, no excavated	>1	0.88	unexc
RBA 16	D	413		Backfill of 412	Mixed grey brown silty sand and irregular stone rubble	>1	0.88	unexc
RBA 16	D	414		Compacted mortar and stone surface	Light brown grey compacted sand, irregular stone and rare CBM	3 max	>1.6	unexc
RBA 16	D	415		Modern trample over all recorded deposits	Dark grey compacted silty sand	>8	>2	0.15 max
RBA 16	D	416		Number not assigned				
RBA 16	D	417		Roman mortar surface	Light green brown compacted sandy mortar	>1.03	>0.58	unexc
RBA 16	D	418		Cut for probable robber trench	Rectangular in plan	>0.7	>0.43	0.28
RBA 16	D	419		Fill of robber trench 418	Light white brown sand and irregular stone fragments	>0.7	>0.43	0.28
RBA 16	E	500	CT1	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 1 from 1960's	Rectangular, vertical stepped sides	3.55	3.4	1.7
RBA 16	E	501	CT1	Modern backfill of 500	Grey brown silty clay with frequent loose stone, CBM and modern debris	3.55	3.4	1.7
RBA 16	E	502	CT1	Levelling layer for Roman pennant stone floor	Dark grey brown compacted silty gravel	>3.55	1.13	0.13
RBA 16	E	503	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	70% large irregular limestone, 30% crushed mortar	1.66	1.28	0.84
RBA 16	E	504	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light yellow grey mortar	>1	0.45	0.21
RBA 16	E	505	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light pink grey mortar, 30% irregular clay	1.66	0.81	0.5
RBA 16	E	506	CT1 (2)	Backfill of well 507	Mixed pale yellow crushed mortar, stone fragments and blue grey clay	c1.7	c1.2	>1.4
RBA 16	E	507	CT1 (pit A)	Cut of well cut through Roman deposits	Oval in plan, irregular steep sides, base not established	c1.7	c1.2	>1.4
RBA 16	E	508	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light yellow grey crushed mortar and irregular stone fragments	2.5	0.8	0.09
RBA 16	E	509	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light yellow white crushed mortar and irregular stone fragments	2.5	0.8	0.3
RBA 16	E	510	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light yellow grey crushed mortar and irregular stone fragments	3	0.8	0.25
RBA 16	E	511	CT1 (?4,5,6)	Roman backfill of Period I bath	Light yellow white crushed mortar and irregular stone fragments	1.3	1	0.05
RBA 16	E	512	CT1 (8)	Red crushed and compacted CBM floor of Period I bath	Dark red crushed and compacted CBM and mortar	1.3	1	0.04
RBA 16	E	513	CT1	Mortar floor overlying pitched stone base 514	Light grey white mortar and small tile fragments	1.25	>0.1	0.05
RBA 16	E	514	CT1 (9)	Pitched stone base for 513	Pitched limestone pieces in a mortar matrix	1.05	unexc	0.28
RBA 16	E	515		Pitched stone base for 513, same as 514	As in 514	0.9	unexc	0.34

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBA 16	E	516	CT1	Construction horizon associated with construction of 519	Light grey white silty mortar	1	0.8	0.03
RBA 16	E	517	CT1	Backfill of construction cut 520	Light brown yellow crushed mortar and coarse sand	0.8	0.05	unexc
RBA 16	E	518	CT1	N/S aligned bath house wall	Roughly squared and faced limestone blocks, regularly coursed	5.15	n/a	2.9
RBA 16	E	519	CT1	Footing for wall 518	Unworked roughly coursed limestone blocks	>1	>0.44	>0.4
RBA 16	E	520	CT1	Construction cut for footing 519	Linear in plan, aligned N/S, unexcavated	0.8	n/a	unexc
RBA 16	E	521	CT1	E/W aligned bath house wall	Roughly squared and faced limestone blocks, regularly coursed	>3	n/a	2.9
RBA 16	E	522	CT1	Footing for wall 521	Unworked roughly coursed limestone blocks	>2.2	>0.32	0.25
RBA 16	E	523	CT1	Uppermost block of bath outflow	Single piece of roughly worked limestone	1.09	>1.5	0.34
RBA 16	E	524	CT1	Lower block of bath outflow	Single piece of roughly worked limestone	1.01	0.24	>0.94
RBA 16	E	525	CT1	Natural substrate	Mid grey brown silty clay	>0.1	>0.1	>0.05
RBA 16	F	600		Construction cut for modern plastic pipe 601	Linear in plan, vertical sides and flat base	>1.1	0.7	0.9
RBA 16	F	601		Modern plastic pipe and associated backfill	Mid brown gravelly silt	>1.1	0.7	0.9
RBA 16	F	602	415, 2802 (CA)	Modern trample layer. Same as 415 and 2802.	As in 415	>2	>1.1	0.09
RBA 16	F	603	2807 (CA)	Roman floor surface same as 2807	Mid red fragmented and crushed tile <i>opus signinum</i>	>1.1	n/a	0.03
RBA 16	F	604	2808 (CA)	Levelling/ make up layer for 603. Same as 2808	Mixed grey and brown silty sand with occasional CBM fragments	>1.1	n/a	0.27
RBA 16	F	605		Roman floor surface	Light grey white crushed stone	0.55	0.13	0.09
RBA 16	F	606		Backfill of construction cut 610	Light yellow brown stone rubble, sand and gravel	>0.95	0.39 to 0.53	>0.36
RBA 16	F	607		E/W aligned wall	Roughly faced and regularly coursed Bath stone	3.66	>0.6	1.82
RBA 16	F	608		East wall on recess of Great Bath	Roughly faced and regularly coursed Bath stone	2.13	0.65	1.84
RBA 16	F	609		Raft foundation for walls 607 and 608	Very tightly packed fragments of Bath stone	>0.7	>0.3	unexc
RBA 16	F	610		Construction cut for walls 607 and 608	L-shaped in plan, vertical sides, base not observed	>0.95	0.39 to 0.53	>0.36
RBA 16	F	611		Buried soil cut by 610, re-interpreted as levelling deposit, same as 2811	Dark blue grey clay, observed in section only	n/a	>0.68	0.1
RBA 16	F	612		Natural substrate re-interpreted as levelling deposit, same as 2812	Mid grey brown silty clay	n/a	>0.68	>0.25
RBA 16	F	613	2809 (CA)	Upper construction horizon associated with 607 and 608 same as 2809	Light to mid grey brown silty sand	>1	>0.8	0.13

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBA 16	F	614	2810 (CA)	Lower construction horizon associated with 607 and 608 same as 2810	Light yellow brown silty gravel and fine sand	>0.95	>0.8	0.06
RBA 16	G	700	200 (CA)	Concrete screed for modern slabs. Same as 200.	Concrete	>0.65	>0.1	0.1
RBA 16	G	701		Modern ceramic drain and associated backfill	Mid brown yellow sandy silt and rubble	>0.75	0.43	0.3
RBA 16	G	702	202 (CA)	Construction cut for modern drain pipe 701. Same as 202.	Linear in plan, vertical sides, irregular base	>0.75	0.43	0.3
RBA 16	G	703		Modern trample layer	Dark grey black silty sand	0.35	0.3	0.02
RBA 16	G	704		Bedding layer sealing 705	Mixed brown yellow and red mortar and crushed CBM	0.6	0.26	0.06
RBA 16	G	705		Roman infill of Period I bath	Mixed pale yellow crushed mortar and irregular limestone fragments	>0.7	0.7	>0.1
RBA 16	G	706	521 (CA)	Existing E/W aligned wall of bath house, only part of one course exposed. Same as 521.	Roughly squared and faced limestone blocks.	>0.7	>0.4	>0.7
RBAT 17	H	800		Modern trample	Dark brown silt	>5.65	>0.77	0.01
RBAT 17	H	801		Floor surface	Compact light yellow sand and limestone gravel	>5.65	>0.77	>0.08
RBAT 17	H	802		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal and modern inclusions	>5.65	>0.77	>0.07
RBAT 17	H	803		N/S cut of pipe trench	Moderate to steep sides, irregular base	>5.65	>0.77	>0.5
RBAT 17	H	804		Single fill of 803	Mid grey brown sandy clay	>5.65	>0.77	>0.5
RBAT 17	H	805		Oval pit cut	Steep sides, base not exposed	>5.65	>0.77	>0.5
RBAT 17	H	806		Fill of 805	Mid yellow brown silty sand with rubble	>5.65	>0.77	>0.5
RBAT 17	H	807		Wall	Limestone blocks, 0.38m x 0.18m x 0.14m, bonded with light grey silt with abundant charcoal mortar	1.14m		<0.18
RBAT 17	H	808		Void				
RBAT 17	H	809		Floor	Sandstones slabs, 0.5m x 0.14m x 0.07m, bonded with light grey silt with abundant charcoal mortar	2.5		0.07
RBAT 17	H	810		Cut of trench	Vertical sides, uneven base	2.5		0.25
RBAT 17	H	811		Construction cut for wall 812	Irregular sides and base	>1.75		< 0.26
RBAT 17	H	812		Wall	Limestones and sandstones blocks, 0.2m x 0.11m x 0.15m bounded with grey mortar		0.57	0.25
RBAT 17	H	813		Fill of 811	Dark grey brown silt with occasional CBM	>1.75		>0.2
RBAT 17	H	814		Cut of linear	Steep sides, rounded base		>0.29	0.37
RBAT 17	H	815		Fill of 814	Mid brown grey sandy silt		>0.29	0.37
RBAT 17	H	816		Concrete capping of 814	Concrete		>0.29	>0.12
RBAT 17	H	817	181276 (CA)	Demolition debris same as 181276	Dark yellow orange sand with pink mortar and limestones rubble inclusions			>0.3

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	H	818		Wall	Limestone blocks bonded with yellow sand and crashed limestones mortar		>0.82	>0.25
RBAT 17	H	819		Bedding for stone floor 809	Mid grey sandy mortar with charcoal inclusions	1.5m		0.06
RBAT 17	H	820		Void				
RBAT 17	H	821		Deliberate infill	Light yellow sand with occasional limestone rubble	>4.5	>0.77	>0.4
RBAT 17	H	822	207/B (CA)	Possible bedding	Mid red sandy clay	>0.83		0.07
RBAT 17	H	823		Mortar	Hydraulic mortar. Large stone block re-laid over	0.44	>0.32	>0.1
RBAT 17	H	824		Modern trample	Dark brownish grey/black silty clay and rubble			<0.12
RBAT 17	H	825		Fill of 811	Grey sandy silt			<0.1
RBAT 17	H	826		Wall	Yellow limestone blocks bonded with brown clay		0.42	>0.1
RBAT 17	H	827		Construction cut for wall 826	Not fully excavated. N side steep, almost vertical.		>1.15	>0.12
RBAT 17	H	828		Backfill of construction cut 827	Greenish brown silty clay			>0.12
RBAT 17	H	829		Bedding for stone floor	Yellowish grey silty sand			<0.03
RBAT 17	H	830		Backfill of construction cut 811	Same as 813			<0.23
RBAT 17	I	900		Backfill of 1983 trench	Greyish brown silt with modern inclusions			>0.35
RBAT 17	I	901		Wall	Aligned E/W. Limestone blocks within greyish orange lime mortar. Continuation of extant adjacent wall	>0.9	0.6	>0.2
RBAT 17	TP 1	1000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.08
RBAT 17	TP 1	1001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 2	2000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.1
RBAT 17	TP 2	2001		Modern backfill	Backfill of previous archaeological trench			>0.4
RBAT 17	TP 21	2100		Floor	Concrete floor of curved passage	>0.5	>0.5	0.11
RBAT 17	TP 21	2101		Floor bedding	Light-mid grey cinder/mortar	>0.5	>0.5	0.1
RBAT 17	TP 21	2102		Modern trample	Dark grey silt, frequent charcoal	>0.5	>0.5	0.2 – 0.8
RBAT 17	TP 21	2103		Floor	Light brown rammed gravel	>0.5	>0.5	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 22	2200		Floor	Concrete	>1.05	>1	0.13
RBAT 17	TP 22	2201		Wall of cellar		>1.05	N/K	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 22	2202		Modern trample	Dark grey silt and gravel	>1.05	>1	0.05
RBAT 17	TP 22	2203		Demolition material	Light yellow brown crushed/broken stone and mortar	>1.05	>1	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 23	2300		Trample	Grey silt	>0.5	>0.5	0.01
RBAT 17	TP 23	2301		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	N/K	N/K	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 23	2302		Stone block	Stone block	>0.5	>0.4	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 23	2303		Threshold stone	Stone block	0.52	>0.5	N/K

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	TP 23	2304		Wall	Stone	>0.7	N/K	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 24	2400		Trample	Grey silt	>0.5	>0.5	0.02
RBAT 17	TP 24	2401		Earlier excavation trench		>0.5	>0.4	>0.6
RBAT 17	TP 24	2402		Backfill of 2401	Grey silt with Bath stone blocks	>0.5	>0.4	>0.6
RBAT 17	TP 24	2403		Floor or bedding	Crushed stone and gravel	>0.5	0.12	0.14
RBAT 17	TP 24	2404		Make-up layer	Gravel and crushed stone	>0.5	N/K	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 25	2500		Modern drain cut		>0.85	0.2	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 25	2501		Backfill of 2500	Grey silt with broken concrete	>0.85	0.2	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 25	2502		Drain pipe in 2500	Ceramic pipe	>0.85	0.2	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 25	2503		Pillar	Bath stone ashlar blocks with hard grey mortar, supporting two arches	0.45	0.45	N/K
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2600		Modern drain cut				
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2601		Backfill of 2600	Brown grey clay silt with frequent blue clay lumps and limestone fragments			
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2602		Floor	Limestone flags	1.06	0.8	0.09
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2603		Trample	Dark brown/black clay silt with limestone fragments, charcoal, ash and CBM	0.57	N/K	0.06
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2604		Floor?	Mid yellow brown silt and gravel	0.5	N/K	0.04
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2605		Trample?	Dark brown/black clay silt with charcoal and CBM flecks	1.51	N/K	0.1
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2607		Trample or floor	Mid/dark red brown gritty silt with stone flecks	0.91	N/K	0.03
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2608		Bedding for 2602	Light brown yellow silt and gravel	>1.32	>0.47	0.05
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2609		Mortar repair	Light off-white mortar	0.56	N/K	0.05
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2610		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	>1.35	>0.6	0.16
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2611		Loose lump of opus signinum	<i>Opus signinum</i> fragment	N/K	0.32	0.12
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2612		Drain fill?	Light brown yellow sandy silt with gravel	>0.61	N/K	0.25
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2613		Drain fill?	Light off-white mortar	>0.65	N/K	0.28
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2614		Unknown	Single limestone block	>1.36	N/K	0.25
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2615		Silting	Light yellow grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks	1.3	N/K	0.1
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2616		Floor or made ground	Light-mid yellow grey silty gravel with rare charcoal flecks	>1.41	N/K	0.28
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2617		Floor?	Mid brown yellow gravel with sand and silt	>1.15	N/K	0.08
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2618		Floor consolidation?	Mid grey gravel with silt and occasional limestone fragments	>1.12	N/K	0.14
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2619		Natural substrate?	Mid grey blue clay	>1.1	>0.5	>0.15
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2620		Culvert	Limestone slab	>0.8	N/K	>0.41
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2621		Levelling layer	Mixed light brown yellow, dark brown red, blue grey silt, clay and rubble	>1.4	N/K	0.34
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2622		Silting	Mid grey white clay silt	>1.4	N/K	0.04

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2623		Consolidation layer	Irregular limestone blocks in dark brown red silt matrix	>1.4	N/K	0.29
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2624		Drain pipe in 2600	Brown salt-glazed stoneware pipe			
RBAT 17	Tr 26	2625		Construction cut for culvert 2620	Vertical sides, flat base	>1	0.6	0.6
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2700		Modern drain cut		>2.6	0.6	0.95
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2701		Backfill of 2700	Grey sandy silt with occasional gravel/pebbles	>2.6	0.6	0.95
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2702		Drain pipe in 2700	Brown salt-glazed stoneware pipe	>2.6	0.125	0.125
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2703		Trample	Modern material	>2.5	>0.6	0.07
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2704		Roman wall	Bath stone blocks	N/K	0.48	>1.7
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2705		Upper fill of 2723	Light grey sand with frequent gravel/pebbles to southern side			0.3
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2706		Lower fill of 2723	Orange brown sand with frequent gravel/pebbles to southern side			0.14
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2707		Construction cut for wall 2704	Linear cut with vertical sides where seen	N/K	0.16	0.47
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2708		Fill of 2726	Mid grey sandy silt	N/K	N/K	0.1
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2709		Fill of 2726	Mid grey silt	N/K	N/K	0.08
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2710		Fill of 2726	Dark grey clay (re-deposited natural)	N/K	N/K	0.1
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2711		Fill of 2726	Light brown crushed stone (mortar?) and stone fragments	N/K	N/K	0.23
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2712		Trample	Mixed grey silt with gravel/pebbles	N/K	N/K	0.04
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2713		Floor?	Light grey compacted sand, gravel, pebbles	N/K	N/K	0.06
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2714		Make-up	Light brown sand and gravel with red staining	N/K	N/K	0.21
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2715		Construction cut?	Steep sides where seen, flat base	>0.1	0.38	0.19
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2716		Upper fill of 2715	Mid grey sandy silt with gravel/pebbles	>0.1	0.32	0.19
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2717		Levelling layer	Dark grey clay with occasional flint	N/K	N/K	0.55
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2718		Levelling layer	Dark grey clay with frequent lime and limestone flecks	N/K	N/K	0.15
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2719		Make-up	Light brown sand, gravel, and pebbles	N/K	N/K	0.06
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2720		Construction deposit	Off-white compacted Bath stone fragments	N/K	N/K	0.03
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2721		Earlier excavation trench	Square cut with steep/vertical sides and flat base	1.08	>0.18	0.6
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2722		Fill of 2721	Mid grey silt with stone and concrete fragments	1.08	>0.18	0.6
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2723		Cut containing 2706-5	Vertical sides where seen and flat base	1.75	N/K	0.25
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2724		Fill of 2715	Light brown sand and gravel	>0.1	0.38	0.21
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2725		Fill of 2726	Light/mid brown silt and sand	N/K	N/K	0.08
RBAT 17	Tr 27	2726		Cut, unknown function	Vertical sides	N/A	0.4	0.5
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2800		Modern drain cut	Linear drain trench	2.6	0.82	>1.05
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2801		Fill of 2800	Mixed modern material	2.6	0.82	>1.05
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2802	602 (CA)	Modern trample	Mid/dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate CBM, mortar and pebbles	>2.6	>0.82	0.08

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2803		Unknown	Moderate to steep sides with concave base	0.46	N/K	0.16
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2804		Fill of 2803	Mid/dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar and pebbles	0.46	N/K	0.16
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2805		Unknown	Moderate sides, base not seen	0.6	N/K	>0.29
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2806		Fill of 2805	Mid/dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar and pebbles	0.6	N/K	>0.29
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2807	603 (CA)	Floor bedding	Mid grey yellow silty sand with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM and mortar and <i>opus signinum</i>	>2.6	N/K	0.05
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2808	604 (CA)	Make-up/levelling layer	Mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar, rare charcoal flecks	>2.6	N/K	0.26
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2809	613 (CA)	Make-up/levelling layer or surface	Light/mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar, and pebbles	>2.6	N/K	0.14
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2810	614 (CA)	Make-up/levelling layer	Mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flecks and lumps of CBM and mortar, occasional pebbles	>2.6	N/K	0.12
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2811	611 (CA)	Make-up/levelling layer, same as 611	Dark brown grey silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal flecks	>2.07	N/K	0.14
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2812	612 (CA)	Make-up/levelling layer, same as 612	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flints and flecks of CBM	>2.07	N/K	0.24
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2813		Make-up/levelling layer	Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar and pebbles	>1.22	N/K	0.12
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2814		Make-up/levelling layer	Mid blue grey silty clay with moderate CBM, mortar, sand and pebbles	>1.18	N/K	0.1
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2815		Make-up/levelling layer	Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flecks and lumps of CBM, mortar and pebbles	>0.41	N/K	0.05
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2816		Drain pipe in 2800	Ceramic and plastic drain pipe	>2.6	0.17	0.11
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2817		Construction cut for wall 2819	Same as 610	>0.4	N/K	>0.44
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2818		Foundation for wall 2819	Same as 609	0.38	N/k	0.06
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2819		Wall	Same as 607	>0.01	>0.82	1.78
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2820		Backfill of 2817	Same as 606	0.4	N/K	0.44
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2821		Masonry slab	Same as 605	0.12	N/K	0.08
RBAT 17	Tr 28	2822		Render on wall 2819	Pinkish red lime render	>0.82	0.04	0.65
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2900	CT21 (1)	Modern trample		2.35	1.7	0.08
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2901	CT21	Earlier excavation trench		2.35	1.7	0.8
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2902	CT21	Backfill of 2901		2.35	1.7	0.8
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2903	CT21	Construction cut for culvert 2906	Linear cut aligned NE to SW with very steep sides, base not seen			
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2904	CT21	Upper fill of 2903	Mid grey brown clayey silty gravel with occasional CBM and limestone fragments			0.54
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2905	CT21 (7)	Lower fill of 2903	Mid yellow brown limestone rubble in silt matrix			0.35
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2906	CT21	Culvert	Limestone slabs bonded with hard yellow lime mortar			

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2907	CT21	Construction upcast?	Dark blue grey silty clay with moderate sand and gravel, occasional charcoal and CBM flecks	0.93	0.24	N/K
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2908	CT21	Construction upcast or surface	Mid brown yellow silty sand/gravel with occasional charcoal flecks			
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2909	CT21	Unknown	Dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent limestone, CBM and charcoal flecks			
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2910	CT21	Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	N/K	>0.73	0.04
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2911	CT21 (4)	Floor	Compact limestone mortar surface			
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2912	CT21 (5)	Construction upcast?	Mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with limestone and charcoal flecks	N/K	>0.79	0.07
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2913	CT21 (3)	Floor	Mid yellow grey gravel and mortar	N/K	>0.73	0.12
RBAT 17	Tr 29	2914	CT21 (6)	Levelling layer	Dark grey brown silty clay and rubble	N/K	>0.93	0.14
RBAT 17	TP 3	3000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.02
RBAT 17	Section 30	3000.1	CT34 (walls A and D)	Wall	Limestone blocks	>2.7	0.6	0.62
RBAT 17	TP 3	3001		Demolition debris	Mid brownish grey silty sand with abundant modern inclusions			>0.35
RBAT 17	Section 30	3001.1	CT34	Drain pipe in 3002	Ceramic pipe in concrete	>0.6	0.6	0.58
RBAT 17	Section 30	3002	CT34	Modern drain trench	Curvilinear cut with steep sides and flat base aligned N to S	>0.6	0.6	0.58
RBAT 17	Section 30	3003	CT34	Modern rubble	Mixed red, black, grey rubble in silty clay matrix	>2.7	0.52	0.45
RBAT 17	TP 4	4000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.04
RBAT 17	TP 4	4001		Demolition debris	Mid brownish grey silty sand with abundant modern inclusions			>0.28
RBAT 17	TP 5	5000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.05
RBAT 17	TP 5	5001		Demolition debris	Light grey silty sand with abundant modern inclusions			0.06
RBAT 17	TP 5	5002		Demolition debris	Light grey silty sand with abundant modern inclusions			>0.06
RBAT 17	TP 5	5003		Modern cut	Eastern edge of previous archaeological trench		>0.1	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 5	5004		Fill of 5003	Backfill of previous archaeological trench			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 6	6000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.1
RBAT 17	TP 6	6001		Floor bedding	Pinkish brown sandy silt with CBM and opus signinum inclusions			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 7	7000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.08
RBAT 17	TP 7	7001		Layer	Dark brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions			0.35
RBAT 17	TP 7	7002		?Roman deposit	Dark grey clay with abundant charcoal			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 8	8000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.01
RBAT 17	TP 8	8001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 8	8002		Cut	Southern edge of irregular cut		>0.2	>0.2
RBAT 17	TP 8	8003		Fill of 8002	Dark greenish grey sandy silt with limestone rubble			>0.2

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	TP 10	10000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.05
RBAT 17	TP 10	10001		Modern overburden	Mixed limestone rubble, clay lumps, CBM, <i>opus signinum</i>			0.2
RBAT 17	TP 10	10002		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 11	11000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			<0.16
RBAT 17	TP 11	11001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 12	12000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.01
RBAT 17	TP 12	12001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 12	12002		Cut	Eastern edge of linear cut		>0.15	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 12	12003		Fill of 12002	Light greyish brown sandy silt			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 13	13000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.01
RBAT 17	TP 13	13001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 14	14000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.03
RBAT 17	TP 14	14001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 15	15000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.08
RBAT 17	TP 15	15001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar with remnant patch of opus signinum over			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 15	15002		Modern cut	Northern edge of previous archaeological trench		>0.2	>0.1
RBAT 17	TP 15	15003		Fill of 15002	Backfill of previous archaeological trench			>0.1
RBAT 17	TP 16	16000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			<0.07
RBAT 17	TP 16	16001		Floor	Light yellowish brown mortar			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 16	16002		Cut	Northern edge of linear cut		>0.15	N/K
RBAT 17	TP 16	16003		Fill of 16002	Dark greyish brown sandy silt			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 17	17000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			<0.07
RBAT 17	TP 17	17001		Modern overburden	Dark orangey brown sandy silt with stone and CBM inclusions			0.12
RBAT 17	TP 17	17002		?Construction backfill	Dark orangey brown/dark grey silty sand with stone, metal, fired clay and CBM inclusions			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 18	18000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.03
RBAT 17	TP 18	18001		Modern overburden	Dark greenish grey sandy silt with stone, animal bone, glass and CBM inclusions			0.12
RBAT 17	TP 18	18002		Make-up	Light greenish grey silty clay			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 18	18003		Make-up	Limestone rubble			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 19	19000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.01
RBAT 17	TP 19	19001		Modern overburden	Dark greenish grey sandy silt with stone, animal bone, glass and CBM inclusions			<0.26
RBAT 17	TP 19	19002		Make-up	Limestone rubble			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 19	19003		Make-up	Light greenish grey silty clay			N/K

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAT 17	TP 20	20000		Modern trample	Mid brown silty clay			0.04
RBAT 17	TP 20	20001		Base of modern pillar	Limestone block/slab		>0.7	0.15
RBAT 17	TP 20	20002		Demolition debris	Limestone rubble			0.26
RBAT 17	TP 20	20003		?Floor	?Opus signinum			N/K
RBAT 17	TP 20	20004		Fill of 20005	Backfill of previous archaeological trench			>0.4
RBAT 17	TP 20	20005		Modern cut	Southern edge of previous archaeological trench		>0.1	>0.4
RBAP 18	West Zone	181000		Modern trample	Mid-grey brown silty clay	>20	>3	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181001		Wall	Limestone blocks, 0.43m x 0.16m bonded with grey concrete mortar	>7		>2.8
RBAP 18	West Zone	181002		Construction cut for wall 181001	Linear cut aligned NW/SE not excavated	>7		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181003		Wall	Limestone blocks same as 181001	>19.5		>3.6
RBAP 18	West Zone	181004		Construction cut for wall 181003	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>19.5		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181005		Wall	Limestone blocks same as 181001	>16.5		>3.85
RBAP 18	West Zone	181006		Construction cut for wall 181005	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>16.5		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181007		Wall	Limestone blocks with bricks 0.45m x 0.35m x 0.16m bonded with grey concrete mortar. Support of arches.	>4.15	0.82m	>3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181008		Construction cut for wall 181007	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>4.15		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181009		Wall	Limestone blocks, 0.29m x 0.15m bonded with concrete mortar	>1.43	0.4	1
RBAP 18	West Zone	181010		Construction cut for wall 181009	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>1.43		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181011		Modern trample	Mid grey brown silty clay with modern material such as plastics, glass and metal. Occasional CBM	1.85	1.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181012		Fill of 181013	Mid reddish brown sand, gravel and metal waste	2.83	1.24	0.07
RBAP 18	West Zone	181013		Robber trench	Irregular in shape, vertical sides and irregular base	2.83	1.68	0.57
RBAP 18	West Zone	181014		Modern trample	Mid yellow-grey mortar	0.5	0.45	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181015		Modern cut	Square in shape, rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base	0.57	0.43	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181016		Fill of 181015	Mid grey brown silty clay with CBM and metal	0.57	0.43	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181017		Modern cut	Square in shape, rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base	0.43	0.45	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181018		Fill of 181017	Mid grey brown silty clay with CBM and metal	0.43	0.45	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181019		Modern cut	Square in shape, rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base	0.39	0.38	0.16
RBAP 18	West Zone	181020		Fill of 181019	Mid grey brown silty clay with CBM and metal	0.39	0.38	0.16
RBAP 18	West Zone	181021		Wall	E/W limestone blocks, 0.28m x 0.06m bonded with lime mortar	2.31	0.59	0.53
RBAP 18	West Zone	181022		Construction cut for wall 181021	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>2.31	>0.59	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181023		Wall	Limestone blocks 0.22m x 0.08m bonded with lime mortar	2.86	0.88	0.53

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181024		Construction cut for wall 181023	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>2.86	>0.88	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181025		Wall	Limestone blocks bonded with yellow limestones mortar	1.58	0.55	0.38
RBAP 18	West Zone	181026		Construction cut for wall 181025	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	1.58	0.55	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181027		Wall	Limestone blocks bonded with yellow lime mortar	4.34	0.75	0.62
RBAP 18	West Zone	181028		Construction cut for wall 181027	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>4.34	>0.75	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181029		Repair of wall 181027	Limestone blocks, 0.26m x 0.1m and CBM bonded with lime mortar	1	0.6	0.36
RBAP 18	West Zone	181030		Construction cut for repair 181029	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>1	>0.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181031		Wall	Limestone blocks bonded with yellow grey lime mortar	1.03	0.81	0.78
RBAP 18	West Zone	181032		Construction cut for wall 181031	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>1.03	>0.81	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181033		Wall	Limestone blocks, 0.21m x 0.1m bonded with red grey lime mortar	1.65	0.74	0.23
RBAP 18	West Zone	181034		Construction cut for wall 181033	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>1.65	>0.74	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181035		Wall	Same as 181035	0.44	0.74	0.29
RBAP 18	West Zone	181036		Construction cut for wall 181035	Same as 181034	.044	>0.74	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181037		Wall foundation	CBM bricks/tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>) 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.05m bonded with sandy lime mortar	>2.10	0.38	>0.09
RBAP 18	West Zone	181038		Construction cut for wall 181037	Linear cut aligned N/S not excavated	>2.10	>0.38	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181039		Recess Wall	Limestones blocks, 0.25m x 0.18m bounded with reddish brown sandy mortar	>1.60	>0.60	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181040		Construction cut for wall 181039	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>1.60	>0.60	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181041		Wall	CBM bricks/tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>), 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.05m in courses bonded with red mortar	1.17	0.75	0.55
RBAP 18	West Zone	181042		Construction cut for wall 181041	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>1.17	0.75	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181043		Wall	Same as 181045	0.8	0.57	0.3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181044		Construction cut for wall 181043	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	0.8	0.57	0.3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181045		Wall	CBM bricks/tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>), 0.38m x 0.29m x 0.06m in courses bonded with red mortar	1.25	0.61	0.57
RBAP 18	West Zone	181046		Construction cut for wall 181045	Linear cut aligned E/W not excavated	>1.25	0.61	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181047		Wall/Vent	Empty space formed between W side of wall 181045 and E side of wall 181043	0.59	0.3	0.42
RBAP 18	West Zone	181048		Wall/Vent	Empty space formed between W side of wall 181043 and E side of robbed out wall	0.69		0.14
RBAP 18	West Zone	181049			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181050		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	5.09	2.7	0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181051		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	5.09	2.7	0.16
RBAP 18	West Zone	181052		Wall/Vent	Ceramic tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>) 0.30m x 0.40m x 0.05m bonded with	1.25	0.7	0.52

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
					red-pink sandy mortar with no inclusions.			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181053		Construction cut for wall 181052	Linear cut not excavated	>1.25	>0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181054		Wall/Vent	Ceramic tiles (hypocaust <i>pilae</i> tiles) 0.37m x 0.9m x 0.5m bonded with reddish pink sandy mortar	1.4	0.48	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181055		Construction cut for wall 181054	Unexcavated	1.4	0.48	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181056		Floor	Light yellow-brown compact sandy lime mortar	>0.45	>0.45	0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181057		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Rectangular in shape, vertical to irregular sides, irregular base	0.55	0.36	0.2
RBAP 18	West Zone	181058		Fill of 181057	Light yellow brown mixed sandy clay silt	0.55	0.36	0.2
RBAP 18	West Zone	181059		Deposit	Mid grey mortar/concrete	0.38	0.28	0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181060		Wall/Vent	CBM bricks/tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>) 0.28m x 0.4m bonded with light orange brown mortar	0.28		0.38
RBAP 18	West Zone	181061		Wall/Vent	CBM bricks/tiles (<i>opus latericium</i>) 0.28m x 0.4m bonded with light orange brown mortar	0.28		0.39
RBAP 18	West Zone	181062		Make-up/levelling	Pale yellow limestone rubble infill			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181063		Bath/pool structure	D' shaped structure. Limestone and CBM bonded with opus signinum mortar	2.1	1.7	0.75
RBAP 18	West Zone	181064		Construction cut for 181063	Unexcavated	>2.1	>1.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181065		Floor	Sandstone slabs 1.2m x 0.6m	1.5	1.4	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181066		Structure	Light and compact pinkish red mortar seal and render inside structure 181063		0.11	0.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181067			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181068		Wall foundation	Limestone blocks and CBM bonded with yellow grey mortar	>0.48	0.46	0.72
RBAP 18	West Zone	181069		Made ground	Mid brown grey clay silt with charcoal, CBM and modern metalwork	1.42	6.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181070		Construction cut for wall 181068	Linear cut, aligned N/S; not excavated	>0.48	>0.46	>0.72
RBAP 18	West Zone	181071		Fill of 181072	Light yellow brown sandy clay silt with fragments of mortar	0.47	0.28	0.46
RBAP 18	West Zone	181072		Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Sub-rectangular in shape, vertical sides and concave base	0.47	0.28	0.46
RBAP 18	West Zone	181073		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Irregular in plan; unexcavated	0.74	0.47	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181074		Fill of 181073	Mid grey brown clay silt with sand	0.74	0.47	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181075		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Sub-rectangular in shape, near vertical sides; base unexcavated	0.48	0.42	>0.59
RBAP 18	West Zone	181076		Fill of 181075	Mid grey brown clay silt with sand	0.48	0.42	>0.59
RBAP 18	West Zone	181077		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Sub-rectangular in shape; unexcavated	0.71	0.35	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181078		Fill of 181077	Mid grey brown clay silt with some sand	0.71	0.35	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181079		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Sub-rectangular in shape, vertical sides and flat base	0.27	0.29	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181080		Fill of 181079	light grey brow sandy silt	0.27	0.29	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181081		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	2.87	2.26	0.1
RBAP 18	West Zone	181082		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181081	0.36	0.37	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181083		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181081	0.34	0.34	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181084		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181081	0.29	0.33	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181085		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181081	0.31	0.21	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181086		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181081	0.29	0.29	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181087		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181081	0.27	0.23	0.13
RBAP 18	West Zone	181088		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181081	0.32	0.3	0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181089		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181081	0.29	0.25	0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181090		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile below floor 181081	0.24	>0.12	0.11
RBAP 18	West Zone	181091		Bedding for floor 181065	Pale red/pink compact mortar (opus signinum)	>1.50	>1.40	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181092		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.21	0.21	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181093		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.13	0.22	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181094		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.29	0.27	0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181095		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.34	0.3	0.03
RBAP 18	West Zone	181096		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.19	0.12	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181097		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.22	0.26	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181098		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.22	0.19	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181099		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.16	0.21	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181100		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.16	0.21	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181101		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.22	0.24	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181102		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.21	0.21	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181103		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.23	0.15	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181104		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile above floor 181051	0.24	0.22	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181105		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.2	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181106		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.27	0.28	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181107		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ tile, In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181108		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.26	0.25	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181109		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.25	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181110		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.25	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181111		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.24	0.26	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181112		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	In situ mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.22	0.25	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181113		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.26	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181114		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.23	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181115		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.21	0.19	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181116		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.18	0.22	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181117		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.19	0.21	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181118		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 181051	0.28	0.26	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181119		Wall	Limestone blocks 0.49m x 0.31m x 0.16m	>8.55 circumf	1.5	1.6
RBAP 18	West Zone	181120		Construction cut for wall 181119	Unexcavated	>8.55	1.5	1.6
RBAP 18	West Zone	181121		Wall repair	CBM tiles and re-used limestone blocks 0.33m x 0.23m x 0.05m bonded with orange sandy mortar	0.45	0.29	0.59
RBAP 18	West Zone	181122		Construction cut for wall repair 181122	Unexcavated	0.45	0.29	0.59
RBAP 18	West Zone	181123		Structure	Well fired ceramic tiles 0.51m x 0.45m x 0.07m, bonded with yellow orange mortar	0.58	0.44	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181124		Construction cut for structure 181123	Sub rectangular in shape; unexcavated	0.58	0.44	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181125		Structure	Well fired ceramic tiles 0.32m x 0.28m x 0.08m bonded with yellow orange mortar	0.73	0.62	0.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181126		Construction cut for structure 181125	Sub rectangular in shape; unexcavated	0.73	0.62	0.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181127		Floor	Pinkish red lime mortar basement floor	>3	>3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181128		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.25	0.2	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181129		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181130		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.26	0.3	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181131		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.22	0.22	0.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181132		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.32	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181133		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181134		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.35	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181135		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181136		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181137		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.22	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181138		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181139		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181140		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181141		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181142		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 18127			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181143		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	0.01

