Cotswold Archaeology

Land off Southstoke Lane, Odd Down
Bath
Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

for
CgMs Consulting

CA Project: 5591
CA Report: 15734

November 2015

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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A	4 November 2015	Tom Weavill Luke Brannlund	Richard Young	Client Comment		

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Southstoke Lane, Odd Down
Location:	Bath, BANES
NGR:	ST 7418 6152
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	21 September - 05 October 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Roman Baths Museum
Site Code:	ODD 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2015 on land off Southstoke Lane, Odd Down, Bath, BANES. Fifty-three trenches were excavated.

Within the western half of the site, within Trenches 1, 4-6 and 10-11, three probable field boundary ditches were identified on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment which correlates well with geophysical anomalies identified in preceding geophysical survey. The field boundary ditch within Trench 10 was cut by a later prehistoric pit. A posthole was also identified on the south western-side of the field boundary ditch in Trench 10.

Within Trench 3 a north-east/south-west aligned ditch was identified which may tentatively form part of a Roman enclosure in this area partially identified on the preceding geophysical survey.

An isolated and undated ditch terminus was identified within Trench 27 which did not relate to any of the geophysical anomalies.

In the eastern half of the site a possible east/west aligned ditch or truncated bank deposit, although equally, this may also relate to the accumulation of plough soil within a natural depression. A north-west/south-east aligned ditch terminus was also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between September and October 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on land at Odd Down, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) (centred on NGR: ST 7418 6152; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application that will be made to BANES Council for development of the site.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Richard Sermon, Senior Archaeologist BANES Council, archaeological advisor to BANES Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Richard Sermon, including a site visit on 29 September 2015.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 46ha in extent, and comprises eight arable fields and a garden lying to the south of the settlements of Odd Down and west of South Stoke. The site lies at approximately 160m AOD, on flat land which then drops away steeply just beyond the southern boundary of the site

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area, which was encountered during the evaluation, is mapped as Combe Down Oolite Member - Limestone, Ooidal and Twinhoe Member – Limestone; both of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2015). No superficial deposits are recorded. Limestone substrate was observed in all trenches excavated.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development site has been subject to a preceding Heritage Appraisal (CgMs 2013). It is not intended to fully reprise that report here, but the following is a summary of its conclusions.

2.2 The site butts part of the southern boundary of the Bath World Heritage Site and part of a Scheduled Monument: West Wansdyke (SAM BA93; HER MBN6035; NMR 1066087). It has some 37 listed building within 500m of the site boundary and the South Stoke Conservation area lies just to the south-west of the site.

2.3 The earliest recorded heritage asset is a Prehistoric flint scatter (HER MBN11020; NMR 204567) from the surface of the central southern field of the site.

2.4 The West Wansdyke is a bank and ditch that runs some 14km from the hillfort at Maes Knoll (south of Bristol) to Odd Down, part of which runs along the northern boundary of the site. It is believed to be a territorial marker and defensive earthwork built between AD 577 and the 7th century.

2.5 The Roman, medieval and Georgian town of Bath is located just to the north-east of the site is a World Heritage Site. Just to the south-east of the sites boundary lies the small nucleated settlement of South Stoke, which retains much of its 17th century planform.

2.6 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2014. The survey identified a field boundary as the only probable archaeological anomaly on the site. A number of possible archaeological anomalies have also been identified; however their origin cannot be determined with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are of geological or modern origin relating to mine works, former field boundaries, agricultural activity, underground services, ferrous objects and fencing (Stratascan 2014, 3).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable BANES Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the

development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 53 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 2m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 2 was not excavated due to its location close to a known service. While several trenches were moved slightly to avoid trees and footpaths, all were still located over their intended geophysical anomalies. Trenches were relocated with the approval of Richard Sermon. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and 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. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Roman Baths Museum, Bath, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

5.2 The limestone substrate was encountered within all of the trenches at an average depth of 0.3m. This was overlain directly by topsoil. No subsoil deposits were recorded in any of the Trenches. The majority of the trenches were blank with archaeological features only being recorded in trenches 1, 3, 4-6, 10, 11, 27 and 48.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.3 In the north-eastern end of Trench 1 north-west/south-east aligned ditch 104 was identified. This correlated well with a linear geophysical anomaly revealed during the preceding survey (Stratascan 2014). It contained two fills, the lower (103) was an orange brown clay silt and the upper (102) an orange brown silt clay. One sherd of 2nd-4th Century Roman pottery was recovered from lower fill 103.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.4 At the south-eastern end of Trench 3 ditch 306 was identified which correlated with a geophysical anomaly. Its fill 305 was cut by possible ditch recut 304. This was filled by lower fill 303, which contained frequent stone fragments, and upper fill 302. Pottery dating for the 2nd-4th Century and animal bone were recovered from fills 302, 303 and 305. A possible stone roof tile was also recovered from fill 302.

