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Cover: The excavations at Bradley Stoke Way, Bristol.

CONTRIBUTIONS

All articles are subject to refereeing. Prospective contributors are welcome to discuss possible contributions with the Editor before submission. Statements in the journal reflect the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Society or editor.

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BRONZE AGE RING MONEY FROM LOWER LANGFORD, NORTH SOMERSET.

by Jane Hill

INTRODUCTION

The object is a piece of ring-money and dates back to the Bronze Age. Sometimes these objects are referred to as hair-rings. The ring was discovered in a field at Lower Langford, North Somerset (ST 466 604) in 1999 by metal detectorist Ted Chaffey of Weston-super-Mare (Fig.1). Mr Chaffey did not know what the object was until he chanced upon an article in a metal detecting magazine, describing the find of a similar ring, near Dorking, Surrey (Gilbert 2000). The find was subsequently shown to staff at North Somerset Museum Service and reported to the North Somerset Coroner. It was declared as treasure at the Coroner's court in September 2000 and was acquired by the museum in June 2001. It is registered under the North Somerset Sites & Monuments Record number 43617. The object is of a type of Bronze Age ornament known as composite rings and associated finds can be dated to circa 1300-1100 BC (Needham 2000).

DESCRIPTION

The object consists of two rings soldered or fused together side by side (Fig.2). Both rings are almost circular in cross-section. There are folds and crimps in the gold and traces of copper alloy corrosion at fissures. These indicate that the rings are of gold foil covering presumed base-metal cores. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface gave a result of approximately 81% gold (Needham 2000). The maximum diameter of the ring is 15mm and the weight is 5.2g.

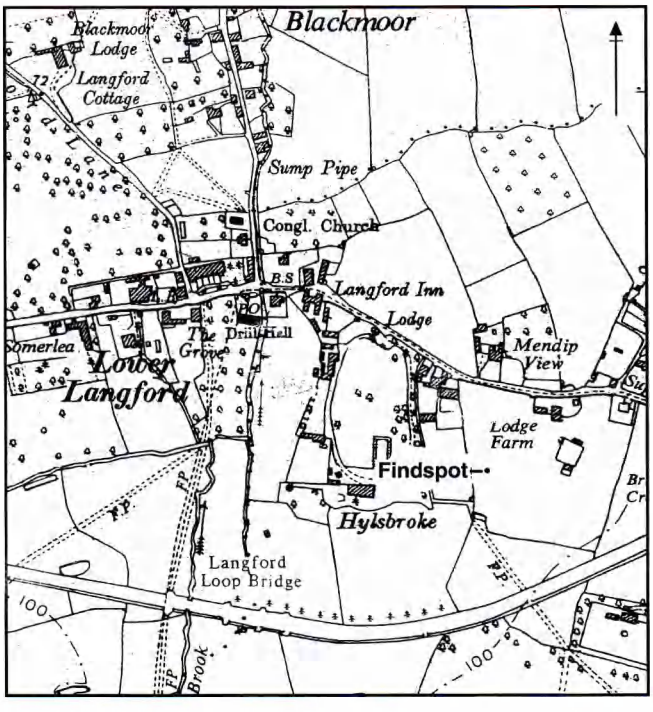

Fig.1 Site location plan, based on the 1961 Ordnance Survey map.

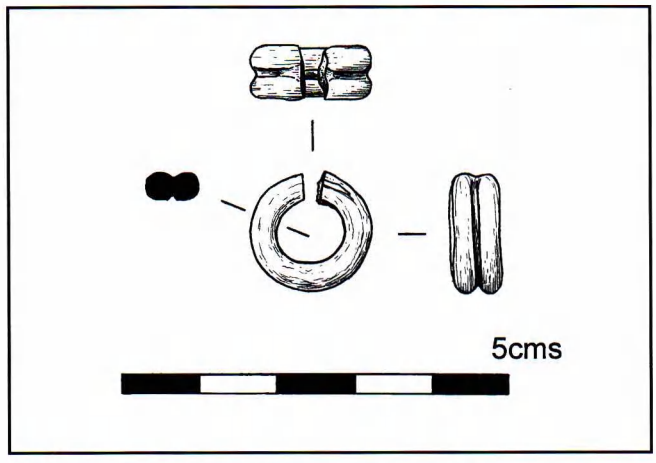

Fig.2 Ring-money, illustrated by Mark Evans.

PARALLELS

These ornaments are believed to be the commonest of all British prehistoric gold finds (Green 1988). Most ring-money has been found in Ireland and about 150 pieces are known to exist today. In Britain they have mainly been found in southern England, from Wessex to East Anglia, while in Scotland there is a scatter in the north-east (Eogan 1994). At Ely in Cambridgeshire, six rings were found with a gold armlet (British Museum 1920).

Only one other ring has been reported from Somerset (Pearce 1983). Notes from the second quarterly morning meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society on April 10th 1850, describe how a Mr John Brown exhibited a specimen of 'British' gold ring-money, dug out of the brick-clay at Hamp, close to Bridgwater. The find was made six or seven feet below the surface. Near to the spot, but several feet deeper in the same deposit, was found some 'ancient' pottery (Anon, 1849b). It is in the collection of the British Museum (Dobson 1931). Several others have been found in Dorset and Wiltshire (Eogan 1994).

There are different varieties of ring-money: solid, solid and striped, cored, cored and striped. (Taylor 1980). For example, a piece from Bishopstone, Wiltshire, has a regular

series of rings or narrow bands of pale gold and silver (Goddard 1924). There is also another type known as 'half-units', which are half the usual size. The cores can be of copper, tin or, more rarely, lead (Green 1988).

FUNCTION

Archaeologists are uncertain about the function of ring-money, although most would agree that the rings are too small to be used as finger rings, even on a child. Other suggestions have included: being used as hair ornaments, a form of currency or as lucky charms.

Hawkes suggested that ring-money was derived from the Egyptian-Palestinian wig-rings (Eogan 1994). However, Taylor believes that the rings could not have been used as hair ornaments, because the openings are too large, even in the smaller rings, which have a gap range between 4mm and 8mm. This would be too open to keep hair from escaping, unless the wearer tied the rings to the hair, but this would spoil the 'look' of the ornament (Taylor 1980).

Another theory is that ring-money were used as a form of currency with the number of rings fused together, indicating their value. Taylor describes Ridgeway's belief that the rings were Egyptian currency and that they arrived in the British Isles, along with other Mediterranean rings, in the 13th century BC. Taylor argues that although there is a similarity between Egyptian and British rings, it is unlikely that they were brought to the British Isles in one complete journey, when other rings accompanying them underwent change along the way (Taylor 1980).

A piece of copper-alloy ring money was found at Eriswell, Suffolk, and this use of base metal instead of gold is quite rare. It also suggests that the function of ring-money may not have been as currency, as one would expect more copper-alloy 'counterfeits'. However the design of ring money had a specific function, which may have been partly or wholly ornamental (Pendleton 1987).

There is a final theory that ring-money were used as charms. During the Bronze Age, decorated and lead-cored ëbullaeí were produced. These have a similar shape to ring-money, but have elaborate decoration over the core (Taylor 1980). Perhaps they were used purely as decorative amulets.

The finish of many pieces of ring-money, have a soft patina of wear that is rare on prehistoric gold (Taylor 1980). This suggests that the rings were frequently handled, although it doesnít tell us whether they were used as currency or as lucky charms.

CONTEXT

There is widespread evidence for Bronze Age activity in the North Somerset and Mendip areas. Many of the sites are well known and have been described in other publications. They include a number of ceremonial monuments, which have their roots in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including Stanton Drew, Priddy Circles and Gorsey Bigbury. The other main type of field monument visible to the eye, are the round barrows. There are numerous clusters and single examples of barrows on Mendip, particularly around Priddy. Barrows can also be seen at Tynings Farm and Rowberrow (Grinsell 1970).

Further west, excavations at Brean Down during the 1980ís revealed what is believed to be the best preserved Bronze Age settlement sequences in southern Britain. There were various occupation phases. Beaker pottery came from the earliest layer, followed by the middle Bronze Age, which had two round houses. Two gold bracelets were discovered in a late Bronze Age layer. Fired clay objects represent one of the earliest salt extraction sites in northern Europe (Bell 1990).

In addition to these well known archaeological sites, many other individual finds have been found in the North Somerset and Mendip area. A few examples described below, are a good indication of Bronze Age activity in this area. A bronze flat axe came from a cave at Burrington Coombe (Dobson 1931). A flat axe was found on top of Cheddar Gorge, as was a double looped palstave and a leaf-shaped sword (Dobson 1931). The Rowberrow barrow yielded a dagger and a bronze pin and a spearhead was found at Rowberrow Warren (Dobson 1931). A plain looped palstave came from Banwell and a flat axe came from Uphill. Spearheads have been found at the Priddy Barrows, Loxton Hill and Cadbury Camp at Tickenham (Dobson 1931). A funerary urn also came from Weston-super-Mare cemetery.

Some of these finds and the piece of ring money, can be seen on display at the museum in Weston-super-Mare.

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EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE PRIORY OF ST MARY MAGDALEN, UPPER MAUDLIN STREET, BRISTOL, 2000.

by Timothy Longman

SUMMARY

The remains of four medieval walls associated with phases of the Augustinian priory of St Mary Magdalen were recorded. In addition, three articulated human skeletons, nine disturbed skeletons and a small quantity of disarticulated human bones were recovered from a surviving remnant of the priory cemetery, which lay immediately northwest of the site of the church.

The archaeology and the documentary evidence together suggest that the priory church stood on the corner of St Michael's Hill and Upper Maudlin Street, probably with the cloisters somewhere to the north. The church, originally built in the late 12th century, was in use until the 1530's, soon after which it and some adjacent buildings were converted into a private residence known as 'Lower Mawdlens'.

While no structural remains of the church or other claustral buildings survive above ground it is possible that the cellars of the present building (former King David Hotel) include part of the crypt of the former church. Lower Mawdlens became an inn (the 'King David') in the early 18th century and continued in use as such until its demolition in 1893.

The present building (latterly the King David Hotel) was built soon after.

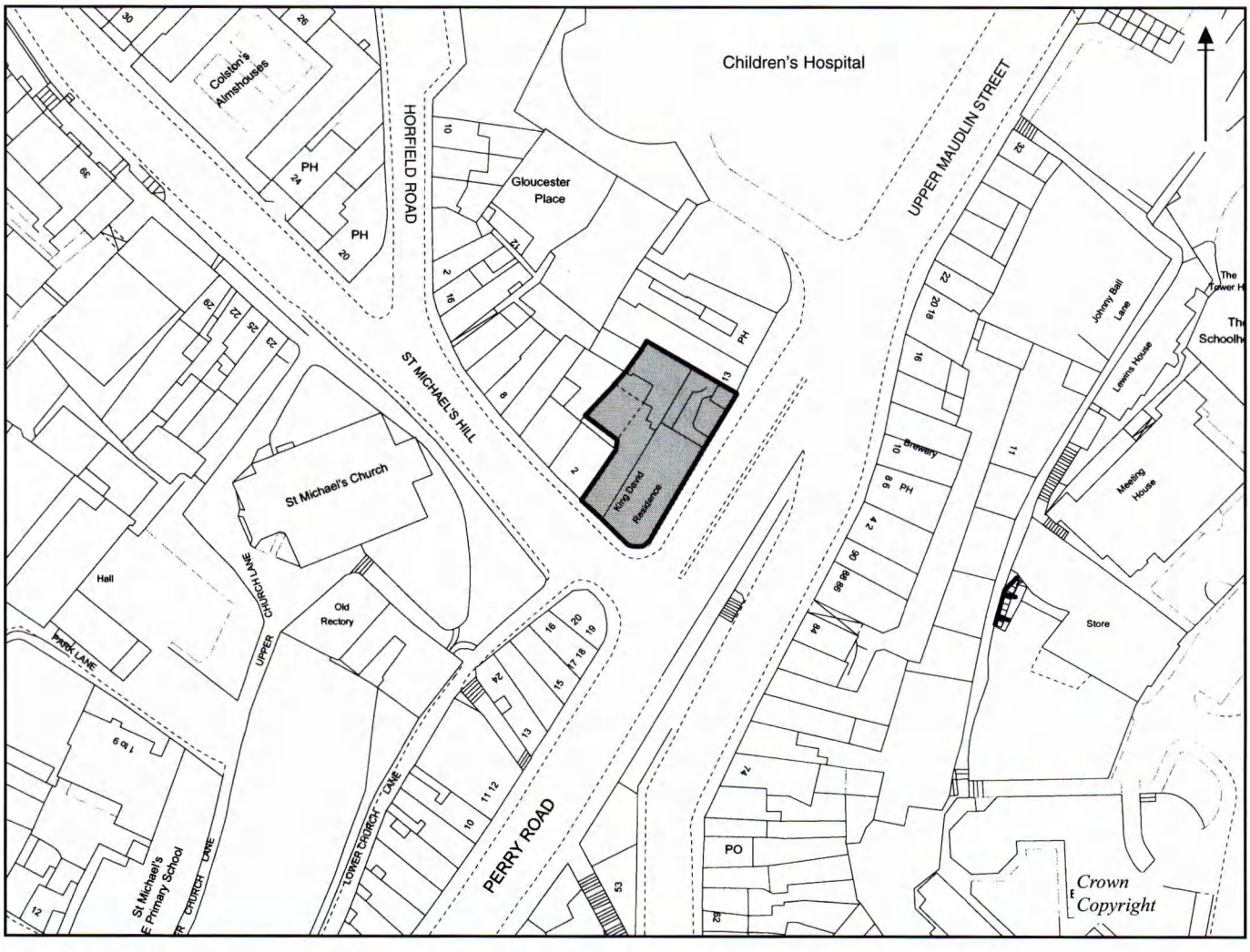

Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:1250.

INTRODUCTION

The site is located immediately north and north-east of the former King David Hotel, which stands on the corner of Upper Maudlin Street and St. Michael's Hill, about 0.4 km north of Bristol city centre. It lies in an area of steeply sloping ground at a height of approximately 34.5 metres OD and is centred at NGR ST 5857 7333 (Fig1). It is bounded by Upper Maudlin Street to the south-east, Bristol Children's Hospital to the east and north-east, No.2 St. Michael's Hill to the west and north-west and the former King David Hotel to the south. Access to the site was from St. Michael's Hill via an alleyway located at the rear of the former King David Hotel. The underlying geology comprises Brandon Hill Grit, a Quartzitic Sandstone (Millstone Grit series) of the Carboniferous period.

The earliest archaeological finds recovered in the vicinity of the study area were sherds of 2nd-4th century AD Romano-British pottery. These were found between 1973 and 1999 on the south-east side of Upper Maudlin Street, during a series of excavations on the site of a former 19th-century Moravian burial ground and garden of the former Franciscan Friary.

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site of the new Children's Hospital, which included part of the present site, in October 1996. Medieval landfill deposits, containing 12th-century pottery, were recorded overlying what was interpreted as a medieval ground surface. This work was followed by a further evaluation, to the rear of the nearby former Sea Horse public house, in January 1998. Here, several sherds of 15th- and 16th-century pottery were found in a layer of brash which sealed the natural bedrock. A watching brief on the same site in February 1998 recorded substantial deposits of undated demolition debris to the rear of the public house but no features of archaeological significance. These projects led to the recent excavations, which are the subject of this report.

The archive of records and finds deriving from the excavation at the former King David Hotel has been deposited with Bristol Museum under Accession Number BRSMG 2000/26.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

by Dr Roger Leech

The medieval priory or nunnery of St Mary Magdalen

The former King David Hotel is built on the site of the Augustinian priory or nunnery of St Mary Magdalen, opposite St Michael's church.

Eva, the widow of Robert FitzHarding, probably founded the priory shortly after her husband's death in 1170. Eva became the first prioress of the nunnery and died there a few years later (Graham 1907; Carus-Wilson 1975, 8).

The most detailed description of the priory comes from two sections within the description of Bristol by William Worcestre, written in c.1480. The first section is concerned with the layout of the roads that meet below St Michael's church, but includes a reference to '*the church of the nuns of the community and novitiates of St Mary Magdalene*' (Neale 2000, 187). A second section is explicitly concerned with the description of the priory church:

THE CHURCH OF MARY MAGDALENE
The length of the church of the community measures 27 steps, including the chancel. The width consists of nave and three aisles, with four arches.

In the preface to this section it is indicated that by 1480 the community numbered only three, but this would presumably exclude the novitiates (Neale 2000, 229).

The medieval priory or nunnery at the Dissolution of the Monasteries

The life of the priory came to an end in 1536. It was the only monastic house in Bristol sufficiently small to be affected by the Act of Suppression that ordered the dissolving of the smaller monasteries. By then the community numbered one novice and one elderly nun (VCH Glos. ii, 93). Following its acquisition by the Crown, two closes of pasture were sold to the Corporation, but the rest of the priory lands, including the site of the buildings passed to Henry Brayne, a merchant tailor of London. Brayne's purchase included the house and site of the late priory, with its church, steeple, cloister, churchyard and buildings, together with over twenty houses and various pieces of land in and around the city (L&P xx (pt. 2), 225).

The later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Situated high above the western edge of the city and with extensive views to the east, the site of the priory was well suited to reuse as a gentry residence. It became just that in 1554 when sold by Brayne to William Gorges the Elder of Wraxall, close by in north Somerset. In the deed of sale it was described now as:

the manor or mansion place of the late dissolved priorie called the Mawdeleyns ... in the suburbs ... upon Mighell Hill being parcel of the possessions of the said late priorie ... nowe ... in the tenure of Sir Edward Gorges.

Sir Edward was the father of William Gorges (Bristol Record Office BRO 28960(1)). It is not known how long he continued to live at 'the Mawdlens' (the spelling most commonly used in later deeds).

Twelve years later the Mawdlens formed part of the settlement made on the marriage of William Gorges. Following his death c.1586 it passed to his son Tristram Gorges, of Butside in Devon (BRO 28960(3,5)). It was he who sold it in 1596 to John Courte of Bristol Esq., George Hooper of the Middle Temple, London gent. and Richard Winter of Bristol (BRO 28960(6); BRO 26389(2)). The property was now described as in two parts:

1. The Capital messuage commonly called 'the Mawdlens'

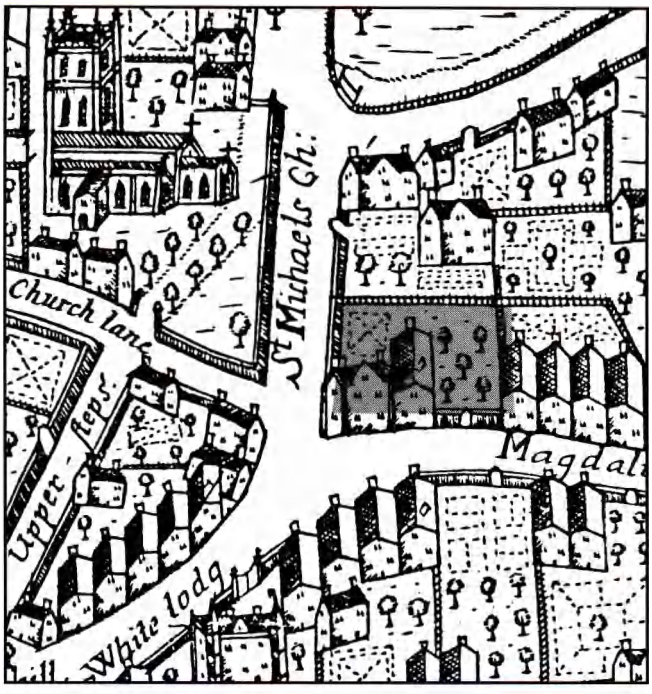

Fig.2 Jacobus Millerd's map of Bristol in 1673.

on St Michael's Hill, and 'all that other ould ruinous messuage' adjoining to the messuage aforesaid on the west side 'whereof the stable and the well are commonly called or known by the name of the upper or higher ould house of the Mawdlens'.

2. A parcel of pasture ground lying in the orchard to the said old house adjoining, containing about half an acre and sometime the inheritance of Maurice Rodney esq.

The property was intended for the use of Symon Courte, the brother of John Courte, but two years later in 1598 it was sold by John Courte to William Blanchard of Marshfield, and Symon Courte assigned the remainder of his 60 year lease to Blanchard and others. In 1602 Blanchard granted a new lease to Nicholas Hill, a gentleman and Dorothy his wife, and then four years later in 1606 himself sold the property to Hugh Watkins gent. This sale included all the glass, wainscot, boards, tables and other things in the capital messuage. In 1614 Watkins, who had now moved from Bristol to Chepstow, sold the property to William Jones of Bristol, merchant (BRO 28960(6-11)). After this short chequered history of one sale after another, the site of the priory was now to remain in the hands of William Jones and his descendants until the nineteenth century.

As acquired by Jones the property included the close of pasture that had been owned by Maurice Rodney. This lay between the lands of William Gorges and a field known as Culver Close which belonged to Robert Brayne, the son of Henry Brayne, and was a former possession of St James's Priory, presumably the field which contained the priory dovecote (BRO 26389(1)). Culver Close lay immediately beyond the boundary between St Michael's and St James's parishes. With the land belonging to Rodney in between it and Culver Close, the priory must have occupied the remaining space between Horfield Road, St Michael's Hill and Upper Maudlin Street.

There is little information on the lessees of the Mawdlens in the seventeenth century. By 1662 it was probably occupied by Peter Beckett, listed in the Hearth Tax, and cited as an earlier occupant of the property in a marriage settlement of 1708 (BRO 6609(31)).

The disposition of buildings within the former priory precinct by c.1708

This marriage settlement made by William Jones of Stowey, Somerset, provides much information on the disposition of the various parts of the Mawdlens by 1708. This description (summarised in italics below) is of especial use because it can be correlated with various assessments and rates listing the inhabitants of the properties and enabling their approximate location to be determined. Also of particular value is a drawing by James Stewart dated October 11th 1751, showing the King David Inn from high above in St Michael's churchyard.

1. The part sometimes known as 'the Lower Maudlens with court and garden', formerly of John Elvard, was now in large part converted to 'a common Inne called or knowne by the name or signe of King David'. Dame Elizabeth Hart or her undertenants now held this part.

This is easily identified in rates and assessments and from its survival to the present day, albeit rebuilt in 1893. Thomas Hollworthy occupied the house from at least 1689, possibly the last occupant/lessee before its conversion to an inn. The entry in the 1708 marriage settlement is of immense value in confirming that the King David Inn was indeed the site of the Lower Mawdlens.

2. Two 'heretofore new built houses' and one garden, formerly three gardens, sometime of Peter Beckett and tenants, now of Thomas Moore, merchant, and his tenants, together with one other house sometime of Peter Beckett and now of Thomas Moore, commonly called the Upper Maudlens.

These three houses must have included the two houses above the King David Inn shown on John Stewart's drawing of 1751. The closer house was one of the two new built houses. The house further away can be shown, through tracing the rates backwards from Thomas Longman's occupancy, to have been the house of Thomas Moore, almost certainly the Upper Maudlens. It has the appearance of having been constructed as a garden house in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century (see Leech 2000, 22-6). These houses were demolished for the building of St Michael's Crescent c.1835 (BRO 06328).

3. One close of meadow, c.1 acre, upon which buildings

Fig.3 Extract from Ashmead's map of 1854.

were now erected, formerly of George Lane esq. and now late of Sampson Coisegarne and Henry Berry as tenants to Susannah Lane widow. This holding must have been leased by Jones to Lane.

This close fronted on to Horfield Road uphill of Thomas Longman's house, and was by 1899 part of Usher's Brewery. The abstract of title traces the occupancy of the property back to Thomas Bishop, who lived here from 1712 onwards.

4. A messuage with a large garden of c.1 acre sometime of William Tippett and now of Charles Harford, merchant.

5. One heretofore new built tenement and garden formerly of Elizabeth Bevan widow and now of Paroculus Parmiter.

6. One other heretofore new built tenement and garden late of Hester Dunn and William Barrett.

7. Four houses and four gardens and cottages, the tenants listed, all now held by Joseph Jackson merchant.

These properties were situated to the east of the King David Inn in Upper Maudlin Street. Most if not all are probably shown amongst the houses and gardens scattered across the hillside here by 1828.

The various parts of the estate purchased by William Jones in 1614 were sold by his descendants in the early nineteenth century. William Jones Burdett of Stowey in Somerset sold the King David Inn to Ann Davies of the parish of St James, Bristol, in 1819 (BRO 25016(1)). The house in Horfield Road formerly of Thomas Bishop and later the Horfield Brewery was sold by William Jones Burdett to Elizabeth Browne, widow, in 1812 (BRO 06406).

The site of the priory building

The King David Inn at the corner of St Michael's Hill and Upper Maudlin Street was rebuilt in 1893 (BRO

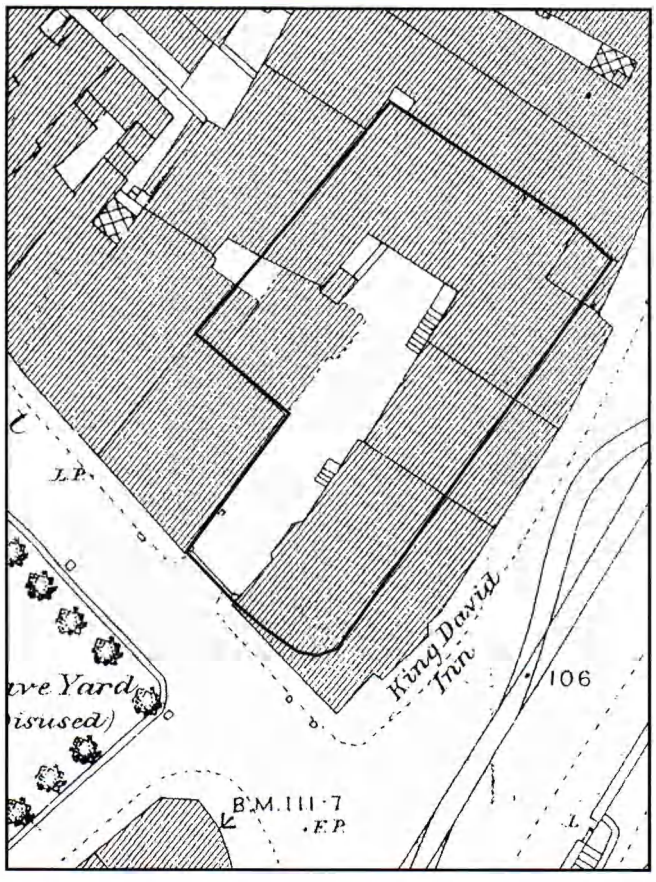

Fig.4 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1884), original scale 1:500.

35438/28/34). No plans of the buildings demolished then have been traced, other than that on the large and very corroded plan for the realignment of Park Row and Upper Maudlin Street (BRO 4312, unfit for production, but photographed for Dr Roger Leech by the RCHME). This plan can be studied most usefully in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey plan of 1884 (surveyed 1883) (Fig.4).

Pryce records *'a doorway at the bottom of the cellar stairs ... another at the top ... and one or two others in the superstructure, together with a newel or winding staircase, extending from the ground floor to the summit of the building .... erected in the Perpendicular style'* (Pryce 1861, 61). Photographs show both the courtyard and the street frontages, that to Maudlin Lane with a massive lateral stack (Winstone 1874-66 (66), 1880's (165-6); Stone 1909, 268, for drawing by Loxton). One room at least was evidently of the sixteenth century, having a plastered ceiling with moulded ribs forming geometric patterns and subdivided into three panels by two moulded cross beams (Plate 1). To the left of the stack was probably the newel stairs referred to by Pryce (BRO 17567(4) j; Winstone 1845-1900 (237) are two contemporary views of the same unidentifiable room).

INTERPRETATION

The church of the priory as described by William Worcestre measured 27 steps. Each of Worcestre's steps measured c.21-22 inches (c.56 cm.) This would make the length of the church about 50 feet (c.16 metres), a very short church even for a small religious house. However Worcestre is explicit that this was the length of the church, including the chancel.

As viewed from Upper Maudlin Street, the King David Inn was possibly the medieval church and some adjacent buildings converted into housing at the Dissolution. The part closest to St Michael's Hill at the corner with Upper Maudlin Street was possibly the lower part of the tower, the steeple mentioned in the grant to Henry Brayne, at a slight angle to the main body of the church. The next straight length of the building eastwards of the putative tower, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1884, was c.50 feet (c.16 metres) in length, the dimension given by Worcestre for the length of the church.

Uphill of the King David Inn nos.2 and 4 St Michael's Hill are two buildings that were not rebuilt in 1893. One certainly has an axial ceiling beam, cased, to the ground floor front room. These buildings deserve further investigation, for they could incorporate a surviving part of a priory building.

EXCAVATION OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the excavations was to record the nature and extent of any surviving archaeology and to seek to interpret any occupation on the site, particularly between the late 12th and early 16th centuries when a nunnery occupied the study area.

It is known that the central elements of a nunnery were the church and domestic buildings arranged around a cloister. It was hoped that by locating part(s) of one or more of these structures it might be possible to establish the layout of the main buildings.

METHODOLOGY

The project was carried out in three stages: Area 1 was excavated between July 4-21, Area 2 between September 25 - October 4, 2000 and Area 3 between November 20 - December 11, 2001. The site (Fig.5) was to be redeveloped, on behalf of the United Bristol Healthcare Trust, as part of the new Bristol Royal Hospital for Children.

Plate 1 Interior of 'Club Room' in King David's Inn, c1892.

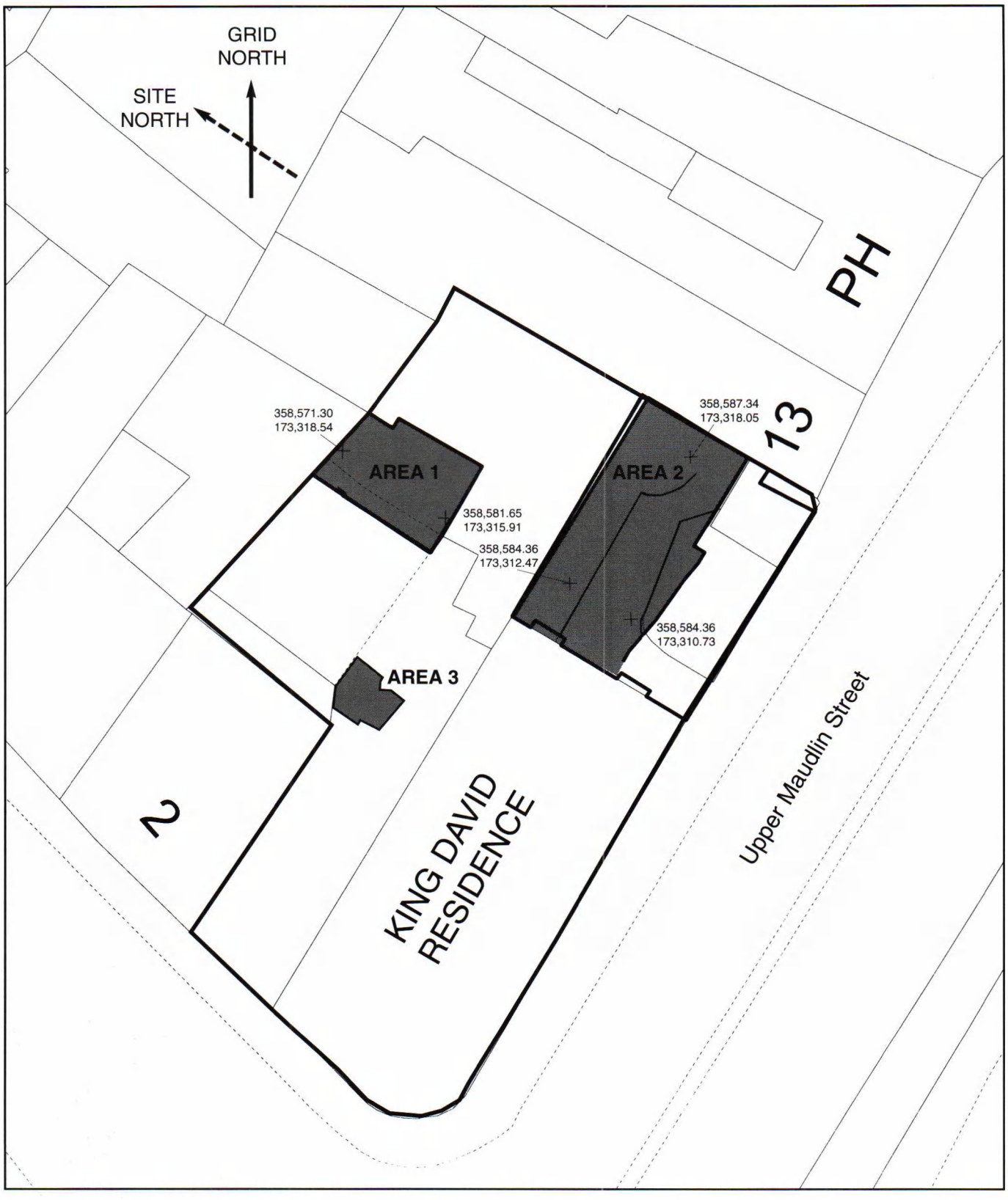

Fig.5 Excavation Areas 1, 2 & 3, scale 1:250.

In Area 1 the concrete setts, which formed part of the paved surface of the alleyway, and the underlying deposits of demolition rubble and redeposited natural, were removed by a mini mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.32 metres. Beneath was revealed a dark brown soil horizon that had been truncated by a narrow trench for a modern drain. The total excavated area measured approximately 21 square metres.

The manual excavation of the area commenced with the removal of the modern ceramic drainpipe and the fill of the associated pipe trench.

In Area 2, which covered an area approximately 60 square metres, a mechanical excavator was used to remove 0.5 metres of modern redeposited natural, demolition rubble and redeposited dark brown topsoil. This mixed deposit sealed an almost homogenous layer of demolition rubble. This consisted almost entirely of redeposited sandstone masonry within a matrix of brownish orange silty clay soil. This deposit was also removed mechanically, under archaeological supervision, and a number of datable finds were recovered.

The rubble spread overlay undisturbed archaeology that included a 5 metre long section of stone wall. It was aligned north-west/south-east and survived to a height of approximately 0.5 metres. The excavated area was then hand-cleaned and recorded, followed by the manual excavation of archaeological features and deposits.

After the completion of the archaeological excavation in Area 2 in October 2000 the late 19th century brick stable block was demolished, Area 1 was backfilled and Area 2 was mechanically excavated to formation level. During the groundwork in Area 2 an archaeological watching brief was carried out, but nothing of archaeological interest was recorded.

In Area 3 an archaeological watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with the laying of two new drainpipes. A mini mechanical excavator was used to dig two narrow trenches, some 0.4 metres wide by 0.8 metres deep, through thick deposits of reddish-brown clayey silt, which lay beneath the laid surface of the alleyway and yard. It was during this work that human remains were disturbed. This resulted in the recording of three articulated burials, nine disturbed burials and a small quantity of disarticulated human bones, in an area which had formed part of the churchyard of the Priory of St Mary Magdalen.

THE EXCAVATIONS

Note: *True north is approximately 28 degrees east of the general north/south building line of the properties fronting Upper Maudlin Street. To avoid the use of long definitions of orientation in the site records and in this section north is taken to mean a line parallel to this general north/south building line.*

Phase 1: 11th/12th century

The earliest archaeological deposits recorded on site were two layers of brownish-red fine silty clay, contexts 233 and 234, which were probably deposited on the site as hill wash. Both deposits sealed the Quartzitic Sandstone bedrock in Area 2. Context 233 produced no finds whereas context 234 contained two sherds of late Saxon (pre-1080) pottery and several fragments of iron slag.

Context 233 was in turn sealed by another brownish-red silty clay 232, which contained two sherds of late 11th/early 12th century pottery. Context 234 was sealed beneath two contemporary deposits, layers 237 and 238.

Another brownish-red silty clay, context 237 consisted of some 25% iron slag, whereas 238, also a brownish-red silty clay, contained few inclusions other than some charcoal. Although neither deposit contained any datable finds stratigraphic relationships suggest that they also date from the 11th/12th century.

A reddish brown fine silty clay layer, context 204, similar to deposits 232 and 238, was recorded towards the west end of Area 2. The buried soil horizon probably also dates from the 11th/12th century as two pottery sherds from that period were recovered from the deposit.

Phase 2: Late 12th/13th century

A medieval stone wall was recorded in Area 1 at a height of 34.02 metres OD. The wall, feature 153 (Fig.6b & Plate 2), was aligned north/south and measured 1.28 metres long x 0.4 metres high. It was built using blocks of Quartzitic and Pennant Sandstone. The wall could not be closely dated but probably belongs to an early medieval phase of the nunnery and was later abutted by a 15th-century wall, feature 125.

In Area 2 truncating context 237, an 11th/12th-century deposit, was a north/south aligned foundation trench 221 (Plates 3 & 4). It measured 0.95m deep x 0.85m-1m wide x more than 4.4m long and was probably the construction trench for a 12th/13th-century wall, which had stood within the nunnery precincts. The base of the cut was recorded at 30.91 metres OD. The primary fill, context 223, comprised a few pieces of sandstone (Brandon Hill Grit), apparently in situ, within a matrix of yellowish-orange clay.

Plate 2 South-west facing elevation of medieval walls 125 and 153. In the foreground is the edge of pit 149.

Phase 3: Early/Mid 14th century

The earliest deposit recorded in Area 1 was a layer of reddish-brown brash, context 152, which sealed the Quartzitic Sandstone bedrock in the south-east corner of the

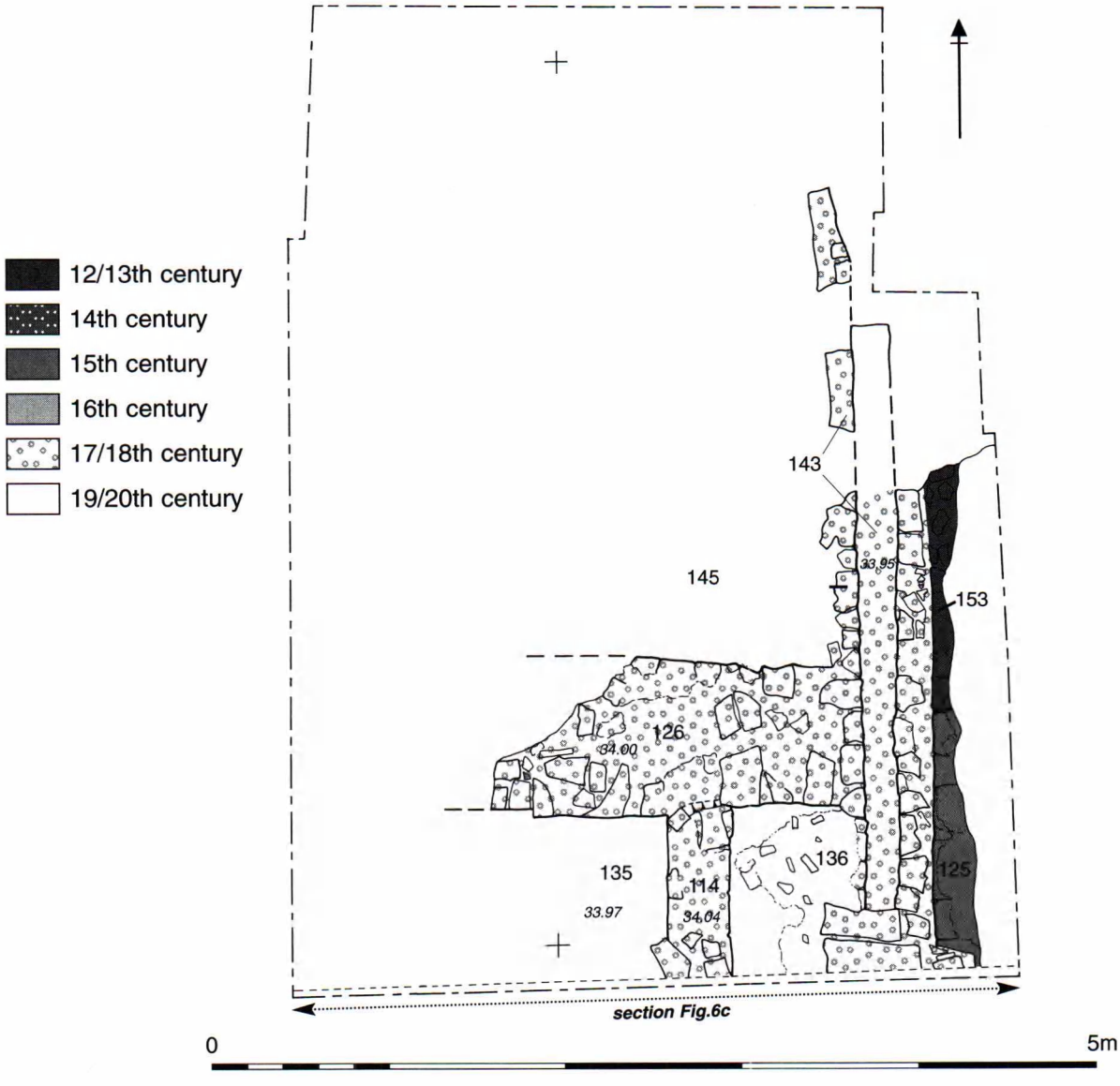

Fig.6a Plan of Area 1 showing 12th-18th century features.

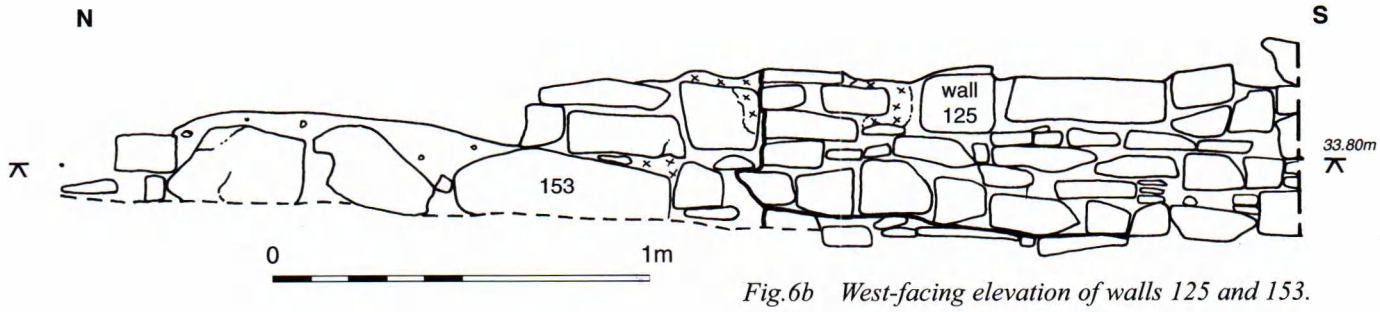

Fig.6b West-facing elevation of walls 125 and 153.

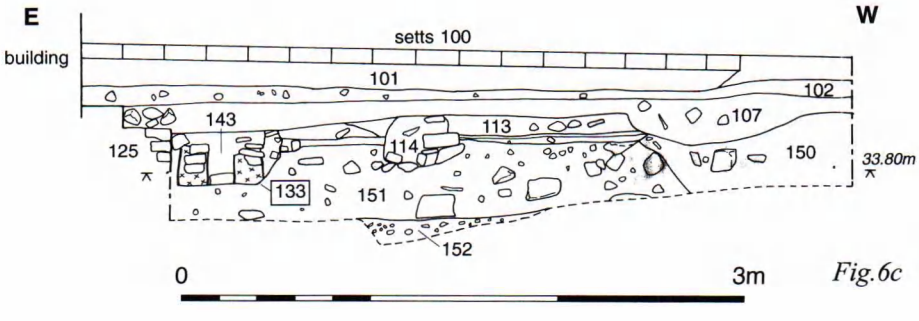

Fig.6c North-facing section in Area 1.

Plate 3 View west across Area 2 showing upper fill 222 of wall foundation trench 221 and the overlying demolition rubble 217 and 218.

Plate 4 Area 2 - view north-west along the line of the excavated wall foundation trench 221.

area. The deposit contained several sherds of medieval pottery that dated from the late 13th/early 14th century. It was sealed by an undated layer of redeposited brownish-red clay 151.

Partially sealing context 204 in Area 2 was a small area of brownish orange brash 203. The deposit was similar to context 152 and contained a single sherd of 13th/14th-century pottery.

The construction trench 221, recorded in Area 2, contained one other fill, context 222, deposited after wall 223 had been demolished and robbed. The upper fill was composed of fragments of redeposited sandstone within a matrix of brownish-red silty clay. The deposit contained one sherd of pottery dating from the early 14th century. This evidence would seem to indicate that the wall was demolished sometime in the 14th century.

Also dating from this period was a 0.18m buried soil of brownish-red silty clay 231, containing one sherd of late 13th/early 14th-century pottery, which sealed context 232. There was no evidence that soil layer 231 sealed fill 222. However, it is possible that the soil horizon may have extended over more of the area and had been partly removed by later activity.

Phase 4: Late 14th century

Towards the eastern end of Area 2, truncating soil horizon 238, a large sub-circular pit 225 was recorded. A sondage was manually excavated exposing the south-west side of the feature (Fig.9 & Plate 5). It indicated that the pit measured more than 2.1m wide (E-W) by more than 0.57m wide (N-S) by more than 0.85m deep. The excavated side of the pit was very sharply cut and showed signs of having been subjected to intense heating; bands of heat-affected clay approximately 50mm wide, around the edge of the cut, were coloured orange-red and dark grey.

The pit contained three similar fills, contexts 227, 224 and 229, of which the dominant content of each was redeposited Quartzitic Sandstone rubble. Additionally, the primary and secondary fills, contexts 229 and 224 contained large amounts of an iron slag-type waste material, indicating that iron working had taken place in the vicinity. Fill 224 also produced several fragments of iron tap slag as well as 14th/15th-century pottery.

Phase 5: Early/Mid 15th century

The upper fills of foundation trench 221 and pit 225 were sealed by a layer of rubble, context 218, approximately 70% of which consisted of fragments of redeposited sandstone (Brandon Hill Grit and Pennant) with some redeposited limestone in a matrix of reddish-brown silty clay. The deposit produced no ceramic finds other than a single fragment of glazed floor tile dating from the late 14th/early 15th century. This rubble spread was sealed by another, almost identical layer of demolition material, context 217. It also comprised masonry rubble (approximately 70%), the majority of which was sandstone with some small fragments of limestone, mixed with a reddish-brown silty clay soil.

Contemporary with context 217 was the buried soil 212, a dark reddish-brown silty clay layer, which contained a single sherd of 15th-century pottery, and which sealed context 231.

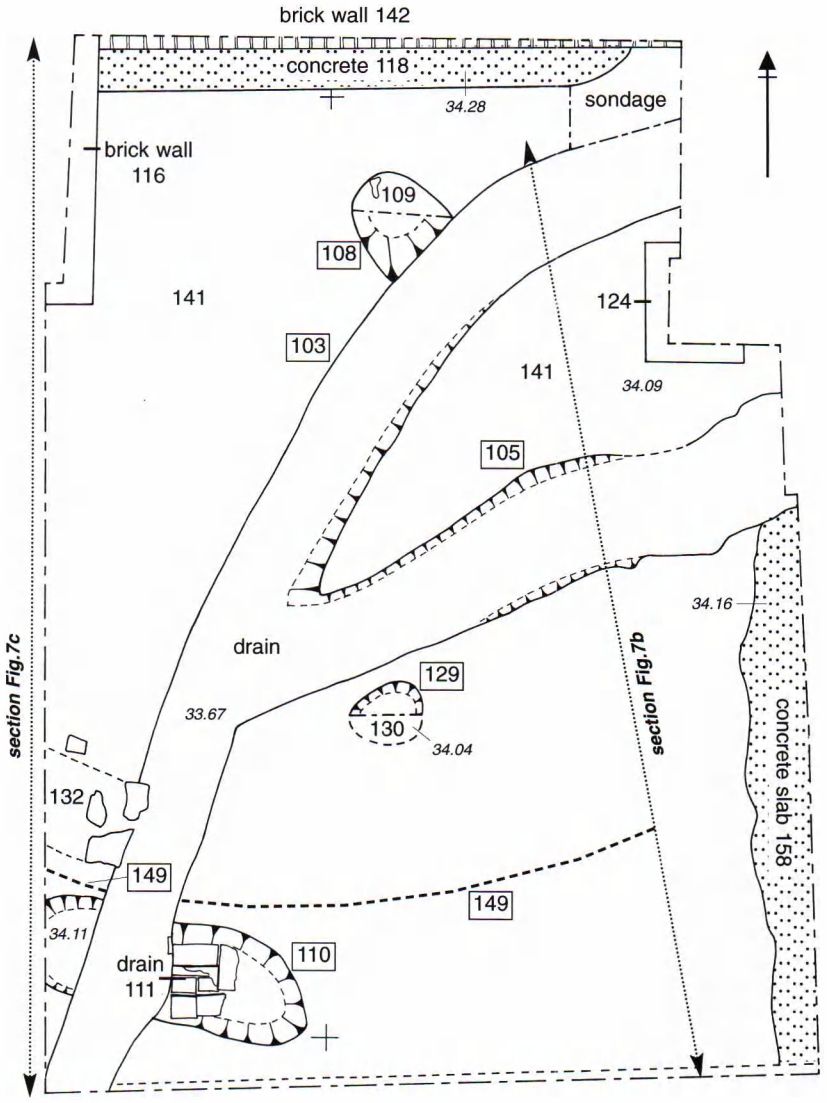

Fig.7a Plan of Area 1 showing 19th-20th century features.

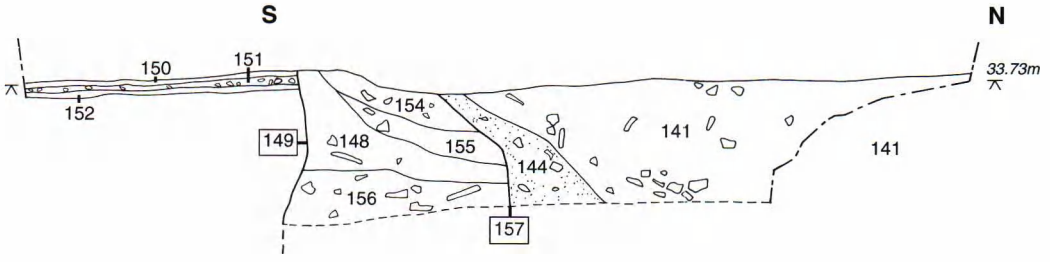

Fig.7b East-facing section showing fills of pits 149 and 157.

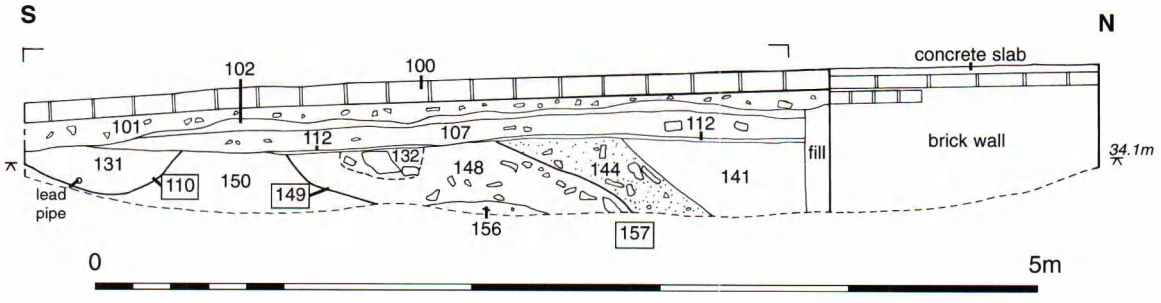

Fig.7c East-facing section in Area 1.

context 239, consisted of a 0.18 metre pale grey mortar with inclusions of charcoal and lime. Neither deposit produced any datable finds.

Truncating context 203 was construction cut 226 containing a stone-built drain 220. The base, sides and capping stones were all Pennant Sandstone and were bonded together with a grey, charcoal flecked lime mortar, which is typical of the 19th century. Sealing the drain, and filling the cut, was a reddish-brown silty clay 219.

In Area 1, contexts 145, 109, 112, 131 and 113 (Plate 11) were all sealed by layer 107, a 90mm thick dark brown silty soil. It contained no datable finds but stratigraphic relationships place it in the mid/late 19th century.

A thin layer of dark brown silty soil, context 205, was recorded in Area 2 sealing the Pennant flagstone floor 206.

Phase 11: Late 19th century

Evidence of post-1893 activity in Area 1 related to the construction of the new King David Hotel, its outbuildings and services.

Four brick walls 134, 144, 158 and 159, two ceramic drain/storm water pipes and a stone drain date from this period. The construction trenches for walls 134 and 144, as well as the two pipe trenches 103 and 105 and drain cut 110, all truncated layer 107. The fills of the two pipe trenches were sealed by deposit 102.

The west wall of the 1893 stable block was brick wall 158. This structure stood on top of the medieval walls 125 and 153, partly using them as foundations.

Overlying the demolished remains of the former mansion in Area 2, and stratigraphically sealing context 205, was a 0.62 metre layer of demolition rubble 201. It was composed largely of Quartzitic and Pennant Sandstone rubble, with pieces of roof tile and plaster, in a matrix of brownish-red silty clay soil. It was deposited when the King David Inn (formerly 'the Mawdlens') was pulled down in 1893.

Phase 12: 20th century

The most recent phase of activity recorded in Area 1 was associated with the modern paved surface of the yard and the underlying layers of made ground, contexts 100, 101 and 102 (Plate 12). Deposit 101, some 0.12 metres thick, consisted of broken fragments of roof tile, brick and Pennant Sandstone in a matrix of pale grey sandy mortar. It sealed a 0.12 metre mixed deposit of brownish-red clayey silt and broken pieces of Pennant Sandstone, Quartzitic Sandstone, brick and roof tile 102.

The latest deposit recorded in Area 2 was a layer of made ground 200, a modern 0.5 metre deposit of dark brown silty soil with some sandstone rubble and redeposited reddish clay, which extended across most of the area sealing the archaeology. The made ground was associated with a terraced landscaped garden, which had been laid out after the demolition of 11 Upper Maudlin Street, a long derelict property, in the 1970's.

Plate 12 North-west facing section in Area 1.

THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

by Louise Loe

Introduction

Three articulated skeletons, nine disturbed skeletons and a small quantity of disarticulated human bone was received for examination. These remains probably date from the 14th or 15th centuries and were recovered during building work behind the King David Hotel. They are associated with the medieval nunnery of St Mary Magdalen.

Full anthropological and palaeopathological examination was carried out on the material. This involved age, sex, and stature determination where possible and recording any bony abnormalities, evidence for disease and non-metric traits.

For this examination all of the disturbed skeletons are assumed to have derived from separate burial contexts and therefore represent the remains of discrete individuals. The disarticulated material represents the remains of co-mingled individuals and are discussed in a separate section.

THE ARTICULATED AND DISTURBED SKELETONS

Methods

Each skeleton was laid out in anatomical position in the laboratory. The condition and completeness of each specimen was assessed and an inventory was completed detailing which skeletal elements had survived.

Standard anthropological methods were used to assess the age and the sex of each skeleton (Cox and Mays, 2000; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Barber, 1997). Where it was possible to measure the maximum length of the appropriate long bones, stature was calculated for all adults using the equations set out by Trotter (1970). Where possible, the long bones with the lowest standard of error were used in these equations.

Pathology and bony abnormalities were described, x-rays and photographs were taken where appropriate and a probable diagnosis was given. Each skeleton was examined

for the range of non-metric traits described by Brothwell (1981).

Results

Skeleton 1 (disturbed)
This constitutes skeletal remains that were recovered from the grave fill of skeleton 2 and probably represent one individual. About 30% of the skeleton had survived and this included the skull, the right and left femora, and the right and left tibias. None of these bones were complete. The skull was represented by the frontal bone, right and left parietal bones and fragments of right and left temporal bones. The right femur had the distal end and distal portion of the shaft surviving, and the distal portion of the shaft had survived on the left. The right tibia was represented by the middle portion of the shaft and the left was represented by the proximal end and the upper portion of the shaft. These remains were in a fair condition with moderate post-mortem damage on some bone surfaces.

The number of arachnoid granulations on the endocranial surface of the parietal bones suggested an age of between 45 and 55 years. The sharp superior edges of the orbits and unpronounced brow suggested that this individual was female. No other ageing or sexing traits had survived on this individual.

Cribra orbitalia was present in the left orbit but not in the right. This appeared as abnormal scattered foramen on the surface of the bone. Two non-metric traits were observed on the skull. These were a metopic suture and a parietal foramina on the left parietal bone.

Skeleton 2 (articulated) (Fig.10b & Plate 13)
This skeleton was about 80% complete with only the left radius and ulna, nine tarsal bones, all metatarsals and foot phalanges missing. The remains were in a fair condition with some post-mortem abrasion on joint ends and bone surfaces.

The appropriate traits for determining sex had survived on the skull, innominate bone, right femur and right humerus. The skull and innominate bone presented mixed male and female characteristics. The size of the femoral and humeral heads however were within the male range and therefore it was concluded that this individual was a possible male.

From the degree of wear on the molars and the changes on the pubic symphysis it was estimated that this individual was between 25 and 35 years of age.

One metric trait was observed on the skull. This was 4 wormian bones on the lambda suture.

Stature could be calculated from the intact right femur and left tibia. This gave an estimated height of 1.67 metres.

One abscess cavity was present on the mandible below the right first molar. A carious cavity was present on the occlusal surface of the same tooth.

Cribra orbitalia was present in the right orbit and this appeared as abnormal scattered foramen. Marginal osteophyte was observed on the 3rd and 5th lumbar vertebrae and the 10th thoracic vertebra. On all of these vertebrae, this was moderate.

Skeleton 3 (disturbed)
This individual was about 20% complete and was represented by the incomplete remains of a left ilium, left radius and ulna, right ulna and right and left scapulae. All of the remains were in a good condition with minimal post-mortem destruction to all bone cortices.

From the size of the sciatic notch it was estimated that this was a female. The changes on the auricular surface suggested an age of about 20-30 years. The incomplete nature of this skeleton meant that it was not possible to calculate stature.

Osteoarthritis was present on the left apophyseal joint of the 2nd thoracic vertebra. Osteophyte was present on the superior margin of the 7th cervical vertebra. In both cases the changes were slight.

Skeleton 4 (articulated) (Fig.10b & Plate 14)
Approximately 80% of this skeleton had survived. Skull, mandible, torso, innominate, and limb bones were present to some degree and all bones were in a fair condition with some abrasion on joint and shaft surfaces.

The major long bones of this individual showed different stages of epiphyseal union and this suggested that this individual was a sub-adult of about 18 to 21 years. This was confirmed by the stage of eruption of the permanent mandibular and maxillary teeth.

There are currently no techniques that are considered reliable for determining the sex of non-adult skeletons (Scheuer and Black, 2000). For sub-adults, when the three parts of the innominate bone have fused, male and female traits are usually present. While the innominate bone of the present skeleton had completed fusion, the bone was incomplete and had been damaged post-mortem. Therefore sexing could not be attempted. Although other sexing traits such as those of the skull and the femoral and humeral heads were present, these were not assessed because male and female characteristics do not develop in these bones until a later age.

Cribra orbitalia was observed in the right orbit (the left orbit was missing post-mortem). The changes were slight presenting as abnormal scattered foramina.

Skeleton 5 (articulated) (Fig.10b & Plate 15)
This skeleton was in a poor condition. It was generally crumbly and there was post-mortem abrasion on all surfaces. The cortex of the bone survived in only a few places. Approximately 75% was present of which skull, mandible, torso, major limb bones, innominate bone and hands and feet were represented to some degree.

All features of the pelvis were available for assessing the sex of this individual. In addition to the size of the femoral heads, the size of the right mastoid process and the shape of the mandible it was concluded that this was a possible

Fig.10a
Plan showing location of inhumation burials in Area 3, scale 1:200.

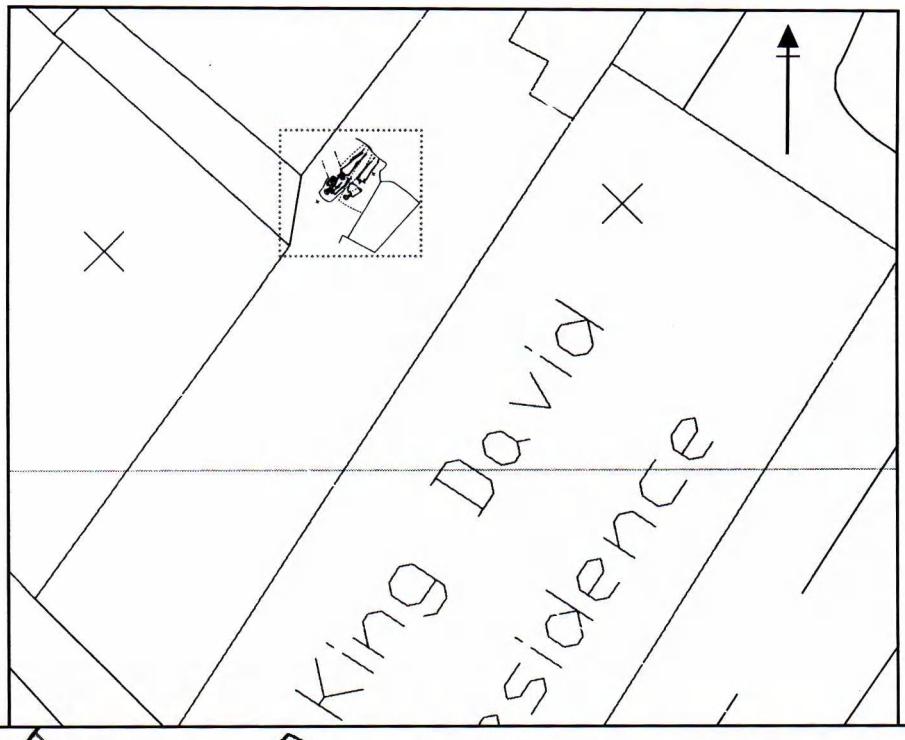

Fig.10b
Plan of articulated skeletons SK.2, SK.4 and SK.5.