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181144		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181145		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181146		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.29	0.29	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181147		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181148		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.29	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181149		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.32	0.3	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181150		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181151		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181152		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181153		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.31	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181154		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181155		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181156		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181157		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181158		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.2	0.19	0.03
RBAP 18	West Zone	181159		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181160		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 18127			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181161		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> mortar footprint for square brick/tile above floor 18127			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181162		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181163		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.29	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181164		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.32	0.3	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181165		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.33	0.32	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181166		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181167		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tiles above floor 181127 (3 elements)	0.28	0.24	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181168		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.29	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181169		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.23	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181170		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181171		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127		0.27	0.01
RBAP 18	West Zone	181172		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127		0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181173		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.27	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181174		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.23	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181175		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181176		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.28	0.29	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181177		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3	0.3	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181178		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181179		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tiles above floor 181127 (x5)	0.25	0.25	0.3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181180		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tiles above floor 181127 (>5)	0.45	0.25	0.57
RBAP 18	West Zone	181181		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.3		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181182		<i>Pilae</i> stack base	<i>In situ</i> tile above floor 181127	0.29		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181183		Demo layer	Pinkish red crushed tile, lime mortar and fragments of <i>opus signinum</i> above floor 181127	>3	>3	0.15
RBAP 18	West Zone	181184		Modern cut/ Unrecorded Cunliffe trench?	Semi-circular in shape, not excavated	0.33	0.19	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181185		Fill of 181184	Mid greyish brown clay silt with some sand and modern ceramics	0.33	0.19	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181186		Deposit/floor surface	Pinkish red <i>opus signinum</i> with crushed CBM and lime mortar above <i>pilae</i> stacks in the Laconicum	2.54	>1.30	0.19
RBAP 18	West Zone	181187		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i> <i>In situ</i> floor in the Laconicum	>1.5	0.53	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181188		Wall	Limestone blocks/slabs and CBM tiles (0.42m x 0.21m x 0.25m), irregular courses bonded with pinkish sandy mortar.	1.76	0.48	0.88
RBAP 18	West Zone	181189		Door jamb	Vertical single limestone block abutting wall 181119, forming entrance to Laconicum	0.67	0.34	0.97
RBAP 18	West Zone	181190		Door jamb	Limestone blocks and CBM (0.38m x 0.14m x 0.14m) bonded with yellow sandy mortar	0.44	0.3	0.63
RBAP 18	West Zone	181191		Threshold	Single sandstone slab	1.03	0.7	0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181192		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.25m x 0.13m x 0.04m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	0.92	0.39	0.49
RBAP 18	West Zone	181193		Construction cut for wall 181193	Linear E/W aligned cut; unexcavated	>0.92	>0.39	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181194		Doorstep	Stone slabs bonded with sandy mortar and CBM flecks	1.14	0.61	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181195		Floor	Sandstone slabs (1.1m x 0.54m x 0.04m)	>2.30	1.18	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181196		Door jamb	Vertical single stone block probably re-used	0.39	0.3	1.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181197		Doorstep	Single worn stone laid flat	0.22	0.17	0.07
RBAP 18	West Zone	181198			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181199			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181200		Door jamb	Vertical single stone block bonded adjacent wall 181021 with yellowish sandy mortar	0.72	0.3	0.89
RBAP 18	West Zone	181201		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.27m x 0.19m x 0.15m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	1.16	0.6	0.45
RBAP 18	West Zone	181202		Construction cut for wall 181201	Unexcavated	>1.16	>0.60	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181203		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.26m x 0.26m x 0.12m), regular courses bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	1	0.52	0.49
RBAP 18	West Zone	181204		Construction cut for wall 181203	Unexcavated	>1	>0.52	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181205		Fill of 181212	Light grey silty sand with abundant modern inclusions	1.5	1.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181206		Floor	Stone slabs (0.39m x 0.35m x 0.04m); single course	0.99	0.65	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181207		Door jamb	Single limestone block butting wall 181208 bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	0.63	0.33	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181208		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.34m x 0.23m x 0.13m) built to regular courses bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	1.28	0.65	0.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181209		Construction cut for wall 181208	Unexcavated	1.28	0.65	0.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181210		Door jamb	Vertical single limestone block	0.46	0.4	0.52
RBAP 18	West Zone	181211		Make-up	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with large amount of CBM	1.24	1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181212		Modern intrusion	Circular in plan; unexcavated	1.5	1.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181213		Threshold	Single course of limestone blocks (0.30m x 0.29m x 0.12m) bonded with yellow sandy mortar	0.83	0.3	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181214		Floor	Sandstone slabs	1.65	0.65	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181215		Deposit	Light grey mortar	0.8	0.5	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181216		Wall/blocked doorway	Limestone blocks (0.32m x 0.17m x 0.18m) built to regular courses bonded with yellow sandy mortar	1.18	0.77	0.64
RBAP 18	West Zone	181217		Construction cut for wall 181216	Unexcavated	1.18	0.77	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181218		Door jamb	Single limestone block fixed vertically, abutting wall 181219	0.9	0.37	1.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181219		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.14m x 0.10m x 0.09m) bonded with yellow sandy mortar	0.75	0.1	1.15
RBAP 18	West Zone	181220		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.20m x 0.30m x 0.13m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	0.83	0.7	1.46
RBAP 18	West Zone	181221		Construction cut for wall 181220	Unexcavated	>0.83	>0.70	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181222		Wall repair	CBM tile and pink mortar. Repair of wall 181220	0.23	0.69	0.94
RBAP 18	West Zone	181223		Construction cut for wall repair 181222	Unexcavated			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181224		Door jamb	Limestone blocks (0.77m x 0.68m x 1.09m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar, forming a short wall section	0.77	1	1.75
RBAP 18	West Zone	181225		Door jamb	Two courses of limestone blocks bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	0.52	0.36	1.98
RBAP 18	West Zone	181226	E (251)	Wall	Limestone blocks (0.38m x 0.20m x 0.15m) built to regular courses, bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	2.15	0.4	2.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181227		Construction cut for wall 181226	Unexcavated	2.15	0.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181228		Door jamb	Large stone block set at the end of wall 181226	0.83	0.13	0.4
RBAP 18	West Zone	181229	CT1; E (501)	Backfill of 181229	Fill of 181229	3.6	3.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181230	CT1; E (500)	Cut of Cunliffe's Trench CT1	Cut of Cunliffe's Trench CT1; re-excavated by CA 2016	3.6	3.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181231	B; G	Modern archaeological intervention	Rectangular trench	0.8	0.7	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181232	B; G	Fill of 181231	Light yellowish brown silty sand	0.8	0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181233	H (803)	Modern archaeological intervention	N/S aligned cut, sharp sides; unexcavated	6.5	0.84	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181234	H	Fill of 181233	Light grey brown clayey silt	6.5	0.84	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181235	CT1;822/H; 207/B	Bedding/make-up	Light yellow orange silty sand below 181235	1.05	1.1	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181236		Floor	Sandstone above bedding 181235	0.74	0.31	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181237	CT1; 822/H;207/ B	Bedding/make-up	Light brown yellow silty sand below 181328	3.8	1.81	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181238	CT1	Floor	Sandstone slabs above 181237	1.47	1.2	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181239	CT33 (1);822/H;207/ B	Floor	Sandstone slabs	6.13	1.11	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181240		Bedding/make-up	Same as 181237	0.84	0.65	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181241	822/H;207/ B	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181237	1.31	0.51	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181242	CT1	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181237	1.44	1.02	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181243	822/H;207/ B	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181237	0.32	0.61	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181244	CT1; 822/H;207/ B	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181237	2.4	0.55	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181245	CT33	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CT33; same as 181249	2.1	0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181246	CT33	Fill of 181245; same as 181250	Light greyish brown sandy silt with plastic inclusions	2.1	0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181247	CT33	Wall	Limestone blocks (0.25m x 0.25m x 0.13m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	2.3	0.7	0.24
RBAP 18	West Zone	181248		Construction cut for wall 181247	Unexcavated	>2.3	>0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181249	CT33	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CT33; same as 181245	2.1	1.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181250	CT33	Fill of 181249; same as 181246	Mixed light brown yellow clay and rubble	2.1	1.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181251		Floor	Sandstone slabs	3.7	1.32	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181252		Floor	Sandstone slabs above 181275	2.4	0.5	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181253		Floor	Sandstone slabs above bedding 181285	0.55	1.1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181254	CT34 (Wall A Cunliffe, 3000 CA)	Wall	N/S aligned western wall of antechamber on western side of P1 Bath	1.75	0.6	0.9
RBAP 18	West Zone	181255	CT34	Construction cut for wall 181254	Linear N/S aligned cut identified in base of CT34	>1.75	>0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181256		Pillar/column	Ashlars blocks	0.45	0.45	>3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181257		Construction cut for pillar 181256	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.8	0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181258		Pillar/column	Same as 181256	0.45	0.45	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181259		Construction cut for pillar 181258	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.82	0.82	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181260		Pillar/column	Same as 181256	0.45	0.45	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181261		Construction cut for pillar 181260	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.8	0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181262		Pillar/column	Same as 181256	0.45	0.45	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181263		Construction cut for pillar 181262	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.8	0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181264		Structure/ Vault support	Southern rectangular pillar	3.8	1.1	3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181265		Construction cut for structure 181264	Linear N/S aligned cut; unexcavated	>4	1.1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181266		Wall	Same as 181003	>8		3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181267		Construction cut for wall 181266	Unexcavated	>8		
RBAP 18	West Zone	181268		Cut of a modern intrusion	Circular in plan, moderately sloping sides and flat base	0.7	0.5	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181269		Fill of 181268	Light yellowish brown silty sand	0.7	0.35	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181270		Bedding/make-up	Mid yellowish brown silty sand	2.52	2.81	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181271		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.26m x 0.24m x 0.10m), regular courses bonded with yellowish sandy mortar. N-S return to wall 818. Same as 181220.	>4.35	>0.67	>1.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181272		Construction cut for wall 181271	Unexcavated	>4.35	0.67	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181273		Wall	Same as 181247	0.66	0.37	0.26
RBAP 18	West Zone	181274		Construction cut for wall 181273	Unexcavated	0.66	0.37	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181275		Bedding/make-up	Mid greyish yellow sandy mortar and limestone rubble	3.97	0.58	>0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181276		Bedding/make-up		>1.2	0.83	0.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181277		Cut for a drain trench	Linear cut, NE/SW aligned, vertical sides, rounded base	>2	>0.8	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181278		Fill of 181277	Light brownish grey silt and concrete rubble	>2	>0.8	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181279		Fill of 181297	Light brownish red sandy silt with modern plastic and rubble	1.07	0.8	0.23
RBAP 18	West Zone	181280	CT34	Modern archaeological intervention	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides and concave base	1.7	0.78	0.2
RBAP 18	West Zone	181281		Fill of 181280	Light greyish brown clay silt	1.7	0.78	0.2
RBAP 18	West Zone	181282		Cut of modern intrusion	Sub-rounded, steep vertical sides and flat base	1.3	1.8	0.14
RBAP 18	West Zone	181283		Fill of 181282	Mid greyish brown clay silt	1.3	1.8	0.14
RBAP 18	West Zone	181284	822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Mid brownish yellow silty sand	1.1	2.1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181285	CT34; 822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Mid brownish yellow silty sand. Same as 181284	1.4	0.7	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181286	822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181284	0.42	1.1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181287		Cut of drain trench	Linear NE/SW; unexcavated	2.4	0.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181288		Fill of 181287	Light greyish brown silty clay	2.4	0.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181289	TP 25 (2500)	Modern archaeological intervention/drainage trench(es)	Cut for modern drainage/manholes	2.4	2.4	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181290	TP 25	Fill of 181289	Dark greyish brown silty clay	2.4	2.4	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181291	CT34 (Wall A Cunliffe, 3000 CA)	Wall	Limestone blocks, roughly squared and bonded with light yellow mortar	1.2	0.76	0.65
RBAP 18	West Zone	181292	CT34	Construction cut for wall 181291	Linear N/S aligned cut, vertical side, base unexcavated		>0.6	>0.42
RBAP 18	West Zone	181293	CT34 (3)	Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i> floor	>0.5	>0.55	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181294		Cut of a ?medieval intrusion	Square in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1.45	1.55	0.15
RBAP 18	West Zone	181295		Fill of 181294	Light yellowish brown silty sand with large stones	1.45	1.55	0.15
RBAP 18	West Zone	181296	822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Mid yellow/greyish yellow sandy mortar with occasional gravel	2.3	0.65	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181297	CT34	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe's Trench 34	1.07	0.8	0.23
RBAP 18	West Zone	181298		Cut of a drain trench	Curvilinear in plan, vertical sides, concave base	1.6	0.6	>0.6
RBAP 18	West Zone	181299		Fill of 181298	Light greyish brown clayey silt and small rubble	1.6	0.6	0.6
RBAP 18	West Zone	181300	BAT115	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of BAT Trench 115	>2	1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181301	BAT115	Fill of 181300	Light greyish brown clay silt; backfill of BAT Trench 115	>2	1	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181302		Cut of drain trench	Linear NE/SW; unexcavated	>5	>0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181303		Fill of 181302	Light greyish brown clay silt with small to medium stones	>5	>0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181304		Construction cut for structure 181305	Linear E/W aligned cut; unexcavated	>1.2	0.38	>0.07
RBAP 18	West Zone	181305		Structure/doorframe	Concrete mortar footing for a doorframe	>1.2	0.38	>0.07
RBAP 18	West Zone	181306	TP25 (2500)	Cut of a drain trench	Linear NW/SE aligned cut, vertical sides and concave base	8.8	0.9	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181307		Fill of 181306	Light grey hard concrete	8.8	0.9	0.35
RBAP 18	West Zone	181308		Wall	Bricks (0.22m x 0.10m x 0.05m) regular courses bonded with extruded concrete mortar	2.5	1.3	>2
RBAP 18	West Zone	181309			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181310		Fill of 181013	Mid bluish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	>0.38	0.44	0.09
RBAP 18	West Zone	181311		Fill of 181013	Light grey cement	>0.76	0.81	0.44
RBAP 18	West Zone	181312		Wall/vent	CBM tile (0.29m x 0.30m x 0.05m), built to regular courses, bonded with pinkish sandy mortar	>0.3	0.4	0.23
RBAP 18	West Zone	181313		Construction cut for wall 181312	Unexcavated	>0.3	0.4	0.23
RBAP 18	West Zone	181314		Wall/vent	CBM tile (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.05m), built to regular courses, bonded with pinkish mortar	0.66	0.4	0.39
RBAP 18	West Zone	181315		Construction cut for wall 181314	Unexcavated	0.66	0.4	0.39
RBAP 18	West Zone	181316		Bedding/make-up	Light brown/yellow mixed limestone, CBM and mortar	0.47	0.28	0.37
RBAP 18	West Zone	181317		Bedding/make-up	Mid pinkish grey silty sand and rubble with fragments of stone, CBM			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181318			Void			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181319		Fill of 181048	Mixed brownish grey and pink sandy silt mixed with rubble	0.71	0.45	0.39

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	West Zone	181320		Wall/vent	Vent at hypocaust level formed by gap between walls 181041 and 181312	>0.34	0.36	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181321		Fill of 181320	Same as 181319	>0.34	0.36	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181322		Demolition deposit	Greenish grey silty clay above floor 181186	>1.12	>1.27	0.18
RBAP 18	West Zone	181323		Demolition deposit	Dark grey silted clay with fragments of opus signinum below floor 181186	0.97		0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181324		Demolition deposit	Dark grey silty clay, CBM and white lime mortar	0.4	0.38	0.17
RBAP 18	West Zone	181325		Wall/vent	Same as 181048. Vent formed by the gap between wall 181314 and 181043, backfilled by 181326	0.62	>0.12	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181326		Fill of 181325	Mixed grey and red silty clay and CBM. Fill of blocked up vent 181325	0.62	>0.12	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181327		Threshold	Sandstone slab bonded with pink mortar (not fully exposed)	0.52	0.16	0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181328		Deposit/infill	Mixed brownish yellow rubble and mortar used to fill gaps between doorstep 181194 and wall 181192	1.28	0.58	0.16
RBAP 18	West Zone	181329		Fill of 181311	Light brown yellow mixed silty soil and crushed mortar	0.45	0.12	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181330	CT34 (Wall C)	Wall	Limestone bonded with yellow mortar, abutting 181254	0.45	0.45	0.26
RBAP 18	West Zone	181331		Construction cut for wall 181330	Linear, identified at base of TR34		>0.75	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181332	H (807)	Wall	Same as 807 in CA 2017a			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181333		Wall/structure	Stone blocks (0.20m x 0.15m x 0.08m)	0.58	0.15	0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181334	822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Light brownish yellow silty sand below 181251	1.03	0.49	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181335	822/H;207/B	Bedding/make-up	Same as 181334	2.1	0.88	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181336	CT34	Backfill of construction cut 181255 for wall 181254	Light yellow crushed mortar and small limestone fragments	>0.6	0.14	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181337		Layer/natural	Mid orangey brown silty clay pre-dating the Baths	>0.5	>0.3	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181338		Deposit/render	<i>Opus signinum</i> render with lime-wash coating to west side of wall 181348	0.6	0.04	0.14
RBAP 18	West Zone	181339		Layer	Dark and mid grey laminated thin layers of ash and silt	0.95		0.07
RBAP 18	West Zone	181340		Floor/threshold	Limestone? Tesserae made from a pure white fairly hard stone of roughly squared-off fragments. Mosaic floor inside door 181254	0.53	0.05	0.15
RBAP 18	West Zone	181341	CT1, E	Wall; same as 187030	Limestone blocks (0.34m x 0.15m) bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	5.3	0.6	1.75
RBAP 18	West Zone	181342		Construction cut for wall 181341; same as 187167	Unexcavated	5.3	0.6	1.75
RBAP 18	West Zone	181343		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.29m x 0.20m x 0.15m) built to courses bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	6.65	0.6	1.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181344		Construction cut for wall 181343	Unexcavated	6.65	0.6	1.5
RBAP 18	West Zone	181345		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.48m x 0.33m) sharply faced, built to	12	0.6	1.47

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
					regular courses, bonded with grey mortar			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181346		Construction cut for wall 181345	Unexcavated	12	0.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181347	CT34 (4)	Make-up/infill	Light orangey brown to pink limestone and mortar, below floor 181293		>0.5	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181348		Wall/infill	Limestone and mortar blocking doorway of walls 181254 and 181207			
RBAP 18	West Zone	181349	CT34 (Wall B)	Wall	Limestone, regular coursing bonded with light yellow mortar	4.2	0.6	0.45
RBAP 18	West Zone	181350		Construction Cut for Wall 181349	Linear; unexcavated		>0.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181351		Bedding/make-up	Light orangey red with crushed CBM	>1.33	1.33	0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181352		Bedding/make-up	Light grey silty sand		0.73	0.02
RBAP 18	West Zone	181353		Levelling	Light greyish yellow gravel		0.74	0.1
RBAP 18	West Zone	181354		Levelling	Light greyish yellow sand		0.9	0.1
RBAP 18	West Zone	181355		Levelling	Light orangey red silty sand with crushed CBM		1.34	0.06
RBAP 18	West Zone	181356		Deposit/levelling	Light blue clay mixed with yellow brown silty sand	>1.33	>1.33	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181357		Cut of a modern intrusion	Circular in plan, vertical sides and concave base		0.21	0.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181358		Fill of 181357	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		0.21	0.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181359	CT34 (6)	Layer	Crushed CBM bedding material/surface			0.04
RBAP 18	West Zone	181360	CT34 (6)	Layer	Light to mid grey sandy silt; ?occupation layer			0.03
RBAP 18	West Zone	181361	CT34 (6)	Layer	Light greyish yellow to white mortar floor			0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181362	CT34 (6)	Layer	Light yellowish grey silty sand levelling/bedding for floor 181361			0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181363	CT34 (7)	Layer	Light yellow to light orangey pink crushed mortar/opus signinum layer	>2.5	1.4	0.05
RBAP 18	West Zone	181364	CT34	Fill of 181242	Light yellow mortar		0.1	0.42
RBAP 18	West Zone	181365	CT34 (8)	Deposit/ make-up	Greenish grey mixed clay and sandy silt make-up deposit	>1.05	0.8	0.25
RBAP 18	West Zone	181366	CT34 (9)	Layer	Light grey laminated/mixed crushed mortar, clay and silty sand	>1.05	0.8	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181367	I (901)	Wall	Same as 181343	3.7	0.6	1
RBAP 18	West Zone	181368		Construction cut for wall 181367	Linear E/W aligned cut; unexcavated	3.7	0.6	
RBAP 18	West Zone	181369		Construction cut for wall 181333	Linear N/S aligned cut; unexcavated	0.58	0.25	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181370		Fill of 181369	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel	0.58	0.25	0.12
RBAP 18	West Zone	181371	CT34 (5)	Make-up/infill	Yellow and orangey brown silty sand and gravel	1	1	0.3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181372	CT34 (5)	Floor	Light yellow mortar with small CBM fragments			>0.08
RBAP 18	West Zone	181373	CT34 (5)	Bedding/make-up	Limestone, clay and sand bedding layer for floor 181372	1	1	0.25
RBAP 18	1803	183000		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	7		0.15
RBAP 18	1803	183001		Make-up	Pale brown crushed stone below floor 183000	7		0.17

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	1803	183002		Make-up	Pale brown crushed stone and CBM below floor 183000	1.85		0.11
RBAP 18	1803	183003		Floor	Bath stone roughly worn	1.15	0.85	0.08
RBAP 18	1803	183004		Floor	Pale brown gravel and crushed stone surface	1	0.2	0.08
RBAP 18	1803	183005		Structure	Large Bath stone block	1.5	0.58	0.28
RBAP 18	1803	183006		Deposit	Pale grey fine sand and silt	1.6	0.2	0.05
RBAP 18	1803	183007		Floor	Pale greyish brown fine gravel	2.3	>0.2	0.08
RBAP 18	1803	183008		Cut of an unrecorded trench (but see Fig. 30)	Sub-rectangular in plan, steep sides and unexcavated base	1.25	0.7	0.45
RBAP 18	1803	183009		Fill of 183008	Mid brown silt with fragments of opus signinum	1.25	0.7	0.45
RBAP 18	1803	183010		Cut feature	Undefined feature extending beyond L.O.E	>0.65	0.2	0.3
RBAP 18	1803	183011		Fill of 183001 (typo for 183010?)	Mid greyish brown silt, crushed stone, mortar and opus signinum	>0.65	0.2	0.3
RBAP 18	1803	183012		Floor	Opus signinum; same as 183000	3.25	0.75	
RBAP 18	1803	183013		Make-up	Same as 183013; make up for floor 183012	7		0.17
RBAP 18	1803	183014		Structure	Large block of Bath stone; flat top, W side hacked away. Same as 187015	0.7	0.32	0.33
RBAP 18	1803	183015		Buttress foundation	Bath stone roughly squared, single course structure	1.1	0.8	0.09
RBAP 18	1803	183016		Construction cut for 183015	Rectangular cut, shallow sides, unexcavated base	1.12	0.82	0.09
RBAP 18	1803	183017		Old C19th trench	Unexcavated	>0.2	>0.2	>0.35
RBAP 18	1803	183018		Fill of trench 183017	Mid greyish brown crushed stone in a silty matrix	>0.2	>0.2	>0.35
RBAP 18	1803	183019		Capping stone	Squared Bath stone	>0.27	>0.15	
RBAP 18	1803	183020		Deposit	Light yellowish brown gravel and sand	1	>0.2	0.14
RBAP 18	1803	183021		Structure	Eastern part of the steps leading southwards down into the P2 Bath			
RBAP 18	1803	183022		Structure	Western part of the steps leading southwards down into the P2 Bath			
RBAP 18	1806	186000	BAT 116 (1)	Trample	Dark brownish grey silty clay	>2.35	>0.98	0.16
RBAP 18	1806	186001	BAT 116	Crude floor surface	Pale whitish yellow sandy mortar	>0.77		0.04
RBAP 18	1806	186002	BAT 116	Layer	Dark blackish grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	0.98	0.92	0.07
RBAP 18	1806	186003	BAT 116 (10)	Make-up/repair?	Pale yellow sandy mortar and small stone fragments	1.75	0.57	0.12
RBAP 18	1806	186004	BAT 116 (11, 12)	Activity/occupation layer	Light brownish orange sand above floor 186005	2.38	0.56	0.04
RBAP 18	1806	186005	BAT 116	Floor	Pale whitish yellow sandy mortar surface	0.62	0.24	0.04
RBAP 18	1806	186006	BAT 116	Construction cut for stylobate wall 186007	Linear; shallow gradient at upper levels before breaking sharply to a vertical, unexcavated base	>2.35		
RBAP 18	1806	186007	BAT 116	Stylobate wall elevation	Bath stone, squared regular coursing with crushed stone and pebbles; same as 187009	30.04	0.6	
RBAP 18	1806	186008	BAT 116	Stylobate wall footing	Limestone fragments (0.20m x 0.11m x 0.07m), not built to courses, bonded with mixed yellowish green/ grey sandy clay	>2.35	0.26	0.55

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	1806	186009	BAT 116	Fill of 186006	Light yellowish grey sandy clay and rubble	>2.35	>0.80	0.27
RBAP 18	1806	186010	BAT 116	Floor/repair	Mid orangey grey sandy mortar surface filling cut 186006	0.8		
RBAP 18	1806	186011	BAT 116	Fill of 186013	Mid yellowish grey sandy mortar floor surface	0.52	0.23	0.03
RBAP 18	1806	186012	BAT 116	Fill of 186013	Mixed mid grey and greenish brown sandy clay, covered by mortared floor repair 186011	0.41		0.07
RBAP 18	1806	186013	BAT 116	Unknown cut/damage	Shape not visible in plan, shallow break of slope	0.41		0.07
RBAP 18	1806	186014	BAT 116 (15,17)	Levelling	Mixed mid brownish grey and light grey building waste in a sandy matrix	2.38	0.78	0.17
RBAP 18	1806	186015	BAT 116 (20)	Levelling	Mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel	2.38	0.98	0.3
RBAP 18	1806	186016	BAT 116	Bedding/make-up	Mid pink sand and mortar below floor 186005	0.74	0.28	0.11
RBAP 18	1806	186017	BAT 116	Cut of unknown feature	Shape not visible in plan, moderate break of slope, unexcavated base	>0.98	>0.15	>0.34
RBAP 18	1806	186018	BAT 116 (23)	Fill of 186017	Mid to dark grey silty sand and building waste	>0.98	>0.15	>0.34
RBAP 18	1806	186019	BAT 116	Posthole	Shape not visible in plan, moderate steep gradient, concave base	0.41		0.31
RBAP 18	1806	186020	BAT 116	Fill of 186019	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional mortar fragments	0.41		0.31
RBAP 18	1806	186021	BAT 116	Gully	Linear in shape, steep sides, base unexcavated	>0.98	0.29	>0.37
RBAP 18	1806	186022	BAT 116 (24)	Fill of 186021	Mixed greenish grey and dark grey silty sand with CBM and charcoal flecks	>0.98	0.29	0.37
RBAP 18	1806	186023	BAT 116 (25)	Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	2.27	0.94	0.2
RBAP 18	1806	186024	BAT 116	Unknown cut feature	Shape not visible in plan, moderate vertical sides, unexcavated base	0.47		0.26
RBAP 18	1806	186025	BAT 116	Fill of 186024	Mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	0.31		0.26
RBAP 18	1806	186026	BAT 116	Fill of 186024	Mixed mid grey and orangey yellow silty clay with redeposited roman mortar and occasional CBM	0.26		0.1
RBAP 18	1806	186027	BAT 116	Bedding/levelling	Mixed yellowish green and dark grey sandy clay with occasional CBM	2.38	0.94	0.18
RBAP 18	1806	186028	BAT 116	Occupation layer	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel	2.02	0.71	0.07
RBAP 18	1806	186029	BAT 116	Unknown cut feature	Shape not visible in plan, SW side moderately steep, base unexcavated	0.56	0.29	0.11
RBAP 18	1806	186030	BAT 116	Fill of 186029	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent small fragments of mortar and CBM	0.56	0.29	0.11
RBAP 18	1806	186031	BAT 116	Floor	Dark brownish red compact floor surface below 186028	>2.35	>0.98	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187000		Wall	Bath stone (0.25m x 0.22m x 0.12m) crushed stone and gravel mortar	4.05	0.62	1.96
RBAP 18	East Zone	187001		Wall, alcove	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.25m x 0.22m) squared and built to courses, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	8.52	0.66	1.91
RBAP 18	East Zone	187002		Wall	Bath stone (0.10m x 0.15m x 0.12m) dressed, squared and built to courses, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	3.65	0.64	1.83

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187003		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.10m x 0.26m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	2.12	0.7	1.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187004		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.12m x 0.25m) squared and built on regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	6.64	0.65	1.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187005		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.12m x 0.33m) built on regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	2.12	0.7	1.98
RBAP 18	East Zone	187006		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.12m x 0.20m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	3.6	0.7	1.86
RBAP 18	East Zone	187007		Wall, alcove	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.13m x 0.25m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	8.34	0.67	1.56
RBAP 18	East Zone	187008		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.13m x 0.22m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	2.8	0.65	0.62
RBAP 18	East Zone	187009	CT17, CT28	Wall, stylobate foundations	Bath stone (0.20m x 0.10m x 0.26m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and pebbles mortar	30.04	0.6	>0.35
RBAP 18	East Zone	187010	CT17, CT28	Wall, stylobate plinth	Individual large Bath stone blocks (0.63m x 0.50m x 0.70m) bonded with crushed stone and gravel mortar	30.04	0.63	0.25
RBAP 18	East Zone	187011		Column base	Bath stone (0.45m in diameter), smoothly tooled	0.45	0.45	0.43
RBAP 18	East Zone	187012		Column base	Bath stone (0.41m in diameter), smoothly moulded and chiselled for recesses	0.5	0.48	0.54
RBAP 18	East Zone	187013		Structure	Large upstanding block of Bath stone with a central aperture	1.52	0.29	0.75
RBAP 18	East Zone	187014		Wall	Bath stone (0.26m x 0.13m x 0.29m), part squared regular coursing, part herringbone, bonded with crushed stone with specks of white lime mortar	8.6	0.5	1.08
RBAP 18	East Zone	187015	TP23, TP24 (2303)	Wall	Bath stone (0.18m x 0.15m x 0.25m) regular squared coursing, bonded with crushed stone and fine gravel mortar	4.3	0.55	1.2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187016		Wall	Bath stone (0.18m x 0.11m x 0.25m) squared regular coursing, bonded with yellow brown gravel and crushed stone mortar	5.5	0.6	1.65
RBAP 18	East Zone	187017		Wall	Bath stone (0.11m x 0.18m) squared regular coursing, bonded with fine gravel and crushed mortar	5.52		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187018		Wall	Bath stone, (0.15m x 0.25m x 0.30m) squared regular coursing, bonded with fine gravel and crushed mortar		0.61	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187019		Pier	Bath stone block with squared face	0.91	0.33	1.85
RBAP 18	East Zone	187020		Pier	Large block of Bath stone	0.84	0.33	0.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187021		Steps	Series of steps made of Bath stone (0.13m x 0.10m x 0.20m) bonded with mixture of opus signinum mortar with particles of lime	>0.6	>0.5	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187022		Steps	Same as 187021	>0.7	>0.4	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187023		Buttress foundation	Bath stone (0.16m x 0.13m x 0.38m) squared regular coursing, bonded with crushed stone and fine gravel mortar, with particles of white lime	0.7	0.67	0.43
RBAP 18	East Zone	187024		Buttress foundation	Bath stone (0.24m x 0.09m x 0.40m) roughly squared and irregular edging, bonded with grey silt and crushed stone mortar	1.1	0.8	0.09
RBAP 18	East Zone	187025		Buttress foundation	Broadly squared block of Bath stone; upstanding masonry	0.75	0.75	1.55
RBAP 18	East Zone	187026		Buttress foundation	Bath stone (0.23m x 0.10m x 0.39m) roughly squared on single course	1.6	0.7	0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187027		Threshold	Large Bath stone block	1.83	0.53	>0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187028		Door jamb	Single large block of Bath stone	0.53	0.23	0.32
RBAP 18	East Zone	187029	TP23 (2302)	Floor	Single large block of Bath stone	0.89	0.58	>0.06
RBAP 18	East Zone	187030		Wall; same as 181341	Bath stone roughly squared, regular coursing bonded with crushed stone, gravel and sandy mortar	5.53	0.6	1.77
RBAP 18	East Zone	187031		Door jamb	Single large block of Bath stone	>0.56	0.28	0.81
RBAP 18	East Zone	187032		Door jamb	Large block of Bath stone	0.54	0.2	0.4
RBAP 18	East Zone	187033		Threshold stone	Single block of Bath stone roughly squared	>0.76	>0.24	0.18
RBAP 18	East Zone	187034		Structure	Blocking of doorway made of Bath stone (0.10m x 0.14m x 0.37m) roughly squared, regular coursing	0.94	>0.1	0.88
RBAP 18	East Zone	187035	CT30 (1)	Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i> below bedding 187168	6.4	3.98	0.17
RBAP 18	East Zone	187036	CT30 (4)	Wall	Bath stone (0.37m x 0.15m x 0.10m) regular courses 'T' shaped wall, corners bonded with yellowish sandy mortar	>1.3	0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187037		Make-up/levelling	Limestone rubble below floor 187035	6.4	3.98	0.18
RBAP 18	East Zone	187038		Make-up	Mixed greyish yellow and orange mixed grit, stone and tile	7.99	1.06	0.29
RBAP 18	1805	187039		Capping stone	Single course of limestone block	>0.32	0.25	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187040		Construction cut for drain 187041	Linear in plan, vertical sides and flat base	>7.99	1.06	1.04
RBAP 18	East Zone	187041		Culvert	Concrete linear culvert with concrete slabs for sides	>7.99	1.06	0.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187042		Backfill of disused culvert 187041	Mid greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt	7.99	1.06	0.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187043		Wall	Concrete blocks and Bath stone, squared regular coursing bonded with concrete and lime mortar above Roman wall	>30	>0.1	2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187044		Structure	Composite of walls 187108, 187111, 187112, 187113	3.3		2.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187045	CT17 (?2)	Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i>	>6		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187046	CT17 (?1)	Make-up	Pale yellowish brown rubble in a sandy matrix	>1.6	0.75	0.23
RBAP 18	East Zone	187047		Floor	<i>Opus signinum</i> floor abutting the north side of stylobate	0.4	0.34	0.04

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187048		Floor	Mixed CBM, pink and grey brown crushed tile, remains of opus signinum floor	2.8	2.5	0.04
RBAP 18	East Zone	187049		Possible puddle	Irregular in shape, seen in pipe trench excavation, Unexcavated	>2.3	1.2	0.2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187050	CT29 (1)	Fill of 187049	Pale brown fine sand with CBM	>2.3	1.2	0.2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187051		Retaining wall	Moulded box tiles (0.11m x 0.05m x 0.42m) bonded with grey hard cement	1.24	0.42	0.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187052		Steps	Limestone blocks (0.84m x 0.36m x 0.5m) and bricks (0.10m x 0.09m) built to regular, alternating courses, bonded with dark grey weak mortar	2.4	0.71	0.32
RBAP 18	East Zone	187053		Deposit/spoil	Mixed CBM pink and mid grey in a silty matrix; result of a nearby excavation	6.3	1.5	0.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187054		Bedding	Pale brown fine sand bedding for floor 187045	>1.5	>1.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187055		Cut	Foundation trench for 187000			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187056		Construction cut for wall 187000	Unexcavated	4.05	0.62	1.96
RBAP 18	East Zone	187057		Construction cut for wall 187001	Unexcavated	8.52	0.66	1.91
RBAP 18	East Zone	187058		Construction cut for wall 187002	Unexcavated	3.65	0.64	1.83
RBAP 18	East Zone	187059		Construction cut for wall 187003	Unexcavated	2.12	0.7	1.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187060		Construction cut for wall 187004	Unexcavated	6.64	0.65	1.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187061		Construction cut for wall 187005	Unexcavated	2.12	0.7	1.97
RBAP 18	East Zone	187062		Construction cut for wall 187006	Unexcavated	3.6	0.7	1.86
RBAP 18	East Zone	187063		Construction cut for wall 187062	Unexcavated	2.8	0.65	0.62
RBAP 18	East Zone	187064		Pillar	Bath stone (0.62m x 0.23m x 0.29m) precisely faced blocks built to regular courses	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187065		Construction cut for pillar 187064	Roughly square; unexcavated	0.9	0.9	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187066		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187067		Construction cut for pillar 187066	Same as 187065	1.4	0.95	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187068		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187069		Construction cut for pillar 187068	Same as 187065	0.84	0.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187070		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187071		Construction cut for pillar 187070	Same as 187065	0.82	0.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187072		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187073		Construction cut for pillar 187072	Same as 187065	0.83	0.82	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187074		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.89
RBAP 18	East Zone	187075		Construction cut for pillar 187064	Same as 187065	0.97	0.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187076		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.48
RBAP 18	East Zone	187077		Construction cut for pillar 187076	Same as 187065	0.82	0.77	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187078		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.47