Trench 4, 5 and 6 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.5 A north-west/south-east linear anomaly was targeted by Trenches 4, 5 and 6 and was recorded as ditches 407, 502 and 602 respectively. Where the ditch was recorded in each of the trenches it was found to have a similar stratigraphic sequence of three fills. The lower fill 406/505/603 was a brown silting deposit which was covered by a deposit of limestone rubble 405/504/604. It is possible that this may represent the slumping of a limestone bank on the south-western edge of the ditch. The rubble deposits were covered by a second brown, silting, deposit 404/503/605. Deposit 605 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Within Trenches 5 and 6 (503/605) was directly overlain by topsoil, however within Trench

4 fill 404 was covered by fill 403 a deposit of limestone rubble which was then sealed by a final silting fill 402 which contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 10 and 11 (Figs 2, 6 and 7)

5.6 A north-west/south-east aligned linear anomaly was targeted by Trenches 10 and 11 and was recorded as ditches 1009 and 1102. The ditch measured 0.09m in depth and 0.65m in width in Trench 10 and 0.47m in depth and 1.1m in width in Trench 11. This suggests that the ditch has suffered from truncation towards the northern part of its length.

5.7 Within Trench 10 ditch 1009 was filled by a brown sand silt fill (1008). Within Trench 11 ditch 1102 contained two fills; the lower 1103, a brown clay silt, containing late prehistoric pottery and the upper 1104, a grey brown clay silt.

5.8 Immediately to the south-west of ditch 1009 was post-hole 1004 which was partially exposed in the trench. This was filled by two fills; a lower dark brown sand silt fill, 1003 and an upper fill 1002, which comprised limestone fragments and an upright limestone slab against the south-eastern edge which may have been a packing stone. Both fills contained early-to-mid Iron Age pottery.

5.9 Cutting through ditch 1009, was possible pit 1007 (not illustrated) which was only partially exposed within the trench. It contained two fills. The lower, 1006 was a grey silt deposit and the upper, 1005, was brown silt which contained frequent limestone fragments. There is also a possibility that this feature is a later ditch terminus, continuing to the north-west. Both 1007 and 1009 contained late prehistoric pottery.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2 & 7)

5.10 Probable ditch terminus 2703 was identified in the centre of Trench 27. It appears to be the terminus of an approximately north-east/south-west aligned ditch. Not enough of the ditch was exposed within the trench to be able to ascertain if it was curvilinear in shape. It was filled by single undated homogenous brown clay silt, 2702.

Trench 48 (Figs. 2 & 8)

5.11 A possible ditch terminus, 4805, was identified within the southern end of Trench 48. It contained three fills. The earliest, 4804, comprised redeposited limestone fragments which may be a slump of material from a bank on the southern edge of

the ditch. This was covered by a dark grey silt deposit, 4803, which in turn was covered by 4802, a brown clay silt.

5.12 Partially exposed in the northern end of Trench 48 was a possible shallow ditch 4806 on an approximate east-west alignment, filled by 4807. Its alignment appears to be parallel of that of the Wansdyke and may be associated with it. It is also possible that ditch 4806 represents a natural depression in the landscape where deposit 4807 has accumulated through repeated ploughing, or deposit 4807 represents a slumped bank deposit originally associated with the Wansdyke.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from 12 deposits: ditch, pit and posthole fills. The recovered material dates to the Late prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues (although none was apparent). Where possible Roman and medieval pottery fabric codes are equated to the type series established for Bath (Bidwell and Croom 1999; Vince 1999). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Late prehistoric

6.2 Pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age totals 33 undecorated sherds (116g) retrieved from seven deposits. The average sherd weight of 4g is low for a prehistoric assemblage, indicating a high degree of fragmentation. In terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, condition is also poor to moderate.

6.3 The fabrics represented have been tempered with shell (SH), limestone (LS) or both (SHLS). Identifiable forms include: a globular vessel with a simple, upright rim (primary fill 1003 of posthole 1004) and a vessel with a flattened rim top (secondary fill 1002 of posthole 1004), both in shell-tempered fabric SH; and a second vessel with a flattened rim top from fill 1002 in limestone-and-shell tempered fabric SHLS. Sherds from fill 1002 also included an imperforate lug. These allow an Early to Middle Iron Age date to be attributed to this feature.

6.4 *Roman Pottery*

A total of 13 sherds (38g) of pottery of Roman date was recorded in four ditch fills. The assemblage has a low average sherd weight of 3g, and condition is mostly moderate to good.

6.5 Three sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (BB1 SED), including a rimsherd from a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 1 or 2 everted rim jar (1993, 230–1) were recovered from three deposits. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset, and when found outside the county it typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al*. 1994, 107). Of broad Romano-British date are a total of nine unfeatured bodysherds in greyware (CRW), oxidised (OXW2) and black-firing, sand-tempered fabrics (BS).

6.6 *Medieval Pottery*

A sherd (31g), probably from a jug handle, in a reduced-fired sandy fabric (MISC SY) was recovered from fill 302 of ditch 304. This pottery, dateable to the 12th to 14th centuries, is moderately abraded. It may be an intrusive find.