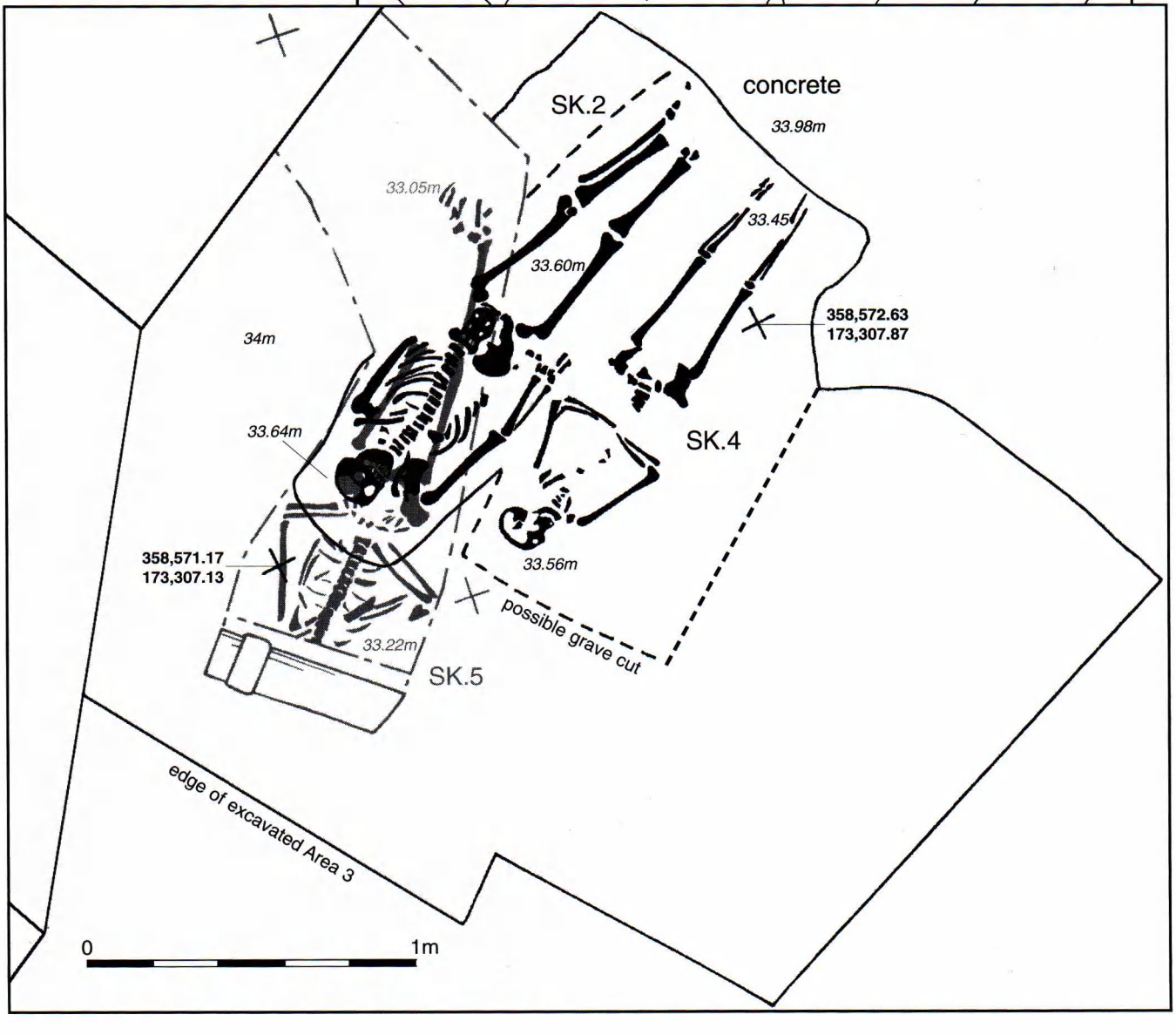

Plate 13
View west across SK.2.

Plate 14
View west across SK.4.

Plate 15 View west across SK.5.

female (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). The morphological appearance of the pubic symphyses and the auricular surfaces suggested the upper end of the 35-45 age bracket for this individual.

Stature was calculated from the measurements of the left femur and the right tibia. This individual was approximately 1.68 metres tall. One non-metric trait was observed on the skull. This was a parietal foramen on the right parietal bone. Since the skull was represented by a fragment of right parietal bone and right temporal bone only, it could not be assessed for any other non-metric traits.

Bilateral spondylolisis of the pars interarticularis was observed on the 5th lumbar vertebra. This is a condition in which the vertebra separates into two pieces. The pars interarticularis is a typical site for this separation and it is most commonly seen in the 4th or 5th lumbar vertebrae (Manchester, 1982). A lip of new bone (osteophyte) was present on the anterior margin of S1 and the inferior anterior margin of L5. This was probably a result of the spondylolisis.

Ossification of the anterior longitudinal spinal ligament was evidenced by exuberant new bone on the right hand side of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th ,7th 10th, and 9th thoracic vertebral bodies. This new bone appeared as large bony projections that extended vertically from the margins of the bodies and were in the early stages of fusion. Ossification of other ligaments was also observed on the sacro-iliac joints, linea aspera, iliac crests, ischial tuberosities, right patella and right calcaneus. These changes are consistent with a diagnosis of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (D.I.S.H).

As well as ossified ligaments, osteophytosis (new bone formation) was observed on the margins of several joints and this combination of changes suggests that this individual was a 'bone former' (Rogers and Waldron, 1995).

Skeleton 6 (disturbed)

These remains represent an individual that was only partially recovered during excavation. About 15% of the skeleton was present and this included the lower portion of the right femoral shaft, the left patella, an unsided fragment of fibula shaft, two right tarsal bones and one possible right 5th metatarsal. These remains were in a fair condition with moderate post-mortem damage on bone surfaces.

None of the appropriate bones that are used to determine sex had survived. From the size of the bones it was concluded that they represent an adult. A more precise age could not be determined because indicators did not survive.

No evidence for pathology, non-metric traits or bony abnormalities were observed on these bones.

Skeleton 8 (disturbed)

This skeleton was about 15% complete. It was represented by an incomplete skull, the middle portion of the right femoral shaft, the upper portion of the left femoral shaft, the middle portion of the left tibia shaft, a left 5th metacarpal, and a right 4th metatarsal. The skull was poorly preserved with post mortem destruction occurring on most surfaces, but the post-cranial skeleton showed moderate damage and therefore the overall condition of this skeleton was fair.

From the occipital bone and the frontal bone of the skull it was concluded that these remains represent a possible female. The bones were that of an adult, although the absence of appropriate bones meant that a more precise age could not be obtained.

Cribra orbitalia was observed in the right orbit. This appeared as scattered foramen. No changes were observed in the left orbit.

Skeleton 11 (disturbed)

Upon examination the remains presented as skeleton 11 were found to represent 2 individuals. These will be referred to as skeleton 11a and skeleton 11b.

Skeleton 11a

About 30% of this skeleton was present and was represented by a complete left femur, the distal portion of a right femoral

shaft, a complete right tibia, the proximal end and middle and proximal shaft portions of a left tibia and the shaft of an un-sided fibula. All of the bones were crumbly and abraded and therefore they were classified as being in a poor condition.

The bones had all completed growth and were therefore those of an adult. No indicators were present to assign an age category or a sex. Although the maximum lengths of the left femur and right tibia could be recorded, these measurements could not be used to calculate stature because in order to select the correct equation, the sex of the individual must be known. No non-metric traits were observed.

Osteomyelitis was present on the middle and lower portions of the right femur shaft. This was present on anterior, medial, lateral and posterior surfaces. Periostial new bone and swelling were present on the medio-posterior side of the distal left femoral shaft. This occurred in the region of the short head of the biceps muscle. Periostitis was also present on the lateral surface of the proximal portion of the right tibia.

Skeleton 11b

This skeleton was about 20% complete and consisted of a complete right tibia, upper portion of the left tibia shaft, distal end of the left tibia, lower portion of the right fibula shaft, distal end of the right fibula, distal end of the left fibula, seven right tarsal bones, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd right metatarsals. These bones were in a fair condition with some damage to surfaces.

The bones had all completed growth and were therefore those of an adult. No indicators were available to enable age or sex determination. Although one tibia was complete it was too abraded to measure and in addition to the absence of sexing criteria stature could not be calculated in this case. One non-metric trait was observed. This was a squatting facet on the right tibia.

Periostitis was present on the proximal portion of the right fibula.

Skeleton 12 (disturbed)

The remains of this skeleton were recovered from two different contexts. These were the fill of grave cut 331, and the fill of pipe trench 333. These remains represent three individuals (2a, 12b, and 12c) and a quantity of disarticulated bone which could not be attributed to any of the three individuals.

Skeleton 12a

This skeleton was 25% complete and was represented by a complete right femur, a left femur that was missing the femoral head, and a right tibia (middle and distal portions of shaft and distal end). These bones were in a poor condition with considerable destruction to all bone and joint surfaces.

The diameter of the right femoral head was 52mm, which is at the male end of the spectrum. Sexing a skeleton using the femoral head is less reliable than the skull or innominate bone. In the absence of these indicators it was concluded that this individual was a possible male. All of the bones had completed growth and therefore represented an adult. A more precise age could not be determined from these remains alone. Using the maximum length of the right femur a height of 1.77 metres was calculated for this individual.

Periostitis was present on the latero-posterior surface of the distal portion of the right tibia shaft. New bone was present on the lateral side of the distal right tibia. The extent of this new bone was not great and was slightly more than normal. It probably represents minor muscle trauma in this region. No non-metric traits were observed.

Skeleton 12b

About 15% of this skeleton had survived. Both right and left femora were present to some degree. The distal end of the left was missing and the proximal ends of both were also missing. These were in a fair condition with some damage to their surfaces.

The complete fusion of the distal left femoral epiphysis indicated that adulthood had been attained by the time of death. It was not possible to estimate a more precise age. No traits were present with which to assign a sex to this individual.

No pathology, bony abnormality or non-metric traits were observed on these bones.

Skeleton 12c

Approximately 20% of this skeleton was present and this included a right femur (distal portion of shaft and distal end), left femur (distal portion of shaft), complete right and left tibias, and a right fibula (entire shaft and distal end). The joint surfaces and shafts of these bones showed some post-mortem damage and were therefore categorised as being in a fair condition.

These bones represented the remains of an adult since they had all completed growth. No traits were available with which to assess the sex of this individual.

All of the bones displayed evidence for non-specific infection. Thorough-going periositis was present on the lateral surface of the upper and middle portions of the right tibia shaft and on all surfaces (anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral) of the distal portion of the left tibia shaft. Periostitis was also present on the posterior surface of the distal portion of the right femur but the changes were moderate. Osteomyelitis was present on all portions of the right fibula shaft.

The Disarticulated Human Bone

This refers to two groups. The first is extra bone found with skeletons 12a, 12b, and 12c. The second is mixed bone called 'skeleton 10' which represents the co-mingled remains of more than one individual. These remains were recovered from fill 309 of grave cut 308 for skeleton 5.

Methods

Minimum numbers were determined by the duplication of any bone, size differences, and by the colour of the bone. Where indicators survived, ages and sexes were determined using the same techniques described above. Pathology, and bony abnormalities were also recorded and investigated using the same techniques described above.

Results

Disarticulated bone with Skeleton 12
This material comprised the following;

-Upper and lower portions of one right femoral shaft
-One fragment of un-sided fibula shaft
-One proximal hand phalanx

The condition of these remains was generally good with limited post-mortem destruction of surfaces. It is possible that the fibula shaft and phalanx belong with skeleton 12a, or 12b or 12c since these elements were missing from these individuals. All skeletons however have a right femur and therefore one individual is represented here. All of these bones represent an adult. No sex could be determined. No pathology was observed.

Skeleton 10
The mixed bones from this group divide into two groups; those that were light brown in colour (10a) and those that were dark brown in colour (10b). The latter group were also generally larger compared to those of the former group. These size and colour differences suggest different individuals. The different bones present in these groups are listed below.

Light brown coloured bone (10a):
one unsided middle portion of humeral shaft
one middle portion of right radius
one middle portion of right ulna
one fragment of distal portion of right femur shaft
one middle portion of right tibia shaft
one middle portion of right fibula shaft
one right glenoid
one shaft and distal end of left radius
one shaft and distal end of left ulna
one shaft of radius (unsided)

Dark brown coloured bone (10b):
one medial portion of shaft and medial end of left clavicle
one incomplete sternum
one left rib
one right rib
two mid thoracic vertebrae
one left ilium and ischium
one right pubis
one distal end of left tibia
one fragment of occipital bone.

The joint and bone surfaces of these remains showed little post-mortem abrasion and were therefore classified as being in a good condition.

In the former group the minimum number of individuals represented was 2 because three radii were present. Both are adult and both are of unknown sex. Two bones showed evidence for infection. The right tibia had osteomyelitis and patches of periostitis were present on the fibula.

In the latter group no bones were repeated and therefore the minimum number represented was one. From the shape of the pelvis it was concluded that these remains represent a female. No indicators survived with which to assign an age other than adult. The margins of both thoracic vertebrae had large osteophytes that were typical of those seen in cases of D.I.S.H. The absence of more vertebrae however meant that it was not possible to diagnose this condition from these remains alone. One Schmorl's node was present in the inferior surface of the 8th thoracic vertebra.

Nothing suggested that the remains from either of these groups belonged with skeleton 5, although this is possible.

DISCUSSION

The human remains from the King David Hotel site represent sixteen individuals of which three were articulated, nine were disturbed and four were disarticulated. These were identified as fifteen adults and one sub-adult. Of these, three were female, two were possibly female, two were possibly male, and nine were unsexed (Table 1).

Skeleton Number	Burial Status	Age	Sex
1	disturbed	45-55	F
2	articulated	25-35	?M
3	disturbed	20-30	F
4	articulated	18-21	?
5	articulated	35-45	?F
6	disturbed	Adult	?
8	disturbed	Adult	?F
11a	disturbed	Adult	?
11b	disturbed	Adult	?
12a	disturbed	Adult	?M
12b	disturbed	Adult	?
12c	disturbed	Adult	?
12	disarticulated	Adult	?
10a	disarticulated	Adult	?
10b	disarticulated	Adult	F

Table 1 Ages and Sexes (? = sex unknown, M= definite male, F= definite female, ?M= possible male, ?F= possible female).

The determination of age and sex from human skeletal remains is dependent on completeness and preservation. In the present sample few traits survived, most burials were between 15% and 25% complete and most were in a poor or fair condition (Tables 2 and 3). Therefore ages and sexes could not be assigned in most cases, or were based on limited criteria.

	<15%	15-25%	>25-50%	>50-75%	>75%
Number of skeletons	0	7	2	1	2

Table 2 Completeness (articulated and disturbed burials only).

	Good	Fair	Poor
Number of skeletons	4	8	4

Table 3 Condition (articulated, disturbed and disarticulated burials).

Statures could be calculated for three individuals. These were estimated as 1.67, 1.68 and 1.77 metres. These fall within the range recorded for other local assemblages of a similar date (Loe, forthcoming).

Non-metric traits were observed on six individuals. These are variations in the morphology of the skeleton. They are of no pathological significance and they may signify familial relationships. The extent to which they are influenced by the environment however is currently unclear.

Most of the non-metric traits in the present sample were observed on the skull. This is largely because the appropriate post-cranial elements did not survive for analysis. These are among the most common traits observed in skeletal populations.

A range of pathological conditions was observed in this sample. These fall into four categories of joint disease, conditions of the spine, infection, cribra orbitalia, trauma and dental disease. These are summarised below (Table 4).

Joint Disease

Osteoarthritis (OA) was recorded in the thoracic spine of skeleton 3, a 20-30 year-old female. OA is a disease that affects the synovial joints and it is found to increase in frequency with age. It is defined in skeletal material by the presence of eburnation, (polishing of bone), or pitting on the joint surface of the bone, bony contour change, and marginal osteophyte. (Rogers and Waldron, 1995). It can affect any synovial joint in the skeleton, the common sites of which have varied over time and among populations. It is unusual to see this disease in the skeleton of a young individual. This skeleton represents a disturbed burial and therefore it is possible that this vertebra did not belong with this individual.

Sk. No.	Pathology
1	Cribra Orbitalia
2	Cribra Orbitalia, Vertebral Osteophytosis, Dental Abscess, Caries
3	Osteoarthritis and Vertebral Osteophytosis
4	Cribra Orbitalia
5	D.I.S.H. Spondylolisis, Vertebral and Extra-spinal Osteophytosis
8	Cribra Orbitalia
10a	Osteomyelitis, periostitis
10b	Vertebral Osteophytosis, Schmorl's Node
11a	Osteomyelitis, Periositis
11b	Periositis
12a	Minor muscle trauma, periositis
12c	Periositis, Osteomyelitis

Table 4 Pathological Conditions.

Conditions of the Spine

Skeleton 5 showed changes that are characteristic of D.I.S.H. This disease usually occurs in individuals over the age of 50, and is more frequent in males than females. It is known for its associations with obesity and metabolic disorders, but apart from some restricted movement and some spinal stiffness, it causes little discomfort or disability despite its spectacular appearance, (Klippel and Dieppe 1994). The present skeleton also displayed the tendency to form new bone around joint margins and at the sites of ligament insertions and as such was classified as a 'bone former'. 'Bone formers' and D.I.S.H. are commonly observed in skeletal assemblages associated with high status monastic sites (Rogers and Waldron, 2001).

Four skeletons had vertebral osteophytosis around the margins of vertebral bodies. This condition is very common in spines and on dry bone it has the appearance of a rim of new bone around the edge of a joint. It is a degenerative disease that is found to increase with age and can precede or accompany other spinal conditions such as the spondylolysis observed on skeleton 5.

One Schmorl's node was recorded on one disarticulated thoracic vertebra (10a). Schmorl's nodes appear as depressions on the superior and inferior surfaces of the vertebral bodies. They are caused by herniation of the intervertebral disc into the endplate and are associated with mechanical stress. They are common in young individuals whose end plates are less resilient to compression by the disc. They usually affect the lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae.

Infection

Non-specific infection was present as periostitis and osteomyelitis and it involved six individuals. This was observed on the lower limb bones only and involved eleven out of forty-six lower limb bones that could be properly examined in the entire sample (24%). This is a high prevalence for a sample of this size.

Periostitis is a non-specific condition that affects the outer layer of bone (the periostium). Its typical appearance is of a layer of finely pitted and striated bone that is superficial to the surface of the bone. These changes can be caused by conditions as minor as varicose veins or they can accompany more major conditions such as tuberculosis, syphilis or leprosy.

Osteomyelitis is identified on dry bone by exuberant

proliferation of bone, swelling and sometimes cloacae (pus draining sinuses). It is caused by the introduction of bacteria into the blood stream and can be introduced through a flesh wound or can accompany infections such as leprosy and syphilis. This is a longstanding condition that does not cause rapid fatality. Although it is most commonly observed in adult skeletons it usually relates to an infection that was initiated during childhood.

It is not possible to say what caused these non-specific infections in the present sample. It is not possible to diagnose conditions such as syphilis, tuberculosis and leprosy based on the presence of periostitis and osteomyelitis alone, especially in such incomplete skeletons. The presence of osteomyelitis does however suggest that chronic long-standing infection was present in this population. Also, the x-ray appearance and the location of periositial swelling in the region of the short head of the biceps of skeleton 11a suggests that this was an inflammatory response to muscle trauma (Watt, pers. comm.).

Cribra Orbitalia

Three individuals showed evidence for cribra orbitalia. Cribra orbitalia is a phenomenon that is currently thought to be associated with iron deficiency anaemia (Stuart-Macadam, 1987). It is characterised by porosity on the roof of the orbits and in extreme cases can appear as large interconnected pits and abnormal outgrowth of the trabeculae. All of the cases that were observed in the present sample represented mild forms.

Trauma

Two individuals presented evidence for skeletal trauma. Skeleton 12a had slight new bone formation on the distal tibia. This was suggestive of minor muscle injury. Skeleton 5 had spondylolisis, a condition that is generally thought to be caused by a fatigue fracture. In modern populations it is relatively asymptomatic and is more frequent in males than females.

Dental Disease

Dental disease was observed on the dentition of one individual (skeleton 2). One carious cavity and one abscess cavity were present and involved the same tooth. These relatively isolated cases and the absence of dentitions in this sample means that little can be said about their significance. These conditions are commonly observed in skeletal populations of this type and date and they are more common among older adults.

Comment

The skeletons from the King David Hotel site represent a mixed group of males and females ranging in age from sub-adult to elderly. In terms of demography and physical attributes these individuals are similar to the sample reported on from St James Priory (Loe, forthcoming). The burden of disease in the present sample would, however, seem to be greater.

The Floor Tiles

by Bruce Williams

Six fragments of floor tiles were found though none was in situ. These were examined macroscopically by R. Burchill, who identified two fabric types (Types 1 and 2), descriptions of which are given below. All the tiles are worn, some more than others.

Only one of the tiles is decorated, and this is in Burchill's fabric 1. This tile, and presumably the other four in the same fabric, is of a type thought to have been manufactured at Droitwich, in south Worcestershire, in the latter part of the 14th century or early in the 15th century. The decorated example is part of a 16-tile pattern familiar on sites in the lower Severn Valley, including other sites in Bristol, the nearest parallel being Greyfriars in Lewins Mead that was excavated in 1973 (report awaiting publication). The single fragment of fabric 2 was medieval, but could not be closely dated.

The floor tiles from the King David Hotel site will almost certainly have come from within the nunnery that occupied the site from the late 12th to the early 16th century.

Tile Group 1

Tiles in a mainly orange fabric, grey where not completely oxidised. Abundant fine to coarse clear and coloured quartz; rare to sparse red iron oxide, and rare, small, white stones.

Five tiles, 24mm thick, one with a measurable side of 132mm, which is part of a 16-tile design and is a late Droitwich type. Two tiles have an overall surface coating of slip and another is an oblong cut and broken from the parent tile.

Tile Group 2

Hard orange fabric containing abundant quartz, rare Malvernian rock inclusions and rare pellets.

A single, very small fragment having a pattern which is stamped deeply into the clay quarry. An overall white slip was then coated in transparent lead glaze.

The Pottery

by Rod Burchill

The ceramic material recovered from excavated contexts was quantified by sherd count and weight. The fabrics were visually examined, using a hand lens (x10) and identified by comparison with the Bristol Pottery Type Series (BPT). The full details of the Type Series (Ponsford 1988a, Ponsford 1998b) and recently updated and amended by the present writer is not described here.

The Assemblage

The total pottery assemblage consisted of 153 sherds weighing 2032gms. Medieval pottery including residual

material accounted for 44% of the assemblage (67 sherds) weighing 454 gms. Fifteen sherds (9.9%) were unstratified.

The assemblage ranged in date from the 11th to 19th century. The earliest material recovered were two sherds in a late Saxon fabric BPT309, which is unlikely to be later than c.1080 (context 234). Two sherds in context 232 are of a type, BPT5, which was shown to date between 1080 and 1120 at Bristol Castle (Ponsford 1979).

The medieval period was dominated by the products of the Ham Green and Bristol industries. Ham Green, which started production in the early 12th century, accounted for some 19% of the medieval pottery recovered. Quantitively this material, mostly jars, was only exceeded by the products of the Bristol kilns in the later 13th and 14th centuries. Traditionally thought to have been made in the Redcliffe area (Burchill forthcoming b), these Bristol wares mostly consisted of jugs BPT118 but also included part of a small jar (BPT85).

Other medieval wares included examples of Northwest Wiltshire limestone tempered tripod pitchers (BPT18) and a single sherd in the ubiquitous flint tempered fabric BPT46 of probable west Wiltshire origin (Burchill 1996). The assemblage also included three sherds of Southwest French pottery: single sherds of a polychrome decorated jug BPT39 that is closely dated between 1280 and 1320 (context 207); and the standard green glazed jugs (BPT156 and 157).

From context 227, came a fragment of a North Wiltshire jar (BPT18) that was heavily burnt on its inner surface, almost certainly the result of having been used as a 'fire-pot' to contain hot embers overnight. An anthropomorphic face spout was recovered from context 222 - a not uncommon Bristol decorative form. These face spouts probably date to the first quarter of the 14th century. The present example is a well-formed head, green glazed with contrast clay used to depict the eyes and a narrow band representing a head-dress. A fragment of an unusual globular vessel probably a small jug with comb decoration was recovered from context 231.

The late medieval and early post-medieval periods were well represented by the products of the Malvern Chase redware industry (BPT197) (16% of the total assemblage) - a type that is thought to arrive in Bristol c.1400 and continue into the 16th century (Ponsford 1988). The vessels recovered from the King David Hotel were mostly jugs but included part of the base of a small cup from context 207. Tudor Green vessels so often found associated with the Malvernian wares were entirely absent from the assemblage and the slightly later Tudor Brown (BPT275) was found in only three contexts (119, 127 and 201), all residual. Also from this period was a sherd from a Frechen drinking jug (BPT286) in context 136 and part of a Raeren jug (BPT287) from context 207, both 16th century imports from the Rhineland. The excavation recovered two sherds of Iberian origin: a sherd of the ubiquitous Merida Type Ware (BPT282) from context 219 and, more unusual, a fragment of a Sevillian Isabella Polychrome dish (BPT333A) both dating to the early 16th century. Spanish fine wares are thought not to have been traded into Bristol in their own right but to have arrived in the town as items of personal baggage (Ponsford and Burchill 1995).

Somerset wares normally so common in Bristol from about 1550 (Good 1987) when they supersede the Malvern wares, were represented by only four sherds including, from context 207, part of the grossly folded handle of a Wanstrow cup (BPT96) and a fragment of chafing dish rim of Nether Stowey type (BPT280) from context 219.

Only three sherds could be attributed with certainty to the 17th century - from context 201 and 204 came two sherds of North Devon gravel tempered fabric (BPT112) and from context 127 a single fragment of Westerwald stoneware (BPT95).

From the late 17th century onwards the assemblage was typical of that found anywhere in the town mostly consisting of the products of the Bristol and Staffordshire industries these included local red-wares (BPT264), tin-glazed earthenware (BPT99), yellow slipware (BPT100) and brown stoneware (BPT277).

Discussion

In general, the pottery assemblage from the King David Hotel site was typical of those found elsewhere in and around the town.

The presence of Saxo-Norman wares, particularly material from the 11th century, was unexpected. Sherds of a Saxon vessel were found in a small pit at St. James' Priory south-east of the present site in 1995 (Burchill forthcoming a) but otherwise pottery of this date has not previously been found to the north of the River Frome. This material clearly predates the founding of the nunnery in 1173 but may simply be indicative of nearby occupation.

The pottery from the 15th and 16th century is typical of the period although the absence of Tudor Green ware is perhaps a little surprising. It is likely that all of this material predated the dissolution of the nunnery in 1536.

Pottery Types Present

BPT5	Hard dark coloured fabric containing fine calcareous grits, rounded quartz and rare iron ores. Formerly Bristol AA. Date: 1080-1120.
BPT18	Northwest Wiltshire Oolitic limestone tempered fabric. Date 1080-1200.
BPT26	Ham Green A type jugs. Date: 1120-1170.
BPT27	Ham Green B type jugs. Date: 1170-1300 by form.
BPT32	Ham Green jar fabric. Date: 1140-1300.
BPT39	Southwest French polychrome decorated vessels. Date:1280-1320.
BPT46 as	Calcareous quartz and flint tempered ware Same Bath A. Date: 1150-1250
BPT85	Small jars in a fabric similar to BPT118. Date: L13th/14th century.
BPT93	Cups in the Cistercian tradition. Date: 1500-1700
BPT95	Westerwald stoneware. Date: 1600-1800.

BPT96 Wanstrow (east Somerset) redware. Date: 1500-1800.
BPT99 English tin-glazed earthenware. Date1650-1780
BPT100 Bristol and Staffordshire yellow slipware. Date:1650-1800.
BPT112 North Devon gravel tempered ware. Date:1600-1800.
BPT118 Bristol wheel thrown vessels mostly jugs usually with a green glaze and decorated with grooves, rilling and applied contrast strip. Complex decoration between 1280 and 1350. Date:1250 to 1350.
BPT124 Medieval Donyatt (south Somerset) jugs. Date: 14th to early 16th century.
BPT156/157 Southwest French green glazed jugs. BPT157 contains significantly more quartz and is perhaps a little earlier. Date:1250-1400.
BPT197 Malvern Chase red wares. Date: 1400-1700 depending on form.
BPT200 Modern (post 1835) stoneware.
BPT201 'Flower pot' or other garden red wares. Date: 18th century onwards.
BPT202 White china. Date: 18th century onwards.
BPT203 English porcelain.
BPT211 Bristol or Staffordshire mottled brown glaze ware - 'Tiger ware'. Date: 18th century.
BPT254L Late version of orange pink sandy fabric attributed to Bristol by Ponsford. Date: post 1350.
BPT264 Late post-medieval redware. Date: 18th and 19th century.
BPT266 Black-glazed cups in the Cistercian style produced at Falfield. Date: 16th century.
BPT275 Tudor brown cups. Cistercian-style cups with pale to mid brown glaze. Date: 16th century.
BPT278 Transfer-printed ware. Date: Post 1780
BPT280 Nether Stowey (west Somerset) redware. Date: 1550-1750
BPT282 Merida type ware. Date: 13th to 17th cent but most commonly 1150-1650.
BPT286 Frechen stoneware. Date: 1550-1600
BPT287 Raeren stoneware. Date: 1475-1550
BPT309 Hand made jar fabric containing rounded quartz, moderate limestone, calcite, sparse sandstone and chert and rare mudstone pellets. Date: (?) 950-1080
BPT310 Sugar mould. Date: 1650-1800.
BPT333A Seville tin-glaze : Isabella polychrome. Date: 1475-1550.
BPT340 Miscellaneous Staffordshire wares. Date: 18th century onwards.

The Roof Tiles

by Rod Burchill

The small assemblage of ceramic roof tile was quantified by sherd count and weight and was visually examined to identify the fabric types present. The material is described using the reference numbers contained in the Bristol Rooftile Fabric Series (BRF) (Burchill (a) forthcoming).

The assemblage consisted of forty-nine sherds weighing a total of 3759gms, fourteen of which were medieval.

The assemblage comprised five fabrics BRF 1, 2, 9, 13 and 17, four of which, BRF 1, 2, 9 and 17 are medieval ridge tiles and are accounted for by just fourteen sherds. The medieval fabrics are all of local, Bristol, manufacture and are of similar 14th-century date. The remainder of the tile is BRF 13 - 18th- and 19th-century pantile.

Fabric Types Present

BRF1 Variable coloured fabric containing lumps of unhomogenised clay up to 4-6mm. Green glaze. Bristol 14th century.
BRF2 Grey/black fabric with large inclusions of mudstone. Green glaze. Bristol 14th century.
BRF9 Macroscopically similar to BRF2 but with smaller inclusions; however, thin section analysis shows it to be noticeably different. It is related to BRF17. Bristol 14th century.
BRF13 Pantile.
BRF17 Rooftile in the same fabric as Bristol/Redcliffe pottery (BPT118). Bristol late 13th/14th century.

The Slag

by Peter Insole

The majority of material from contexts 224 and 229 are iron concretions formed from the redeposition of iron compounds causing the fragments of Quartzitic Sandstone (Brandon Hill Grit) and sand to be bonded together by the iron compounds. This process may have been enhanced by metal working in the vicinity but the samples were not slags in the true sense.

Metal working in the vicinity is suggested by fragments of tap slag in contexts 224 and 234. That will have resulted from the tapped run-off of waste material from a bloomery furnace. In addition, the presence of a possible hearth bottom fragment from context 211 suggests smithing in the vicinity.

DISCUSSION

Archaeological evidence from Areas 1 and 2 appears to indicate that before the foundation of the priory on the site in the late 12th century there was little activity in the study area. The few finds that were recovered from the hill washed clays tend to suggest that rubbish was deposited both directly and indirectly on the site.

The priory was founded c.1170 and the remains of two walls were recorded that were probably parts of early medieval claustral buildings. A 1.3 metre long section of sandstone wall, feature 153, was identified in Area 1, which predated any other structures in the immediate vicinity.

However, it could not be closely dated due to the lack of sufficient associated datable stratified deposits. Documentary evidence and topographical information suggests that the medieval cloisters were located somewhere on the north or northwest side of the priory church, with the open space now occupied by the present yard and alleyway being a vestige of the medieval cemetery. If this supposition is correct, wall 153 could be the west wall of the western cloister range.

Possibly contemporary with wall 153 was the foundation trench 221, which was recorded in Area 2. Stratigraphic relationships suggest that the trench was excavated in the late 12th or early 13th century. The 1 metre-wide wall, context 223, which it originally contained was demolished and almost entirely robbed in the late 14th century. The sandstone wall would have formed part of a building within the nunnery complex, however its size and function is unknown.

Soon after the demolition of the latter building a large sub-circular pit, feature 225, was excavated nearby. It was probably a 'roasting pit' that was used in a stage of the iron working process. Indeed, the edges of the pit showed signs of having been subjected to intense heating. The pit was later backfilled with rubble, which included large amounts of an iron slag-type waste material, indicating that indeed iron working had taken place in the vicinity.

The human remains recorded in Area 3 are thought to date largely from the 14th and 15th centuries. Unfortunately, the lack of contemporary datable finds makes the close dating of the burials somewhat problematic. In places, the recorded burials were observed to comprise three distinct phases, although it is unclear precisely what periods these are associated with.

The fills of both the foundation trench 221 and pit 225 were sealed by thick layers of demolition rubble. Ceramic finds from these deposits included a fragment of late 14th/early 15th century glazed floor tile. The evidence would seem to indicate that a nunnery building, or buildings, nearby were demolished in the early to mid-15th century. The subsequent development of a soil horizon, context 212, suggests that it remained an area of open ground, possibly a garden, for several years. Pottery recovered from the buried soil was identified as 15th century.

By the mid-15th century a clay dump layer 230 had been deposited over the buried soil 212. It is likely that the intention was to level the ground prior to the construction of wall 202.

In the mid/late 15th century it appears that a major phase of building work was carried out. Archaeological evidence of this activity was in the form of two substantial stone walls. In Area 1 a 1.5 metre long fragment of sandstone wall was recorded. It abutted the earlier medieval wall 153, which has been tentatively interpreted as part of the western cloister range. However, the origin of wall 125 is problematic, largely due to the limited evidence. It could represent either the rebuilding of the south-west end of the possible western cloister range or possibly the construction of a new claustral building adjoining the possible cloister. In Area 2 a 4.5 metre long section of sandstone wall 202 was recorded just east of the present King David Hotel. It is likely that the structure is a surviving fragment of a building that stood at the end of the priory church.

Documentary evidence indicates that by the 1530's the community had declined to only two women, one described as 'impotent and aged' and the other 'a young novice desiring continuance in religion'. There were two servants, a man and a laundress. The net income of the priory in 1535 was some £21.

The nunnery was dissolved in 1536 and the property broken up and sold. It was recorded that the nuns had goods worth only £3.12s.10d., although the house was said to be in good repair. The bells and the lead on the roofs were immediately saleable, although it is recorded that they were worth only 19s.4d.

Presumably after some alterations the priory church and adjoining buildings were sold, in 1554, as a private residence known as 'Lower Mawdlens'. This change of use would appear to tally with archaeology recorded in Area 2 where by the mid-16th century the east door in wall 202 had been blocked in and a buttress and associated foundations 214 constructed.

The mansion remained a private residence until the early 18th century when it became an inn, known as the 'King David'. Evidence for alterations was recorded in Area 1 where rebuilding work and the laying of a new drain had taken place. Traces of a reddish-pink lime mortar survived on the tops of walls 125 and 153 indicating that the medieval walls of the eastern cloister range had been demolished and rebuilt, by the early 18th century, as part of a new stable block. A photograph shows the courtyard and stables in the 1880's (Winstone 1880's [Plate 166]).

Further building work took place in the courtyard in the mid to late 18th century when an extension (walls 114 and 126) was added to the stables. It is known that the outbuilding had been demolished by the late 1820's because the remains of wall 126 appear on Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828. The portion shown abutting the west wall of the stable block may have been retained as a buttress.

A Pennant Sandstone drain 220, recorded beneath the floor of the inn, was probably post-medieval. The presence of a grey, charcoal flecked lime mortar indicated that it had been repaired in the 19th century.

The next major phase of activity occurred in the early 1890's when the King David Inn and its associated outbuildings, as well as several neighbouring properties, were demolished for road widening at the junction of Upper Maudlin Street and St Michael's Hill. The surviving lower courses of the eastern gable-end wall 202 of the old inn were preserved beneath the demolition rubble.

The former King David Hotel, built in the same year, has survived largely unaltered. However, the building that formerly occupied Area 2 (11 Upper Maudlin Street) fell derelict in the post-war period and was demolished in the 1970's. The stable block at the rear of the hotel (next to Area 1), also built in 1893, was demolished prior to the

construction of a wing of the new Bristol Children's Hospital, in late October 2000.

CONCLUSIONS

Due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving structural remains it proved difficult to determine with any certainty the function of the few buildings recorded.

However, archaeological and documentary evidence strongly suggests that the priory church stood on the site of the refurbished former King David Hotel, on the corner of Upper Maudlin Street and St Michael's Hill. Part of the medieval cemetery was also located, occupying an area immediately north-west of the church, next to St Michael's Hill.

A detailed examination of the human remains excavated in Area 3 revealed that it was a mixed group of males and females ranging in age from about 18 to 55. These results dispelled the early preconception that it was likely all the remains would be female. It is possible that the males buried in the cemetery were employed in the nunnery, perhaps as servants, or were possibly wealthy benefactors. Another possibility is that they were local townspeople who worshipped in the church and thus permitted to be buried in the cemetery.

The demographic and physical characteristics displayed in the group of individuals was, apparently, similar to a sample examined from excavations at St James' Priory, Bristol (Loe, forthcoming), although the number showing signs of disease was greater.

It is difficult to make general assumptions from such a relatively small sample - it is also, at present, unknown what percentage of the total number of surviving human remains the sample represents. It is known that there are further relatively undisturbed burials still present on the site as some were partially uncovered, but not excavated, and left in situ. This therefore means that while several of the individuals showed signs of disease it is unclear what significance this has, particularly as to whether it may indicate the possibility that the nuns treated people in an infirmary. Certainly, at the time of the dissolution, there is no mention of an infirmary. However, it is of course possible that it had been closed some time prior to the 1530's.

The excavations carried out during the summer and autumn of 2000 and the winter of 2001 provided the opportunity, based on the archaeological and documentary evidence, to confirm the location of the medieval priory of St Mary Magdalen, including part of the cemetery. Although the building remains were fragmentary it was possible to confirm with some certainty the location of the priory church, although the degree of destruction meant that accurate interpretation of the other remains was extremely problematic.

Much of the land north and north-east of the priory church has now been redeveloped thus removing any surviving traces of the monastic buildings and the opportunity for archaeological excavation. It is only to be hoped that any future development will provide opportunities to conduct research and excavation in the areas east of St Michael's Hill and south and south-east of Horfield Road, where it is believed other buildings associated with the nunnery may be located.

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Two major collections of papers, deeds, etc. were consulted, those held by the Bristol Record Office (BRO) and the Bodleian Library, Oxford (Western Manuscripts (WMS)). Two collections of deeds, BRO 28960 and BRO 26389, are likely to have come ultimately from the muniments of the Jones family. The marriage settlement of 1708 (BRO 6609(13)) forms a part of what may also have been part of a solicitoris holding, all deeds retained when a property such as 'the Mawdlens' was being sold and subdivided. These deeds would be retained for production on request for subsequent purchasers. A further collection of deeds is likely to have been retrieved more recently from the title deeds for the King David Hotel (BRO 25016). Other deeds that have proved useful were those of properties acquired by the Corporation for the widening of Horfield Road c.1895 (including BRO 06328 and BRO 06406), also the current title deeds held by Osborne, Clarke and Co.

Also consulted have been the hearth taxes of the 1660's and 70's, tax assessments of 1679 to c.1700, the land tax and poor rates for St Michael's parish to 1775, when correlation with Sketchley's Directory is then possible.

In addition photographs, watercolours and drawings in the Bristol and Oxford collections, cited above, were also examined.

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level ground near Blakely Lane (Cambridge Road) roughly completes the scope of Victorian Bishopston within ancient Horfield. The new ecclesiastical district of St Michael's Bishopston, with numbered stones inscribed 'B.St.M. and A.A.C.C., 1862' marking its boundaries, covered a similar area of Horfield and also included land and houses lying just beyond the parish boundary on both sides of Ashley Down Road in Stapleton parish (Fig.1) identified with reference to the Stapleton tithe survey of 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/35).

A number of factors influenced the beginnings of suburban development in southern Horfield in the early 19th century, one of them being an improved highway. During the Middle Ages, highway maintenance had depended on occasional charitable donations, a substantial bequest of £20 in the 1393 will of Thomas atte Hay, a Bristol burgess, being intended in part for the road 'between Bristol and Almondsbury' (Wadley 1886, 32). During the 16th century, highway maintenance became a public responsibility and specifically from 1555 an annual early-summer task of parishes to be completed 'before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist' (24 June), everyone bringing (as in the Horfield presentment above) 'such Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, and other tools and instruments, as they do make their own Ditches and Fences withall' (Act 2,3 Philip and Mary c6). In spite of that regular attention, William Schellinks, a Dutch tourist travelling on horseback from Gloucester to Bristol in July 1662, found the road after Almondsbury 'stony and difficult' (Exwood 1993, 101-2).

The Horfield road was one of a dozen highways leading out of the city designated for improvement through tolls under the Bristol Turnpike Act of 1727 (Act 13 Geo I c12). One fairly immediate outcome was the construction of a short bypass, replacing a winding, hilly section of road through Horfield village, (Wright 1998). but otherwise the course of the Saxon highway, dating from the origins of Bristol itself, went unchanged and its surface got little proper attention until the appointment of J L Macadam as Surveyor General of Bristol turnpike roads in 1815. He found 'roads constructed on the old erroneous plan, which seemed to have aimed at forming artificial tracks of rocky ground' (Macadam, 1825, 22), tackled widespread 'fraud and ignorance among the inferior officers' (Macadam 1825, 10), replaced dishonest and incompetent surveyors, and in eight years (1816-23) lifted and relaid the entire network, spending on the Aust and Horfield turnpikes alone a combined total of £14,381 1s 10d on repairs and £9,088 17s 8d on 'new roads and permanent improvements', (Macadam, 1825, Appendix 9) at the same time paying off most of the debts which had previously accumulated. Macadam's work on the Horfield turnpike included construction in 1824 of a 'new line of Road (Cheltenham Road) from Cutler's Mills to Stoke's Croft' (op cit, 1825, Appendix 8) replacing a loop round Lamp-black (Arley) Hill and making Horfield even more accessible.

All of Macadam's technological achievements finally depended on one labour-intensive activity, stone-breaking, and in that respect his appointment could not have been better timed. As he pointed out to the Bristol turnpike trustees in December 1816, there was an 'unusual proportion' of unemployed labourers available,

'for which reason, the work has been performed at less expense, and in a shorter time, than would have been possible during the continuance of the war' (op cit, 1819, 109).

According to Macadam, 'every piece of stone put on a road which exceeds an inch in any of its directions is mischievous' (op cit, 1819, 34). He also found that the cost of cartage of 'limestone from Durdham-Down' was reduced by one-third when people were first paid to break it up to the required size. As he wrote to a Commons committee in February 1819, claiming that his efficiency also had social advantages,

'the workmen are very desirous of contracts at that rate, because the heavy work is done by the men, the light work with small hammers by the wives and children, so that whole families are employed' (Macadam, 1825, 42).

The earliest suburban development in Horfield, a group of dwellings known as 'Neylor's Cottages', dates from 1823, coinciding with those highway improvements. The Ordnance Survey map of 1830 shows the cottages lying just south of Horfield cottage on a bend on the western side of the turnpike road. They are also shown on county maps by Bryant and the Greenwood brothers, both surveyed during 1823 and published roughly a week apart in late-Autumn 1824, but the most detailed ground plan, because of its larger scale, is that given on the Horfield parish tithe map (BRO EP/A/32/23), published in 1843. The earliest information on roughly 100 occupants of Neylor's cottages in the census of 1841 reveals that not a single member of 21 households had any connection with agriculture, confirming that a significant break with tradition had occurred.

Neylor's Cottages were built during a widespread and long-lasting postwar slump in agriculture. During the war itself, the Government had encouraged productivity, publishing in 1797, for example, a detailed text on 'Husbandry and Internal Improvement' for the Board of Agriculture. Besides furnishing a farmer 'with all the knowledge he could possibly wish for' (Parliamentary Commission, 1797, lxxvii), it recommended a thorough exploitation by landowners of common land and of mineral and other resources. The pursuit of wartime efficiency accelerated an existing late-18th century process which saw land increasingly concentrated in the hands of a minority at the expense of 'the small farmer, the cottager, and the squatter' (Hammond 1987, 97). As the Hammonds went on to point out,

'Agriculture, which had hitherto provided most people with a livelihood, but few people with vast fortunes, had become by the end of the [18th] century a great capitalist and

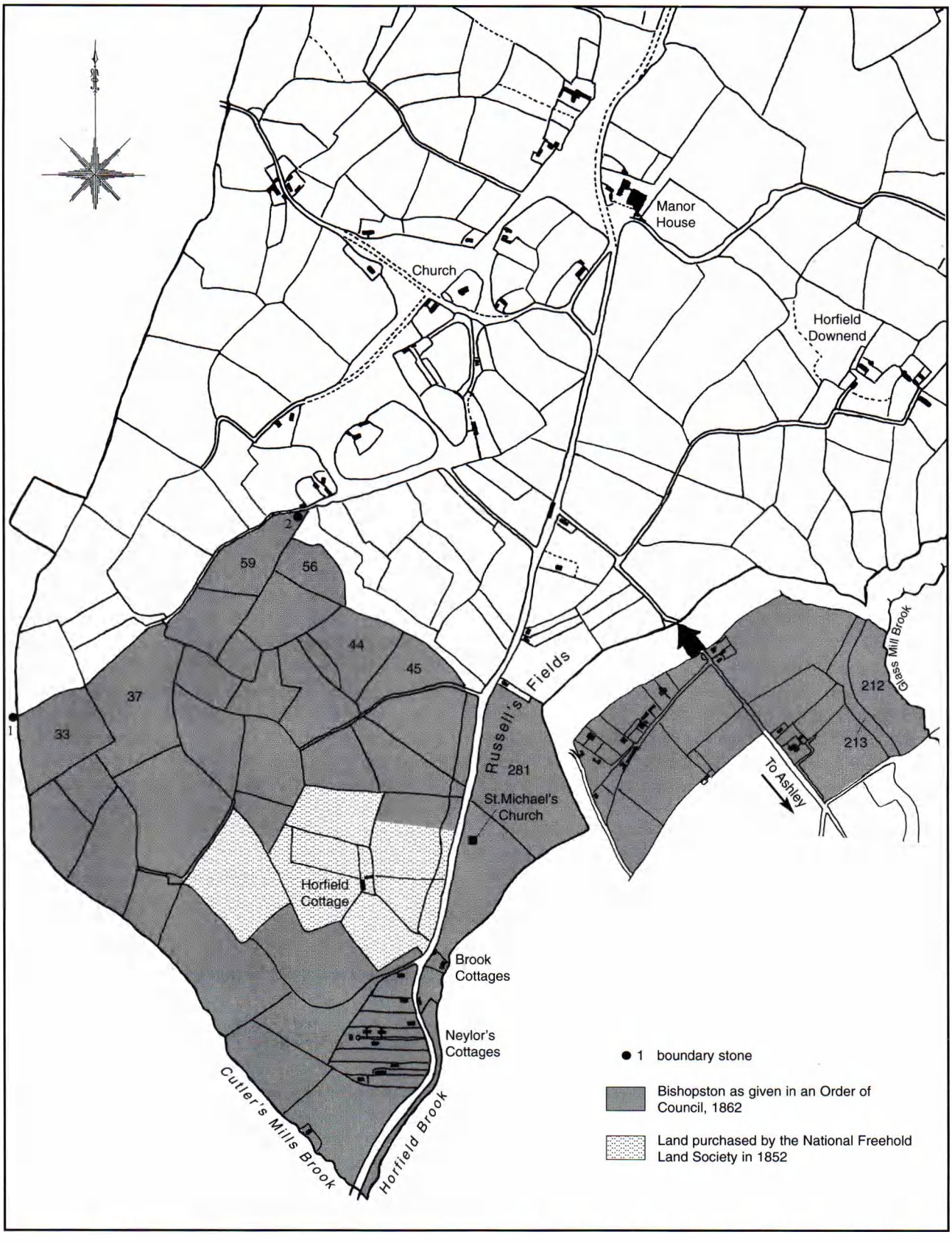


Fig.1 Bishopston parish at its inception in 1862. Field numbers refer to tithe surveys of the parent parishes, Horfield (1843) and Stapleton (1839). Names printed on the composite map are those mentioned in the text.

specialised industry. During the French war its profits were fabulous, and they were due partly to enclosures, partly to the introduction of scientific methods, partly to the huge prices caused by the war' (Hammond 1987, 166).

War had already reduced a class of smallholders and labourers to poverty and a postwar slump increased the problem, ineffective relief through the Poor Law, and legislation designed to protect property interests simply making things worse.

The evidence relating to Horfield fits that general pattern. Amongst the poor, no less than three men (from 30 'township' households) were sentenced to transportation at Gloucester Assizes (Gloucester Record Office Q/GC 5/1S 1816; 5/3S 1827/18; 5/5L/1834/251) for theft (or suspicion of theft), James Clarke labourer (life) in 1816, Edmund Matthews labourer (14 years) in 1827, and William Matthews shoemaker (life) in 1834. Amongst the previously better off, only Henry Hewlett, tenant farmer, happens to be recorded as bankrupt in a terrier of 1817 (BRO EP/E/11/5) but others probably followed. Several farmsteads were redundant at the tithe survey and occupied instead by members of the Bristol middle classes (architect, timber merchant, surveyor, gentleman). Even the principal farm, Horfield Great Farm, which had remained intact under a separate lease since the mid-16th century (BRO DC/E/1/2), sold off about 17% of its total land holding in August 1827 (BRO 3P/E/11/5). Edward Russell, one of several purchasers, seized that opportunity to build a housing estate (Russell's Fields) lying between Gloucester Road and Ashley Down Road, his exclusive interest in profit evident from a letter of 1841 arguing that the cost of his lease should not be altered by his increased income from rents. He plainly saw his houses as just a different kind of crop.

'Long ere the lives expire that I hold the property on, every house may be gone down, and the land restored to pasture again' (Select Committee, 1852, 87).

Russell was also vague about their number, admitting to 'about 40', while a bishop's surveyor, Mr Tucker, simultaneously noted 62 'houses of an inferior description'. The tithe survey, having no access to reliable plans of that estate, provided few details but the evidence of census returns and the number of buildings shown in the Ordnance Survey of 1881 indicates that Tucker's estimate was more reliable than Russell's. None of the buildings survived the century.

Edward Russell had calculated a quick return from a small investment in land leased for a specific purpose but existing landowners could have been no less keen to find an alternative return on investment. A site for Neylor's cottages, part of a field called 'Broadway', lying less than a mile from Stokes Croft, was chosen for its convenience to developers. An outline private Act (BRO EP/E/11/5) drawn up in 1822 specified a lease of 80 years with a possible extension of 40 years but that lease ran into early difficulties and the entire site (from Horfield Inn southwards to Raglan Road and its subsidiaries) was undergoing redevelopment by 1870. Bishop Monk summarised a legal difficulty affecting land tenure in Horfield at that time, noting that the manor

'contained some copyholds, held by a peculiar tenure under the lessee, called 'Lord Farmer', and that the double uncertainty of a dependence on leasehold lives and copyhold lives proved an obstacle to the erection of villas and other residences, for which the parish, being situate on rising ground contiguous to the City of Bristol, seemed well adapted' (Monk, 1848, 1).

For whatever reasons, Monk chose not to refer to Neylor's Cottages, an example of 'residences' built in spite of that 'obstacle', nor to any other specific event or person.

John Shadwell, current Lord Farmer, and last in a line of manorial lessees dating back to John Haules c1550 (Sabin 1960, 178) was not unusual in favouring relatives and close friends with grants of farms under copyhold law. What was different was the scale of that activity, begun in 1773 by his father (also John), so that by the turn of the century the family held and thereafter kept a majority share, achieving in effect a 'double' hold on properties in Horfield. That policy reflected a contemporary trend amongst landowners (noted above), one local example being the unification of the Heath House estate in neighbouring Stapleton by the Whitchurch/Smyth family beginning c1750 (BRO AC/WH 16/3). A lithograph of a rebuilt Heath House in its imposing setting, part of a collection of local scenes (Frank 1831), was published by William Frank (later resident at Russell's Fields), in the year of the Bristol parliamentary riots. The lithograph illustrates the benign power of wealth and privilege, as often expressed by successful parliamentary candidates for Bristol such as Richard Hart Davis, recorded in the Poll Book of 1812,

'My utmost endeavour will on all occasions be exerted in the support of our most glorious constitution as established in Church and State'

adding, in a way that the lithograph does not make explicit,

'I shall ever be ready to meet Democracy and Anarchy with the same determined front'.

A simultaneous appeal by Henry Hunt for a 'radical reform of Parliament' and an end to the war failed precisely because most of his huge popular following in Bristol was unenfranchised.

The Shadwells undoubtedly recognised that they could not achieve complete and permanent dominance in Horfield in a similar way, family control over land being finally dependant on lives. Nevertheless, they increased family influence for immediate practical purposes while speculating perhaps that a system of copyhold which had been obsolete since the time of St Augustine's Abbey and

was by the early 19th century little more than a local curiosity would be altered sooner or later. Manorial records during Shadwell tenure reveal departures from customary law, such as grants of copyhold made through power of attorney or private treaty, and some unrecorded land exchange occurred between farms. The appointment of the lessee's brother, Richard, as court steward in 1809 considerably strengthened family influence. A renewal of the manorial lease in 1817 seems to have rested on an undervaluation (Select Committee, 1852, 199) and a draft of a letter (BRO EP/E/11/5) written in 1814 to William Lort Mansel, bishop of Bristol 1808-20, outlining the weakness of his lordship's position, indicates that Richard Shadwell had been preparing that ground for some time. Richard Shadwell's tenure as steward was also crucial to the building of Neylor's Cottages.

No disinterested bishop's steward could have allowed the private Act of 1822 to go forward because it depended on a false Title. The field called 'Broadway' was not, as the Act claimed, part of a small leasehold estate called 'Lamb's' (held on 3 Shadwell lives) but a copyhold field belonging to a farm called 'late Codringtons' (also held by a Shadwell). There is evidence to suggest that John Kaye, bishop of Bristol 1820-27, approved the Act (probably without understanding details in respect of Title) in order to end a long delay in securing land for a parsonage in Horfield. His intervention is supported by an extraordinary visit to the parish church from his residence in Cambridge, recorded with unusual precision (Wednesday 14 August 1822) in a notebook (BRO P/hor/X/1a) kept by Samuel Seyer, perpetual curate of Horfield 1813-28, and by a Grant in Trust of an acre of common achieved through a private Act of 1824 (BRO P/Hor/1/10A). The deception over Title came to light in 1831 after Richard Shadwell's death, Edward Grey, bishop of Bristol 1827-34, threatening forfeiture if any attempt was made to regrant Broadway by copyhold. A suspension of activity was the only reasonable solution in the circumstances. Meanwhile, successive bishops continued to draw up to 40% of profits from the building lease, uncomfortable though that may have been.

Other smaller fields belonging to 'late Codrington's' were developed in minor ways at about the same time as Neylor's Cottages, such as a group of five buildings called 'Brook Cottages' (Bolton Road), a beer house (Royal Oak), and adjacent plant nursery with house at the junction of Ashley Down Road and the turnpike. Otherwise, nothing further was attempted until the late 1840s (Elton Terrace, Claremont Crescent, and Ashley Cottages) when plans for enfranchisement were already laid and all that remained was to await the death of an ailing John Shadwell. At Shadwell's death in 1849, Monk granted a temporary lease of Horfield Manor to his private secretary, Thomas Holt, until such time as enfranchisement could be approved and long-term development could begin.

Title Deeds for properties built in Horfield immediately after enfranchisement were founded in customary law. Biannual courts had been held in Horfield, independently of 'the great Leet or Lawday of the Hundred of Berkeley' (Maclean 1885, III 197), from the endowment of a partitioned manor (containing '6 messuages' in Filton) to the Abbey of St Augustine's Bristol on 'Easter Day' 1148 (op cit, 52). The final court was held on 6 October 1851 for the sole purpose of tidying up one item of business, the death of a copyholder, Richard Lambert, and the grant of a small property called 'Merefield' to his reversioner. By January 1852, manorial enfranchisement had been approved by commissioners and former tenants were free to dispose of their land as they wished. Titles to properties being traceable in complete detail to 1652 and in some cases (in respect of property only) to a period of early enclosures under the Abbey.

Monk had felt sure that 'copyholders would naturally concur with the bishop in a commutation which would be to their advantage' (Monk, 1848, 2) and all of them did, except Elizabeth Naomi Davies. The financial advantages were clear particularly with regard to building land and Henry Richards, perpetual curate of Horfield 1828-64, was better placed than the rest, owning a substantial block of fields adjoining the turnpike road one mile from Stokes Croft. Richards had paid entry 'Fines' on two of his farms amounting to a total of £2,875 between 1832 and 1839. The Fine paid on a third (smaller) farm in 1831 is unknown but is unlikely to have been much more than £600. Set against a probable outlay of about £3,500 was a total freehold valuation of £15,232 in 1852 (Select Committee, 1852, Schedule 1, 192-96). Some of that land (45 acres valued at 3,488) had been allotted to the bishop in respect of his residual interest in copyholds but it still left Richards with 136 acres valued at £11,744. His immediate sale of 32 acres of 'late Jefferies' realised £5,125 alone, quickly compensating for any perceived financial loss.

That sale led to the first post-enfranchisement development in Horfield on Berkeley and Egerton Roads, a housing estate unique in Bristol because of the declared political intention of the purchasers, the National Freehold Land Society, and because of the way in which that intention influenced the buildings themselves. The speed of negotiations may suggest that Richards simply wanted a rapid profit but Land Society objectives may also have suited his own purposes. At the very least, he could not have been unaware of the unusual nature of these objectives.

Henry Richards, 'a gentleman of independent fortune, possessed of lands and houses, and richer, I am told, than any other clergyman in this neighbourhood' (Monk 1848, 13), had shown a proprietorial benevolence in funding a school in 1838 'to educate poor children belonging to the said Parish of Horfield in the principles of true Religion and useful Knowledge' (BRO P/Hor/Sch/2a-b). It was an act echoed almost 50 years later by a bequest totalling £800 in the 1885 will of his wife, Caroline, for poor relief, school prizes, and the 'purchase of flannel petticoats, Calicoes and Blankets and of Coals in Winter for 20 of the deserving poor of Bishopston' (BRO Probate Records 1884 5/56). Richards was also a member of the Oxford movement, employing

Fig.3 Extract from a plan of numbered lots (with prices) drawn up by the NFLS and relating to a Deed of Mutual Covenants (1856) for Berkeley and Egerton Roads.