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187079		Construction cut for pillar 187078	Same as 187065	0.9	0.89	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187080		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.47
RBAP 18	East Zone	187081		Construction cut for pillar 187080	Same as 187065	0.62	0.62	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187082		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.47
RBAP 18	East Zone	187083		Construction cut for pillar 187084	Same as 187065	0.62	0.62	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187084		Pillar	Same as 187064	0.62	0.62	2.47
RBAP 18	East Zone	187085		Construction cut for pillar 187085	Same as 187065	1.1	1	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187086		Cellar wall footings	Limestone dressed blocks built to courses, bonded with hard dark to mid grey mortar with no inclusions	1.8	0.6	2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187087		Construction cut for wall 187086	Unexcavated	>1.8	0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187088		Cellar wall footings	Limestone brought to courses bonded with dark grey hard mortar, occasional sand as inclusions; includes two arches	>5		2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187089		Construction cut for wall 187088	Unexcavated	>5		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187090		Wall	Bath stone, smooth ashlar, regular coursing bonded with black sand mortar; includes arches	16.5	0.6	3.25
RBAP 18	East Zone	187091		Construction cut for wall 187090	E/W linear cut; unexcavated	>16.5	0.6	3.25
RBAP 18	East Zone	187092		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.89m x 0.27m x 0.25m) built to irregular courses of roughly faced blocks, bonded with greyish mortar	4.56	2.5	0.67
RBAP 18	East Zone	187093		Construction cut for wall 187092	Unexcavated	4.56	2.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187094		Structure	Limestone blocks built to irregular courses, E/W blocked doorway between walls 187092 and 187095	1.06		2.19
RBAP 18	East Zone	187095		Wall remnant	Limestone (0.60m x 0.45m x 0.44m) built to courses, faced blocks bonded with grey mortar	0.8	0.65	1.85
RBAP 18	East Zone	187096		Construction cut for wall 187095	Unexcavated	0.8	0.65	1.85
RBAP 18	East Zone	187097		Wall	Limestone irregular courses, roughly faced blocks bonded with grey mortar with occasional black flecks	5		2.9
RBAP 18	East Zone	187098		Construction cut for wall 187097	Unexcavated	5		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187099		Wall	Limestone blocks (0.46m x 0.14m x 0.30m) built to regular courses, bonded with dark grey mortar	2.8		2.44
RBAP 18	East Zone	187100		Construction cut for wall 187099	Unexcavated	2.8		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187101		Construction cut for C18 stone drain	Linear NW/SE aligned cut, vertical sides and unexcavated base	>8.55	1.1	>1.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187102		Stone drain	Limestone blocks (0.95m x 0.33m x 0.57m) forming stone drain lining, bonded with mid grey mortar	1.06	1.1	0.57
RBAP 18	East Zone	187103		Construction cut for C18 stone drain	Same as 187101	>8.55	1.1	>1.05

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187104		Wall	Bath stone (0.4m x 0.4m x 0.1m) built to irregular courses, bonded with crushed stone and gravel, with mortar	5	1	2.2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187105		Construction cut for wall 187104	Unexcavated	5	2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187106		Wall	Bath stone, built to courses, roughly squared		1.6	1.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187107		Construction cut for wall 187106	N/S aligned linear cut; unexcavated		1.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187108		Wall	E end, N/S cross wall; Bath stone, roughly squared		0.87	0.87
RBAP 18	East Zone	187109		Construction cut for wall 187108	N/S aligned linear cut; unexcavated		>1	0.87
RBAP 18	East Zone	187110		Wall	Bath stone (0.48m x 0.13m), mixed stone, dressed	1.15		2.02
RBAP 18	East Zone	187111		Wall	Bath stone (0.46m x 0.13m x 0.20m) mostly dressed	1.8		2.02
RBAP 18	East Zone	187112		Wall	Bath stone (0.20m x 0.08m x 0.20m), irregular courses and face dressed	0.2	0.44	0.84
RBAP 18	East Zone	187113		Wall	Ashlar (0.14m x 0.5m x 0.33m)	3.17	0.24	0.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187114		Construction cut for wall 187113	E/W linear cut; unexcavated	3.17	0.24	0.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187115		Wall	Ashlar wall, bonded to 187113	3.7		0.68
RBAP 18	East Zone	187116		Construction cut for wall 187115	E/W linear cut; unexcavated	3.7		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187117		Pillar	Bath stone ashlar (0.45m x 0.45m x 0.25m)	0.45	0.45	2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187118		Construction cut for pillar 187117	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.5	0.69	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187119		Pillar	Same as 187117	0.45	0.45	2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187120		Construction cut for pillar 187119	Square in plan; unexcavated	0.65	0.4	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187121		Pillar	Same as 187117	0.45	0.45	0.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187122		Construction cut for pillar 187121	Square in plan; unexcavated	1.15	0.8	0.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187123	CT2	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 2	E/W aligned cut, rectangular in shape, right angles, steep gradient, vertical to S, irregular base	2.47	1.13	0.69
RBAP 18	East Zone	187124	CT2	Fill of trench 187123	Same as 187128	2.47	1.13	0.69
RBAP 18	East Zone	187125	CT17	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 17	N/S aligned cut, rectangular in shape, softened right angles; unexcavated	2.5	0.58	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187126	CT17	Fill of trench 187125	Same as 187128	2.5	0.58	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187127	CT18	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 18	N/S aligned cut, roughly rectangular, right angles, vertical sides, irregular base	0.54	0.43	0.26
RBAP 18	East Zone	187128	CT18	Fill of trench 187127	Mixed blackish brown and yellow sand, clay with CBM, mortar and stone	0.54	0.43	0.26
RBAP 18	East Zone	187129	CT19	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 19	N/S aligned cut, rectangular in shape, vertical sides and irregular base	2	1.4	0.42
RBAP 18	East Zone	187130	CT19	Fill of trench 187129	Same as 187128	2	1.4	0.42
RBAP 18	East Zone	187131	CT25	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 25; N/S aligned, rectangular in shape, right angles; unexcavated	2.7	1.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187132	CT25	Fill of trench 187131	Contaminated; same as 187128	2.7	1.8	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187133	CT20	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 20; N/S aligned, rectangular in shape, right angles; unexcavated	1.5	1.25	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187134	CT20	Fill of trench 187133	Mixed blackish brown and yellow sand, clay with CBM, mortar and stone	1.5	1.25	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187135	CT21; Tr 29 (2901)	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 21/CA Tr 29; E/W aligned, rectangular in shape, right angles, steep gradient, vertical to S, irregular base	2.35	1.8	0.79
RBAP 18	East Zone	187136	CT21; Tr 29 (2902)	Fill of trench 187135	Same as 187128	2.35	1.8	0.79
RBAP 18	East Zone	187137	CT28	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 28; N/S aligned, rectangular in shape, right angles; unexcavated	3.11	1.47	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187138	CT28	Fill of trench 187137	Same as 187128	3.11	1.47	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187139	CT30	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 30; SW/NE irregular shaped cut, rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base	2.8	1.3	0.38
RBAP 18	East Zone	187140	CT30	Fill of trench 187139	Same as 187128	2.8	1.3	0.38
RBAP 18	East Zone	187141	BAT 43	Cut of Michael Owen trench excavated in 1976, recorded by BAT in 1983	E/W aligned cut, rectangular in shape, right angles; unexcavated	2.33	1.3	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187142	BAT 43	Fill of trench 187141	Same as 187128	2.33	1.3	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187143	BAT 116	Cut of BAT Trench 116	E/W sub-rectangular cut, square corners, vertical sides and uneven base	2.35	0.98	0.9
RBAP 18	East Zone	187144	BAT 116	Fill of trench 187143	Same as 187128	2.35	0.98	0.9
RBAP 18	East Zone	187145		Unknown trench	L shaped cut, rounded right angles, vertical sides, unexcavated	4.12	5.7	>0.54
RBAP 18	East Zone	187146		Fill of trench 187145	Same as 187128	4.12	5.7	>0.54
RBAP 18	East Zone	187147		Unknown trench	N/S aligned cut, roughly rectangular, rounded angles; unexcavated	1.24	0.64	>0.47
RBAP 18	East Zone	187148		Fill of trench 187147	Same as 187128	1.24	0.64	>0.47
RBAP 18	East Zone	187149		Davis's Trench, phase 2 Bath	Square in shape, vertical sides, flat base	5.6	5.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187150		Fill of trench 187149	Greyish brown silty clay with frequent loose stone, CBM and modern debris	5.6	5.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187151		Floor	Same as 183003			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187152	TP23 (2301)	Floor	Same as 187035	2.77	0.62	0.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187153		Floor	Single course of pennant sandstone (0.81m x 0.41m x 0.04m)	1.67	1.03	0.04
RBAP 18	East Zone	187154		Cut for a drain	E/W linear cut, steep sides and flat base	>0.6	0.8	0.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187155		Fill of 187154	Dark greyish brown gravelly, silty sand and large stone	>0.6	0.8	0.8
RBAP 18	East Zone	187156		Construction cut for 187024	Unexcavated	1.1	0.8	0.09
RBAP 18	East Zone	187157		Cut of a possible pipe trench	N/S aligned cut, subrounded in shape, vertical sides and uneven base	1.55	0.9	1

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187158		Fill of 187157	Same as 187128	1.55	0.9	1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187159		Cut of pipe trench	Rectangular in shape, vertical to irregular sides, irregular base	>2.35	0.84	>0.75
RBAP 18	East Zone	187160		Fill of 187159	Mid brownish grey sandy clay rubble with frequent stone	>2.35	0.84	>0.75
RBAP 18	East Zone	187161	F, Tr 28	Cut of pipe trench	Rectangular in shape, vertical to irregular sides, irregular base	>2.6	0.85	>0.92
RBAP 18	East Zone	187162	F, Tr 28	Fill of 187161	Mid brownish sandy clay rubble with CBM and frequent stone	>2.6	0.82	>0.92
RBAP 18	East Zone	187163		Construction cut for wall 187015	Unexcavated	4.3	0.55	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187164		Construction cut for wall 187016	Unexcavated	5.5	0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187165		Construction cut for wall 187165	Unexcavated	5.52		
RBAP 18	East Zone	187166		Construction cut for wall 187018	Unexcavated		0.61	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187167		Construction cut for wall 187030; same as 181342	Unexcavated	5.53	0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187168		Floor/bedding	Dark yellowish grey silty sand and gravel above floor 187035, below floor 187153	3.85	3.57	0.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187169		Wall	Bath stone (0.26m x 0.15m x 0.4m) built on irregular courses, some dressed		0.8	1.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187170		Cut of modern drain	N/S cut, steep sides and flat base		0.33	0.39
RBAP 18	East Zone	187171		Fill of 187170	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks		0.33	0.39
RBAP 18	East Zone	187172		Pier	Single block of Bath stone (0.16m x 0.10m x 0.84m)	0.84	>0.1	>0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187173	Unnumbered CT	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of unnumbered Cunliffe trench; rectangular in shape, right angles, vertical gradient, unexcavated base	3.9	2.15	0.92
RBAP 18	East Zone	187174		Fill of 187173	Same as 187128	3.9	2.15	0.92
RBAP 18	East Zone	187175		Pillar	Same as 187177	0.63	0.63	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187176		Construction cut for pillar 187175	Unexcavated	>0.62	>0.63	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187177		Pillar	Ashlar blocks (0.66m x 0.36m x 0.18m) combined and bonded with flush to extruded concrete mortar	>0.63	>0.63	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187178		Construction cut for pillar 187177	Unexcavated	>0.63	>0.63	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187179		Pillar	Same as 187177	0.63	0.63	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187180		Construction cut for pillar 187179	Unexcavated	>0.63	>0.63	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187181		Brick arches	Bricks (0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m) regular 3 courses, bonded with grey concrete mortar	3.22	0.63	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187182		Pillar	Smooth ashlar built on irregular courses (0.15m x 0.19m x 0.45m) bonded with black sandy mortar	0.51	0.45	0.99
RBAP 18	East Zone	187183		Wall	Roughly square Bath stone (0.16m x 0.47m) bonded with black sandy mortar	1.54	0.6	3.25
RBAP 18	East Zone	187184		Construction cut for wall 187184	Unexcavated	1.54	0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187185		Wall	Bath stone (0.15m x 0.29m) roughly squared, built on regular coursing, bonded with black sandy mortar	4.3		1.3

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187186		Wall	Bath stone (0.18m x 0.27m x 0.40m) irregular coursing, bonded with dark grey sandy mortar	5.6		2.4
RBAP 18	East Zone	187187		Wall	Bath stone (0.22m x 0.57m) irregular coursing, bonded with dark grey sandy mortar	3.75	0.62	1.65
RBAP 18	East Zone	187188		Brick support pillar	Brick and steel girder bonded with grey mortar	2.08	0.36	3.45
RBAP 18	East Zone	187189		Construction cut for pillar 187188	Unexcavated	2.08	0.36	3.45
RBAP 18	East Zone	187190		Concrete arches	Concrete arched ceiling	38.75	7.5	>0.55
RBAP 18	East Zone	187191		Wall	Bath stone (0.65m x 0.19m x 0.25m) built on regular courses, bonded with grey mortar	7.03	0.7	2.23
RBAP 18	East Zone	187192		Fill of 187101	Dark blackish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and CBM	>4.7	1.1	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187193	CT29	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 29	E/W linear cut, vertical sides and unexcavated base	1.9	1.05	>0.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187194		Fill of 187193	Same as 187128	1.9	1.05	>0.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187195		Construction cut for steps 187052	Linear N/S aligned cut; unexcavated	2.44	0.76	>0.24
RBAP 18	East Zone	187196		Fill of 187195	Dark blackish grey sandy silt with CBM	2.44	0.76	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187197		Cut	Rectangular cut, vertical sides and flat base	2.3	0.9	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187198		Fill of cut 187197	Series of stratified deposits in narrow cellar south of stylobate wall	2.3	0.9	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187199		Cut	Same as 187197		0.94	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187200		Fill of 187199	Same as 187198		0.94	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187201		Cut	Same as 187199		0.94	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187202		Fill of 187201	Same as 187198		0.94	2.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187203		Cut	Same as 187197		0.9	2.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187204		Fill of 187203	Series of stratified deposits		0.9	2.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187205		Cut	Same as 187203		0.9	2.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187206		Fill of 187205	Same as 187197		0.9	2.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187207		Cut	Rectangular cut, vertical sides and flat base		1.35	2.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187208		Fill of 187207	Same as 187206		1.35	2.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187209		Cut	Same as 187207		1.67	1.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187210		Fill of 187209	Same as 187206		1.67	1.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187211		Cut	Same as 187210		1.63	1.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187212		Fill of 187211	Same as 187206		1.63	1.6
RBAP 18	East Zone	187213		Cut	Same as 187211		1.63	1.73
RBAP 18	East Zone	187214		Fill of 187213	Same as 187212		1.63	1.73
RBAP 18	East Zone	187215		Wall and arches	Smooth ashlar built on irregular coursing (0.22m x 0.36m x 0.46m); piers, arches and wall above	6.9	0.46	2.35
RBAP 18	East Zone	187216		Construction cut for wall 187215	Unexcavated	6.9	0.46	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187217		Modern intrusion to access the Roman drain	Broadly rectangular in shape; unexcavated	4.55	3.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187218		Fill of 187217	Dark grey silt, CBM	4.55	3.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187219	CT17	Modern intrusion/unknown trench	Linear in shape, right angles; unexcavated. Probably same as 187145	5.31	2.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187220	CT17 (12)	Fill of 187219	Same as 187128	5.31	2.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187221		Make-up	Pale greyish brown deposit with frequent Bath stone fragments; below floor 187048	1.7	1.25	>0.05
RBAP 18	East Zone	187222	CT17 (6)	Make-up/levelling	Mid dark brown sand below 187223	>0.55	>0.45	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187223	CT17 (5)	Make-up/levelling	White/light yellow lime mortar below floor 187045	>0.4	>0.1	0.09
RBAP 18	East Zone	187224	CT17 (3)	Bedding	Gravel and crushed stone in a greyish brown sandy silt matrix below floor 187045	>0.9	0.45	0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187225	BAT118 (1)	Modern trample	Dark blackish brown silty clay with modern materials	38.75	7.5	0.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187226		Structure	Single crude block of limestone; possible column base	0.75	0.56	0.19
RBAP 18	East Zone	187227		Wall foundation	Limestone (0.30m x 0.17m x 0.13m) on a single visible course, forming foundations for door jamb 187031 and 187033	0.6	0.19	0.2
RBAP 18	1804	187228	CT2 (3)	Capstone	Single course of crude, flat laid slabs in base of Cunliffe Trench 2	>1.09	1.12	0.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187229		Fill of drain 187228	Mid greyish brown, red and yellow stone rubble in sandy silt (construction cut not visible)	>0.9	>1.75	>0.39
RBAP 18	East Zone	187230		Wall	Limestone (0.32m x 0.21m x 0.17m) built to irregular courses of roughly faced blocks, bonded with greyish mortar	0.77	0.28	1.76
RBAP 18	East Zone	187231	BAT 118	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of BAT 118; rectangular in shape, square corners; unexcavated	>1.8	1.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187232	BAT 118	Fill of trench 187231	Same as 187128	>1.8	1.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187233	CT19; BAT 118 (no number Cunliffe, 2 BAT)	Wall foundations	Bath stone (0.20m x 0.18m x 0.12m) bonded with yellow mortar; remains of pitched stone foundation for a wall running parallel to the stylobate.	>1.08	>0.65	0.48
RBAP 18	East Zone	187234	CT19 (no number)	Floor	Yellowish cream lime mortar	>1.15	>0.68	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187235	CT19 (no number)	Robber cut	Visible in the 'stratigraphy' section; E/W aligned robber cut for wall 187233	>1.15	0.75	0.7
RBAP 18	East Zone	187236	CT19; Davenport 1991, ctxt 27	Fill of 185235	Not recorded	>1.15	0.75	0.7
RBAP 18	East Zone	187237	CT19 (no number)	Construction cut for wall 187233	E/W linear cut, vertical sides and unexcavated base	>1.15	>0.65	0.17
RBAP 18	East Zone	187238	CT19	Fill of cut 187237	Mid to dark brown stone rubble in a clay matrix	>1.15	0.65	0.17
RBAP 18	East Zone	187239	BAT 118 (3)	Floor/bedding	Creamy yellow mortar floor surface between stylobate wall and wall 187233		>0.7	0.06
RBAP 18	East Zone	187240	BAT 118 (6)	Bedding	Orangey brown sandy silt and rubble with frequent gravel		>0.5	0.19

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187241	BAT 118 (19)	Floor/layer	Reddish brown compact mortar layer above 187242 and below gravel 187240		>0.23	0.01
RBAP 18	East Zone	187242	BAT 118 (20)	Bedding?	Yellowish creamy brown lime mortar layer below 187238		0.45	0.06
RBAP 18	East Zone	187243	CT19 (no number)	Layer	Mid grey silt and gravel; possible Roman trample above blue clay 187244		0.3	0.04
RBAP 18	East Zone	187244	CT19 (no number)	Layer/natural	Mid bluish grey clay; redeposited natural or Roman trample	>0.8	>0.3	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187245		Post-Roman intrusion	Irregular in shape, right angles and steep sides, flat base	1.1	0.6	0.54
RBAP 18	East Zone	187246		Fill of 187245	Mixed lenses of pink/brown dark grey rubble in a silty clay matrix	1.1	0.6	0.54
RBAP 18	East Zone	187247		Wall	Bath stone (0.23m x 0.27m x 0.68m) roughly squared, bonded with hard grey mortar	1.48	0.5	>0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187248		Deposit	Dark grey silt and fragments of Bath stone	3.65	1.75	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187249		Modern intrusion	Irregular in shape, unexcavated, cut by 187254 (CA2016)	>1.25	>0.9	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187250		Fill of 187249	Dark grey/reddish brown silt and stone	>1.25	>0.9	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187251		Make-up	Pale yellowish brown rubble, crushed stone and grit in a sandy matrix	1.75	0.55	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187252		Capstone	Single horizontal slab of limestone visible at base of 187147	>0.22	>0.67	>0.03
RBAP 18	East Zone	187253		Deposit	Clean blue clay used to line/seal the joints between capping stones on Roman drain 187252	0.36	0.54	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187254	D	Modern archaeological intervention	CA 2016 trench; Area D			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187255	D	Fill of 187254	Dark grey silt			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187256		Fill of 187079	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent CBM	0.9	0.89	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187257	TP3	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017a TP 3	>0.6	>0.6	>0.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187258	TP3	Fill of 187257	Not recorded	>0.6	>0.6	>0.3
RBAP 18	East Zone	187259	CT21, Tr 29 (no number Cunliffe, 2906 CA)	Culvert	Limestone slabs bonded with hard yellow lime mortar	>1.8	>0.8	0.35
RBAP 18	East Zone	187260	CT21, Tr 29	Construction cut for culvert 187259	NE/SW aligned linear cut, steep sides, unexcavated base	<1.8	>0.8	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187261	Tr 29 (2907)	Layer/construction upcast	Dark bluish grey silty clay with moderate sand and gravel, occasional charcoal and CBM flecks	>1.7	0.65	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187262	CT21, Tr 29 (2904)	Layer	Mid yellowish brown limestone rubble in silt matrix	>2	>0.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187263	TP8	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017 TP 8	>0.5	>0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187264		Fill of 187263	Not recorded	>0.5	>0.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187265		Posthole	Circular in plan, unexcavated possible posthole for building purposes in Roman period	>0.25	>0.2	0.4

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187266		Fill of 187265	Mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt	>0.25	>0.2	0.4
RBAP 18	East Zone	187267		Wall footings	Limestone (0.20m x 0.23m x 0.05m), only top interface exposed; possible wall footings for a structure related to the Victorian drain abutting wall 187097	>1	>0.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187268		Deposit	Dark greyish brown silty clay abutting wall footings 187267	>1	>1.05	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187269		Deposit	Dark brown rubble in a silt matrix with frequent CBM, abutting the arches in wall 187088; seals the remains of Roman bedding 187054	>1.3	>1.45	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187270	TP5	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017 TP 5	>0.5	>0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187271	TP5	Fill of 187270	Same as 187279	>0.5	>0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187272		Concrete floor	Mid-dark grey concrete (?opus cementitium) abutting wall 187016, above layer 187273	1.3	1.25	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187273		Make-up for floor 187272	Mid reddish brown CBM and rubble in a silt matrix	>2.4	1.6	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187274		Modern intrusion/fountain	Irregular in shape; unexcavated	1.3	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187275		Fill of 187274	Mid-dark brown sandy silt, including a reused large block of limestone (0.65m x 0.40m); base of a possible fountain	1.3	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187276		Partition wall	Ashlar partition wall; same as 187277	>2.6	0.24	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187277		Partition wall	Same as 187276	>1.8	0.24	>2.5
RBAP 18	East Zone	187278	TP 6	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017a TP 6	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187279	TP 6	Fill of 187278	Same as 187271	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187280	TP 18	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017a TP 18	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187281	TP 18	Fill of 187280	Same as 187271	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187282	TP 24	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA 2017b TP 24	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187283	TP 24	Fill of 187282	Same as 187258	0.5	0.5	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187284	TP 24 (2403)	Bedding	Mid-light yellowish brown crushed stone and gravel in a sandy matrix, abutting wall 187015	>1.4	0.2	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187285	Tr 26	Modern archaeological intervention	Sub-rectangular trench cut	1.45	<0.9	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187286	Tr 26	Fill of 187285	Mixed backfill			N/K
RBAP 18	1804	187287	CT2	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 2	2.5	1	
RBAP 18	East Zone	187288	CT2	Fill of 187287	Mixed backfill			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187289	CT 21; Tr 29 (1 Cunliffe, 2900 CA)	Modern/trample	Modern deposit underneath scaffolding			N/K

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	East Zone	187290	CT29; Tr 27 (2721)	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 29	<0.65	0.35	N/K
RBAP 18	East Zone	187291	CT29; Tr 27 (2722)	Fill of 187290	Mixed backfill			N/K
RBAP 18	East Zone	187292	Tr 27	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of CA Trench 27	1.2	<0.38	N/K
RBAP 18	East Zone	187293	Tr 27	Fill of 187292	Mixed backfill; redeposited into open trench			N/K
RBAP 18	East Zone	187294	CT25	South wall of vault (and offset)	Bath stone, rough dressed blocks (
RBAP 18	East Zone	187295	CT25	Foundations of wall 187277	Irregular limestone blocks bonded with hard, light grey mortar containing common charcoal flecks			
RBAP 18	East Zone	187296	CT25	Construction cut for wall 187294	Linear cut with flattish base; partially removed by previous trench	>0.96	>0.23	0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187297	CT25	Backfill of 187296	Dark brown silty sand with stone and charcoal inclusions			0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187298	CT25	Accumulated material	Light-mid brown sandy silt with various inclusions			0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187299	CT25; TP 6	CA test pit	Square test pit	0.5	0.5	<0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187300	CT25; TP 6	Fill of 187299	Mixed modern material			<0.1
RBAP 18	East Zone	187301	CT25	Modern cut feature	Rounded feature recorded by Cunliffe (pre-dates late 1960's)	>1.07	>0.4	>0.4
RBAP 18	East Zone	187302	CT25	Fill of 187301	Mixed yellowish brown/mid brown silty sand with various inclusions			>0.4
RBAP 18	East Zone	187303	CT25	Dark ?occupation layer	Dark greyish brown gritty, sandy clay with various inclusions			<0.15
RBAP 18	East Zone	187304	CT25 (2)	Fill of 187305	Mixed creamy yellow/dark greenish yellow gritty silty clay			<0.13
RBAP 18	East Zone	187305	CT25 (2)	Robber trench	Linear cut with irregular sides and base; aligned ENE/WSW	>1	<0.72	<0.2
RBAP 18	East Zone	187306	CT25 (4)	Floor	Hard opus signinum			0.04
RBAP 18	East Zone	187307	CT25 (4)	Bedding material for 187306	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt and stone			0.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187308	CT25 (4)	?Floor	Dark bluish grey sandy mortar			0.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187309	CT25 (4)	Make up/levelling material	Light-mid brown sandy silt with various inclusions			0.13
RBAP 18	East Zone	187310	CT25 (4)	Grey ?occupation layer	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand			0.07
RBAP 18	East Zone	187311	CT25	Floor	Pale yellowish cream sandy mortar and gravel			0.35
RBAP 18	East Zone	187312	CT25	Wall foundations	Limestone rubble within gritty yellow lime mortar; contains occasional CBM	>1m	0.6	N/K
RBAP 18	East Zone	187313	CT25 (3)	Floor	Yellowish cream lime mortar			0.18
RBAP 18	East Zone	187314	CT25	Construction cut for wall 187277/187295	Linear cut; aligned N/S. Exposed only in section. Not excavated.	>1.5	>0.2	0.2
RBAP 18	1808	188000	CT18 (does not correlate)	Trample	Same as 181000	>20	>3	0.04
RBAP 18	1808	188001	CT18 (does not correlate)	Fill of 188002	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent limestone and gravel; tesserae found within	>0.51	>0.35	0.27
RBAP 18	1808	188002	CT18 (does not correlate)	Modern archaeological intervention	Cut of Cunliffe Trench 18; rectangular in shape, rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base	>0.51	>0.35	0.27

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	1808	188003	CT18 (does not correlate)	Bedding/levelling	Light greyish white mortar with occasional CBM	>0.51	>0.13	0.04
RBAP 18	1808	188004	CT18 (does not correlate)	Bedding/levelling	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	>0.51	>0.35	0.16
RBAP 18	1808	188005	CT18 (does not correlate)	Bedding/levelling	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>0.51	>0.35	0.08
RBAP 18	1808	188006	CT18 (does not correlate)	Bedding/levelling	Dark yellowish brown gravel in a sandy matrix	>0.51	>0.35	>0.04
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189000	C (310)	E Concentrate Plinth	Mid grey modern concrete	0.9	0.75	0.58
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189001	C (311)	Cut for E concrete Plinth	Sub-circular, vertical steep sides	0.9	0.75	0.58
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189002		W Concentrate Plinth	Mid grey modern concrete with metal bar reinforcement	1m	0.85	0.6
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189003		Cut of W concrete Plinth	Sub-circular, vertical steep sides concrete irregular	1m	0.85	0.6
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189004		N concrete Plinth	Mid grey, modern concrete with metal bar reinforcement	1.1	0.8	0.7
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189005		Cut of N concrete Plinth	Sub-circular/irregular, sides moderate and steep, base concave irregular	1.1	0.8	0.7
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189006		Fill of Concrete Duct 189007	Dark grey, sandy silt, fragment medium sized stones angular c.100mm and occasional brick fragments	4.8	0.8	0.2
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189007		Concrete Duct	Mid grey concrete duct flat base with vertical sides, irregular construction	4.8	1m	0.4
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189008		Cut for Concrete Duct 189007	Linear, sides vertical, base flat, N-S	4.8	1m	0.4
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189009	C (302)	Backfill of Phase II Bath- Victorian or later	Mid grey brown sandy silt, fragments small-large stones masonry, frag. Building, demolition rubble including masonry ceramic pipe and glass, occasional wood and textile	5.5	4m	0.95
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189010		Hard conglomerate mass at S end of pipe 189011	Dark greyish brown sandy silt contains irregular stones	0.5	0.3	0.35
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189011	(306)	Ceramic pipe	ceramic drain pipe	2m	0.25	0.2
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189012		Cut for 189011	linear, construction cut for pipe 189011	2m	0.25	0.2
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189013		brick and concrete structure (drain supports)	brick and concrete pillar in S/E of room, bonded by grey mortar	0.4	0.3	1.3
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189014	(305)	Mortar floor Victorian +brick supports	Mortar grey floor	5.5	4m	0.95
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189016		Stone floor levelling	Stone floor levelling under opus signinum (189018)	5.1	4.6	N/K
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189017	(309)	Floor bedding for Opus Signinum	pale brown, crushed pottery and bricks, contains gravel	>5.1	>4.6	0.03
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189018	(308)	Floor Opus Signinum	pale pinkish red, contains crushed pottery and bricks	>5.1	>4.6	0.02
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189019		<i>In situ</i> floor	Flag stones creating flat surface joined by mid brown mortar	1.7	1.4	0.02
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189020	(does not correlate)	Walls opus signinum	Pale pinkish red, render; contains crushed pottery and brick, pebbles			0.01
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189021		Walls opus signinum	Pale brown; render: contains pebbles			0.03
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189022		N roman wall	Bath stone, squared regular coursed, facing south	0.7	0.5	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189023		Cut for 189022	Contraction cut for roman wall 189022 , not excavated	>2.3	>0.5	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189024		Door vertical pillar in wall 189022	Stone vertical door jamb	1.3	0.2	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189025		Door horizontal base in wall 189022	Stone horizontal door jamb	0.4	0.2	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189026		W roman wall	Stone wall, squared irregular courses covered by op.sig	4.6		1.7
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189027		Cut for 189026	Construction cut for roman wall 189026, not excavated	>4.6		
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189028		S roman wall	Stone wall, squared regular courses covered by op.sig	5.25		0-1.75
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189029		Cut for 189028	Construction cut for roman wall 189028, not excavated	>5.25		
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189030	(307)	E roman wall	Bath stones, squared regular coursing	3.1	0.5	0-1.7
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189031		Cut for 189030	Construction cut for roman wall 189030, not excavated	>3.1	>0.5	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189032		N Victorian wall	Stone roughly squared /random coursed	1.54	0.64	>2m
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189033		modern truncation	Circular in plan, sides vertical	0.4	0.38	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189034		fill of [189033]	Black mixed materials contains pieces of pipe	0.4	0.38	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189035		stairs	Stones steps, roughly squared not all stones had survived	2m	1.63	0.5
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189036		construction cut for 189035	Construction cut for stairs, rectangular	>2m	>1.63	
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189037		construction cut for 187186	Construction cut for Victorian wall 187186	>5.6		
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189038		construction cut for 187184	Construction cut for Victorian wall 187184	>1.54	>0.64	>0.5
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189039		construction cut for 187187	Construction cut for Victorian wall 187187	>3.75	>0.62	1.65
RBAP 18	Phase II bath	189040		construction cut for 187185	Construction cut for Victorian wall 187185	>4.3		>1.3
RBAP 18	West Zone	181309A		Deposit/fill of 181013	Pink and yellow redeposited opus signinum, upper fill of 181013	0.87	0.66	0.05
RBAP 18	Zone A ground floor	A100		concrete floor	concrete floor of existing building in Swallow street	>2.7	>0.32	0.07
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A101		floor	limestone floor slabs (0.65x0.32x0.06m) worn out on the upper surface and light concrete mortar between joints	>2.7	>0.32	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A102		bedding layer	dark brown silty sandy mortar below floor slabs A101	>2.7	>0.32	0.03
RBAP 18	Zone A ground floor	A103		make up layer	mid dark brown silty sand with frequent mid to large stone, concrete mortar, glass and post med porcelain	>2.7	>0.32	>0.22
RBAP 18	Zone A ground floor	A200		concrete floor	concrete floor of existing building in Swallow street	>0.38	>0.3	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A201		modern membrane	tarred sheath below concrete	/	/	0.05
RBAP 18	Zone A ground floor	A202		floor	same as A101			0.06
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A300		concrete floor	same as A100	>0.5	>0.41	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground	A301		modern membrane	same as A201	>0.5	>0.41	0.02

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
	floor							
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A302		floor	same as A101	>0.5	>0.41	
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A400		concrete floor	same as A100	>0.35	>0.33	0.07
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A401		modern membrane	same as A201	>0.35	>0.33	0.01
RBAP 18	Zone A Ground floor	A402		floor	same as A101	>0.35	>0.33	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B100		concrete floor	reinforced concrete floor associated with previous building currently demolished	>1.7	>1.5	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B101		layer	concrete bedding	>1.7	>1.5	0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B102		drain	E-W aligned brick made culvert including vertical side walls and flat base	>1.7	1	1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B103		infill	infill of culvert loose mixed silted material	>1.7	1	1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B104		wall	E-W wall footings	>0.4		0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B105		wall	possibly same as B104 bath stone blocks foundations, possible corner of cellar	>1.1		0.4
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B106		deposit/infill	possible infill of cellar. Mid grey sandy-silt with some rubble and CBM	>1.7	>1.5	1.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B107		drain	Victorian drain			
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B108		drain	Victorian drain			
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B109		layer/deposit	light orange brown clay silt, post roman soil	>1.7	>1.5	0.6
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B110		Layer/deposit	possible Roman demolition layer mid yellow sandy gravel with occasional limestone frags	>1.7	>1.5	>0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B200		modern floor	concrete slabs	>2.63	>1.93	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B201		made ground	post medieval made ground. Dark brown silty clay with tiles and CBM	>2.63	>1.93	0.13
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B202		concrete structure	rectangular concrete structure function unknown	>0.75	>1.7	0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B203		Structure	steel iron beam with wall support and pads	0.36	0.38	0.65
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B204		wall	Brick wall part of a post med cellar	>1	0.63	
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B205		wall	Brick wall part of a post med cellar	>1	0.5	
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B206		infill	infill of a Victorian drain	>1.9	0.8	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B207		drain	possible NW-SE aligned early Georgian drain/culvert made of limestone blocks bonded with light yellow sandy mortar	>1.9	0.8	
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B208		construction cut	construction cut for drain B207	>1.9	0.8	
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B209		deposit	post med garden soil mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	>1.9	>1.4	0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B211		wall	possible cellar wall only partially exposed, function unknown			
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground Floor	B212		drain	post medieval drain only partially exposed			
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B213		layer	possible Roman demolition layer mid yellow sandy gravel with occasional limestone frags			
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B300		floor	concrete floor	>3.8	>0.45	0.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B301		layer	reinforced concrete below B300	>3.8	>0.45	0.4
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B302		structure	N-S aligned walls and base forming a Victorian culvert	>3.8	>0.45	1.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B303		infill	infill of Victorian culvert	>3.8	>0.45	1.2
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B304		wall	N-S aligned possible roman wall, east face exposed during excavation made of stone block roughly squared	>0.45	>0.5	>0.45
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B305		deposit	possible roman demolition layer butting wall B304. Dark grey brown silty clay with CBM and mortar as inclusions	>1		>0.45
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B400		floor	concrete slabs	>0.85	>0.76	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B401		concrete	concrete sub base	>0.85	>0.76	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B402		construction cut backfill	mid grey-brown sandy silt	>0.85	>0.76	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B403		wall	N-S aligned Victorian wall foundation	>0.85	>0.76	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B404		construction cut	vertical sides construction cut for wall B403	>0.85	>0.76	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B600		concrete surface	same as B200	>3	>2	0.26
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B601		structure	modern concrete structure made of red bricks	>22	0.9	0.8
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B602		deposit/layer	post med mixed soil cellar backfill same as B106	>3	>2	1.3
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B603		wall	post med red brick cellar walls same as B204	>1.2		0.26
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B604		drain	modern ceramic drain pipe	>1.5	0.4	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B605		deposit/layer	same as B209	>3	>2	
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B606		layer	same as B110	>3	>2	
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B700		concrete	same as B200	>2.4	>1.7	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B701		layer/deposit	modern building bedding material crushed bricks and concrete	>2.4	>1.7	0.9
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B702		drain	modern ceramic drain pipe	>2.4	0.5	0.08
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B703		wall	possible Georgian E-W aligned cellar wall truncated by drain B702 not fully exposed	>1.8	0.5	0.7
RBAP 18	Zone B ground floor	B800		concrete floor	existing concrete floor	>3	>0.5	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B801		wall	Georgian/Victorian wall ashlar blocks	>3	>0.6	0.4
RBAP 18	Zone B Ground floor	B802		Layer	dark brown silty clay soil mixed with modern material butting wall B801	>3	>0.5	
RBAP 18	Zone D	D100	Access Zone, West Zone, H (181234)	backfill of previous trench	Light grey brown clayey silt	>0.8	>0.6	>0.2
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1000		deposit	same as D1100	>0.6	>0.5	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1001		deposit	same as D1101	>0.6	>0.5	>0.06
RBAP 18	Zone D	D101		trench cut	cut of modern trench	>0.8	>0.6	.0.2
RBAP 18	Zone D	D102		Bedding/make-up	Mid greyish yellow sandy mortar and limestone rubble	>0.8	>0.6	0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D103		wall	Limestone blocks (0.26m x 0.24m x 0.10m), regular courses bonded with yellowish sandy mortar. Same as 181220	>0.8	>0.6	>0.4
RBAP 18	Zone D	D104		Bedding/make-up	Light yellow orange silty sand below 181235	>0.8	>0.6	>0.05
RBAP 18		D105		bedding/make-up	Pale sandy silt bedding layer below D104 similar to D102	>0.8	>0.6	>0.05
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1100		deposit	same as 181371	>0.8	>0.3	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1101		make up	light brown orange sandy gravel	>0.8	>0.3	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1102		construction cut backfill	backfill of Victorian pilla construction cut	>0.8	>0.3	>0.2
RBAP 18	Zone D	D1103		construction cut	construction cut for Victorian pillar	>0.8	>0.3	>0.2
RBAP 18	Zone D	D200	Access Zone, West Zone, H	backfill of previous trench	same as D100	>0.8	>0.5	>0.4
RBAP 18	Zone D	D201	Access Zone, West Zone, H	trench cut	same as D101	>0.8	>0.5	>0.4
RBAP 18	Zone D	D202	Access Zone, West Zone, H	bedding/make-up	same as D102	>0.8	>0.5	>0.4