6.6 *Lithics*

A single flint flake, in good condition, was recorded in fill 4804 of ditch 4805. It is only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

6.7 *Worked stone*

Six fragments (432g) retrieved from fill 302 of ditch 304 are likely to represent roofing material of Roman date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 A total of 54 fragments (501g) of animal bone were hand recovered from the fills of three ditch and pit features. The bone was very poorly preserved and highly fragmented, displaying surface erosion due to exposure to the elements as well as historical and modern damage. When combined, these factors have resulted in 81% of the assemblage being unidentifiable to species. However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus callabus*).

Iron Age

7.2 A single fragment (1g) of animal bone was recovered from fill 1003 of pit 1004. It was not identifiable to element or species.

Roman and medieval

7.3 304 and 306 revealed a total of 19 fragments (184g) in association with Roman artefacts. It was possible to identify the remains of both cattle and sheep/goat from those more robust, meat-poor skeletal elements such as isolated molar teeth and lower limb bone fragments. Ditch 304 produced a further 34 fragments (316g) of bone associated with medieval artefacts, from upper fill 302. This material displays the same characteristics as the preceding phase and once again cattle and sheep/goat were identified, along with a fragment of horse tibia.

7.4 The type of skeletal elements recovered are normally associated with butchery waste and may well have an origin in such activities. However, due to the poor preservation and low recovery, it is likely that the material is residual in nature; hence it has not possible to make any confident interpretative inference.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation showed a good correlation between the archaeology and the strong linear responses from the geophysical survey. The weaker linear anomalies targeted by Trenches 7-9 and 12-15 were found not to relate to archaeological features, but to geological fractures and variations. However, additional archaeological features were also identified during the evaluation that were not detected in the geophysical survey in Trenches 27 and 48.

8.2 The three north-west/south-east aligned ditches in the western part of the site produced very little artefactual evidence. The pottery that was recovered was highly fragmented and abraded, suggesting that it was probably residual in nature. It is therefore likely that these ditches formed part of a system of field boundaries on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment rather than settlement enclosures.

8.3 Ditch 306, along with its recut 304, may form part of a rectangular enclosure as suggested by the geophysical anomaly. The presence of less fragmented animal

bone and less abraded pottery sherds may indicate that settlement activity is more likely to be present within or just beyond this area of the site, with ditch 306 enclosing an area to the south. However, this interpretation remains tentative as only a small part of the ditch was exposed during the evaluation and the area to the south of Trench 3 was unsuitable for trenching due to being planted with mature trees. Pottery suggests a tentative Roman date for these features.

8.4 Posthole 1004 identified in Trench 10 likely forms part of a structure. However as only a part of a single posthole was exposed within Trench 10 it is impossible to ascertain the size, shape and function of the structure that it represents. Similarly the function of pit 1007, also within Trench 10; remains unknown; however it does appear to be stratigraphically later than ditch 1009.

8.5 The edge of ditch 4806/deposit 4807 appears to run parallel to the east/west alignment of the Wansdyke. Whilst it remains uncertain, the possibility that the ditch/deposit and the Wansdyke are associated cannot be discounted. Possibly forming an additional ditch to the south or representing a ploughed out bank along its southern edge. Ditch 4806/deposit 4807 could equally originate from repeated modern ploughing and soil accumulation within a natural hollow.

8.6 It remains uncertain whether north-east/south-west aligned undated ditch terminus 2703 within Trench 27 is a straight or curved linear as only a short length was exposed within the trench and was not identified during the geophysical survey. Its sterile fill 2702 suggests that ditch 2703 is probably a field boundary. The sterile and homogenous nature of its fill also suggests the possibility that this feature may be geological in origin.