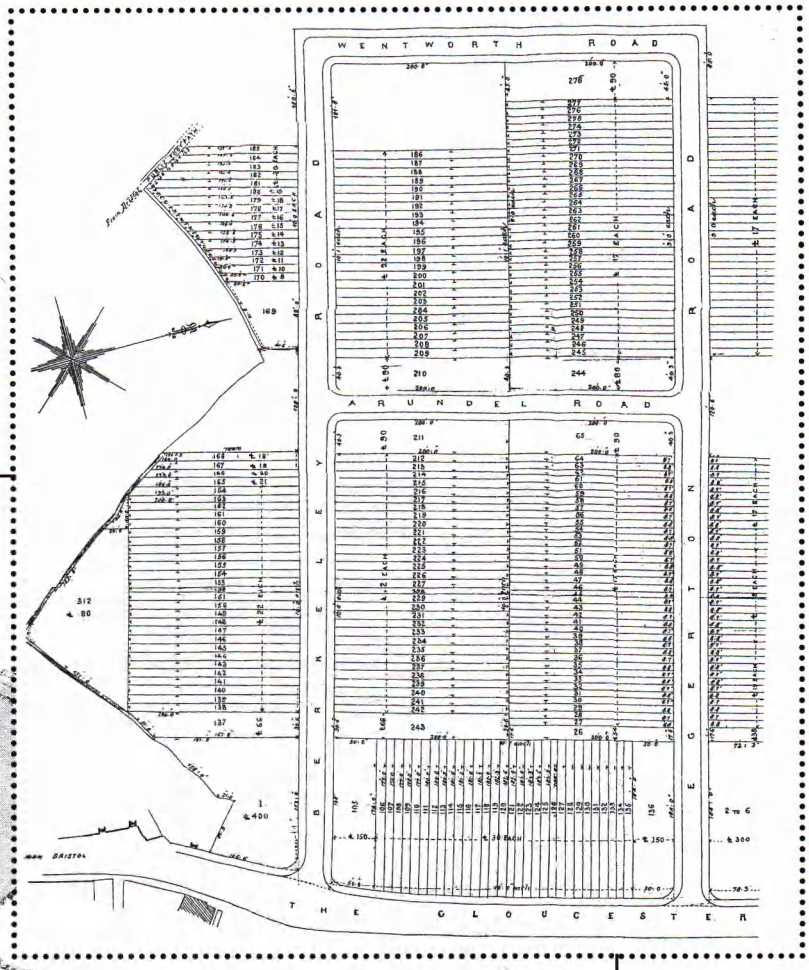
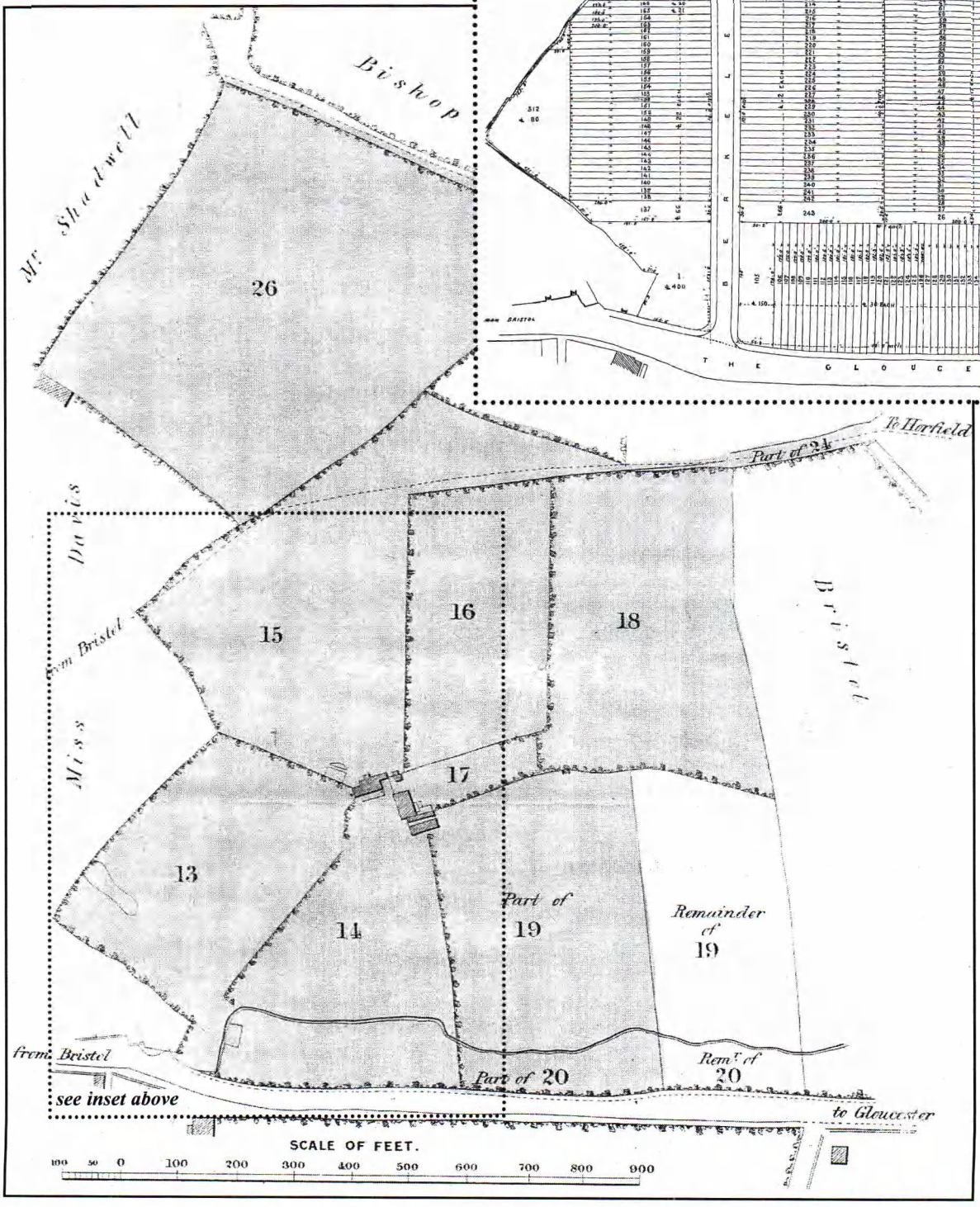


Fig.2 Estate purchased by the National Freehold Land Society (NFLS) in 1852. Field numbers refer to the Horfield parish tithe survey (1843).



William Butterfield who would become a leading church designer of that movement to rebuild the nave and chancel of Horfield Church (Bingham 1906, 58). Richards had been (1842-44) 'Treasurer and Chairman of the Committee for erecting two new Churches in the Parish of St Paul' (Richards 1849, 5). pursuing a Tractarian cause by promoting the influence of the established Church in new urban areas. Horfield parish had always been amongst the poorest in the diocese, usually served until the early 19th century by incumbents of other parishes, sometimes on a very occasional basis. The parish had a history of religious dissent more extensive than that revealed by 17th-century churchwardens' presentments (BRO EP/V/3), or by manorial records. An entry in Bishop Secker's Diocese Book noted the scope of dissent in Horfield simultaneously placing it in an old sectarian tradition.

'In 1766 the number of families in this curacy under 20; of these the greater part dissenters and Quakers and Presbyterians. No Methodists or papists' (Ralph, 1985, 58).

Richards may well have considered that a sale of land by an establishment figure to a dissenting movement within a traditional dissenting area was an ideal opportunity to promote his own religious cause, especially when linked with a new church building, St Michael's. A Tractarian belief in the spiritual authority of bishops did not sit easily with Richards' dispute, conducted through pamphlets, with his own bishop over Horfield manor, nor with an exchange of letters in the local press with Monk's successor, Charles Baring, over Richards' demand to appoint a cleric for St Michael's who shared his own theological views (Bristol Times, January 23, January 30, February 6, February 13 1858). Part of Sydney Smith's definition of a Puseyite might easily have applied to Richards.

'*He talketh much of discipline, yet when the shoe doth pinch,*
This most obedient, duteous son will not give way an inch;
Pliant and obstinate by turns, whate'er may be the whim,
He's only for the Bishop when the Bishop is for him' (Auden 1957, 124).

Nevertheless, for reasons both religious and personal, the development of Bishopston was significant to the Richards family. A sermon preached in 1858 at the delayed opening of St Michael's (dedicated to the memory of four Richards' children) hinted that 'a large proportion of funds' for the building had been given by one of them, Helena Caroline (d.16 June 1852 aged 26), 'one who lived amongst you from childhood' who had been buried 'six years' earlier.

According to an Abstract of Title, Richards formally arranged a land sale through an agent 'by public auction or private contract' on 14 April 1852. In fact, Daniel Horwood had already placed an advert in the local press before the end of February (Bristol Mercury, February 28 1852), and a second a fortnight later (giving details of fields) for an auction on Thursday 18 March. The property (Fig.2) called 'Hartley Farm' (a corruption of Hortley) would be free of tenants (Mr J Hopton) by Lady Day (25 March) and would be 'without any restrictions as to Buildings'. Most importantly,

'The whole of the above Estate will confer on the Purchaser most of the privileges and advantages of Property within the city of Bristol, whilst it will be exempt from city taxes and all the liabilities and restrictions imposed by the Health of Towns Act' (Bristol Mercury, March 13 1852).

On Saturday 22 May, Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, one of three rival Bristol newspapers each waving '*a Tory banner of a different hue*' (Bristol Mercury, March 20 1852) reported,

'The National Freehold Land Society has purchased 30 acres of excellent land near Naylor's Cottages at Horfield, which will be divided into about 300 allotments, and apportioned to the Bristol members of the society. The shares are being rapidly taken'.

That brief item neatly avoided all comment about what the allotments were for, why they were in Horfield, and why a national society was involved, the tone also suggesting a matter of interest to enthusiasts of a different political persuasion than its own.

The Land Society movement had arisen during the 1840s as one element in a widespread agitation for parliamentary reform. The Great Reform Bill of 1832 is claimed to have added 250,000 electors to the national roll (Feiling 1975, 826) but the new franchise remained linked to a property qualification of a minimum 10 annual rental value and it had no impact on Horfield. Immediately prior to the Bill, from an estimated total of 120 Horfield households (including Russell's Fields and Neylor's Cottages by that date) seven residents, qualifying as Gloucestershire 'Out Voters', voted for Bristol candidates in Parliamentary elections in both 1830 and 1832, one ropemaker, one nurseryman, two gentlemen, and three yeomen from a single family. After the passage of the Bill in the election of 1835, five Horfield 'county' electors voted, one of the yeomen having died and only one gentleman being recorded. To Cannon's account of the Chartist movement in Bristol (Cannon 1964) might be added the residence of Mary Frost (wife of John Frost, leader of the Newport uprising in 1839) at Brook Cottages in Horfield following her husband's transportation for life. That may explain why Frost's letter to Mary was read by his son, Henry Hunt Frost, 'amid loud cheering' to a Chartist meeting of 'from 1,000 to 1,100 persons' at 'the Hall of Science' in Bristol, an event covered by *The Times* (13 January 1841), and also why Mary Frost and her husband (pardoned in 1854) are buried in Horfield parish churchyard.

The Times pointedly commented on the serious

limitations of British Government policy by printing a message from the Sydney Monitor on the same page, welcoming Frost and other 'unemployed, discontented, starving Chartists of Great Britain' and adding that it would,

'certainly be more humane to forward them here as immigrants, through the aid of a Parliamentary grant, than to drive them to this country through the instrumentality of state prosecutors'.

Instead, a threat of further uprisings was met by an increased threat of force. A new barracks, intended to cover any uprising in Bristol, was built in Horfield, sited strategically beside Macadam's Great North Road, giving rapid and unimpeded access to the city two miles away. It was opened by the reactionary Duke of Wellington in 1847 and garrisoned, as might be expected, not by local troops but (as revealed in the 1851 census) by 213 Scots. Richard Cobden MP observed in a letter of 1849,

'But you will also see at a glance that this increase of barracks is the outward and visible sign of the increased discontent of the mass of the people, and the growing alarm of the governing classes .... Either we must change our system - give the people a voice in government, and qualify the rising generation to exercise the right of freemen - or we shall follow the fate of the Continent, and end in convulsion' (Morley 1881, II 43).

With the exception of annual parliaments, all of the Chartist demands of 1838 for universal suffrage, equal electoral districts, removal of a property qualification for membership of Parliament, secret ballot, and payment of members were adopted later and appear in retrospect to have been eminently reasonable. The frustration of the unenfranchised may be gauged from a comment in the Nonconformist following Parliamentary elections in 1841 when shows of hands were recorded at hustings.

'... these men will go home strengthened in their convictions of personal injustice because those hands were counted as nothing, not because their owners did not possess human souls, but because they did not possess acres of land or the requisite number of bricks' (Hollis 1973, 256).

By contrast, the strength of Government opposition to the Chartist petition of 1842 may be gauged from a speech of Mr Macauley, stating that 'universal suffrage would be fatal to all purposes for which government exists' and 'is utterly incompatible with the very existence of civilisation' (op cit, 223).

Views on what to do about this impasse naturally diverged and included means other than violent revolution. Ashton sums up the broad spectrum of land movements during the 1840s from a Chartist perspective.

'O'Conner's Land Plan, sandwiched as it was between an existing allotment mentality imposed from above and the onset of a plethora of bourgeois-led Freehold Land Societies in the late 1840s, offered the would-be Chartist farmer the possibility of a viable agricultural unit for full-time employment, and completely free of any kind of middle class controls or prejudices' (Ashton, 1986, 203).

For O'Connor, independence was a vital component and his comments on 'bourgeois-led' societies parodied efforts to control working men.

'The Christians will say 'you haven't got your Chartist catechism', the Teetotallers will say 'you're drunk'. The Teachers will say 'you're ignorant' and the Householders will say 'you're houseless'. So that you will need not one qualification but four' (Hollis, 1973, 265).

That 'qualification' was a 40 shilling freehold voting qualification which had been available to residents of the English counties since 1434, a statute completely unaltered by the Great Reform Bill (Feiling 1975, 792). According to Dyos, the real cost of such a vote to an individual in the mid-19th century was well over £50 but that cost could be greatly reduced by acquiring estates and dividing them into 40 shilling lots (Dyos 1961, 115). Richard Cobden, who became a trustee of the National Freehold Land Society, defended that strategy in a speech of January 1845 against the charge that it was 'very dangerous and unconstitutional to invite people to enfranchise themselves by buying a freehold qualification' (Morley 1881, I 307). In a speech of November 1849 he returned to the topic, actively promoting membership and stating, 'I want, by constitutional and legal means, to place, as far as I can, political power in this country in the hands of the middle and industrious classes' (Hollis 1973, 357), but he recognised privately that only 'a portion of the working class' was likely to join the 'properted order' (Morley 1881, II 53).

A 'bourgeois-led' weekly magazine, The Working Man's Friend and Family Instructor, took up the theme on behalf of the 'industrious classes' in precisely the way that O'Connor anticipated. In the first issue (5 January 1850), amidst pious poems ['Be Kind'], part one of an inspirational essay on Oliver Cromwell, exhortations ['Results of Reading and Thought by a Sexagenarian'], and practical tips ['Scalds and Burns', 'Liniment for Chillblains', 'Nourishing Soup'] appeared an account of the benefits of Freehold Land Societies. It was arranged as a dialogue between two working men, one of them as yet unconverted, the process outlined over bread and tea in a cheerful domestic setting.

'A great number of persons unite, and pay in their contributions weekly or monthly. Their object is to provide for each of their members a plot of land of the clear value of forty shillings a year, so as to confer a vote. When the directors find a piece of eligible property, they authorise some person to buy it for them, or buy it at their own risk as the rules do not admit of their purchasing property in their

capacity as officers of the society. When it is surveyed and allotted, then the separate allotments are offered to such of the members as may be balloted. This being done the money is advanced by the trustees, and the society holds the title-deeds until the shares are paid up' (Cassell, 1850, 21).

We learn that a plot of land might be quickly bought by a working man if he gave up drinking two pints of beer per day at 2d per pint. Also, not only would such a freehold 'furnish a site for a house, or a garden plot' but in that way 'we should have every county in England wrested from the domination of the aristocracy'.

In Horfield, there was a delay between the first report of a land purchase in May 1852 and the signing of a final agreement, caused initially perhaps by the death of Henry Richards' daughter, Helena Caroline, in mid-June. That alone, painful though the loss undoubtedly was, is unlikely to have caused postponement of an existing agreement for over a year until 31 August 1853. One probable cause of delay can be inferred from the Abstract of Title of 1854. There was no doubt about Richards' title to three copyhold farms based on evidence from court records but there was doubt as to which fields had belonged specifically to 'late Jefferies' (Hartley Farm), arising from an obvious anomaly in the Horfield tithe survey of 1843. That flaw in a document which served as a basis for subsequent land valuation threatened the allocation of all property as sanctioned by commissioners. The matter was resolved by inclusion of a Statutory Declaration by a tenant farmer, William Smith (aged 45) which confirmed the composition of 'late Jefferies'. Leaving aside contradictory evidence from court records, the Declaration was, even in its own terms, a transparent legal compromise. What William Smith 'well remembered' was irrelevant because he was simply too young to have known the farm as an independent property prior to interference with copyhold law under Shadwell tenure.

By the time that the National Freehold Land Society had surveyed lots, contracted out work on roads and services as advertised for a similar development near Cardiff (Bristol Mercury September 10 1853) and published a Deed of Mutual Covenants (31 December 1856), almost 5 years had passed since enfranchisement in Horfield. The radical bloom of the movement, then a decade old, had faded as the freehold society gradually turned itself into a kind of modern building society. That did not alter established land society procedure in Horfield but it did narrow the membership base. Adverts which continued to appear in the Mercury until 1858 also suggest a wider problem of recruitment for all three local schemes. For those in Horfield and Weston-super-Mare, for example, a repeated notice appeared during November 1854 offering the 'remaining portions' (*Bristol Mercury*, November 11, 18, 25 1854) but in Canton (Cardiff) the situation seems to have been more difficult. A lengthy notice stressed every possible advantage (including mains water) of buying lots in Canton, hinting that one perceived problem might soon be resolved by 'proposed new works on the Ely River and at Llandaff' and offering mortgages to cover the value of land and 'two-thirds of the value of the houses built' (*Bristol Mercury* March 22 1856).

From evidence in Title Deeds and Mutual Covenants (a purchase price of £5,125 for 32.5 acres split into 313 lots) the average price of one lot (and a vote) in Horfield might be about £16 10s, rising perhaps towards £17 depending on costs. By 1856, a regular road grid had been laid, determining the axis of lots (Fig.3). The majority were on a north-south axis but those from Gloucester Road ran east-west. They were typically of even length, except to the south where the field boundaries of 'Great Hortley' and 'Quarry Ground' made broad incisions. Some lots were larger and more expensive, two of them designated 'paddocks' and a few apparently were not for sale. Outbuildings and a small orchard belonging to the ancient farmstead had been cleared but the farmhouse itself was left intact, though there is no indication of that on the estate plan. References to 'The Farm House on the Estate' (*Bristol Mercury* May 16 & August 8 1857) reveal at least part of its new function as a site office and its presence can also be inferred from house deeds. Stripped of most of its curtilage, the farmhouse occupied a forty-foot-wide corner lot (number 211) at the junction of Arundel and Berkeley Roads and stood, oddly-oriented, with modifications to the building, and the purchase of two extra lots (numbers 212-13) until some time after 1870 when it was pulled down and replaced by 'Fern Villas' numbers 27 & 29 Berkeley Road.

The most striking feature of the road grid is that it did not cover the whole purchased estate, leaving roughly 12 acres undeveloped, including the whole of 'Anders Lease' (8a.lr.30p). That undeveloped land, valued at £2,814 in 1865 when the street plan was extended to the west beyond Wentworth Road, had been retained in 1856 by the directors, perhaps to cover 'their own risk'. On the basis of land actually developed, the average cost of each lot should have been about one-third less, falling to approximately £11, matching a principle of purchase at 'cost price', as outlined in Cobden's speech of 1849.

The pattern of lots for the first phase was a highly significant feature of the estate, the dimensions in particular having a direct bearing on the declared purpose of the scheme. A typical lot on Berkeley Road cost £22 and was 200 feet in length and 10 feet wide. A typical lot on Egerton Road cost £17 because it was narrower, alternating in width from 8 feet 7 inches to 9 feet. In either case, a single lot could not 'furnish a site for a house' as the *Working Man's Friend* had suggested, not least because one Covenant restricted the building of any structure 'within 4 feet of the side of any lot belonging to any other person' without written consent. True, a working man could still purchase a vote but in doing so he was purchasing a very special type of garden allotment which required the additional cost of permanent fencing. He was also paying for services (ground works for a housing estate) which he didn't need at what appears to have been an inflated price.

One part of Cobden's 1849 objective, placing power in the hands of the 'industrious classes', was unlikely to be achieved in Horfield by the Spring of 1857. Intending house owners had no option but to buy multiple lots, at once diluting mass political influence by introducing what appears to have been a planned element of social exclusiveness. The initial idea of shop lots fronting directly on to pavements in Egerton Road was quickly dropped but many lots still remained unsold, forcing further compromises. During the summer of 1857, the Bristol Mercury carried a series of adverts, the first (May 16) encouraging small-scale speculative development on the estate by offering 'advances for the erection of not more than six houses to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the buildings'. It then addressed land costs by offering lots for sale on 99 year leases (August 8) and then by offering a discount of up to 15% on lots facing Gloucester Road (August 22). Eventually (June 26 1858), the society (by then known as the British Land Company Limited) began to auction off the remaining 'very desirable Building land', those lots typically fetching about two-thirds of their published price.

It is of course impossible to know if any new votes were created. All that can be done is to trace (through Poll Books) the previous voting habits of first owners identified in those bundles of house Deeds which happen to survive. Indications from deeds and from items such as an early sale of 'investment' property (Raglan House and Beaufort House) in Egerton Road (Bristol Mercury September 5 1857) suggest that many first owners possessed the franchise already and that the estate probably had limited direct political impact. A Horfield Parish Vestry Meeting of May 1863 (BRO P/Hor/V/1), dealing with a 'nuisance' caused in Horfield Brook by the estate's efficient new sewage system, noted '57 houses built and building' by that date.

The Berkeley and Egerton Road estate was for various reasons a late starter, even within the brief history of the 'bourgeois-led' Freehold Land Society movement, when market forces were gradually modifying early ideals. Purchasers came mostly from the Bristol 'industrious classes', tradesmen and a scattering of professionals - wholesale stationer, accountant, optician, ironmonger, coal merchant, master mariner (of the 'Mary Ann'), firebrick and slate manufacturer, grocer, book-keeper to coal mines, dairyman, commercial traveller, corn merchant - but not all of them planned to live in Horfield. When the estate was extended to north and west during the 1860s, speculative development predominated, but plot purchasers during the first phase had accepted the original terms of the scheme and commissioned their own dwellings according to their circumstances and aspirations. For Miss Martello, who invited tenders 'to Erect a small House (the cost not to exceed £80)' (Bristol Mercury November 18 1854), acquisition of a vote was not a significant issue and it may not have been a pressing personal concern for others. Nevertheless, the independence and individuality of those first owners left a legacy of diverse building design, a visible reminder, intended or not, of a long struggle towards universal suffrage.

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EXCAVATIONS AT 'MATFORD', BRADLEY STOKE WAY, BRADLEY STOKE, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 2001

by Jens Samuel

INTRODUCTION

A proposal was submitted to develop land (c.8.82 hectares) to the east of Bradley Stoke Way, Bradley Stoke (Fig.1) as a school and residential housing. The numerous archaeological investigations in the vicinity suggested the need for an archaeological evaluation. Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) carried out an evaluation programme of fifty-seven trenches during November 2000 (Parry 2001).

Archaeological features from different periods were fairly widely distributed about the site. A small concentration of linear features, tree throws and pits or post-holes were identified in the south-central part of the development area. The latter features were initially identified as early to mid Bronze Age. A probable pond (pers. comm. Adrian Parry) with mostly 3rd century AD Severn Valley wares and sherds dated initially to the same part of the Bronze Age was recorded in the southeastern part of the site. A few features with metalworking waste from the Iron Age or later were located in the eastern and northeastern area of the site. A minor shallow feature with similarly identified Bronze Age pottery was excavated in the southwestern extremity of the evaluation site. An undated series of rectilinear gullies or ditches were investigated in the central and northern areas of the site. Numerous land drains, tree throws and other non-archaeological disturbances of the substrata were recorded scattered across the site.

As a condition of planning permission five large area excavations (A-E, Fig.1) were located to target the *foci* of archaeological potential. BaRAS carried out these area excavations during the spring and summer of 2001. Reg Jackson supervised for the first six weeks. The writer supervised excavation and recording for the remaining fourteen weeks. Bruce Williams was project manager and Ann Linge provided the illustrations.

The area excavations lie on a large parcel of land named 'Matford' in AD1725 (Historical Background). To distinguish the site in question from the numerous excavations carried out in Bradley Stoke the place-name 'Matford' has been adopted for convenience sake.

The site archive will be held at the Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under the Accession Number BRSMG 2001/38.

The chronological sequence of activity or occupation at the site was as follows:

Periods I-II:	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Bronze Age.
Period III:	Iron Age; possibly exclusively late Iron Age, 3rd century BC - 1st century AD.
Period IV:	Romano-British; 1st - 2nd/3rd centuries AD
Period Va:	Medieval; Saxo-Norman, AD1000 - 1120
Period Vb:	Medieval; 12th to mid-13th centuries - including three possible structural phases (?one in Period Vc):
Phase I	?House C with Parallel Gullies
?Phase II	?Bake-house or kitchen Addition F to C, possibly with rectilinear Ditch and Gully systems
Period Vc:	Medieval; mid 13th to mid- 14th century - including 2 activity or structural phases:
Phase 1	House A with ?Enclosure Ditch and Ancillary Building B. Blocking of ?House C door (i.e. Phase III) ?and change of use of building.
Phase 1a	Pennant Floor of House A
Phase 1b	Pitched Lias Floor of House A
Phase 2a	Masonry Addition D to House A
Phase 2b	Masonry Addition D to House A
Phase 2c	Re-cut of Structure D Terrace Cut
Period VI:	Post-medieval and Modern - minor agricultural features

THE SITE (Fig.1)

The site is centred on NGR ST 625 817 and located immediately east of Bradley Stoke Way. It is bounded to the north by the Bradley Stoke Leisure Centre and to the south by Webbs Wood and beyond; Stoke Brook. To the east made up ground and the M4 motorway lie beyond the site boundary.

The northern and eastern areas of the site are relatively flat at 57m-58m above OD. The remaining terrain falls away to the south and west from 56m to 50m above OD. At the southwest extremity the land rises again towards Bradley Stoke Way. Scrub and grass covered much of the site with large patches of dense saplings. A number of ponds and herb-rich grassland were not disturbed by excavations for ecological reasons.

The solid geology of the site consists of mainly Triassic White and Blue Lias limestone with interbedded clays - allocated context number 6004. Littoral facies (mainly clay)

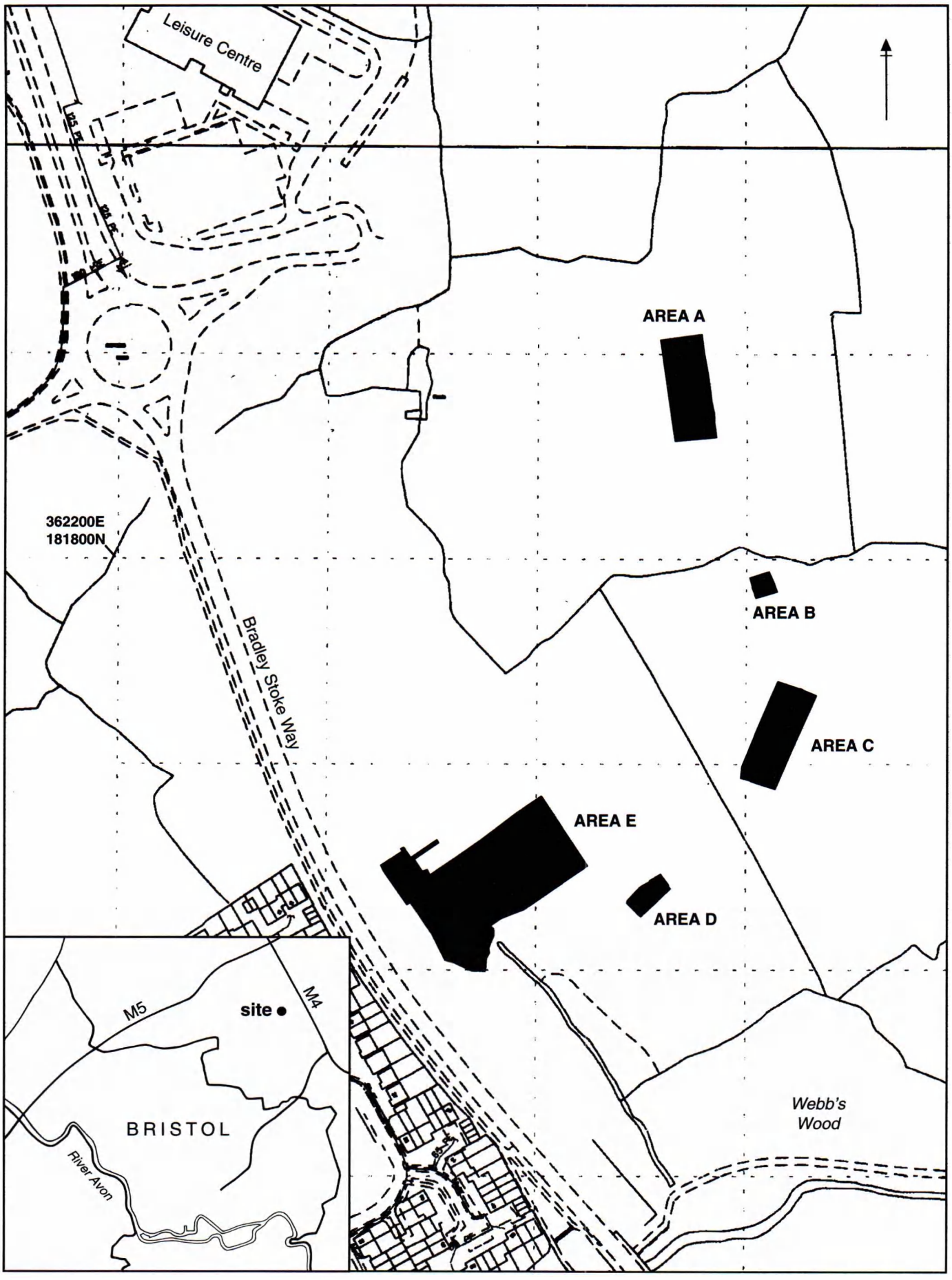

Fig.1 Location of excavated areas, scale 1:2500.

occurred along a shallow valley (Bristol district map 1967). A large outcrop of greyish white Rhaetian marl (pers. comm. Paul Stevenson) was located in the north central part of Area E. This was designated as substratum 6485.

The stratigraphic sequence in the five areas excavated usually comprised a thin layer of topsoil and occasionally a patchy subsoil horizon, with substrata occurring at a depth of less than 0.35m. Overlying deposits tended to be thicker in the western part of Area E in a shallow valley. In this area an extensive layer of hardcore, partly overlying archaeological deposits and substrata, was also mechanically and manually removed. During Period VI, mechanical disturbance to archaeological deposits had occurred in Area E, though this was uneven. The complex nature of some masonry structures (occasionally poorly preserved) and associated deposits in Area E necessitated five weeks manual clearance in the main area of medieval occupation. Numerous depressions in the substratum, either naturally occurring or formed as a result of tree growth were recorded in Areas A to D and the eastern parts of Area E. A number of environmental samples were taken from Romano-British and medieval deposits. Considerable vandalism and metal detectorist pilfering occurred at the site, highlighting the problems of security on suburban and rural sites. A metal detector was used during the excavation to retrieve certain objects in Area E.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig.2)

The site is located near the northern extremity of Stoke Gifford parish, formerly in Gloucestershire. A history of this parish can be summarised as follows: At the time of Domesday *Osbern Gifard* held the *manerium of Stoche* (Gifford) along with three other manors in Gloucestershire, of which Brimpsfield in Rapsgate Hundred was his residence and castle (Atkyns 1712, 690; Rudder 1779, 698). Three of these manors including Stoke Gifford in *Letberg* (Ledbury) Hundred and Brimpsfield were formerly held by *Dunne* from *comes Heraldo* (that is; King Harold, AD 1066) or in T.R.E. (*tempore regis Edwardi;* AD1042-66). *Dunne/Dons* may have been the same Englishman who still held Bitton manor at Domesday. Stoke Gifford had five hides, four ploughs in lordship, eight villagers, a priest with eight ploughs and four slaves. It was valued T.R.E at £6 and at Domesday £8 (Moore 1982, 50-50.4, 78.13). A hide was as much land as could be ploughed by an eight-ox team in one year. That is, between 60 and 180 acres depending on land quality (Richardson 1986, 10). A hide in northern Stoke Gifford was, due to its heavy soil, more likely to be closer to the smaller figure. In the late 11th/early 12th century Worcester cartulary known as 'Hemming's Cartulary', manuscript B records Osbern Giffard's 5 hides at *Stoke* in *Bernitreu* (Brentry) Hundred (op.cit. WoB 15nn). This was because the overlordship was in dispute between the crown and the Bishops of Worcester (ibid, note 3,1).

Stoke Gifford continued in the hands of the Giffard family until John Giffard was captured at the battle of Boroughbridge, attainted and then executed at Gloucester for treason in AD1322. The manor was held of the honour of Gloucester (Atkyns 1712, 690, Rudder 1779, Russell 1989, 31). All Giffard's lands were granted to John Maltravers in AD1327 'for murthering King Edward II... [Maltravers] was convicted of high misdemeanours...' and his estate was seized (Atkyns 1712, 299). Stoke Gifford was granted to Maurice de Berkeley with other lands, after John Giffard's third wife Margaret died in AD1337/38 (ibid, 690, 701). Apart from a period of four years the manor remained in Berkeley hands till 1770 when it passed to Elizabeth Berkeley duchess dowager of Beaufort (Rudder 1779, 699). The Beaufort estate of Stoke Gifford was sold by lots in 1915, at which time the area of the site was part of Bailey's Farm (Bailey's Court) - (BRO 9492 (61) S). As most of Stoke Gifford paid tithes to the Beaufort Estate, the Tithe Map of 1842 does not include the area of the site, however it does record that the parish consisted of c.2065 acres. This was divided between 1524 acres of meadow and pasture (some of which was rough), 485 acres arable and 56 acres of woodland. It is notable that the 1842 arable acreage could be considered comparable to the five hides of Domesday when, as postulated above, a Stoke Gifford hide was likely to be less than 100 acres.

Robert Atkyns (1712, 691) also records that the parish contained three hamlets; *Great-Stoke, Little-Stoke* and *Harris-Stoke*. These hamlets are termed 'manors' on an estate map of AD1725 by J. Vaston. The Vaston map records all the field-names of the parish. The area of the site is centred in a block of no less than twenty-two fields that are named *Matford* (Fig.2). These fields are distinguished by qualifiers such as 'Upper Matford', 'Hither Matford' or 'Matford Ground' etc. The field-name *Matford* is from Old English *maeth* (with the 'th' as in 'the'), Modern English dialect *math*, that is 'mowing' and *ford*, 'ford' (Smith 1964 IV, 153, 126). These fields form a quite cohesive block of approximately 153.7 acres (OS 1950s maps). To the east a bridge over Bradley Brook in the adjoining parish is still called 'Matford Bridge' but would seem to locate another 'Matford'.

An 1843 map survey of the parish was carried out for the Duke of Beaufort. No schedule accompanied this map in the Gloucester Record Office. Apart from the Vaston map no other direct references to the area of the site could be located at the Bristol or Gloucester record offices. According to Sawyer (1968; and Grundy 1935-6) no Anglo-Saxon charters survive for the parish of Stoke (Gifford). The Stoke Gifford hamlets were not separately listed in the AD1327 lay Subsidy Roll (Prosser 1996, 26): it only lists taxpayers by name not location (Franklin 1993).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY (Fig.3)

Due largely to the huge amount of development in Bradley Stoke; a considerable number of chance finds or archaeological sites have been identified, partly excavated or fully excavated in the vicinity of the site. Much of the post-Palaeolithic period is represented in an area of a little

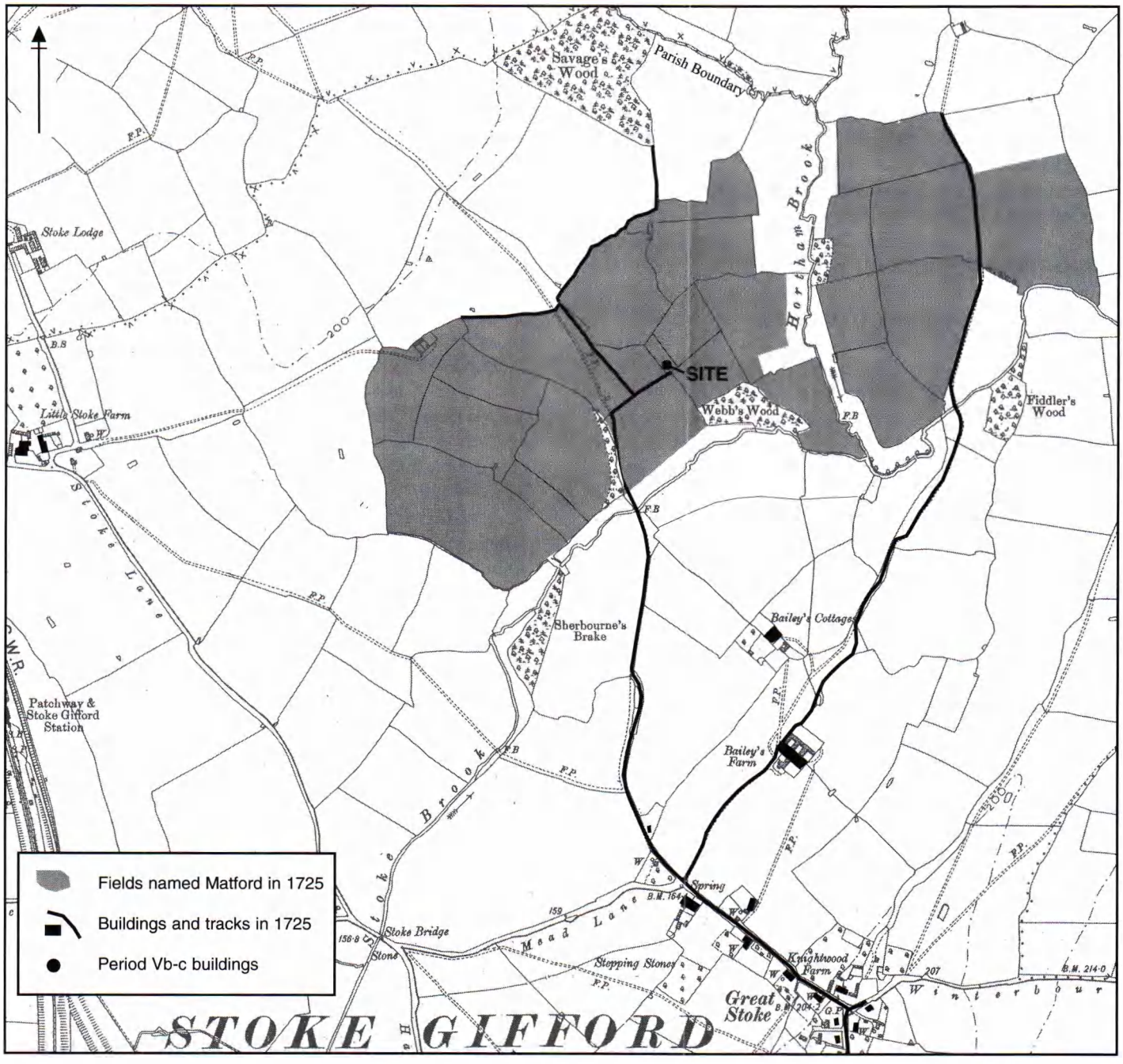

Fig.2 Fields named 'Matford' in AD1725, Ordnance Survey 1901 revision, original scale 1:2500.

over 1km from the centre of the site. The distribution of sites must be partly as a result of piecemeal investigation in advance of development rather than genuine historical distribution. A chronology for the area can be divided into the following periods of activity and settlement:

Mesolithic and Neolithic	minimal archaeological evidence
Bronze Age	settlement and burial evidence
Iron Age	mostly later Iron Age
Romano - British	settlement and agricultural evidence
Late Saxon	minimal archaeological evidence
Medieval	largely documentary evidence
Post-medieval	farms

The following only represents a brief summary of the significance of these sites:

Mesolithic and Neolithic: A few stone artefacts (an A1 type core, a petit tranchet derivative arrowhead and a polished axe fragment) from Tesco, Savages Wood (SGSMR 7442; Erskine 1994/5, 22-3).

Bronze Age: Two genuine settlement *foci* appear to have existed at Tesco, Savages Wood and the Webbs Farm/Great Meadow area. Early Bronze Age rim-sherds from a pit from

Tesco, Savages Wood (SGSMR 7442; Erskine 1991, 11). Also; Early - Middle Bronze Age pottery and flint debitage associated with sub-rectangular, possibly daubed houses. A probable mortuary structure with an inverted urn cremation, and a ?porched round-house dating to the later Bronze Age from the same site, with several hundred loosely associated post-holes, some pits and a few gullies (op.cit., 21, 18). Features from the same period at the adjacent Leisure Centre (SGSMR10574), though not closely dated. Some Bronze Age activity either extended to the northwest, to Patchway Common (SGSMR 8615; Parry pers.comm.) and possibly Brookway Centre (SGSMR 9000; Samuel 1992, 17) or occurred intermittently in this direction. Bronze Age post-holes, pits, gullies and an occupation layer at Webbs Farm (SGSMR 8273; Parry 1992, 39, 20). Possible Bronze Age pottery and contemporary flint scatter at Great Meadow, Bradley Stoke (SGSMR 7441; Erskine & Kidd 1993, 26).

Iron Age: Ditches dated by Kidd to the late or ultimate Iron Age (c.100 BC-AD75; ibid, 26-7) at Great Meadow. Iron Age activity extended to the northeast; mid and late-Iron Age residual pottery was retrieved (SGSMR 12775; Burchill in Tavener 1997, 18-9).

Romano-British: Two or three *foci* of quite significant settlement have been revealed by evaluation or piecemeal investigation. Occupation debris and a possible stone Romano-British building (SGSMR 12844) just north of Savages Wood Road and 250m to the south; two cist burials associated with pottery (SGSMR 8768; ibid); both sites are thought to be of the 2nd to 4th centuries. A pit at Tesco, Savages Wood (SGSMR 7442; Erskine 1991, 11) might indicate a spread of activity to the northeast.

An extensive settlement, though not necessarily all contemporary, seems to spread possibly from Webbs Farm eastwards to Webbs Wood Road and south to Baileys Court. Residual pottery was found at Webbs Farm (SGSMR 8273). Occupation layers, pottery, rooftiles and brooches dated at the time to AD50-75 (Erskine 1993, 27,42) were recorded at Great Meadow (SGSMR 7441), as were two extended inhumations. Postholes, pits, a stone wall and a probable rectilinear beam slot were associated with 1st to 3rd century pottery (SGSMR 12775; Burchill 1995, 6-10, Tavener 1997, 14-20) between Bradely Stoke Way and Webbs Wood Road. Inhumations are also recorded in the same area (SGSMR 7676 & 8629) which had been much disturbed by metal detectorists. This settlement, or part of a settlement may have been delimited by a ditch excavated to the southwest of this area (SGSMR 10830). However to the southwest at Baileys Court two substantial stone buildings, walled yards or paddocks and an infant inhumation were associated with artefacts of the 1st to mid-4th century (SGSMR 8127, Russell 1989, 53-4). This settlement may lie within one or more enclosures (SGSMR 4046l).

Late Saxon: Three pottery sherds of BPT 309 were recovered from topsoil or subsoil (SGSMR 7432; Erskine 1991, 50). These were consistent with a date between AD950-1080 (pers.comm Rod Burchill) and were recovered just to the south of the site of the present article.

Medieval: At the same location (SGSMR 7432) 12th-13th and 13th-14th- century pottery was retrieved from the same type of contexts (op.cit. 12, 50, ibid). Some ?14th- century pottery was recovered during the excavation at Webbs Farm (ASMR 8273), and the farm itself may have medieval origins (SGSMR 3592). To the northwest of the site at Patchway a farm is documented at Patchway or Manor Farm in AD1491 as part of St. Augustine's demesne as was another to the west at a location called 'Coleheies' (SGSMR 5390, 5388).

Post-medieval: Three other messuages or tenements documented in AD1536 existed nearby Patchway Farm and another near 'Coleheies' called Pound/Pond Farm had medieval origins (SGSMR 5289, 5391, 5392, 5387; ibid). Seventeenth or early eighteenth century farms existed at Webbs (formerly Woodhouse) Farm and Baileys Court (formerly Baileys Farm) - (SGSMR 3592, SGSMR 8132, OS 1inch 1830; Vaston 1725).

THE 2001 EXCAVATIONS

Following an agreement with the County Archaeological Officer a limited programme of excavation was undertaken for Areas A, B and D. It was determined that most deposits in these areas were non-archaeological.

Undatable Features and Deposits

Numerous tree throws, geological undulations and a possible former pond (feature 6162/6160) were investigated in Areas A to D. No artefacts were recovered from the following non-archaeological features or deposits:

Area A (Fig.4)

Deposit 6047	Feature 6132
Feature 6125	Deposit 6167
Feature 6126	Feature 6166
Deposit 6127	Feature 6166
	Feature 6168

Area B (Fig.1)

A number of deposits were investigated but none were excavated to base in this area as it was determined that they were very similar to the numerous non-archaeological deposits excavated in Areas A and C.

Area C (Fig.5)

Deposits 6006, 6007, 6013, 6016, 6019, 6025, 6029, 6032, 6035, 6039, 6041, 6066, 6074, 6081, 6083, 6084, 6086, 6089, 6106, 6108, (6117, 6157 6159 - see Faunal Remains Report), 6163.

Area D (Fig.6)

Deposit 6872.

Area E

Deposits 6224, 6255, 6274, 6276, 6278, 6284.

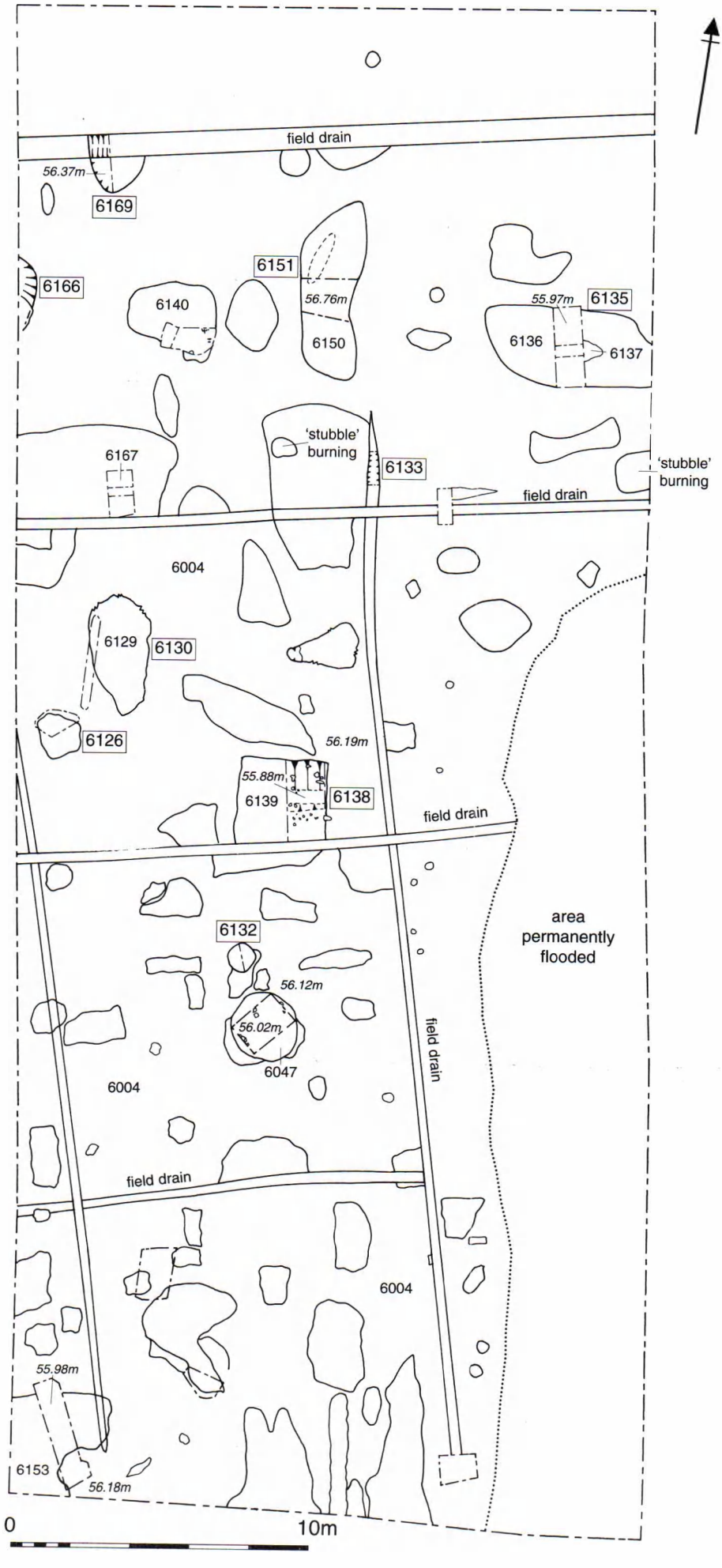

Fig.4
Area A - archaeological and non-archaeological features.

6096/6172/6215; it displayed a rather similar profile to those cuts. However in the intervening area no convincing ditch-fill was traced on the surface of the substratum to link these cuts, though smaller later features disturbed part of that area. Two fills were excavated from cut 6158 (deposits 6157 and 6155). Primary fill 6157 was a yellowish orange silty clay whereas latest fill 6155 was a darker brown hue. Tiny fragments of 3rd-1st century pottery were found in the latter deposit and cattle bone in the former. Feature 6158 cut two deposits (fills 6161 & 6159) from an earlier undated feature, cut 6162/6160, which may not have been natural in origin. No finds were recovered from the primary fill (deposit 6161) of 6162/6160; this fill was of a near identical character to the abovementioned 6157 and was overlain by a blueish grey silty clay (6159). Non-locally occurring Pennant sandstone was noted from the primary fill, while sheep or goat bone was retrieved from the secondary fill. The extent or function of 6162/6160 was not established though it was possibly a large pit. The latter had also cut a minor undated feature which appeared to be non-archaeological (cut 6164).

An irregular pit or scoop (cut 6044) was located to the south east of cut 6158. Of variable depth (to 0.4m) with an irregular base, cut 6044 was fully excavated. This pit was filled by a blueish grey silty clay with frequent Pennant sandstone fragments (deposit 6043). Cattle and sheep or goat bone and two probable Iron Age sherds were retrieved from this deposit. It is only the relatively high concentration of non-local stone which distinguishes this feature from the majority of non-archaeological features in Area C.

Period IV: Romano-British

The Romano-British evidence, discovered during the mitigation programme at Matford was probably confined to only the first and second centuries AD - mostly the latter century (see Romano-British and Medieval Pottery). An infilled pond with mostly third century material was however recorded during the 2000 evaluation excavation. Material evidence fell into three categories; that retrieved from non-archaeological features (mostly Area C), residual material from later features (mostly Area E) and Romano-British negative features (mostly Area C with one in Area E). Small ditches, gullies and pits were almost the only types of feature recognised. A likely function has not been ventured for the majority of the pits. Some of the latter contained only a few Romano-British sherds and it is possible that they should be allocated to the group of arboreal or geological features.

Area A (Fig.4)

A broad sub-circular silty deposit (6047) contained by a shallow scoop was recorded in the central part of this area. It is only the number of pottery sherds (18) and the presence of cattle bones that distinguishes this deposit from the numerous non-archaeological deposits in this area.

Area C (Fig.5)

Three small ditches were recorded extending along the western side of this area. From the north these were 6094, 6112/6051/6261/6288 and 6264/6291/possibly 6031). They probably represented boundary/drainage features. Cut feature 6031 was either part of ditch 6112/6051/6261 or, more likely ditch 6264/6291, though this was not conclusively established. One section across ditch 6094 revealed that it had a very gradually sloping eastern side, a narrow base and a steeper western side. It may have cut possible Iron Age ditch 6096/6172 and was filled with a brown silty clay (deposit 6095/6020 - Fig.7) from which residual Iron Age pottery was also recovered (see Iron Age Pottery). Ditch 6094 was only definitely traced for 4.2m, though it is possible that gully 6170 could have been a continuation of this ditch (see below).

To the southwest, ditch 6112/6051/6261/6288 was traced for c.16.6m, was of a rather sinuous plan and survived to extremely variable depths. The northern terminal was excavated at 6112. Finds were only retrieved at cut 6261. In that area the ditch profile displayed a rather broad flat or concave base up to 0.55m deep and was filled by a yellowish brown, archaeologically sterile, primary silt (6262). Pottery sherds were retrieved from secondary fill 6263. Immediately to the east, small ditch 6264/6291 had a flatter profile with a narrower base cut into substratum 6004 and a similar pair of fills (successively 6265 and 6266). Twenty-two pottery sherds and animal bone were retrieved from secondary fill 6266. At 6264 this small ditch was cut by probable modern disturbance 6267 (Fig.7). The southern terminal of either the latter ditch or ditch 6112/6051/6261/6288 was traced at cut 6031. Here the ditch was shallower and had three fills; a patchy primary silt (6083), a secondary deposit; 6046/6078 and a tertiary; 6030. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from the latter two fills.

In the extreme south-east of Area C part of a shallow rectilinear gully with a terminal was revealed (gully 6009/6019). A brown silty clay (deposit 6018/6010) was excavated from this irregular-based feature. A few sherds of pottery and relatively numerous Pennant sandstone fragments were noted from this gully fill. Not enough of this rather ephemeral feature was revealed to suggest a function for it.

A discrete gully or the continuation of small ditch 6094 was excavated at cut 6170. This feature had cut possible Iron Age ditch 6172 and contained a dark brown fill (6171) with rare charcoal (Fig.7). The full extent of this feature was not established.

A narrow irregular shallow curved gully (6065) was located in the west-central part of the site. The full extent of this feature was not traced as it had been cut by Romano-British pit 6093 (see below). No function could be postulated for this minor feature.

Five (mostly gentle sided) pits no deeper than 0.5m were excavated in this area (6049, 6056, 6057, 6093 & 6116). Their fills (6048/6068, 6054, 6058, 6092 & 6115 respectively) were for the most part characterised as greyish brown silty clays with rare charcoal flecking. Only pit fills 6054, 6058 and 6092 distinguished themselves with above

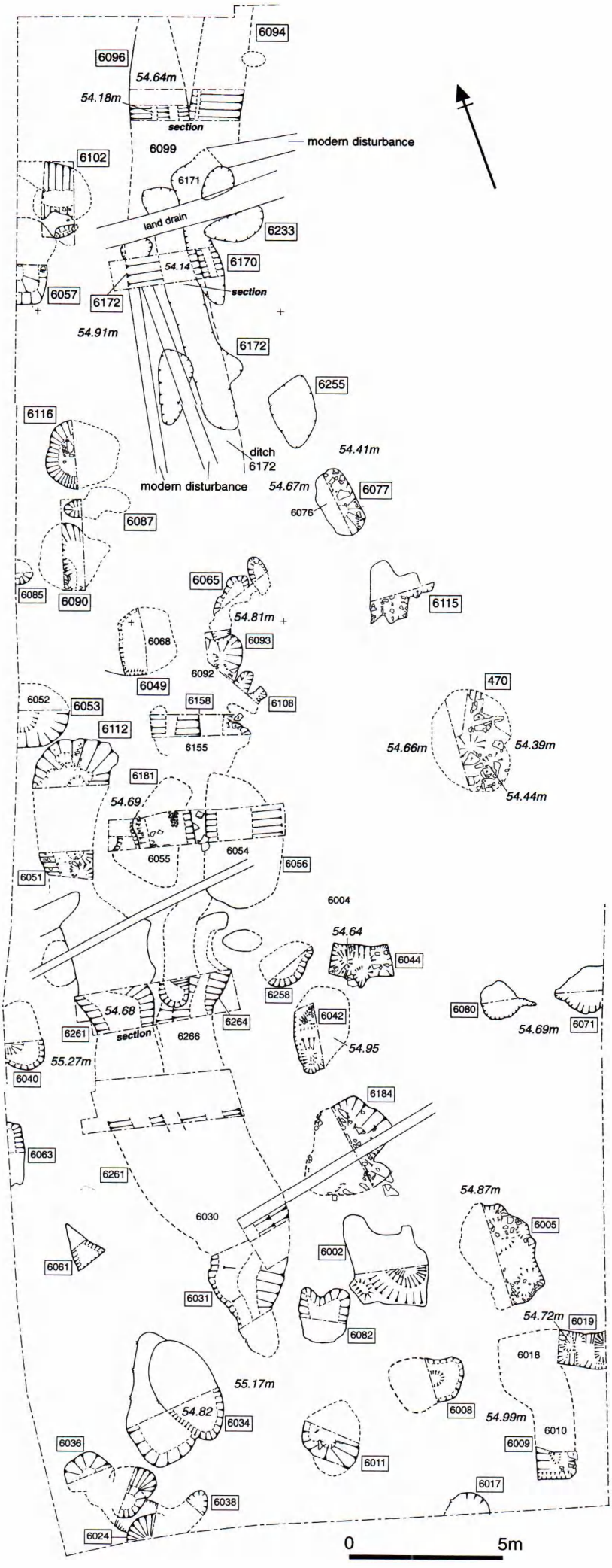

Fig.5
Plan of Area C.

average sherd counts or the presence of animal bone - cattle and sheep/goat from the former.

Period Va: Saxo-Norman; 11th - first quarter of the 12th century (Fig.8)

Identifiable Saxo-Norman features were confined to Area E and were mostly characterised by artefactual evidence from non-archaeological deposits or non-structural features such as pits or gullies, though a group of three or more post-holes at the extremity of one area suggest a not inconsiderable structure. At present it is not possible to refine the dating of much of the pottery from this site period. A minority of features (pits 6523 and 6736) however might be considered pre-Conquest. Some of the Saxo-Norman wares technically have a date range of AD950-1080, though on this site it is more likely that their dates fall in the 11th century (Roman and Medieval Pottery).

Area E (Fig.8, Plates 1 & 2)

The Saxo-Norman archaeology revealed in Area E can be divided into three types of negative features cut into substrata 6004 and 6485; (1) possible lime extraction and other pits (2) short narrow gullies, and (3) post-holes. The majority of these features were located in the eastern part of this area. No definite function could be assigned to some of the first two types of feature.

Type (1): Feature 6736 was a circular scoop with a greyish brown silty clay fill (deposit 6737). A few sherds dating between AD1000-1070 were recovered from this feature.

Two shallow pits of comparable size (cuts 6740 and 6783) were excavated near the eastern end of Area E. Two grey or dark brown fills (deposits 6748 and 6741/6749) with relatively high sherd counts and a few animal bones were excavated from the former pit. Pit 6783, though of a similar gentle-sided morphology to pit 6740, was perhaps less likely to have been backfilled than the latter pit. A silty pit fill (deposit 6784), which lightened towards the base, was excavated from pit 6783 and sherds of pottery dated AD1070-1120 were recovered. Pit 6740 was cut by period Vb pit 6765.

A group of twelve or thirteen possible lime extraction pits (cuts 6523, 6543, 6728, 6602, 6608, 6516, 6619, 6676, 6680, 6746 (fill 6747/6679, Plate 1), 6659 (fill 6660), 6665 (fill 6666) and 6661 (fill 6662) were cut into substratum 6485 or near to that outcrop during Period Va. Two or more fills were excavated from the majority of these pits (though 6516 contained only a single backfill; 6515); the earliest of which were greyish white primary silts without finds. Quantities of Saxo-Norman or possible Saxo-Norman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the overlying dark greyish brown, occasionally charcoal-rich, deposits backfilled into these pits. A very similar or identical deposit (6656) overlaid and spread beyond the extremities of these pits. Pit 6676 cut the edge of Saxo-Norman 'gully' 6770. Pit 6665 appeared to cut pit 6746. Pottery predating AD1080 was retrieved from the fill of pit 6523.