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Zone D	D203	Access Zone, West Zone, H	wall	same as D103	>0.8	>0.5	>0.4
RBAP 18	Zone D	D300	Access Zone, West Zone, H	backfill of previous trench	same as D100	>0.8	>0.5	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D301	Access Zone, West Zone, H	trench cut	same as D101	>0.8	>0.5	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D302	Access Zone, West Zone, H	bedding/make-up	same as D102	>0.8	>0.5	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D303	Access Zone, West Zone, H (181247, 181273)	wall	same as 181273	>0.8	>0.4	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D400	Access Zone, West Zone, H (181276)	floor bedding	same as 181275	>0.8	>0.4	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D401	Access Zone, West Zone, H	bedding	sand bedding layer similar to D400	>0.8	>0.4	>0.34
RBAP 18	Zone D	D402	Access Zone, West Zone, H	bedding/make-up	brown-yellow compact sandy gravel	>0.8	>0.4	0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D403	Access Zone, West Zone, H	construction cut backfill	black-brown compact mortar butting Victorian pillar	>0.8	>0.8	>0.23
RBAP 18	Zone D	D404	Access Zone, West Zone, H	construction cut	construction cut for Victorian pillar	>0.8	>0.8	>0.23
RBAP 18	Zone D	D405	TP25 (181350 181306 2500)	cut of Victorian pipe trench	Linear NW/SE aligned cut, vertical sides and concave base	>0.8	>0.8	>0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D406	TP25 (181350 181306 2500)	cut of Victorian pipe trench	Linear NW/SE aligned cut, vertical sides and concave base	>0.8	>0.35	>0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D407	(181273)	wall	same as 181273	>0.8	>0.35	>0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D408	(181276)	make-up	same as 181276	>0.8	>0.35	>0.3
RBAP 18		D500	(181356)	Deposit/levelling	Light blue clay mixed with yellow brown silty sand	>0.6	>0.5	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D501	(181355)	levelling layer	Light orangey red silty sand with crushed CBM	>0.6	>0.5	0.15
RBAP 18	Zone D	D502		levelling layer	blueish clay mixed with sand	>0.6	>0.5	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D503	(181354)	levelling layer	Light greyish yellow sand	>0.6	>0.5	0.13
RBAP 18	Zone D	D600		backfill of Victorian trench	same as 181295	>0.35	>0.25	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D601		cut of Victorian trench	same as 181294	>0.35	>0.25	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D602		pipe	same as D405	>0.7	>0.2	0.3
RBAP 18	Zone D	D603	(181271)	wall	same as 181271	>0.5	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D604		construction cut	construction cut for roman wall D603 not excavated	>0.5	>0.3	>0.1

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Zone D	D605		wall	same as 181271			
RBAP 18	Zone D	D700		backfill of trench	same as 181295	>0.6	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D701		trench cut	same as 181294	>0.6	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone D	D800		floor bedding	same as 181285	>0.6	>0.5	0.06
RBAP 18	Zone D	D801		bedding	orange-red compact sandy gravel	>0.6	>0.5	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D802		bedding/levelling	greyish-white plaster/mortar deposit likely a floor or floor bedding	>0.6	>0.5	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D803		Bedding/make-up	mixed brown sand and gravel	>0.6	>0.5	0.05
RBAP 18	Zone D	D804		make-up	Dark-brown rubble make up	>0.6	>0.5	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D805		Bedding/make-up	blue compact clay	>0.6	>0.5	0.03
RBAP 18	Zone D	D806		bedding/make-up	brown compact clay	>0.6	>0.5	0.02
RBAP 18	Zone D	D807		Bedding/make-up	brownish white compact sandy gravel	>0.6	>0.5	>0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D808		Bedding/make-up	mixed grey brown clay	>0.6	>0.5	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone D	D809		wall	same as 181271			
RBAP 18	Zone D	D900		wall	same as 181291	>0.9	>0.53	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone D	D901		wall	same as 181291	>0.9	>0.53	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone D	D902		wall	same as 181254	>0.3	>0.53	>0.5
RBAP 18	Zone D	D903		<i>Opus signinum</i> floor	same as 181293	>5	>0.5	>0.2
RBAP 18	Zone D	D904		floor bedding	floor bedding for 181293	>0.5	>0.5	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1400	(187146)	Victorian trample	same as 187146	>0.45	>0.12	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1401	(187057)	concrete column base	same as 187057	>0.45	>0.15	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1402	(187068)	Victorian column	same as 187068	>0.45	>0.15	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1500	(187146)	Victorian trample	same as 187146	>0.45	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1600	(187146)	Victorian trample	same as 187146	>0.45	>0.4	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1601	(187069)	concrete column base	same as 187069			
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1602	(187068)	Victorian column	same as 187068			
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1700	(187146)	Victorian trample	same as 187146	>0.45	>0.4	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1701		construction cut backfill	backfill of construction cut for N-S aligned wall 187014. Mid whitish-	>0.45	>0.4	

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
					grey clay sand with abundant charcoal and moderate CBM			
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1702	(187014)	wall	same as 187014	>0.45	>0.4	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1703		construction cut	construction cut for wall 187014	>0.45	>0.4	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1800		fill of possible Victorian drain	dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate flecks of charcoal	>0.4	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1801		cut of possible Victorian drain	same as E2201	>0.4	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1802	TP24 (187284, 2403)	Bedding	Mid-light yellowish brown crushed stone and gravel in a sandy matrix, abutting wall 187015	>0.4	>0.4	
RBAP 18	Zone E	E1900	(187146)	Victorian trample	same as 187146	>0.4	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2200	(187289)	Victorian trample	same as 187289	>0.3	>0.3	0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2201		cut of potential Victorian trench	unknown truncation probably excavated during Victorian period or later to repair roman drain	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2202		backfill of Victorian trench	mid dark-grey silty clay and modern material, glass and ceramic pipes frags	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2203		bedding	same as E1802	>0.2	>0.2	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2400	(187289)	Victorian backfill	same as 187289	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2401		base of pillar	concrete base for Victorian pillar	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2500	(187289)	Victorian trample	same as 187289	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2700	(187131)	Victorian trample	same as 187131	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E2800	(187232)	backfill of BAT trench	same as 187232	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3200	(187225)	Victorian trample	same as 187225	>0.35	>0.35	0.07
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3201	East Zone, CT19 (187236)	Robber cut backfill	Backfill of a robber cut visible in the 'stratigraphy' section; E/W aligned robber cut for wall 187233. Orange brown silty sand with frequent sub angular stone and dark patches of sand	>0.35	>0.35	>0.08
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3202	(187233)	wall	same as 187233	>0.35	>0.35	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3300	(187134)	backfill of trench	same as 187134	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3400	(187121)	backfill of trench	same as 187121	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3500	(187273)	Victorian trample	same as 187233	>0.3	>0.3	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3501	(187233)	deposit	same as 187233	>0.3	>0.3	>0.05
RBAP 18	Zone E	E3600	(187272)	concrete floor	same as 187272	>0.3	>0.3	0.04
RBAP 18	Zone E	EB100	(187273)	Victorian trample	same as 187273	>2.7	>0.35	>0.1

Site code	Area	Context Number	Previous trench/ area and (context)	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
RBAP 18	Zone E	EB101		wall	same as 187225			
RBAP 18	Zone E	EB102		deposit/floor bedding	possible roman floor bedding opus signinum only a small fragment surviving, truncated by construction cut EB104, not excavated	>0.05	>0.1	
RBAP 18	Zone E	EB103	(187010)	stylobate wall	same as 187010			
RBAP 18	Zone E	EB104		construction cut for Victorian wall	construction cut for wall 187276			
RBAP 18	Zone E	EC100	(187277)	Victorian trample	same as 187225	>2.2	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	EC102		wall	same as 187276	>2.2	>0.4	>0.1
RBAP 18	Zone E	EC103	(187232)	backfill of BAT trench	same as 187232	>0.35	>0.3	>0.1

Previous trench number/area publication references:

CT1 and CT2 = Cunliffe 1969; notebook 2

CT17, CT19, CT21, CT25, CT28, CT29, CT30, CT33 and CT34 = Cunliffe 1969; notebook 3

BAT43 = Davenport 1991

B to G = CA 2016

Access Zone, West Zone, TP3, TP5, TP6, TP8, TP18, H and I = CA 2017a

TP23 to TP26, Tr 27 to Tr 29 = CA 2017b

(CA) Cotswold Archaeology recording later context number/previous

APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Phase	Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1	104	Roman pottery Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric Medium sandy greyware	FIORW SANDRW	1 1	4 1	C2-C4
1	501	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ DOR BB1	1	28	C2-C4
1	506	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex		1	174	RB
2	804	Post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material Modern glass Clay tobacco pipe Lead object Roman mortar	Glazed earthenware Tile Window, brick Stem Window leading	GRE	1 1 8 1 3 1	27 230 696 4 64 70	MC16-C18
2	828	Post-medieval ceramic building material Modern ceramic building material Worked stone	Tile Drainpipe, glazed wall tile Slate roof tile		1 2 1	34 511 121	Modern
2	900	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Modern ceramic building material	Glazed earthenware Chinese porcelain Drainpipe	GRE POR	1 1 1	40 14 275	Modern
2	2001	Modern pottery Roman ceramic building material Modern ceramic building material Modern glass Copper alloy coin	Industrial ware Box flue tile, fragment Drainpipe, glazed wall tile, painted wall tile Window Halfpenny		1 2 6 1 1	26 818 801 71 2	Modern
2	2202	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRW	1	4	LC18-C19
2	3000	Roman pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Modern pottery Roman ceramic building material Post-medieval ceramic building material Post-medieval/ modern glass Worked stone	Fine oxidised fabric Glazed earthenware Tin-glazed earthenware Refined whiteware Brick, fragment Fragment Bottle, window Sandstone roof tile	FIORW GRE TGE RW	1 1 1 1 2 6 2 1	10 7 4 4 395 27 5 198	LC18-C19
2	4001	Modern ceramic building material Modern glass Worked stone	Drainpipe, glazed wall tile Window Tile		4 1 1	374 8 71	Modern
2	7001	Roman pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fine oxidised fabric Brick	FIORW	1 1	6 117	Modern

Phase	Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
		Modern ceramic building material	Drainpipe		1	59	
2	8000	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-Burnished ware	BB1 SED/ DOR BB1	1	17	C2-C4
		Roman pottery	Fine sandy greyware	SANDRW	1	2	
		Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	132	
		Worked stone	Tessera		1	35	
2	11000	Coal			1	26	-
2	15000	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	3	LC16-LC19
2	17001	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	FIRW	1	5	RB
2	18001	Roman pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	ROB SH	1	14	Modern
		Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		4	69	
		Modern ceramic building material	Drainpipe		1	2	
		Modern glass	Window, vessel		2	5	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	0.4	
2	19001	Post-medieval pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	WSG	1	17	Modern
		Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	Fragments, glazed wall tile		3	57	
		Modern glass	Window glass		1	5	
		Copper alloy coin	10 pence piece		1	12	
		Worked stone	Slate roof tile		1	121	
		Shell			3	53	
2	20004	Modern ceramic building material	Drainpipe, glazed wall tile, fragment		4	66	Modern
3	2201	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRW	1	4	C19+
3	2601	Copper alloy object	strap-end, Ra. 3 (below for details)		1		C4
3	2701	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ DOR BB1	2	49	LC4
		Roman pottery	Fine micaceous greyware	FMICRW	1	12	
		Roman pottery	Sandy micaceous greyware	SMICRW	2	14	
		Copper alloy coin	Nummus c. 364-75. Ra. 1 (below for details)		1		
		Copper alloy coin	Nummus c. 364-78. Ra. 2 (below for details)		1		
		Worked stone	Tessera		1	17	RB
3	2706	Roman glass	Window glass		1	5	RB
3	2801	Silver coin	Denarius c. 85BC Ra. 4 (below for details)		1		C1 BC (+)
4	181199	Modern glass	Bead		1	3	Modern
		Copper alloy	Modern object		2	10	
		Plastic	Chocolate Bar Wrapper - Double Decker		1	1	
4	181295	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	3	118	MC16-C18
		Post-medieval pottery	Donyatt glazed earthenware	DON	1	55	
		Medieval ceramic building material	Ridge tile		1	153	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	4	
4	181316	Roman ceramic building material	Box flue tile, brick, fragment		4	1703	RB

Phase	Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
4	181340	Worked stone	Tessera		5	24	RB
4	181366	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	FIORW	1	5	RB
4	183001	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula		5	1387	RB
4	186018	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	106	RB
4	186030	Fired clay			1	12	-
4	187042	Worked stone	Masonry		1	3626	Modern
4	187050	Roman pottery	South West White-slipped flagon fabric	FLC	1	20	LC2-C3
4	187130	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	1	12	C2-C4
		Roman pottery	Sandy micaceous greyware	SMICRW	1	16	
		Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	13	
		Worked stone	Tessera		1	64	
4	187132	Roman pottery	North Gaulish whiteware 4	NOG WH4	1	107	Post-medieval/modern
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	SVO OX2/ SVW OX2	1	14	
		Roman ceramic building material	Tegulae, fragment		3	1523	
		Post-medieval/modern glass	Bottle		1	13	
4	187146	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl		1	11	MC17
4	187150	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	7	MC17-EC18
4	187192	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	237	MC16-C18
		Post-medieval ceramic building material	Nib tile		1	62	
4	187225	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	SVO OX2/ SVW OX2	3	55	Modern
		Roman pottery	Fine greyware	FIRW	1	5	
		Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ DOR BB1	2	38	
		Post-medieval pottery	Westerwald stoneware	WES	1	6	
		Roman ceramic building material	Box flue, tegula, imbrex, fragments		11	726	
		Modern ceramic building material	Fragment		2	39	
		Post-medieval/modern glass	Vessel		2	18	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	4	
		Worked stone	Tessera, roofing, fragment		3	138	
		Iron	Nail		2	16	
		Lead	Sheet fragment		1	35	
		Roman mortar			2	45	
		Plastic			1	17	
		Mollusc			2	12	
4	187256	Roman pottery	Oxford Red-slipped ware	OXF RS	1	27	Medieval
		Medieval ceramic building material	Painted floor tile		1	167	
4	188001	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex, fragments		15	485	RB
		Painted wall plaster			3	34	
		Worked stone	Tessera		18	103	
		Fired clay			1	9	

Phase	Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
		Mortar			1	10	
		Lead	Object		1	45	
		Worked shell	Object		1	0.6	
4	189009	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	1	28	Modern
		Post-medieval pottery	Frechen stoneware	FRE	1	17	
		Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRW	1	14	
		Post-medieval glass	Bottle		6	374	
		Modern glass	Vase, bottle		3	147	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stems, bowls		22	179	
		?Aluminium	object		2	362	
		Iron	objects		6	570	
		Copper alloy	Coin (1934 halfpenny)		1	10	
4	B209	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	5	188	MC16-C18
4	D105	Roman ceramic building material	Box flue tile		1	504	RB
4	D302	Roman ceramic building material	Box flue tile		5	1644	RB
		Painted wall plaster			22	4306	
4	D402	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula		1	120	RB
4	D500	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	41	Modern
		Modern glass	Window		1	20	
		Painted wall plaster			1	5	
4	D501	Roman ceramic building material	Box flue tile		1	89	RB
4	D600	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRW	1	0.6	LC18-C19
		Medieval ceramic building material	Glazed roofing tile		2	145	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	0.7	
4	D700	Post-medieval pottery	Frechen stoneware	FRE	2	26	MC16-C18
		Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	3	75	
		Post-medieval pottery	Donyatt glazed earthenware	DON	3	94	
		Clay tobacco pipe	Stems, bowls		4	18	
4	D801	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		4	154	RB
4	E1400	Medieval pottery	Bath A	BATA	2	23	C12-C13
4	E1600	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	1	7	RB
		Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	MEORW	1	1	
		Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		6	129	
4	E1700	Iron	Nail		1	3	-
4	E1701	Roman pottery	Fine micaceous greyware	FIMICRW	1	8	RB
		Roman pottery	Medium sandy greyware	SANDRW	1	12	
		Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		7	491	
4	EC100	Copper alloy	Brooch, Ra. EC1		1	9	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) in bold

APPENDIX C: WALL PLASTER

Table 2: Catalogue of wall plaster by fabric type from D302 and 188001

Fabric type	No frags	Wt (g)	Mortar layer 1 description	Mortar layer 2 description	Condition	Decoration	Comments
1	11	2545	Lime-rich, slightly pink in colour, frequent small inclusions of crushed brick and tile (cbt). Depth 24mm	Much coarser layer containing abundant incs of slightly larger fragments of crushed brick and tile. Surviving depth 20mm.	Worn	Plain dull red ochre	Possible graffiti
2	2	564	Hard and relatively sandy, contains frequent small pebbles up to 6mm in length, overall of mortar (depth 28mm). Additional sparse and very small fragments of crushed brick and tile.	Buff in colour and much more lime-rich. It contains less abundant but larger pebbles up to 12mm in length. Surviving depth 14mm.	Worn	Plain dull red ochre	
3	8	1035	Buff sand/lime mortar 23mm in depth characterised by moderate pebble inclusions up to 10mm in width.	Not present	Worn	Plain white pigment	Poss orig. good quality
4	2	310	This layer is approximately 8mm in depth and is off white and sandy.	The second mortar layer is much thicker (54mm at least), and is softer and much more lime-rich, being slightly pink in colour. It contains frequent and small inclusions of crushed brick and tile in the region of 1mm in length.	Worn	Plain white, thicker intonaco and poorly applied	Poor quality
5	3	34	Soft and lime-rich, with frequent cbt up to 5mm in length. Approximately 18mm in depth.	Not present	Worn	Plain pink	Thick intonaco layer

APPENDIX D: COINS AND METALWORK

Appendix D1: Coin list (Roman only)

1 Silver *denarius*. Very worn. Provisionally identified as a Republican *denarius* of c. 85 BC, issued by the moneyer Mn. Fonteius. Obv. shows Apollo facing right, probably with the legend Mn. FONTEI CF. Reverse shows goat standing right, ridden by cupid/genius. Layer 2801. Registered artefact. 4

2 Copper alloy *Nummus* (AE2) of Valentinian. Rev. Emperor with standard and captive and GLORIA ROMANORVM. Lyons mint. LRBC 338. AD 367–75. Layer 2701. Registered artefact. 1

3 Copper alloy *Nummus* (AE2) of Valens. Rev. Victory with wreath and SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Aquileia mint. LRBC 1721. AD 367–75. Layer 2701. Registered artefact. 2

Appendix D2: Selected metal objects catalogue

1 Copper alloy brooch. Hinged, T-shaped (Colchester Derivative) type. Surfaces much degraded and damage to pin and catchplate. Surviving decoration is limited to multiple grooves to the brooches long wings. Late 1st or 2nd century. Dimensions: Length (surviving) 38mm; width 30mm Layer EC100. Registered artefact EC1.

2 Copper alloy. Strap-end fragment, the surviving terminal forked in manner of Eckardt and Crummy's 'nail-cleaner strap-end' series (2008, 137-40). Decoration to the front face consists of a crudely incised stylised peacock design within a punched border. Dimensions: Length (surviving) 44.6mm; max. width 12.3mm. Layer 2601. Registered artefact 3 (Fig. 39).

APPENDIX E: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

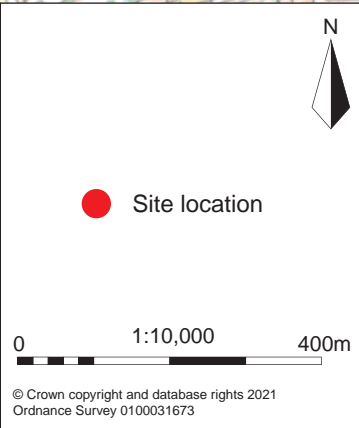
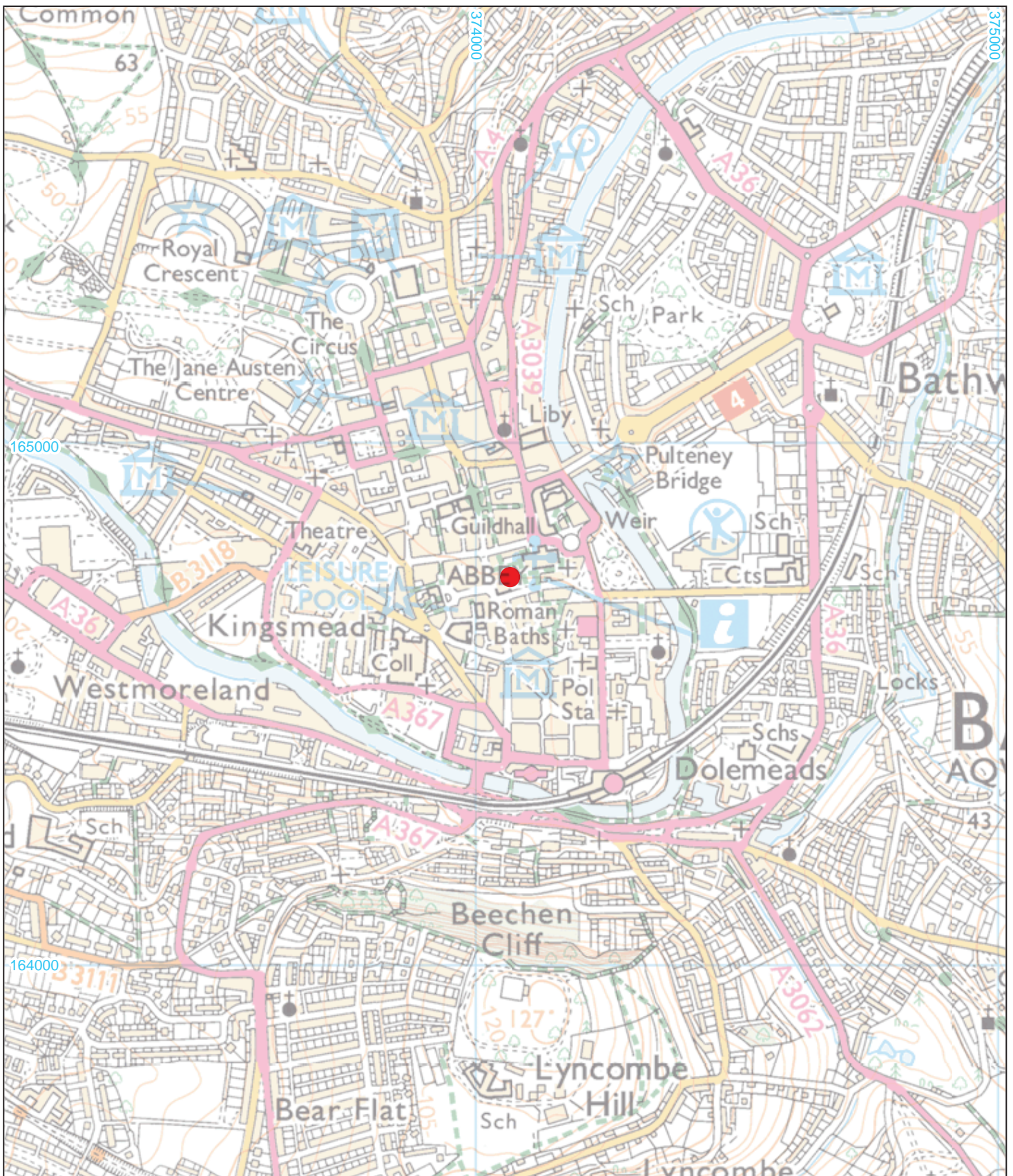
Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Roman								
8000					1		1	6
Modern								
D600					1		1	3
D700					2		2	31
E1700		1			1		2	12
E1600	1		1				2	72
18001	1			1			2	32
19001				1			1	33
187130	1						1	8
187225			1			2	3	25
Subtotal	3	1	2	2	4	2	14	216
Undated								
15003				1			1	27
Total	3	1	2	3	5	2	16	
Weight	81	9	37	72	43	7	249	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Roman Baths Museum, The Archway Project, York Street, Bath: Programme of Archaeological Works
Short description	The programme of investigative works followed on from three earlier phases of investigation and was undertaken in advance of construction of a Roman Baths Clore Learning Centre and a World Heritage Centre (The Archway Project), including increased access to part of the Roman Baths which runs under York Street and Swallow Street that survive within these areas but are not currently open to the public. No ancient structures or deposits were removed, the main archaeological research aims of the project were to provide an up-to-date and unified record of the remains. The investigations have answered many questions, allowed others to be addressed in more detail and provided richer material for re-examining older investigations, and has also raised new queries. One significant new understanding was the demonstration that there were periods of construction activity between the standard Periods I and II. The recognition of an early sand layer over the hard floors of the York Street cellar supports the view that this area was the exercise court of the baths. The construction of the stylobate structure reduced the area of this court considerably, but there is good if limited evidence that the area was re-sanded at a higher level on both sides of the stylobate. The Period II bath and the area in front of it, probably a <i>frigidarium</i> was extensively examined in the latest works. The part of the west baths south of the 19th-century walls of the Douche and Massage Baths (rebuilt in 1976) was cleaned and new records made.
Project dates	12 April 2016 to 13 October 2020
Project type	Programme of Archaeological Works
Previous work	Numerous see: Cunliffe, B. 1976 The Roman Baths at Bath: the excavations of 1969–75, <i>Britannia</i> VII, 1–32 Cunliffe, B. (ed.) 1979 <i>Excavations in Bath 1950–1975</i> . Excavation Report No. 1. Bristol. Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset. Davenport, P. (ed) 1991 <i>Archaeology in Bath 1976–1985</i> . Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 28. Oxford. Davenport, P. 1999 <i>Archaeology in Bath: Excavations 1984–1989</i> . Bath Archaeological Trust/Archaeopress. BAR British Series 284. Davenport, P. 2021 <i>Roman Bath: A new History and Archaeology of Aquae Sulis</i> , inter alia (History Press, Cheltenham)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Roman Baths Museum The Archway Project, York Street, Bath
Study area (M ² /ha)	405m ²
Site co-ordinates	375070 164700
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Organisation who wrote the brief
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Simon Cox
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett
MONUMENT TYPE	
	Roman Bath House Walls Footings

	Surfaces Mosaic Drains	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Cu alloy coins – Roman Silver coin – Roman Cu alloy brooch – Roman Window glass – Roman Pottery – Roman Pottery – medieval Pottery – post-medieval Painted wall plaster - Roman	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive: Roman Baths Museum .Accession nos BATRM 2016.21 and BATRM 2018.3.	Content: artefacts and ecofacts, paper and digital archives (see below)
Physical	Roman Baths Museum	Ceramics, animal bone, metalwork, painted wall plaster
Paper	Roman Baths Museum	Context records, plans, sections, matrices, phot records, report
Digital	Roman Baths Museum	Report, digital photos, geomatics data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2021 <i>Roman Baths Museum Archway Project, York Street, Bath: Programme of Archaeological Works</i> . CA typescript report 18148		



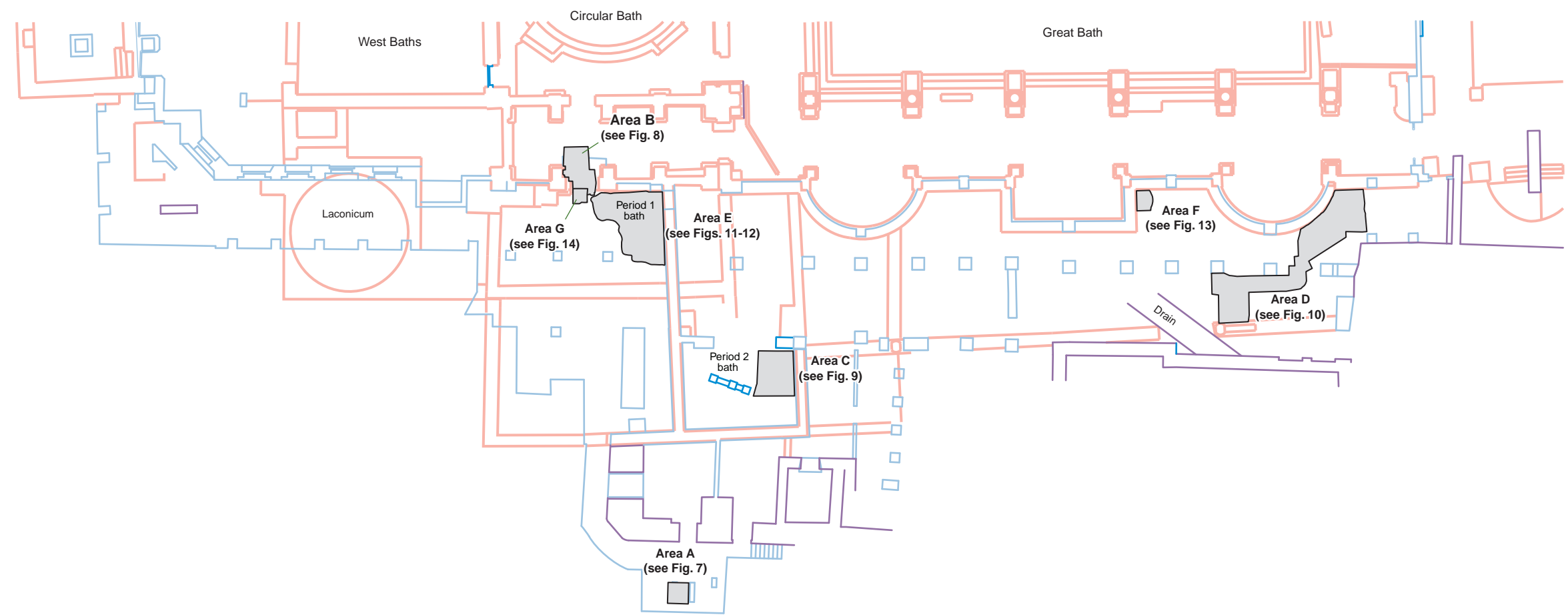
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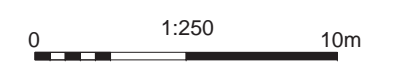
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	1
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A4	1:10,000	



- Phase 1 excavation area
- Roman structure
- Georgian cellars
- Late 19th century structure
- 20th century structure
- Late 19th century structure over Roman structure

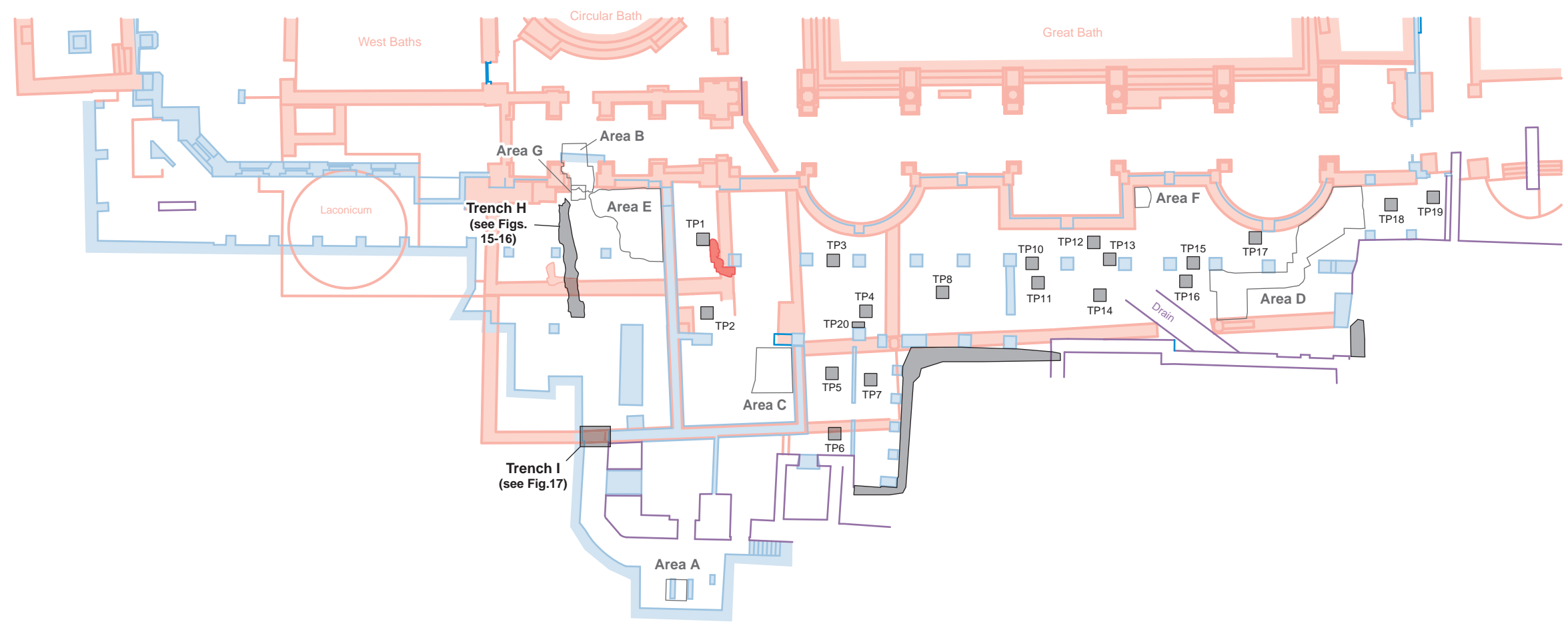



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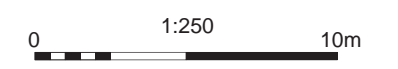
PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 1: plan showing location of archaeological interventions Areas A to G

DRAWN BY KM CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY TB	PROJECT NO. CRO461 DATE 26/08/2021 SCALE@A3 1:250	FIGURE NO. 2
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- Phase 2 excavation area
- 2015 excavation area
- Roman structure
- In situ* Roman slab flooring
- Georgian cellars
- Late 19th century structure
- 20th century structure




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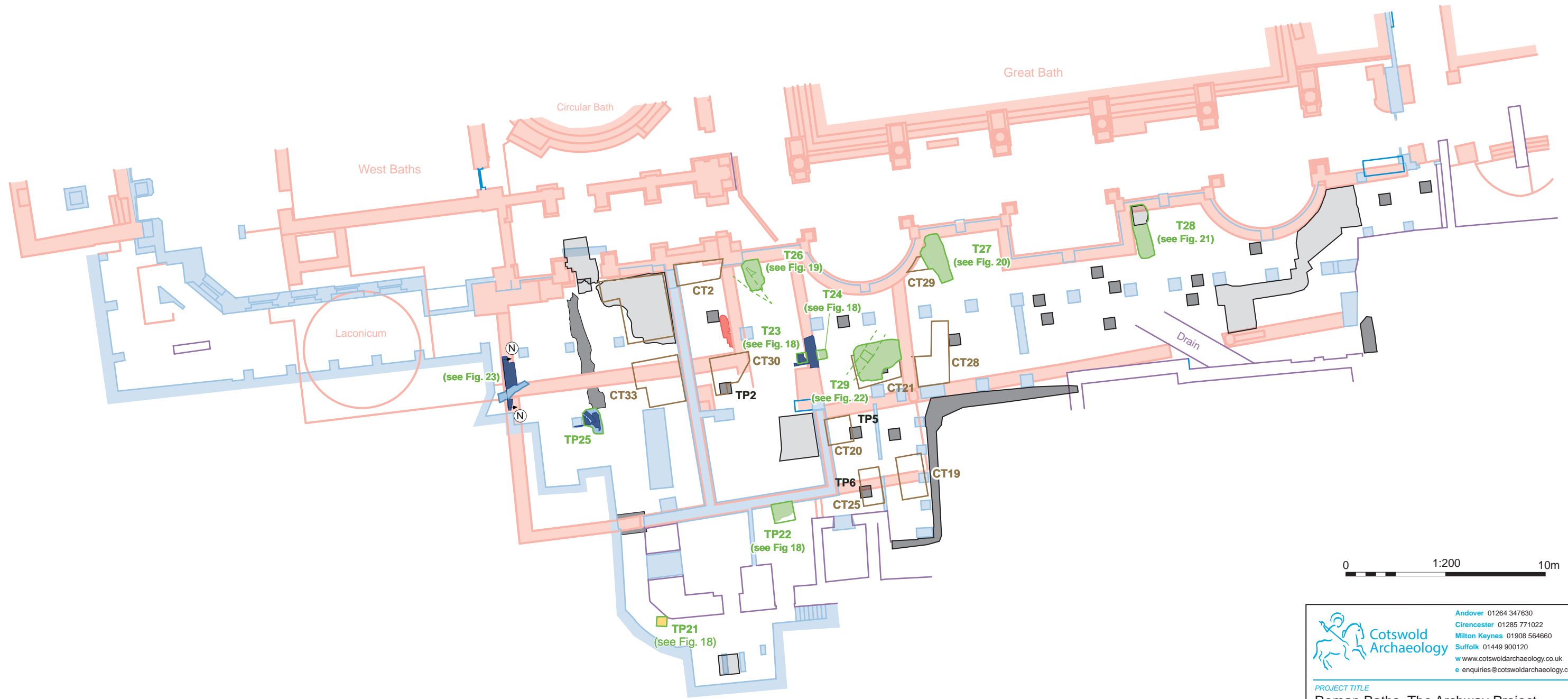
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 2: plan showing location of archaeological interventions trenches H and I and test pits 1 to 20

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0461	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 26/08/2021	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:250	

- Phase 1 investigation area
- Phase 2 investigation area
- Phase 3 excavation area
- Cunliffe trench
- Archaeological feature
- Structure
- Deposit
- Roman floor
- Roman structure
- P11 flooring over P1 walls

- Georgian cellars
- Late 19th century structure
- 20th century structure
- Modern
- Projected alignment of culverts
- A A Section location