8.7 Ditch 4805, which produced one flake of probably residual flint was not identified on the geophysical survey. As such it makes interpretation of the feature difficult. There is a possibility that it could be associated with the Wansdyke but this remains uncertain. Ditch 4805 is on a south-east/north-west alignment, broadly similar to the probable field boundary ditches identified within Trenches 1, 4-6 and 10-11.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Elisa Vecchi and Lizzy Raison. The report was written by Tom Weavill and Luke Brannlund. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>50	>2	0.3	
1	101	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash in reddish brown sand clay matrix				
1	102	Fill	104	2nd fill of ditch	Mid orange grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments	>0.6	1.6	0.1	
1	103	Fill	104	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange brown clay silt	>0.6	1.42	0.26	
1	104	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, step sides concave base	>0.6	1.6	0.35	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>2	0.38	
3	301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
3	302	Fill	304	2nd fill of ditch recut?	Brown sandy silt	>0.9	1.40	0.2	
3	303	Fill	304	1st fill of ditch recut?	Brown sandy silt with common limestone fragments	>0.9	0.87	0.35	
3	304	Cut		Ditch recut?	Straight linear, steep sides, concave base.	>0.9	1.40	0.51	
3	305	Fill	306	Fill of ditch	Light brown sandy silt	>0.9	0.85	0.37	
3	306	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, vertical sides, flat base	>0.9	0.85	0.37	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>2	0.34	
4	401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
4	402	Fill	407	5th fill of ditch	Mid orange brown clay silt	>2	1.24	0.25	
4	403	Fill	407	4th fill of ditch	Light orange brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments	>2	0.74	0.16	
4	404	Fill	407	3rd fill of ditch	Mid orange brown sand silt	>2	0.5	0.30	
4	405	Fill	407	2nd fill of ditch	Light orange grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments.	>2	0.4	0.42	
4	406	Fill	407	1st fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown clay silt	>2	0.51	0.13	
4	407	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear steep sides with flat base.	>2	1.24	0.74	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>2	0.33	
5	501	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
5	502	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, steep sides, flat base	>2	1	0.45	
5	503	Fill	502	3rd fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown clay silt	>2	1	0.17	
5	504	Fill	502	2nd fill of ditch	Light yellowish grey with frequent limestone fragments	>2	0.75	0.27	
5	505	Fill	502	1st fill of ditch	Mid yellow grey sandy silt	>2	0.47	0.1	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>2	0.38	
6	601	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 102				
6	602	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, steep sides, flat base	>2.3	1	0.38	
6	603	Fill	602	1st fill of ditch	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	>2.3	0.55	0.12	
6	604	Fill	602	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey brown silt with frequent limestone fragments	>2.3	0.52	0.13	
6	605	Fill	602	3rd fill of ditch	Dark brown sandy silt	>2.3	1	0.21	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.29	
7	701	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 102				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.27	
8	801	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.36	
9	901	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 102				

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.28	
10	1001	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 102				
10	1002	Fill	1004	2nd fill of posthole	Mid reddish brown clay silt	0.65	>0.25	0.25	
10	1003	Fill	1004	1st fill of posthole	Mid brown/black	0.45	>0.25	0.13	
10	1004	Cut		Posthole	Circular, irregular sides, irregular base	0.53	>0.25	0.32	
10	1005	Fill	1007	2nd fill of pit	Mid red brown sandy silt	>2	1.15	0.39	
10	1006	Fill	1007	1st fill of pit	Mid yellow grey sandy silt	>2	0.4	0.1	
10	1007	Cut		Pit	Rectangular in plan, rounded corners, steep sides, concave base	>0.6	1.15	0.48	
10	1008	Fill	1009	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>2	0.86	0.1	
10	1009	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, steep sides, flat base	>2	0.86	0.1	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
11	1101	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
11	1102	Cut		Ditch	Straight linear, steep sides flat base	>2	1	0.45	
11	1103	Fill	1102	1st fill of ditch	Dark orange brown clay silt	>2	0.68	0.25	
11	1104	Fill	1102	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey brown clay silt	>2	1	0.2	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.28	
12	1201	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.25	
13	1301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.28	
14	1401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.3	
15	1501	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.34	
16	1601	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.3	
17	1701	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.38	
18	1801	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.28	
19	1901	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.27	
20	2001	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
21	2101	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.5	
22	2201	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.33	
23	2301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.34	
24	2401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	

25	2501	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.25	
26	2600	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.34	
27	2701	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
27	2702	Fill	2703	Ditch terminus fill	Dark grey brown clay silt	>1.6	>0.3	0.25	
27	2703	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear, vertical sides irregular base	>1.6	>0.3	0.25	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.25	
28	2801	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.33	
29	2900	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.27	
30	3001	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.33	
31	3102	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.36	
32	3201	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.27	
33	3301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
34	3401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.35	
35	3501	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.27	
36	3601	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.35	
37	3701	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.4	
38	3801	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.35	
39	3901	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.38	
40	4001	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.38	
41	4101	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.30	
42	4201	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.31	
43	4301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.29	
44	4401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.28	

45	4501	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
46	4601	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.33	
47	4701	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.5	
48	4801	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
48	4802	Fill	4805	3rd fill of ditch	Mid orange brown clay silt	>2	0.99	0.25	
48	4803	Fill	4805	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey brown clay silt	>2	0.83	0.15	
48	4804	Fill	4805	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	>2	0.4	0.3	
48	4805	Cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, irregular base	>2	1.28	0.35	
48	4806	Cut		Ditch?	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base	>2	>2.5	0.44	
48	4807	Fill	4806	Fill of ditch/deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt	>2	>2.5	0.44	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.45	
49	4901	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.4	
50	5001	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
51	5101	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
52	5201	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.23	
53	5301	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>2	>50	0.32	
54	5401	Layer		Natural substrate	Same as 101				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
103	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ **DOR BB1**	1	3	C2-C4
302	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ **DOR BB1**	1	2	C12-C14; C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware	CRW	3	7	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	3	13	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXW2	2	6	
	Medieval pottery	Sandy coarseware	MISC SY	1	31	
	Worked stone	Roof tile		6	432	
303	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	BB1 SED/ **DOR BB1**	1	5	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware	CRW	1	1	
305	Roman pottery	Greyware	CRW	1	1	RB
402	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1	2	Late prehistoric
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	1	1	
605	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	2	<1	Late prehistoric
1002	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	8	62	EIA-MIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	5	7	
1003	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	1	26	EIA-MIA
1005	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	6	12	Late prehistoric
1006	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	8	6	Late prehistoric
1103	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	1	<1	Late prehistoric
4804	Worked flint	Flake		1	10	Prehistoric