Further to the south a near circular pit (cut 6776) was

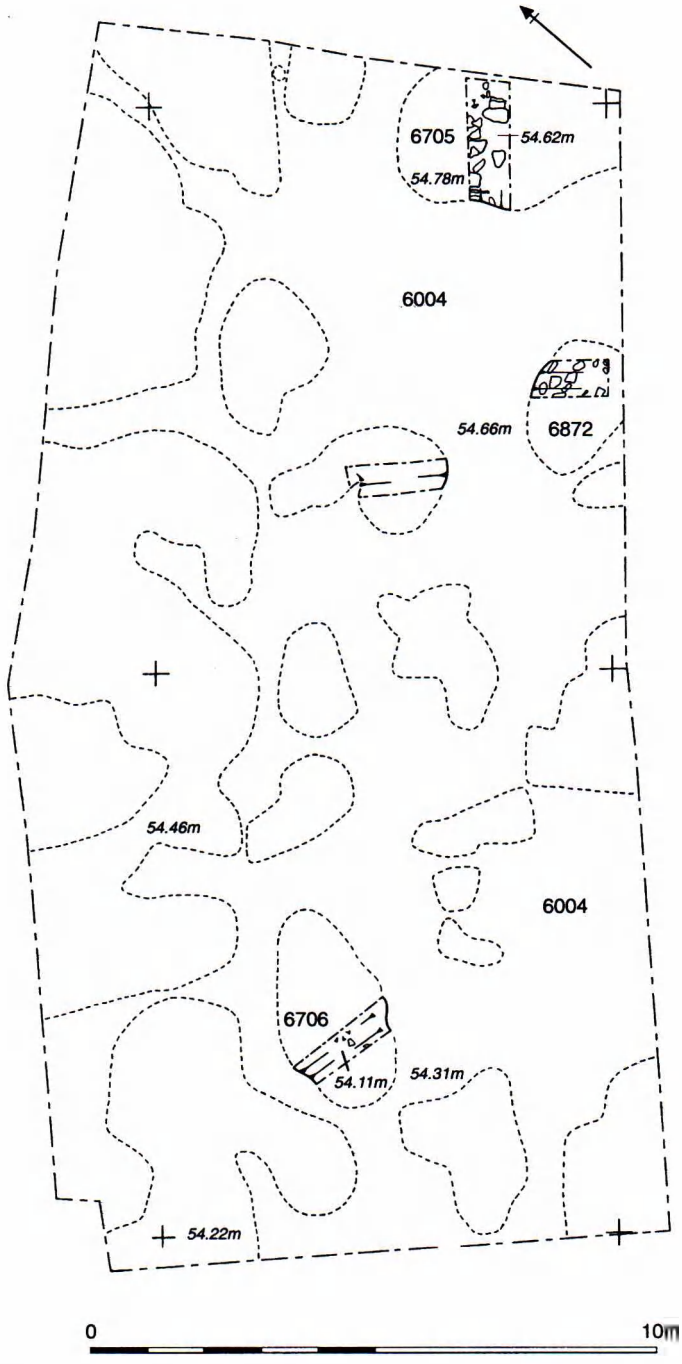

Fig.6 Plan of Area D.

only preserved to a depth of 0.21m, but contained two fills. The earliest, laying in the base and the sides (pit-fill 6778) was a silty clay with a heavy concentration of charcoal and ash. The overlying fill, 6777, also had a high charcoal content and a single sherd of later 11th-century pottery. Soil samples were taken from both pit fills (see Charred Plant Remains Table 4). Dating must remain conjectural with this feature.

Saxo-Norman pottery was retrieved from the quite silty fill of oval pit or scoop 6783 (fill 6784). This feature might have represented a cess-pit.

Type (2): A short gully-like feature (6750/6770) also contained fills with Saxo-Norman pottery. It varied between

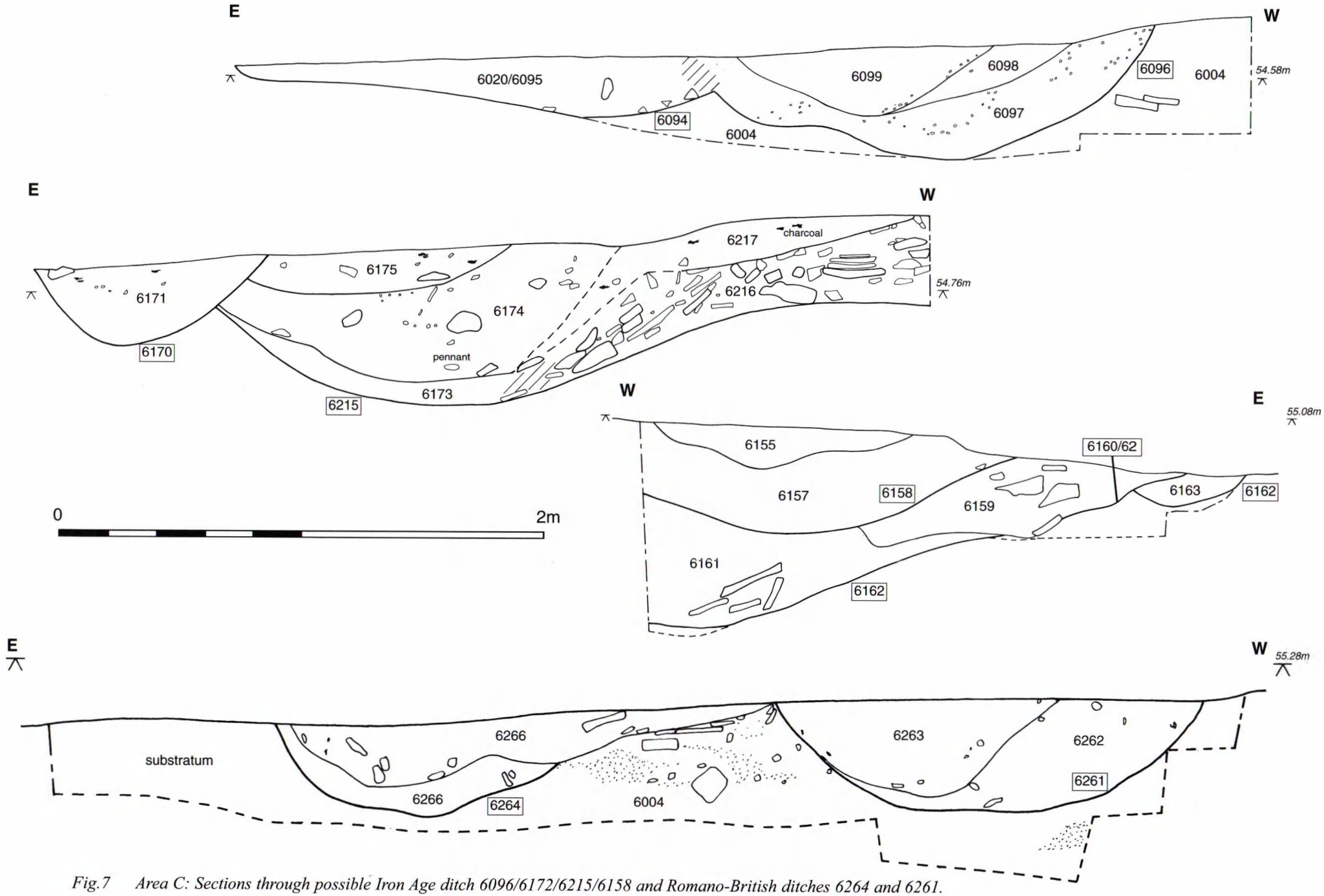

Fig.7 Area C: Sections through possible Iron Age ditch 6096/6172/6215/6158 and Romano-British ditches 6264 and 6261.

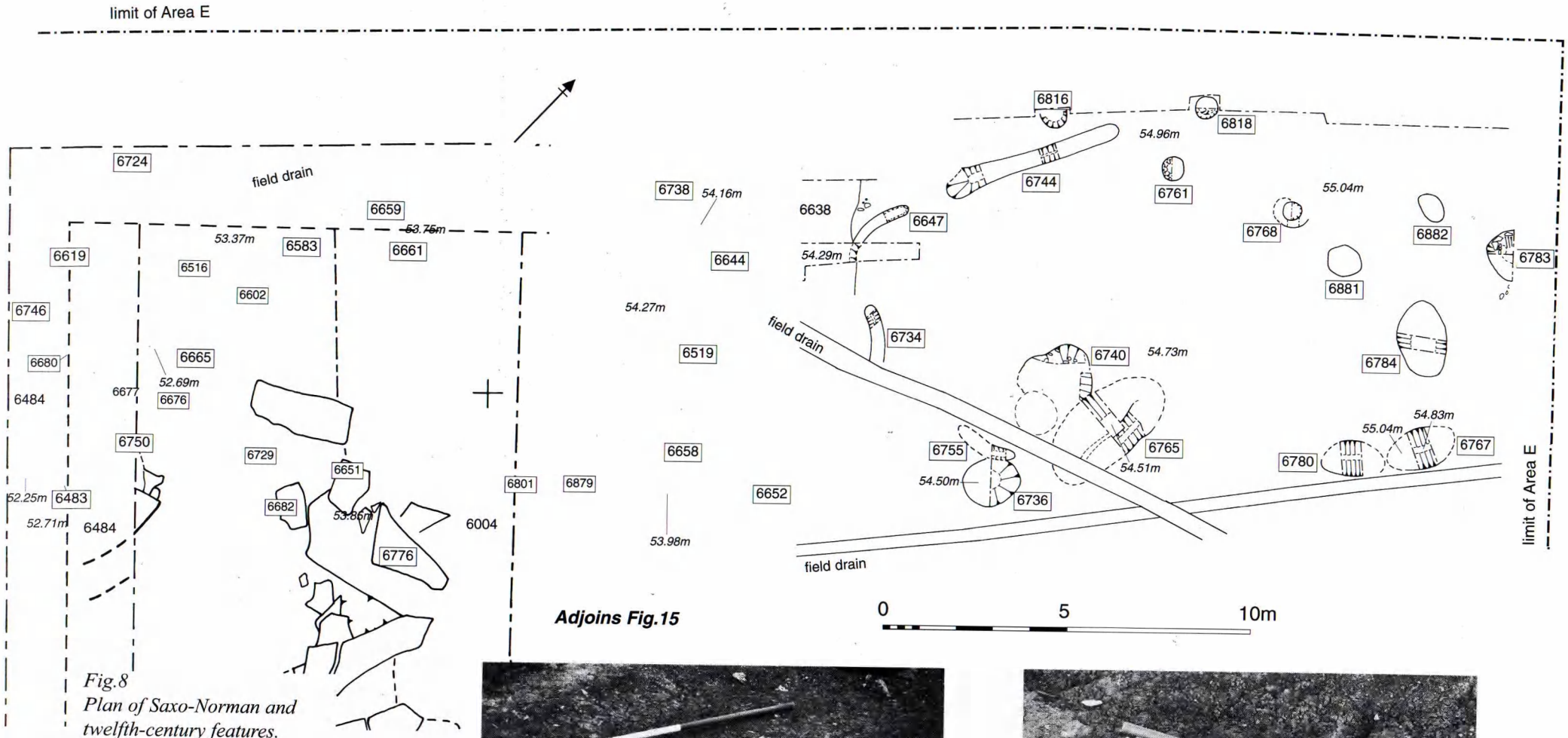

Fig.8
Plan of Saxo-Norman and twelfth-century features.

Plate 1 Pit 6746 from the west.

Plate 2 Post-hole 6761 from the west.

0.23m to 0.3m deep and was filled with greyish brown or greyish white silty clay fills (6751, 6752 and 6771) from which animal bone was also recovered. This gully-like feature was cut into substratum 6485.

Further to the north east a broader gentle-sided gully (6781/6744) contained a similar fill to the latter feature. Numerous late 11th- or 12th- century sherds were recovered from the fill (deposit 6782/6745).

Type (3): Three closely located postholes (6761, 6816 and 6818) of similar dimensions were located in the north east corner of the area. Between 0.26 and 0.3m deep with fairly steep sides, they were filled with very similar deposits; a greyish yellow silty basal fill, overlain by a black or dark grey clay with rare charcoal flecks. Some sections revealed the secondary fills had the morphology of weathering cones (Plate 2). A further posthole to the east (cut 6768) with a slightly lighter fill, had been adversely disturbed by heavy plant though may have belonged to this group (though the recovered pottery may place this feature in Period Vb). Few stones from the four postholes could be characterised as post-packing though some had weathering cones. Pottery from the posthole trio dated broadly to the late 11th/12th centuries but could possibly be confined to AD1070-1120. It is unfortunate that these post settings were discovered late in the excavation as they could have represented part of a larger group extending beyond the excavation north baulk. They almost certainly formed part of a structure. Two further oval deposits (6881-2) to the southeast and in line with this group had latest deposits similar to that of posthole 6768, though they were only test investigated. These deposits (6881 and 6882) might also have been posthole fills.

Summary for Periods Vb and Vc

Topsoil stripping of the largest area excavation (Area E), closest to Bradley Stoke Way unexpectedly exposed the foundations of a complex of masonry structures with associated deposits and a complex of ditches and gullies further to the east (Fig.9). Manual exposure and excavation revealed that three structures were certainly roofed buildings; Buildings A, B and C - two of which may be dwelling houses, one of which (Building C) had a possible bake-house/kitchen extension (Structure F) while a further one or two appeared to be unroofed structures (Structures D and E). These buildings were arranged in a sub-rectangular configuration disposed around an open space on the slopes of a small valley. Associated and contemporary deposits, layers and surfaces with an array of artefacts and domestic debris inferred that the set of masonry structures represented a farm complex of some status with a site history likely to predate the 13th century and extending into the first half of the 14th century. Some time during the later period the complex was abandoned. Quite extensive robbery of building stone appears to have occurred.

Period Vb: Medieval; c.AD1120 to the mid- 13th century (Figs.9 & 23)

Due to the presence of Period Va evidence described above, the origins of the settlement at Matford should almost certainly be sought in the 11th century, though potential structural evidence was only marginally exposed. Numerous features including a ditch and gully system and probably a masonry building in two phases in Area E can be attributed to Period Vb which extended to the first or second quarter of the 13th century. A single feature was identified in Area A.

Area A

In the central area of Area A (Fig.4) a large fairly shallow sub-rectangular scoop or pit (cut 6138) was cut into substratum 6004. The feature was half sectioned and a small east-west linear depression was noted in its base. A brownish grey silty clay (deposit 6139) was excavated from scoop 6138 from which a few sherds of possible 12th-century pottery and slag fragments (the latter not recovered) were recorded.

Area E (Figs.9 & 10, Plates 3 & 4)

Building C; Phase I, ?AD1120/1140 - 1200

This building was totally exposed but had been recently mechanically disturbed and almost all of the overlying layers removed. It was oriented E-W and long-ways up the western valley slope at right angles to Building A (Plate 3). In the first building phase shallow often ill-defined construction trenches had been cut into yellow or red silty substrata 6715, 6507, 6852, 6443, grey green clay (substratum 6004) or stream alluvium 6205/6713 in the base of the valley. Some stressed quoins survived at wall corners, otherwise, wall construction was very similar to Building A (see Period Vc). Only a fragment of the southern elevation (wall 6322) had been preserved (1.4m long) but it did survive to about six courses. This wall had been truncated by field drain 6203 and probably by recent mechanical disturbance.

The eastern gable (wall 6208) was preserved to six courses and had been constructed in a foundation trench (cut 6206) the same width as the wall (0.95m). A section was excavated to the east of this wall through a series of deposits of which the latest were hillwash layers 6859 and 6687 (Fig. 21). The latter overlaid a layer of Lias rubble in a greyish brown matrix (6210/6505) representing collapse from wall 6208. This in turn overlaid Lias cobbling (6211) consisting of pebbles and small blocks from which pottery of AD1120-60 was recovered. This cobbling seems to have represented a path or 'extended ford' which was in evidence further to the south (6212 and 6615), running along the base of the valley. Cobbling 6615 was exposed in a sondage excavated to the west of Building A (see Period Vc; Associated Features). Cobbling 6211 abutted wall 6208 and overlaid a silty hillwash (layer 6507), into which the previously mentioned foundation trench (cut 6206/6514) had been cut. The underlying deposits are described under Palaeochannels.

The north elevation (wall 6198/6320/6221) had been stepped to allow for the valley incline and had been constructed in a broad, shallow construction trench or terrace (cut 6431/6324/6317), extending to the north.

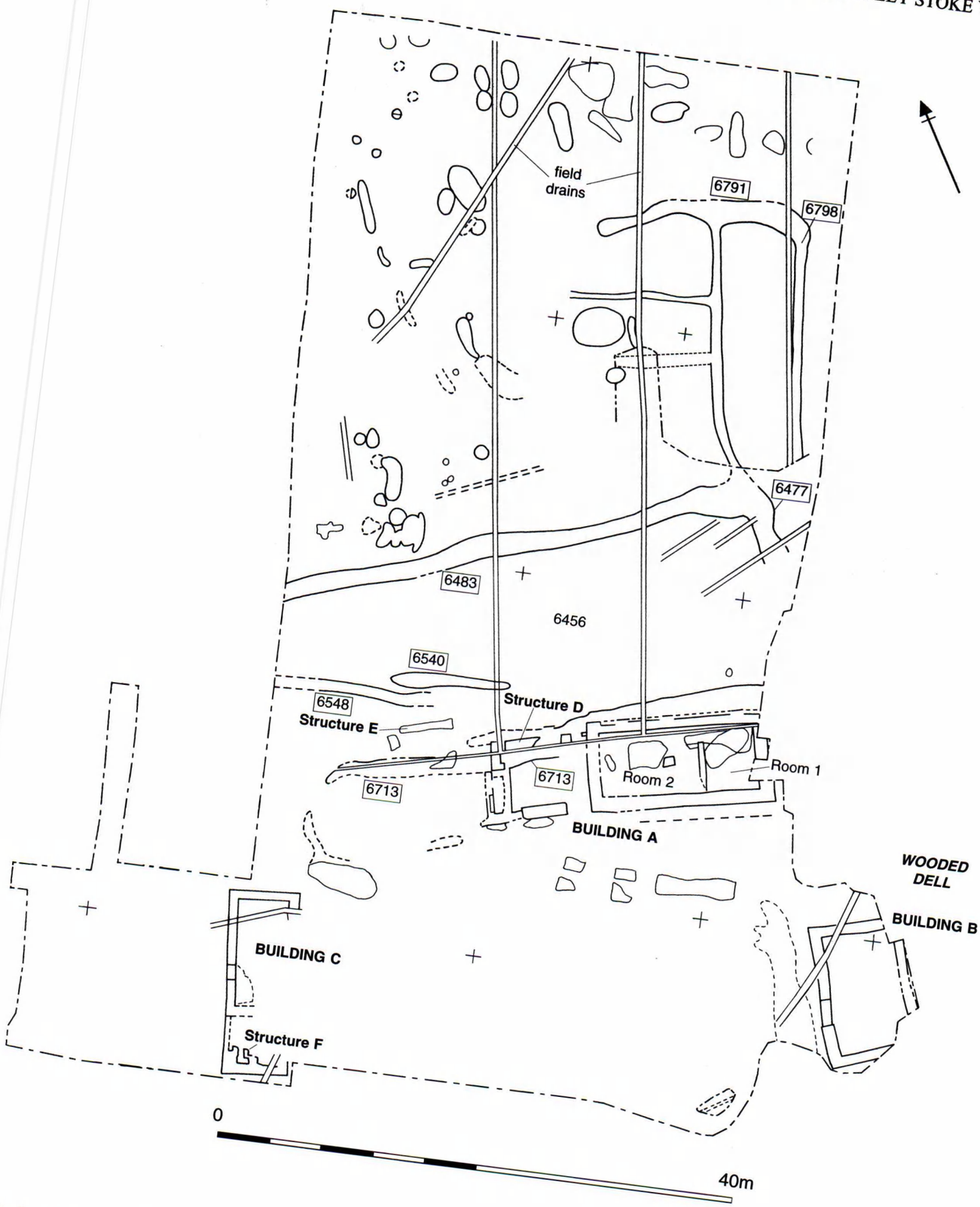

Fig.9 Plan of Area E.

Plate 3 Building C from the east.

Primary silting (deposit 6432), and two rubble layers (6399 and 6398 successively) were excavated from or overlying construction trench 6431. A few medieval sherds (which were unlikely to be 13th century or later) were recovered from layer 6399. A 1.1m gap (doorway 6857) gave access to the north. A sherd of possible 12th-century pottery was recovered from the top of the fill (6316) of wall construction cut 6431 in the interior of the building. Slight vestiges of a levelled linear construction platform (cut 6324) cut through red silt 6443, 2.1m west of door 6857, indicated that a western gable had existed (wall 6858). Phase I of this building therefore had an original length of 9.8m externally, giving a length-width ratio of c.1.81:1, based on a rectangular shape.

Plate 4 Blocked door in Building C, from the north.

Recent disturbance had removed the material evidence for wall 6858, though the morphology of a surviving area of slab flooring (masonry 6199) appeared also to support the wall's former existence. Floor 6199 consisted of two courses of fairly thick Lias slabs within a brown clay matrix (context 6219). A pottery sherd of AD1120/1140-1200 was retrieved from deposit 6219. Large fragments of this floor and a similar possible pathway (masonry 6859) were recorded in doorway 6857 and to the north, (Plate 4) in the base of shallow terrace/trench 6431. Just to the north of construction cut 6431, a possible post-hole base (cut 6433) was sealed by rubble layer 6398 and might also have been associated with doorway 6857, though no dating evidence was retrieved from its fill (deposit 6434).

A section to the north of the north east corner of the building (walls 6198 and 6208) showed that a pitched Lias and Pennant revetment (masonry 6698) had been constructed 1.3m to the north, set into alluvium 6207. This revetment was constructed in the base of the valley, presumably to direct intermittent stream flow away from the corner of Building C. Revetment 6698 was overlain by gritty blue silty clay with organic flecking (layer 6699), a layer of rubble (6642) deriving from wall 6198 and yellowish brown alluvium (6641) from which residual Romano-British pottery was recovered. The corner of the building had however been damaged by intermittent stream flow.

A red silt (6852/6444) was recorded within the eastern, down-slope part of Building C. A small amount of pottery of AD1140-1200 was recovered from this silt. Apart from

Floor 6199 only vestiges of internal building deposits survived. A small shallow deposit of yellowish brown silt (6196) overlay red silt 6852. In the region of twenty pottery sherds dating between AD1120-1200 were recovered from deposit 6196. As mentioned above, wall 6322 was the only fragmentary evidence for the south elevation of Building C. No westward extending construction cut, or potential post piers were in evidence to complete the ground plan of this building. The small amount of dating evidence obtained from Building C suggests a construction date between AD1120/1140-1200 but the evidence is not conclusive, due to the lack of overlying stratigraphy. The construction date of Structure F, its western extension, is even more problematical for the same reason and the total lack of artefacts from the vicinity of the structure.

Building C; Phase II (Structure F) (Fig.10, Plates 5 & 6)
In Phase II a large extension was added upslope (Structure F) and to the west of Building C (Fig.10). Approximately half of this extension had also been removed by recent disturbance. Two walls (6321 and 6200) survived to indicate that the north elevation of Building C had been extended by c.4.3m externally and the extension was the same width as Phase II. The west gable of Phase II (wall 6200) was preserved to five or six courses and constructed with stressed quoins, brown silty clay bonding and a slight exterior battering. Internally there was enough evidence preserved to indicate that the southern half of wall 6200 began to arch towards the centre of the extension (Plate 5).

The opposite was true for the northern part of the wall where a structure; masonry 6319, identified as a possible flue (pers. comms. Vanessa Straker, David Haigh), was tied into the wall (Plate 6). Here the construction cut for wall 6200 had been excavated deeper, and the wall survived to about twelve thin even courses. Charcoal flecked redeposited natural clay (deposit 6701), 0.16m thick was excavated from the base of the structure (Sample 74). Overlying, a charcoal rich greyish brown sandy clay 0.22m thick (deposit 6700) was removed and sampled (Sample 13). A thin layer of rubble in a brown silty clay (6318) overlaid the latter deposit. No artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

Plate 5 Wall 6200 (south), Structure F, from the south-east.

Plate 6 Structure 6318, from the east.

Wall 6321 returned eastwards and abutted wall 6221, though it was set in a much shallower construction trench and therefore only preserved to two or three courses. Recent disturbance had removed half its width.

If the identification as a flue for masonry 6319 is correct, then one possible implication that follows is that Building C functioned as a dwelling in phase I and II. This is implied if Structure F can be thought of as a bake-house or kitchen, with the remains of an oven in the form of masonry 6319. Alternative uses for Building C are of course possible (see Discussion and Conclusions; Medieval Settlement). Phase III is detailed in Period Vc.

Ditch and Gully Systems (Figs.9, 11, 12, 13 & 14)
Two closely situated parallel gullies had been dug into substratum 6004, near the northern boundary of Area E. These gullies were roughly on the same axis as Building C. Both terminii of gully 6625/6541 were traced but those of 6548/6612 were not, though both features were found to measure 9m or more. Neither gully was preserved to more than 0.2m deep and all sections revealed flattened 'V' shaped profiles or a flat base. Fairly thick yellowish green silting was excavated from the base of most gully sections though no finds were retrieved from these deposits. However the south terminus of 6625 was much shallower than the rest of the sections investigated and four sherds of 12th-century pottery were retrieved from the terminal fill (6624). Shallow secondary fills (c.0.1m) had accumulated over the base silting deposits at cuts 6541 and 6612; deposits 6540/6626 and 6613 respectively: 12th-century pottery and animal bone were recovered from both. A thicker hill-wash 6617/6547/6609 sealed gully and fill 6548 and 6623. Saxo-Norman and 12th-century ceramics, and a residual Romano-British pottery sherd were recovered from this layer. These gullies may be contemporary with Phase I of Building C.

A reasonably substantial right-angled ditch (6477/6491/6483) was cut into substrata 6004 and 6485 twelve metres or more to the east and up slope of Building

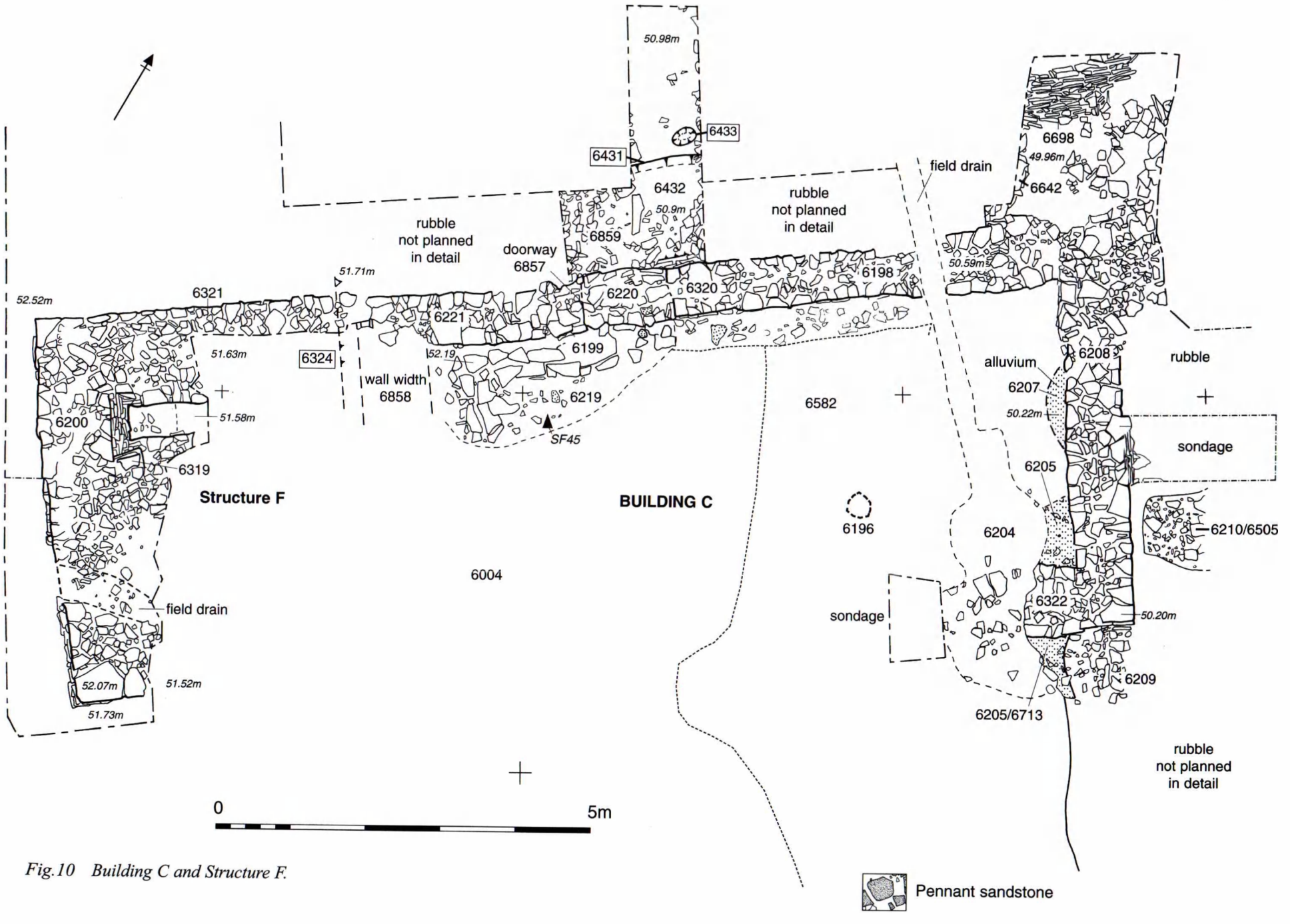

Fig.10 Building C and Structure F.

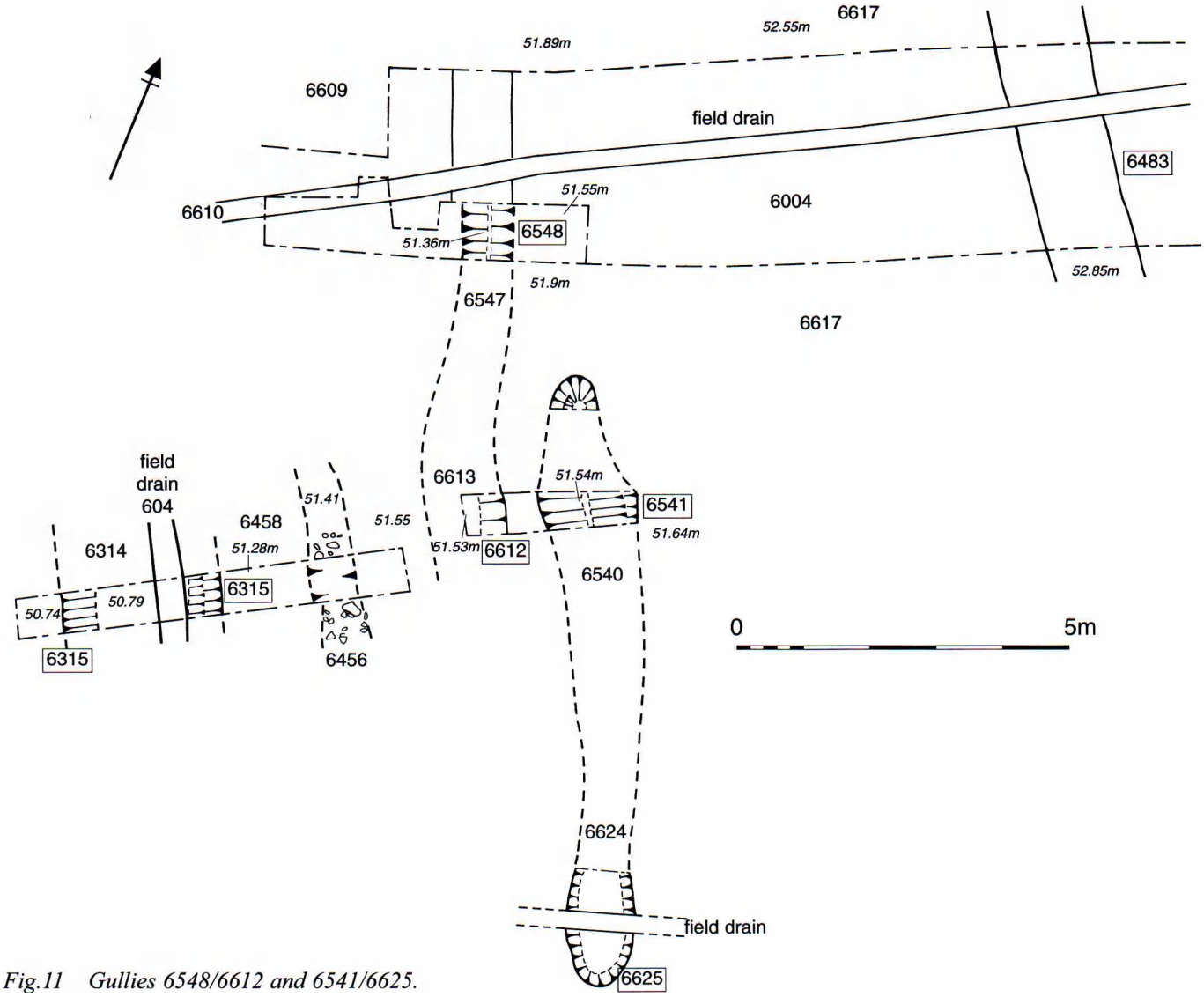

Fig.11 Gullies 6548/6612 and 6541/6625.

A (Fig.13). This ditch was in rough alignment to that building, though its southern part curved to the southwest towards the slope of the 'wooded dell'. It appeared to be a major drainage/boundary feature possibly excavated in the later 12th or earlier 13th centuries. Three sections and two shallower sondages were excavated across this ditch to confirm its course and investigate deposits and profile. The most northern section at cut 6483 revealed a 1.3m wide ditch preserved to 0.4m deep with a primary silt (6502) overlaid by secondary and tertiary fills (6501 and 6484), the latter of which also sealed the ditch in this area. Immediately to the east of the ditch, substratum 6485 had been disturbed to a depth of 0.15m (deposit 6873) by what might have been stock activity. No finds were retrieved from any of the foregoing deposits but in the other two full ditch sections to the south, dating evidence and animal bone were obtained from later fills. At cuts 6477 and 6491 very similar profiles and sequences of deposition as at 6483 were observed in this ditch (Fig.13, Plate 7): A thin yellowish grey primary silt 6500/6504 laid in the base and partly up the sides, this was followed by further minor silting events either along the east (deposit 6499) or west (deposit 6877) sides of the ditch. At cut 6477 a thick, brown-mottled yellowish grey silty clay with medium to large Lias slabs (fill 6482) overlay silting events 6500 and 6499. Ditch fill 6482 may have accumulated mostly by back-filling, whereas at cut 6491 the major ditch fill (deposit 6490) was similar to fill 6501, mentioned above; a greyish brown clay which possibly accumulated through both silting and backfilling. Ditch fill 6482 was overlain by deposit 6476 a thin greyish brown clay. Three sherds of mid-late 13th-century pottery were recovered from fill 6482. Fifteen sherds of 12th-century pot tery sherds were recovered from ditch fill 6490 at cut 6491, and a few from a partial section to the east; deposit 6691-2. To the northwest of 6477 a vertical-sided flat-based posthole (cut 6874) 0.3m deep, was located close to the ditch (Plate 8). No dating evidence was retrieved from posthole 6874. However a grey silty clay (6880) overlain by light brown silty clay (with packing stones - fill 6876), not unlike ditch-fill 6482/6692, were excavated from this feature. This similarity may be evidence, though tenuous, that the backfilling of the ditch in this area occurred just before or

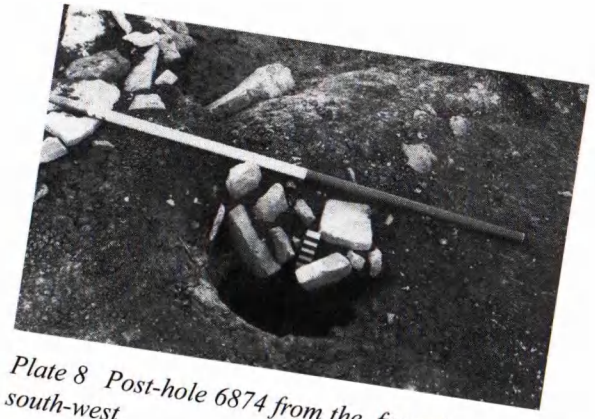

Plate 8 Post-hole 6874 from the, from the south-west.

Adjoins Fig.15

Fig.12 Curvilinear ditch 6483/6491/6477 and gully system.

contemporaneously to the digging and packing of posthole 6874. This would divide both these events from the first phase of activity (ditch digging) into a second phase of activity.

A rectilinear gully and ditch system set at right angles to, and up-slope of, Building A appeared to lead to and was generally contemporary with curvilinear ditch 6477/6491/6483. It consisted of two parallel gullies 6758/6798 and 6824/6831 c.5m apart and extending eastward from the curvilinear ditch. The gullies were joined by a north-south ditch or gully (cut 6791/6827) which extended northwards and west beyond them. Another gully (6794/6822) extended north from gully 6824/6831 for more than 12m. These features had quite steep sides and variable base profiles; in four of the sections excavated heavily oxidised primary silts were recorded (Fig.14). As with the curvilinear ditch no finds were recovered from this initial silting but they were in evidence in the overlying darker secondary fill. A few residual sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the sections at cuts 6758, 6827 and 6831 and conjoined sherds from a vessel of AD1070-1120 were retrieved at 6798 (gully fill 6759). Late 12th/early 13th-century pottery was recovered from gully fill 6825 at cut 6824; 12th-century sherds from ditch fill 6789 and gully fills 6757 (cut 6758), 6795 and 6810 (cut 6794). Slag weighing 850g was also recovered from fill 6825 (Assessment of Metallurgical Waste). The system cut an undated amorphous feature (6828). Of slightly different character; feature 6658 was a shallow, fairly broad elongated lozenge shape with two fills. The primary fill (deposit 6727/6726) was a mottled light grey silty clay, with a few Lias pebbles, from which nine sherds of 12th-century pottery and a bone fragment were recovered. A grey/brown mottled fill (6655) with 12th century pottery and animal bone overlaid 6727. It is possible this feature represented the terminus of a gully, very roughly parallel to gully 6794, and continued to the south as very shallow deposits 6726 (12th-century pottery) and 6672/6807 (12th and mid-late 13th-century pottery) to eventually join with gully 6824.

These ditch and gully systems might have been contemporary with Phase 2 (Structure F) of Building C, however, this must remain conjectural due to the lack of dating evidence from this structure. Both these ditch/gully systems are likely to have gone out of use by the mid–late 13th century. Their alignment however, apparently influenced post-medieval field boundaries (see Period VI).

One very shallow feature probably datable to this period was a longer linear gully base noted in two discontinuous lengths; features 6833 and 6724. Probable gully base 6833

Plate 7 Ditch cut 6491, from the north.

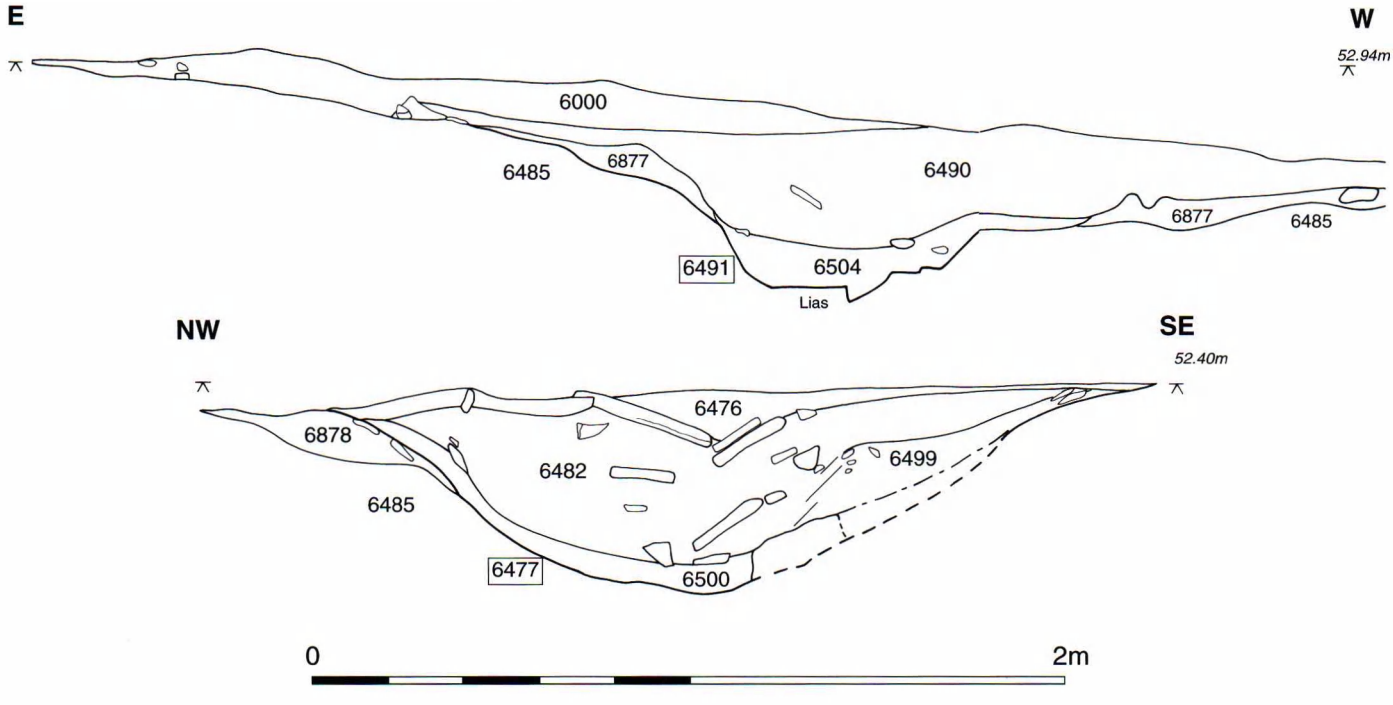

Fig.13 Sections across ditch 6491/6477.

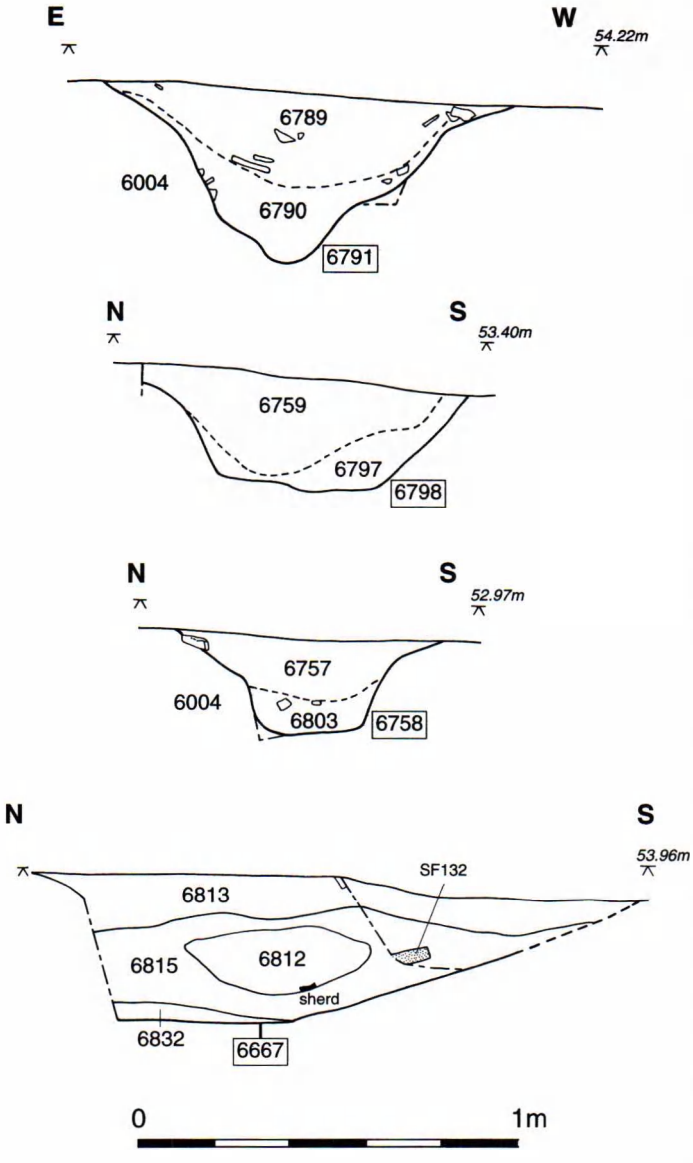

Fig.14 Sections across ditch and gullies 6791, 6798 and 6758. Section of pit 6667.

was only preserved to a depth of 0.06m though in places it was nearly 0.3m wide and extended for more than 7m. A greyish brown silty clay (6834) was excavated from a small section, from which a sherd of possible 12th-century pottery was recovered. A further, slightly more substantial length (cut 6724) and gully junction was excavated to the northwest. This gully extended beyond the extent of excavation and a further length was partly exposed extending at right angles in a southwest direction. Six sherds of 12th-century pottery and a few animal bone fragments were recovered from the brownish yellow fill (6725) excavated from this gully junction.

Period Vb Associated Features (Figs.8, 14 & 15)

Many of the associated features of Period Vb were pits dug with obscure functions.

Pits

A small steep sided lozenge-shaped ?rubbish pit (cut 6479) had been cut into substratum 6004 just to the east of Building A terrace cut 6328 (Fig.17). Primary (deposit 6475) and secondary fills (deposit 6478) were greyish brown or brown silty clay; mid or late 12th-century pottery was recovered from the primary fill.

A shallow sub-circular scoop (6738) located in the northern part of Area A was filled with a brownish yellow deposit (6739) with a single sherd of pottery of this period.

A very large (in plan) though relatively shallow (c0.4m) pit (cut 6667) with gently sloping sides was investigated in the east-central part of Area E. A thin greyish white primary silt (6832) with charcoal and 12th-century sherds was partly excavated from the base of pit 6667 (Fig.14). Three or more dark or black silty clay fills, all with varying charcoal content, were encountered when two unconnected sections were excavated. Fill 6815 overlaid primary silt 6832. A large charcoal lens within the latter deposit was allocated context 6812; a considerable number of 12th or late 12th - early 13th-century pottery sherds and a few animal bones were recovered from these contexts. In addition a largely intact though unfinished limestone mortar (SF 132, Fig.25.2) was also retrieved from pit fill 6815. This deposit was overlain by a pair of less thick fills; deposits 6668/6813 and 6796. Residual Romano-British and 12th century pottery were recovered from these and a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age chert ?knife (SF 133) was retrieved from 6813 (Lithic Report, Fig.25.1). Certainly the later uses for this pit was for rubbish disposal.

Near pit 6667, an oval shallow scoop (6673) was cut into the substratum. Twelfth century pottery was recovered from it's fill (deposit 6674).

A large shallow lozenge shaped oval pit (6765) with gently sloping sides was cut into substratum 6004 east of feature 6658. Four fills, preserved as tip lines of various thickness, had been deposited in the pit; successively 6764, 6753, 6763 and 6754. These fills varied in colour from yellow and greyish yellow to grey. Saxo-Norman and broadly 12th-century pottery was retrieved from the earliest fill (6764): the rest of the fills were backfilled also probably in the 12th century. This pit cut Saxo-Norman pit 6740.

In the eastern extremity of Area E a large, 0.5m deep pit (cut 6230), with a possible shallow channel-like projection to the south was cut into substratum 6004 where a pair of Lias limestone bedding planes met. Two fills were deposited (successively 6241 & 6229) in this pit. Fill 6241 was a near black clay with orange sandy clay inclusions. Eight or nine sherds of 12th-century pottery were retrieved from the overlying fill 6229; a yellowish grey silty clay with charcoal. No obvious function could be proposed for this feature though it might have represented a cess-pit.

A group of five apparently associated fairly deep oval or slightly curved elongated pits (cuts 6804/6820, 6774, 6792, 6779 and 6766) were located near the north east extremity of Area E. All were filled with similar silty or very silty clay from which 12th-century pottery (saving 6779) was

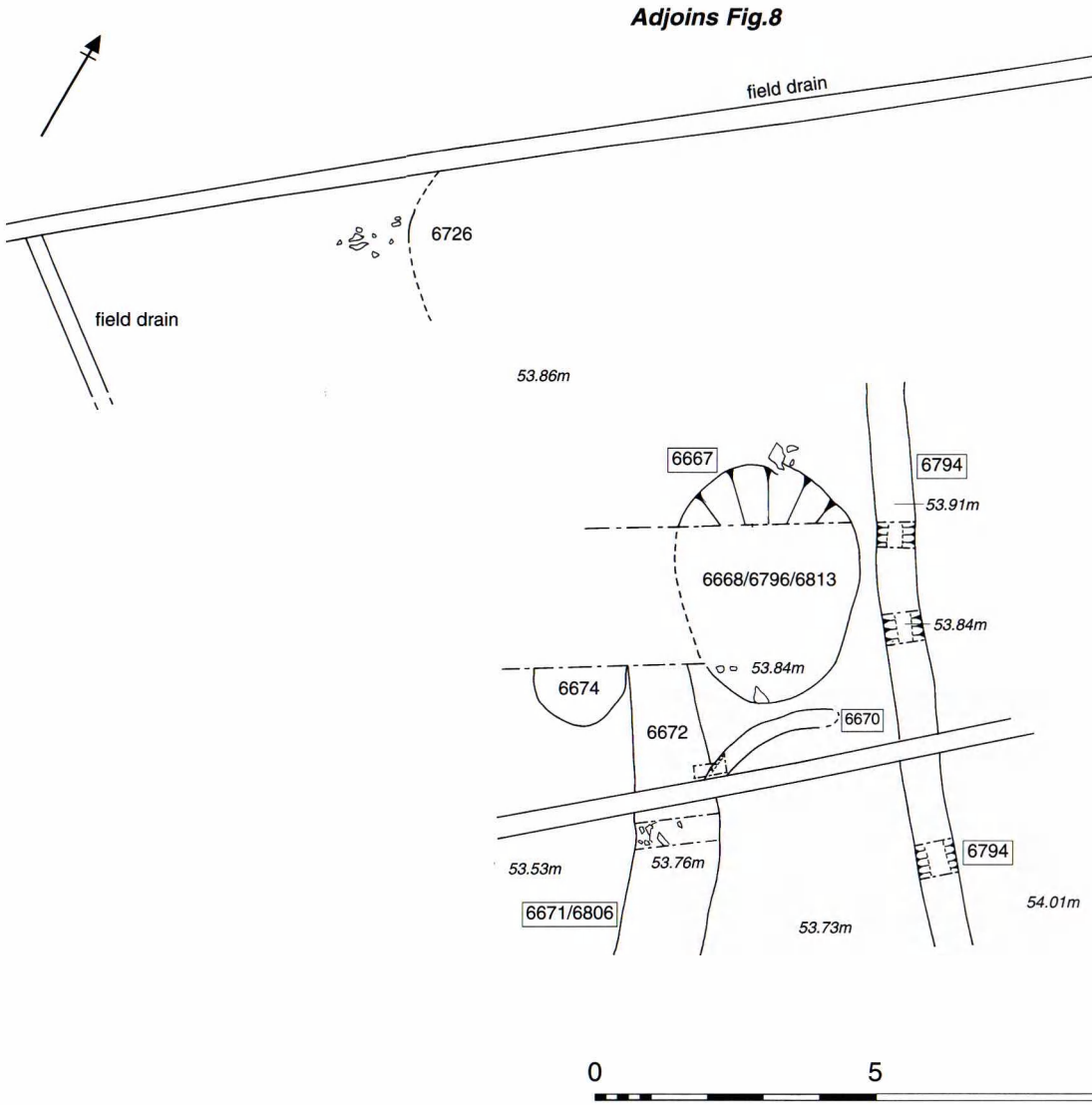

Fig.15 Plan of twelfth century features.

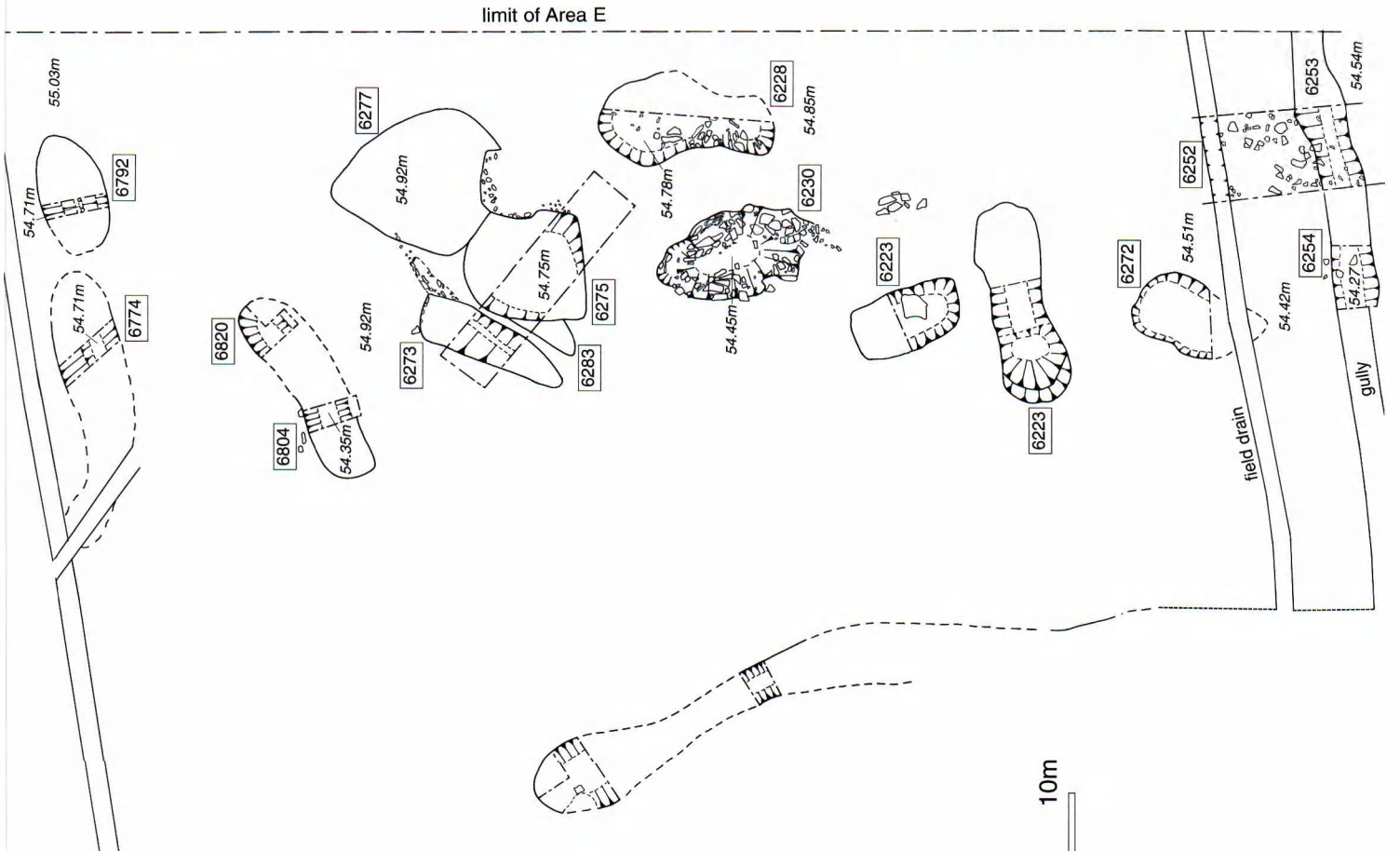
limit of Area E
55.03m
6792
54.71m
6774
54.71m
6820
54.92m
6804
54.35m
6277
54.92m
6273
54.75m
6275
6283
6228
54.85m
54.78m
6230
54.45m
6223
6223
6252
54.51m
6272
6253
54.54m
6254
54.27m
54.42m
field drain
gully
10m

Plate 9 Building A from the south-east.

retrieved. These pits might have represented cess-pits, though almost no bone was retrieved from their fills.

Small Postholes (Fig.8)

Two shallow truncated uncertain posthole bases (cuts 6649 & 6682) with near vertical sides, were cut into substratum 6004 to the west of feature 6658. Small fragments of 12th-century and undateable pottery were recovered from their fills. A more substantial possible posthole base (cut 6652) was located in the east central part of Area E. The northeast sides were vertical, it's base flat, it was preserved to 0.14m deep and sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from the secondary fill of this feature (deposit 6653). Cut 6652 did not seem particularly associated with other features unless it could be related to the two above mentioned possible postholes 6682, 6649 and two shallow depressions 6729, 6799, all of similar diameter and admittedly Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from the primary fill (deposit 6654). Taken together the small postholes might have indicated part of an insubstantial fence line though it is obvious that large evidence gaps are missing for this postulated structure.

Small Gullies (Fig.8)

Six short, curved and narrow gullies were located in the north east part of Area E. Gully 6519 could have just conceivably been dug as a small construction slot for a short length of fence, as much of it's base was relatively flat and it's sides relatively steep. This however must remain conjecture in the absence of conclusive evidence; two other gullies in this area were less like construction slots. Late 11th- or 12th-century pottery and an intrusive roof tile fragment were retrieved from the grey silty fill (deposit 6517) of this feature. A seemingly unconnected narrower curved gully (cut 6647) was located north east of 6519. The northern sides of 6647 however, were near vertical suggesting a possible slot function. Four sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from the silty fill (deposit 6648) of 6647. Gully 6735 had a 'U'-shaped profile, was only 0.11m deep and had been cut by a post-medieval field drain. Two sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from deposit 6733, the fill of this gully. It had been cut into what appeared to be a silted-up linear depression (Feature 6637/6644, fills 6638/6734/6645). A few Saxo-Norman and 12th century-pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of this feature. An undated curved gully (cut 6755) somewhat similar to gullies 6519, 6647 and gully 6735 was located further to the east. To the south another 12th century-curved gully was located near pit 6667.

Period Vc: Medieval; Area E; mid 13th - mid 14th centuries (Figs.9 & 23, Plate 9)

Phase 1a; Building A, The second half of the 13th century (Figs.16, 17 & 18, Plate 9)

This phase consisted of the main construction phase of Buildings A and presumably B. Nearly all of Building A was exposed. Its external length - width ratio was 2:1 and it was oriented NW-SE. For Building A, a terrace was cut into the east side of the valley to accommodate the construction of the east elevation (wall 6186). The eastern part of the terrace (cut 6437/6453/6328/6416/6298/6295/6332) broadened towards the south from 0.80m to 2.15m, presumably to act as a drain for run off from the hillside and

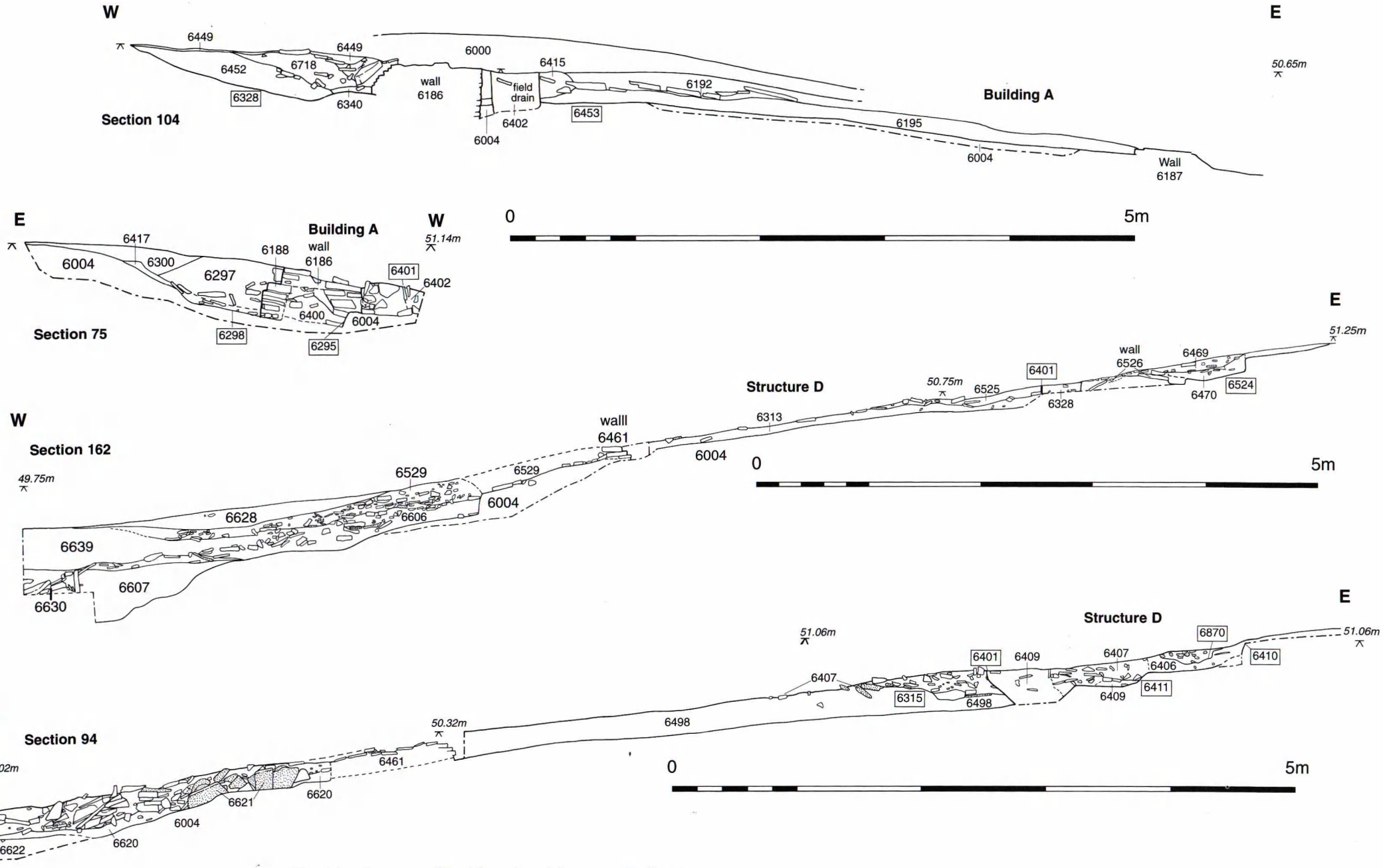

Fig.16 Sections of Building A and Structure D (1:40).