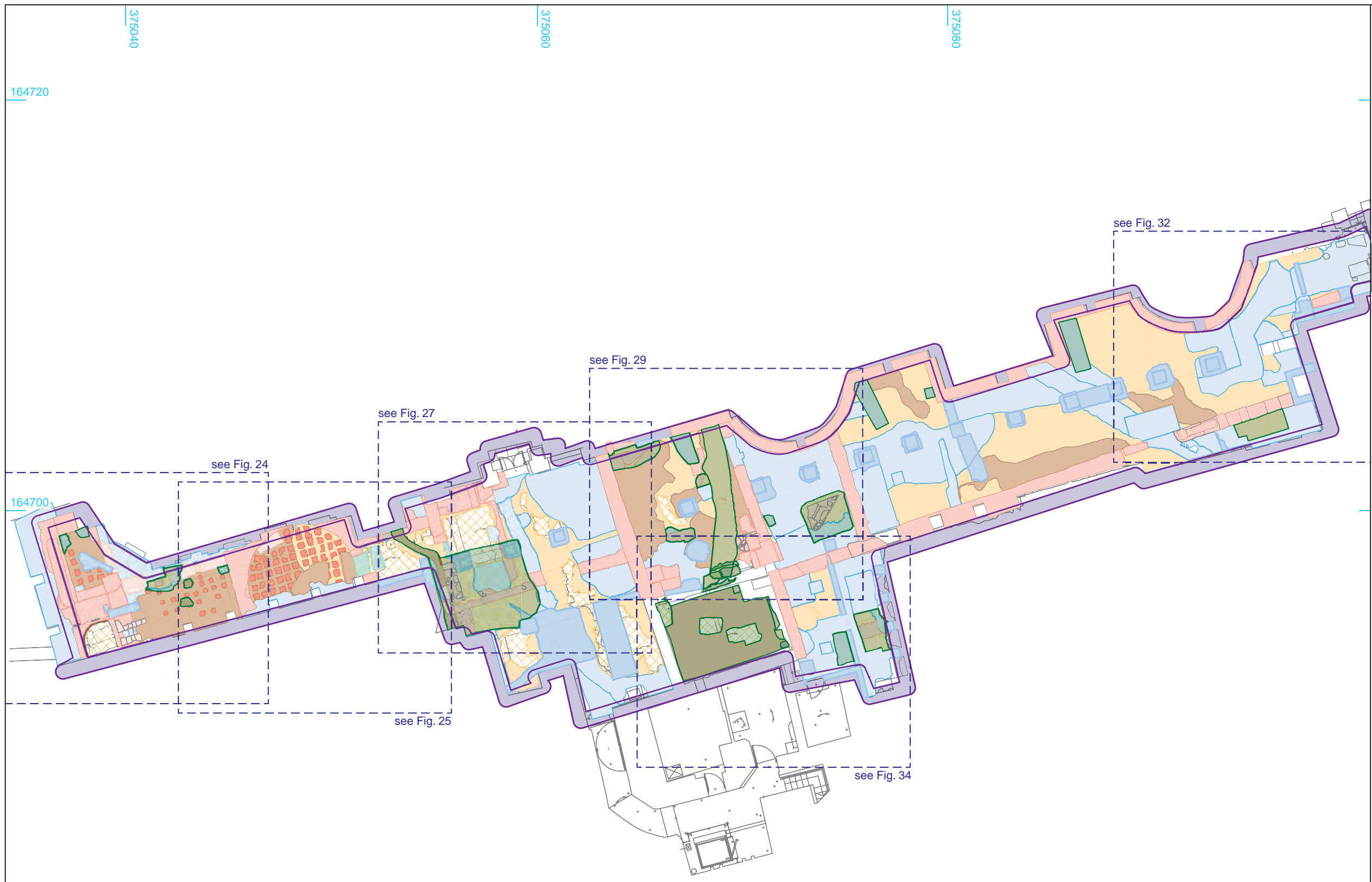


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Phase 3: plan showing location of maintenance works and test pits 21-25, trenches 26-29 and section 30

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	4
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE	A3 1:200	



- Architectural plan
- Cleaning of Access and Investigation zones and planning
- Interventions
- Roman deposit/fill
- Roman door step (threshold) stone
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman mortar
- Roman mosaic
- Roman pilae stack base
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (CBM: brick/tile)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- In-situ box flue tile

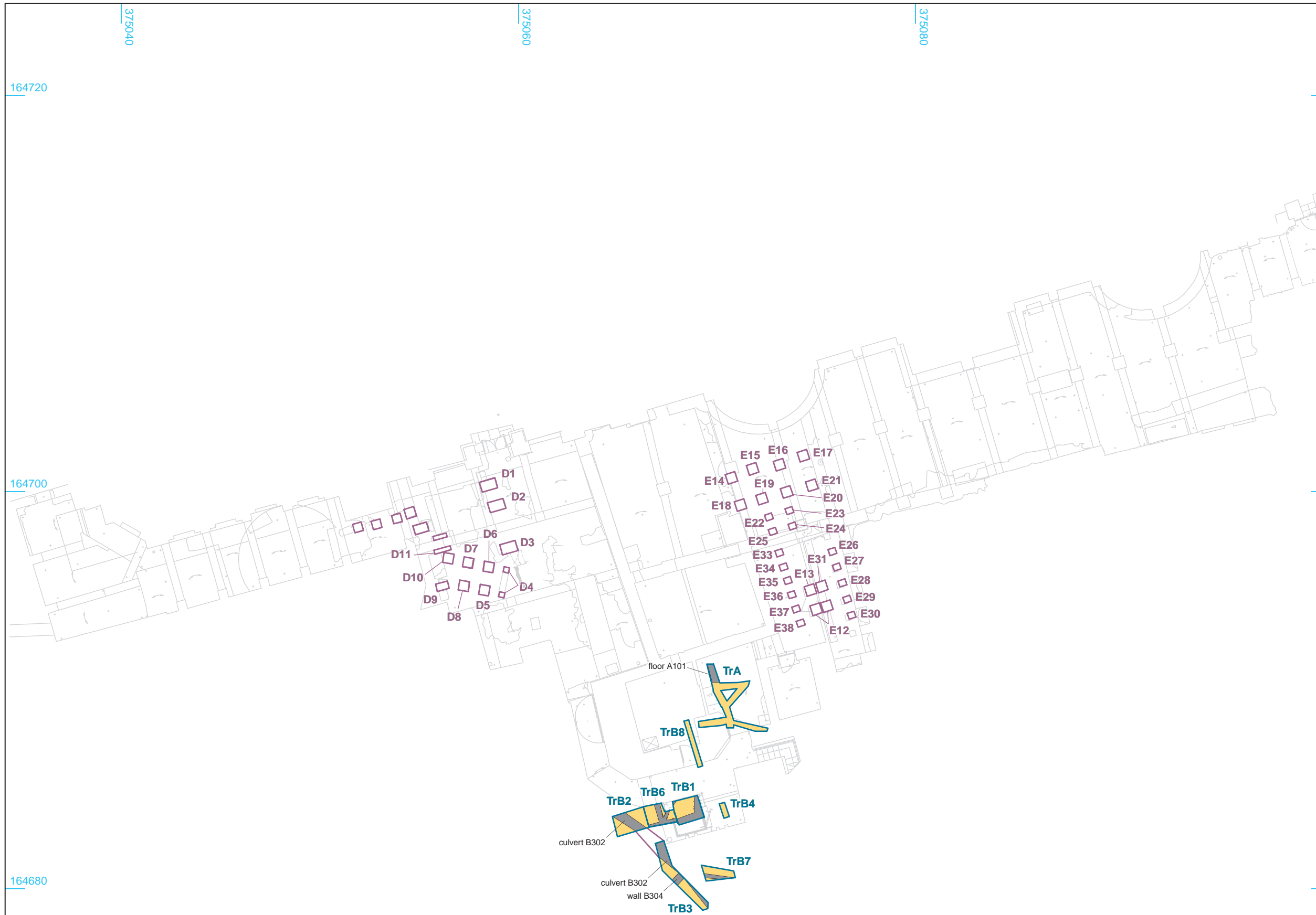







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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4: plan of Access and Investigation zones after cleaning and archaeological interventions (1:200)

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	5
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:200	



-  Architectural plan
-  Watching brief area
-  Walkway pad
-  Deposit
-  Archaeological feature

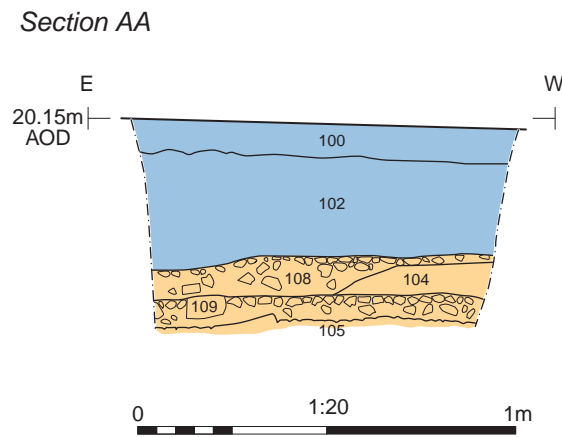
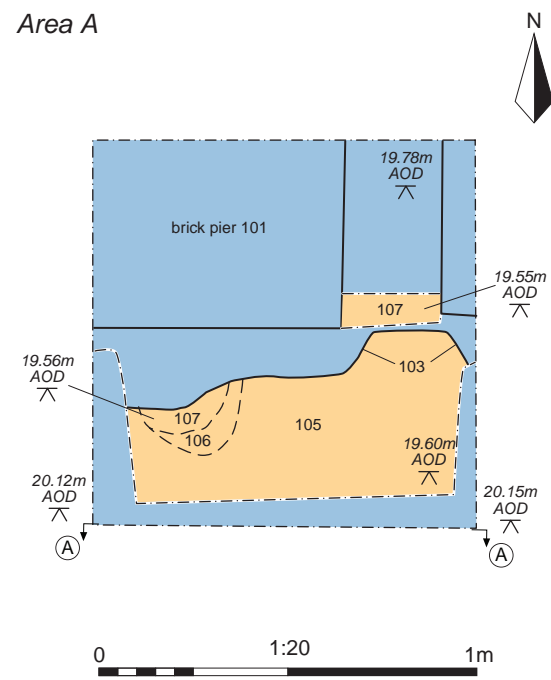



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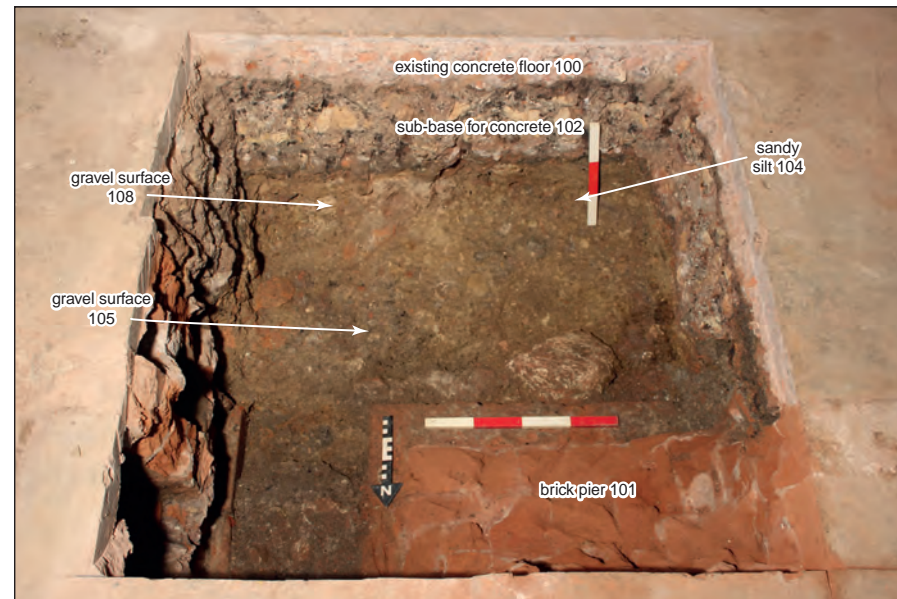
PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 5: plan showing location of watching brief areas and walkway pads

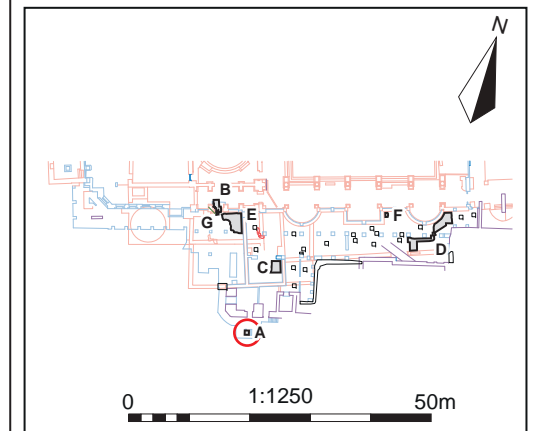
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	6
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:200	



- Modern
- Roman surface
- Section location



Area A, looking south (0.3m and 0.4m scales)



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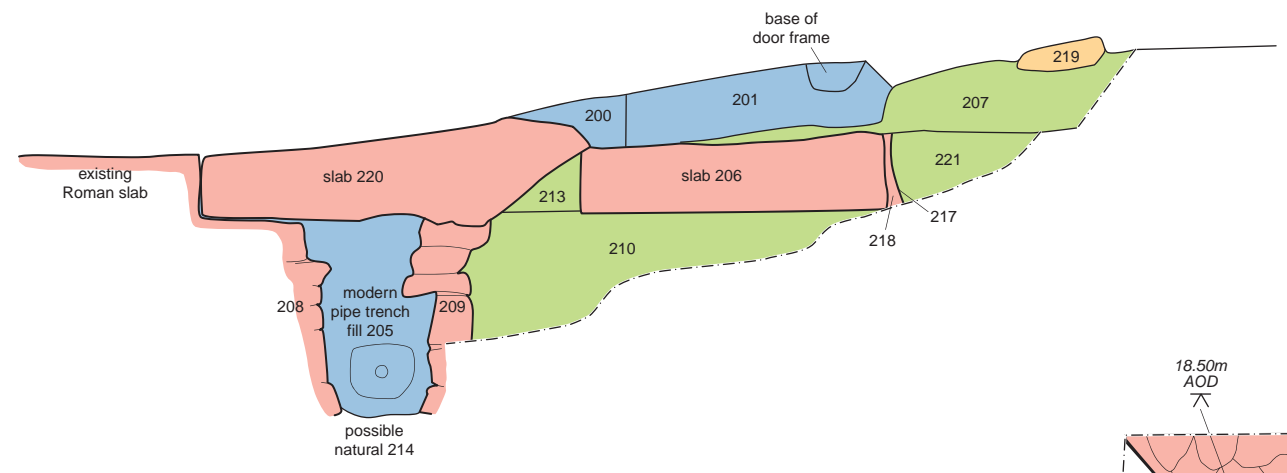
FIGURE TITLE
Phase 1, Area A: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	7
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section BB

N
19.5m
AOD

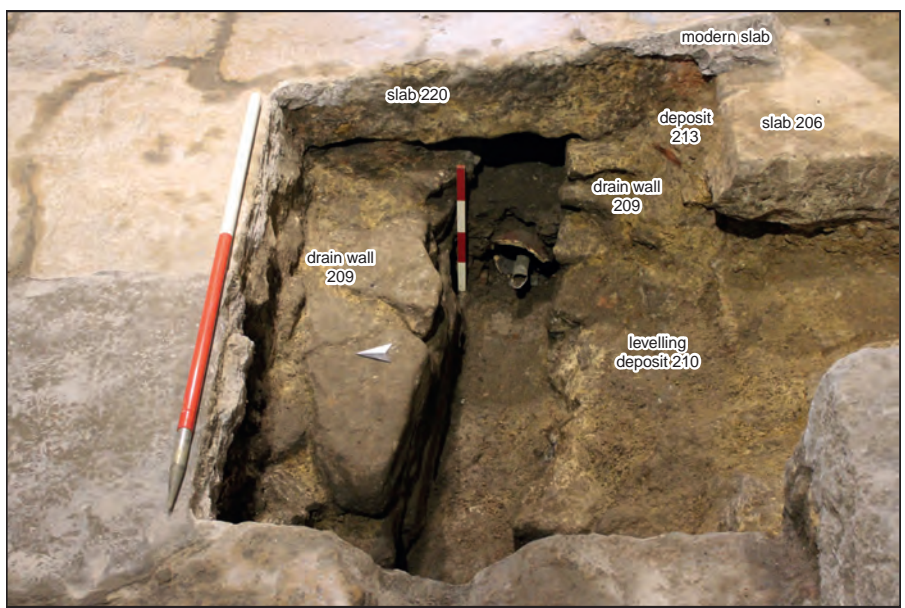
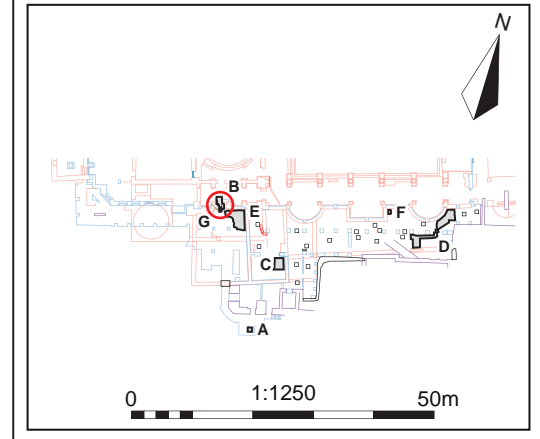
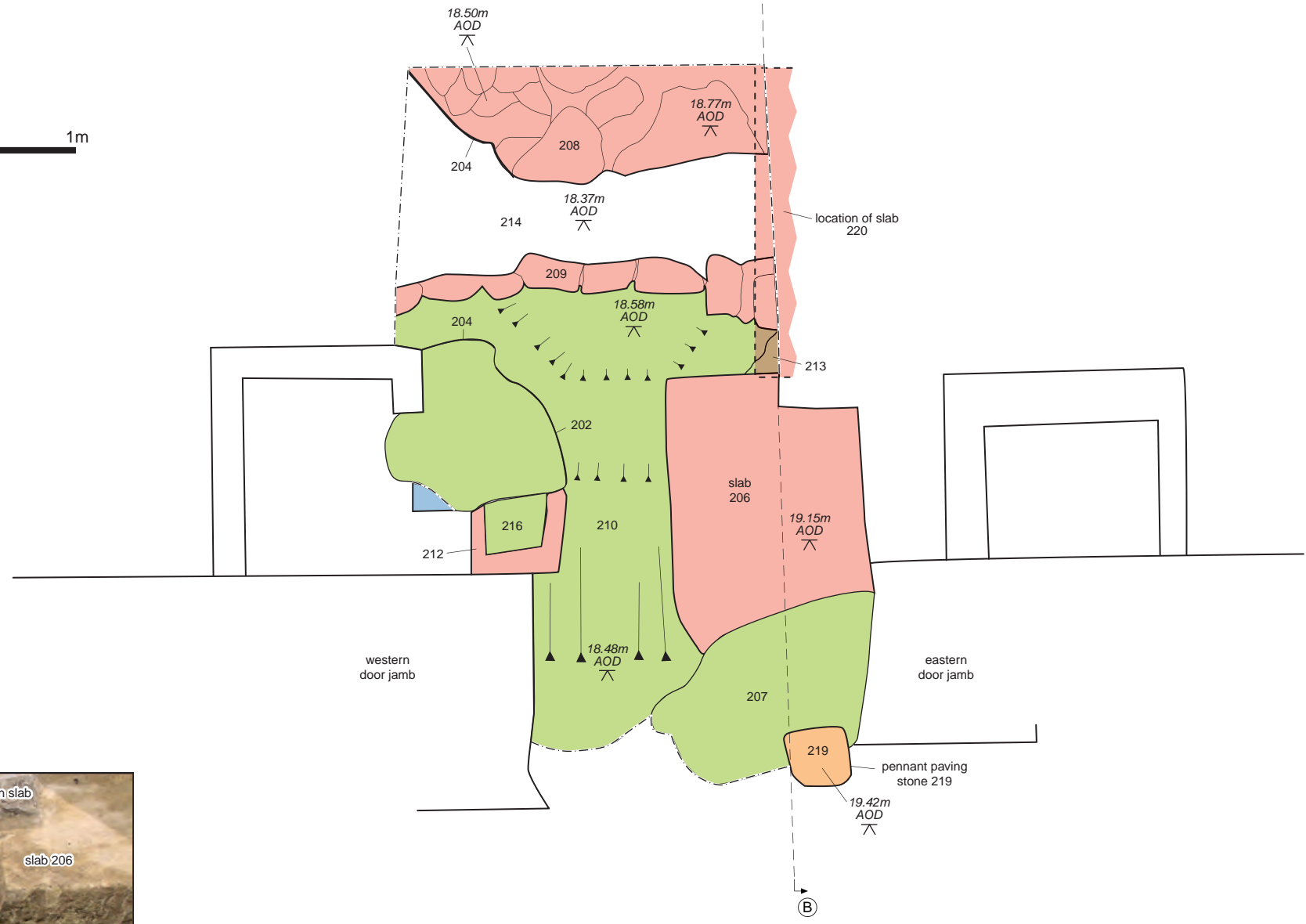
S



Area B



- Modern
- Roman levelling/make-up deposit
- Roman surface
- Roman structural element
- Section location



Area B, looking east (0.4m and 1m scales)

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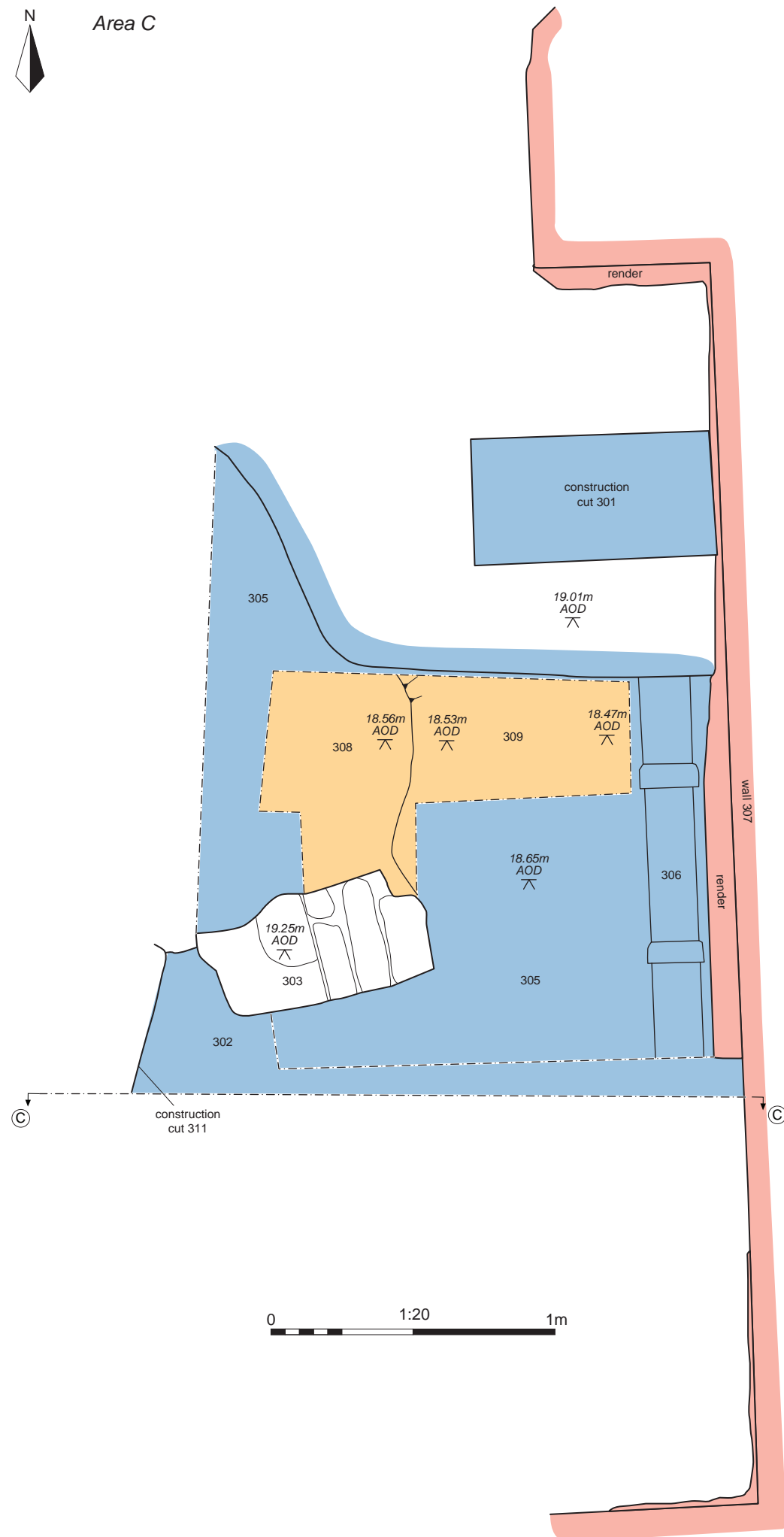
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 1, Area B: plan, section and photograph

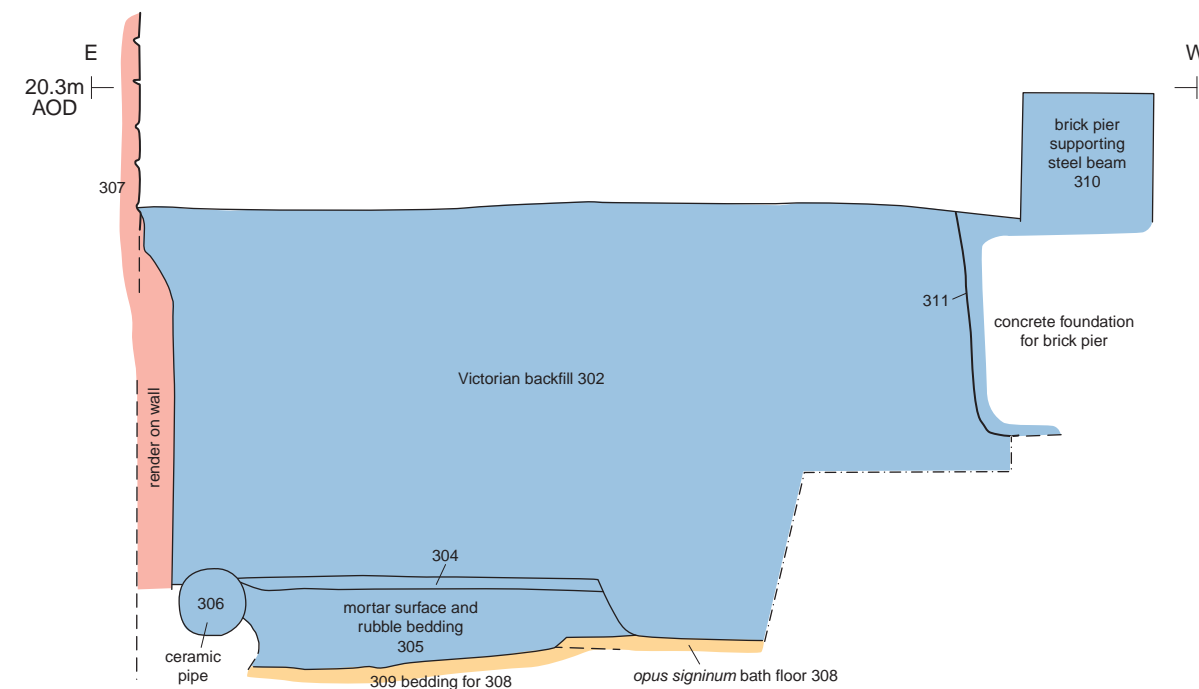
DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CR0461	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	8
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Area C

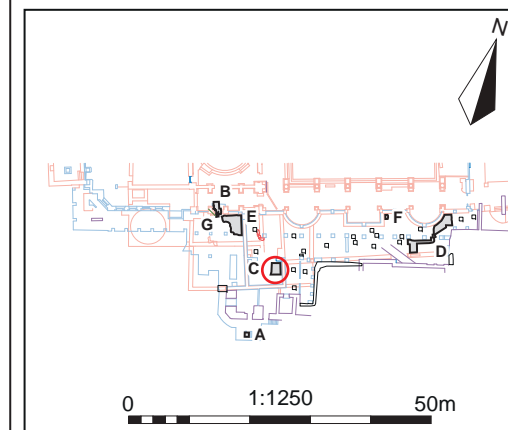


Section CC



Area C, looking south-east (0.4m and 1m scales)

- Modern
- Roman surface
- Roman structural element
- Section location



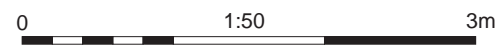
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Phase 1, Area C: plan, section and photograph

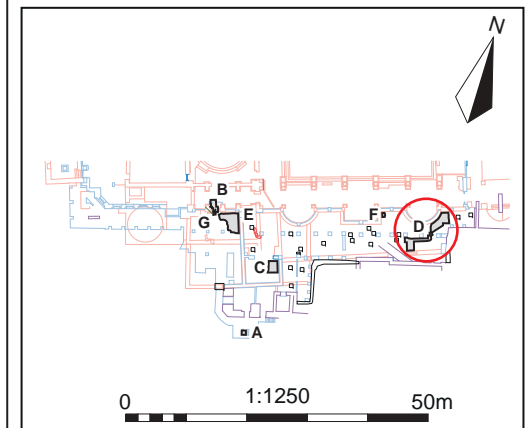
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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **26/08/2021**
 APPROVED BY **MA** SCALE@A3 **1:20** **9**

Area D



Area D western extent, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

- Modern
- Roman levelling/make-up deposit
- Roman surface



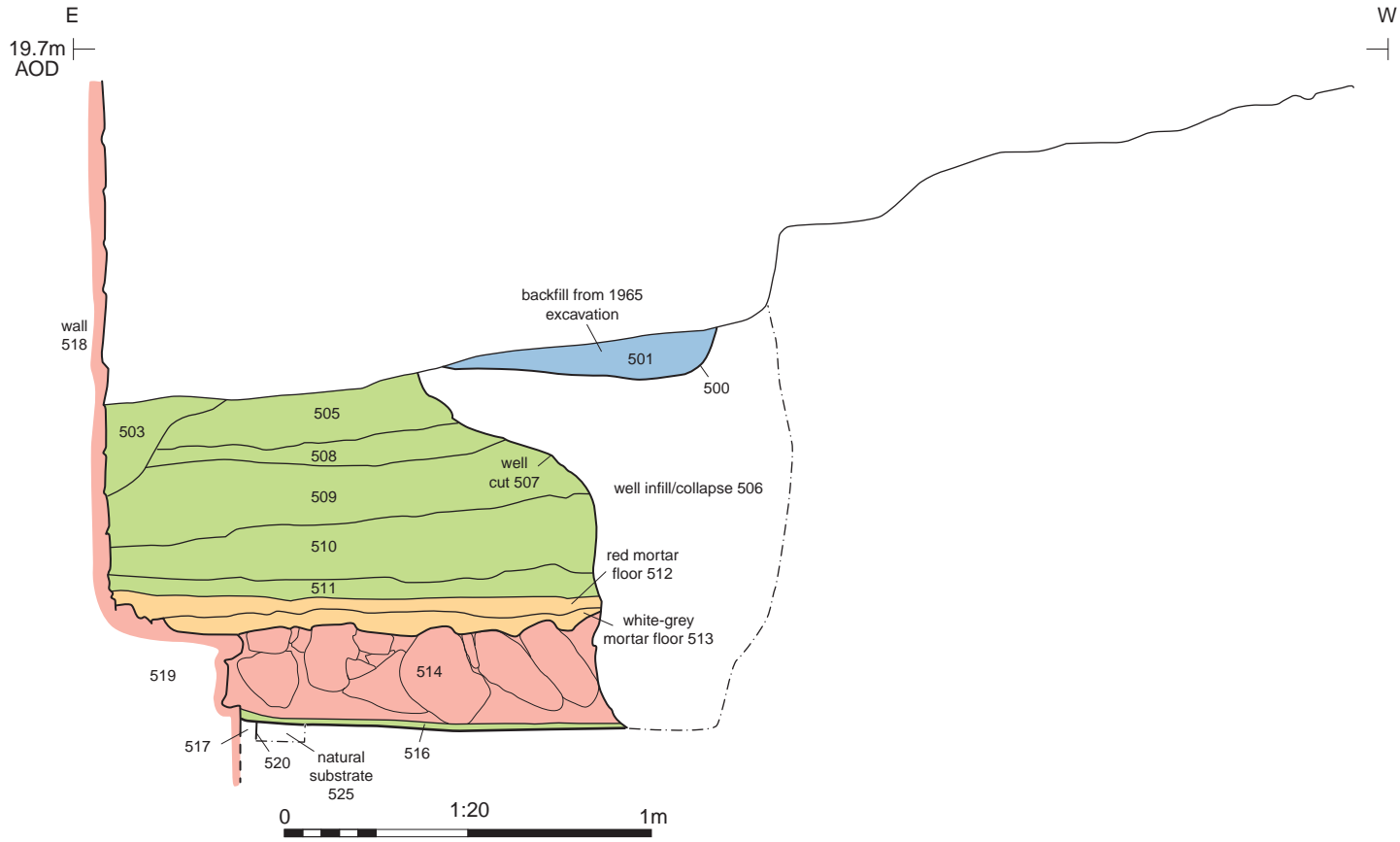
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 1, Area D: plan and photograph

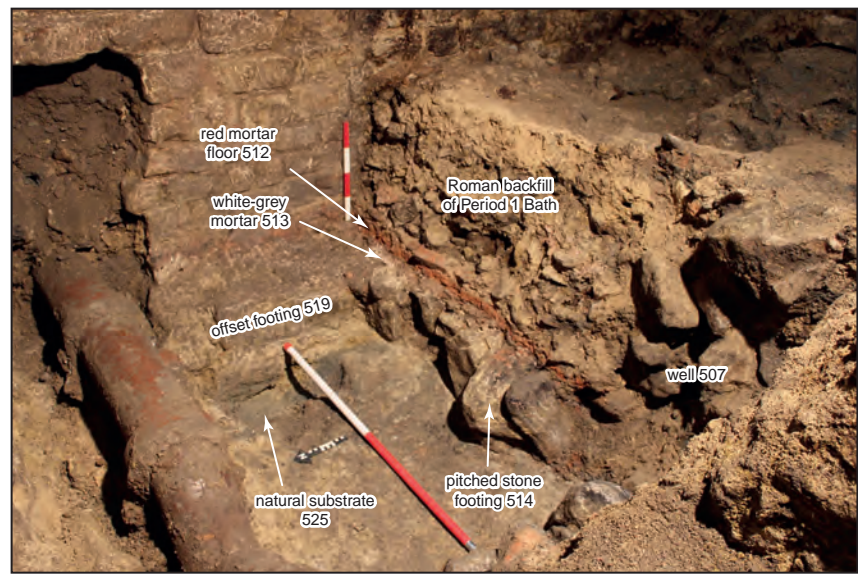
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	10
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE	@A3 1:50	

Section DD

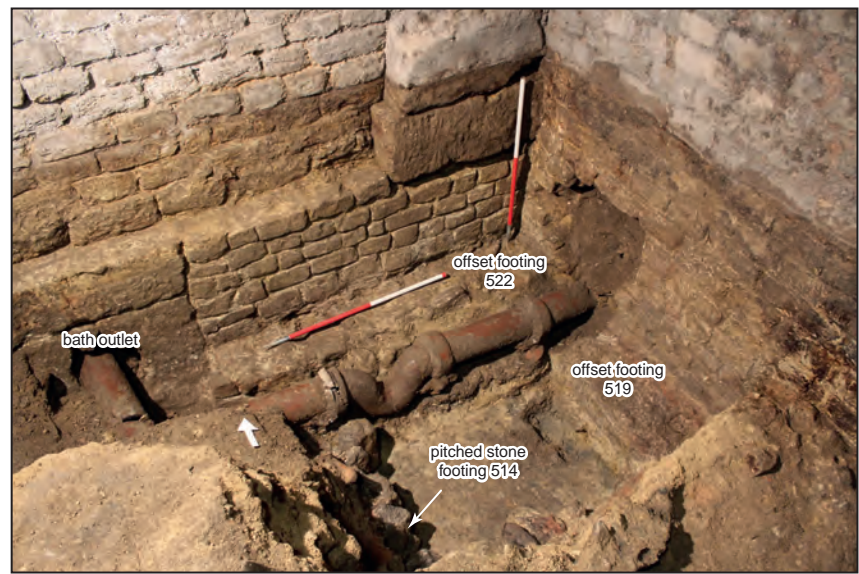


- Modern
 - Roman levelling/make-up deposit
 - Roman surface
 - Roman structural element
- Ⓐ ↕ Ⓐ Section location

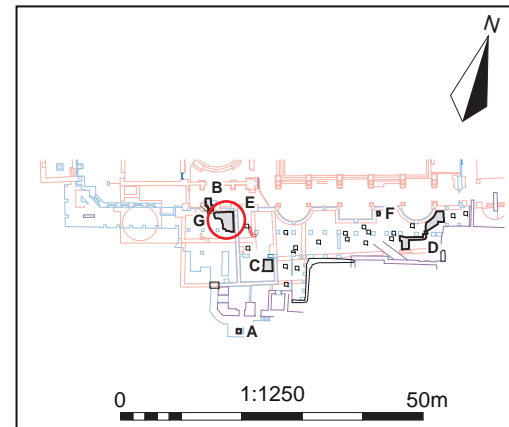
Area E



Area E section, looking south-east (0.4m and 1m scales)



Area E, looking north-east (1m scales)