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age							
1004	**1003**				**1**	**1**	**1**
Roman							
304	**303**	**3**	**1**		**14**	**18**	**160**
306	**305**	**1**				**1**	**24**
Subtotal		**4**	**1**		**14**	**19**	**184**
Medieval							
304	**302**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**29**	**34**	**316**
Total		**7**	**2**	**1**	**44**	**54**	
Weight		**247**	**8**	**200**	**46**	**501**	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2015 on land off Southstoke Lane, Odd Down, Bath, BANES. Fifty-three trenches were excavated. Within the western half of the site, within Trenches 1, 4-6 and 10-11, three probable field boundary ditches were identified on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment which correlates well with geophysical anomalies. The field boundary ditch within Trench 10 was cut by a later rectangular prehistoric pit. A posthole was also identified on south western side of the field boundary ditch in Trench 10. Within Trench 3 a north-east/south-west aligned ditch was identified which may tentatively form part of a Roman enclosure in this area partially identified on the preceding geophysical survey. An isolated and undated ditch terminus was identified within Trench 27 which did not relate to any of the geophysical anomalies. A possible east/west aligned ditch or truncated bank deposit which may be associated with the Wansdyke were identified within Trench 48, equally, this may also relate to the accumulation of plough soil within a natural depression. A north-west/south-east aligned ditch terminus was also identified within Trench 48.	
Project dates		
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Heritage Appraisal (CgMs 2013), Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES	
Study area (M^2/ha)	46ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 7418 6152	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Roman Baths Museum, Bath	Pottery, animal bone, flint
Paper	Roman Baths Museum, Bath	Context sheets, trench sheets, permatrace drawings, photo register
Digital	Roman Baths Museum, Bath	Digital photographs

BIBLIOGRAPHY	

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **15734**

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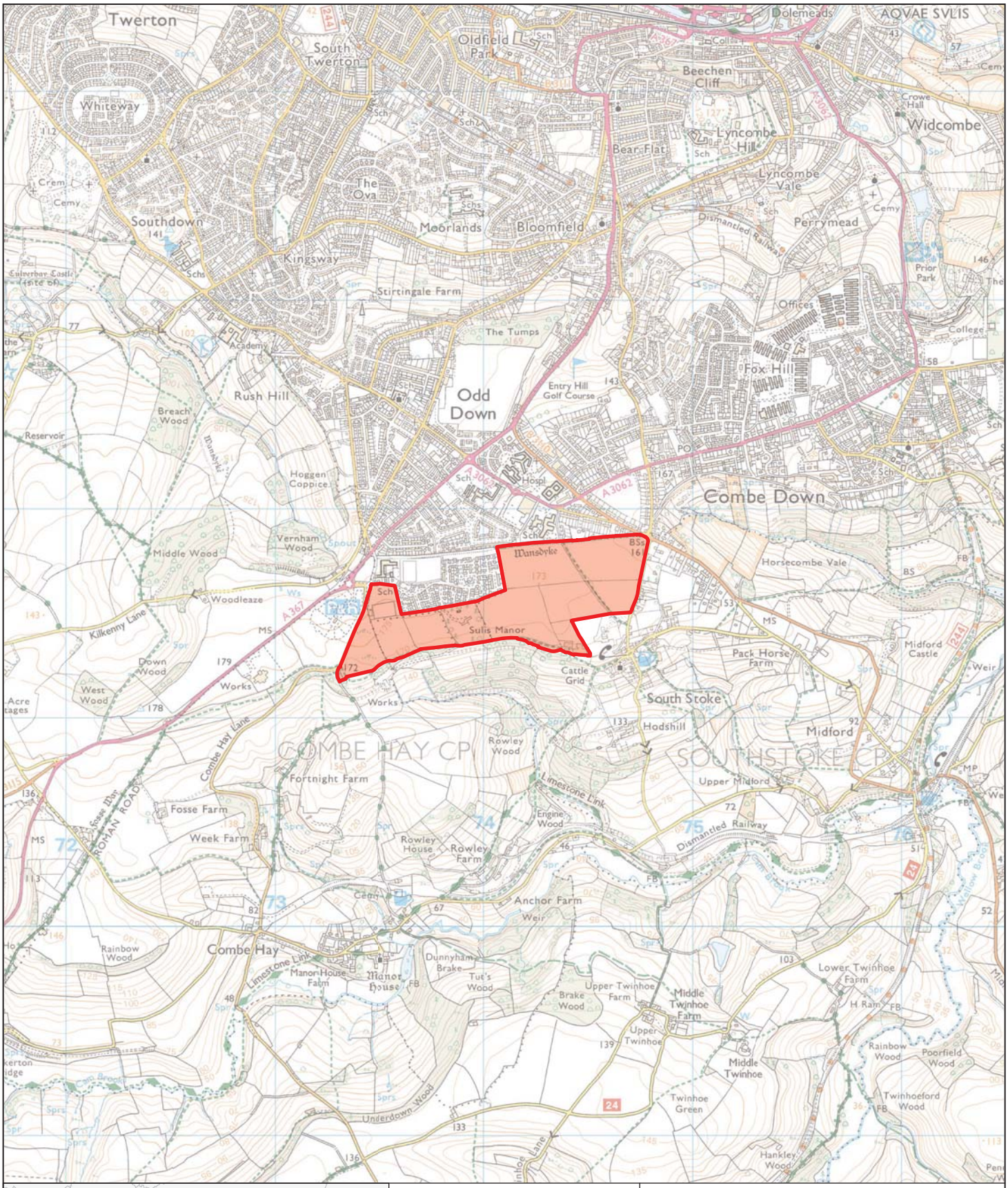