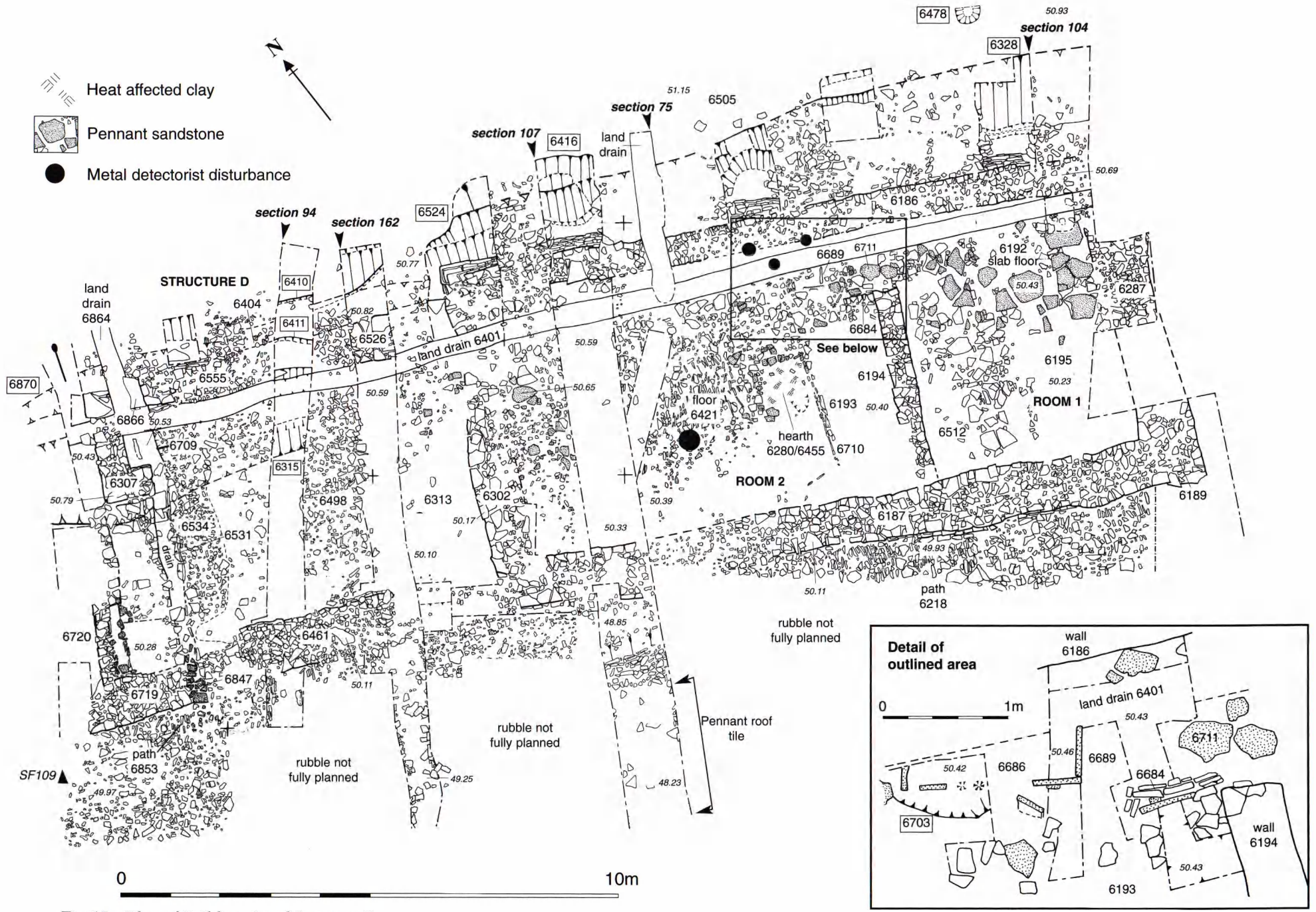

Fig.17 Plan of Building A and Structure D.

from the building itself. This feature extended beyond the bounds of excavation but is likely to have drained towards the presently wooded dell which leads towards Stoke Brook. The morphology of this terrace could be described as more in the form of a very broad construction trench (Plate 9) in that its western side (6295/6453) was excavated as a short steep declivity to lock the lower masonry courses of wall 6186 into the hill side (Fig.16). Wall 6186 had three constructional components (context numbered separately) founded on the base of the terrace cut: A core of redeposited greenish blue silty clay with occasional Lias rubble (6400), overlying this a brown clay matrix with laid rubble (6294) and lastly faced Lias (and rarely Pennant) flagstones and blocks in regular courses (6186), base-battered to the east (the exterior) and vertical to the west (the interior), bonded with the same type of brown clay. Wall 6186 survived to nine even courses and was intermittently founded on a blueish green clay leveling deposit (6430). The other elevations of Building A, though less well preserved (walls 6187, 6287 and 6302), and those of Buildings B and C were constructed in a very similar fashion, often laid in simple, shallow foundation trenches or linear 'platforms' on the valley slopes. It is quite possible the partial discontinuity of walls 6187, 6287 and 6302 indicates post-collapse/demolition *and* robbery as there did not appear to be sufficient collapsed masonry (from a single story building, for example) *in situ* down-slope of these walls.

Building A was divided by an internal brown-clay-bonded wall (masonry 6194) constructed on the surface of substratum 6004. The interface between walls 6194 and 6187 did not survive but it is possible the former may not have been tied into the latter. In the absence of conflicting evidence wall 6194 was however allocated to Phase 1a also. It divided Building A into two unequal rooms (1 & 2) at ground level (Fig.17).

Very little of the interior of Building A had been terraced to produce a flat foundation for flooring (Figs.16 & 18), rather the upcast (deposit 6195/6193/6419) from its drain/wall construction-terrace described above, was spread over the surface of substratum 6004 to level the topography. This levelling deposit must have been revetted by the western elevation (wall 6187) of Building A, though subsequent to abandonment, collapse/possible demolition and probable robbery, erosion had reduced layer 6195/6193/6419 (and wall 6187) to the morphology of the underlying topography. Late 13th-century pottery, ceramic roof tile and a burnt bone fragment were recovered from layer 6419, the northern part of the leveling deposit in Room 2. Some late 13th- and early 14th-century pottery and ceramic roof tile were recovered from levelling layer 6195 or the surface of this deposit. A thin, patchy clay layer with charcoal lenses and Lias slabs (6450) overlay levelling deposit 6195 in the southeastern corner of the building. The former represented the remains of bedding for a Pennant sandstone floor (masonry 6192). A sherd of likely 13th-century ceramic roof tile was recovered from layer 6450. Floor 6192 abutted wall 6287; the southern gable of the building, but was very fragmentary and only partly *in situ* in the southeastern, up-slope part of Room 1. Slightly to the north, Pennant sandstone flooring (6711) had been laid at a level 0.06m higher than the small amount floor 6192 that remained in situ in Room 1. Again flooring only survived fragmentarily, but a thick underlying Lias slab-step (6702) at the southern extremity of floor 6711 delimited the levels between these two floor surfaces. This step coincided with the terminal of wall 6194 where a gap or doorway joining the rooms had existed. Only displaced fragments of Pennant flooring (masonry 6420) survived in the northern part of the building. Special Find 118 a casket key (Fig.25.3) likely to be of the 14th century (see Iron Objects) was recovered from the brown soil matrix associated with floor 6420.

A structure-like row of upright thin Lias slabs (6710) extended diagonally across Room 2. Despite appearances, when excavated it was found to be part of a geological bedding plain. Overlying 6710 a simple sub-rectangular arrangement of thin Pennant slabs (masonry 6455) had been set within levelling deposit 6193 Early 14th-century pottery was recovered overlying masonry 6455. This Pennant arrangement represented a mostly preserved hearth-curb. Within this curb a heat-affected clay (deposit 6280) with charcoal lenses extending beyond it to the east, was recorded. Pottery dating from the late 13th century, carbonised bone and a nail were recovered from the surface of, or from hearth deposit 6280. Later 13th century pottery was recovered from a thin brownish grey matrix with a few Pennant and Lias fragments (collapse layer 6454) overlying hearth deposit 6280.

A pit of unknown use (cut 6703), much disturbed by land drain 6401, had been cut into the substratum in the east central part of Building A. It was not possible to confirm

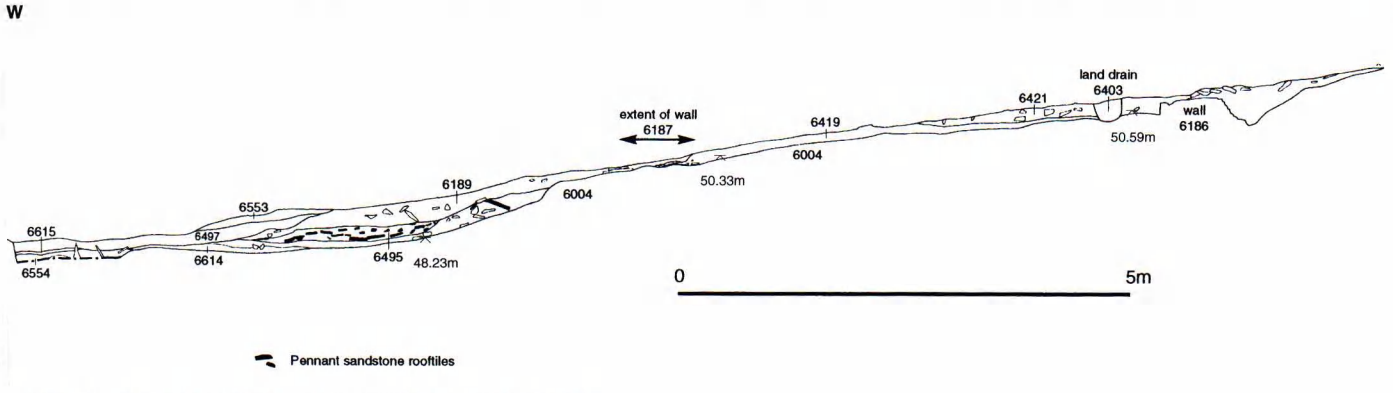

Fig.18 Section 107 through Building A and deposits to the west.

Plate 10 Structures 6684 and 6689, interior of Building A.

whether the pit, pre-dated, was contemporary with or cut the floor of Phase 1a, due to the very fragmentary nature of the latter. Late 13th-century pottery was recovered from the brown silty clay fill (deposit 6688) excavated from this pit.

No incontrovertible evidence for a door was recorded for Building A.

Thin Lias cobbling (masonry 6614) west of Building A in the base of the valley overlying substratum 6004 (Fig.18) may well be datable to this sub-phase due to the relatively numerous mid/late 13th-century sherds recovered from it (see below Deposits west and east of Building A).

Phase 1b; Building A, The first half of the 14th century (Fig.18, Plate 10)

In Phase 1b Pennant Floor 6192 was replaced by a pitched stone floor consisting of Lias limestone slabs and a few re-used Pennant slabs in a brown silty clay matrix (6256/6421). A residual pottery sherd of AD950-1080 was recovered from the matrix of floor 6256. Pitched floor 6421 respected and was slightly raised from hearth 6455/6280. Again this floor was best preserved in the eastern up-slope parts of this building. Little or no definite stone flooring was recorded between wall 6194 and the hearth of Building A, though a slightly unusual structure (masonry 6684) had been added to the northeastern corner of wall 6194. Upright Pennant and Lias slabs had been set within layer 6193 and into sustratum 6004. These may have represented packing or supports for a short wooden screen. A few Lias blocks formed a face along the top of the Pennant sandstone component of structure 6684, implying that the former had abutted some type of vertical structure such as suggested (Plate 10). Brown silty clay with animal bone (deposit 6685) was excavated from the interstices of structure 6684.

A fragmentary rectilinear structure (masonry 6689), consisting of a single row of Pennant sandstone slabs was set within levelling deposit 6193 and pitfill 6688 (Plate 10). The structure was not quite at right angles to Building A. No flooring was preserved within masonry structure 6689. Though almost fully excavated, no convincing function could be deduced from the existing remains of this small structure though it seems appropriate to allocate it to this phase of Building A.

Late 13th- to mid 14th-century pottery and a few residual ?12th-century pottery sherds, iron carpentry nails, pig, cattle, bird and sheep/goat bones were recovered from several similar or identical rubble collapse layers within the building or overlying the walls, some with moderate charcoal flecking; 6285, 6428, 6447, 6686, 6189, 6191 and 6415. A considerable number of early to mid 14th and some late 13th-century pottery sherds, ceramic roof tile, nine iron carpentry nails, part of a horseshoe of AD1300-1350 (SF 5, Fig.25.7), cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones were recovered from the overlying or immediately adjacent topsoil or subsoil base 6247/6185/6152/6188. The majority of the pottery recovered and the spout from a 14th century copper alloy ewer (SF8, Fig.25.4) overlaid Room 1 and the extreme south of Room 2 (context 6152).

Deposits to the west and east of Building A (Figs.16 & 18)

Several layers were sectioned to the west of, and down slope of Building A (6550/6549, 6495, 6496, 6497, 6551, 6552 and 6189. Apart from layer 6495, which consisted largely of Pennant roof tiles and layer 6496 which was mostly hillwashed clay these layers had varying percentages of collapsed Lias masonry and a small amount of charcoal. A few mid and mid - late 13th-century pottery sherds were recovered from the earliest collapse layer 6550/6549 and a few sherds from the first half of the 14th century came from the tile collapse 6495. Sections sited to investigate the terrace cut of Building A (6437/6543/6328/6416/6298/6295/6332; Fig.16) showed that silty layers of hillwash (deposits 6311, 6417, 6327, 6300, 6425, 6423, 6394, 6395, 6340, 6452, 6439, 6445, 6448, 6449, 6480, 6856) were interleaved with collapse or demolition deposits; 6446, 6447, 6718, 6323, 6422, 6424, 6333, 6334. Mid/late 13th-century, early to mid 14th-century pottery with numerous ceramic ridge tiles (unlikely to be earlier than the mid-13th century), some of which doubled as louvers, 500g of slag and Pennant sandstone roof tiles were recovered from some of these hillwash layers (see Roman and Medieval Pottery and Ceramic Tile).

Phase 1; Associated Features and Building B (Figs.9, 18 & 23)

A substantial ditch (cut 6315/6213), generally associated with Phase 1 extended northwest from the eastern corner of the northern gable (wall 6302) of Building A (Fig.9). Sections across the undisturbed, northern part of the ditch revealed a fairly broad shallow (0.25m deep) profile narrowing and turning to the west before a shallow terminal. Small Pennant slabs and brownish grey clay (fill 6214) had been backfilled into the terminal. Pottery sherds dated between AD1280 to1340 were recovered from a basal fill of this ditch (deposit 6314), excavated near the northern extremity of Structure D (See Phase 2 below). Though very little depth was preserved to the west, this ditch appeared to

be traceable as an opposed and parallel curvilinear discontinuous feature (cut 6488) to the west, which was not as long as eastern ditch 6213/6315. Together they composed what appeared to be an enclosure with an entrance formed by the northern terminals.

Thin hillwashes 6458 and 6305/6640 overlaid much of ditch 6315/6213. A few 12th-century pottery sherds were recovered from hillwashes 6458 and 6640.

It is possible that a thin Lias cobbled layer (6614) originally functioned as an extended ford/path in the floor of the valley (Fig.18), and should be allocated to Phase 1a (see above). This deposit overlaid stream alluvium or hillwash 6554 to the west of Building A and a Pennant sharpening stone or saddle quern (SF192) was recovered from it's matrix. Very similar cobbling (6861) was in evidence further to the south between Buildings A and B and may have been a continuation of 6614.

Building B (Fig.19, Plate 11)

More than three quarters of this building was exposed (Plate 11). It is possible Building B can be generally allocated to Phase 1 of Period Vc. It was built on the same axis and at right-angles to Building A on the opposite side of the valley with a length - width ratio of 1.57:1. The walls were of near identical construction to those of Building A, save that an intramural doorway c.1.25m wide (masonry 6546) gave access through the northwest elevation (wall 6464) (Fig.19). Walls 6464, 6463 and 6462 and were preserved to six, seven or eight regular courses. A length-ways section through the partly robbed and collapsed pitched Lias floor (masonry 6442/6451) revealed that no floor levelling of substrata had been attempted. Floor 6451/6442 had been laid directly on two underlying silty layers closely resembling substrata; 6474 and 6493 (Fig.19). Though otherwise homogeneous and sterile, 12th-century pottery was recovered from 6474 and pottery dated to AD1140 to 1200 was recovered from 6493. Floor 6451/6442 was set within a brown silty clay matrix, from which a single sherd of presumably residual 12th-century pottery was recovered.

Lias rubble cobbling (masonry 6855) had been laid immediately north of this building and led along wall 6464 towards the wooded dell. This had been somewhat horizontally truncated by modern disturbance but it consisted of a lower component of small-medium Lias fragments sometimes overlain by larger Lias and Pennant slabs a few centimetres thick. A fairly well preserved pitched stone surface (masonry 6466) was laid externally to wall 6462. Lias slabs had been set upright on a horizontal bed of the same stone-slab type. No artefacts were recovered from the brown silty clay matrix that the upright slabs of surface 6466 were set in.

Two silty layers (6392 & 6393) had accumulated in the eastern interior of the building overlying floor 6442/6451. The earliest deposit (6392) had a small amount of collapsed masonry from wall 6462 but in general terms comparatively little collapsed masonry was in evidence in and around Building B, perhaps inferring extensive stone robbery. A few sherds of medieval pottery which were tentatively datable to the 11th century, a tap slag fragment and an iron nail were recovered from the interior silty layers. A single

Plate 11 Building B, substantially exposed.

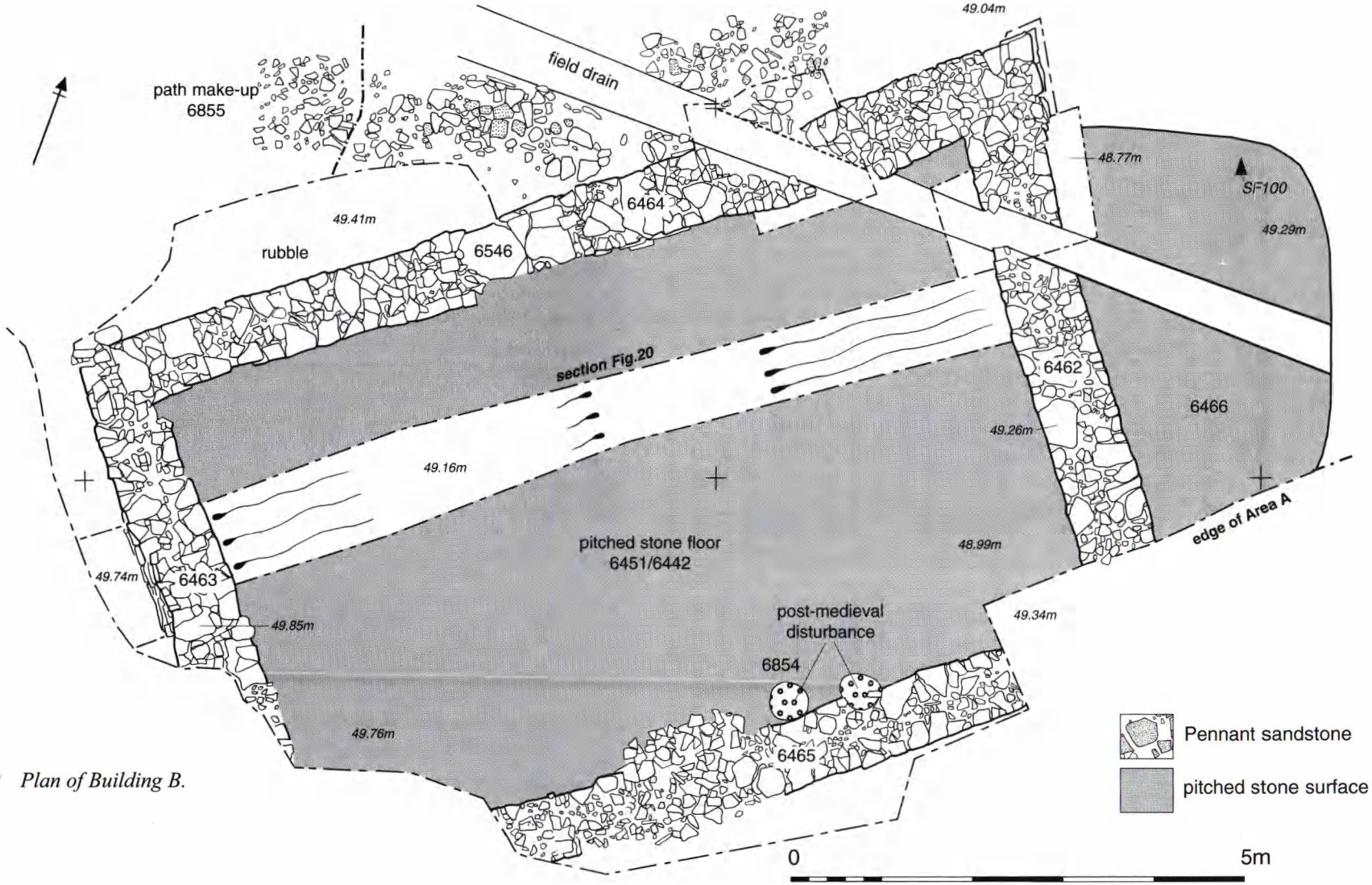

Fig.19 Plan of Building B.

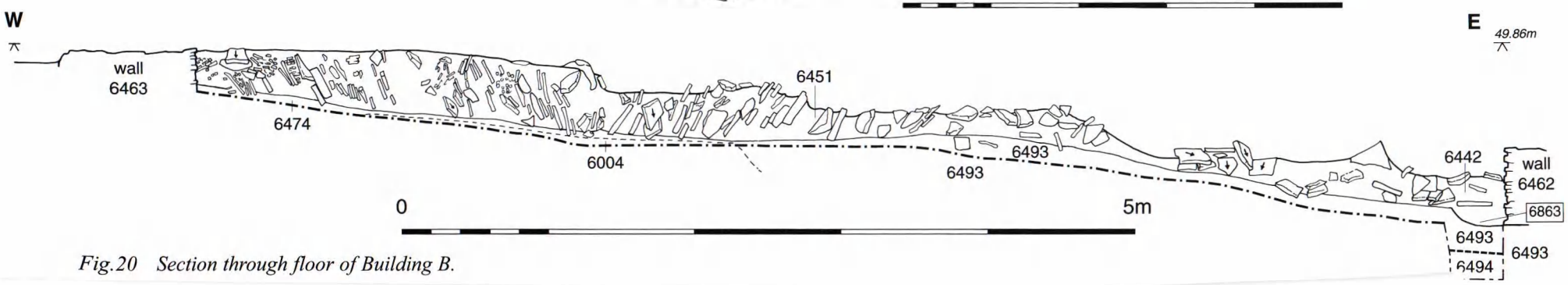

Fig.20 Section through floor of Building B.

earlier medieval sherd and modern pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil base (6286) overlying the silty layers or the walls of the building. A ?14th-century oxshoe (SF 100, Fig.25.5) was recovered from the surface of pitched stone surface 6466.

To the northwest of the building a partly preserved dry-stone Lias-built drain 6330 underlay silt 6331. No definite capstones were in evidence and the drain walls only survived to two courses. A shallow gully (6336) had been cut into the underlying silt between the remains of the opposing drain walls. Drain 6330 could not be closely dated or phased but it would not be unreasonable to assume general contemporanity with other medieval masonry.

Phase 2; Structure D (Building A) (Fig.17)

During Phase 2 at Building A an extension was added to the north gable of the building. This was designated Structure D as it was less than certain that it represented a roofed room or rooms. No convincing floor layers (or definite roof tiles from the structure) were recorded. In addition, though disturbed by heavy plant, Structure D appeared to be in more than one phase or sub-phase. Uneven preservation and the lack of vertical stratification necessitates only a partial thesis for this structure. Bonding material for the three main wall components; 6461, 6526/6555 and 6719/6720 was often difficult to define, with the recording of colours and consistency of potential bonding much influenced by overlying and surrounding deposits. The following descriptions are therefore only tentatively allocated to Phases 2a and 2b, Structure D.

Phase 2a; Structure D (Building A) (Figs.16 & 17, Plate 12)

The major walls of this structure were of similar construction to those of Building A, saving that little Pennant sandstone was noted in the coursing or cores.

Two parallel walls (6555/6526 & 6461) extended north from wall 6302 (Building A's north gable), though only physical evidence that wall fragment 6526 abutted the latter wall existed (Figs.9 & 17). They appeared to extend the east and west walls of Building A. The full southern extent of wall 6461 appeared not to be preserved. However from an investigation of the space between the latter and gable 6302, a gap or doorway of c.0.9 - 1m could possibly have intervened. Only a shallow construction platform (cut 6627) let into substratum 6004 was discernible in section for the latter wall (Fig.16, Section 162) though in one section (no. 94) this was preserved as a platform broader than the wall. Though the remains of wall 6461 had been distorted by erosion it appeared to be significantly wider (c.1m) than eastern wall 6555/6526 (c.0.7m). The other differences between these walls, though significant, did not seem on balance to preclude them being of the same phase - however a possible, perhaps less likely alternative, is aired in Discussion and Conclusions; Medieval Settlement; Phasing and Interpretation below. The remains of wall 6461 consisted in the main of small to medium slabs and rubble possibly bonded with brown silty clay, surviving up to four

Plate 12 Structure D; inlet 6866, ?tank 6709, wall 6307 in the foreground.

thin courses, though some larger slabs were in evidence on the external (western) face. The potential doorway in this wall has already been referred to; the wall apparently terminated before the end of the structure. As mentioned a fragment of wall 6526 survived abutting Building A. The construction platform for this wall (cut 6557/6411; let into substratum 6004 and cutting the eastern edge of Ditch 6315) was fairly well defined when Structure D was sectioned (Fig.16, Section 94). Wall 6526 was laid on a levelling deposit of yellowish green silty clay (deposit 6408/6527) and had partly collapsed to both east and west. Further to the north (Fig.16, Section 162) the wall had been almost completely robbed though a remnant levelling deposit remained (deposit 6408). To the north the wall was better preserved, designated context 6555 and was contemporary with a short western return (wall 6307) with an in-turn (Fig.17). The corner of these walls had been damaged by post-medieval field drains 6401 and 6864 but there was ample evidence preserved to indicate a contemporary intermured Lias - built inlet (masonry 6866) through wall 6555, led to what may have been a water collection tank. This feature was formed by the in-turn of wall 6307 and southern Lias wall (masonry 6709) tied with wall 6555 (Fig.22). Inlet 6866 led from a cut interpreted as shallow terracing 6410/6524 (however see Discussion and Conclusions; Medieval Settlement; Phasing and Interpretation) to the east of wall 6555/6526. The potential tank had no stone base but was constructed on the base of a flat cut (6867) - (Plate 12) which almost certainly sufficed for wall 6307 as well. Construction cut 6867 cut Phase 1 ditch 6315. Two deposits were excavated from cut 6867 within the tank: a greenish brown gritty clay with charcoal (layer 6697 - the earliest), overlying the latter was a mottled reddish brown sandy silt with charcoal (deposit 6696) from which chicken bone, mollusc shell and 14th-century pottery was recovered. Unfortunately most of the deposits in this possible tank were excavated before inlet 6866 was revealed or it's eastern wall (6709) indicated the nature of this feature. In consequence only a minimum environmental sample was recovered from near inlet 6866 (deposit 6712).

Plate 13 Structure D; wall 6719, drain base 6847, wall 6461 in the background.

Phase 2b Structure D (Building A) (Figs.16, 17 & 22, Plates 12 & 13)

An overflow drain (masonry 6531/6847) extended down-slope from ?tank 6709 and across the interior of Structure D. It was structurally separate from the tank and consisted of a few courses of Lias slabs on the northern side, it was poorly preserved in it's western down-slope extent (6847), and had a slab Lias/Pennant base. The partly preserved southern side comprised of upright Lias slabs set into substratum 6004. The northern Lias coursing abutted the in-turn of wall 6307 with a partly constructed parallel face. A thin deposit of brown silty clay (6532) was preserved overlying the up-slope base slabs of this drain. Two sherds, not-closely datable, of medieval pottery were recovered from deposit 6532. As mentioned overflow drain 6531 led westward. It crossed but appeared to be contemporary with the very disturbed remains of wall 6719 (Fig.17, Plate13). Some parts of the eastern and western faces of this wall were ill-defined while others were preserved to two or four courses. Possible vestiges of brown to reddish brown bonding survived. Similarly the construction cut for wall 6719 was only tenuously defined with the wall apparently filling much of the cut. Rubble 6616 overlaid wall 6719. Wall 6719 abutted wall 6461 to the east. A return; masonry 6720, extending eastward was contemporary, though narrower (0.6m) than wall 6719 and survived as one to three courses with little bonding in evidence. A recess with no evidence for a stone base, but otherwise defined by upright Pennant slabs (masonry 6868) was located in wall 6720 at it's junction with wall 6719. Wall 6720 extended fragmentarily eastwards towards wall 6307 but was not on line with it and may only have been superficially tied with that wall. Some Lias slabs of wall 6720 and the north coursing of overflow drain 6531 overlapped but it was unclear if this indicated one was tied to the other. A disturbed and fragmentary masonry projection extended for a short distance north of the corner of walls 6719/6720. A possible length of shallow wall construction platform (cut 6871) was excavated 2.85m to the north of and on line with the latter masonry projection. Though fragmentary, taken together these features may indicate the presence of an almost completely removed wall. Alternatively the masonry projection might be the remains of a buttress; the northwest corner of Structure D was built on a fairly steep part of the valley slope in this area.

A pitched Lias path (6853/6621) was partly preserved extending exterior to walls 6719 and 6461. Exterior to the latter wall, Section 94 showed that a partly eroded terrace (cut 6869) cut into substratum 6004, provided a platform for pitched path 6621 (Fig.16).The latter had been set into the same substratum. This path can be generally assigned to Phase 2 and was partly preserved extending south (path 6218) along the exterior of wall 6187, the west elevation of Building A. Path 6621 was successively overlain by a mottled green/grey hillwash (layer 6620) from which two sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered, then rubble 6471 (see below).

No convincing evidence for stone or clay flooring or yard deposits were preserved within Structure D.

The deposits in the interior of Structure D and overlying its walls comprised rubble/angular gravel spreads silting or hillwash. Sections were excavated through hillwash 6313/6498 (overlying substratum 6004) in the interior of Structure D, and through wall lines. Rare charcoal (in both contexts) and a single pottery sherd of AD1170-1225 was noted from hillwash 6498. Greyish brown silty clay 6406/6470 had accumulated in terracing 6410/6524. A residual sherd of late 11th century pottery and numerous later 13th century pottery sherds were recorded from the former contexts. In the northerly section (No. 94) a layer of rubble and mottled grey/reddish brown silty clay (deposit 6407) was apparently backfilled into ditch 6315, robbed wall construction cut 6411 and spread down slope to the west overlying hillwash 6498 (Fig.16). In section 162 a similar rubble layer (6525) overlayed collapsed wall 6526 and hillwash 6313. A few sherds of not-closely-datable medieval pottery and other pottery dated mid - late 13th century were recovered from layers 6407 and 6525 respectively. Gravel and rubble in a brown gritty clay matrix (6534) overlaid walls 6555 and 6307, ?tank 6534 and hillwash 6498. Similar layers overlaid wall 6719 and path 6853 (rubble 6472), and wall 6461 and path 6621 (rubble 6471/6529). A small amount of late 12th -mid 13th century pottery, and late 13th or early 14th century pottery was recorded from layers 6472 and 6471/6529. A horseshoe (SF 109, Fig.25.6) of the 14th century and a Pennant whetstone (SF193) were recovered just to the north of Structure D. A mixed layer of topsoil, subsoil and very recent hardcore (6304) overlaid the aforementioned layers. Late 13th century pottery, cattle and sheep/goat bone were recovered from this layer.

As with Building A several layers were sectioned to the west of Structure D (Fig.16, Section 162), in the valley bottom. Alluvium 6607/6630 overlaid substratum 6631; the former with charcoal, mid-late 13th century pottery and sheep/goat bone noted. Overlying this a thin gravel/rubble layer (6629) was an uncertain candidate as a continuation of path 6614 detailed in Phase 1 (Associated Features above).

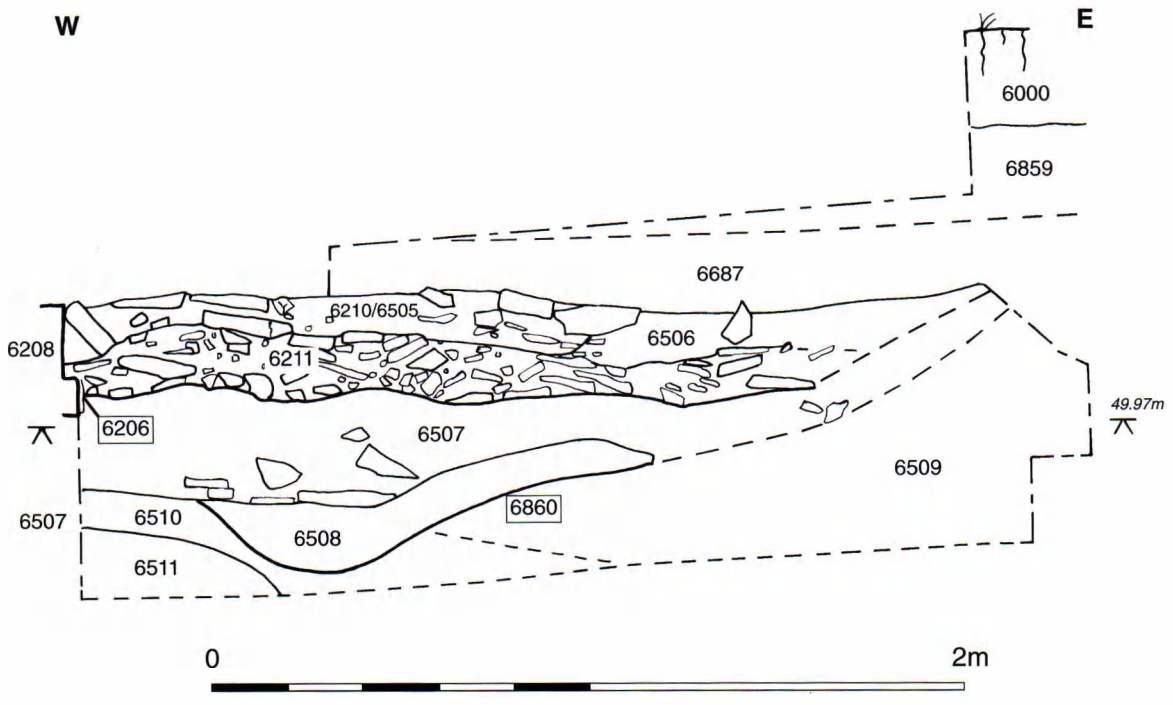

Fig.21 Section through deposits to east of Building C.

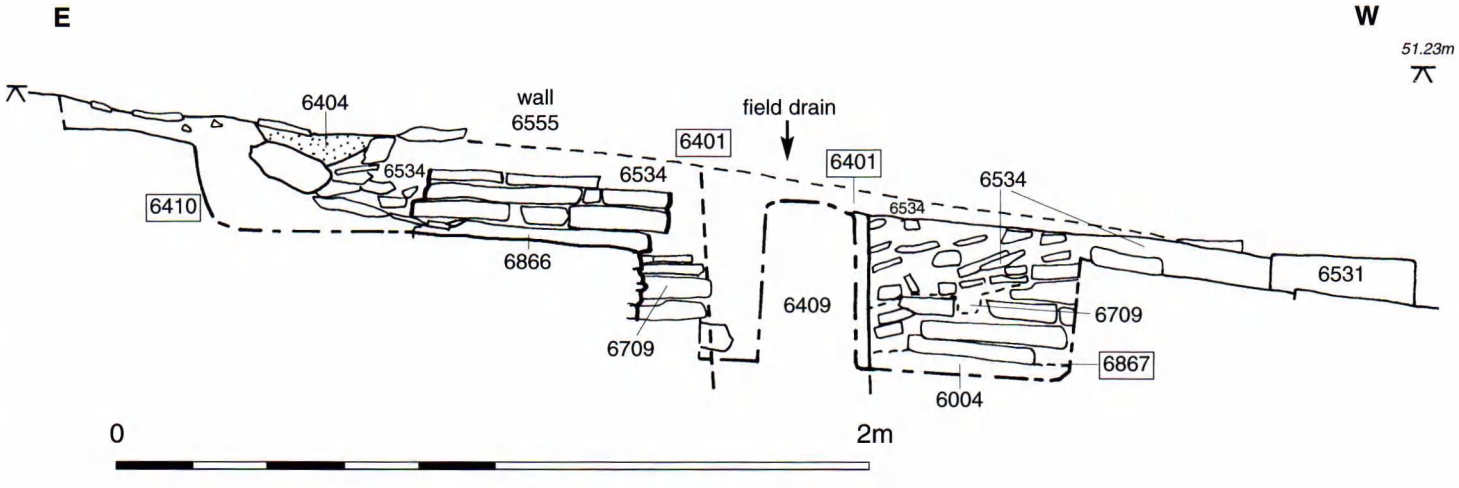

Fig.22 Section through wall 6555, Structure D showing inlet 6866 and ?tank wall 6709.

Iron nails were recovered from this deposit. A hillwash with wall rubble (layer 6639/6606) overlaid the latter, succeeded by another layer of collapsed wall rubble (6529 - see above). Mid-late 13th-century pottery was recovered from layer 6606. A blue sandy silt (deposit 6628) with no artefacts overlaid rubble 6529 and hillwash 6639. A similar deposit (6226), was located between Structure D and cobbling 6212/6862. An almost complete Pennant roof tile (SF 120) was recovered unstratified from the west end of Section 162.

Phase 2c; Structure D (Building A) (Figs.17 & 22)

A possible shallow drain-gully (cut 6870) may have been recut into the fill (6470/6406) of terrace cut 6410 and extended slightly north of Structure D. Feature 6870 was filled with a greyish blue clay with frequent medium sized fragments of Pennant sandstone, from which later 13th-century pottery, pig and cattle bones and a residual sherd of 11th-century pottery were recovered. None of the Pennant slabs could be definitely identified as roof tile.

Phase 2 Structure E (Figs.9 & 23)

Three metres to the north of Structure D a very patchy sub-rectangular arrangement of Lias slabs and small rubble (masonry 6456/6460) suggested that a drystone structure, probably an unroofed pen of dimensions c.6 x 3.2m had been constructed on a similar axis as Building A and D. This

structure only survived to one or possibly two courses and much of it was only preserved as a rubble spread to the west. Later 13th century pottery sherds were recovered from a brown silty clay accumulated along the eastern wall (possible masonry 6456). Structure D was built on the surface of a layer of brown silty clay with charcoal (deposit 6458) from which 12th century pottery was recovered. This deposit was a hillwash and it sealed Phase 1 ditch 6315 and a yellow green hillwash 6498. A sherd of pottery dating to AD1170 to 1225 was retrieved from the latter deposit.

Building C; Change of Use (Fig.10)

With Phase III of Building C an alteration of building status appears to have occurred. This is because a rather crude Lias rubble and silty clay deposit (masonry 6220) blocked door 6857. Blocking 6220 seemed too uncharacteristic to allocate it to the preceding phase (Building C Phase II) when compared with the well laid masonry of that phase. In consequence it was allocated to Phase III and seems likely to have been in-filled at a time when Building C had lost itís original function. This is likely to have been during Period Vc when Building A, the (new?) dwelling house was constructed, perhaps later on in the period.

Phase 1 and 2 Associated Features (Fig.12)

An extensive though thin greyish brown layer (6672/6807) from which mid-late 13th and residual 12th century pottery was recovered was located a distance to the east of Building A. It overlayed substratum 6004.

A shallow linear gully (cut 6809/6254) in the southeastern part of Area E which had been disturbed by metal detectorist pilfering was undated but had been dug parallel to the 12th or early 13th century rectilinear ditch/gully system. If the latter system was out of use by the mid 13th century (see above) it is possible though unproveable that it had been dug as a replacement for that system in either Phase 1or 2 Period Vc (however see Period VI).

Period VI; Post-medieval and Modern (Figs.9 & 23)

Post-medieval and modern activity was confined to numerous field drains crossing all of the excavated areas, a pair of gate post-holes which disturbed part of Building B and considerable though relatively shallow disturbance by heavy plant in other parts of Area E. Many of the field drains were in alignment with the boundaries of the field Area E was located in (Figs.2 & 9). The drains and the southern boundary of this field were in alignment with Buildings A and B of the medieval settlement and the rectilinear ditch and gully system. This strongly suggests that some of the field boundaries on the AD1725 map and later maps derive from the medieval period at the latest. A large swathe of topsoil and subsoil, had been removed extending from the western part of the area, extending eastwards and then south out of Area E. Numerous masonry and other archaeological deposits were partly or marginally disturbed. Plastic matting and then rubble or large gravel hardcore had been laid down as a haulage road for large vehicles. Most of this material could be removed mechanically during the early parts of the excavation.

A shallow linear gully (cut 6809) extended east west across the southeast corner of Area E. No dating evidence was recovered from the gully fill, though a metal object had been removed by an unauthorised metal detectorist. It is possible this quite extensive feature should be allocated to the post-Medieval period (however see above) as two somewhat similar gullies set at right angles to each other were recorded in Area A. Plaster and slag were retrieved from the fill of one of these gullies (fill 6134).

One of the tracks shown on the AD1725 map (Fig.2) of Stoke Gifford appeared to reproduce the line of cobbled path 6855/6492, which ran along the north side of Building B. This was not evident during excavation as overlying stratigraphy had been recently removed and modern hard-core had been laid down over the cobbling.

Palaeochannels (Fig.21)

As mentioned under Period Vb; Building C; Phase I, the construction trench for wall 6208 (cut 6206) cut hillwash 6507 an extensive layer in the valley bottom. Four earlier deposits were recorded in the sondage, the earliest of which was layer 6511 a mottled greyish blue sterile clay. The latter was overlain by layer 6510, a sterile grey clay mottled with orange. 6510 was overlain in turn by greyish green silty clay hillwash (deposit 6509). A stream had worn a bed (cut 6860) into the latter two deposits. Alluvium 6508 silted stream 6860 and was a brownish orange silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. A similar, probably later, stream bed (cut 6716) was revealed in a sondage adjoining wall 6322 of Building C. It cut layer 6507/6715 and was filled with sterile alluvium 6714 overlain by alluvium 6713/6205 from which 12th-century pottery and animal bone were recovered. Alluvium 6713/6205 may have been the same as deposit 6207, noted within the interior of Building C. Pottery sherds of AD1150-1200 were retrieved from the later deposit. Environmental samples were taken from alluvium 6714 (No.20) and from hillwash layers/alluvium 6607 (No.47) and 6714 encountered to the west of Structure D and House A. Little or no charred plant remains were recovered from these samples (see Charred Plant Remains Table 4).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Bronze Age; Periods I-II

The lack of deposits (and ceramics) from these periods and the few largely residual lithic artefacts probably indicates that only scattered subsistence or agricultural activity was occurring over the five areas investigated. The Matford evidence does however add to the known distribution spread of Bronze Age and occasionally earlier sites stretching from possibly as far northwest as the Brookway centre to Webb's Farm/Great Meadow. The Matford evidence lies between

the two settlement *foci* at Tesco, Savages Wood and Webb's Farm.

Iron Age; Period III (Figs.5 & 7)

In comparison to the sparse late or mid to late Iron Age evidence less than 1km away from the site at Great Meadow, northeast of Bailey's Court Farm (Archaeological and Historical Background) the evidence from Matford also does not directly indicate a focus of settlement at the latter site. A few Iron Age ditches and residual ceramic evidence were revealed at Great Meadow. The 2000 evaluation excavation at Matford (BRSMG 2000/40; Parry 2001) identified prehistoric pottery (originally thought to be Bronze Age) from a single shallow pit (or less likely a posthole), of a residual nature in Romano-British dump layers from a redundant pond and from a geological feature. The re-assessment of this pottery shows that it should be dated in a similar fashion as the Iron Age ceramic evidence recovered during the 2001 Excavation (see Iron Age Pottery). Taken with the tentative late Iron Age ditch or gully, pit and residual sherds from Areas A and E of the Matford 2001 Excavation this evidence in total reflects probable agricultural activity in the form of field system fragments on either side of Stoke Brook, perhaps with a likely settlement somewhere in the vicinity. The locally significant focus of Romano-British settlement at Bailey's Court Farm was not comprehensively excavated and remains unpublished. That a late Iron Age precursor, perhaps directly related to the Matford and Great Meadow agricultural evidence, should be sought at Baileys Court Farm remains at present a likely, though unprovable and not exclusive possibility. This postulated settlement does not need to have been exclusively nucleated or enclosed and scattered elements may be sought closer to the suggested late Iron Age field system fragment at Matford.

Whether this fragment represents part of a boundary/ drainage ditch from a large field or smaller plot cannot be postulated nor is it really possible to draw parallels with similar sites due to the scarcity of the evidence.

Only cattle or sheep/goat bones were retrieved from Iron Age deposits at Matford.

Romano-British: Period IV; 1st-3rd centuries AD (Figs.5 & 7)

Much as in Period III most of the Romano-British features recorded in Area C comprised boundary or drainage ditches associated with agricultural practices. Most of the domestic debris (pottery, a spindle weight and animal bone) however, was retrieved from pit fills 6054, 6058 and 6092 and the 3rd century in-filled pond excavated during the 2000 Evaluation, located to the east. This evidence is likely to indicate some sort of settlement remains exist in the vicinity. However no Romano-British structural remains were recorded by either program. Cattle, horse and sheep/goat bones were recovered. The latter were likely to have been slaughtered between 18 and 24 months of age (Assessment of Faunal Remains). The features recorded at Matford were broadly contemporary with the settlement remains discovered at Great Meadow, c.0.5km to the southeast (Archaeological and Historical Sites in the Vicinity). Taken with the other Roman-British sites in the area, the Matford evidence indicates little more than settlement (probably scattered) and agricultural practices spread from the *focus* near Savages Wood Road south eastwards through 'Matford' to the *foci* at Bailey's Court and Great Meadow. As mentioned this distribution owes more to the pattern of modern development and archaeological recording than historical settlement. The distinct lack of Samian pottery at 'Matford' must indicate low status rural activity (see The Romano-British Pottery below).

Medieval Settlement: Period Va; 11th - first quarter of the 12th century (Fig.23)

Period Va activity almost certainly began in the first three quarters of the 11th century. The evidence however was confined to residual pottery and pits 6523 and 6736. Due to it's grouping with the cluster of early post-Conquest pits cut into lime rich substratum 6485 the former pit was probably dug for the extraction of that mineral also. If the lime-rich clay extracted was not for use in pre-tanning hide treatment (Cherry 1991, 296) then it may have been used for lime washing of, for instance, byres.

The rest of the cut features in this period were post-Conquest. Apart from the lime extraction pits the evidence was comprised of short gullies, other pits and a few substantial post-holes. It is possible that with a relatively high sherd-count for this period (57) pit 6740 was used for rubbish disposal. The relatively silty nature of the pitfill 6784 might indicate that it was from a cess pit (cut 6783). If the three or four substantial post-holes (6761, 6816, 6818 and 6768) from this period were part of a building; and this is by no means clear, then it is also possible that gully 6781 with the same date range AD1070-1120 might represent drainage for that building. The proximity of the probable rubbish pit to the south tenuously supports the thesis that the gully and postholes represents genuine settlement evidence. If the density of features from this period represents settlement, as it appears to, then it would conform to a pattern of settlement suggested by excavations at four sites in the vicinity of Bristol which also have occupation continuing to the 14th century or later; Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton (Leech & Pearson 1986), Elm Farm, Charlton (Burchill & Coxah et al 1989), Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford (Young 1996), Moat Farm, Pucklechurch (Samuel 2002) and Eckweek, Peasdown St.John (Young & Kidd 1989). The archaeological evidence from these sites however is of variable strength; residually occurring pottery at Elm Farm, Moat Farm and Harry Stoke (the latter however may be referred to in Domesday with a reference to King Harold's reign - Prosser 1996, 24); a Saxo-Norman enclosure bank and ditches are known from Lower Court Farm and a timber building at Eckweek has been dated 11th to 12th centuries. No structural evidence was recorded at the first three sites. That evidence could of course lie beyond the excavations.

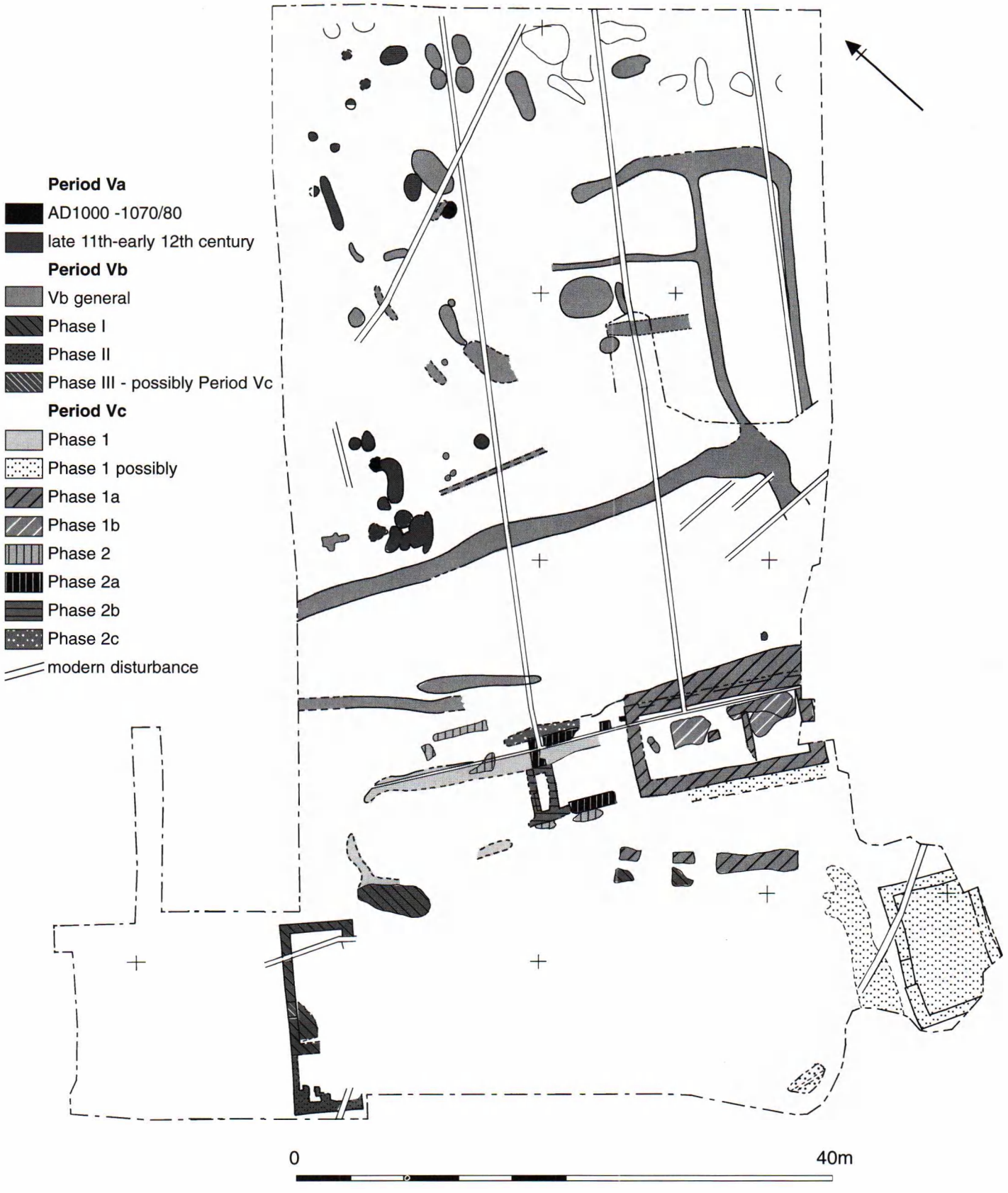

Fig.23 Area E - Plan of medieval settlement; Periods Va-c.

Cattle and sheep/goat bones and pig dentition were retrieved from Saxo-Norman deposits. The two former varieties were represented by bones probably from meat cuts (Assessment of Faunal Remains).

Medieval Settlement: Period Vb; 12th - mid-13th century (Fig.23)

The problems of interpretation with this period are obvious. There clearly were numerous agricultural and ambiguous features from this period disposed in the eastern half of Area E. However given that stratified 12th-century evidence was obtained from two buildings; C *and* B, one (Building B) for which a 13th-century construction date is claimed (see below), is it safe to allocate a 12th-century construction date to the other? That this might be valid could be supported, firstly by the likely function of Structure F; as a bake-house or kitchen. Charred bread wheat, rye and legumes were recovered from one of the flue-fills (see The Charred Plant Remains) which strengthens the structures' identification. Structure F however, has it's own problems. As an addition to Building C, it can only be relatively dated and most of the evidence for an oven structure is absent, along with substantial evidence for fire remains. If it was a bake-house or kitchen it could be argued that it belonged to a phase of Period Vc, not Vb and that such a potentially dangerous building was purposely built at some remove from the definite dwelling; Building A, for obvious reasons. These particular problems cannot be resolved with the existing evidence. However taken with the supportive agricultural evidence for ditch and gully systems it might be valid to suggest that Building C was constructed during the period AD1120/1140-1200 even if it was not a dwelling. The surviving remains certainly displayed an even rectilinear construction. Without the addition of Structure F the building measured c.8.3 x c.3.6m; slightly less than the Period 2 hall less it's addition (9 x 4.5m) at Wintringham Moat (Hunts.) of c.AD1200 (Grenville 1997, 96, Fig.4.6). Building C was not quite in alignment with Buildings A and B and it almost certainly had a change of use and status with the blocking of the existing door, perhaps in period Vc. Building C was at right angles to parallel gullies 6541 and 6548/6612. None of the12th-century pottery recovered from these gullies precludes a contemporary date with that proposed for Building C, Phase I.

The narrow curvilinear ditch (cut 6477/6491/6483) appeared to have an enclosure/boundary *and* drainage function and was broadly contemporary with the rectilinear ditch and gully system. These seem to have been mid/late 12th- or early 13th-century features which were out of use by the mid 13th century. The rectilinear and curvilinear system enclosed plots, which may have been for penning animals, though obvious fence lines were not in evidence. If this was true for the rectilinear system, then the disposition of the short curved gullies may be significant. They may have been part of a corralling or droveway system and could on that basis be thought to have been construction slots.

Narrow gully base 6333/6724 was likely to be out of phase with the latter system. Pits 6667 and 6765 may have been dug as rubbish pits. It is possible that six relatively large pits in the east of Area E (6765, 6804/6820, 6774, 6792, 6779 and 6766) were cess-pits. This thesis might however lead to a conclusion that (some) 12th-century occupation was in the vicinity. Certainly these pits were close to the proposed Saxo-Norman structure.

Medieval Settlement: Period Vc, later 13th - mid 14th century (Fig.23)

With the construction of one or two masonry buildings in probably the latter half of the 13th century, it becomes somewhat easier to discuss the nature of the medieval settlement discovered flanking Bradley Stoke Way, though by no means can all questions be answered. The first phase of construction and occupation in this sub-period appeared to comprise Buildings A and B; that is a dwelling and a fairly substantial ancillary building of uncertain use. Building A was a somewhat typical medieval rural house (see parallels below in The Interpretation of Site-Status), probably essentially of one storey constructed of coursed Lias slabs, quite possibly extending to the rafters. The latter assumption seems valid due to the wall-width (1m) and the availability of local building-stone. This house had a Pennant sandstone roof, at least in one phase, while the same could not be said for the ancillary building, for which there was no evidence for stone tiles, though wall-width again suggested that the latter was not 'half-timbered'. The internal arrangements of Building A conformed to a layout not untypical in the high middle ages; two rooms or bays of ratio1/3 : 2/3 in area with a hearth in the larger room not far from the dividing wall or screen. The glazed and louvered ridge tiles suggest a fairly substantial hall-type roof line. No entrances were in evidence, though this or these would have been much more likely in the long elevations (ibid, 75, Fig.3.3 caption). The smaller room could have been for service or sleeping depending on how one interprets the status of the farm complex.

The Interpretation of Site Status

Using data from a corpus of 75 manorial halls provided by Wood (1965, 62-6), Grenville (*op.cit.*, 107-8) suggests that in the 13th to 15th centuries shorter hall lengths (i.e. 6.09 - 12.19m) predominate. The 'hall' or hearth room at Matford A measured 7.5 x 5m internally that is a ratio of c.3:2, also common in the 13th and 14th centuries (ibid). Building A internal dimensions (overall 12 x 5m) also compare favourably with examples of manorial status, but also to those of lesser status. The second phase of hall building (without lean-to additions) at the small manor of Harry Stoke (Building 5) of the 13th, or possibly 12th centuries measured only 9.35 x 4.62m (Young 1995, 32-3, Fig.6a). The first phase hall (Building 1) of the 12th century, though truncated by a dove cote almost certainly measured in the region of 11.5 - 8.5 x 4.25m internally. Both buildings had evidence for hearths and Building 1 had an internal drain but neither had stone-built dividing walls. Til House, Clifton, (Notts.) a timber house of AD 1319/20 of 8.3 x 4.15m

internally, has been interpreted as '...built by a yeoman farmer who aspired to lesser-gentry status...' (*op.cit.*, 130). The Period 2 hall and ?sleeping quarters at the moated house at Wintringham, (Cambs.) of c.AD1300, was 13 x 9m internally, though this discounts the service rooms and bake house which with the other rooms make a 'classic' tripartite hall plan (*ibid*, 97, Fig.4.6) with screens passage. The extent or nature of the proposed (perhaps partly timber) Giffard manorial complex at Great Stoke, Stoke Gifford, with 13th-early 14th-century occupation was not established by the excavation but a subsequent ?14th-century bayed masonry building of uncertain status measured only 9 x 6m externally (Russell 1986, 36). As an aside it could have been that the Giffard manor was located closer to the parish church which had a priest as early as Domesday (see Historical Background) at the site of the 'Berkeley' Manor, though the existence of two manors at Wharram Percy (Beresford & Hurst 1990, 47) warns that a more complex situation may have existed at Stoke Gifford. There is potential evidence at Harry Stoke itself that the manor was divided (Samuel & Young 1996, paragraph 6.4.4.). The mid-12th-century wooden manor hall (and dias) at Ellington (Hunts.) measured 11.5 x 5.5m and had a kitchen extension of 7 x 5m (Platt 1978, Fig.31).

In comparison to these examples it is clear that the farm at Matford could feasibly fall into either the manorial or sub-manorial category. However there are factors which seem to mitigate against the first category. The first is the distinct lack of obvious manorial documentary references. As has been alluded to in Historical Background, apart from the possibly significant place-name evidence of the early 18th century no references earlier than this are likely to exist. Neither is there, unlike at Harry Stoke, obvious morphological attributes such as a dovecote or numerous auxiliary buildings (such as buttery, pantry or kitchen) or some sort of significant enclosure such as a moat wall or palisade signifying high status. Granted something of this nature could lie or could have lain beyond the excavation, and indeed it would not be surprising if the excavation did not reveal the total of ancillary buildings at Matford; the Period ?Vb Phase II bake-house/kitchen could, after all be argued to mitigate in favour of manorial status. No documentary evidence was found to suggest that the site was a monastic grange or church estate. In the absence of clear high-status evidence it would perhaps be prudent to suggest that the Period Vc farm was the residence of a relatively well-off tenant of the manor of Stoke Gifford. The latter assertion does not account for the existence of Building C in the 12th century, if the dating for this building has been correctly interpreted. If the date of Building C is genuinely of the 12th century; and the available evidence suggests that this is so, then it would be much harder to conceive that the farm was occupied by *villani, bordari* or *cotari* (villeins or smallholders) during this century, given the construction style of Building C. Sub-manorial farms of greater than peasant status (cadet branches of seignorial families, freemen and merchants) occur during and after the 13th century and can be moated (Le Patourel 1978, 22, table II). Of significance to sub-Periods Va-b at Matford is that at the time of Domesday as much as 20% of land was held by *liberi homine*s and sokemen. They formed a considerable part of the population; 14% of countrymen and probably enjoyed considerably less binding tenurial constraints and obligations than those which bound the *villanus* or *cotarius* to his lord (Miller & Hatcher 1978, 22). A soke or berewick, an outlying part of the lord's demesne was '...land held more or less freely by peasant tenants subject to the juristiction of the lord of the manor and owing him dues which, if only because of the distances separating them from the manorial centre, must often have been payable in cash or kind rather than service'. (ibid, 21). The term *berewica* is known from Domesday Gloucestershire (Moore 1982, 1,15, Technical Terms). It is possible Period Va-c Matford functioned as a soke or berewick to Stoke Gifford manor and was occupied by *liberi homines* or *sokemanni*; terms still in use (amongst others used for peasants) in the later 13th century (op.cit. 111-2). This may be one reason why no early documentary evidence for the site has been encountered, though it may be speculated that the coherent block of fields of c.154 acres named Matford in AD1725 (Historical Background) might form the core of this proposed manorial outlier. Certainly in area it could have constituted one Domesday hide of ploughland. Two types of high-status artefactual evidence could however argue that during the later 13th or earlier 14th century the farm might have had a cadet branch of a seignorial family as tenant. This suggestion might be provoked by the presence at House A of louvered ceramic hall-type roof tiles and a spout from a copper alloy ewer (SF 8, Fig.25.4), commonly used for hand-washing at a high table (pers. comm. Rod Burchill). Indeed the layout of House A, possibly with space enough for a table between the hearth and dividing wall in Room 2 seems to conform (along with an adjoining chamber/service room) to the idealized plan of a later medieval hall (Grenville 1997, 90, Fig.4.1). On the other hand it could be argued that a well-off freeman tenant could merely have been acquiring the trappings of the upper classes. Table wares such as elaborately decorated jugs are included in the pottery assemblage after AD1250 and a high proportion of the pottery recovered from Room 1 and the south of Room 2, House A was identified as such. Without further documentary or material evidence, the status question must remain not fully resolved. Labeling the site as a possible berewick/soke at present, seems sensible.