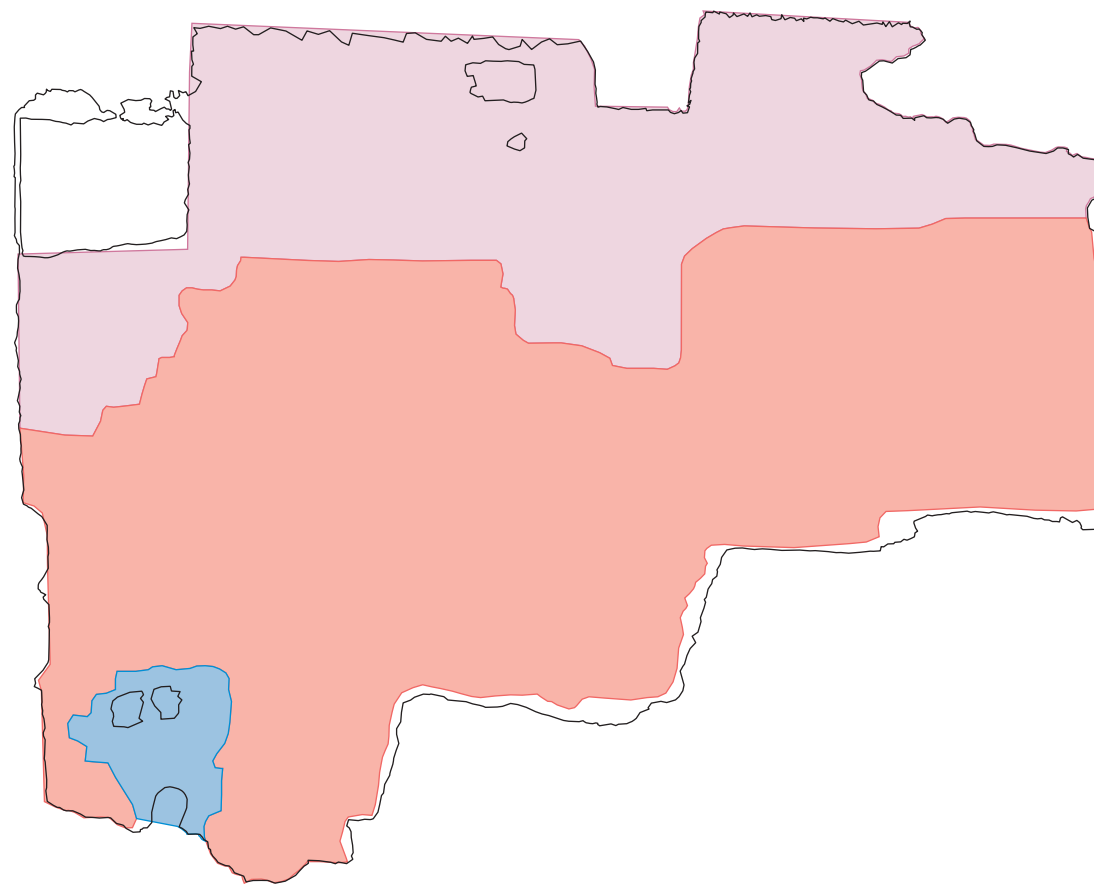
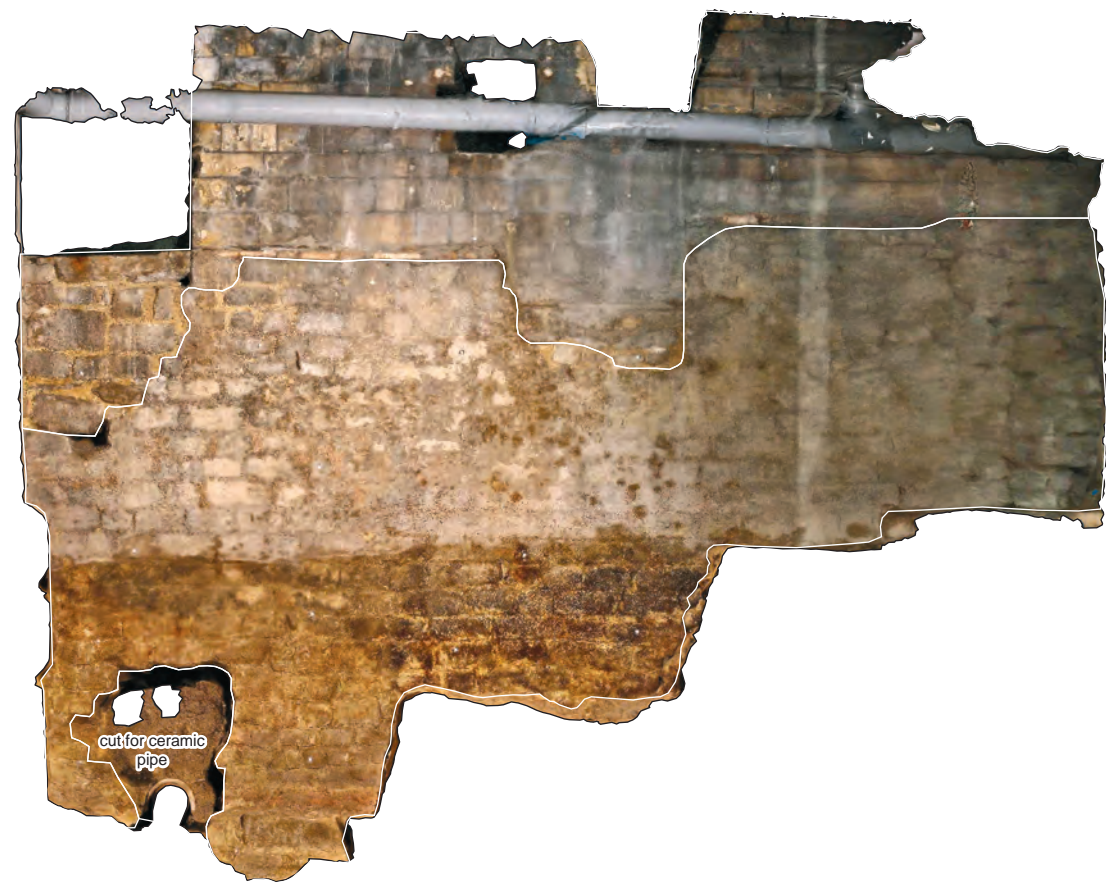
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 1, Area E: plan, section and photographs

FIGURE NO.
 11

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0 1:40 2m

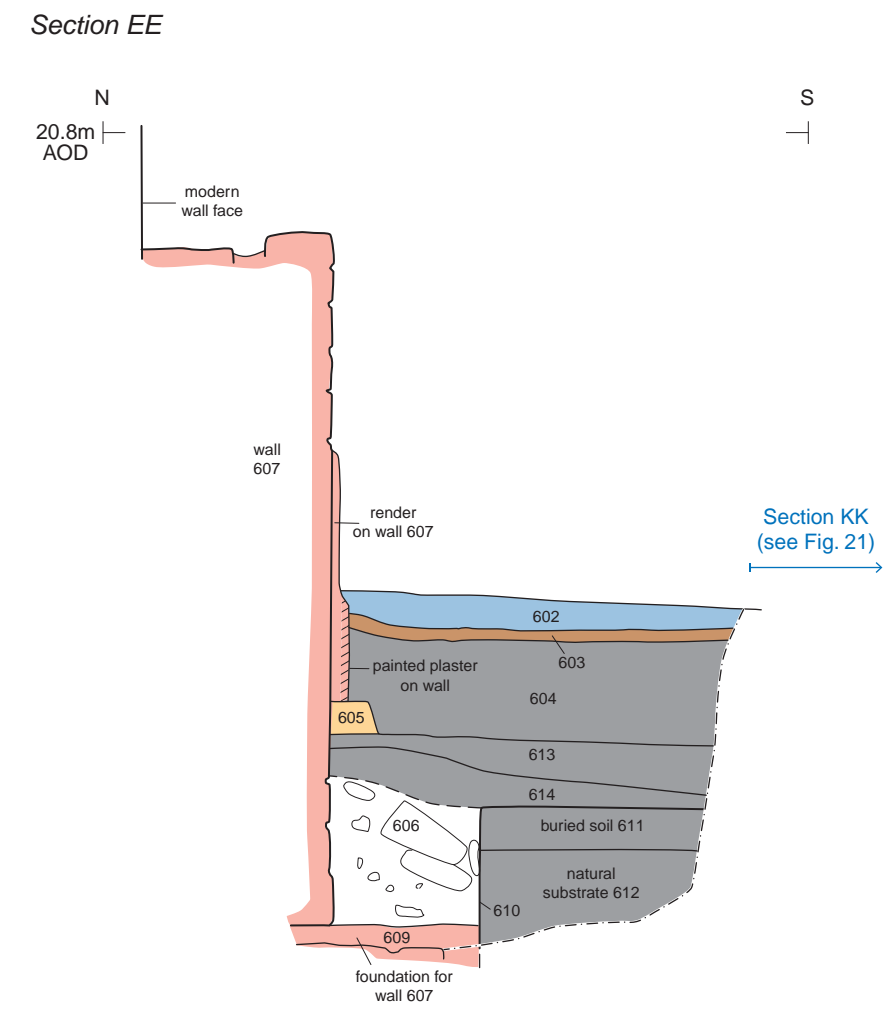
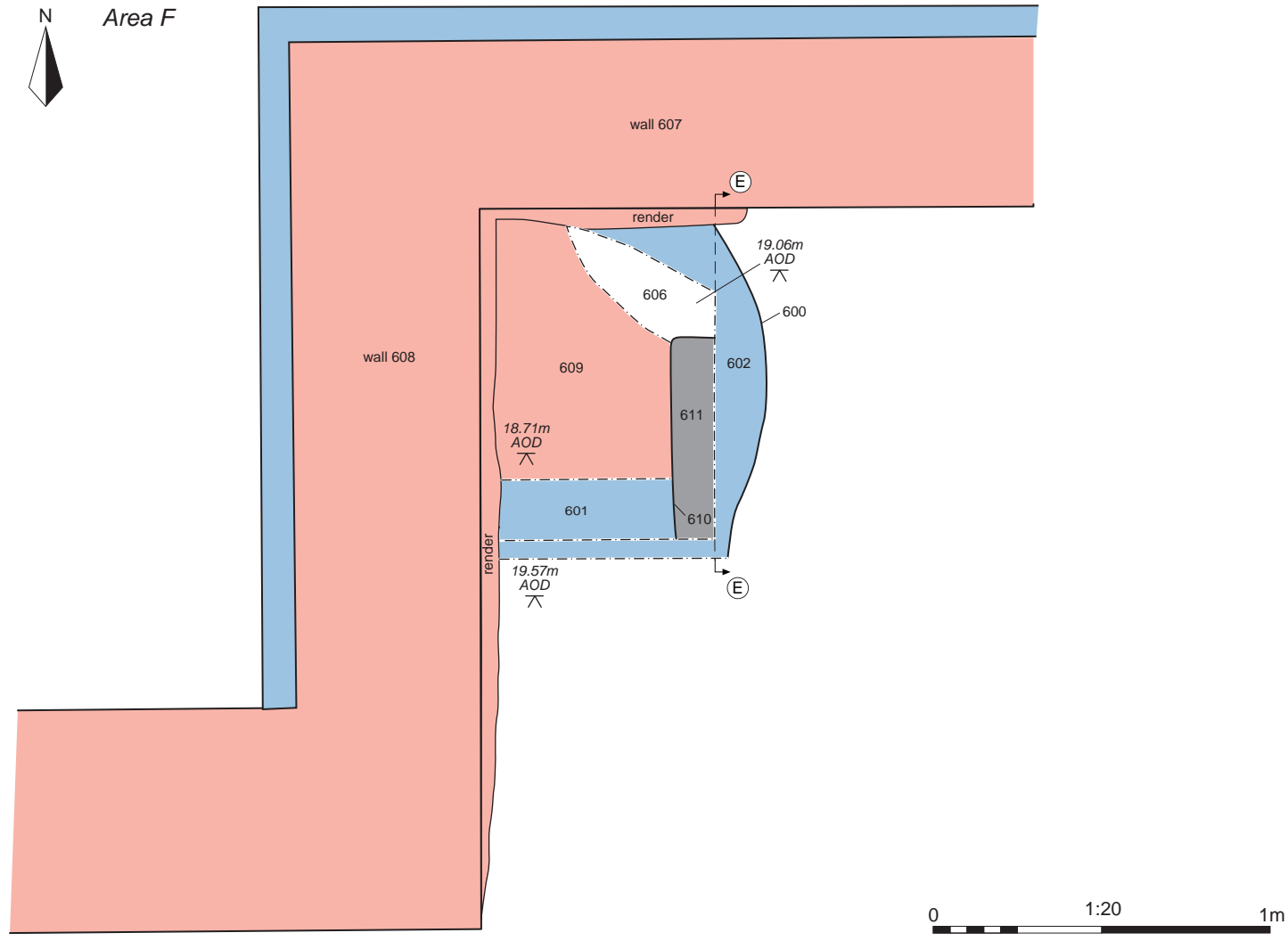
- Modern
- Victorian
- Roman

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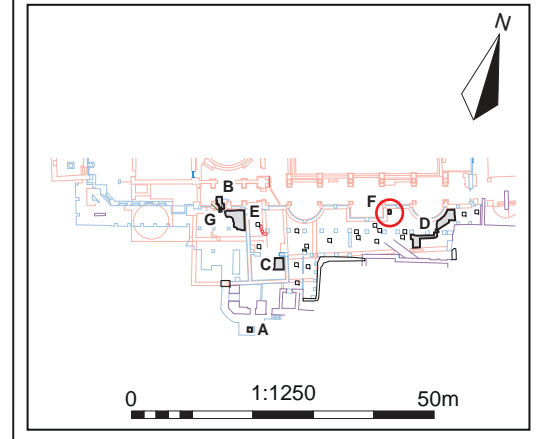
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Phase 1, Area E: west-facing elevation
of wall 518

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
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- Modern
- Roman made-ground
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman surface
- Roman structural element
- Section location



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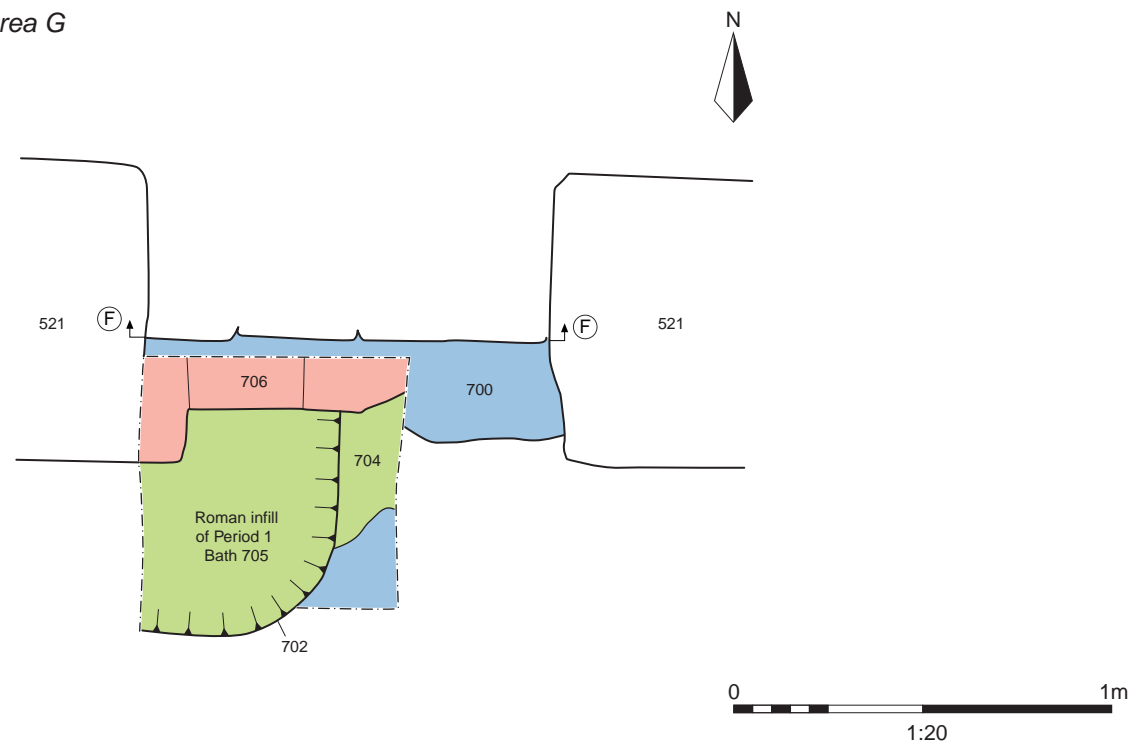
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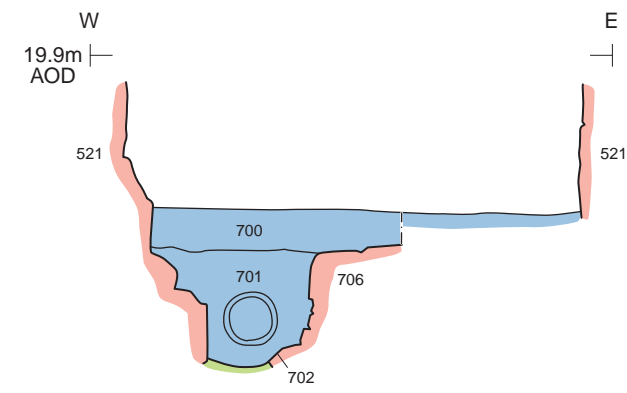
FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 1 Area F: plan and section

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0461	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 26/08/2021	13
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Area G



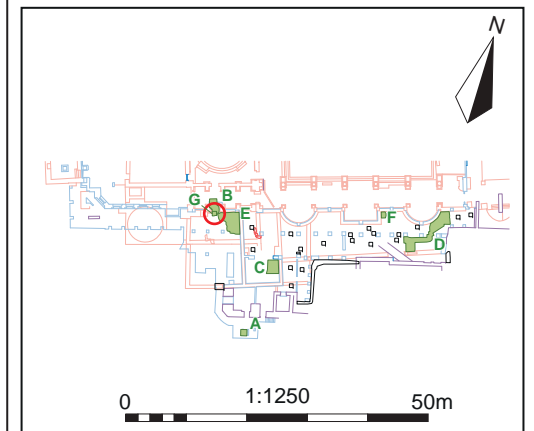
Section FF



- Modern
- Roman levelling/make-up deposit
- Roman structural element
- Section location



Area G, looking north (0.4m scale)

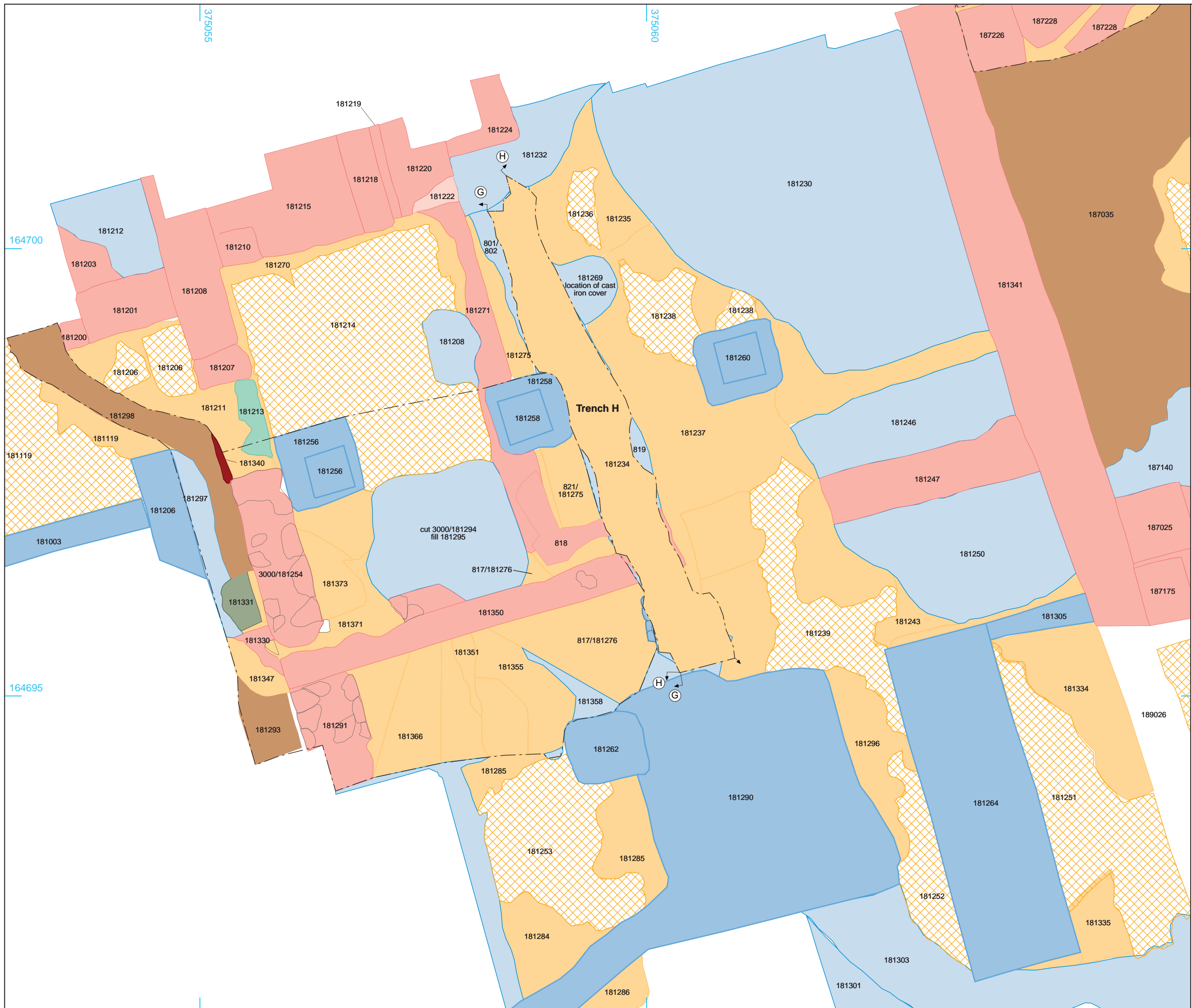















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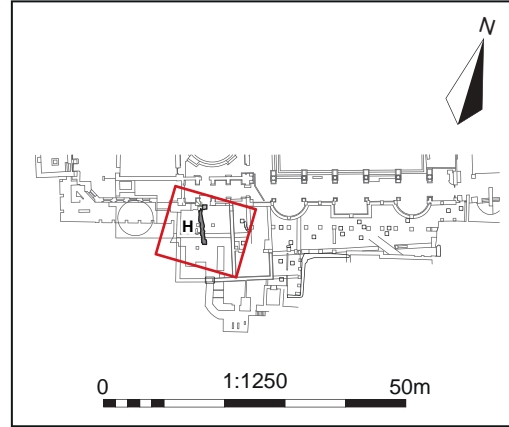
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 1, Area G: plan, section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A3 1:20 14



-  Intervention
-  Roman deposit/fill
-  Roman door step (threshold) stone
-  *Opus signinum* floor
-  Roman mosaic
-  Roman pilae stack base
-  Roman structure (slab floor)
-  Roman structure (CBM: brick/tile)
-  Roman structure (stone)
-  Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
-  Late post-medieval/modern structure
-  Possible natural substrate
-  Section location



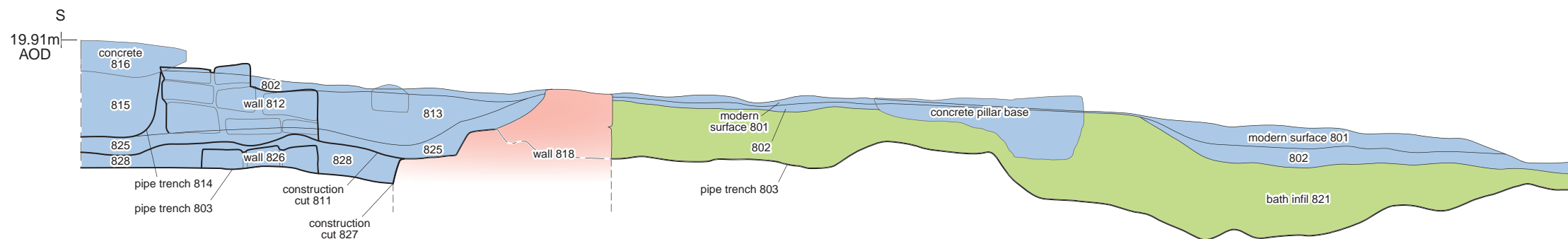

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PROJECT TITLE
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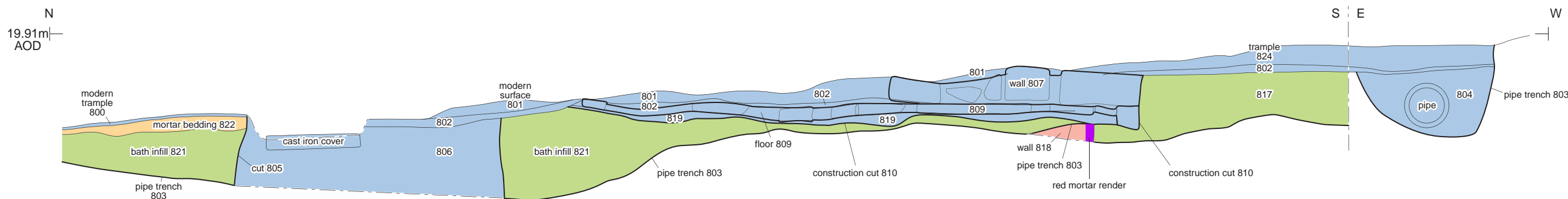
FIGURE TITLE
Phase 2, Trench H: plan with Phase 4 recording

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	15
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Section GG



Section HH



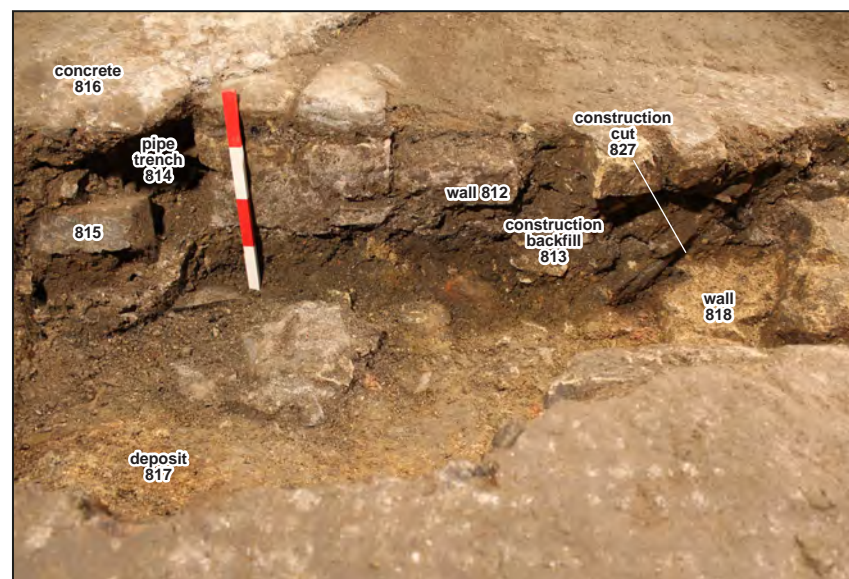
- Roman structure
- Roman layer/deposit
- Roman make-up/infill
- Red mortar render
- Late post-medieval/modern



Trench H, looking south (2m & 0.4m scales)



Wall 818, looking north (0.4m scale)



East-facing section of southern end of Trench H, looking west (0.4m scale)



Trench I, Wall 901



Test pit 8, looking east (0.4m scale)



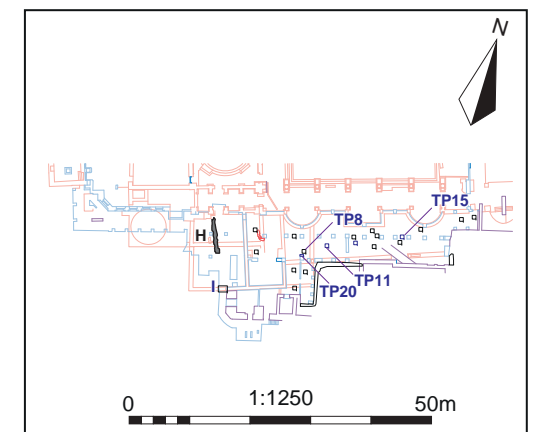
Test pit 11, looking west (0.4m scale)



Test pit 15, looking east (0.4m scale)



Test pit 20, looking south (0.4m scale)



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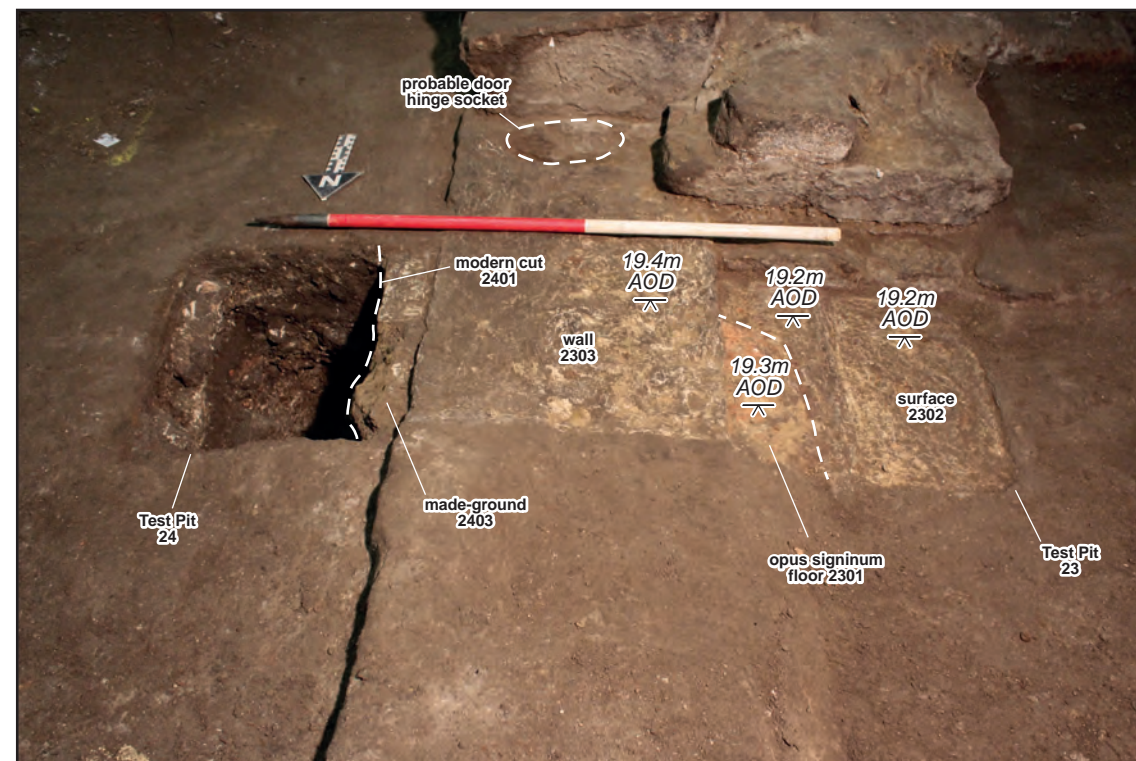
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 2, Trench I and test pits 8, 11, 15 and 20: photographs

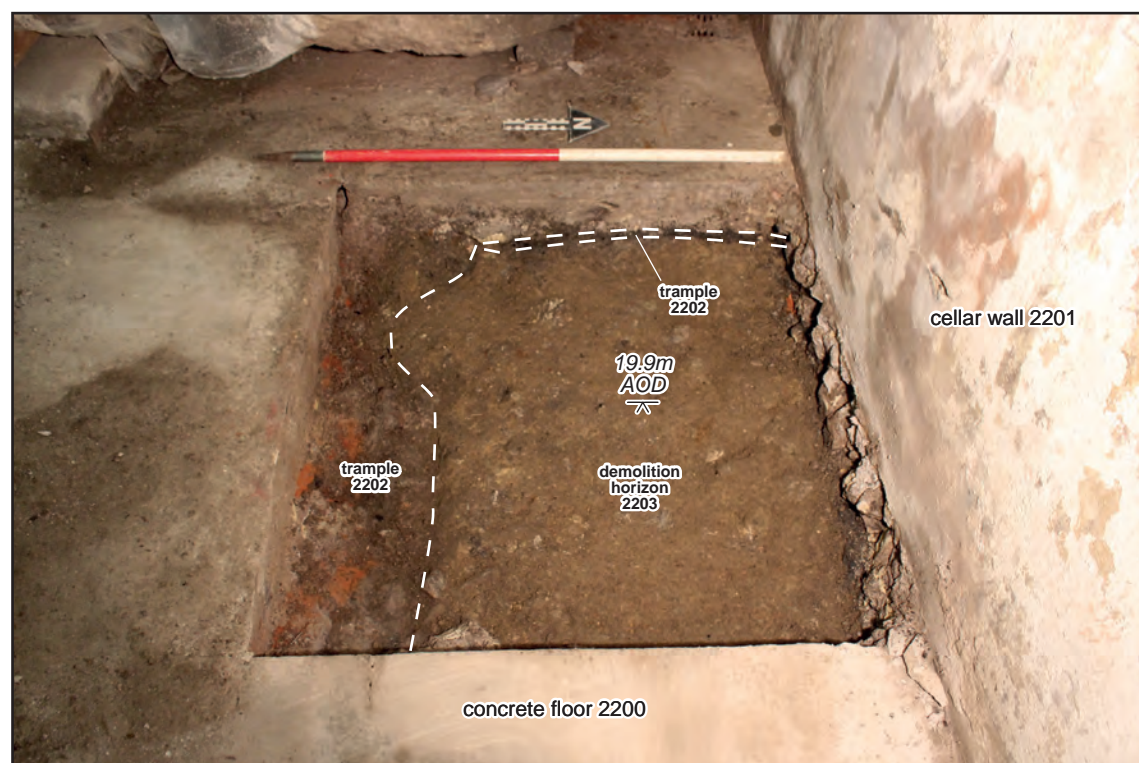
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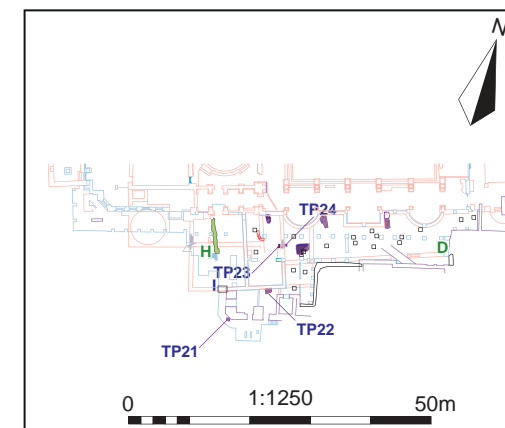
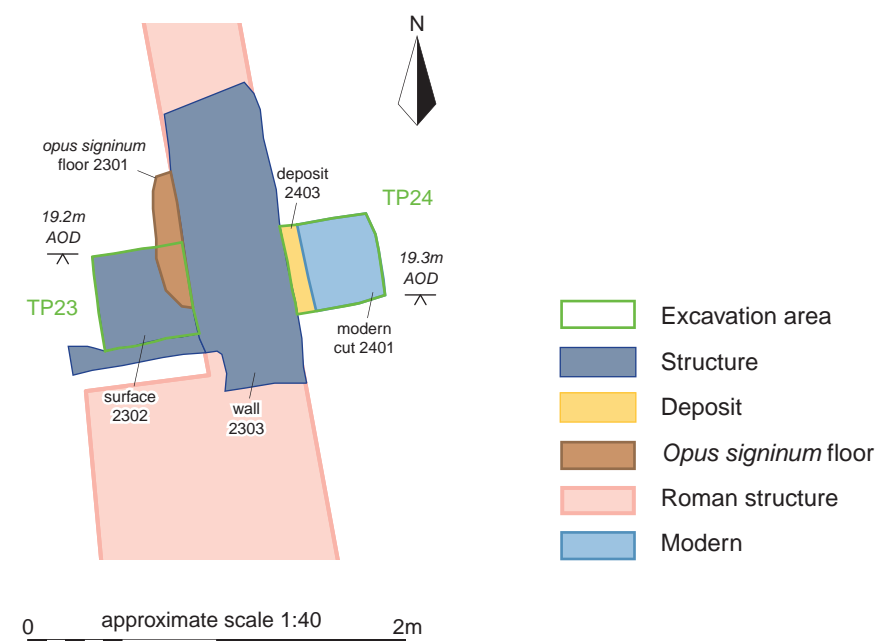
Test Pit 21, facing west (0.5m scale)



Test Pits 23 and 24, facing south (1m scale)



Test Pit 22, facing west (1m scale)



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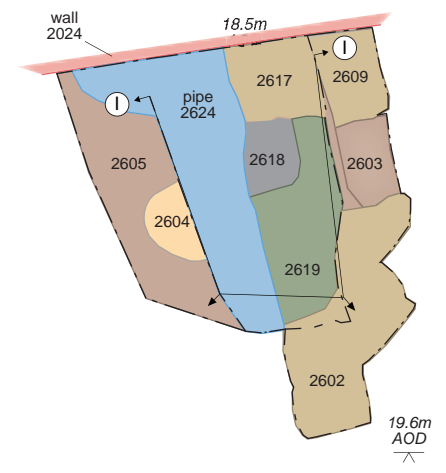
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 3: Test pits 21-24: plan and photographs