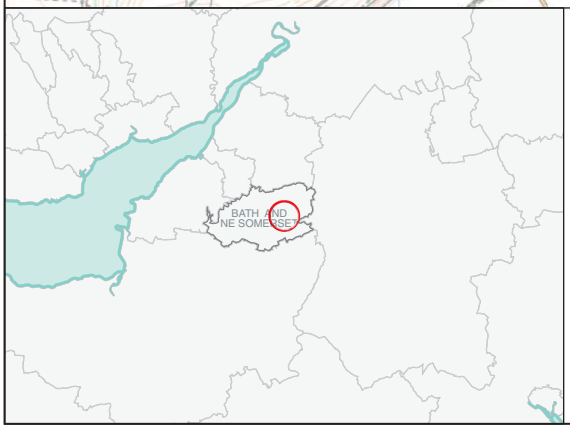

N

0 1km

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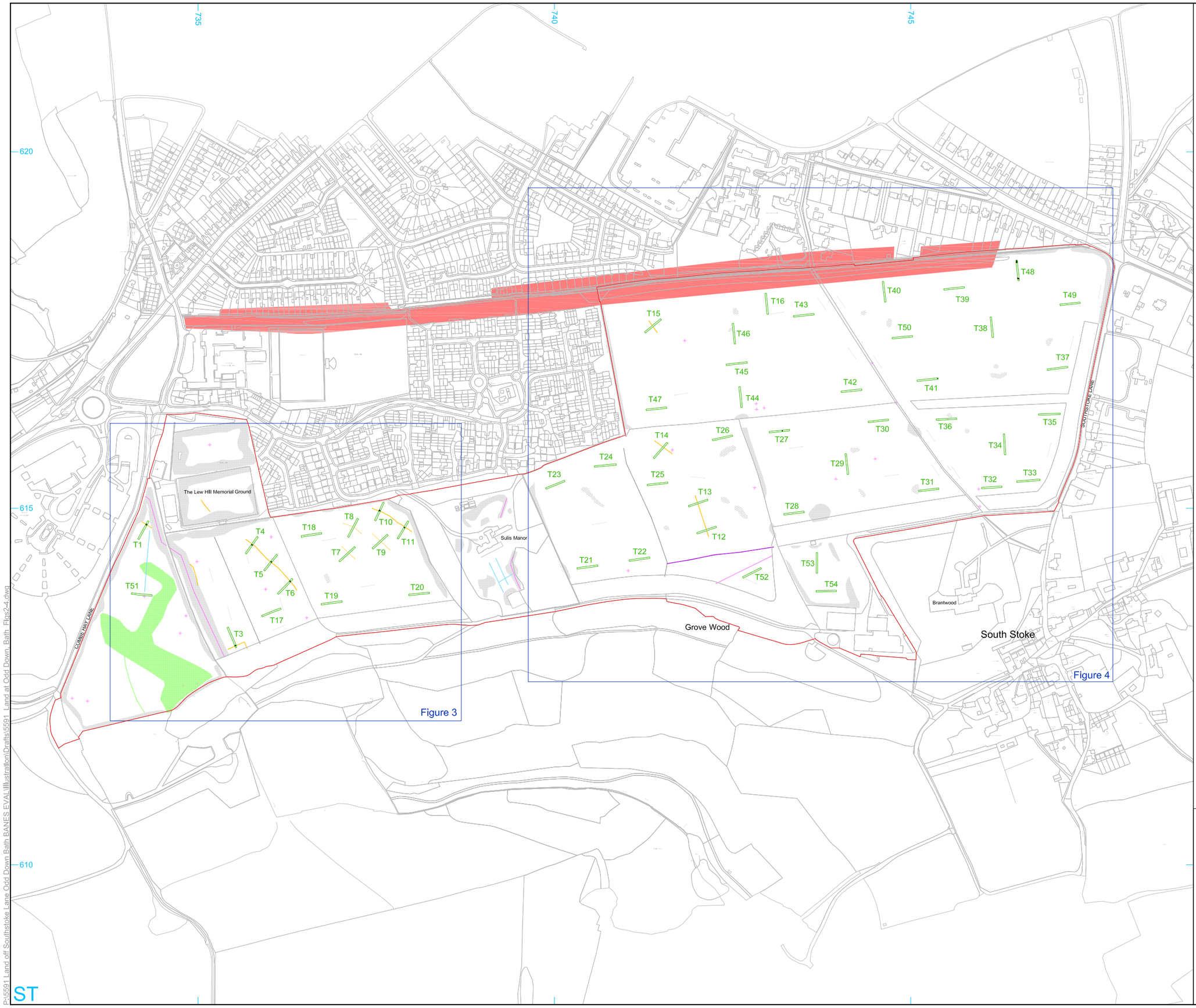
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5591**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**14/10/15**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**REY**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