Economy

It is clear from the variety of evidence preserved at 'Matford' that mixed farming was practiced at the farm.

Direct material evidence for agriculture other than stock rearing at Matford was provided by the medieval iron ox-shoe (SF 100, Fig.25.5) found near Building B and the possible saddle quern fragment from the matrix of mid/late 13th-century path 6614 to the west of House A. The analysis of charred plant remains from 63 sieved samples, indicated that the farm at Matford produced very similar macrofossil assemblages to those obtained from the broadly

contemporary farm at Eckweek in the same county, though actual remains were only preserved in a few samples. Bread wheat, rye and possibly barley were cultivated along with legumes; the latter of which were partly used as flour supplements, helped to fix nitrogen in the soil and were a valuable source of protein for countrymen and stock alike. The unfinished late 12th/early 13th-century mortar (SF 132, Fig.25.2) could have originally been intended for processing small quantities of legumes as well as other foods. It is probable that pest-resistant rivet wheat was also grown and could have been used for biscuit-making and thatching. The recovery of native charred hedgerow remains (even as a tiny minority of preserved remains) indicates, that as to be expected, wild flora had been an important supplement to the farm's economy (see The Charred Plant Remains).

The Assessment of Faunal Remains indicates the ubiquitous nature of cattle and sheep/goat at Matford for slaughter; pigs had been culled before adulthood. The horse and single chicken bones help to broaden the recognition of stock types present at the site.

The small amount of bloomery furnace hearth-waste from gully fill 6825 and House A is indicative of small scale agricultural smithing during Periods Vb and Vc.

Phasing and Interpretation of Structures (Fig.10, 17, 19 & 23)

The possible interpretations for Building C and Structure F have already been aired under Medieval Settlement Period Vb.

As mentioned House A had two sub-phases of flooring, the later pitched Lias floor phase (1b) might be datable to as late as the first half of the 14th century if it was not constructed in the preceding century. In the absence of conclusive dating, the pitched Lias floor of Building B could be used to argue that this building was erected later than Phase 1a House A, as this building's pitched floor was a replacement for the Pennant floor of Phase 1a. However the pitched floor of Building B may have been a product of cost/availability of materials or function of the building. The latter was unlikely to have been to do with food production due to the lack of a hearth coupled with the lack of pottery sherds. The possibilities for function therefore unfortunately must range from agricultural - the nearby ox-shoe providing a tenuous link, though the lack of an internal drain is noteworthy, to domestic - perhaps in the form of a chamber/solar detached from House A; the building was as well built as House A, though no evidence for a stone-tile roof was recovered. The concentration of pottery in Room 1 and the south of Room 2 in House A suggests that Room 1 may have been used at some stage for food preparation. Potential table wares also concentrated in the same areas and a few fragments of possible oven lining were recovered from the terrace-cut up-cast (6195) in Room 1. These factors do not preclude a possible earlier function as a chamber.

If it is not possible to be sure about the intricacies of Phase 1, it is very likely that the complex of buildings formed a contemporary group around what may have been a large yard in the small valley head. Much of the southern and western part of the site was beyond the area of excavation so it was not possible to be sure that this yard was partly enclosed or indeed that other structures may have existed to the west or south.

In Phase 2 at Building A a somewhat complicated structure (Structure D) possibly in two sub phases (a & b) was built on to the north gable of that building. It is less likely that Structure D was at any time roofed with Pennant sandstone tiles, though numerous small fragments were recovered from a possible re-cut of the terrace for this structure; gully 6870. No floors were found within it. There is a possibility that a floor had existed at a higher level and had been removed by erosion and modern disturbance (which was particularly severe in this area). Also the structure could have had a thatched roof. As mentioned there are problems with understanding the surviving remains of Structure D, and in interpreting it's function. If in contrast to what has been proposed the west elevation (wall 6461) and the east elevation (wall 6555/6526) should not be considered in-phase due to different wall widths, a possible precursor to the later might be in evidence in the flat linear cut hitherto interpreted as a terrace cut; cut 6410. If this was a robbed-out wall platform terraced into the hillside then it could at some stage be wide enough to accommodate a wall of the same width as the west elevation of Structure D; approximately 1m. This question could not be satisfactorily resolved with the surviving evidence and here it may be prudent to adopt the more convenient solution and accept that the aforementioned walls were in phase. It seems difficult to conclude that walls 6719 (the continuation of wall 6461) and 6720 (the western part of the north elevation) were not built later than walls 6307/6555/6526 and 6461 as 6720 was not on-line with 6307 but it does not help to resolve the plan of this structure. Similarly a function for the 'tank' formed by masonry 6307, 6709 and the associated overflow drain 6531 is not easy to envisage. If Structure D functioned as a pen for say, valuable animals, is it unlikely that water flowing through the inlet in wall 6555 from the terrace-cut would be considered suitable for their consumption, perhaps this is the writer's imposition of modern standards on another epoch? The Pennant recess in 6720 is similarly inexplicable without evidence for a stone base surviving, otherwise a small feeding trough here might be postulated. In complete contrast to these suggestions it might be tempting to see Structure D, because of itís location, as part of a classic domestic arrangement encountered at many manorial sites (as at Wintringham and Ellington mentioned above) of hall, chamber/solar, screens passage, kitchen, buttery and pantry; with the structure perhaps forming the role of the latter two rooms. However, the collection of 'muddy water' in the stone 'tank' in the interior of the structure raises questions in this regard.

Abandonment of the Medieval Settlement

The reasons for the abandonment of the farm are unlikely to be answered by the archaeological record. Blaming this event on the visitations of the plague, whether the Black Death in AD1348-9 or the plagues of AD1361-2 (*mortalite*

des enfants) or AD1369 may be taking the most obvious solution but may be partly valid. The most reliable English chronicler of the plague Henry Knighton claimed that '...virtually the whole town [of Bristol] was wiped out'. (Platt 1996, 5) during the first visitation of the plague. However, though an exaggeration, there is an estimate (admittedly this was proposed as long ago as 1938) that in nearby Bristol the total death-rate was between 35 and 40% (McKisack 1959, 331-2). If an estimate in this region is a valid assumption, then the implications for nearby parishes like Stoke Gifford are obvious. Equally the abandonment (even demolition may not be too severe a term) at the site could be related to the social changes and rural disturbances occurring throughout the country during the middle and latter part of the 14th century (ibid, 329-339). These events were tied-up with various types of agricultural recession after the end of Edward II's reign in AD1327 (ibid): these undoubtedly had their effect as did the famine of AD1315-18 when 10-15% of peasantry in some villages perished (Dyer 1989, 140). Additionally during the greatest period of social unrest in the decades around the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries there appears to be strong evidence in many places of elaboration and enhancement of existing moated and associated fortifications which cannot be explained by the worsening of climate (causing 'drainage' moat digging for instance - Platt 1978, 113-4). Michael Aston asserts that no documentary evidence indicates that the Black Death permanently damaged settlements (excepting Earnshill) in the west of England but emphasizes that many places seem to disappear or needed to be resettled after the middle of the 14th century, citing Orchardleigh, South Cadbury and Witcombe in Somerset, Sezincote, Norton and Upper and Middle Ditchford in Gloucestershire (Aston 1989, 114). Indeed from an estimated peak of 4.5 - 6 million around AD1300, one authority suggests that the English population fell to 2.5 - 3 million by AD1377, reached a medieval low of 2 - 2.5 million around AD1450 and did not recover until about AD1650 (Hatcher 1977, 68-9, 70 Figs.1 & 2). The various disasters of the 14th century lead to economic change, which themselves brought changes in methods of land exploitation. These might result in desertion but are one stage on from depopulation by plague (pers. comm. Peter Webster). They may have been the causes for the abandonment and disappearance of the farm at 'Matford'.

SPECIALIST REPORTS

THE FINDS

Lithic Artefacts

by David Mullin

A total of 10 flint objects were found during excavations at this site. The assemblage is primarily waste flakes, but an unusual chert knife is also present.

SF No/Context	*Description*
u/s	Tertiary flake of light brown flint.
u/s Area E	Secondary flake of grey flint. Narrow blade scars on dorsal surface.
SF79	Broken tertiary flake of light grey gravel flint
SF133, deposit 6813	Possible knife. Tertiary flake of red chert. Retouched along both lateral margins on both ventral and dorsal surfaces. Small notch on one lateral margin also appears to have been retouched.
6048	Proximal end of narrow blade of patinated light brown flint.
6060	Core rejuvenation tablet of dark grey flint.
6115	Broken blade of patinated black flint.
6198/6208	Broken tertiary flake of translucent brown flint.
6451	Broken tertiary flake of translucent light brown flint.
6780	Broken tertiary flake of translucent light brown flint.

Discussion:

The small number of flint objects found during the excavations at Bradley Stoke Way make discussion of their significance and meaning impossible. The majority of the material consists of undiagnostic waste flakes which could be of any date within the Neolithic/Bronze Age. The narrow blade facets on the unstratified flake from Area E and the narrow blade from context 6048, Area C could, however be of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. The core rejuvenation tablet is likewise undiagnostic, but the possible knife is probably Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. This object is manufactured on a flake of chert, similar to that from the Blackdown Hills found during recent excavations by the author (Lewis & Mullin 2000). The knife is unusual both in its raw material and in that it has a retouched notch on one side, possibly for attachment to a haft (Fig.25.1).

Suitable knapping flint does not occur naturally in the Bristol region, although some poor quality gravel flint does occur in local river and gravel deposits. More extensive deposits of flint occur in the Wiltshire chalk, c.40km east of Bristol and flint of knapping quality occurs in the Vale of Moreton, Gloucestershire (Saville 1990: 154). All of the flint found during archaeological work therefore represents deliberate importation. Although the flint assemblage is relatively uninformative, it does attest to the activity of prehistoric peoples in the Bradley Stoke area.

THE POTTERY

The Matford, Bradley Stoke pottery can be divided into three groups: Iron Age material, Romano-British, and medieval including a group of early medieval wares that appear specific to modern South Gloucestershire.

The assemblage was very fragmentary and generally in poor condition with most sherds showing extensive weathering and spalling of their surfaces.

Iron Age Pottery

by Lisa Brown

The archaeological intervention at Matford, Bradley Stoke during 2000 and 2001 produced a total of 59 sherds weighing 270 gm which can be assigned to the Iron Age. The evaluation excavation produced 34 prehistoric sherds weighing 147gm and the mitigation excavation produced 25 sherds weighing 123 gm. The condition of the assemblage is best described as poor and fragmentary, with all sherds exhibiting signs of weathering and abrasion and the mean sherd weight of the group amounting to only 4.7 gm. Approximately half of the sherds had lost their outer surfaces. Very few sherds were reliably stratified within identifiable archaeological deposits and some of the Iron Age material is residual within later features.

Fabrics:

Predominantly sand-tempered

A1 Medium grade translucent quartz sand with silver mica flecks. Very hard fired. Mid-grey interior with brown inner and outer surfaces. Handmade vessels. No special finish. May be Iron Age. Body sherds only.

A2 Fine grade quartz sand with additional rare, small flecks of calcareous material. Body sherds only.

A3 Very fine grade, slightly micaceous sand-tempered ware with no other visible inclusions. Body sherds only.

A4 Very finely sanded, compact micaceous clay with additional sparse, ill-assorted rounded quartz grains up to 1mm and rare, weathered calcareous fragments. Body sherds only.

A5 Black Burnished Ware I (BBI south-east Dorset type). May be pre-conquest Durotrigian type. Body sherds only.

Predominantly calcite-tempered

C1 Soft, smooth, soapy clay with moderate to common inclusions of angular white calcite pieces up to 2mm and some rounded argillaceous pieces of similar size. In some examples much of the temper is dissolved out, leaving angular vesicules. Resembles Peacock Group 3 calcite-tempered 'Glastonbury Ware' (Peacock 1969).

C2 Fine to medium quartz sand with moderate density of angular white calcite pieces up to 2mm. Similar to C1 but sandy texture. Body sherds only.

Predominantly shell-tempered

S1 Soft, smooth, soapy clay with moderate to common inclusions of platey shell fragments. Shell leached out in some examples, producing vesicular effect. Resembles Peacock Group 4 shell-tempered 'Glastonbury Ware' (Peacock 1969).

S2 Very finely sanded clay with common inclusions of very finely crushed fossil shell, probably occurring as a natural component in Jurassic clay. All examples have grey core and light orange surfaces. Body sherds only.

Predominantly grog-tempered

G1 Smooth, soapy clay with rounded, pink argillaceous pieces which may be grog. Grey core, light orange surfaces. One abraded fragment only (Fig.24.2).

Forms:

Bowl 1	Small globular bowl with short, out-turned rim.
Jar 1	Bead-rim, ovoid jar (Fig.24.1).
Jar 2	Necked jar.
Base 1	Simple, flat base.

Discussion

The majority of sherds are small body wall fragments which can not be assigned a vessel type. None of the type A fabrics (sand-tempered wares) can be linked to forms and their classification as prehistoric is based on general appearance of fabric and treatment. On this basis, Types A1 - A4 are better placed in the Iron Age than any earlier period. Fabric A5 is Wareham - Poole Harbour Ware (Williams 1977) used in the manufacture of Durotrigian ware and, later, Roman Black Burnished Ware I. It is not possible to be certain whether the four sherds from context 6518 are Iron Age or Roman, but their general appearance would suggest a pre-Conquest date.

The raw materials of the calcite and shell-tempered wares would have been easily obtainable within the broad region of Bradley Stoke. Of the two calcite-tempered wares, only C1 is represented by identifiable vessel types (Fig.24.1) but C2 is distinguished from C1 only by its slightly sandier texture and both fabrics can be accommodated within Peacock's description of 'Glastonbury Group 3 calcite-tempered ware' with a source in the Mendip region (Peacock 1969). Shell-tempered ware S1 coincides with his 'Glastonbury Group 4' , with a source in Jurassic clay beds. Three vessels recovered from this site - two globular bowls and a bead rim jar - represent an late Iron Age ceramic tradition known variously as South-Western Decorated Ware (formerly Glastonbury Ware) or Glastonbury ñ Blaise Castle Hill style (Cunliffe 1991, 81-85) dated from the third to first centuries BC. Fabric S2 is quite distinct from S1, incorporating very finely crushed fossil shell within a fine sandy clay. It is impossible to say whether it is contemporary with S1 since it cannot be linked to a vessel type. The position of the two sherds in the fill of a natural hollow (6068) which also produced Saxo-Norman pot may suggest it is early mediaeval.

IRON AGE POTTERY CATALOGUE

cxt	form	fabric	count	weight in gms	surface/dec	comments	dating
BRSMG 2000/40							
2001	-	A1	2	11	A	handmade	prob. IA
2205	Bowl 1	S1	6	38	B	Peacock group 4	3rd-1st BC
2205	Base 1	S1	1	4	B	Peacock group 4	3rd-1st BC
2205	-	S1	8	44	B	Peacock group 4	3rd-1st BC
2205	-	C1	12	23	B	Peacock group 3	3rd-1st BC
2205	Bowl 1	C1	2	20	B / S-T Curve	Peacock group 3	3rd-1st BC
5402	-	A1	3	7	A		prob. IA
BRSMG 2001/38							
6020		C2	6	10	S		3rd-1st BC
6020	-	A2	1	4	B		prob. IA
6033	-	C2	2	3	-		3rd-1st BC
6043	-	A3	2	8	-		prob. IA
6055	-	C1	1	11	B		3rd-1st BC
6068	-	S2	2	9	-		IA? or ?Saxo-Norm.
6095	Jar 1	C1	2	53	B		3rd-1st BC
6095		G1	1	4	-		late 1st BC-RB
6155		C1	1	2	B	tiny, leached frags	3rd-1st BC
6173		S1	2	3	B	tiny frags	3rd-1st BC
6518		A5	4	13	S	BBI	LIA or ?RB
6522		A4	1	3	-	prehistoric?	prob. IA

Romano-British and Medieval Pottery

by Rod Burchill

Introduction

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight; the paucity of rims making an estimate of vessel equivalents impossible. The fabrics were visually examined, using a hand lens (x10) and, where necessary, a binocular microscope (x30). In order to assist identification and dating of the pottery the fabric types were compared to various local type series: Bristol (BPT) (Ponsford 1998); Charlton Elm Farm (CEFT) (Burchill 1989); Seabank (SBT) (Burchill 1997), Inns Court (ICTF) (Burchill forthcoming a) and Gloucester (Ireland 1983).

The Roman and medieval assemblage consisted of 1,988 sherds weighing 14.775kg of which 164 sherds (8.2%) were unstratified. Romano-British material accounted for 13% (239 sherds) of this assemblage and 4 sherds (0.2%) were modern. Thirty-eight sherds (2%) were in previously undefined fabrics which were not associated with other material and could not be assigned to either the Roman or post-Roman periods with certainty, although most were probably early medieval.

The medieval pottery included a number of previously unrecorded fabrics so a site specific type series was constructed for both the Roman and post-Roman pottery, each fabric being assigned a number prefixed with the code BST (Bradley Stoke Type).

The Romano-British Pottery

The Romano-British assemblage, 239 sherds, consisted of locally common wares mostly dating to the 2nd or possibly the early 3rd century, the lack of form indicators making closer dating difficult.

Three fabric groups dominated; Severn Valley wares (46%), grog tempered oxidised wares (40%) and sandy greywares (7%).

There was little evidence to enable vessel forms to be identified; however, the Severn Valley wares appear to be mostly bowls or jars of 2nd century date, although a third century date might be possible for some sherds (Webster 1976). Similarly, few forms could be identified for the grog tempered wares. The grey wares were all jars.

The identified vessels included a straight sided bowl of probable 2nd century date (BST58) which came from context 6058 (Fig.24.4) and a bead rim jar of Belgic form (fabric BST69) from context 6056 (Fig.24.6).

Recovered from context 6266 was a sherd of a jar in BST60. This grog tempered grey ware is similar to a fabric found at Chew Valley Lake (Rahtz & Greenfield 1977), Marshfield (Ward 1985) and Bagendon (Clifford 1961). A jar in the same fabric found at Inns Court (fabric ICTF69) (Burchill forthcoming a) may have been used to contain a cremation or votive offering. All were dated mid 1st to early 2nd century. It may be the same as Oare Fabric 1 (Swann 1975).

Black burnished ware, normally common from the second century onwards was noticeable only by its complete absence from the assemblage. There was a single sherd of 2nd century Samian pottery, probably from Central Gaul from context 6079 (pers. comm. Peter Webster). The general lack of Samian pottery suggests low status rural activity (ibid).

The Medieval Pottery

The most common type of pottery found at Matford, Bradley Stoke was the Ham Green jar in the standard fabric (BST14), which accounted for some 17.2% of the post-Roman assemblage. These standard jars are dated between c.1140 and 1300 depending on form (Burchill 1995, Ponsford 1991). The assemblage also included a small number of jars in the coarse Ham Green fabric (BST30) production of which is thought to start earlier in the 12th century and appears to have ceased by c.1200 (Burchill 1995).

The next most common type (13.5%) was a group of variable flint tempered fabrics all of which have been described as BST20. Although the inclusions vary all are typical of the products attributed to the west Wiltshire pottery industry: most probably being produced in the area around Warminster (Burchill 1996b). These flint-tempered wares are common throughout the Avon valley occurring in large numbers in Bath (Fabric A) (Vince 1979) and Eckweek (Young forthcoming), where it occurs from the 11th century onwards, and Bristol (BPT46) where it is considered not to occur before the 12th century (Ponsford 1998).

Other locally common coarse wares present in the assemblage included BST27, a type - BPT309 (formerly Bristol A) - that was very common at Mary-le-Port (Vince 1985) and found in abundance during excavations at Peter Street, Bristol in 1975 (Burchill pers observ). Vince considered this type to date from as early as 950 terminating c.1080. BST22 and BST29 are quartz and shell gritted wares that can be paralleled at a number of sites in the Avon valley including Bristol where similar fabrics BPT115 and 20 have been dated to the late 11th and 12th century (Burchill 1996). North-west Wiltshire limestone gritted wares (BST1) were present in both hand built and wheel-thrown forms dating between c.1080 and 1300 depending on type.

Glazed wares accounted for 19.6% of the assemblage, mostly later 13th-century products of the Bristol kilns (BST2 and 10), which represented 78% of the glazed vessels. Twelfth-century Ham Green jugs were relatively few in number accounting only for 3.8% of the assemblage. Also noted was a single sherd of a glazed quartz gritted jug of probable South Gloucestershire origin (BST57) and five 13th- or early 14th-century sherds from the Donyatt, South Somerset kilns (BST35).

As at a number of other sites on the north Bristol fringe, the excavations at Matford, Bradley Stoke produced a group of quartz-gritted jars, many of which had not previously been recorded. These quartz gritted fabrics can be divided into two groups: quartz and iron ores -19 identified fabrics: BST 6, 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 31, 32, 38, 42, 44, 47-49, 50, 52, 70, and quartz with iron ores and limestone ñ 13 fabrics: BST4, 7, 12, 23-26, 33, 34, 39, 45, 53 and 55. Some of these types can be paralleled at Charlton Elm Farm (Burchill 1989), Harry Stoke (Burchill 1995a) and Seabank (Burchill 1997). The dating of these quartz gritted wares remains problematical, some can be dated stylistically whilst the rest remain undated except when found in association with other dated wares. Most, however, appear to belong to the later 11th and 12th centuries.

Except for four sherds of 19th-century material recovered from the topsoil none of the pottery is likely to date to after c.1350.

Discussion

The Romano-British pottery appeared to be mainly 2nd century in date, although, it is possible that at least two vessels, a Belgic style jar and a jar in fabric 60 might belong in the late 1st century. The absence of black burnished ware which is so common on west country sites from the mid 2nd century onwards and other later Romano-British wares would suggest that Romano-British activity had probably ceased by c.150 AD or soon after.

The lack of table wares in the assemblage suggests it represents domestic activity possibly associated with food preparation and storage.

The ceramic evidence suggests that post-Roman occupation of the site started sometime in the early11th century with the site having been abandoned by c.1350.

Prior to 1250, coarse wares dominated the pottery assemblage with the jar being by far the most common form. Few glazed vessels occurred in pre-1250 contexts, those that did were products of the Ham Green kilns: mostly A-type jugs dating between 1120 and 1170, the assemblage also included a small number of B-type jug which were produced between 1170 and c.1225 (Ponsford 1991). No late B jugs were noted. After 1250, glazed wares, mostly jugs, became much more common. Dominated by Bristol made jugs the post 1250 assemblage also included examples of jugs from Donyatt, in south Somerset, and a jug in a quartz gritted fabric possibly originating in the Thornbury area of South Gloucestershire where it is very common (Ponsford 1998).

The unsourced group of 11th- and 12th-century quartz gritted coarse wares are an enigma. They belong to a general grouping of fabrics first noted in 1986 for which the writer coined the name North Avon Gritty ware (Burchill 1989). Although now being recognised on a number of sites, their distribution still appears to be restricted to the south-west corner of South Gloucestershire. A number of these gritty fabrics are generically similar to the quartz gritted glazed ware BST 57 (BPT121): Ponsford (1998) has suggested that BPT121 probably originates in the Thornbury area and it is possible that the quartz gritted coarse wares are also being produced in that area. However, Ponsford's hypothesis as to the source of Bristol Type 121 (BS57) is based on his observations of the quantities of this fabric to be found in the Thornbury area and no kiln site has yet been found. A

6000: modern
6001: 2nd/3rd cent
6007: 2nd cent
6010: 2nd cent
6012: 2nd/early 3rd cent
6018: 2nd/3rd cent
6023: late 13th cent
6030: 2nd/3rd cent
6035: 2nd cent
6037: 3rd (possibly 2nd)
6046: 2nd/3rd
6047: 2nd/early 3rd
6048: Probably 2nd
6052: RB
6054: 2nd cent
6056: 2nd cent
6058: Probably 2nd cent
6060: late 13th
6062: RB
6064: N/D ?RB
6068: 2nd cent
6069: RB
6076: 2nd cent
6078: 2nd/early 3rd cent
6079: Probably 2nd cent
6088: 2nd/early 3rd cent
6092: 2nd/early 3rd cent
6095: 2nd cent
6115: RB (prob 2nd or 3rd)
6119: 2nd/3rd cent
6129: N/D
6139: N/D (prob med)
6140: 1120-1170
6150: 2nd/3rd cent
6152: 1300-1350
6171: 2nd/early 3rd
6185: late 13th
6188: late 13th
6189: late 13th/early 14th
6195: late 13th
6196: 1120-1200
6207: 1150-1200
6208: 12th cent
6211: 1120-1160
6219: 1120/1140-1200
6222: N/D
6226: N/D (med)
6227: N/D
6229: 12th cent
6231: early 14th
6247: 1300-1350
6248: RB
6250: early 14th
6256:950-1080-form suggests 11th cent)
6257: 1300-1350
6259: RB prob 3rd cent
6260: mid - late 12th cent
6263: 2nd/3rd cent
6266: 2nd/3rd cent
6268: 2nd/3rd cent
6271: RB
6279: mid/late 13th cent
6280: late 13th cent
6281: N/D prob RB
6286: Modern
6285: N/D
6300: mid/late 13th cent
6303: N/D prob pre-Conquest
6304: late 13th cent.
6305: med
6306: mid-late 12th
6308: 12th cent
6309: mid-late 12th cent
6310: mid-late 12th cent .
6314: 1280-1330s
6316: N/D
6323: 12th cent
6327: mid/late 13th cent
6329: mid/late 13th cent
6330: N/D
6333: mid/late 13th
6334: 12th cent
6337: 12th cent
6341: 1280-1330s
6392: N/D - possibly 1000-1070
6393: N/D - prob 11th cent
6394: mid/late 13th cent
6399: Med
6406: late 11th cent
6407: med
6409: N/D ? med
6415: late 13th cent
6419: late 13th cent
6423: 1170-1225
6426: 13th cent
6428: N/D (med)
6429: late 13th cent
6438: 1300-1350
6439: 1300-1350
6441: N/D
6444: 1140-1200
6448: early 14th cent
6449: 1300-1350
6451: 12th cent
6452: 1300-1350
6454: later 13th
6455: early 14th
6456: later 13th cent
6457: 12th possibly late 11th cent
6458: 12th cent
6467: later 13th cent
6469: 1150-1200
6470: later 13th cent
6471: 1150-1250
6472: 1150-1250
6473: later 13th cent
6474: 12th cent
6475: mid/late 12th cent
6478: N/D med
6480: 1280-1330s
6482: mid -late 13th cent
6486: mid-late 13th cent
6489: ? 12th cent
6490: 12th cent
6493: 1140-1200
6495: 1300-1350
6497: 12th cent
6498: 1170-1225
6503: 1140-1200
6512: N/D (late 11th/12th)
6515: med
6518: 2nd cent
6517: late 11th/12th cent
6520: ? 12th cent
6522: 950-1080
6525: mid-late 13th cent
6528: N/D - med
6529: late 13th/early 14th cent
6532: N/D - med
6535: mid-late 13th cent
6536: ? 12th cent
6537: late 11th/12th cent
6538: 12th cent
6540: 12th cent
6544: late 11th/early 12th cent
6547: N/D - RB
6549: mid-late 13th cent
6550: mid 13th cent
6554: 1070-1120
6558: 1080-1120
6559: mid-late 12th cent
6601: ? RB
6606: mid-late 13th cent
6607: mid-late 13th cent
6609: 12th cent
6610: 12th cent
6613: 12th cent
6614: mid/late 13th cent
6615: 12th cent
6616: 12th cent
6617: 1070-1120
6620: 1120-1170
6624: 12th cent
6626: 12th cent
6632: med - prob 12th cent
6638: 1080-1120
6639: late 13th cent
6640: med - prob 12th.
6641: RB
6643: mid-late 13th cent
6645: 12th cent
6648: 12th cent
6650: ? 12th cent
6653: 12th cent
6654: 1080-1120
6655: 12th cent
6656: 12th cent
6660: late 11th- mid 12th cent
6662: late 11th- mid 12th
6664: 2nd/3rd cent
6666: med
6668: 12th cent
6669: 12th cent
6672: 12th cent
6674: 12th cent
6675: 12th cent
6677: 1000-1070
6679: 1070-1120
6683: N/D
6686: mid 14th cent
6688: late 13th cent
6691: 1120-1170s
6692: 12th cent
6696: 14th cent
6702: mid 14th
6706: N/D
6708: 13th cent
6711: N/D
6713: 12th cent
6718: late 13th
6725: 12th cent
6727: 12th cent
6726: 12th cent
6772: 12th cent
6733: 12th cent
6734: N/D
6737: 1000-1070
6739: 12th cent
6741: late 11th/early 12th cent
6745: 1070-1120
6747: 1070-1120
6748: 1080-1120
6749: late 11th/12th cent
6751: 950-1080
6752: late 11th/12th cent
6754: N/D
6757: 1120 -1170s
6759: 1070-1120
6760: 1080-1120
6762: 1170-1120
6763: 12th cent
6764: N/D
6767: 12th cent
6769: 12th cent
6771: late 11th/12th cent
6772: ? 12th cent
6773: N/D
6775: 12th cent
6777: 1070-1100
6782: ? 12th cent
6784: 1070-1120
6788: ? 12th cent
6789: 12th cent
6793: 12th cent
6795: 12th cent
6796: 12th cent
6805: 12th cent
6807: mid - late 13th cent
6810: 12th cent
6812: 12th cent
6813: 1170-1225
6814: 12th cent
6815: 1170-1225
6817: late 11th/12th cent
6819: late 11th/12th cent
6821: N/D
6823: 12th cent
6825: late 12th/early 13th cent
6828: 12th cent
6830: 12th cent
6832: 12th cent
6834: N/D

Table showing context dating based on the pottery types present.

second group of similar fabrics also contain quartz, iron ore and various quantities of limestone. These wares, although quite coarse, may in fact be more closely related to the Bath D (Vince 1979) group of fabrics with a source to the east or north of Bath.

Pottery Fabric Type Series

The pottery was assigned to a site specific type series. To assist the dating of the material, the pottery types were compared to other local type series, in particular Bristol (Ponsford 1998); Charlton Elm Farm (Burchill 1989 and Seabank (Burchill 1997).

BST1 Oolitic limestone tempered wares - Minety Type. Hand built 1080-1300; wheel thrown AD1300-1500.

BST2 Bristol/Redcliffe wares. AD1250-1500 depending on style.

BST3 Hard, smooth grey brown fabric with brown external surface. Poorly sorted inclusions of fossiliferous limestone.

BST4 Hard, gritty, black fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, moderate iron ores and limestone. Hackly break and some pitting of surface. Similar to CEFT 28.

BST5 Hard, sandy grey fabric, brown externally and patchy orange on internal surfaces. Abundant quartz, rare dark grits possibly fine coloured quartz. RB.

BST6 Hard, gritty, grey black fabric with black external surface. Common sub-rounded quartz, rare iron ores.

BST7 Hard, smooth, black fabric with heavily pitted surfaces. Poorly mixed common fossiliferous limestone, rare quartz and iron ore. Similar to CEFT 46.

BST8 Smooth pale grey fabric with pitted buff surfaces. Abundant limestone, rare iron ores. Same as SBT20. AD1000-1070.

BST9 Hard black fabric with red brown surfaces; sandy feel to internal surface. Abundant quartz, rare iron ores. Rather chaotic fabric.

BST10 Hard buff fabric with abundant fine quartz, sparse to moderate red iron ores and sparse black grits. Same as BPT363. 13th/14th century.

BST11 Hard, smooth grey fabric with abundant limestone and rare iron ores.

BST12 Black fabric with pitted brown surfaces. Common sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, sparse limestone, rare iron ore and shell. Similar to CEFT23 and BPT3 which is AD1000-1070 in Bristol.

BST13 Hard, gritty grey fabric with orange brown surfaces. Abundant medium quartz, common red iron ores, common non-calcareous white grits possibly dolomite, rare flint or chert.

BST14 Hard red sandy fabric containing abundant quartz. Ham Green jar fabric. Same as BPT32. AD1140-1300 according to form.

BST15 Gritty grey fabric with orange brown surfaces. Abundant medium quartz, common red iron ores, sparse quartzite. Similar to CEFT 33 but type sherd lacks the limestone of that type.

BST16 Hard slightly sandy brick-red fabric. Abundant quartz and iron ores; rare white stones.

BST17 Ham Green A jugs. As BPT26. AD1120-1170s

BST18 Sandy dark grey fabric with buff surfaces. Abundant quartz, rare iron ores.

BST19 Grey fabric with grey brown surfaces. Common quartz, moderate iron ores, rare quartzite.

BST20 Quartz and flint tempered wares similar to BPT46. West Wiltshire. 11th to 13th century according to fabric and form.

BST21 Ham Green B jugs. As BPT27. AD1170s-1300 by form.

BST22 Hard grey fabric sometimes oxidised with abundant quartz and varying amounts of limestone and shell. Same as BPT115. AD1070-1100.

BPT23 Smooth, hard buff fabric, orange buff externally. Common limestone, moderate quartz and iron ores. Pitted surfaces.

BST24 Smooth grey fabric with brown pitted surfaces. Common limestone, moderate iron ore and shell, rare quartz. Similar to CEFT 23

BST25 Sandy, buff grey fabric with buff surfaces. Common quartz, moderate grey limestone, sparse iron ores, rare to sparse shell. Some surface pitting. Same as CEFT28.

BST26 Hard well fired dark coloured fabric with common quartz, rare iron ores and fine calcareous grits. Same as BPT5. AD1080-1120.

BST27 Hard grey fabric with buff to brown surfaces. Varying amounts of quartz, limestone, calcite, sandstone, chert and mudstones. Similar to BPT309. AD?950-1080.

BST28 Sandy grey fabric with grey black core. Abundant quartz, sparse to moderate fine limestone, rare dark grey grog. Moderate fine iron ores visible at x30mag. Romano-British.

BST29 Hard sandy grey fabric with orange brown surfaces. Abundant quartz and varying amounts of limestone. Internal surfaces often decayed. Similar to BPT20. AD1070-1120.

BST30 Hard gritty grey fabric often with oxidised surfaces. Abundant rounded quartz and sparse limestone. Ham Green. 12th century.

BST31 Gritty grey fabric, buff brown externally. Abundant rounded quartz, rare iron ores.

BST32 Hard sandy black fabric with abundant quartz and rare iron ores. Laminar fabric with wiped external surface.

BST33 Hard grey fabric, orange internal and brown external surfaces. Sparse quartz, moderate iron ores and limestone. Pitting on external surface.

BST34 Slightly sandy, hard grey fabric with buff internal and orange buff external surface. Abundant limestone, rare quartz and iron ore. Some pitting of surfaces. Possibly similar to CEFT26.
BST35 Donyatt medieval wares.
BST36 Smooth brown fabric with abundant quartz and rare limestone.
BST37 Sandy grey ware. Romano British.
BST38 Hard brown fabric with pitting of surfaces. Common quartz. Common red iron ores visible on surfaces only.
BST39 Sandy grey black fabric with buff/brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, rare limestone and rare iron ore particularly on surface.
BST40 Hard gritty black or grey buff fabric with very abundant quartz. As BPT17. South-east Wiltshire. AD1080-1200.
BST41 Moderately hard orange fabric with grey core and Micaceous surfaces. Common red grog. Romano-British.
BST42 Hard, sandy grey black fabric with orange brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, rare iron ores and non-calcareous yellow grains.
BST43 Hard black fabric with pink buff surfaces dusted with mica. Rare quartz and iron ore. Romano-British.
BST44 Slightly sandy black fabric with buff surfaces. Common quartz and rare iron ores.
BST45 Grey brown fabric with brown internal and buff external surfaces. Abundant sub-rounded quartz, rare iron ore and shell.
BST46 Moderately hard brown fabric with very fine quartz and yellow grits visible at x30mag.
BST47 Hard gritty grey brown fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant quartz and rare iron ores.
BST48 Corky buff brown fabric heavily pitted throughout. Rare quartz and iron ore. The fabric is non-calcareous.
BST49 Gritty grey brown fabric with orange brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, common iron ores.
BST50 Smooth red brown laminar fabric with buff brown external surface. Abundant quartz and quartzite, rare iron ore.
BPT51 Colour coated ware. Romano-British.
BPT52 Very gritty hard dark grey fabric with orange buff surfaces. Abundant quartz, rare iron ores.
BPT53 Sandy black fabric with buff brown external surface. Abundant fine quartz, rare decayed limestone and rare iron ore. Similar to CEFT27.
BPT54 Glazed version of BST40.
BST55 Gritty grey brown fabric with buff external surface. Common limestone, sparse calcite, rare quartz and iron ore.
BST56 Soft orange fabric with rare buff grog. Common very fine quartz visible at x30mag. Romano-British.
BST57 Hard gritty grey fabric with abundant quartz. Patchy green glaze. Same as BPT121. AD1300-1350.
BST58 Slightly sandy brown to grey black fabric with mica dusted surface. Abundant very fine quartz. Romano-British (Fig.24.4).
BST59 Hard smooth black fabric, grey buff externally. Abundant calcite. Romano-British.
BST60 Smooth, moderately hard, thick dark grey fabric with pale grey surfaces. Pale and dark grey grog. Romano-British. Similar to ICTF69.
BST61 Dark grey black fabric. No visible inclusions but fine quartz matrix at x30mag. Romano-British. Same as SBT17 (Severn Valley) 2nd/3rd century.
BST62 Soft grey fabric with micaceous buff surfaces. Sparse buff grog and rare iron ores. Same as SBT51. 2nd/3rd century (Fig.24.5).
BST63 Hard grey brown fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant quartz.
BST64 Samian ware.
BST65 Hard buff fabric becoming orange buff towards surfaces. Decayed orange external surface ñ possibly a colour coat. Common rounded quartz. Romano-British.
BST66 Sandy pale grey fabric with darker grey surfaces. Common fine to medium quartz. Romano-British.
BST67 AS BST5.
BST68 Soft slightly micaceous orange fabric. Common orange and buff grog, rare quartz. Romano-British.
BST69 Black fabric with grey surfaces. Moderate black inclusions probably iron ores. Romano-British (Fig.24.6).
BST70 Thick grey buff fabric with black surfaces. Abundant quartz, common iron ores. Chaotic poorly mixed fabric.
BST71 Hard slightly sandy grey fabric with no visible inclusions. Matrix contains very fine quartz. Romano-British.
BST72 Brown micaceous fabric no visible conclusions. Romano-British.
BST73 Sandy grey fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant fine quartz, sparse iron ores. Surface sparkle probably crushed quartz. Romano-British. Similar to SBT14. 2nd/3rd century.
BST74 Slightly sandy dark brown fabric. Abundant very fine quartz (Fig.24.3).
BST75 Black fabric with grey internal and orange brown external surfaces. Abundant quartz, moderate iron ore. Moderate/common non-calcareous white grains on external surface. Same as SBT46.
BST76 Thin hard buff fabric. Moderate to common quartz, rare iron ores.
BST77 Thick hard grey fabric with orange brown surfaces. Sparse grey inclusions -? Clay pellets, rare quartz and iron ores. Similar to SBT47.
BST78 Thick red brown fabric with brown surfaces. Common quartz, moderate red metallic iron ore, rare non-calcareous white grits.

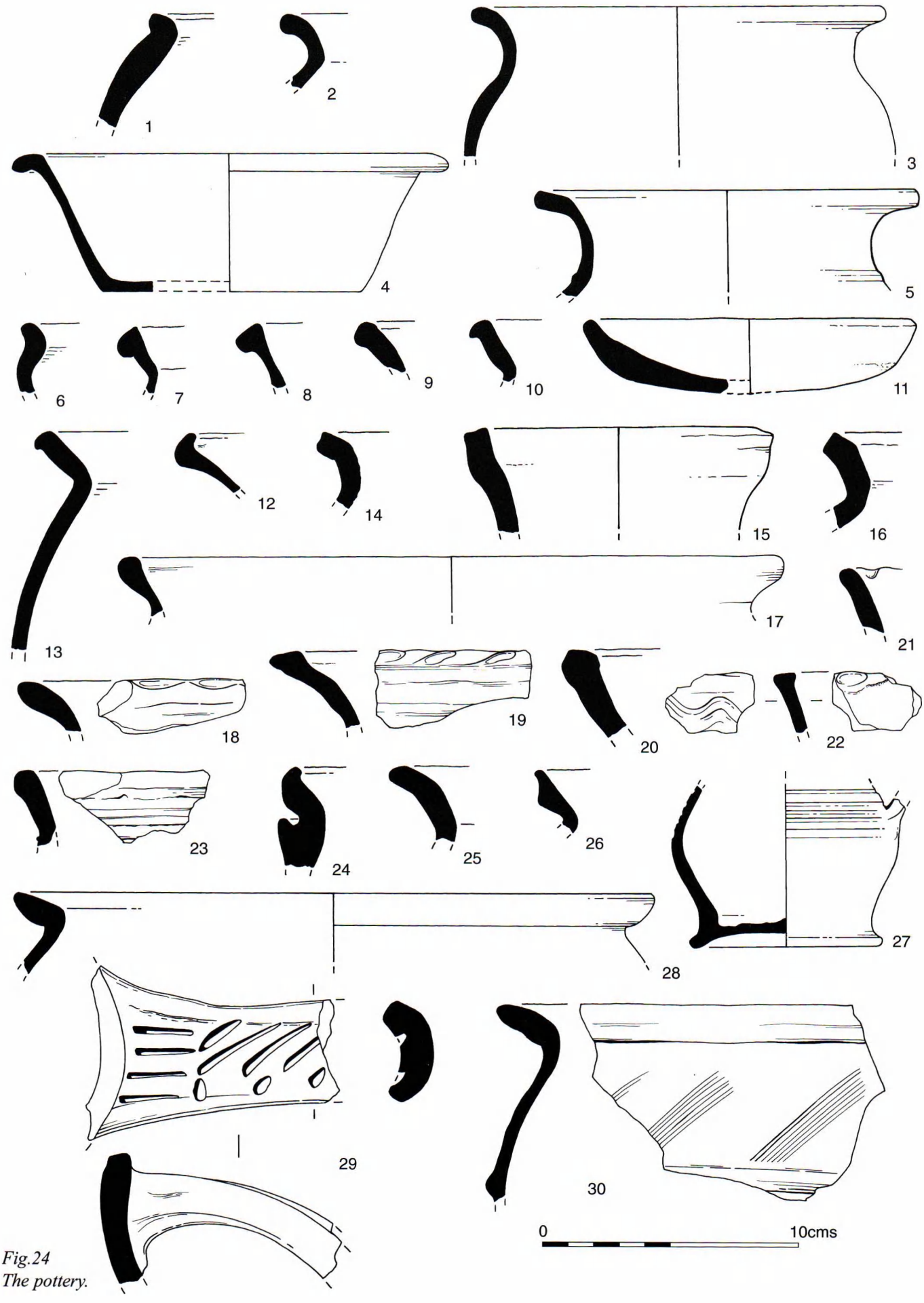

Fig.24
The pottery.

Illustrated Pottery (Fig.24)

Iron Age

1. Bead rim ovoid jar. Resembles Glastonbury Ware (Peacock 1969). 3rd/1st century BC. Fabric C1. Context 6095.

2. Rim of a small shouldered jar. Probably very late Iron Age. Context 6095.

Romano-British

3. Everted rim jar with a faint groove at the shoulder. Unsourced but probably 2nd century. BST74. Context 6054.

4. Straight sided bowl. Sandy grey black fabric with mica dusted surfaces. 2nd century. BST58. Context 6058.

5. Jar in a micaceous grog tempered fabric similar to SBT51. 2nd/3rd century AD. BST62. Context 6263.

6. Small jar heavily sooted externally. Unsourced. BST69. Context 6056.

Medieval

7. Everted rim with a thick external bead. The fabric is similar to CEFT23 and also to BPT3 which is dated AD1000 to 1070 in Bristol. BST12. Context 6392.

8. Everted squared rim in a similar fabric to BPT309 which has been dated as early as c.950 (Vince 1985) but is most common in the 11th century. It does not seem to extend much beyond c.1080. BST27. Context 6474

9. Slightly everted rim of a jar. BST27. Context 6813.

10. Everted rim with external bead. BST27. Context 6559.

11. The exact form is uncertain but possibly a small dish. The fabric is similar to CEFT23 (Burchill 1989) which was considered to be pre-Conquest.

12. Strongly everted rim with interned lip. A West Wiltshire product similar to BPT 46 and Bath A. Usually 12th century in the Bristol area: the coarseness of the fabric might suggest that the sherds origins lie earlier possibly in the late 11th or early 12th century. BST20. Context 6759.

13. Everted rim of a globular jar. Same as CEFT28. Probably 12th century, however, CEFT28 occurred in a possible late 11th-century context at Charlton. BST25. Context 6559.

14. Jar. The quartz gritted fabric is generally similar to CEFT33 (Burchill 1989) but it lacks the limestone found in that type. 12th century. BST15. Context 6713.

15. Rim of a pitcher in a gritty grey fabric with unglazed orange brown surfaces. Probably 12th century. BST15. Context 6334.

16. Rim of a jar with both internal and external bevel. The upper surface has been flattened possibly with the thumb. 12th century. BST39. Context 6713.

17. Everted externally thickened rim. Probably 12th century. BST15. Context 6474.

18. Internally bevelled rim with thumbed along external edge. Probably 12th century. BST15. Context 6474.

19. Jar with internally bevelled rim decorated with thumb indentations along the outer edge. Probably 12th century. BST15. Context 6478.

20. Clubbed rim of a wide mouth jar. 1170-1225. BST20. U/s.

21. Simple rim with shallow thumb or finger impressions along external edge. Ham Green ñ same as BPT32. Late 12th century. BST14. Context 6825.

22. Rounded thumb-pinched rim decorated externally with faint wavy comb. Late 12th century. BST14. Context 6825.

23. Simple rounded, thumbed rim decorated externally with a comb. Late 12th century. BST14. Context 6825.

24. Part of a vessel of unknown form sooted on one face. Associated with late 13th-century pottery. BST42. Context 6643.

25. Everted simple rounded rim. Heat damage to rim. Probably late 13th century. BST39. Context 6607.

26. Strongly everted almost right-angled rim of squared type but with a protruding edge. Not sourced but associated with late 13th/early 14th-century pottery. Possibly similar to CEFT26. BST34 Context 6480.

27. Lower profile of a small globular jug with splayed base. Decorated with a wide tooth comb. Decayed external green glaze. Bristol/Redcliffe as BPT118. AD1280-1330. BST2.Context 6490.

28. Strongly everted rim of a large jar. Wheel thrown Minety type ware. AD1300-1500. BST1. Context 6490.

29. Pitcher or jug handle. Appears to be unglazed suggesting a later vessel. North-West Wiltshire. BST1. Context 6423.

30. Everted rim and upper profile of a jar. There is a cord around the girth with diagonal comb to the shoulder. Faint traces of a green glaze. Unsourced. BST23. Context 6528.

Ceramic Roof Tile

by Rod Burchill

Ceramic roof tile was quantified by sherd count and weight. The material was examined using x10 magnification and individual fabrics were assigned to a site-specific type series (BSRF). To aid identification the Bradley Stoke fabrics were compared with the Bristol Roof Tile Fabric Series (BRF) (Burchill forthcoming b).

The assemblage consisted of 483 sherds weighing 10918gms in six fabrics, 79% (384 sherds) of which consisted of just two fabrics BSRF 2 and 3. Three other types BSRF1, 4 and 6 are of Bristol production and a fifth BSRF5, is Romano-British.

The two quartz gritted fabrics BSRF2 and 3 are macroscopically similar to the large group of quartz and iron ore gritted pottery found during the excavation. Like the pottery, it is felt that the source of this tile lies in South Gloucestershire.

Of some interest are three louver fragments all in BSRF3: one sherd was recovered from Context 6231 and two from Context 6323.

Type Series of Roof Tile Fabrics

BSRF 1 Roof tile in a fabric similar to the Bristol roof tile fabric BRF17. Bristol/Redcliffe.

BSRF2 Grey fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, sparse to moderate iron ores, sparse black edged voids. Patchy olive green glaze.

BSRF3 Dark grey fabric with red brown surfaces. Abundant quartz, common red iron ores, sparse black plates possibly shale. Patchy green glaze, thumbed decoration.

BSRF4 Buff fabric containing lumps of unhomogenised clay up to 4-6mm. Same as Bristol roof tile fabric BRF1. 14th century.

BSRF5 Red brown fabric. Common coarse quartz, some surface sparkle. Probably Romano-British.

BSRF6 Grey black fabric with large inclusions of coal measure shale. Bristol/Redcliffe. 14th century. Same as BRF2.

Stone Roof Tile

by Rod Burchill

Parts of 46 Pennant sandstone rooftile were recovered from excavated contexts. The criteria used on site to identify this material as rooftile was the presence of a peg-hole, therefore, this assemblage is likely to represent only a small sample of the stone tile used on site.

No complete tile was found; however, the tiles were all c.20mm thick with a rounded head and single peg-hole of between 10mm to 12mm diameter. None of the tiles showed evidence of torching.

One fragment of tile was found in a context (6547) that contained only Romano-British pottery, although visually this tile could not be distinguished from those in later contexts. Two fragments were from undated contexts and two came from a modern context. The remaining tiles all came from late 13th and early 14th century contexts.

Fired Clay

by Rod Burchill

1) Two fragments of ìbrickî or tile. Possibly Romano-British and residual in this context. Context 6189, late 13th/early 14th century.

2) Fragments of soft fired clay. No clear form but possibly oven lining. Context 6195, late 13th century.

Stone Objects

by Rod Burchill

1) Shaped sandstone block. Probably intended as a whetstone but broken before use. Context 6286. SF191. Modern.

2) Fragment of pennant sandstone. One edge surface and one flat surface are very smooth suggesting it had been used as a whetstone. Context 6308. SF193. 12th century.

3) Mortar. Jurassic limestone. External dimensions 215mm x 71mm deep with chamfered basal angle. The bowl has a maximum internal diameter of 160mm tapering to c.113mm at the base of the bowl. The bowl is c.47mm deep. The object appears very rough and is possibly unfinished. (Fig.25.2). Context 6815. SF132. AD1170-1225.

4) Block of pennant sandstone with smoothed face. Probably used as a sharpening stone but may be part of a saddle quern. Possibly heat damaged. Context 6614. SF192. Mid/late 13th century.

Small fragments of Pennant sandstone were recovered from seven contexts, none exhibited a specific function.

Copper Alloy Objects

by Rod Burchill

1) Form discernable by x-radiograph. The object consists of a spike or pin with a crown of raised quill-like structures in the manner of flower petals. Length of pin 7mm; diameter of head 11mm.

Possibly part of a stud for a belt or apron (see Crummy 1983). Context 6069. SF1. Romano-British.

2) Base of a tubular spout from a 'Plain' ewer or 'laver'. A hole on the underside of the spout is secondary. Cast in Bronze (Fig.25.4).

This form is most common in Britain where it is current throughout most of the 14th century. Plain ewers have a pear-shaped, undecorated body with no lid. Legs are triangular in section ending in plain feet. They have a plain

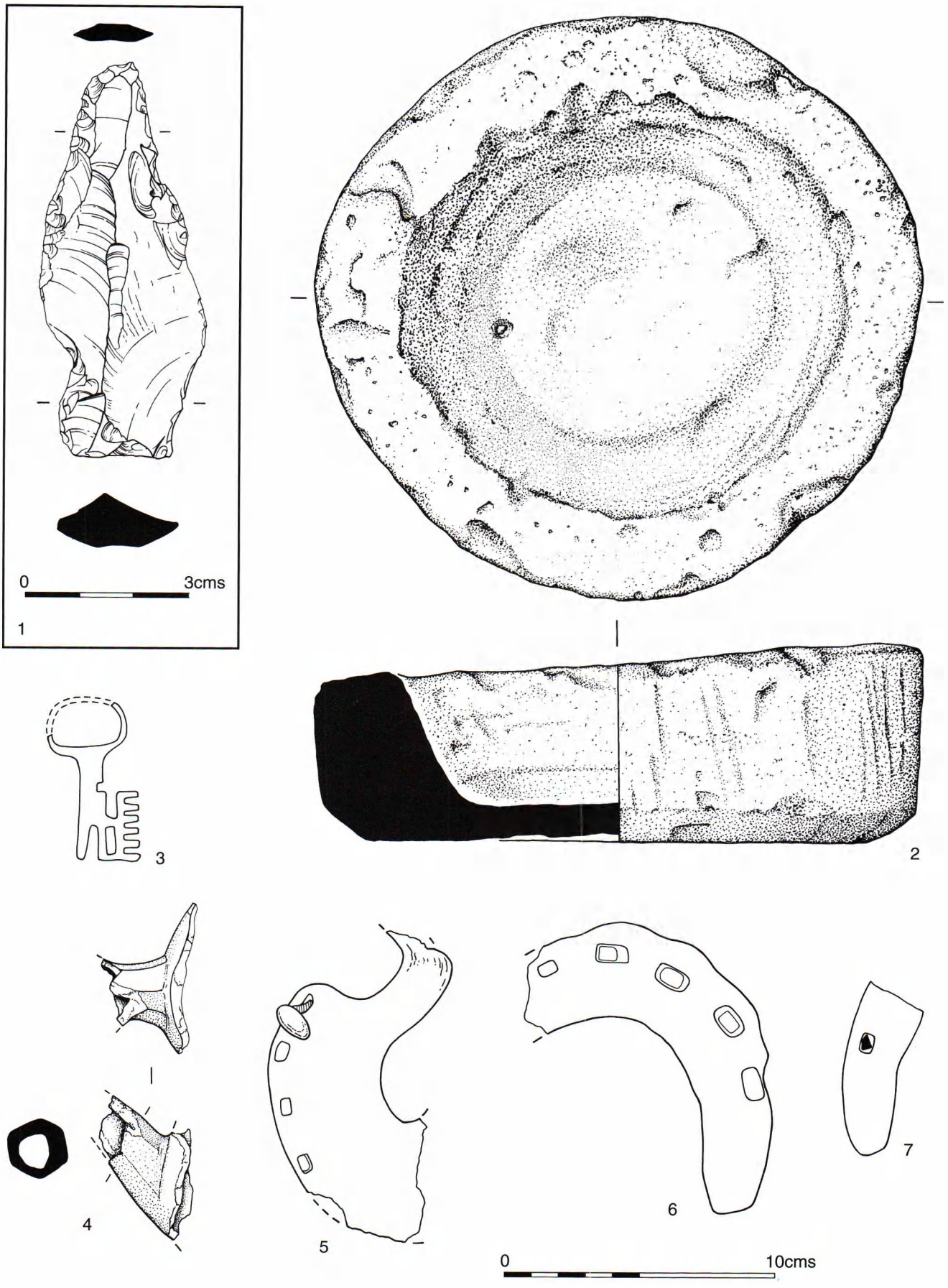

Fig.25 The Finds.

strap handle. The spout is hexagonal in section, and is curved with a strut joining it to the neck (See Lewis 1987). Context 6152. SF8. AD1300-1350.

Lead Object

by Rod Burchill

1) Lead ball. Diameter 2mm.
Context 6397. SF116. No date.

The Coin

by Rosie Clarke

1) Cut silver long cross halfpenny - class IIIc (without sceptre). Mint either Exeter, Hereford or Lincoln. AD1247-50. Context 6136. SF3.

Iron Objects

by Rod Burchill

1) Incomplete horse shoe with five rectangular nail holes. Unusually, the nail holes are equally spaced around the margin including the toe. Clark (1986) has suggested that such shoes represent a foreign introduction in the late 14th century (Fig.25.6). Unstratified. SF109. Probably 14th century.

2) Key with kidney-shaped bow and complex bit with one of the clefts forming an enclosed aperture. This type is paralleled in London in a 14th-century context (Egan 1998, 312). In discussing the London example Egan questions the function of the enclosed aperture as there is no evidence amongst medieval locks for the later technological developments, which do use such features. Bit 26mm x 17mm. (Fig.25.3). Context 6420. SF118. Probably 14th century.

3) Link from a chain. Length 55mm. Context 6578. SF172. Medieval.

4) Link from a chain. Dimensions 76mm x 48mm. Context 6189. SF119. Late13th/early14th century.

5) Fragment of a horse shoe: one nail in-situ, no caulkin. (Fig.25.7). Context 6152. SF5. AD1300-1350.

6) Pierced disc - possibly a washer. Overall diameter 20mm; central hole 7mm. Context 6247. SF146. AD1300-1350.

7) Fragment of a large hook. Context 6449. SF122. AD1300-1350.

8) Fragment of angled thin sheet - possibly from a casket. Context 6152. SF12. AD1300-1350.

9) Four fragments of thin strip or plate. Context 6188. SF10. Late 13th century

10) Two fragments of thin strip or plate. Context 6256. SF184. Late 11th century.

11) Staple with rectangular section. Overall dimensions 65mm x 37mm. Context 6301. SF114. No date.

12) Incomplete ox-shoe. Four rectangular nail holes were visible on the x-radiograph. (Fig.25.5). Unstratified. SF100. Medieval.

13) Fragments of a possible knife blade. Insufficient survives to identify type. Context 6103. SF2. No date.

14) Fragment of folded sheet metal with at least one rivet hole. Context 6188. SF11. Late 13th century.

Nails

A total of 75 complete or part complete nails were recovered from the excavation. Two were recovered from Romano-British contexts, 50 from medieval contexts and 16 were found in contexts with no other dating material. A further 7 nails were modern.

A full list of the nails can be found in archive.

Metallurgical Waste Material

by Peter Insole

Seven contexts produced metallurgical waste, all ferrous in nature and deriving from small-scale iron working activity, the majority probably from smithing, although two fragments of tap slag may indicate the presence of a bloomery furnace in the vicinity.

The total quantity amounted to 1800g suggesting that iron working was not the primary function of the site. Much of this waste material derived from context 6825 and consisted of fragments of a hearth bottom.

SF59	fragment possibly from a smithing hearth.
6018	25g, amorphous iron slag, possibly smithing hearth bottom fragment.
6134	350g, three fragments of tap slag from a bloomery furnace.
6136	25g, two fragments; a possible tap slag fragment and an amorphous ferrous fragment.
6137	small amorphous ferrous fragment.
6334	fragment of cinder.
6392	25g, tap slag fragment, dense with slight flow lines on upper surface.
6426	25g, amorphous ferrous fragment.
6480	500g, dense fragment of ferrous metallurgical waste, with limited flow patterns and fuel casts on underside and slightly concave top. Possible furnace layer of Lias fused to side. Possible hearth bottom, the dense nature, flow patterns and Lias fusing may suggest that this is a furnace hearth bottom.
6706	undiagnostic.

6825 850g, multiple fragments, although limited fracture. Fuel fragments and casts on underside, concave top and fused Lias on many fragments. As with 6480, this material may be a bloomery furnace hearth bottom.

The evidence from this assemblage is limited suggesting that metalworking was only an occasional activity on the site. Although the material from contexts 6480 and 6825 suggests the presence of a bloomery furnace, the general lack of tap slag contradicts this supposition; the fragments could merely be representative of usual agricultural smithing from any period since the Iron Age.

Faunal Remains

by L. Higbee

Quantity and Provenance of Material

The total quantity of animal bone recovered from the site is 231 fragments, the majority of this material is from medieval contexts that range in date from the 12th-14th century (Table 1). For the purpose of this study material recovered from alluvium, top/sub-soil and unstratified contexts have been quantified in Tables 1 and 2 below but will not form part of the discussion.

Table 1 Quantity and provenance of faunal remains.