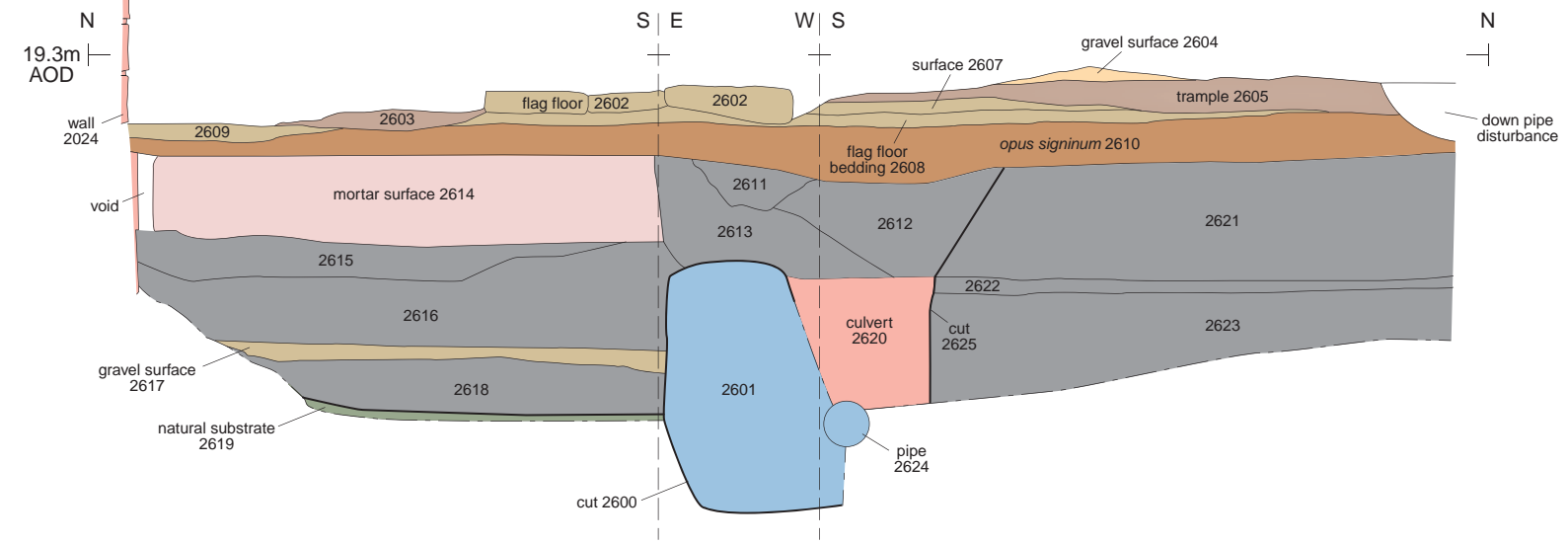
DRAWN BY KM PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
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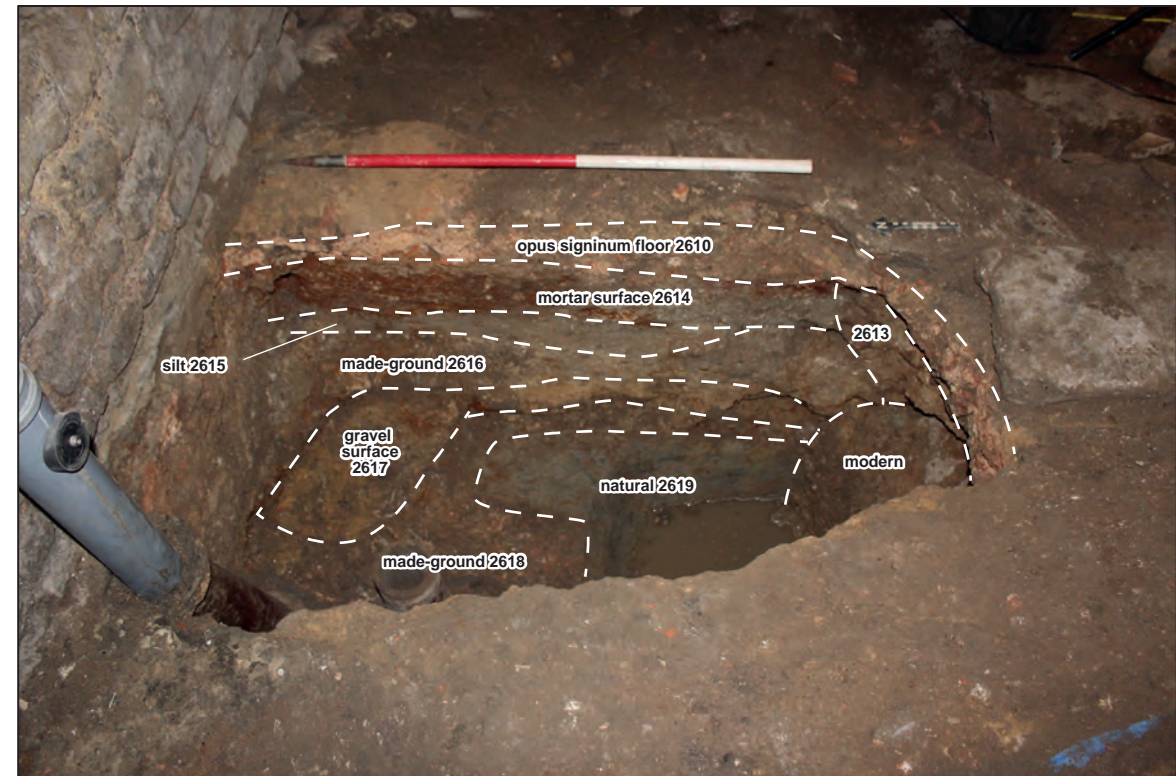
Trench 26



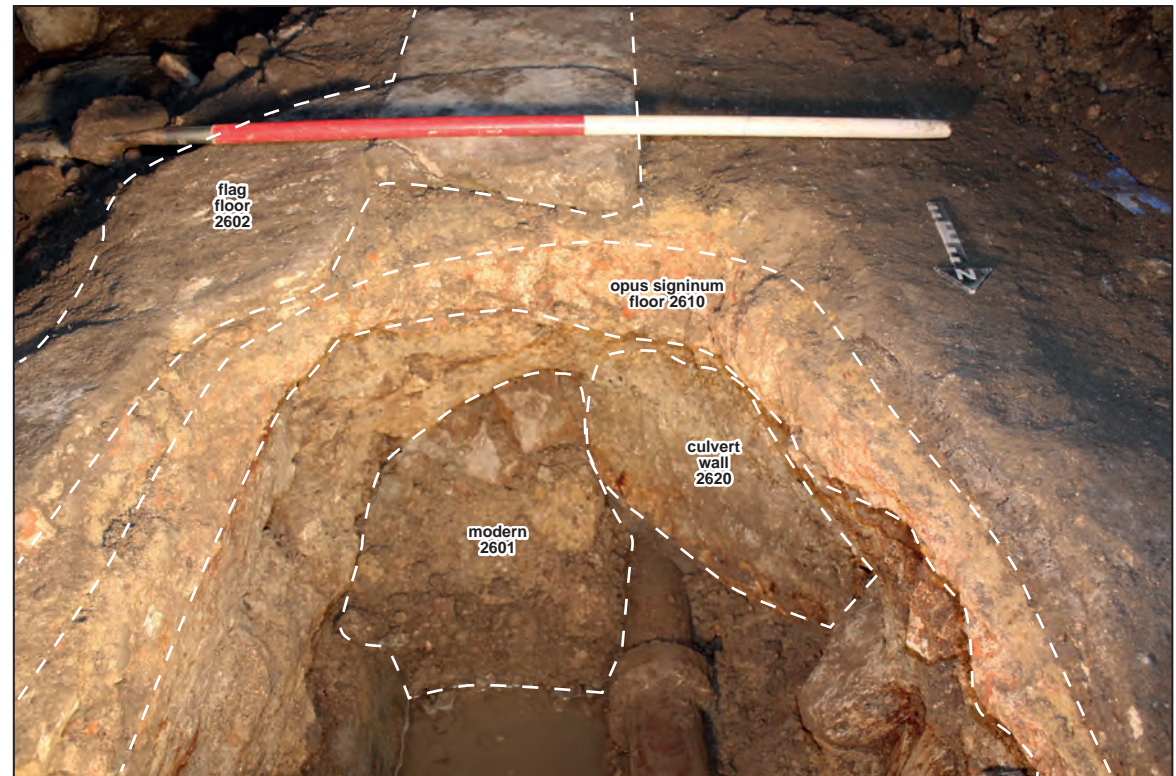
Section II



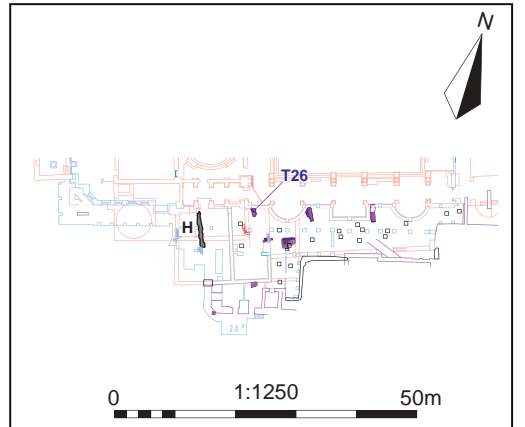
- Roman structure
 - Roman mortar surface
 - Opus signinum floor
 - Roman surface/floor
 - Possible Roman surface/floor
 - Roman made-ground
 - Modern tunnelling
 - Natural substrate
 - Trample
- Ⓐ ↕ Ⓐ Section location



Gravel surface 2617 and made-ground 2618, facing east (1m scale)



Flag floor 2602, opus signinum floor 2610 and culvert wall 2620, facing south (1m scale)

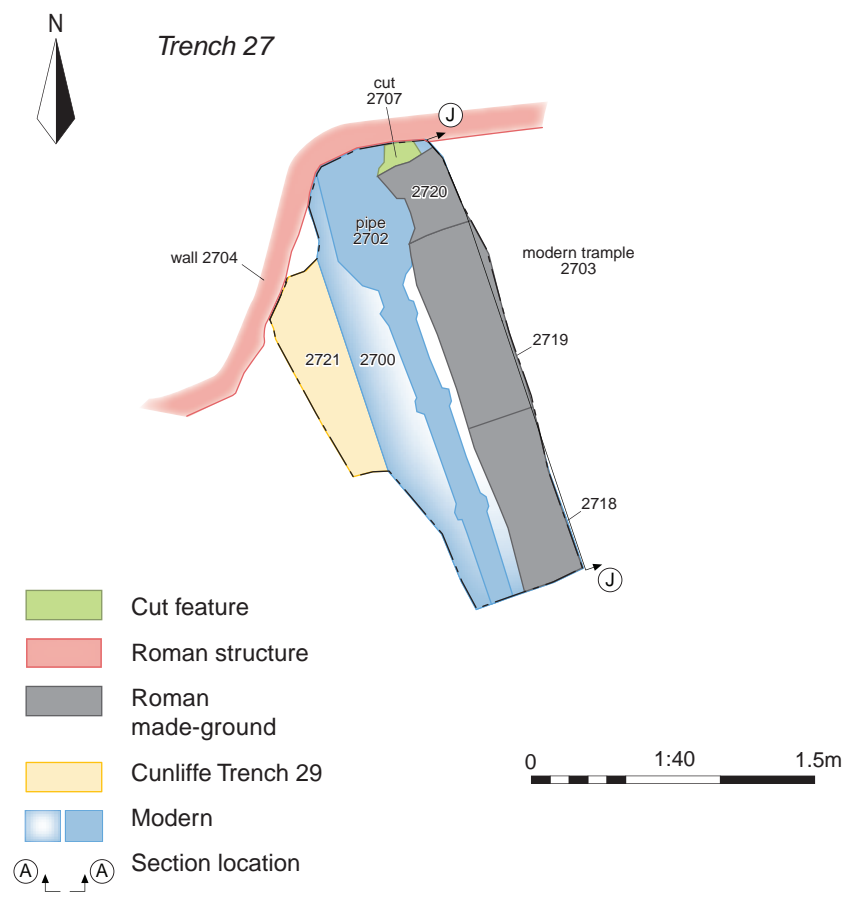


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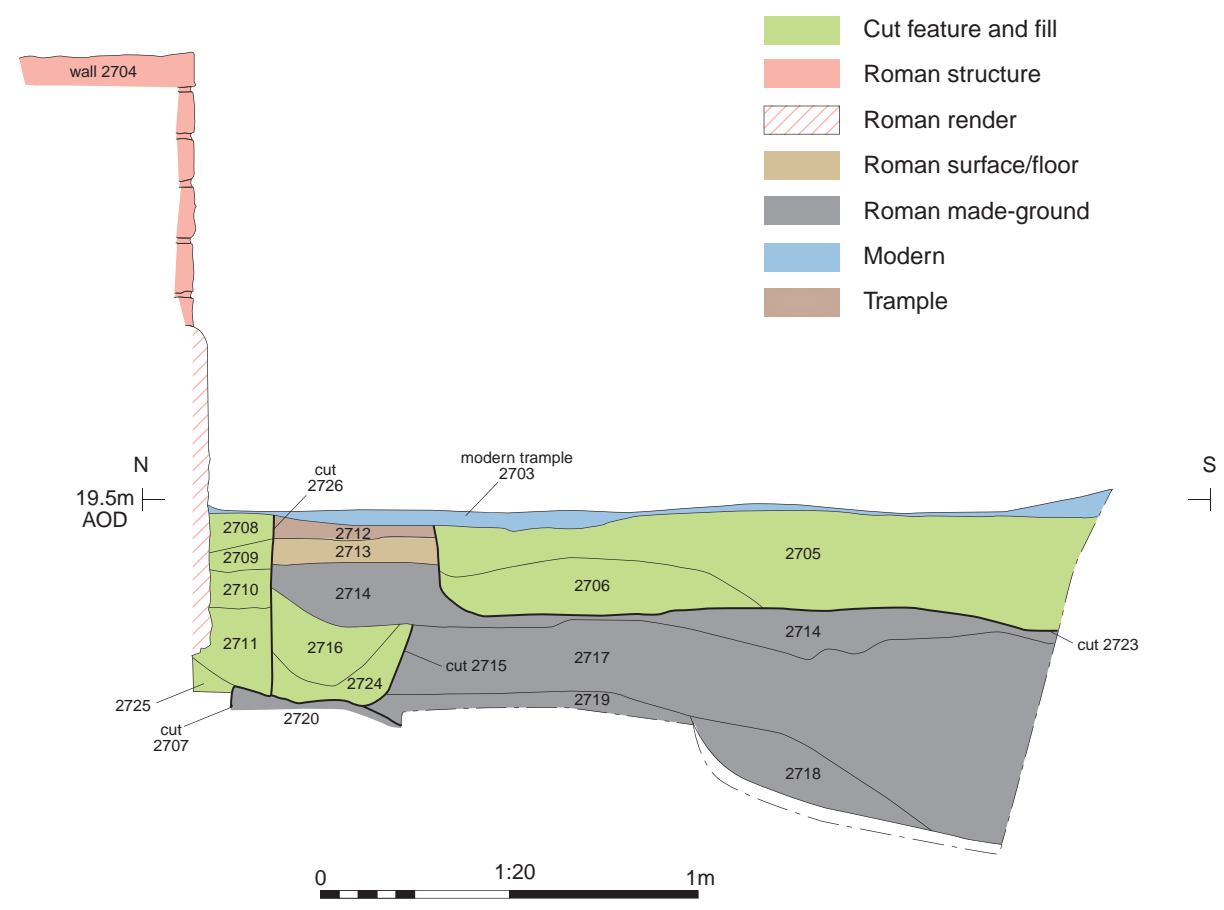
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 3, Trench 26: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY KM PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
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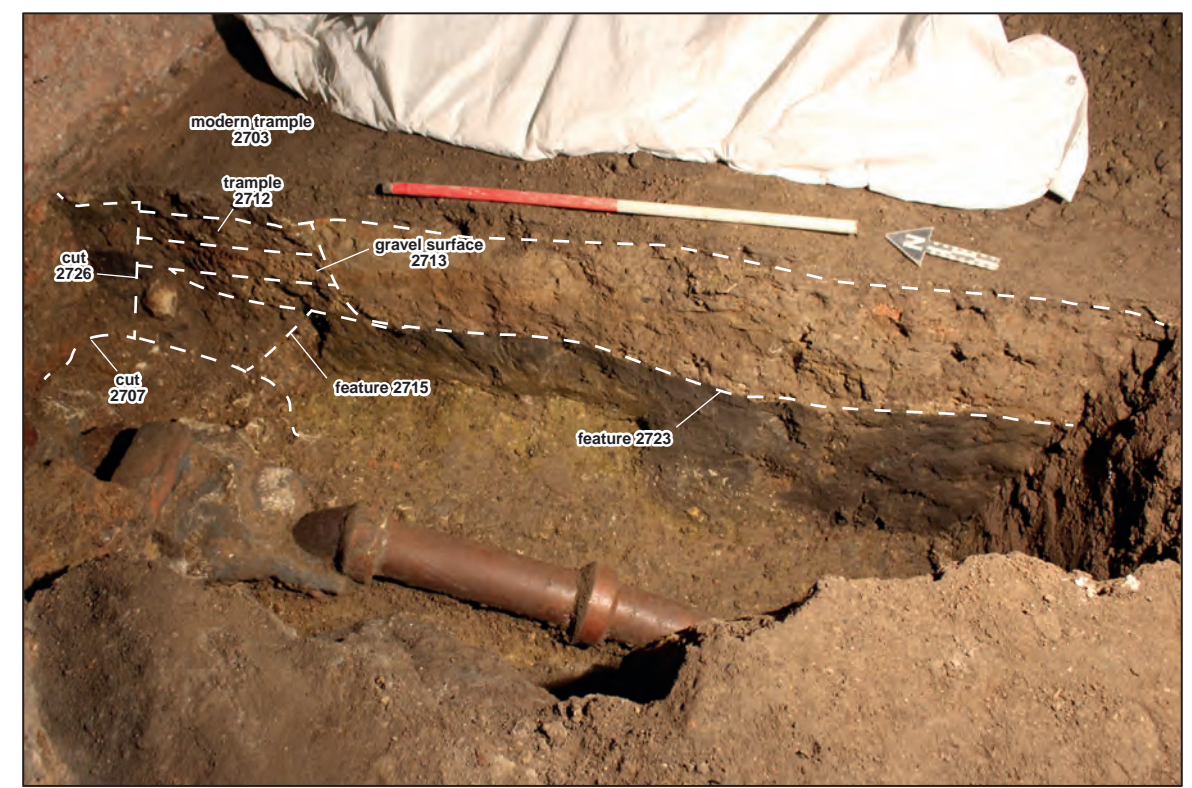
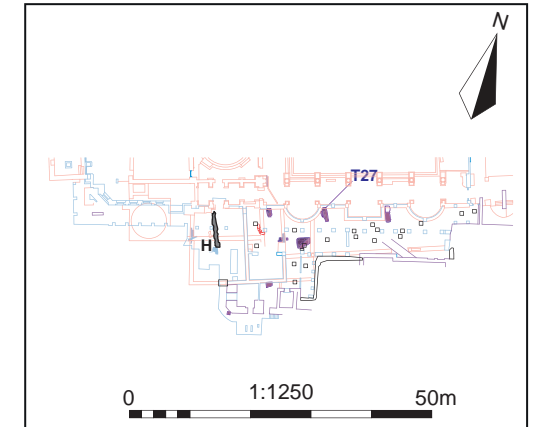


Section JJ



- Cut feature and fill
- Roman structure
- Roman render
- Roman surface/floor
- Roman made-ground
- Modern
- Trample

- Cut feature
- Roman structure
- Roman made-ground
- Cunliffe Trench 29
- Modern
- Section location



Wall construction 2707, trample 2712, ground surface 2713, and cut features 2715 and 2723, looking north-east (1m scale)

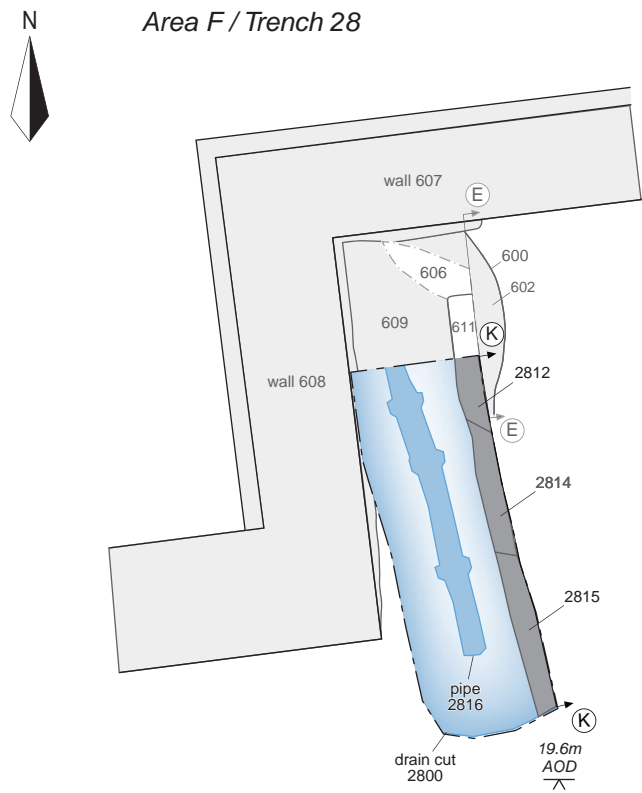
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PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 3, Trench 27: plan, section and photograph

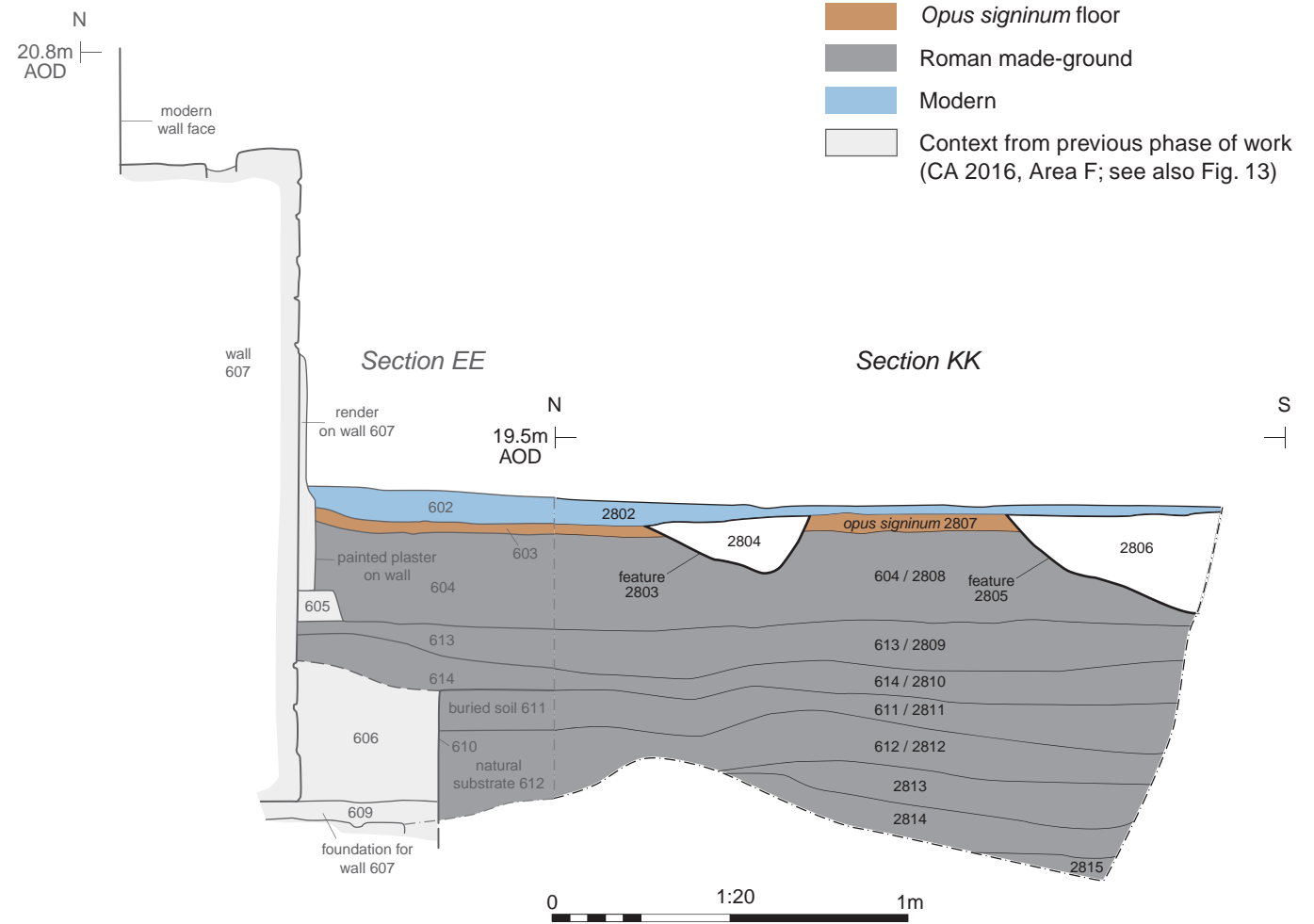
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APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:40, 1:20	



- Roman made-ground
- Modern
- Context from previous phase of work (CA 2016, Area F; see also Fig. 13)

Ⓐ ↕ Ⓐ Section location

0 1:40 1.5m

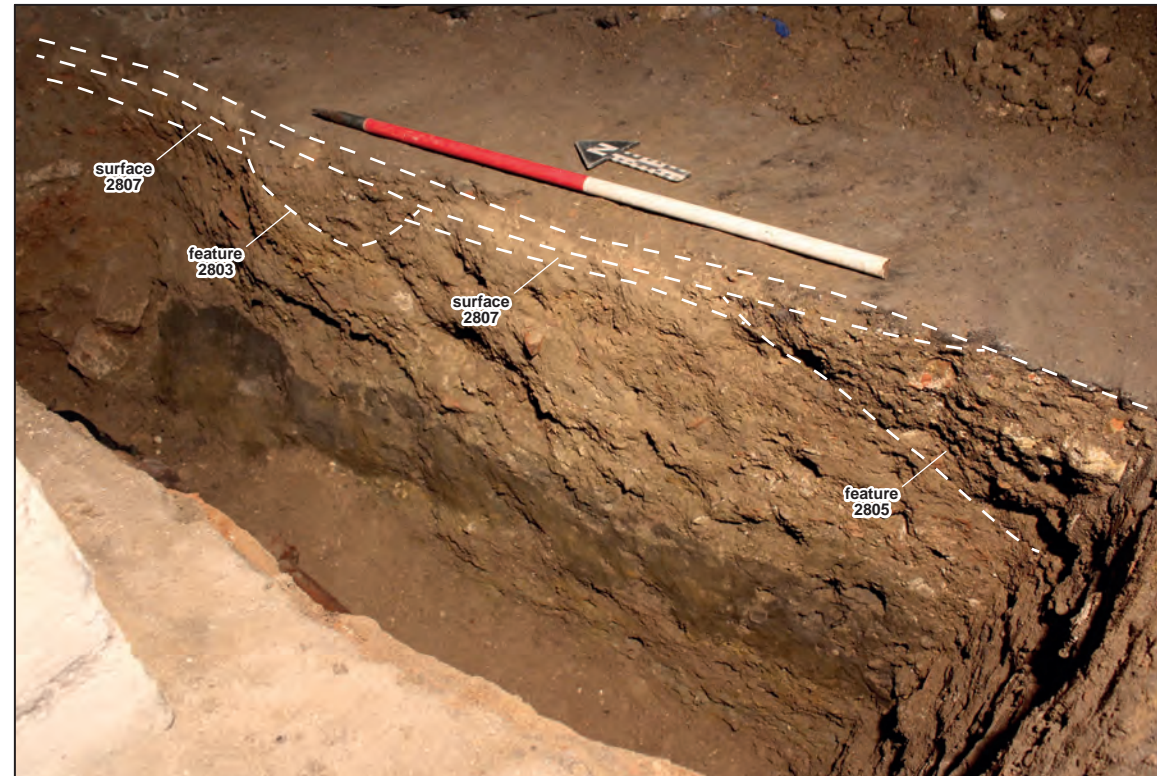


- Opus signinum floor
- Roman made-ground
- Modern
- Context from previous phase of work (CA 2016, Area F; see also Fig. 13)

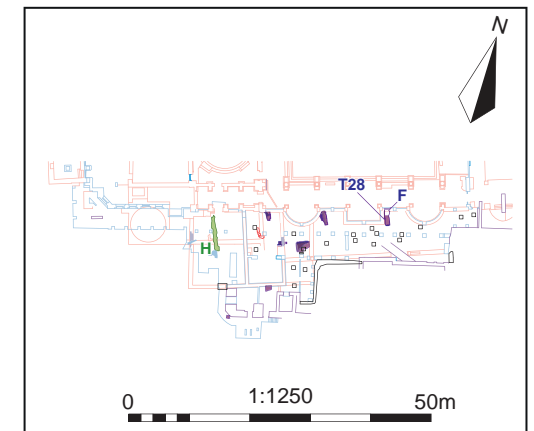
0 1:20 1m



Area F, looking west (0.4m scale)



Features 2803 and 2805, and surface 2807, looking north-east (1m scale)



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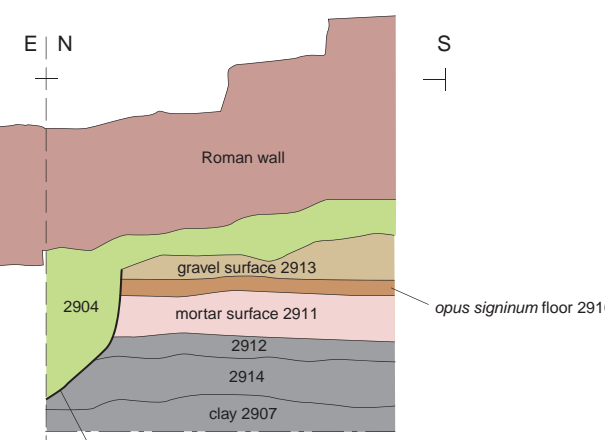
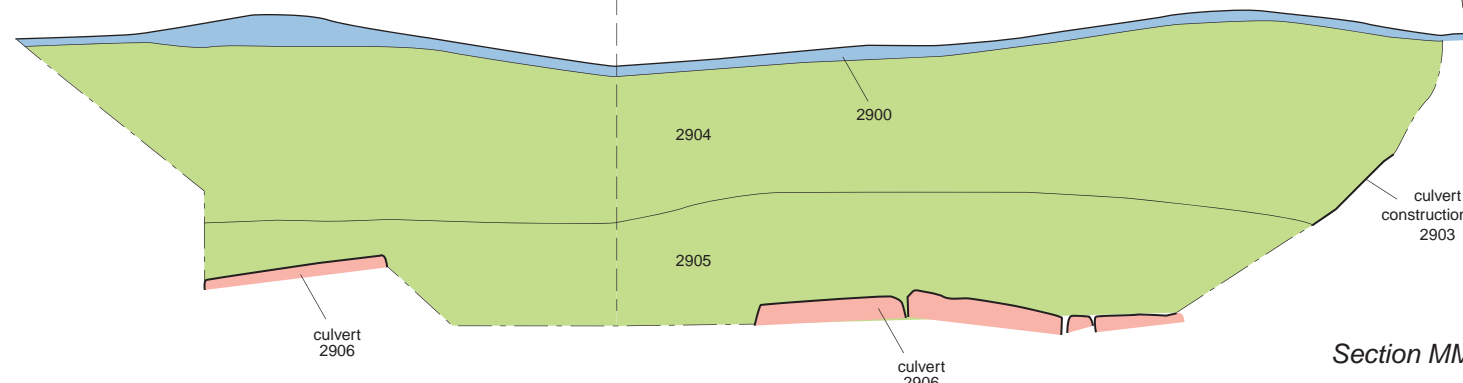
FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 3, Trench 28: plan, section and photograph. Area F: photograph

DRAWN BY KM PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A3 1:40, 1:20 21

Section LL

S
19.8m
AOD

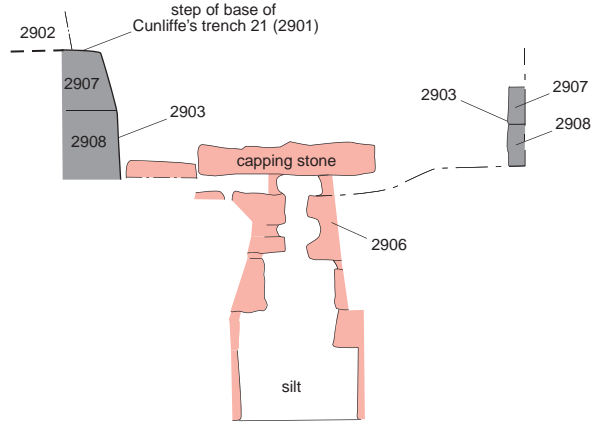
N | W



Section MM

SE
19.2m
AOD

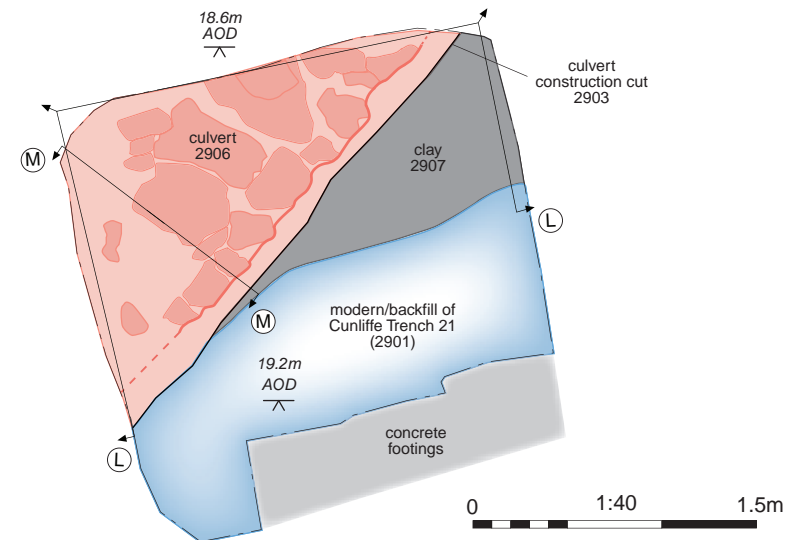
NW



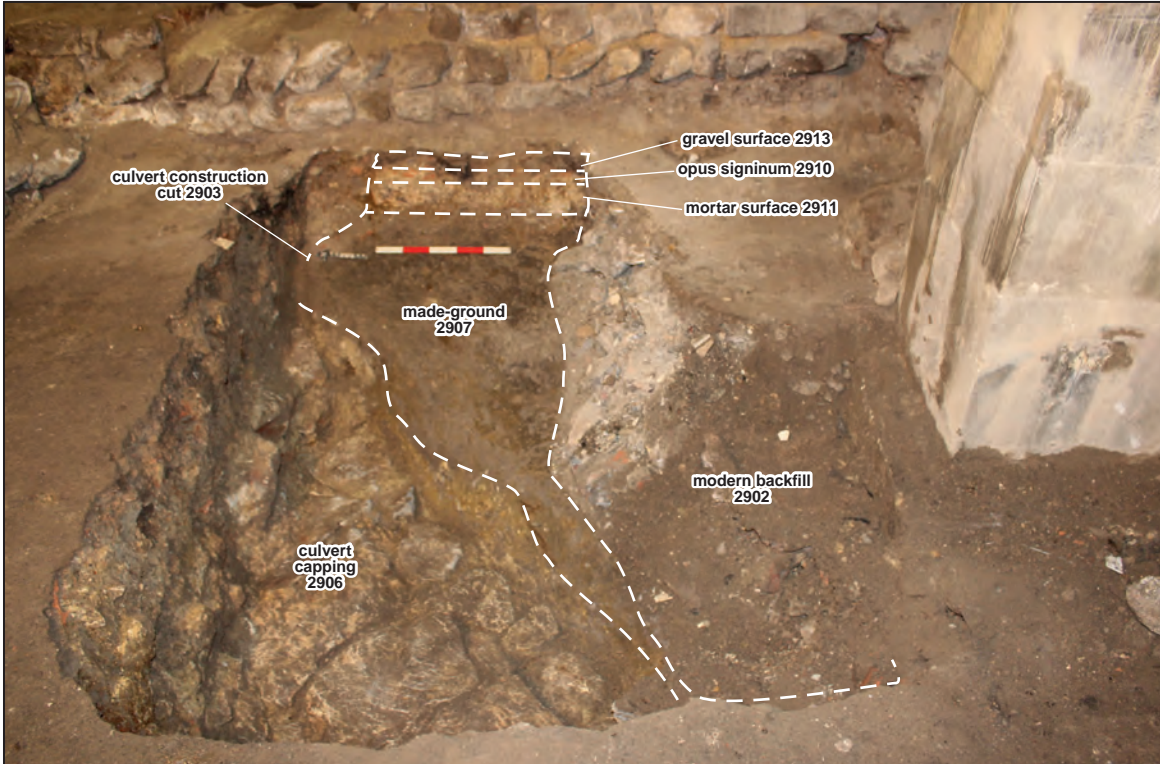
Trench 29



- Roman structure
- Roman stonework
- Roman made-ground
- Modern
- Modern concrete
- Section location



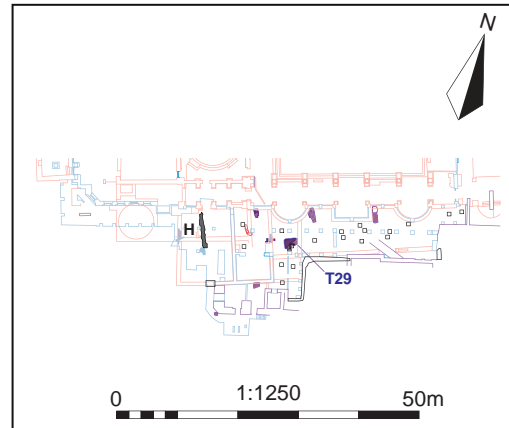
- Cut feature and fill
- Roman structure
- Roman/post-Roman structure
- Roman surface/floor
- Opus signinum floor
- Roman mortar surface
- Roman made-ground
- Modern