site boundary

Wansdyke (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

Geophysics survey results (Stratascan 2014)

Probable Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

Possible Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Other Anomolies

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly related to field boundary present on available mapping from 1970
- Positive anomaly related to Fullers Earth mine
- Linear anomaly related to modern anti-vandal ditch
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

0 200m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features, geophysical survey results and the Wansdyke

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	01	2
DATE	14-10-2015	SCALE@A3	1:5000	

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N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

archaeological intervention (inset)

Geophysics survey results (Stratascan 2014)

Probable Archaeology

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries

Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

Possible Archaeology

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Other Anomolies

Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Linear anomaly related to field boundary present on available mapping from 1970

Positive anomaly related to Fullers Earth mine

Linear anomaly related to modern anti-vandal ditch

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Scattered magnetic debris

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

0 50m

Trench 10 inset

0 3m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (west of Sulis Manor)

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	01	3
DATE	14-10-2015	SCALE@A3	1:1500 & 1:150	

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T48
Inset
T40
T39
T49
T16
T43
T15
T38
T46
T50
T45
T37
T41
T42
T47
T44
T30
T35
T36
T27
Inset
T26
T34
T14
T29
T24
T31
T32
T33
T23
T25
T13
T28
T12
T21
T22
T53
T52
T54

Trench 27 inset

F
ditch
2703
F

0 3m

Trench 48 inset

ditch
4806

ditch
4805

G
G

0 5m

N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

archaeological intervention (inset)

Wansdyke (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

Geophysics survey results (Stratascan 2014)

Probable Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

Possible Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Other Anomolies

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly related to field boundary present on available mapping from 1970
- Positive anomaly related to Fullers Earth mine
- Linear anomaly related to modern anti-vandal ditch
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

0 100m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (East of Sulis Manor)

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	01	4
DATE	14-10-2015	SCALE@A3	1:1000, 1:100 & 1:300	

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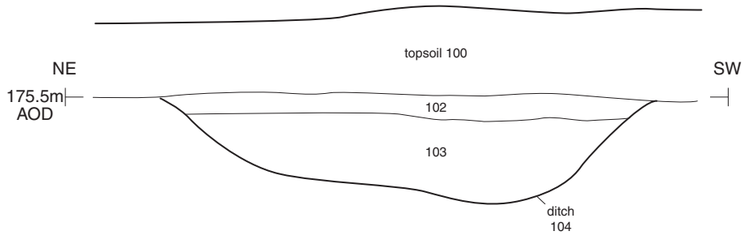

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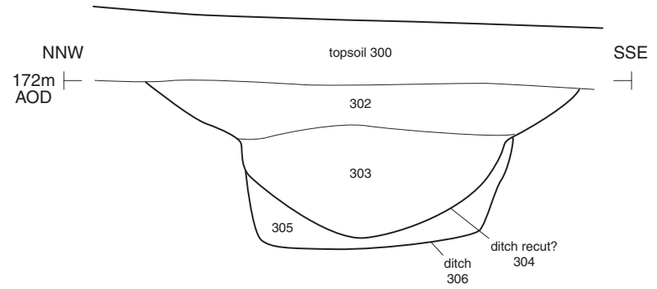

Ditch [104], looking south-east (1m scale)

Ditch [306], looking north-east (1m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 1 & 3: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5591**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**14/10/15**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**REY**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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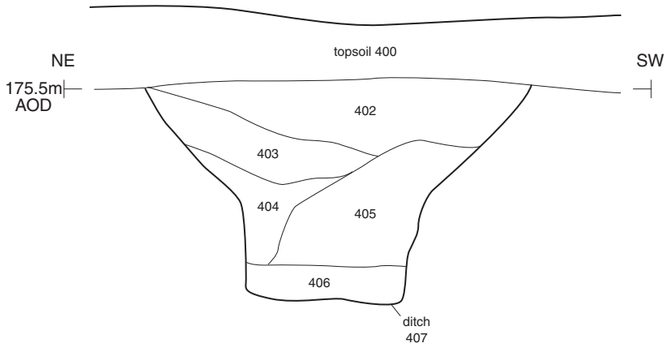