Phase	***Bulk Finds (frag. count)***
IronAge	13
Romano-British	19
Saxo-Norman	34
Medieval	123
Alluvium	2
Top/Sub-soil	13
Unstratified	27
TOTAL	**231**

Range and Variety of Material

Approximately 49% of the assemblage can be identified to species, a further 13% can be assigned to general size categories (i.e. 'cattle-sized') and the remaining 38% is undiagnostic splinters of bone greater than 2cm. In common with most animal bone assemblages from British archaeological sites the Bradley Stoke assemblage is dominated by domestic species (Table 2.). Cattle, sheep/goat and pig account for 90% of the total number of identified specimens (or NISP). Other species identified include horse and chicken.

Iron Age

Thirteen bone fragments were recovered from 6 separate contexts of Iron Age date. The diagnostic fraction includes cattle and sheep/goat bones and loose teeth are common. In addition one cattle metatarsal and first phalanx and one sheep/goat metacarpal were also identified.

Species	***IA***	***RB***	***Saxo-N***	***Med***	***Alluv***	***Top/Sub soil***	***US***
Cattle	5	8	7	19	-	2	6
Sheep/Goat	5	4	3	24	1	4	5
Pig	-	-	3	8	-	1	1
Horse	-	1	-	6	-	-	1
Chicken	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bird indet	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cattle-sized	-	-	2	3	1	4	3
Sheep-sized	-	2	1	10	-	-	4
Unidentifiable	3	5	18	49	-	2	7
TOTAL	***13***	***19***	***34***	***123***	***2***	***13***	***27***

Table 2 Number of identified specimens per species (NISP) by phase.

Romano-British

Five separate contexts of Romano-British date yielded between 1-5 bone fragments each. The diagnostic fraction includes cattle, sheep/goat and horse and once again loose teeth are common. Age estimates based on sheep/goat teeth indicate that this species was culled around 18-24 months of age.

Saxo-Norman

Nineteen separate contexts of Saxo-Norman date produced between 1-2 bone fragments each. Only bones from the three common domestic species have been identified. Pig is represented exclusively by loose teeth whilst cattle and sheep/goat are represented by bones taken to represent meat cuts (i.e. bones from the fore and hind limb).

Medieval

The (high) medieval assemblage represents the largest and most varied recovered from the site. A total of 52 contexts yielded between 1-13 bone fragments each. Sheep/goat and cattle bones are common and the range of carcass parts represented is more varied than previous phases. Pig bones are also fairly common and represented almost exclusively by loose teeth and a single ulna fragment. Wear stages recorded for individual pig teeth indicate that all were culled whilst immature or sub-adult. This is fairly typical or a species reared exclusively for its meat and fat.

Horse and chicken were also identified from the medieval assemblage. Horse is represented by an astragalus from a 12th-century context and a metapodial and loose teeth from 14th-century contexts. Several bones from a single chicken leg were recovered from context (6534) which dates to the 14th century.

General Summary

The medieval assemblage is the largest stratified collection of bones from the site. The assemblages from all phases are characterised by domestic species exploited for food with the exception of horse.

Condition of Material

The preservation of bone is variable between phases - in general terms bone recovered from later contexts (i.e. Saxo-Norman, medieval and topsoil) is poorly preserved. A

number of fragments were recorded as abraded and/or exfoliated from these phases. There is an obvious bias towards the survival of harder calcified (tooth enamel) in all phases. This suggests that a significant quantity of information has been lost due to unfavourable conditions in the burial environment. Canid gnaw marks which can obliterate surface detail and reduce the number of diagnostic specimens were recorded on only 3 bones in the medieval assemblage.

Means of Collecting the Data

The entire assemblage was assessed by rapid scanning and the following information recorded; species, anatomical element, age related features, completeness for morphometric analysis (quantified in Table 3 below), as well as more general observations on butchery, taphonomy and pathology. This information was entered into a database for dissemination and is available in the site archive. For a full description of the methods considered in the assessment of this assemblage see Davis (1992).

Table 3 Quantity of zoo-archaeologically significant bones expressed as number of fragments.

Phase	***Mensural data***	***Ageing data***
IronAge	-	1
Romano-British	-	3
Saxo-Norman	1	-
Medieval	13	18
Total	**14**	**22**

Charred Plant Remains

by Wendy J. Carruthers

Introduction

During the excavation soil samples were taken from a range of deposits for the recovery of environmental remains. The samples were processed by BaRAS staff using standard methods of floatation. A 250 micron mesh was used to recover the flot and a 1mm mesh was used to retain the residue. The dried flots from 63 of these samples were sent to the author to be assessed for charred plant remains.

Methods

The flots were rapidly scanned under a low power binocular microscope in order to assess the quantity and quality of charred plant remains that had been recovered. The state of preservation of the remains and the range of taxa present determine how much potential the assemblages have to provide information about the environment and economy of the site. The 63 flots came from a range of medieval features, including pits, ditches, post-holes, floor layers and alluvium.

Results

Prior to excavation, the vegetation on the site had been grass, scrub and dense saplings, and the topsoil was thin, so contamination with modern, uncharred material and disturbance of the archaeological deposits were considerable. The flots were found to contain large quantities of modern roots, tubers and silt. Some samples also contained frequent uncharred, modern seeds. However, unless deposits of different dates occurred in close proximity or were intercutting, contamination of the charred plant assemblages should not be a problem.

Disturbance by roots may have caused charred remains to move short distances, but this would primarily be vertical movement. Modern charred remains, such as are the result of stubble burning, are usually easy to spot, because the state of preservation is so much better than archaeobotanical remains. No material of this nature was observed in the charred assemblages.

Table 4 presents the results of the assessment. Because so few samples produced charred plant remains, and the assemblages were so small, it was considered more appropriate to fully analyse the few productive samples at this stage in the program, rather that produce a separate report at a later date. Table 5 lists the plant taxa that were recovered from the seven most productive samples. The flots from these samples were fully sorted after they had been scanned. Table 6 summarises the data by listing the number of samples in which each taxon occurred. Nomenclature and much of the habitat information follows Stace (1991).

Small quantities of molluscs and charcoal fragments were present in the flots, but these were not considered to have any potential for further analysis.

Some Notes on Identification

The charred plant remains were not very well preserved, having suffered some erosion. Root action and the effect of weather on the shallow soils are probably to blame.

The wheat grains were mostly typical of bread-type free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*-type), being broad and rounded in profile. However, a few had fairly humped-back dorsal surfaces, a feature that is typical of tetraploid wheats. It is likely that these were rivet-type wheat grains (*Triticum turgidum*-type), but unfortunately identification using grain morphology is not reliable (Jacomet, 1987). Since no identifiable chaff fragments were recovered (well-preserved rachis fragments are required for identification to species level), it is uncertain whether or not both types of wheat were being grown at Matford. This is discussed further below. Because of the uncertainties in identification, the wheat grains have been recorded as 'free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.)', a category that includes both bread-type and rivet-type wheats.

Very few other cereals were recovered, and in the case of oats it was uncertain whether the oats were weeds or a cultivated crop, as no floret bases were preserved.

The preservation of the hilum and large size (3.6mm) of the *Vicia sativa* seed in sample 13 suggested that it was cultivated vetch, *V. sativa* ssp. *sativa.* However, there is some overlap in seed size with wild common vetch, and more seeds would need to be recovered to be sure that it was being grown as a crop.

Sample	Context	Feature & description	Sample size (litres)	Flot volume & description	Plant remains
2	6241	?12th C ?cess-pit primary fill		100ml, lot roots & silt, rare charcoal	nil
3	6117	Tree bowl fill	40	50ml, lot roots, v. rare charcoal	nil
4	6266	RB (2nd/3rd C) 2ndry ditch fill	30	50ml, lot roots, silt, occ. molluscs, v. rare charcoal	nil
5	6263	RB (2nd/3rd C) 2ndry ditch fill	30	100ml, lot roots, occ. mollusc, silt, v. rare charcoal	nil
6	6290	RB 2ndry ditch fill	30	40ml, lot roots, v. rare charcoal, modern sedge nutlets	nil
7	6293	RB 2ndry ditch fill	30	60ml, lot roots, silt, occ. mollusc, v. rare charcoal, modern Polygonum sp.	nil
8	6422	13th C terrace cut fill, Bldg. A	25	12ml, some roots, silt, occ. small charcoal flecks	nil
9	6426	13th C (mid-late?) charcoal u.l. ?floor 6420, Bldg A	1	35ml, roots, a few large frags charcoal	
10	6618	?12th C charcoal pit 6619 fill	120	200ml, several large charcoal. FULY SORTED	See Table 2
11	6559	Mid-late 12th C Curved gully fill	1	25ml, roots, some small charcoal	Indeterminate cereal grain – 1 Chenopodiaceae embryo (fat hen etc.) - 1
12	6632	Prob. 12th C Charcoal pit fill	25	100ml, lot roots, several large charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 2 Pisum/Vicia (pea/bean) – 1 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (vetch/tare seed) - 1
13	6700	12th C or later flue 6319 of ?bake oven, bldg. C	30	150ml, lots roots, several large charcoal. FULLY SORTED	See Table 2
14	6522	11th C lime extraction pit fill	30	50ml, lot roots, rare large charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 4 Cf. Vicia faba (cf. Celtic bean frags) - 12
15	6542	Prob. 11th C fill u.l. 6522	50	10ml, some roots, rare small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 2
16	6537	Late 11th/12th C lime extraction pit 6602 fill	30	150ml, lot roots, rare charcoal. FULLY SORTED	See Table 2
17	6711	?Later 13th C ?floor matrix, bldg A	23	100ml, lot roots, rare large charcoal	Indeterminate cereal – 1 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (vetch/tare) - 1
18	6280	Late 13th C Hearth, bldg A	25	100ml, lot roots, rare charcoal	Cf. Avena sp. (cf. oat grain) – 1 Carex sp. (sedge nutlet) - 1
19	6712	14th C stone tank fill, interior structure D	3	10ml, small flot & roots, occ. large charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat rachis) - 1
20	6714	Alluvium	30	25ml, small flot & roots, rare charcoal	Cf. Bromus sect. Bromus (chess frag.) - 1
21	6452	AD1300-50 Terr. cut fill, bldg A	50	50ml, lot roots, rare large charcoal	nil
22	6718	AD1300-50 Terr. cut fill, bldg A	45	100ml, lot roots, rare charcoal	nil
23	6812	12th C Rubbish pit fill, primary	25	100ml, lot roots, occ. Large charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 8 Indeterminate cereal – 8 Pisum sativum (pea) – 1 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (vetch/tare) – 1 Pisum/Vicia (large legume frags) - 11
24	6813	AD1170-1225 Rubbish pit fill o.l. 6812	25	400ml, lot roots, rare charcoal. 50% scanned.	Secale cereale/Triticum sp. (rye/wheat grain) – 1 Prunus sp. (sloe, cherry, plum stone frag.) – 1 Corylus avellana (hazelnut shell frag) - 1

Table 4 Assessment of charred plant remains.

Sample	Context	Feature & description	Sample size (litres)	Flot volume & description	Plant remains
26	6777	11th C latest pit fill	25	300ml, lot roots, some large charcoal, frequent small char.	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 3 Avena sp. (oat grain) – 2 Pisum sativum (pea) - 1
27	6778	?AD1070-1100 Charcoal base pit fill	30	450ml, lot charcoal, some large, lot twisted.	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 2 Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum (onion couch tuber) - 1
28	6815	AD1170-1225 Rubbish pit 6667 fill	30	100ml, lot roots. FULLY SORTED	See Table 2
29	6214	AD1280-1340 Ditch fill	45	100ml, lot roots, modern tubers, silt, +/- no charcoal	nil
32	6448	Early 14th C Construct. Cut fill, bldg A/D	45	20ml, some roots, rare charcoal	nil
34	6455	Early 14th C hearth matrix, bldg A	2	14ml, lot roots	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 2 Indeterminate cereal - 1
35	6450	Later 13th C Floor bedding layer	25	120ml, lot silt, occ large charcoal frag	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 1 Pisum/Vicia faba (pea/bean) - 2
37	6192	Later 13th C Floor matrix, bldg A	25	64ml, lot roots, some large, rare charcoal	nil
38	6821	?12th C curved gully fill	40	60ml, lot fine roots, v. little charcoal	Indeterminate cereal - 1
39	6521	?later 13th C ?Floor bedding	50	100ml, lot roots, occ. Large charcoal, modern Polygonum sp.	nil
40	6825	La. 12th/ea 13th C Gully fill	45	300ml, lot roots & silt, occ. small charcoal	Indeterminate cereal – 1 Pisum/Vicia sp. (Large legume frag.) - 2
42	6421	Earlier 14th C floor matrix	40	500ml, lot silt, occ. Small charcoal, occ. Large root, frequent modern seeds (Polygonum sp.)	nil
43	6554	??AD1070-1120 Alluvium,	40	75ml, lot silt, occ. roots, occ. small charcoal	nil
45	6606	m-l 3th C structure D tumble	50	300ml, lot silt including large lumps, v. little charcoal	nil
46	6469	AD1150-1200 ?gully fill	45	100ml, lot silt, some roots, occ small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat grain) – 2 Hordeum sativum (barley grain) – 1 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small-seeded weed vetch) - 1
47	6607	??m-l 13th C Alluvium	40	10ml, roots, rare charcoal	nil
48	6420	Later 13th C Floor matrix	2	10ml, roots	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) - 1
50	6498	Earlier 14th C ?yard layer	50	100ml, lot silt & roots, occ. small charcoal	nil
52	6767	12th C ?pit / ?gully fill	50	200ml, lot roots, lot modern Polygonum aviculare	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 3 Avena sp. (oat grain) - 2 Indeterminate cereal grain - 2
53	6793	12th C Gully fill	45	200ml, lot roots, occ. small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 1 Triticum sp. (wheat grain, cf. rivet-type) – 1 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small-seeded weed vetch) - 1
54	6745	AD1070-1120 Gully fill	45	250ml, lot roots, some large with tubers. Several small charcoal. FULLY SORTED	See Table 2
55	6817	Late 11th/12th C post-hole fill	25	250ml, lot roots, some with tubers, occ. large charcoal	Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch) – 1 Corylus avellana (hazelnut shell) - 1

Table 4 continued.

Sample	Context	Feature & description	Sample size (litres)	Flot volume & description	Plant remains
56	6762	AD 1070-1120 post-hole fill	25	250ml. lot roots as above. silt. occ. small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 1 Indeterminate cereal - 1
57	6819	La. 11th/12th C post-hole fill	40	300ml, lot roots as above, occ. small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 8 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch) – 1 Corylus avellana (hazelnut shell) - 1
58	6517-8	La. 11th/12th C curved gully fill	20	300ml, lot roots as above, rare small charcoal	Indeterminate cereal frag. - 1
59	6655	12th C latest scoop fill	20	150ml, lot roots & silt, trace of small charcoal	Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch) - 1
60	6451	Later 13th C Floor matrix, bldg B	50	50ml, several roots, orange silt, rare large charcoal	nil
61	6493	AD1140-1200 silt u.l. floor, bldg B	50	200ml some large roots, lot silt, rare charcoal	Triticum sp. (wheat grain) - 1
62	6474	12th C Silt u.l. floor, bldg B	2	10ml, small flot, roots, rare charcoal	nil
63	6852	Silt, interior bldg C	25	100ml, occ. roots, lot silt	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) - 1
64	6613	12th C Primary ditch fill	20	100ml, lot roots & silt, occ. small charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) - 1
65	6490/ 6504	12th C Primary & secondary ditch fill	30	40ml, lot roots, rare small charcoal	nil
66	6759	?La. 12th/ea. 13th C Ditch/gully fill	30	100ml, lot roots, several small & large charcoal	Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat) – 3 Triticum/Secale cereale (wheat/rye grain) – 1 Indeterminate cereal – 3 Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch) – 1 Corylus avellana (hazelnut shell frag.) - 1
67	6830	?La. 12th/ea. 13th C Ditch/gully fill	25	100ml, lot fine roots, +/- no charcoal	nil
68	6325/ 6326	?12th C Terrace cut fills, bldg C	30	50ml lot roots, occ. Large charcoal. FULLY SORT.	See Table 2
69	6219	?12th C Floor matrix, bldg C	45	100ml, roots, some large charcoal. FULLY SORT.	See Table 2
Sample	Context	Feature & description	Sample size (litres)	Flot volume & description	Plant remains
70	6540	12th C secondary ditch fill	25	150ml, lot roots & silt, rare small charcoal	Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch) - 1
72	6848	?12th C primary ditch fill	45	300ml, lot roots & silt, rare charcoal	nil
73	6688	La. 13th C ?pit fill, bldg A	22	5ml small rooty flot, occ. Small charcoal	nil
74	6701	12th C or later redep. Clay in ?flue, bldg C	15	100ml, lot roots, occ. Large charcoal, modern Polygonum sp.	nil

Key: * = crop plant; A = arable; C = cultivated; D = disturbed; G = grassland; H = hedgerows;
M = marsh; P = ponds, ditches; S = scrub; W = woods
c = calcareous soils; d = damp soils; h = heavy soils

Table 4 continued.

Discussion

The small quantities of cereals, legumes and weed seeds recovered from these samples are probably derived from burnt domestic rubbish that had been distributed around the site as background waste. No large concentrations of charred remains were recovered to indicate the burning of a stored crop, fodder or crop processing waste.

The two largest concentrations of remains (both below 5 fragments per litre, see Table 5) were from the flue of an oven in a bake-house in structure F (sample 13), and from terrace cut 6324 (sample 68). These assemblages both primarily consisted of bread-type wheat (*Triticum* sp.), although rye (*Secale cereale*) was fairly frequent in sample 68. Interestingly, peas (cf. *Pisum sativum*) and beans (*Vicia*

Taxa sample	**habitats**	**10**	**13**	**16**	**28**	**54**	**68**	**69**
Context		**6618**	**6700**	**6537**	**6815**	**6745**	**6325/6**	**6219**
Feature		**P6619**	**F6319**	**P6602**	**P6667**	**G6744**	**TC6324**	**Floor L**
Triticum sp. (free-threshing wheat)		1	59	7	1	3	61	7
cf. *Secale cereale* (cf. Rye grain)			3		1		12	
Triticum/Secale cereale (wheat/rye grain)				1			12	1
Avena sp. (oat grain)								1
Indeterminate cereal		3	10	3	1	2	16	3
Corylus avellana L. (hazelnut shell frag.)	HSW					2		
Brassica/Sinapis sp. (charlock, mustard etc. seed)	C*							1
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* (bramble)	HSW		1					
Rosa sp. (rose achene)	HSW		1					
cf. *Vicia faba* var *minor* (cf. Horse bean)	*		4		1			
Vicia sativa cf. ssp. *Sativa* (cf. Cultivated vetch)	*GH		1					
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch)	CGH	2	1	3		1	1	
Vicia faba/Pisum sativum (bean/pea frag.)	*		54					7
cf. *Pisum sativum* L. (cf. pea)	*		3					
Indeterminate legume frag.	*CGH						4	9
Trifolium/Lotus sp. (clover/trefoil seed)	CDG		1		1	1		
Cf. *Bupleurum rotundifolium* (cf. Thorow-wax)	Cc							1
Odontites verna/Euphrasia sp. (red bartsia/eyebright)	CD			1				4
Anthemis cotula L. (stinking mayweed)	CDdh	1				1		
Carex sp. (sedge nutlet)	GMPd		1					1
Bromus sect. *Bromus* (chess caryopsis)	ADG		6				4	
Bromus/Avena (brome oat caryopsis)	*ADG						4	1
Poaceae caryopsis (grass seed)	CDG				1	1		1
TOTAL		**7**	**145**	**15**	**6**	**11**	**114**	**37**
Sample volume (litres):		**120**	**50**	**30**	**30**	**45**	**30**	**45**
Fragments per litre:		**<0.1**	**2.9**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**3.8**	**0.8**

Key: * = crop plant; A = arable; C = cultivated; D = disturbed; G = grassland; H = hedgerows; M = marsh; P = ponds, ditches; S = scrub; W = woods
c = calcareous soils; d = damp soils; h = heavy soils

Feature types: P = pit; F = flue; G = gully; TC = terrace cut

Table 5 Charred plant remains from the fully sorted samples.

faba var. *minor*) were relatively frequent in the flue sample, suggesting that legumes were being dried prior to being ground into flour. Pea and bean flours were often mixed with cereal flour to make bread and other dishes in the medieval period (Tannahill, 1973).

Bread-type wheat was the most important cereal grown in England from the Saxon period onward, apart from where soils were too poor for this demanding crop. It is the prefered grain for making bread, as its high gluten content makes a well-risen loaf. However, evidence for the cultivation of rivet-type wheat is increasingly being found on medieval sites, particularly from southern England (Moffett, 1991b). Rivet wheat is used for making biscuits, and its long straw is useful for thatching. It is also more resistant to pests and diseases, so there are advantages to growing both types of free-threshing wheat where the soils are sufficiently fertile. Although the presence of rivet wheat has not been confirmed at Matford, the variations in grain morphology suggests that it probably had been grown on this site.

Legumes are generally considered to be under-represented in charred plant assemblages, so the fairly frequent records of peas, beans and unidentifiable legume fragments suggests that they were an important element of the medieval diet. This is frequently the case on rural medieval sites, as they were a valuable source of protein and could be used for both human and animal consumption. The nitrogen-fixing abilities of this family of plants also means that they could help to restore soil fertility if included in a crop rotation system. Only one possible cultivated vetch seed was recovered from this site (*Vicia sativa* cf. ssp. *sativa*; sample 13), so the evidence for this fodder crop is slight.

Taxa	habitats	Number of samples
Cereals		
Triticum sp. (free-threshing bread-type wheat)		26
Triticum sp. (wheat grain)		2
Hordeum vulgare L. emend. (hulled barley grain)		1
cf. *Secale cereale* (cf. Rye grain)		3
Triticum/Secale cereale (wheat/rye grain)		4
Avena sp. (oat grain)		4
Indeterminate cereal		20
Other		
Corylus avellana L. (hazelnut shell frag.)	HSW	5
Brassica/Sinapis sp. (charlock, mustard etc. seed)	C*	1
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* (bramble)	HSW	1
sp. (rose achene)	HSW	1
Prunus sp. (sloe/cherry/plum stone frag.)		1
cf. *Vicia faba* var *minor* (cf. horse bean)	*	3
Vicia sativa cf. ssp. *Sativa* (cf. cultivated vetch)	*GH	1
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (small seeded weed vetch)	CGH	15
Vicia faba/Pisum sativum (bean/pea frag.)	*	6
cf. *Pisum sativum* L. (cf. pea)	*	3
Indeterminate legume frag.	*CGH	2
Trifolium/Lotus sp. (clover/trefoil seed)	CDG	3
cf. *Bupleurum rotundifolium* (cf. thorow-wax)	Cc	1
Odontites verna/Euphrasia sp. (red bartsia/eyebright)	CD	2
Anthemis cotula L. (stinking mayweed)	CDdh	2
Carex sp. (sedge nutlet)	GMPd	3
Arrhenatherum elatius var. *bulbosum* (onion couch tuber)	DG	1
Bromus sect. *Bromus* (chess caryopsis)	ADG	2
Bromus/Avena (brome oat caryopsis)	*ADG	2
Poaceae caryopsis (grass seed)	CDG	2
Total number of samples:		**63**

Key: * = crop plant; A = arable; C = cultivated; D = disturbed; G = grassland; H = hedgerows; M = marsh; P = ponds, ditches; S = scrub; W = woods c = calcareous soils; d = damp soils; h = heavy soils

Table 6 Summarised list - number of samples in which each taxon was found.

Small-seeded weed vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were the most common weeds represented. These can grow in a variety of grassy and disturbed habitats, so the seeds may not all have been growing as arable weeds. Waste hay, fodder and bedding could also have been burnt and distributed around the site. The presence of other types of waste in the assemblages is confirmed by the presence of charcoal, hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), a rose seed (Rosa sp.), a bramble seed (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) and a fragment of sloe, cherry or plum stone (*Prunus* sp.). The recovery of these fruit and nut remains illustrates the range of native hedgerow foods that were being exploited. These remains are usually under-represented in charred plant assemblages, so the recovery of such a variety of taxa from otherwise poor samples indicates that wild foods had been important to the occupants of this site. This is frequently the case on rural sites, in contrast with the wide range of imported luxury goods that is found on urban sites at this time.

Other arable weeds present give some indication of the range of soils cultivated, i.e. stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a weed of heavy, damp soils, and cf. thorow-wax (cf. *Bupleurum rotundifolium*), a weed of calcareous soils. These taxa are common in many medieval assemblages. They were probably charred as contaminants of the grain, or perhaps as crop processing waste that had been used as fodder. All of the arable weed seeds were small, and these would have been sieved out of the crop during processing.

The deserted 9th- to 14th-century medieval farmstead at Eckweek, S. Gloucs., c.15 miles south-west of Bristol produced very similar charred plant assemblages to those from Matford (Carruthers, 1995). Both bread-type and rivet-type wheat were cultivated, along with smaller quantities of barley, rye, possibly oats, cultivated vetches, peas and beans. As at Matford, native hedgerow foods were important in the diet and very few remains of imported foods were found. Similar ranges of crop plants and hedgerow foods have also been recovered from rural medieval sites at Burton Dassett, Warwickshire (Moffett, 1991a), Dean Court Farm, Oxon (Moffett, 1995) and Round Wood, Stansted, Essex (Murphy, 1990).

In conclusion, the samples from Matford produced small charred plant macrofossil assemblages that were typical of rural medieval sites in southern England. If in the future excavations are undertaken in the area, it would be worthwhile taking more samples in the hope that information can be added to these findings. Because rural medieval sites often produce poorly preserved, sparse assemblages, there is still a lot to learn about rural medieval environment and economy.

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A GROUP OF 1850's CLAY TOBACCO PIPE KILN WASTERS FROM TEMPLE BACK (COMMERCIAL ROAD), BRISTOL, MANUFACTURED BY R F RING & CO.

by

Ian Beckey, Mike Baker & Roger Price

INTRODUCTION

In December 1989 construction work on three new office blocks (North Quay, South Quay and Quayside) was taking place on a site adjacent to the River Avon (Floating Harbour) at Temple Back close to its junction with Water Lane by the site contractors Sir Alfred McAlpine. During excavation work for the third block (South Quay) on the western side of the site, a layer of clay tobacco-pipe kiln waste material was observed in a trench section at an approximate depth of 1.5m below the present ground surface Fig.1 (NGR ST 59405 72805). With the permission of the developers, a small rescue excavation was carried out in an area 1 x 1m square.

The clay tobacco-pipe waste overlay a layer of grey ash, lime and charcoal and consisted of broken clay pipe bowls, both plain and decorated stems, 20 green-glazed tips, rolled strips of pipe clay with pressed-in finger impressions (see Fig.2d), a fragment of kiln saggar, pottery stilts, trivets, ash, charcoal, lime, brick, slate, a pottery fragment relating to the '..... Poor St. Pancras, Middlesex' (see Fig.3) and a brass cheese-headed screw of 1/4" thread diameter and 5/8" thread length (18 threads per inch) with a slotted head of 3/8" diameter (see Fig.4). It might have been a part from a pipe mould or connected with the pipemaking process in some way. The deposit was sealed by a demolition layer of brick, pennant and lime mortar.

THE PIPES

On examination of the pipes it was noted that none had been smoked and all had broken stems. Each bowl had a stem bore diameter of 1/16" with decoration in relief. The number of examples of each bowl type is listed below (Table 1). All pipes are illustrated full size in Figs.2(a-c) :-

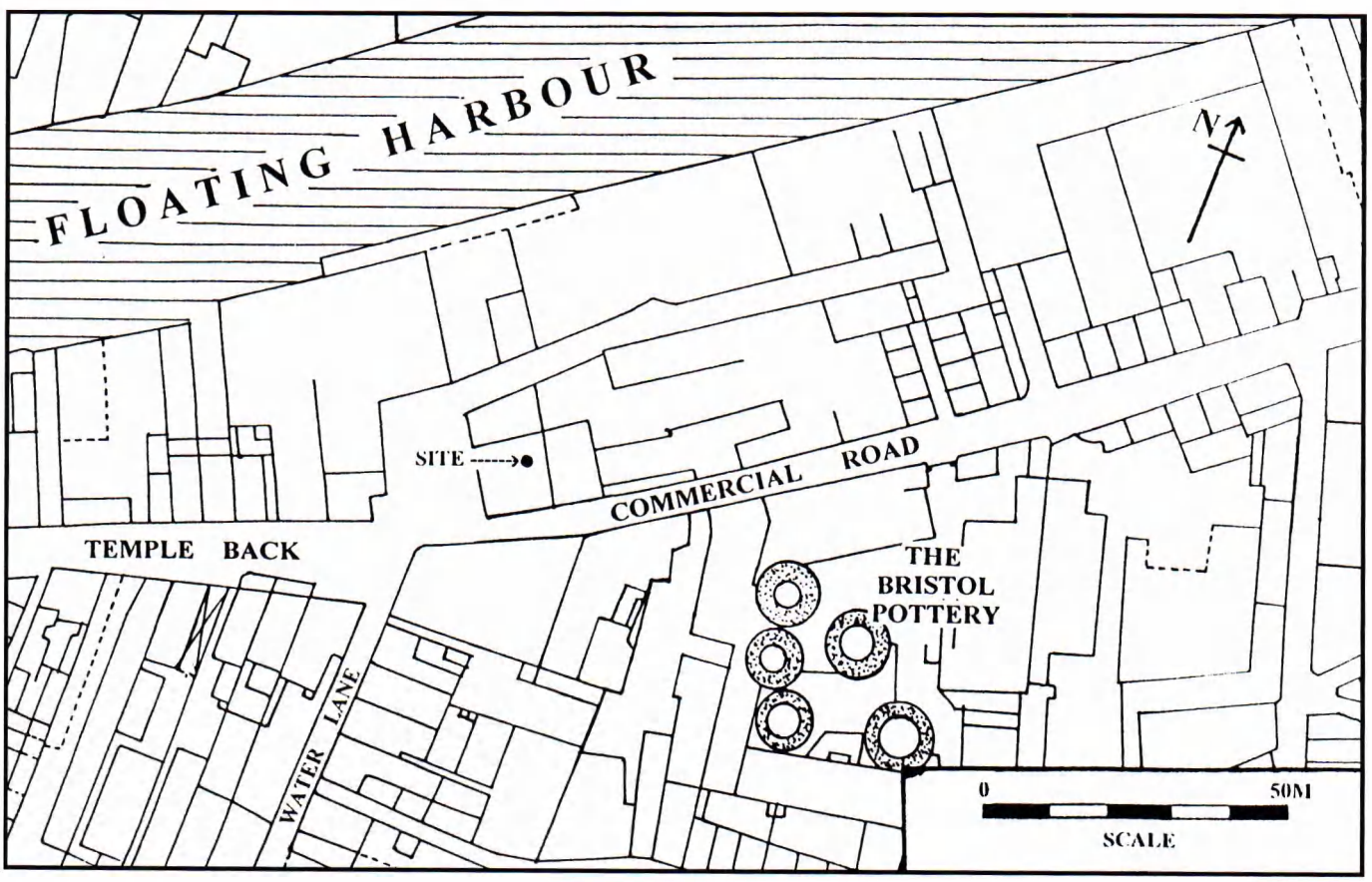

Fig.1 Site location plan based on Ashmead's map of 1855.

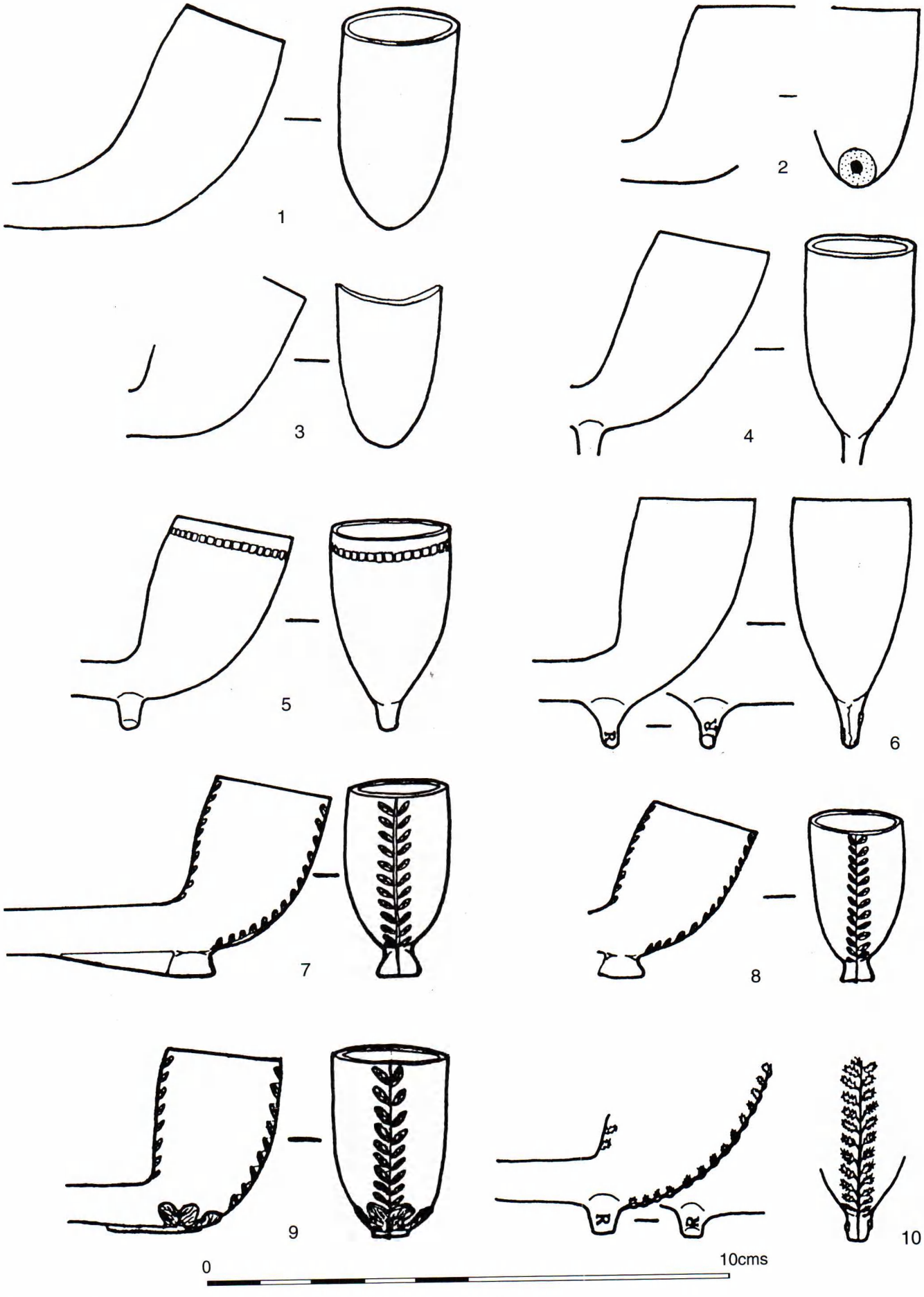

Fig.2a Clay tobacco pipes from Temple Back (Commercial Road).

Type	No. of examples	Type	No. of examples
1	1	14	1
2	1	15	6
3	1	16	7
4	1	17	2
5	3	18	4
6	2	19	1
7	3	20	3
8	1	21	2
9	7	22	2
10	2	23	2
11	1	24	1
12	4	25	4
13	1	26	2

Total of pipe bowls recovered : 64

Types 1 - 3 Plain bowls.
Type 4 Plain bowl with spur.
Type 5 Bowl with milling decoration around it and a spur.
Types 6 Plain bowl with RR initials on the spur
Types 7 - 8 Bowls with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines, with a webbed heel.
Type 9 Bowls with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines, a large leaf decoration underneath which has a cross in relief set into it.
Type 10 Bowl with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines and RR initials on the spur.
Type 11 Bowl with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines with RR ? initials on one side of the spur and an R initial on the other. There is also a wine glass design on one side of the bowl and a clay tobacco pipe on the other.
Type 12 Bowl with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines with a wine glass on one side: and crossed clay tobacco pipes on the other.
Type 13 Bowl with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines, a laurel wreath and part of a facet on one side and RR initials on the spur.
Type 14 Bowl with a fluted decoration and part of a spur.
Type 15 Bowl with a truncated-flute decoration chamfered at the top.
Type 16 Bowl with a fluted and faceted decoration, with a leaf design running up each facet.
Type 17 Bowl with a rounded-off faceted decoration, a leaf design on the front and back mould lines and circles around the rim.
Type 18 Bowl with a rounded-off faceted decoration, raised milling lines around the rim and RR - initials on the spur.
Type 19 Bowl with a bulbous fluted decoration.
Type 20 Bowl with a truncated basket weave decoration, surrounded at the base by large leaves with various dots in between and milling all around the rim.
Type 21 Bowl with a fouled-anchor decoration on each side, leaves at the base and RR initials on the spur.
Type 22 Bowl in the form of a human head with a diamond-patterned turban and twisted wavy lines along the stem.
Type 23 Bowl in the form of a human head with a beard and wearing a fez.
Type 24 Fragment of a bowl with a bunch of grapes decoration on the side with green-glazed leaves.
Type 25 Bowl in the form of a ladies shoe or boot with lace holes running up to the rim.
Type 26 Bowl with an alternate twisted-flute and dotted decoration along the stem terminated at the base with three vertical rings.

DISCUSSION

The pipe waste was deposited in an area close to the River Avon, presumeably to enable the ground surface to be levelled up for some kind of development. Very often pipe waste was used in this way because it made a reasonably solid base and could easily be transported by cart from any nearby pipe factory (Price et al 1984). To provide a reasonably accurate date for the deposition of the pipes both documentary and archaeological evidence was examined which suggested that the pipes were made sometime during the mid-1850s and dumped not long after they were made.

An examination of maps, including Mathews' (1815), Donne's (1821), Ashmead's (1828 & 1846) and Chilcott's (1838) indicated that Temple Back had been developed by the early 19th century. However, an open yard area shown on Ashmead's map of 1855 corresponded with the location of the pipe group. This indicated that the yard perhaps required levelling up, and in order to do so, clay pipe waste and demolition rubble was brought in as a make-up layer for the purpose.

The figural bowl Type 23 was of particular interest because it might have represented the head of a Turk wearing a ?fez, which has possible connections to the Crimean War of 1853-1856. Figural clay pipes in British military uniforms or Russian and Turks heads were popular themes during the war fought by Great Britain, France, Ottoman Turkey and Piedmont (Sardinia) against Russia (Royle 1999). A brief background to the campaign was given in (Beckey 1999). The report highlighted the fact that there was much patriotic fervour at that time from both the contemporary British media and the general public and this was seized upon by various pipemakers as a way of generating new business opportunities by manufacturing Crimean War themed pipes. The report also outlined the main causes of the war and how it ended by the signing of the Treaty of Paris on 30 March 1856. Examples of Crimean figural pipes have been found at Wellington Road (Beckey 1999), Bath Road (Price et al 1984), Clement Street (Beckey & Jackson 1986), Great Ann Street (Beckey & Baker forthcoming) and Lawrence Hill (Beckey & Baker forthcoming). A provisional date of c1855 could be attributed to the pipe group but it must be remembered that

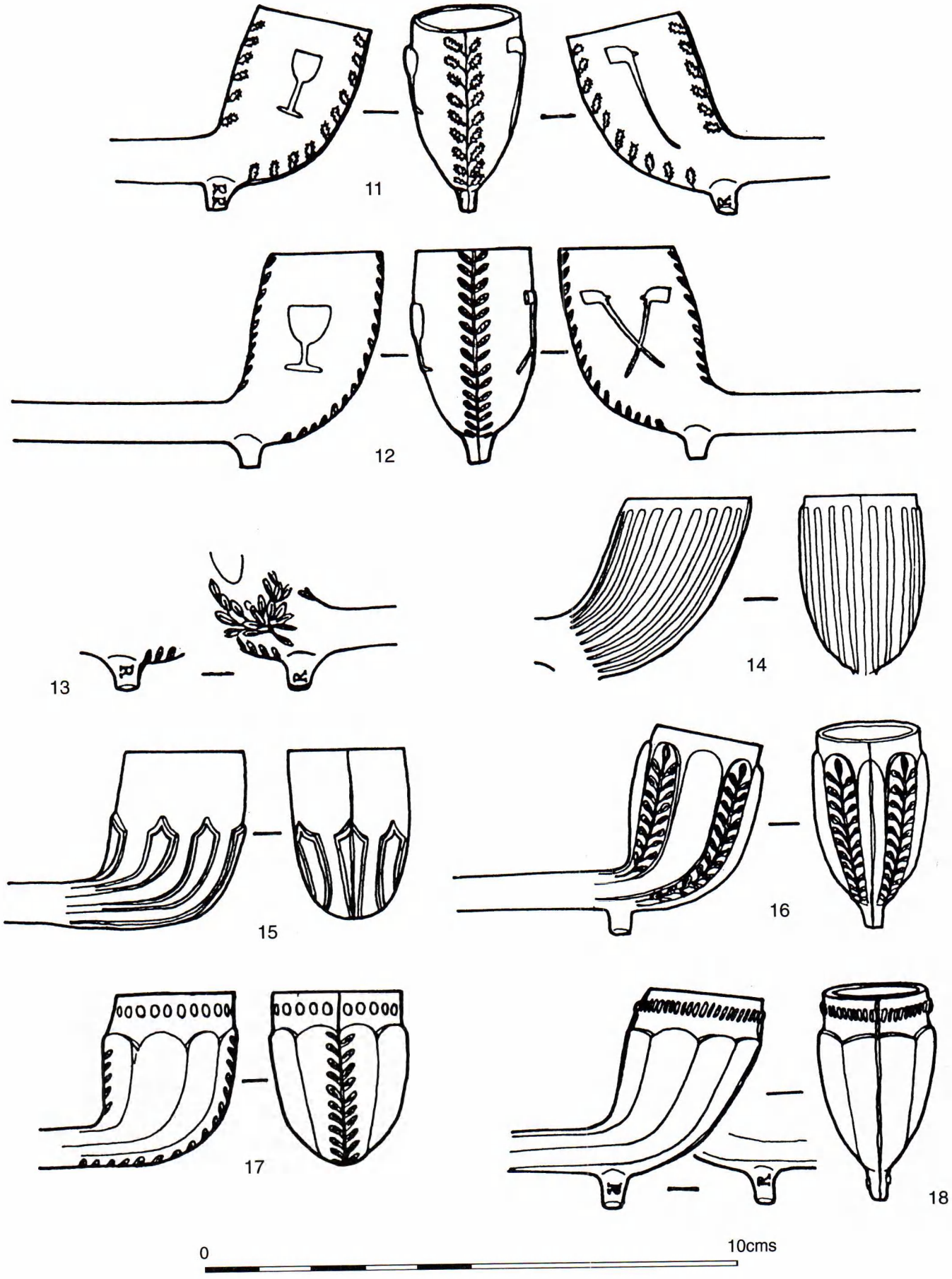

Fig.2b Clay tobacco pipes from Temple Back (Commercial Road).

it was not unusual for clay pipes to be produced several years after an event had occurred. This would enable pipemakers to maximize the return on their investment of expensive steel clay pipe moulds. Full use was made of moulds until they were either worn out, damaged beyond repair, sold off when the subject matter was no longer of any interest to the general public or if the owner had died (Beckey 1999).

Of particular relevance was the fact that the Type 6 design was very similar to the Type 98 pipe found at the Temple Back Alum works NGR ST 5951 7271 and the Type 65 pipe found at Mead Street/Weare Street NGR ST 5968 7216 (Price et al 1984). These pipes were dated by the authors to c1850-65.

Additionally, other pipes in the group such as the webbed foot design (Types 7-8) were popular during the 1840s-50s with examples having been excavated from Monk Street (Beckey forthcoming), Pennywell Road (Beckey et al 1991) and Temple Back (Price et al 1984). Bowls with a wine glass decoration (Types 11-12) and others with multi-faceted sides (Types 16, 17 & 18) were known to have been used in the 1850s with examples having been excavated at Mead Street (Price et al 1984).

Certain pipes (Types 10, 11, 13, 18 & 21) were marked on the spur with the initials 'RR' and previous research has shown that they were made by Richard Frank Ring & Co., who were the largest pipe manufacturers in the southern half of Bristol during the 19th century. It should be noted that Ring owned a house in the Temple Back area, possibly the property adjacent to the yard where the pipes were found on its north side (04250/1). Many of their pipes have already been positively identified from certain sites in Bristol as noted in Price et al (1984), but other R F Ring pipes have been found at Clement Street (Beckey & Jackson 1986) and Lawrence Hill (Beckey et al forthcoming). However, any new information about other Ring pipe designs would help extend our knowledge of markets (including exports) and the scale of operation of the business. It appears from excavation evidence that R F Ring & Co. produced pipes from at least 200 different pipe moulds during the 1850s.

It was noted that one pipe tip had a raised ring on the end (Type 27) and one stem consisted of an alternate twisted-flute and dotted decoration (Type 28) which terminated at the tip end with two vertical rings and was incuse marked with the words 'RING BRI'(STOL) on one side and 'OHIO' on the other. This stem provided further evidence that R F Ring manufactured these pipes and another example of this type was found at a site in Temple Back (Price et al 1984). The OHIO stem was of some interest because previous documentary research has proved that R.F. Ring was exporting pipes to the United States of America for much of the first half of the 19th century (Price et al 1984). The state of Ohio became a state in the United States of America in 1819 so 'OHIO' pipes must date from c1819 or later. It should also be remembered that the 'OHIO' name might have continued in use on pipe stems much later than this date because some themes remained popular for many years as mentioned previously. The presence of 20 green glazed tips out of a total of 67 stem fragments would also seem to indicate that Rings were manufacturing pipes of a reasonably high quality. These tips were dipped into a tipping muffle which was built into the side of the kiln containing a copper and lead flux. Once the flux was at a sufficient temperature and fluidity the tips were withdrawn to allow the glaze to set. This glaze acted as a barrier between the porous clay and the skin thus preventing lip cancer (Peacey 1999). Examples of glazed tips have also turned up at other 19th-century sites in Bristol including Monk Street (Beckey & Price forthcoming) and Wellington Road (Beckey 1999).

The strips of pipe clay in Fig.2d were used to line the kiln saggars, which might have been square or rectangular judging from the L-shaped piece of clay illustrated from the kiln group, although saggars were usually round. It has been suggested that the strips were used as spacers for stacking saggars and to pack the pipes into the kiln before firing (Price *pers comm*). The precise purpose for these strips of clay is not yet clear but recent research by Allan Peacey might help to clarify this aspect of kiln design.

The fragment of St. Pancras pottery might also help provide further dating evidence for the site and another fragment of the same type of design was found in a pottery kiln waste group nearby. This group was manufactured by Pountney & Co. and seemed to date from c1850+. Pottery found in an unstratified context in the layer above the pipe deposit included Mocca ware (banded slip-ware) and a 'Asiatic Pheasants' blue & white transfer-ware pattern of c1840-50. There was also some kiln furniture within the deposit which might have been used at Pountney's at their nearby 'Bristol Pottery' in Temple Back also of c1840-50.

RICHARD FRANK RING (background)

Studies of the Ring family have already been published (Jackson et al, 1982; Price et al, 1984) and it suffices here to present merely the briefest synopsis of those reports. Since the 1980s, research has continued and a digest of the findings concerning Ring & Co is set out here: full details and sources will be found in Price (forthcoming).

The Ring family had lived in Bristol since at least the early 18th century. In 1765 Joseph Ring married Elizabeth Frank. Whereas the Ring's had previously been engaged in a variety of trades, the Franks had run one of the most important potteries in Bristol, and it was under their influence that Joseph Ring took over the Water Lane Pottery on Temple Back in 1784. This opened the way for the family's eventual role in pipemaking, which was in effect a specialist branch of the pottery industry.

Joseph's son Richard Frank Ring, born in 1774, was at first trained as a potter, but by 1812 he went into pipemaking - although throughout his life his major source of income was to be the coal wharf he founded with a partner in 1815 and operated on the bank of the Avon in Temple Back. Nevertheless, the pipemaking side of his business was not insignificant, being the most important of those firms

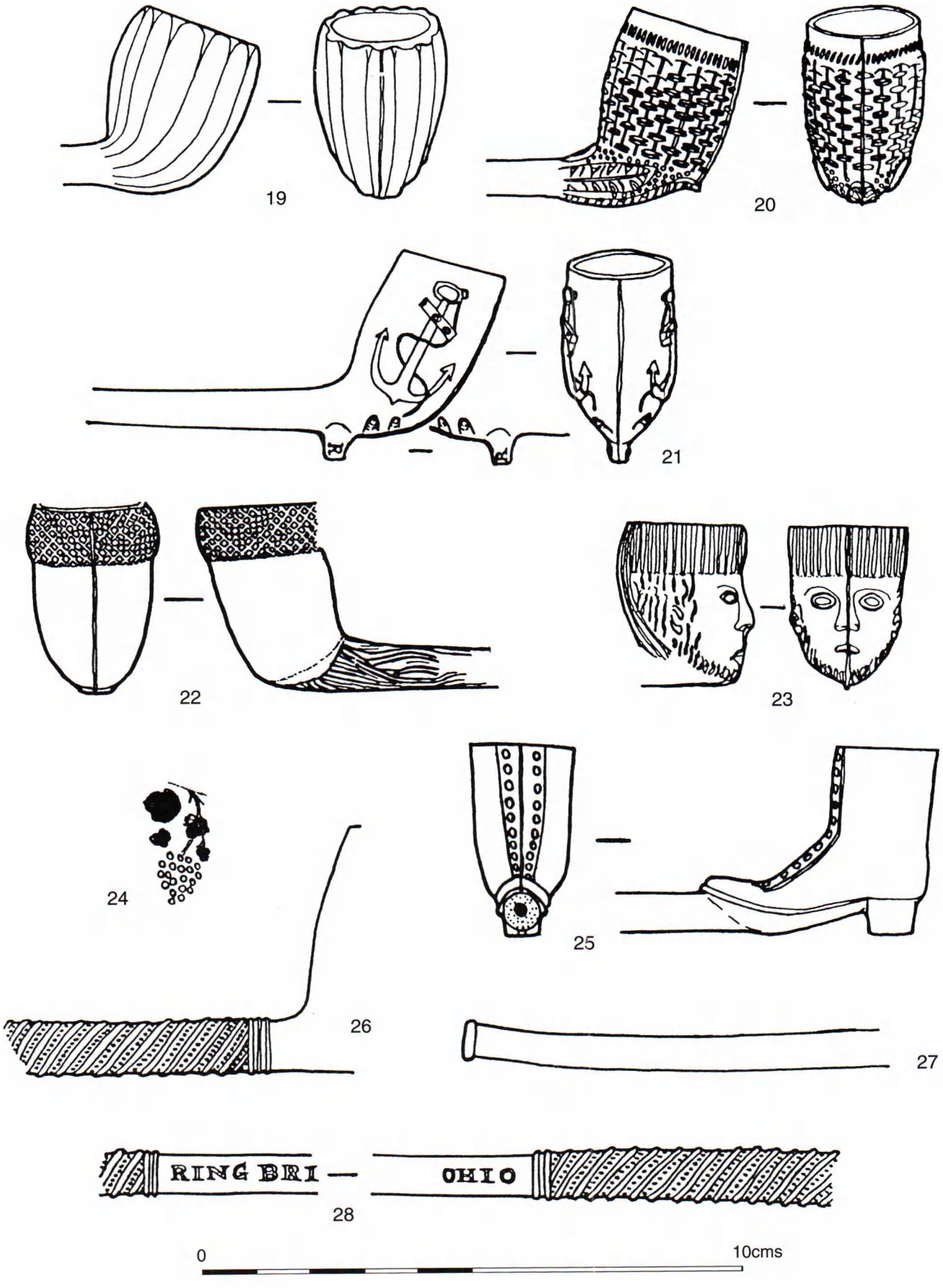

Fig.2c Clay tobacco pipes from Temple Back (Commercial Road).

working in that trade which were established in Bristol south of the Avon. Like the coal yard, his pipe manufactory was sited in Temple parish, but at various times it operated in different premises. After some hesitant early experiments, R F Ring established a healthy export trade in pipes, his wares going mostly to America and to a lesser extent the Caribbean.

Capitalising on his success, Ring took over full control of the coal wharf around May 1816, and the steadiness of the business guaranteed him a comfortable living. Later that same year, in October 1816, he married Ann Hulbert, the daughter of a maltster from Easton, and they set up their home in a house adjacent to the coal yard. The couple has three children: Thomas (born 1817), Richard Charles (born 1819) and Elizabeth (born c1821). The eldest, Tom, died in tragic circumstances ñ a few days before Christmas 1821, he was found drowned in the river. The boy was only four years old.

It was as well for Ring that he had invested in the coal wharf. Those were uncertain times for pipemakers: despite the relative success of Ring's export trade, the industry as a whole had been in decline during the first decades of the 19th century. The reasons for this are complex and need not be discussed here. it was probably this depression which led Ring to put up his pipe manufactory for lease in 1820. Apparently no one took up the offer, which was soon withdrawn, and Ring determined to make a go of it himself. In this he had some success and even expanded his business premises; but how far that was due to his own endeavours and how far to an unexpected recovery in the industry, is uncertain. In 1821 there were only eight independent pipe manufactories operating in Bristol; by 1850, the number had trebled to 23.

This was a period of change and improvement for Ring and his family. He had moved his pipe manufactory to a site adjacent to the coal wharf in about 1830, and was thus in charge of a more closely integrated business. At about the same time he chose to quit town life and settled with his family in Brislington. They move between several different houses but finally took over 'Woodlands' (which survives to the present day), and they were in a position to take on a number of servants to help run the household. When the census was taken in 1841, Ring and his son styled themselves as farmers and hired various agricultural labourers to work the land.

R F Ring's only daughter Elizabeth married Elisha Smith Robinson in August 1845. For some reason the marriage took place in Penzance, and it seems that Elizabeth had already left home to live in Cornwall (there is reason to suppose that she was a widow when she wed Robinson, but this is unproven). E S Robinson was one of the founders of the paper/printing firm which was so important in Bristol's commercial life right up to recent times. Elizabeth's brother Richard Charles married a few years later in January 1848; his wife was Eliza Sherrard, the daughter of an officer in the Royal Navy.

By about the 1850s, when the pipes reported herein were manufactured, Richard Frank Ring more or less retired from

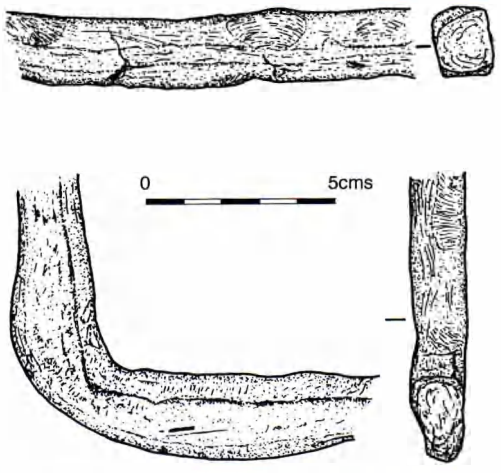

Fig.2d Pipe clay strips used in pipe kilns at Temple Back.

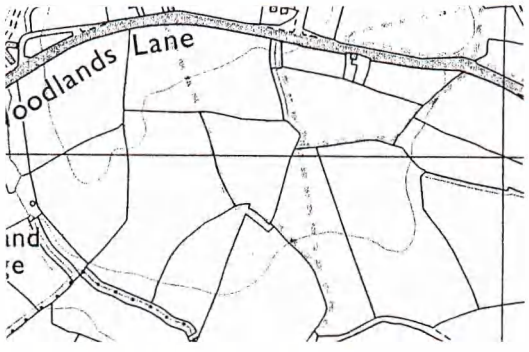

Fig.3 Fragment of St.Pancras pottery.

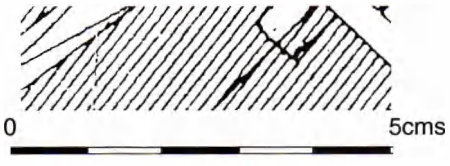

Fig.4 Brass cheese-headed screw.

active business life and left the running of the family's interests to his only surviving son. Some time around the middle of the 1850s R C Ring moved nearer to the centre of town and eventually settled for some years in the Whiteladies Road area; his father, R F Ring, was not long in following, and although they always occupied separate houses, they were never far away from each other until 1865, when the son chose to move yet again to the far side of town and took over the Manor House in Whitchurch. R F Ring did not go with him and died in 1867 in his house, which still stands as Wellington Villa, number 73 Lower Redland Road. He left substantial legacies to his wife and two children. Early in 1871 Elizabeth Robinson died, aged only 50, leaving her brother R C Ring as the sole survivor of the line to inherit. It is not yet known exactly when their mother Ann Ring died.

Richard Charles continued his interest in the pipe export market, but it was inevitable that as clay pipes began to go out of fashion, the trade reverted to its former decline throughout the country. One by one pipe factories were

forced to close, and by the 18802 only four or five were still operational in Bristol. How far in financial terms this really affected Ring is less clear. He must have been in a relatively strong position, for in 1874 he took on a manager to run the coal business on his behalf, which hardly suggests a man in desperate circumstances. Nevertheless, for a very brief period around 1882-3, he made an attempt to diversify the pipe market into cigars and the like, but he had to be realistic and finally pulled out altogether.

Ring and his wife stayed on in Whitchurch after their son Richard junior had left home to marry in 1875, and Eliza died in November 1883. This was obviously a sad time for Richard, who was then aged 64, and he retired entirely from business life. By 1884 he had sold his pipe manufactory to the Hawley Brothers and never ventured into that trade again. It is thought that he also gave up his interest in the coal business a few years later in about 1888. After his wife's death he lived alone (apart from the servants), at first in a large house in Totterdown before settling in Weston super Mare. He died in Williton (near Minehead) in 1911, aged 91.

CONCLUSION

From the research carried out so far by Roger Price, Reg Jackson and others it appears that no other Bristol pipemakers with 'RR' initials could have made the pipes if the deposition date of c1854-6 for the pipes is correct. Most pipes were of good quality, being well registered and clearly detailed which might indicate that they were new in c1854-6. Therefore, on the available evidence, it is reasonable to suggest that Richard Frank Ring & Co., manufactured the pipes c1854-6.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff at Bristol Record Office, 'B' Bond, Smeaton Road, Ashton, Bristol.

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ABBREVIATIONS

These follow the Price/Jackson standard system established by Jackson & Price (1974), Price, Jackson et al (1979) and Price, R. 'Bristol Pipemaking Families' (forthcoming).

BRO Bristol Record Office, 'B' Bond, Smeaton Road, Ashton, Bristol.
MD Mathews' Bristol & Clifton Directories.
NGR National Grid Reference (Ordnance Survey)
O.S. Ordnance Survey

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REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY
2000-2001
Edited by Bruce Williams

Abbreviations

AAU	-	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	-	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services
BAT	-	Bath Archaeological Trust
BRSMG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BUAD	-	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CAT	-	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
CMAG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
GGAT	-	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
NSMS	-	North Somerset Museums Service

The review of archaeology is arranged alphabetically by parish and covers the four unitary authorities of Bath and North-east Someset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire, formerly Avon County.

This may not be an exhaustive list however, as not all contractors, whether professional or amateur, inform the editor of their work.

BATH AND NORTH-EAST SOMERSET

BATH

7 Circus, Bath, ST 747 652. Refurbishment of this Grade I house involved the removal of a mostly demolished low out-building to the rear. This had originally been the external kitchen block of the house built in 1755 for William Pitt the Elder. Subsequent rebuilding, alterations and demolition had left little of the 1755 structure evident. However, a watching brief during demolition revealed that the structure was more complex and extensive than had been believed, and that much of its below ground portions remained. The kitchen had been altered in the later 18th century and vaults and water tanks from the original phase were recorded.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

Former Hygate Gears site, Lower Bristol Road, ST 73250 64800. An archaeological desktop assessment was carried out on the former Hygate Gears site on the north side of Lower Bristol Road. A Roman stone coffin was found nearby in the 19th century, but there is no evidence for Romano-British occupation on the present site. By the early 19th century there were 3 closes, each of which contained some housing. A ferry was established in competition with another a short distance downstream. In the 1900's a cabinet factory was built on part of the site, but was destroyed in the Blitz. Pickford's briefly had a garage on the eastern end of the site after the War, but the major development was the establishment of the modern engineering works from the late 1950's onwards.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Fountain Buildings, Lansdown Mews, Bath, ST 749 652. This chance recording, made possible by the builders on site themselves, revealed stratified deposits of medieval date several hundred metres north of the walled area and north of the known suburb. Only a very small area was seen, cut through by a post medieval well. A single sherd of pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date was found. The nearest medieval site known is the assumed site of St Werburg's Convent, about 40 metres away.