Trench 29, looking east (0.5m scale)



Culvert 2906, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



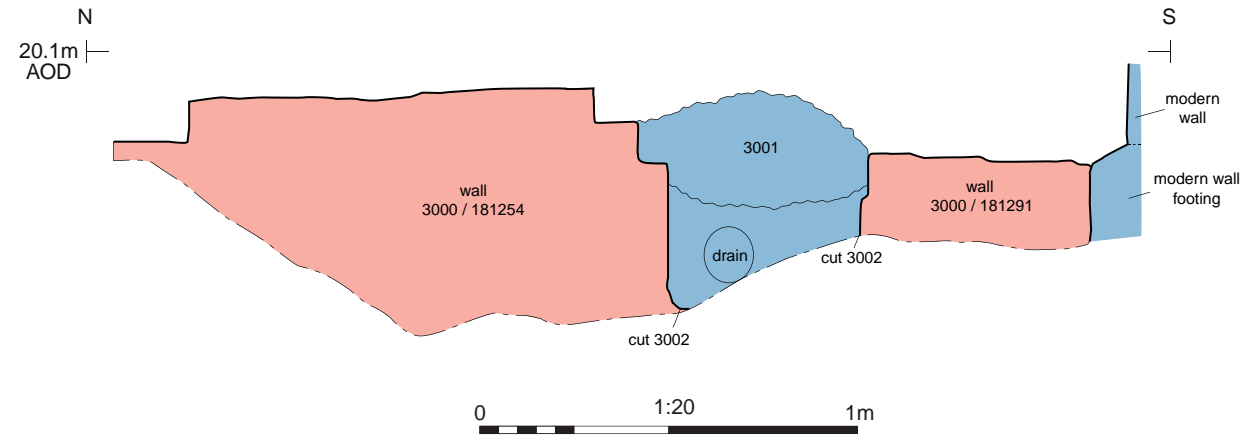
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PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 3, Trench 29: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY KM PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021 22
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A3 1:40, 1:20

Section NN



Roman structure
 Modern



Photograph 1. Western butt joint of wall 2704, looking north (1m scale)

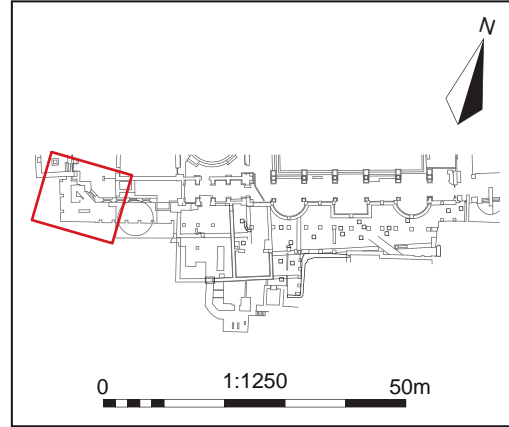


Photograph 2. Eastern butt joint of wall 2704, looking north (1m scale)

- Current excavation area
- Archaeological feature
- Structure
- Deposit
- Roman structure
- In situ* Roman slab flooring
- Georgian cellars
- Late 19th century structure
- 20th century structure
- Photo.
7 Photograph location
- A Section location



- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Roman surface
- Roman make-up/levelling
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman mortar
- Roman pilae stack base
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (CBM: brick/tile)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- In-situ box flue tile
- Victorian
- Section location



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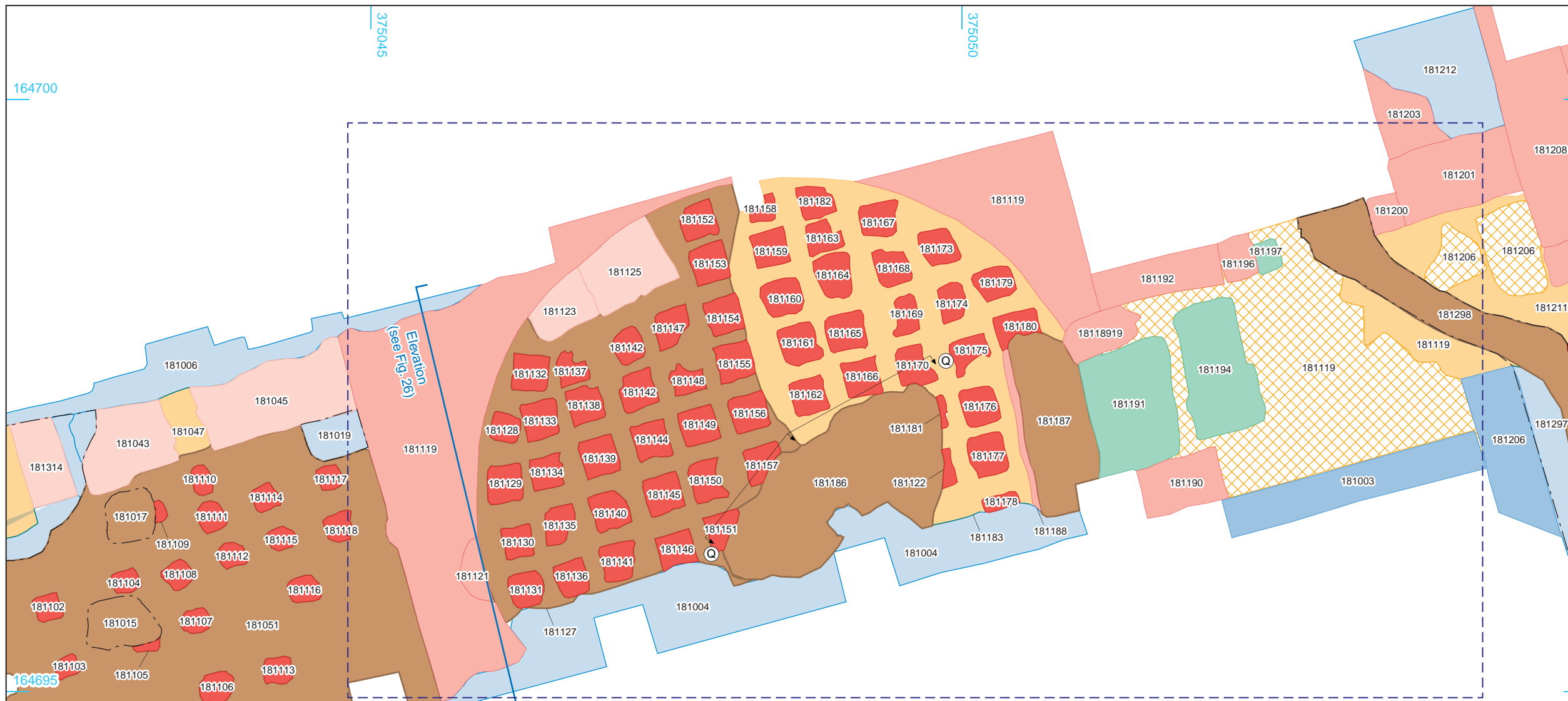
PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4, Access Zone: plan, sections and photograph (1:50; 1:40; 1:20)

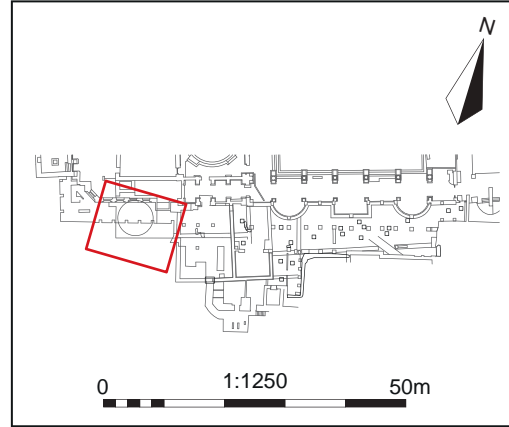
DRAWN BY **KM** PROJECT NO. **CR0461** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **26/08/2021**
 APPROVED BY **MA** SCALE@A3 **1:50, 1:40, 1:20** **24**



Ph. 1 Western butt joint of wall 2704, looking north (1m scale)



- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Roman door step (threshold) stone
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman mosaic
- Roman pilae stack base
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (CBM: brick/tile)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- Possible natural substrate
- Section location



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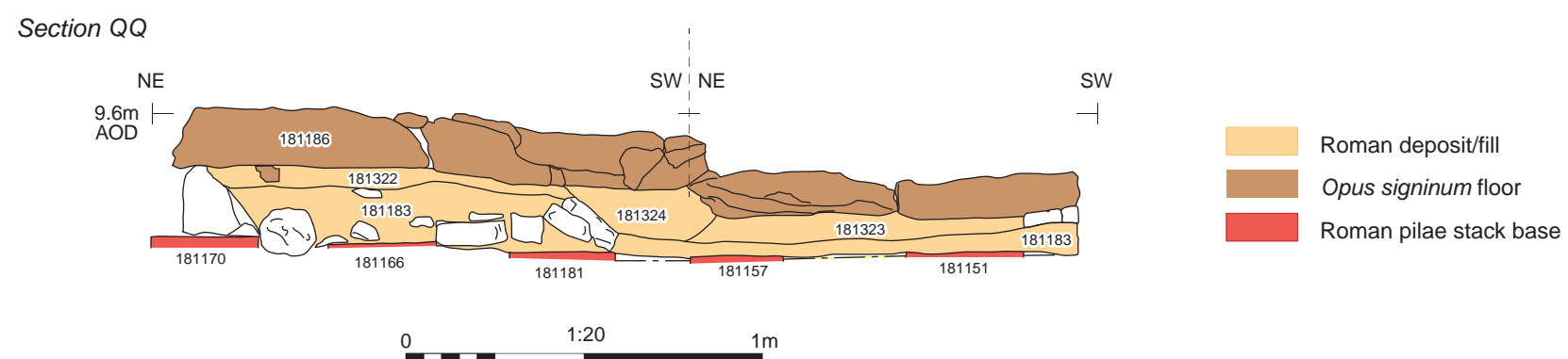
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

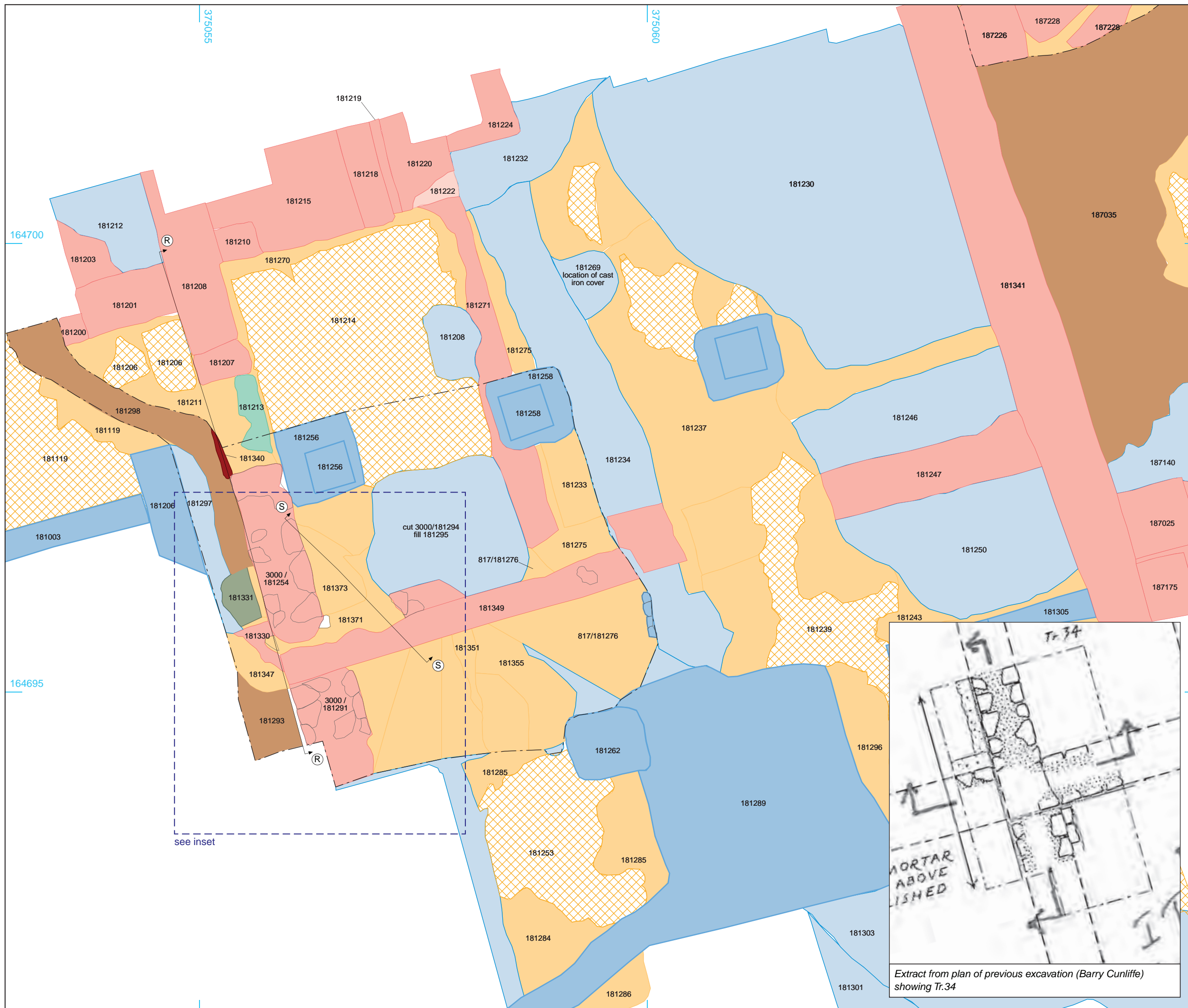
FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 4, Access Zone: plan and photogrammetry of *Laconicum*

DRAWN BY KM, AW PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021 25
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A3 1:40

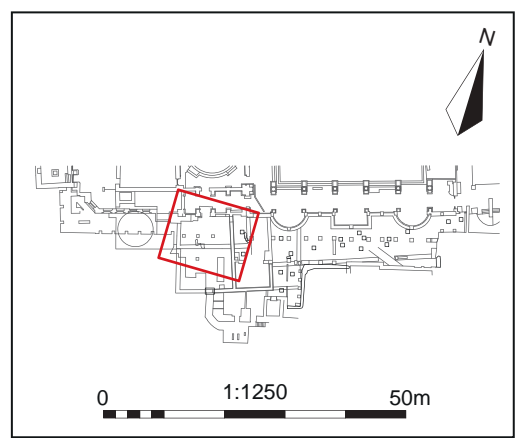


Elevation of Laconicum





- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Roman door step (threshold) stone
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman mosaic
- Roman pilae stack base
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (CBM: brick/tile)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- Possible natural substrate
- Section location



see inset

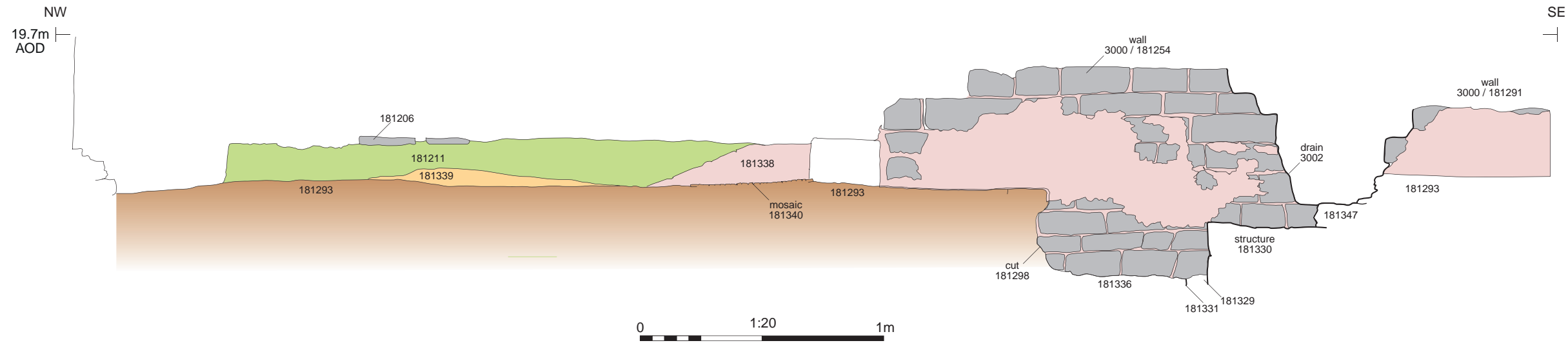
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PROJECT TITLE
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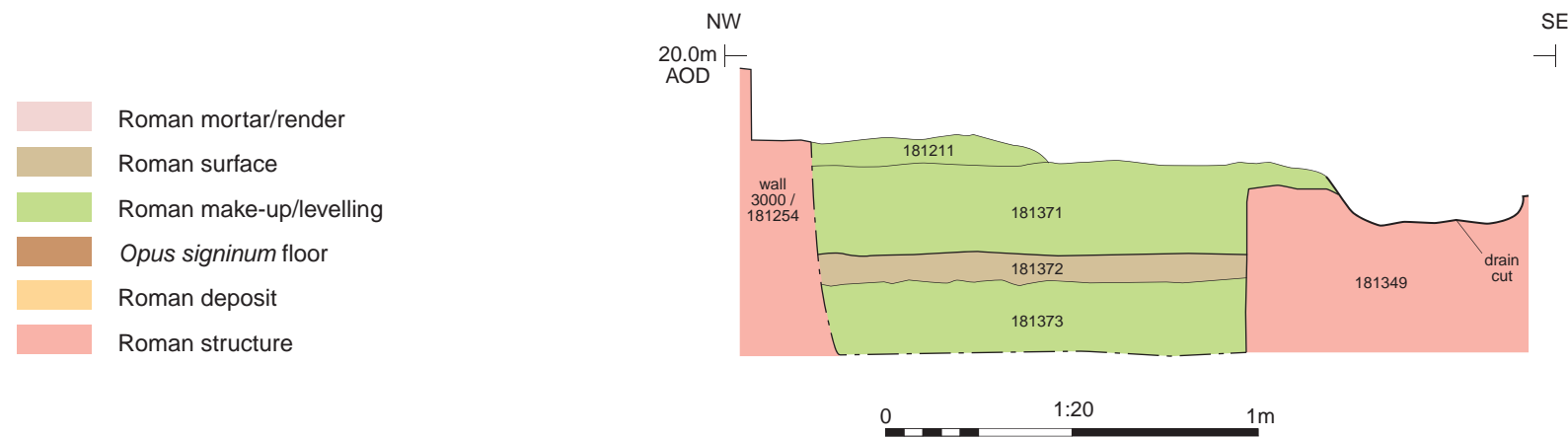
FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 4, Access Zone: plan of *Apodyterium* and western anteroom to the Period 1 bath

DRAWN BY KM, AW PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021 27
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A3 1:40

Section RR



Section SS



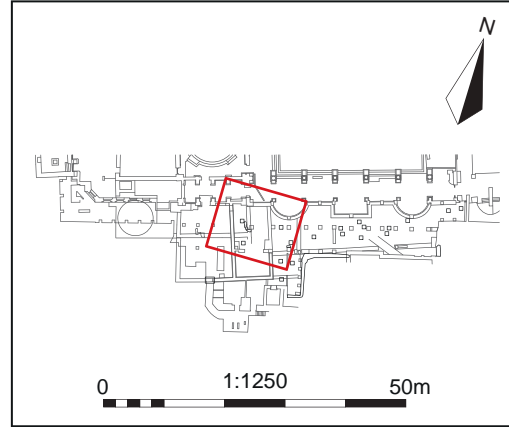
Roman mosaic 181340, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



Floor surface 181372, looking east (0.3m scale)



- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure



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PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4, Investigation Zone: plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	29
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE	@A3 1:40	



Photograph A: Capping stone 187228, looking north-east (1m scale)



Photograph B: Capping stone 187252, looking south (0.5m scale)



Photograph C: Opus signinum floor 183000/187035, looking north-west (1m scale)



Photogrammetry: Opus signinum floor 183000/187035 and stone structure 187036 (1:20)

Wall 187014, west-facing elevation



Wall 187014, east-facing elevation



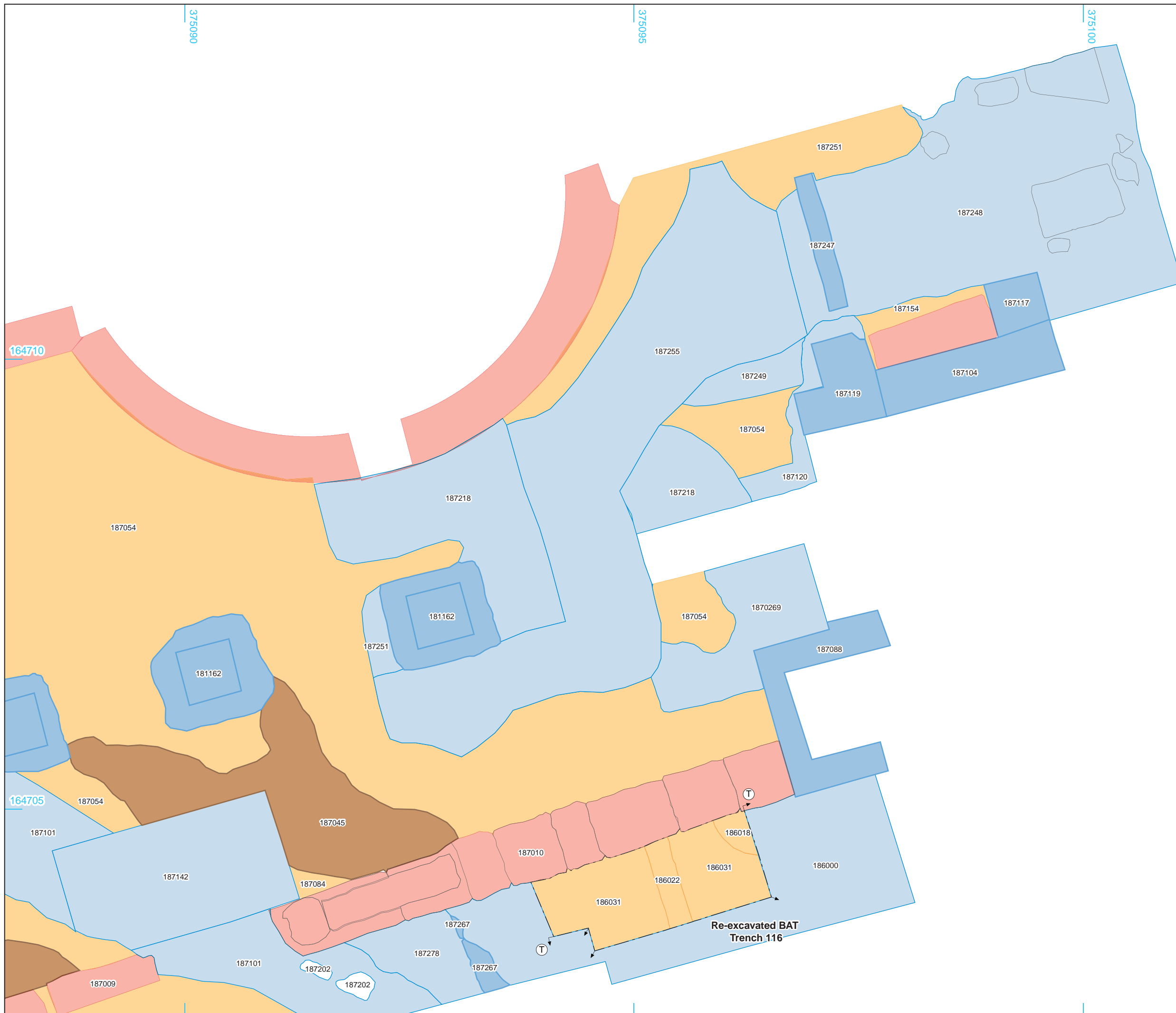
0 1:20 1m

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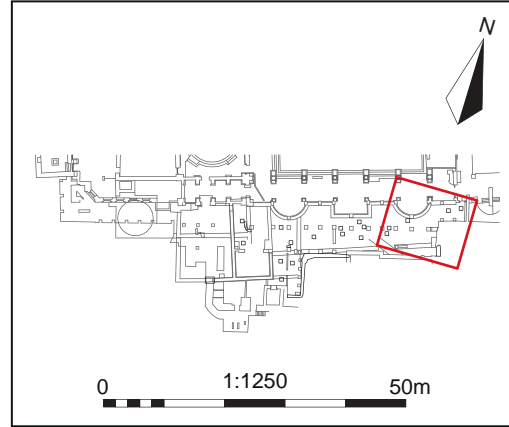
PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4, Investigation Zone: elevations
of wall 187014

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. CR0461 FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
APPROVED BY MA SCALE @A3 1:20 31



- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- Section location



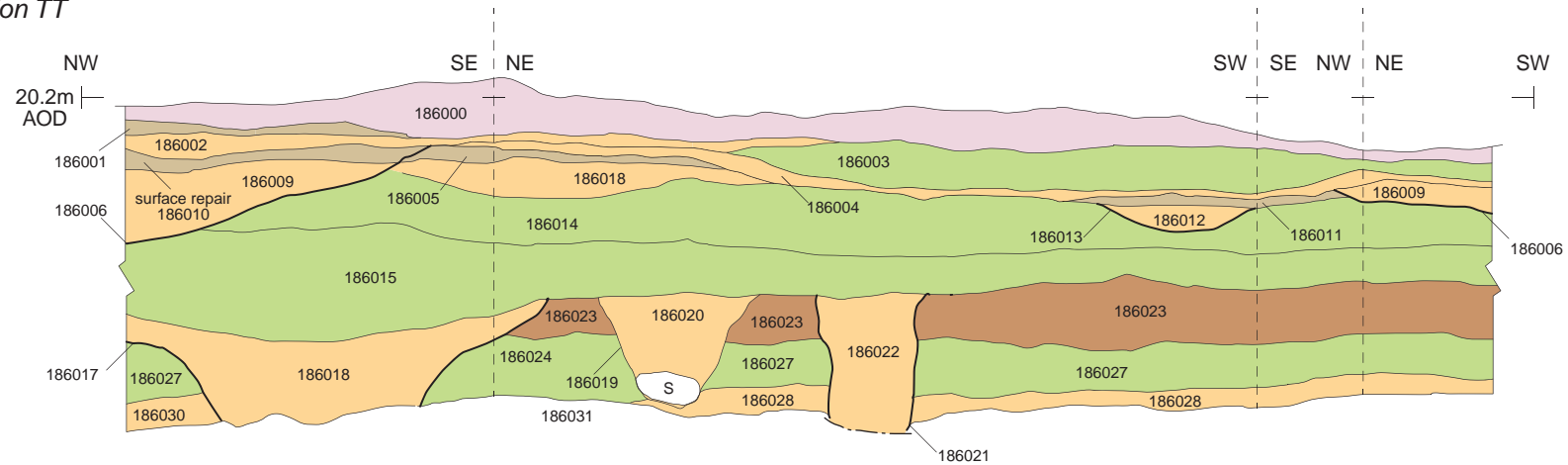
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PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
 Phase 4, Investigation Zone: plan showing re-excavated BAT trench 116

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CRO461	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	32
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:40	

Section TT



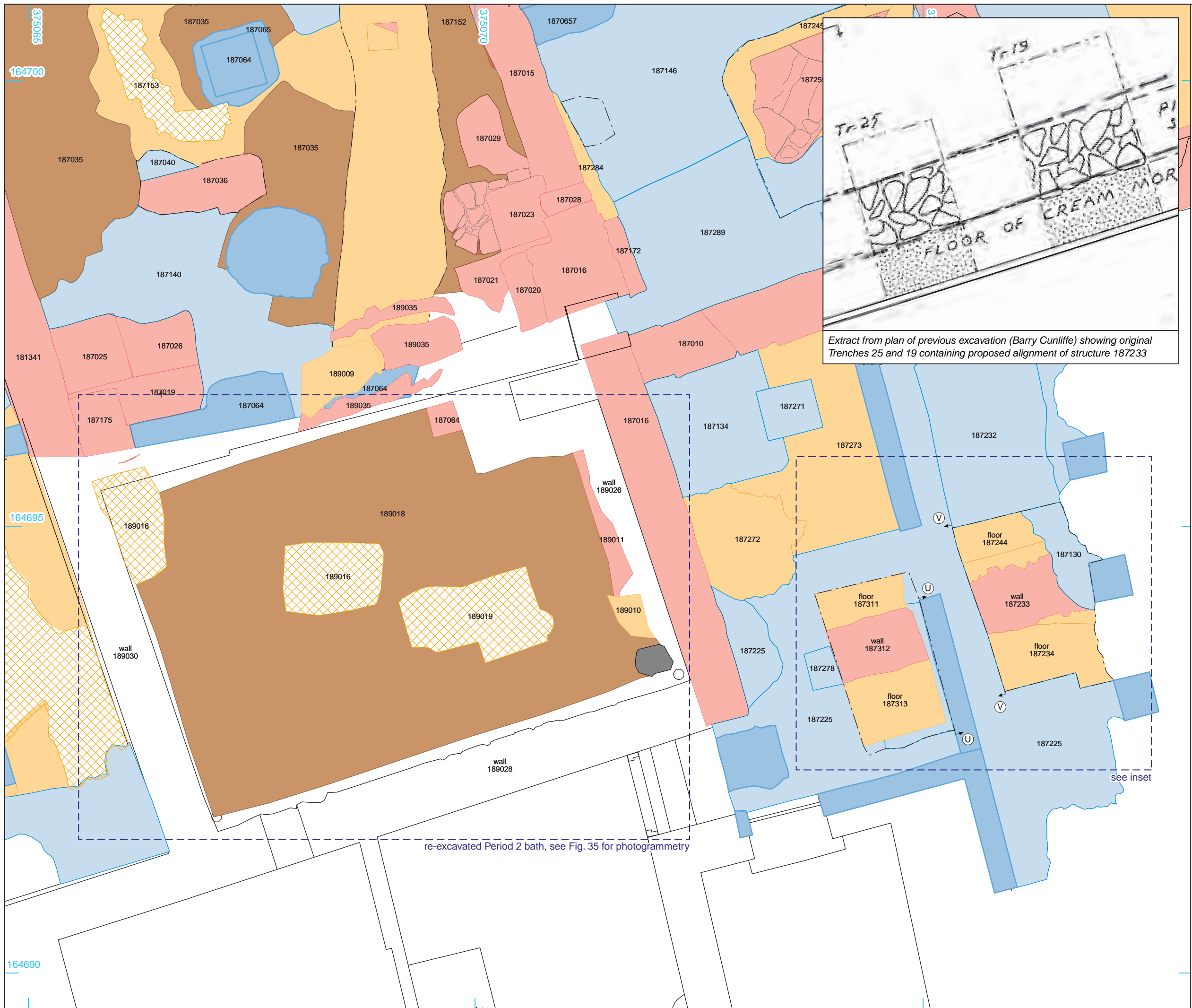
- Roman surface
- Roman make-up/levelling
- Roman deposit
- Opus signinum* floor
- Victorian


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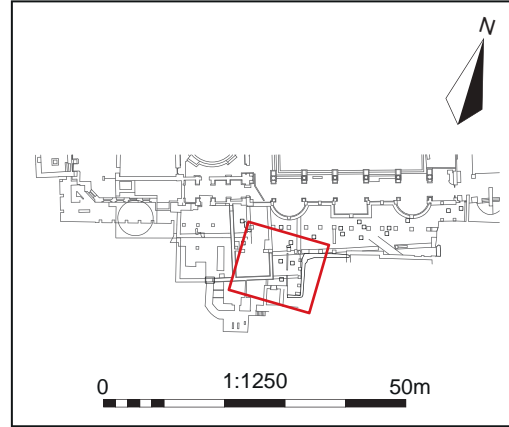
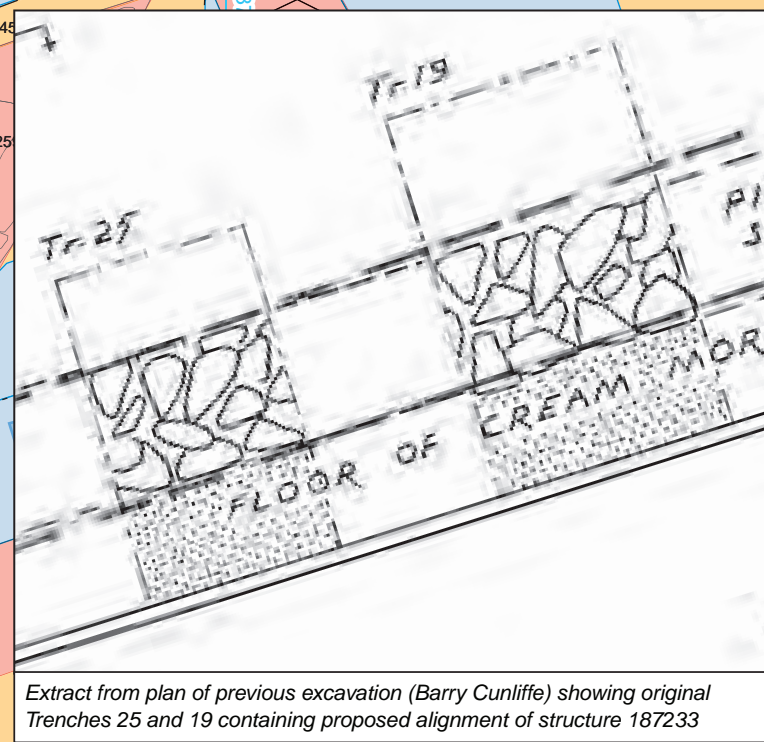
PROJECT TITLE
 Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4, Investigation Zone: section of re-excavated BAT Trench 116

DRAWN BY	KM, AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0461	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/08/2021	33
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE	@A3 1:20	



- Intervention
- Roman deposit/fill
- Opus signinum* floor
- Roman structure (slab floor)
- Roman structure (stone)
- Late post-medieval/modern deposit/fill
- Late post-medieval/modern structure
- Cut feature
- A A Section location
- Architectural plan (selected)



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PROJECT TITLE
Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE
Phase 4, Investigation Zone: plan showing location of re-excavated Period 2 bath

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CRO461	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/04/2021	34
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE	A3 1:40	



0 1:40 2m



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PROJECT TITLE

Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE

**Phase 4, Investigation Zone:
 photogrammetry of re-excavated
 Period 2 bath**

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. CR0461
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A4 1:40

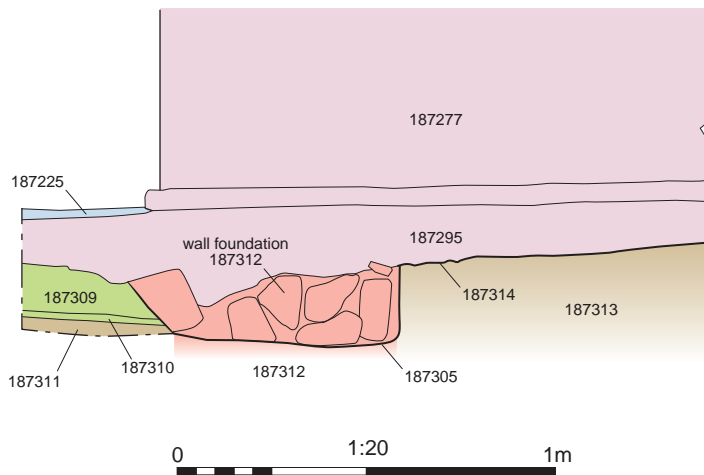
FIGURE NO.

35

Section UU

NE
20.1m
AOD

SW



Wall 187312, looking south-east (1m scale)

- Roman surface
- Roman make-up/levelling
- Roman structure
- Victorian structure
- Modern



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

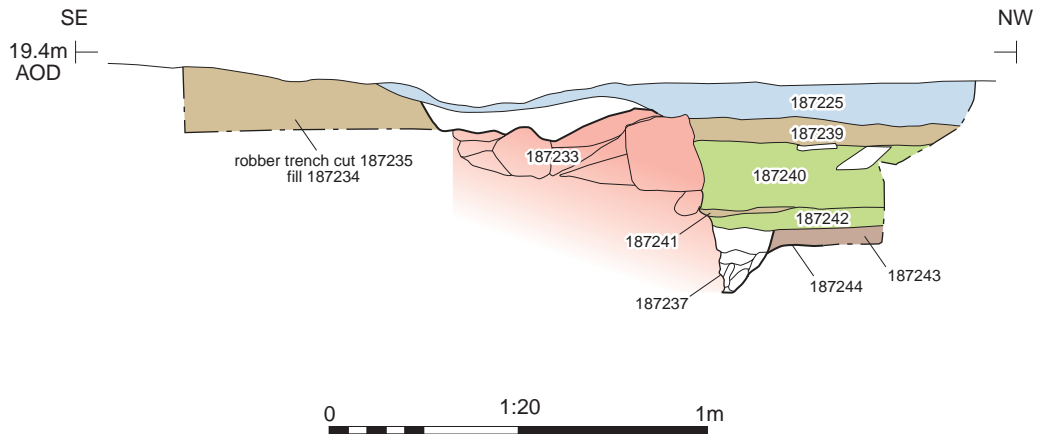
Phase 4, Investigation Zone:
photograph and section

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. CR0461
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/08/2021
APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

36

Section VV



Wall 187233, looking west (1m scale)

- Roman surface
- Roman make-up/levelling
- Roman trample
- Roman structure
- Modern



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PROJECT TITLE

Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 4, Access Zone: photograph and section

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FIGURE NO.

37



Trench A containing floor A101, looking north (1m scale)



Trench B3 containing wall B304, looking west (1m scale)



Walkway Pad 3 containing wall 303/181273, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Walkway Pad 4 containing wall 410, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



1

Roman silver coin



2

Copper alloy strap-end fragment

0 2:1 25mm



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PROJECT TITLE

Roman Baths, The Archway Project

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs of selected finds

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. CRO461
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30/07/2021
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FIGURE NO.

39

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