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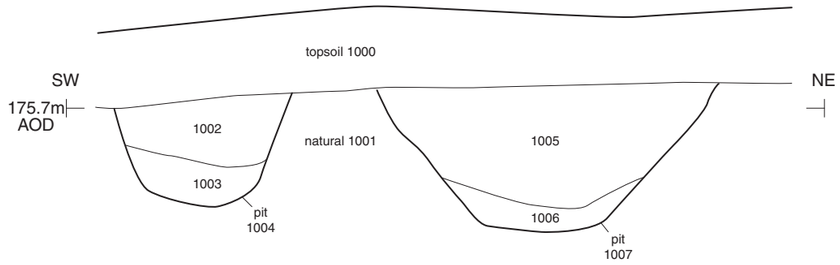

Ditch [407], looking south-east (1m scale)

Pits [1004] & [1007], looking north-west (1m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 4 & 10: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5591**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**14/10/15**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**REY**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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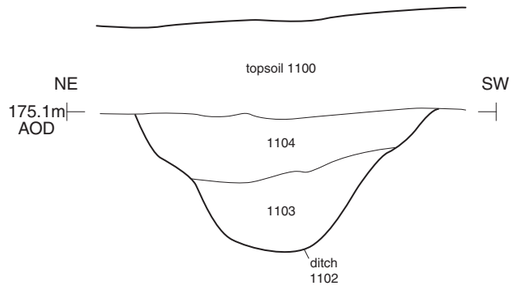

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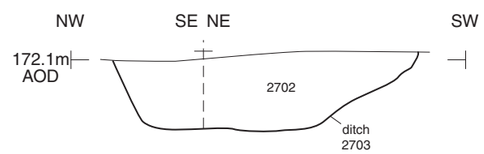

Ditch [1102], looking south-east (1m scale)

Ditch terminus [2703], looking south-east (0.5m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 11 & 27: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5591**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**14/10/15**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**REY**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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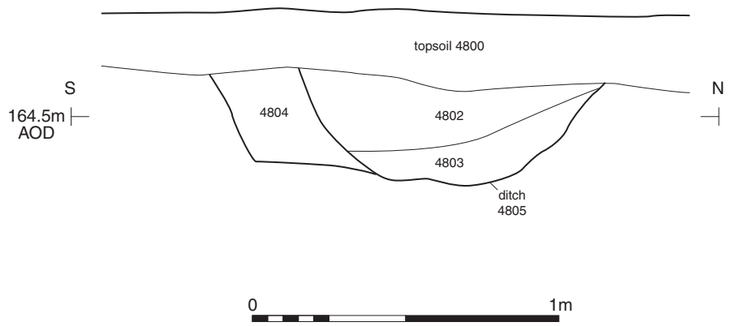
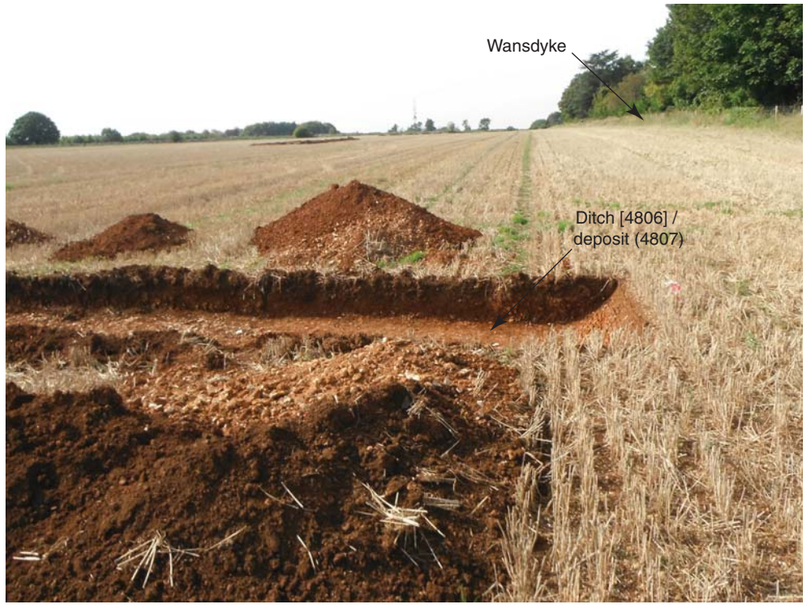


Ditch [4805], looking west (1m scale)



Ditch [4806] / deposit (4807) and Wansdyke, looking west

Ditch [4806] / Deposit (4807), looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Odd Down, Bath, BANES

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 48: section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**14/10/15**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**REY**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	