Marek Lewcun and Tom Bradley-Lovekin, BAT

Lansdown Grove Hotel, Lansdown Road, Bath, ST 748 658. David Brain Partnership invited the Trust to investigate structures revealed during construction work at the rear of the hotel, in 18th- and 19th-century service buildings. A well of probably late 18th-century date was recorded, along with a vaulted cellar and another vaulted chamber that was probably a water tank. All were of similar date to the well. Overburden outside the buildings was deep and sections through it were observed but no deposits of interest were observed.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

The East Baths, Roman Baths Museum, Bath, ST 751 647. Mitigation/research excavation for Bath and North East Somerset Council Heritage Services. Proposals to redisplay the East baths suite of the Roman Baths led to the excavation of the remaining unexcavated portion of a hypocaust room on the southern side of the eastern bathing complex. It was clear before beginning that the pilae had been packed around with clay to a depth of 15-20cm in ancient times. It was hoped that the removal of this would reveal alluvial deposits which have been reported elsewhere in the complex. These did not exist and so environmental studies could not be undertaken. However it was made clear that the clay was part of a deliberate infilling of the hypocaust basement, seen in adjacent rooms as well, in latest Roman times. The rooms were ceasing to be heated in this way.

In addition, the details of room layout here were

revealed and in particular, a rephasing of the structural periods was made necessary by the new discoveries. The room with the hypocaust was now seen to have earlier been part of an entrance hall to the East Baths, with a floor at a lower level. This hall itself was an addition to the earliest baths. An extra building phase has had to be accommodated into the traditional periodization and this led to a consideration of the phasing of the whole East Baths structure.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

The Maltings, Lower Bristol Road, Twerton, Bath, ST 728 647. RSW and Somer Housing Association commissioned standing building/industrial archaeological assessment and evaluation of two areas of the site. The first was the surviving malthouse of late 19th-early 20th-century date and the second the site of rare (for Bath) back to back housing of the 1840s. They were built for the textile workers in Twerton Upper Mill and were demolished in the 1960s, but survived up to 0.8 metres high below the present tarmac of a builders yard. Excavation, documentary research and oral history from past inhabitants built up a vivid record of this industrial housing and its transformation during the 20th century. The malthouse was shown to have incorporated parts of its two predecessors from about 1807 and 1840. It also incorporated early 20th-century alterations which resulted in an unusual reinforced concrete roof being added to the malting kiln. Full records were later made of the building before conversion to offices. Oral testimony from workers in the malthouse was useful in elucidating how it operated.

Derek Cater, BAT

Walcot Schools Building, Guinea Lane, Bath, ST 750 655. Refurbishment of this early Victorian, Vanbrugh revival building required the provision of a watching brief. This was commissioned by Alan Camp Architects. Observations here indicated substantial terracing into the steep clay hillside below cellar level predating the building itself. Slight dating evidence and the lack of occupation levels suggested that clay extraction, possibly of Roman date, may explain the terracing.

Mark Beaton, BAT

8-12 Wells Road, Bath, ST 748 646. A watching brief on foundation works for a small house revealed no deposits of archaeological interest.

Tom Bradley-Lovekin, BAT

FRESHFORD

Freshford Mill, ST 7870 5960. An archaeological evaluation and historic buildings assessment was undertaken in February and March 2001 following the compilation of a desk-based assessment. The standing and buried remains of the 16th-century clothier's house were recorded and other structures dating to this period were identified. Buildings dating to the late 18th-century redevelopment of the mill complex comprise the major part of the surviving historic buildings. These buildings were much altered, and all of the original fittings and mill machinery were removed, during 19th- and 20th-century redevelopment.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

KEYNSHAM

3 Abbey Park, Keynsham, ST 6559 6883, BN 2607. A watching brief was carried out during construction of a new conservatory on the site of the medieval Keynsham Abbey.

The site lay within the precinct of the former Keynsham Abbey, a scheduled ancient monument, in close proximity to the north transept of the Abbey church.

The watching brief revealed that the garden to the rear of the house had been laid over a deep sequence of made ground. Fragments of moulded masonry, possibly derived from the Abbey after its destruction during the Dissolution in 1539, were recovered amongst limestone rubble deposits, but no archaeological features, structures or deposits relating to Keynsham Abbey or any ancillary buildings within the precinct were identified.

A subterranean water cistern constructed from mortared limestone was revealed adjacent to the Victorian plunge pool to the rear of the house. The cistern was probably contemporary with the house and had been reused as a storage tank for oil used to heat the pool.

Donna Young, AAU

Milward Lodge, Bath Road, Keynsham BN 2601, ST 6505 6888. Five standing buildings were recorded in advance of redevelopment. At that time four of the buildings were demolished and the fifth, Milward Lodge itself, refurbished. Four trial excavation trenches were also excavated at various locations in order to assess the potential for survival of subterranean structures. The demolition and subsequent construction ground work stages were monitored during a Watching Brief programme.

Detailed recording of the five standing buildings indicated that all were post-medieval in origin and had undergone various phases of repair or alteration. A wall plaque attached to Milward Lodge gave the purported date of the building as 1600; however this proved to be misleading. The present Milward Lodge had been largely rebuilt, probably during the late Victorian period, and incorporated the remnants of an earlier structure, the origins of which were dated by a re-used ashlar date stone to some time after 1783. No trace of this structure survived in the fabric of the present building and no subterranean remains were revealed during the subsequent trial excavation or watching brief.

No significant archaeological features were revealed during the trial excavation and watching brief. The limited artefactual evidence retrieved dated the features recorded, which included the remnant of a robbed-out wall in the west of the site, to the later post-medieval period (post-1780). Investigation of the stone-built culvert located adjacent to the buildings in the west of the site dated its construction to the 19th century and revealed no evidence of an earlier water-course.

The recovery of residual Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds was unsurprising given the extensive evidence of settlement activity dating to both periods in the vicinity, but no evidence of occupation of the site prior to the late 18th century was recorded.

Donna Young, AAU

Old Gasworks, Dapps Hill, Keynsham, ST 656 680. The small village gasworks at Keynsham was established in 1857 with one gasometer. Another was added in 1870. The gasworks was rebuilt in 1925 but closed in 1928. BAT were commissioned by Celtic Technologies to carry out a desk top assessment and then a watching brief during demolition. The ground was heavily contaminated with liquors, tars and other by-products of gas extraction from coke. The standing building, which was the Retort House, was recorded and interpreted and well-preserved remains of the tar pits and wells, pipe work and gasometer pits were found below ground during the watching brief. In particular, the lower parts of the original horizontal clay retort was found largely intact below the floor of the Retort House.

Peter Davenport, BAT

38- 42 Temple Street, NGR ST 6546 6836, BN 2842. A watching brief carried out during construction of an extension and car park to the rear of Nos.38 and 40 Temple Street revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits. A post-medieval rectangular stone built structure, possibly a water storage feature, was located adjacent to No.40 Temple Street in the vicinity of a water cistern recorded previously outside the neighbouring property No.42 Temple Street (Erskine, 1990).

Donna Young, AAU

PUBLOW

Woollard Bridge, Woollard, ST 632 644. The medieval bridge at Woollard was largely destroyed by floods in 1968. B&NES decided to replace it with a footbridge upstream in 2001. Excavations for the foundations for the bridge abutments and the access track were monitored archaeologically by BAT. The interest was in the potential for prehistoric occupation of the alluvial flood plain of the Chew, but in the event, no prehistoric material was recovered. However, a possible medieval occupation surface with two sherds of 12th-century pottery was recorded on the alluvium under the western footing of the new bridge.

Marie Leverett, BAT

BRISTOL

AVONMOUTH

Cabot Park, Avonmouth, ST 537 801. Between March - April 2002 the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (Contracts Division) excavated a previously identified medieval site known as Yeomans (Locock 1998), Cabot Park, Avonmouth in advance of construction of a distribution centre for Robert Wiseman Dairies Ltd. The site comprised an artificial ditched platform on which a number of archaeological features including partition ditches, gullies, demolition layers and a possible wall foundation were present. A few residual shards of prehistoric pottery were recovered from ditch fills. A full post-excavation programme will be undertaken in 2003.

Reference

Locock, M, (1998) Work of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Avon 1993-1998: from site to landscapes. *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 15.

Adam Yates, GGAT

Cabot Park, Avonmouth, ST 330 800. Three building plots at Cabot Park were evaluated. The evaluation confirmed the presence of the buried soil layers dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and ?Roman periods previously seen in other areas of the site (Locock 1998). A series of samples were taken for palaeoenvironmental assessment. No archaeological features were identified. Full reports have been deposited with the Bristol SMR.

Reference

Locock, M, (1998) Works of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust inAvon 1993-1998: from site to landscapes. *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 15.

Adam Yates, GGAT

Land at Smoke Lane, ST 5310 8110. A watching brief on geotechnical test-pits, and subsequent evaluation, revealed a thin organic horizon that bore a close stratigraphic correlation with similar horizons dated to c.3500-2000 BC recorded elsewhere on the North Avon levels. A sample was obtained for radiocarbon dating. An undated ditch and ridge and furrow of probable medieval or later date were also recorded.

Mark Brett and Simon Cox, CAT

Third Way, ST 5245 7870, BSMR 20683. Three trial excavation trenches (Trenches A-C) totalling some 180m were opened by machine on a derelict site adjacent to Third Way, Avonmouth.

The trial trenches were dug to examine the site of post-medieval buildings referred to as 'Barrack Cottages' on 18th-century and later documents, and also to investigate the archaeological potential of the sequence of estuarine alluvium known to have been buried by modern made ground.

Trench A revealed substantial archaeological deposits representing the remains of the post-medieval settlement. Features revealed included masonry walls, interior floors and well-made cobbled yard surfaces, all of which were built directly above clean alluvial clay. Finds recovered from stratified contexts indicate that all the buildings and deposits recorded are of 18th-century or later date.

Trenches B and C revealed a uniform sequence of up to 2m of modern made ground directly over up to 1.6m of archaeologically sterile alluvial clay.

Andrew Young, AAU

BEDMINSTER

Bedminster Parade, Old Glue Factory, ST 59016 71915, BSMR 20792. Seven trial trenches were excavated in advance of residential development.

The evaluation was undertaken in conjunction with a geoarchaeological survey undertaken by Terra Nova and carried forward the results of a preceding phase of documentary and cartographic research by BaRAS.

Overall the fieldwork supported the finding of the documentary research, revealing scant evidence of previous human activity (i.e. medieval) prior to the 18th century. The principal remains, which included a series of moderately well preserved sandstone walls and associated deposits, indicated several phases of building and redevelopment which related to the post-medieval development and use of the site. Modern activity across the Study Area was represented by the 1960s car body shop and a large concrete surface carpark.

The majority of the archaeological remains on the site reflects 18th- and 19th-century activity and was represented by structures and deposits of modest archaeological importance. Earlier deposits, of possible medieval date, were identified at the base of the archaeological sequence in two trenches, although the activity was restricted to one or two soil horizons, possibly reflecting an accumulation of buried topsoil and silting as a result of flood.

Lynn Hume, AAU

Bedminster Spiritualist Church (formerly Hebron Chapel), Hebron Road, ST 581232 713780, BRSMG 2000/45. An archaeological building survey (RCHME Level 2) was undertaken on the Grade II Listed Bedminster Spiritualist Church following a proposal to convert it into six residential dwellings. The church was originally built as a Methodist chapel in 1853 and is shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map as the 'United Free Methodist Chapel'. It appears the building was later transferred to the Spiritualists who used the site until 1999-2000 when the building became redundant. The survey identified four different construction phases between 1853 and the 1970s when minor internal alterations were made. The building has been described as 'one of the earliest Italianate chapels in Bristol, and a notable example of its type'.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

201A North Street, ST 57630 71450, BRSMG 2001.63. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a new extension to the premises. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed.

Andy King and Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

BISHOPSWORTH

Inns Court, Knowle West, ST 58805 69207. A field evaluation was undertaken in advance of development by Bristol Churches Housing Association. Evaluation and watching brief works immediately to the west of the site had demonstrated the survival of medieval and Roman remains (Jackson 1997, 2000). The current work identified a series of ditches of Roman and possible medieval date.

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Jackson, R, (1997) Inns Court Green, Knowle West, *Bristol and Avon Archaeology,* 16, 98-99.

Steve Sell and Adam Yates, GGAT

Novers Lane, ST 585 693, BSMR 20684. Further (Stage II) evaluation of a site adjacent to Novers Lane, exposed the moderately well preserved remnants of a late 19th-century lime kiln. Cartographic evidence for the structure exists on the 1885 Ordnance Survey, however, further investigation was required to establish the extent and quality of the archaeological remains in advance of their destruction during development.

The archaeological programme indicated that the footprint of the kiln survived from the original ground level, although the upper part of both the draw-hole, furnace and possible access track to the kiln-head had been truncated, presumably during levelling of the site in the 1950s.

Other deposits exposed within the Study Area comprised an irregular cobbled surface, kerbs and associated deposits which appeared to be consistent with an associated work yard. Finds were restricted to post-medieval and modern ceramics and clay tobacco pipe fragments.

Andrea Cox, AAU

BRISLINGTON

Church Hill, ST 6216 7077. An evaluation revealed an undated layer of stone rubble at least 1.2m thick (perhaps the fill of a soakaway) and a post-medieval pit. No medieval features were identified, despite the proximity of the site to the medieval core of Brislington.

Alan Thomas, CAT

BRISLINGTON/WHITCHURCH

Loxton Square, Hengrove, ST 605145 687539. A desktop study of land at Loxton Square found the site had been part of three fields, two in the historical parish of Brislington and the third in Whitchurch. Described as pasture, the fields had been on the same boundaries since at least 1840 and probably from their original enclosure.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

CHRIST CHURCH

51 Broad Street, ST 5882 7311, BUAD 3822. The first floor and upper storeys of the Listed Building at 51 Broad Street, Bristol were remodelled and converted into residential accommodation.

As is noted in the Listing, the interior had been extensively remodelled in the late 20th century, and a two storey extension built onto the rear. The main features to survive are the Broad Street façade, the decorative coffered ceiling and fireplace in the first floor front and the majority

of the stairs, handrails and dado rails. The majority of the doors and the windows at the rear have been either remodelled or replaced. Some of the interior door cases and frames survive. All fireplaces have been removed except as above, leaving the brick arched opening with rubble infill in places. The stairwell is constructed of mortared brick, plastered internally, and the other internal partitions are all lath and plaster on timber studding, apart from some partitions on the fourth floor which are plasterboard on studding.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

CLIFTON

2 Beaufort Road, ST 5722 7409. An archaeological desktop study established no direct evidence for archaeological activity at this location. The study area was, prior to the construction of the late Victorian house fronting on to the street, in use as pasture, and in the medieval period probably formed part of a large arable open field. Despite the lack of clarity as regards the pre-medieval history and archaeology of the site, it is possible that a large-scale field system, trackway and enclosure complex recorded on nearby Durdham Down may have extended into the study area.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

2 Church Lane, ST 5756 7252. An archaeological desktop study recorded no direct evidence of significant archaeological activity within, or in the immediate vicinity of the study area, which lies on a steeply sloping site above the River Avon. Prior to the 17th century, the study area, along with the rest of Clifton Wood, was in use as coppiced woodland. The site was under cultivation by the early 18th century, with partial development along its street frontage occurring soon after. By 1828 the site was divided into two terraces, which are still visible today, and further building development, in the form of cottages and gardens, had taken place along its eastern periphery. The central area of the site was in use as a nursery. In 1835 the Clifton National School was built on the upper terrace, with the Clifton Poor Union workhouse, later the Industrial School, occupying the lower terrace from 1849 onwards. Both schools were added to structurally over time, until they filled the study area. During the 20th century, once the schools ceased to exist as institutions, their buildings were converted to commercial premises.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Gorse Lane, ST 5765 7300. An evaluation trench revealed no medieval features or deposits. A series of 18th-century dump deposits were recorded within a terracing cut and appear to relate to the construction of the Bellevue properties immediately upslope of the site in c.1792.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Granby Hill & Cumberland Place, ST 5680 7257. An archaeological desktop assessment established that a plot of land located at the junction of these two roads was occupied in 1746 by a substantial property with an extensive garden to the rear. The site was redeveloped in the early 19th century as a mixture of residential and light commercial properties, which apart from some rebuilding and structural alterations, remained relatively unchanged until the 1930s. The assessment area was cleared of buildings in the post-war period and is presently covered in grass, tree and wall remains. There is no historical or archaeological record of the site prior to the mid-18th century.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

47 Jacobs Wells Road/Gorse Lane, ST 577 729, BUAD 3707. An archaeological desktop study indicated that an 18th century Cold Bath had once existed on the site and also that the Study Area was closely adjacent to water management features of the 13th century, associated with the conduit to St Augustine's Abbey. There is also a possible medieval connection with the Jewish community in Bristol.

A follow-up sample excavation, restricted to minimal investigation, indicates that the Cold Bath, with a fine Bath stone lining, together with some of its surrounding bath building, had been converted, in the early Victorian period, into a rank of cottages, with the Bath serving as a coal cellar. The bath survives to a depth of some 1.7 metres. The cottages, recorded on early city plans as 'Lower Bellevue', faced inwards onto a garden with outhouses and a stable.

Artefactual evidence was obtained of medieval activity in the vicinity and also iron working of indeterminate date, but no associated structures were located.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

Jacob's Wells Road, John Carr's Terrace, ST 57745 72965, BSMR 3830. During the mechanical excavation of the site of the former warehouse and garage at John Carr's Terrace, Clifton, a watching brief was maintained in March 2002 for Greenside Properties. The removal of the slab floor and reduction of the level to proposed building levels showed that the ground had been raised by 1-1.5m in the first half of the 19th century. Little trace of earlier deposits was discerned and no indication that the site may have been associated either with the medieval Jews' burial ground or the water supply to the medieval town. A large dump of pottery and other finds was datable to c.1835-50.

Mike Ponsford, Channel Archaeology

Site A1, Harbourside, Hotwells Road, ST 59062 72566. Following an archaeological excavation at the former Limekiln Dock, Hotwells Road, a watching brief monitored the final stages of the site redevelopment between March 2001 and February 2002 (BUAD 3829). The removal of up to 2.5m of overburden revealed structural features identifiable as dockside buildings on early Ordnance Survey maps. The coping stones and upper courses of the Limekiln Dock (BUAD 761M) were exposed during groundworks, the outline of the Dock was to be preserved within the proposed development. Evidence for construction materials and change of use of dockside buildings was established. A

'Mouchel Hennebique' reinforced concrete wharf was dismantled revealing the earlier wall of the Floating Harbour. The wall went through at least five stages of rebuilding effectively representing the intensification of dockside activity in this area, notably the growing importance of the adjacent Brandons Wharf, until the closure of the Dock in 1903.

Andy King, BaRAS

Stoke Road, Durdham Down, ST 5706 7501. The cambered, metalled remains of what is thought to be part of the Roman Road running from Bath to Sea Mills were uncovered during an evaluation carried out adjacent to the modern thoroughfare crossing Durdham Down. The suspected drainage ditch on the north-eastern side of the road also appeared to be preserved in-situ.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

The Avenue, Clifton College Preparatory School, ST 5701 7405, BSMR 21404. A watching brief was carried out during the removal of games courts and Fives Courts, constructed in the 20th century. No archaeology was present.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

HENBURY

Charlton Road, Brentry, ST 582 791. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of nine geotechnical trial pits. Natural deposits including limestone brash and bedrock were encountered in the trial pits immediately below topsoil depth. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were found.

David Kenyon, CAT

Land off Tranmere Avenue, ST 57250 79650. A desktop study of land off Tranmere Avenue, Brentry, showed that the site lay between the medieval villages of Henbury and Charlton. The manor of Henbury dates at least from 691AD and archaeological evidence suggests that the village of Charlton was probably occupied before 1066. By 1794 the site formed part of 'The Wyck' otherwise Wyck Farm. The Wyck was in existence by 1195 when it was a freehold farmstead and it is possible that the field containing the site had been associated with the farm from that time. The 1840 tithe award lists the site as Hilly Benches suggesting that it consisted of a number of natural terraces cut into the hill. The cartographic evidence shows that apart from the construction of a railway line, the study area did not lose its rural character until the post-war development of the housing estate.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Land at Okebourne Road, Brentry, ST 57850 79362. A desktop study of land at Okebourne Road was carried out. The study identified the fields containing the site as Cinders, Paddock, Park Field and Tynnings. These names suggest the area probably represents ancient enclosure. Certainly, the name Tynnings suggests that the field was unlikely to have been enclosed later than the mid-17th century.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

The former Highwood School, Heath House Lane, Purdown., ST 60827 75976. A desktop study of Highwood School, constructed in the 1950s, indicated little archaeological potential within the vicinity of the site. Although within the former estate boundary of Heath House the school occupied an area that had been under pasture since at least the 14th century. An early 19th-century cattle drinking pond with a pitched stone access ramp survives intact.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST AUGUSTINE THE LESS

College Square, ST 58265 72630. An evaluation was carried out as part of the proposal to remodel College Square to improve the link between College Green and the new Harbourside developments. In the medieval period College Square formed the outer court, or Lower Green, of the Abbey of St Augustine, around which were arranged some of the important abbey buildings. The medieval conduit pipe carrying water from a spring in Jacobs Wells Road to the monastic precinct appears to have crossed College Square, serving a small conduit house which was possibly the building depicted on Millerd's map in 1673 in the south-east portion of the Square.

The evaluation failed to find any trace of the conduit or conduit house. However, in one trench in the south-east corner of the Square, a stone paved surface was found at 8.52m aOD over which was an occupation deposit containing 14th-century pottery. This was presumably part of an area of hard-standing situated in front of a building on the east side of the Square. Further layers of occupation debris had accumulated to a depth of about 0.6m and these produced pottery dating to the first half of the 14th century. In a trench on the east side of the Square, outside the Norman arch leading to the abbot's lodging and the lesser cloister, a deposit of Brandon Hill Grit in a clean red sand and gravel was discovered at 11.5m aOD and continued to a depth of at least 9.57m aOD. A pit cut into the surface of this deposit contained pottery dating between about 1280 and 1330. This deposit was interpreted as either natural scree or material deliberately dumped in an endeavour to reduce the slope of the steeply rising ground within the Square.

All the trenches recorded the presence of a series of dumped deposits dating from the 15th to the 17th centuries suggesting a gradual raising of the level of the Square during the post-medieval period.

A series of path surfaces were identified underlying the Square's central mound and its enclosing wall. These were of mid to late 18th-century date and consisted of hard, compacted layers of cinder and crushed brick, tile and slate. It is assumed that these were either paths within a garden in the centre of the Square or possibly surfaces of the Square itself.

A thick layer of rubble had been spread over the 17th- and 18th-century deposits and path surfaces probably in the early 19th century prior to the building of the central mound. The construction trench for the low wall surrounding the mound had been cut through this layer. It is believed from documentary sources that the wall was built in 1804.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

21 Orchard Street, ST 5852 7295, BUAD 3889. A watching brief was carried out during conversion of this early 18th century Listed property.

Limited works indicate that the panelling to the entrance hall is modern replacement particle board, that the south (rear) wall to the property is of mortared stone rubble construction with some brick and that it had once been rendered to match the front. The ground floor chimney breast is of mortared brick while the ground floor partition wall against the stairwell is of brick panels within a softwood timber frame.

The construction of the frontage is rendered and cannot be determined. The vaulted cellar has a single brick barrel vault extending the full depth of the house. The external accesses to the cellar (coal chute at the front and steps at the rear) have been blocked.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

25-29 Orchard Street, ST 58435 72915. A desktop study of Nos.25-29 Orchard Street, a terrace of five listed Grade II* early Georgian-style buildings, was carried out. This showed that Orchard Street was developed on land that formed part of the orchard of the medieval St Mark's Hospital founded c.1220. The land came under the control of the Common Council of Bristol in 1541 and was eventually granted to Queen Elizabeth Hospital School. The area appears to have remained as orchards and gardens until c.1715 when the Council approved the letting of plots for building. By 1718 the first houses had been built; Nos.27-29 being of this date with Nos.25 and 26 being slightly later, dating from 1822. The cellars beneath 25-29 Orchard Street are generally similar being barrel-vaulted and constructed of rubble, stone and brick.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Deanery Road, Cabot House and adjoining car parks, ST 58185 72736. A desktop study was carried out on the land occupied by Cabot House and the extensive area of surface car parks to its north and west.

The study area lay within a valley that had formed part of the Bishop's Park and therefore remained as pasture until the 1770s. At the southern end of the park were three ponds, probably created by damming the small river running through the valley. These were almost certainly fishponds associated with St Augustine's Abbey.

The Bishop's Park was leased to Samuel Worrall in 1770 for development as housing. The road infrastructure was laid out in the early 1770s but much of the proposed housing was probably not completed until the end of the 18th century. It has been suggested that the properties in College Street were designed by the Bristol architect Thomas Paty.

In 1869 the Deanery Road viaduct was constructed across the valley between Hotwells and College Green, an operation which involved the demolition of some of the 18th-century housing. Further demolition took place for the construction of Cabot House in the late 1950s and thereafter the study area was cleared by the early 1960s for use as surface car parks.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

ST GEORGE

Crews Hole Road/Bull Lane, ST 62938 72653, BRSMG 2002.8. A watching brief was undertaken in relation to the development of a disused quarry (formally the site of a chemical works) for residential use. At the time of writing, the site had been cleared and levelled in preparation for groundworks. Bull Lane, which links Niblett's Hill and Crews Hole Road, had been cleared of overlying material for its full length and it was possible to undertake a photographic record survey of the remaining stone-built walls that stand on either side of the lane. The future monitoring of the proposed drainage works may determine whether or not Bull Lane was originally a continuation of Niblett's Hill. A stone-built structure, possibly 18th- or 19th-century in date, was observed at the southern end of Bull Lane and had apparently been converted for use as an air-raid shelter during World War II.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Barton Hill Settlement, Ducie Road, ST 609225 731907. A desktop study of land occupied by the Barton Hill Settlement was carried out. Whilst no evidence was found for early occupation of the site, it does lie on a route of some antiquity. Ducie Road was formerly part of Packhorse Lane that followed the line of a track or lane extending south into the Marsh from the main road from the castle to the east and London. This route into the Marsh has existed since at least the 16th century. By the middle years of the 19th century the site was occupied by three houses and associated gardens fronting Packhorse Lane. In 1911, the three Ducie Road houses were converted for use as meeting rooms for the new University (Barton Hill) Settlement. By 1914 additional space was required, and four houses fronting Bright Street were rebuilt for use by the Settlement. Following the clearance of many of the surrounding properties in the 1960's, the Settlement again expanded with the construction of additional buildings. These new buildings were themselves replaced in 1987.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Holmes Hill, Council Tyre Depot, NGR ST 628 739, BSMR 20926. A desktop study was carried out on an area of ground, now a disused quarry and yard, in the Hudds Vale area of St George, a suburb of Bristol, which was taken into the city and county in 1897.

Once part of the extensive Smyth Estates in the early

19th century, the property in the area was sold off piecemeal and the Study Area was in private ownership by 1843. In 1882, the site was occupied by cottages and gardens and by 1903 the Ordnance Survey plan shows it as 'Old Quarry'.

The adjoining plot to the north was the site of the St George Infectious Diseases (smallpox) Hospital which passed to the City and County of Bristol in 1897 and was used as an emergency out-patient facility, especially for treating paediatric diphtheria cases and housing local people displaced from their own property for disinfection purposes. Later it was used as a Sanitary Yard by the Bristol Sanitary Committee.

In 1903, the Study Area quarry had a loading ramp and a weigh house and weighbridge which are still extant, and by 1918 the present buildings had been constructed. The weighbridge was supplied by J Bartlett and Sons of Welsh Back, a noted local manufacturer, with foundries in Temple Back and later Brislington.

An area of cottages and gardens to the north of the Hospital became the Parish Quarry purchased by the Trustees of the Bristol Turnpike Trust from its several owners in 1814 to 1829 and used for road metalling.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

ST MARY REDCLIFFE

1-2 Prewett Street, Redcliffe, ST 5925 8225, BRSMG 2001/21. A watching brief was commissioned at the site of an early 18th-century malthouse and two Georgian houses at 1-2 Prewett Street. Standing buildings were recorded during demolition to RCHME level 1 standard and the subsequent groundworks for the new residential development were monitored. Architectural elements dating from the time of the original malthouse and its later conversion to a Baptist Chapel were recorded within the standing building and also below ground level. The oldest structure on site was an early 18th-century property boundary wall incorporated within the northern wall of the malthouse. No earlier archaeological deposits were present.

Andy King, BaRAS

26-28 St Thomas Street and Three Queens Lane, ST 59183 72770. A desktop study was carried out. Documentary research confirms that occupation commenced in St Thomas Street by the end of the 13th century although it is possible that parts of it were settled as early as the 12th century. St Thomas Street was not as intensively occupied during the medieval period as nearby Redcliff Street but vacant plots were almost certainly used for industrial purposes, such as metal-working or the drying of cloth. Due to post-medieval road widening the modern properties probably occupy what were the backs of any medieval buildings fronting St Thomas Street and parts of the courtyards and outbuildings to the rear of those premises.

During the post-medieval period the buildings and land were used for carrying on a variety of trades, perhaps the most interesting archaeologically being that of stoneware pottery manufacture by the firms of W W Walker and Company and then William and Thomas Powell during the first half of the 19th century.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

26-28 St Thomas Street, ST 59183 72770, BRSMG 2001.54. An archaeological evaluation was carried out and comprised four trenches. A key objective was to determine the nature and extent of any surviving features and deposits relating to the original frontages of Three Queens Lane and St Thomas Street. In that both streets are known to have been widened considerably since medieval times the trenches were in areas set back some distance from the original street frontages. Trench 1 contained two 19th-century cisterns, a curvilinear stone-built wall of post-medieval date, late-medieval mortar surfaces, soil deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, and fill to a possible cut-feature of medieval date. Trench 2 contained a pre-development soil layer of medieval date, garden-cultivation soils of medieval and post-medieval date, cut-features and fills of medieval and post-medieval date and masonry feature of post-medieval date. The natural alluvium was also exposed at 6.83m a.O.D. Trench 3 incorporated a sequence of post-medieval garden-cultivation soils, construction make-up layer and wall of probably post-medieval date. Trench 4 was only partially excavated and incorporated a modern live sewer, modern brickwork foundation structure, post-medieval stone-built wall and heavily mixed make-up deposits of post-medieval date.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

40 St Thomas Street, ST 5917 7248. A desktop study of 40 St Thomas Street (formerly nos 80-85) showed that the application area had been developed at least from the mid-16th century and most probably from the medieval period. Numerous changes had taken place by the early 18th century with many of the properties having a commercial function. By 1775, No.84 St Thomas Street was being used as an inn under the sign of the 'Wheat Sheaf'. The application area suffered extensive damage by enemy action during the 1940's after which the present building was erected and the properties renumbered.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

St Thomas Street/Portwall Lane/Canynge Street, ST 59250 72460. An archaeological desktop assessment was carried out for a large site on the north side of Portwall Lane, between St Thomas Street and Canynge Street, and also for a small site on the opposite side of the lane. This area was developed in the medieval period, with a defensive wall, the Portwall, added in the 13th century, outside of which was a large ditch. Most of this site was land belonging to the church of St Mary Redcliffe. The main site was the location for branches of several local industries, including a glass works and a sugar house, both of which were active during much of the 18th century. Other activities included brush manufacture, starch manufacture, stocking making and warehousing. Although the glass cones disappeared early

on, many of the other industrial buildings survived long afterwards, most possibly until the Blitz. Housing of 17th and 18th century date lined St Thomas Street, while other dwellings were erected beside the new Canynge Street in the 1820s. Warehousing, showrooms and garaging have occupied most of the site since the 1950s. On the south side of Portwall Lane, the northern half of the site is above the filled-in medieval ditch that ran outside the Portwall. In the 1960's there was a petrol filling station on this small site.

John Bryant, BaRAS

3-8 Redcliffe Parade West, Redcliffe, ST 588973 722971. An archaeological desktop study was undertaken on Nos.3 to 8 Redcliffe Parade West and land located to their rear. This revealed that throughout the medieval period and until the late 18th century the area appears to have been used for agricultural purposes. Between 1768 and 1771 Nos.3 to 8 Redcliffe Parade West were built by Sydenham Teast, a shipbuilder and dock owner of nearby Wapping, and it appears that the rear of the properties were used as gardens/back yards. By 1828 an extension had been added to the rear of No.3 Redcliffe Parade and three small buildings had been constructed at the south end of the gardens belonging to Nos.4, 7 and 8 Redcliffe Parade.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

ST MICHAEL

6 Christmas Steps, ST 586 732, BUAD 3832. A photographic record was made during building works.

Two areas of wall to be altered were recorded, one was the original structure Room 5/7, and the other was late 20th century, Room 2. Two badly damaged fireplaces were exposed in Rooms 2 and 7 and recorded prior to concealment or alteration and the existing fixtures, fittings and wall finishes were photographed, most of which were 20th century. Earlier features were to be protected and left intact.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

King David Hotel, Upper Maudlin Street, ST 5857 7330. An archaeological excavation/watching brief was carried out in the courtyard at the rear of the former King David Hotel, during groundworks associated with the laying of new drains.

Three east-west orientated articulated human skeletons were recorded approximately 1 metre below the modern yard surface. Two of the individuals were adults and the third was aged approximately 16-18 years of age. At this stage, prior to the human bone report being written, it is unclear what sex they were. Numerous disarticulated bones and some medieval pottery were also recovered from the grave fills. It was apparent, during the recording work, that other burials lay in the area. However, these were not affected by the groundwork and so were left undisturbed.

It was clear that the skeletons lay in the burial ground associated with the medieval nunnery of St Mary Magdalen, which occupied the site between 1170-1536. The site of the priory church of the Augustinian canonesses was known to lie immediately to the south of the cemetery and other claustral buildings, including the cloister, had probably stood further to the east and north. Medieval walls had been recorded nearby during excavations in July/September 2000, although it was unclear which buildings they had belonged to.

The former church was converted, in the mid-16th century, into a mansion called 'Mawdlens'. In the 18th century it was converted into an inn, called the 'King David' and survived as such until its demolition for road widening in 1894. It was replaced soon after by the present building.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST NICHOLAS

1-2 King Street, ST 5889 7270. An excavation carried out on Welsh Back identified seven phases of archaeological activity dating back to the medieval period. Prior to the rechannelling of the Frome in 1247, the site lay within a marshy floodplain cut off from the city. During this period, It was subject to low level flooding, although the environment was stable enough for the development of two successive topsoil horizons containing residual finds of 12th and early 13th-century date. Modification of the west bank of the Avon, represented by a steep-sided cut through the alluvium, took place at the same time as the diversion of the Frome. This was followed by reclamation of the Marsh and structural activity, comprising the construction of a stone wall and path running down to the waterfront and a linear feature, defined by a line of stone-packed post-settings, aligned alongside it. A later phase of medieval activity, dating from the 15th century, was marked by an extensive, somewhat rudimentary, stone surface, thought to have been laid down to consolidate the riverbank for beaching vessels and other dockside activity. The upper 2m of stratigraphy on the site comprised landfill dumps of 17th- and 18th- century date, mainly in the form of domestic fuel waste. These deposits were mixed and disturbed by 18th- and 19th-century building activity, including the construction of two cellared buildings. One of these was identified as a public house shown on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area. Given that the site was to the rear of the 17th-century frontage of King Street, it was not surprising that there was minimal evidence of structural activity dating from that period.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

17 Queen Square, Bristol, ST 58881 72538, BRSMG 2001/40. An archaeological desktop study and building survey (RCHME level 3) was conducted on 17 Queen Square prior to its conversion into residential flats. It is a Grade II listed building located on the east side of Queen Square, bounded on its north side by Mill Avenue. The building survey identified eight main phases of construction dating from 1709 to 1970. The earliest phase of construction was found to be the three-storey building fronting on to Queen Square, dated c.1709-1711. An ornamental audit

revealed that very little survived of the original 18th-century fixtures and fittings, due primarily to the extensive refurbishment of the building during the 1970's.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

22-25 Queen Square, 42-43 Welsh Back, ST 589 725, BUAD 3817. A desktop study and building recording was carried out. A late 18th-century Mansion House façade (No.22) survives in the Study Area, together with contemporary vaulted cellars for Nos.22 to 24, Queen Square. Both elements have been much restored and repaired. A contemporary party wall, much damaged, and an adjoining wooden staircase appear to survive *in situ* as internal features, although the great majority of the internal features of the building has been removed. The frontage of Nos.23 and 24 are skilful copies of No.22, constructed in 1957.

A pair of 18th century or later warehouses on vaulted cellars constructed in the rear gardens of 23 and 24 Queen Square, facing onto Welsh Back, have also been much altered over time with many features concealed behind later external rendering or interior lining. At present, the warehouses (which are not exactly contemporary with each other) have three floors and vaulted cellars but it is not certain if this was the original design for either of the pair. Both floors and fenestration have been altered. The pair of hipped, tiled roofs have been reconstructed after major fire damage to the southern element, but one principal appears to have survived in the northern half.

The presumed warehouse behind No.22 had been demolished in or before 1957 and replaced by the office block extension. The rear of No.25, itself demolished in 1936, facing onto Bell Lane, was once occupied by a coffee house and yard and the Bell Inn facing Welsh Back (once numbered 44 Welsh Back). In 1936, these buildings were demolished to create Redcliffe Way. Part of the site of The Bell was rebuilt as a garage and store for Moran's Wine Merchants who had taken over the cellars and ground floor of the warehouses as a wholesale and retail shop. The upper floors of 43 Welsh Back were later converted into an analytical laboratory in the 1960s.

Michael Jenner and Jonathan Erskine, AAU

22-24 Queen Square, ST 589 725, BRSMG 2001.53. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor three hand-dug test pits in the basement of the premises. Due to the ingress of groundwater, only two of the pits could be excavated. The excavation of the pits (not exceeding 1m deep) exposed the foundations of the 18th-century cellar walls and a dark-coloured make-up deposit containing finds dating to the last quarter of the 17th century and first quarter of the 18th century. The bottom of the dark soil deposit was not reached.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

ST. PAUL

1 -13 St Paul Street, ST 59515 73660. A building survey at RCHM(E) Level 2 and an archaeological watching brief were carried out at numbers 1 - 13 St Paul Street. These late 18th/early 19th-century terraced houses are Listed Grade II. The terrace and subsequent additions were phased. Trenching revealed an early extension to one of the buildings and that yard and garden deposits contemporary with (at least) one of the houses had been removed. However, a buried soil with artefacts which pre-dated the terrace and derived from elsewhere, was recorded.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

13-17 Broadmead/Quakers Friars, ST 5928 7338, BRSMG 2001/41. Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork phase of this redevelopment confirmed the survival of late 18th and 19th-century walls and backfilled cellars in areas between the foundations of modern shops. One small length of medieval wall survived 630mm below modern ground level, possibly associated with the Dominican Friary founded c.1227. The only undisturbed stratigraphy exposed was garden soil, dating from the late 17th century, visible within the sections of an escalator pit. It is clear that medieval deposits survive at depth in this area between later foundations.

Andy King,BaRAS

ST PAUL WITHOUT

93-95 Stokes Croft, ST 59103 73980, BRSMG 2000/43. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during refurbishment. Both properties are a pair of late-17th/early-18th century Grade II listed buildings. No.93 Stokes Croft is a single bay, 2-storey building with a gabled roof, all floors of this building were refurbished. No.95 Stokes Croft is a single bay, 2-storey building with a hipped roof and gabled on its front. The alterations made to this property consisted of the replacement of three window frames on its front elevation, no internal alteration was undertaken.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

SS PHILIP & JACOB

Redcross Lane, Old Market, ST 5972 7322, BRSMG 2001/43. An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the standing remains of a blacksmiths workshop to the rear of No.43 Old Market Street. A sewer pipe had been laid through the site in the late 19th century. After removal of 2m of backfill material the cut for this pipe revealed, in section, stratified deposits including garden soils dating back to the mid 16th-century and part of an unidentified structure of the early 17th century. The standing building was confirmed as being of early 19th-century construction with the Redcross Lane frontage built directly on top of an 18th-century wall.

Andy King, BaRAS

Stag and Hounds, Old Market, Bristol, ST 597 732. This imposing building, part timber-framed, dates from the late 17th century. Repair works related to water ingress and timber rot necessitated a limited assessment of the effect of repairs and a small recording job on the area affected. This

was the lowest part of the west side of the overhang on Old Market. The main result of the assessment was to clarify the major extent of repair in the last thirty years or so, with much new timber, complete replacement of original render with cementitious render over chicken wire. The failure of the modern render to cope with movement in the frame was the main reason the wood had rotted.

Peter Davenport, BAT

SS PHILIP & JACOB OUTPARISH

Cheese Lane, St Philips, ST 59420 72909. An excavation was carried out on land occupied by the former Sheldon Bush and Patent Lead Shot Company. Although the site lies close to the church of St Philip and Jacob, between Cheese Lane and the Floating Harbour, no medieval occupation was discovered although sherds of medieval pottery were found in the upper levels of the alluvium on the river bank.

The earliest activity on the site occurred in the mid-17th century involving the construction of a stone wall close to the present river frontage and the reclamation of the river bank by the dumping of rubble and industrial waste behind the wall to provide a level area. At this time a narrow access way, Allcock's Lane, was constructed from Cheese Lane to the river wall. Houses were built along the north side of the lane. During the second half of the 17th century buildings were erected on the Cheese Lane frontage and appeared to be associated with metal working industries. The stone base of a probable iron furnace was uncovered together with crucible fragments containing what seem to be copper residues.

There is documentary evidence that in the early 18th century a glass works was built on the site. A substantial wall built over the late 17th-century levels, and apparently part of a circular structure, may have been part of the glass cone but was badly truncated by later structures. Quantities of glass cullet and slag were found across the site, together with fragments of large pottery crucibles used for holding molten glass. In the 18th century Allcock's Lane was widened, encroaching on the houses to its north. In the 19th century the derelict glassworks became a brass manufactory and then a lead works. Extensive remains of 19th-and 20th-century factory buildings, machine bases and lead furnaces were recorded.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

Former Bristol Hardware Building, Old Bread Street, St Philips, ST 59687 72859, BRSMG 2000/48. An archaeological desktop study and building survey (RCHME Level 2) was undertaken on a site on the north side of Old Bread Street, formerly part of the Broad Plain Soap Works. The site contains approximately five or six different buildings which made up the southern half of the former soap factory, and abut the south elevation of the Gardiner Haskins building. Three of the buildings front on to Old Bread Street. The desktop study revealed that the site was pasture land until the construction of a brickyard in the mid-18th century. By 1773 the brickyard no longer existed and the study area appears to have reverted to pasture/horticultural use. The building survey revealed nine phases of construction from 1847 to the 20th century.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market, ST 59895 73305. A desktop study of land known as 30 Gloucester Lane was carried out. The study found that the site was certainly developed by the third quarter of the 17th century and probably from much earlier. 19th-century descriptions of the area show it to have declined into a mix of rather squalid poor-quality housing and commercial enterprise. The site itself had become completely commercial by the middle of the 19th century.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

18-20 West St, Old Market, ST 5990 7319. An archaeological desktop assessment was carried out for a site at Nos.18 & 20 on the south side of West Street. The site continues back to Waterloo Road. West Street has at least medieval origins. One house of no later than 17th-century date survives adjacent to the site (No.22). There may be remains of medieval date either within that building or incorporated into the walls bounding the rest of the site. Originally there were long narrow plots running backwards to the back lane but these were developed in the 19th century, with a long row of small terraced houses along the eastern boundary of the site. The below-ground archaeology is expected to survive in reasonably good condition, giving an opportunity to examine up to four tenement plots, features once common in Bristol but now mostly destroyed.

John Bryant, BaRAS

18-20 West Street, Old Market, ST 5990 7319. Trial trenching uncovered a suspected 13th-century wall and two contemporaneous metalled surfaces located adjacent to the main thoroughfare leading east from the historic core of Bristol. To the rear of these structures a small assemblage of residual medieval pottery sherds was recovered from a layer of buried subsoil overlying natural clay. An extensive post-medieval soil horizon, containing 16th/17th-century pottery was also identified, as well as several features dating ceramically from the period 1680-1750. The remains of a possible 17th-century wall were preserved in-situ beneath a later alleyway, although its character and function were not determined. Two adjoining 18th-century buildings, one of which was cellared, were sampled by a trench located adjacent to Waterloo Road. The remains of another 18th-century building were identified behind the West Street frontage. Wall footings and brick floors belonging to two of the terraced houses in Clarkes Court represented domestic occupation of the site in the 19th century. There were also structural remains relating to industrial activity during the same period. Modern garden soils truncated by 19th-century development were much in evidence, particularly in the southern half of the site. Standing walls forming the boundary of the proposed development area date from the 17th to19th centuries.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

ST STEPHEN

6-22 Marsh Street and 7-11 Broad Quay, ST 58638 72790. Field evaluation and historic building analysis in advance of redevelopment established a sequence of occupation from the late 13th to 20th centuries. The earliest deposits encountered were natural alluvial clays of the River Frome, overlain in places by accumulated marsh deposits. A possible former channel of the Frome, containing waterlogged deposits which included preserved leather and wooden artefacts, was recorded. Following the diversion of the Frome in the mid-13th century, widespread dumping of clay was undertaken to reclaim the marsh for settlement. Medieval structures and deposits from the late 13th-early 14th centuries were recorded, although the evaluation demonstrated that the complexity and depth of surviving archaeological deposits varied across the tenements on Marsh Street. A stone-built structure interpreted as the remains of a slipway leading to the Frome was also recorded, associated with the complex remains of medieval structures standing to more than 7.5m high in the north wall of 16 Marsh Street; the greater part of the south wall of the property was probably constructed in the 1620s after the slipway had gone out of use.

Alistair Barber and Mark Collard, CAT

ST THOMAS

Courage's Brewery, Bath Street, ST 59102 72935. Further recording work has taken place during the refurbishment of former brewery buildings in the Georges Square development area. In particular this has involved recording of the eastern, or Grimes Lane, elevation of the 18th century and later Brewhouse.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Courage's Brewery, Bath Street, ST 59102 72935. An excavation was carried out prior to redevelopment. The site was located a short distance to the east of Bristol Bridge, between the River Avon (now the Floating Harbour) and Bath Street and the archaeological investigation involved the area occupied by the Keg Store, Bottling Store and Original Malt House. Before the construction of the brewery these were numbered 3 to 15 Tucker Street. The Law Ditch crossed the site from Bath Street to the Floating Harbour. The ditch may originally have served a defensive purpose but it was certainly an open drain in the medieval period that also formed the boundary between the parishes of St Thomas and Temple.

It was intended that the majority of the archaeology should be preserved below the proposed development. The only archaeological work required was the excavation of the areas of the pile caps, ground beams, bases of the lift shafts and a trench from the lift shafts along the edge of the Law Ditch to Tucker Street, together with a watching brief on the construction work. The restricted depth of the excavations inevitably resulted in the uncovering of mainly post-medieval deposits and structures, especially those of the 18th- and 19th-century brewery buildings and warehouses. Only a limited number of medieval structures and deposits were encountered.

The natural river alluvium was noted in a number of places suggesting that the original river-bank was gently sloping with a fall of only half a metre over a distance of some 12m. During the 12th century dumped material and river laid deposits accumulated on what was probably an open foreshore immediately to the north of Tucker Street. The earliest structure comprised two parallel walls and formed part of a building on the site of what was later to become 7 Tucker Street. The presence of the building suggests that the river-bank was being encroached upon for housing by the early 13th century.

A section of quay wall was exposed below the Keg Store basement, some 8m behind the present river frontage. Removal of alluvial deposits and dumped material against the east face of the wall revealed a flight of at least ten stone steps, the lowest being at 5.41m aOD, about one metre below the current water level in the Floating Harbour. There was no direct dating evidence for the construction of the quay wall but the accumulated deposits over the steps produced pottery dating to the first half of the 14th century suggesting that the wall and associated structures were erected sometime during the 13th century.

A ditch apparently running from Tucker Street to the river contained late 13th-century pottery and may have been intended to drain part of the river frontage. Overlying the ditch a sequence of hearths or furnaces, possibly the bases of dying vats, dated from the late 13th century through to the 14th century.

A medieval wall running along the west side of the Law Ditch was probably part of the early quayside complex and may have been built to prevent flooding from the tidal ditch. The Law Ditch was enclosed within a stone-built culvert during the early 18th century and the roof of the culvert was noted in a number of places.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

18-20 St Thomas Street, ST 59166 72665. A desktop study of 18-20 St Thomas Street was undertaken. Although the street is first mentioned in 1285, archaeological excavation has suggested that some parts of the street were not developed until the early 14th century. The first cartographic evidence for the site suggests that by the middle of the 16th century the street frontage was fully developed, the backs of the properties having extensive gardens extending back to the lawditch. A dwelling and stable had occupied the northern part of the site by 1585. By the early 18th century, many of the properties were shown to have been used for both domestic and commercial purposes and it is possible they had always been used in this way. Minor rebuilding appears to have taken place, and it is possible that in 1899 No.107 or 108, now part of No.20, was rebuilt. The buildings occupying the site were destroyed by enemy action in the air raids of 1940.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

22-24 St Thomas Street, ST 59140 72615. An archaeological desktop study of 22 & 24 St Thomas Street and 5 Three Queens Lane was undertaken. The site includes former

medieval tenement plots fronting both Redcliff and St Thomas Streets and also a stretch of the Law Ditch. However the original frontages to both streets and the lane have been lost due to road widening. Until the mid to late 19th century the area was occupied by small-scale industry with some shops on the main streets. The yard of the Three Queens Inn lay on the present site, as did Plough Court, a crowded and probably insanitary area of dwellings.

John Bryant, BaRAS

STAPLETON

Alfoxton Road & Stottbury Road, ST 60318 75434. An archaeological watching brief was conducted on a plot of land located on the junction between Stottbury Road and Alfoxton Road. The east end of the site was occupied by the 20th-century Blessed Maximillian Kolbe Chapel and the rest of the site was un-developed land used as allotments. The watching brief was undertaken in the west end of the site. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were revealed.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

Purdown Radio Station, ST 61045 76445. An evaluation was carried out at Purdown Radio Station. Despite evidence that Purdown was exploited in the prehistoric and Roman periods and was probably farmed during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, only three pieces of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Immediately to the north-east is a well-preserved World War II heavy anti-aircraft battery and the 1950 edition OS map shows a substantial complex of buildings on the site of the current radio station referred to as 'Purdown Camp'. The archaeology observed during the evaluation was most likely associated with this World War II occupation of the site.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

The former Highwood School, Heath House Lane, Purdown, ST 60827 75976. A desktop study of Highwood School, constructed in the 1950s, indicated little archaeological potential within the vicinity of the site. Although within the former estate boundary of Heath House the school occupied an area that had been under pasture since at least the 14th century. An early 19th-century cattle drinking pond with a pitched stone access ramp survives intact.

Andy King, BaRAS

TEMPLE

100, Temple Street, Bristol, ST 593744, BUAD 3706. An archaeological watching brief carried out during development on the above site found no significant archaeology present.

Lynn Hume, AAU

TEMPLE AND ST THOMAS

Former Courage Brewery, ST 5922 7294. An archaeological desktop study was carried out for the major part of the former Courage brewery at Counterslip. The brewery closed down in 1999 after a considerable history of production. The western end of the site was formerly part of Arthur's Acre, a Saxo-Norman settlement at the southern end of Bristol Bridge. In the medieval period processes associated with cloth production were undertaken on the site. Another major industry on the site was sugar refining, during the 17th-19th centuries.

John Bryant, BaRAS

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

Badocks Wood, ST 57732 77735, BSMR 20977. A watching brief on the site of a main drain installation north of the River Trym located no significant archaeology.

Lynn Hume, AAU

Badock's Wood and Bowness Gardens, ST 5804 7788. An archaeological desktop study was undertaken on behalf of Bristol City Council for an area of approximately 9 hectares situated between Westbury-on-Trym and the Southmead housing estate. This comprises about half of Badock's Wood and two fields (one of which was formerly the site of a prefab estate). The latter field contains a mound that has long been considered to be a Bronze Age tumulus or round barrow; in the early 19th century a crouched burial was found in the field, together with a number of Roman coins. Exploratory trenches were driven into the barrow by R A Montgomery in 1874, when he found evidence of a human burial in the centre, although no dating evidence. Much of the bone, whether human or animal, was in a poor state. He was, however, perfectly happy with it being a Bronze Age barrow. In the twentieth century there was further investigation, but unfortunately the records were destroyed before the report could be written up, so that what has been published was done from memory. No dateable finds in the form of pottery or metalwork have been recovered from the mound, and it now appears that no finds of any kind have survived from either of the archaeological interventions.

Since at least the 17th century the field containing the barrow has been named Milltut or Mill Toot, suggesting that the mound was once the site of a windmill, of which there seem to have been several in the Westbury-on-Trym area. No remains of a mill have been identified at the mound, however. Badock's Wood was laid out as a pleasure ground in the 19th century, the paths and watercourse features already created by the time of the Ordnance Survey visit of 1880. Although the appellation Badock suggests a connection with Stanley (resident at Holmwood from 1905), or even W F, who laid out gardens at nearby Southmead Manor House in the 1870's or 80's, Montgomery's note of a shrubbery does suggest that H W Green of Holmwood may have been responsible for the works in the wood.

Moves were made in the late 1930's to protect the area as open space for the benefit of the citizens, including an agreement not to develop the area. Allotments were laid out in Milltut during the Second World War, although not right up to the barrow. Immediately after the war, the earlier agreement notwithstanding, a prefab estate was erected in the field (although the barrow was respected and an open area left around it). Subsequently the prefabs were all removed and the area landscaped - but not under

archaeological supervision. The barrow, the wood and their environs became neglected and at risk. A Friends of Badocks Woods group has been formed and an aspiration to improve the area communicated by various parties.

John Bryant, BaRAS

1a College Road, ST 5727 7744, BSMR 21387. A watching brief was undertaken on works to convert 1a College Road, centred 15 metres to the north and west of Westbury College, from a stable to residential accommodation.

Two trenches were opened by hand. This revealed a possible buried cultivation soil at a depth of 0.9m. Three sherds of late medieval pottrey were found.

David Etheridge, AAU

Milverton House, Druid Stoke Avenue, ST 561 763, BSMR 21194. A watching brief carried out during construction of an extension to Milverton House revealed no archaeology.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

Redland College, ST 5754 7495. A limited archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of Redland College at the location of an 18th/early 19th century house, Redland Hall. No structural remains, archaeological features or deposits were encountered. This deficiency of evidence and an extensive layer of building debris in a soil matrix, suggested that comprehensive demolition of the house occurred at the time of redevelopment during the 1960s.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

79 Sea Mills Lane, Seamills, ST 552759, BSMR 20976, 21077. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for two new houses. This revealed a cobbled surface, kerb and external drainage ditch possibly part of a Roman road or street dating from the 1st century. This was buried and untraceable by the time of the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map.

The location, in an area known to be part of the Roman town of Abonae, suggests that this was part of the town complex.

Two human cremation burials from the 1st century were located and recorded in a foundation trench.

An archaeological evaluation was subsequently undertaken in the Coach House, 79 Sea Mills Lane, to the rear of the house, on the line of a proposed load bearing wall that revealed several brick and stone-built features dating to the 18th-20th century.

David Etheridge, AAU

Trym Lodge, Henbury Road, ST 573 775, BSMR 20791. Following a desk-based assessment, an evaluation trench was excavated for Rombourne Ltd at the development site of Trym Lodge, Henbury Road. The site is on the north side of the river Trym. It had been part of the lands of Westbury College until it was purchased by Ralph Sadleir after the Dissolution. The property was frequently sold on during the next two hundred years. The site of Trym Lodge was apparently owned by Sir John Thomas in the earliest survey of 1792. It is likely that the building and gardens shown in the survey are predecessors of the present ones.

The evaluation showed that the archaeological resource had survived relatively intact.

A stone-filled feature may have been a posthole for a riverside structure cut into a water-eroded subsoil and was probably of medieval date. A layer of water-worn stones seem likely to have been river-laid at the edge of this eroded subsoil.

A deliberate dump of stones and mortar which overlay the subsoil and rolled stones was deposited in the post-medieval period. Shortly afterwards, probably in the first half of the 18th century, a dump of pottery waste and kiln debris was evenly spread over the stone dump, possibly, though not certainly, as part of the same process to raise the level of the river bank. The waste consisted of sherds of sugar-making pottery - cones and syrup-collecting jars, chimney pots and garden wares. Some slipware sherds date back to the late 17th century. A thick layer of ashy garden soil was probably dumped over the site and at least one possible bedding trench was recorded. The sherds would have provided ideal drainage for a garden for Trym Lodge. The garden would have survived at least until Philblack acquired it in the 1950s.

The waste probably emanates from the Westbury Pottery which may have been operating from the late 17th century since there are potters living in Westbury from then. The first reference to a pottery at Westbury is 1773 when George Hart advertised in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal. In 1788 Roger Yabbicom was working at Westbury but the business moved to Bristol in 1795.

In a later watching brief by Jim Turner in 2001 on the groundworks at Trym Lodge, the drilling of 28 pile holes and mechanical excavation of foundation and service trenches were observed. Some post-medieval garden features were recorded. Further finds of sherds of sugar-making jars, chimney pots and garden wares were recovered and the area of the spread defined.

Mike Ponsford, Channel Archaeology

Canford Cemetery, ST 5658 7720. An archaeological evaluation was carried out of a proposed extension to Canford Cemetery. A pit, which very tentatively might be ascribed to the late Romano-British period was revealed by trenching. The remainder of the features unearthed comprised a few late post-medieval gullies and drains.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

Land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church, ST 5729 7732. An archaeological desktop assessment concluded that a trapezoidal block of land, located in the historic heart of Westbury-on-Trym village, formerly belonged to the nearby Saxon monastery and medieval college of priests on the River Trym. It appears to have always been open ground, and field names indicate that it was partly in use as a

coneyger, or rabbit warren, during the medieval period. Most recently, the site, for which there is no record of previous archaeological activity, was utilised as allotments.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Former Pen Park School, Pen Park Road, Southmead, ST 58794 78966. An archaeological desktop study was undertaken on the grounds of the former Pen Park School. This revealed that from the 13th century through to at least the mid-16th century the study area belonged to the Bishop of Worcester and was used as a deer park. The 1299 Manorial survey combined with place name evidence suggests that part of the study area was possibly occupied by a rabbit warren (Conyngre) during the 13th century. From the 17th-18th centuries onwards Pen Park was a large estate described in 1779 as having 'extreme gardens and pleasure grounds'. By the 19th century the study area, and indeed most of Pen Park appears to have been used primarily for agricultural purposes and the parkland was divided up between Lower Pen Park and Upper Pen Park. Apart from the construction of Pen Park School in 1957, the study area appears to have remained undeveloped land.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

WHITCHURCH

Whitecross Avenue, Whitchurch, ST 61230 68673. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of five bungalows at Whitecross Avenue recorded a small length of undated dry stone walling, possibly associated with the former Whitecross Farm. No other archaeological features were present.

Andy King, BaRAS

NORTH SOMERSET

KEWSTOKE

Sand Bay Holiday Village, ST 3325 6436, NSSMR 42880. A trial excavation of a representative sample area of a proposed redevelopment was carried out on an area of sand dune at Beach Road, Kewstoke.

The excavation reached a mean depth of over 2m below the present ground surface. At that point and higher, the sand was waterlogged and completely unstable. The excavation concluded below the proposed depth of ground disturbance. At approximate high tide, the water level rose by some 300mm.

No deposits or finds of any archaeological significance were recovered. Modern structures included concrete playground foundations, fence posts associated with a realignment of the western boundary fence and a deposit of very recent builders' rubbish.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

LOCKING

West Wick By-Pass, ST 373 617, NSSMR 42763. A watching brief was undertaken on the site of the West Wick Bypass.

The principal archaeological deposits recorded indicate the presence of an extensive buried land surface that is preserved across the site at a depth of between 4.25m and 4.92m a.O.D. The horizon was represented by a thin (c.50mm) layer of organic clay that displayed some minor palaeo-topography, some of which possibly represented former earth banks. The surface, representing a stabilisation horizon and the development of vegetation, provided no direct dating evidence, but is suggested to be of Romano-British origin on the basis of dated archaeological deposits recorded on an adjacent site off Scot Elm Drive.

Evidence for an earlier episode of soil stabilisation and human activity was represented by a series of small gullies and shallow pits recorded at c.4m a.O.D in one of two new flood attenuation ponds. These features failed to yield any positive dating evidence, although they are suggested to reflect activity during the late prehistoric period, as indicated by an Iron Age ceramic date recovered from a similar cut feature during evaluation work on the adjacent Scot Elm Drive site.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

PORTISHEAD

Portishead, Church Road North, ST 46857605, NSSMR 42735. Four evaluation trenches were excavated. Two of these (Trenches 1 and 2) revealed a series of negative archaeological soil features at the level of the natural clay substrata. These features comprised postholes, ditches and gullies that had been cut into the natural clay. Finds of pottery from a number of the features indicates that at least some are likely to be of Romano-British origin (c.100-400 AD) whilst others may reflect medieval (c.1100-1400 AD) activity. In addition, finds of residual prehistoric pottery suggest the possibility of significantly earlier human activity in the general area. The archaeological remains identified in this part of the site were mostly shallow and had suffered erosion although many clearly extended beyond the confines of the evaluation trenches. No clear pattern for the archaeology as a whole could be discerned from the limited trench exposures although some structural relationships, for example where a posthole was sited in the end of a linear gully, raise the possibility that the remains reflect a former timber structure or structures.

Trenches 3 and 4 were sited to examine the area of former garden and orchard adjacent to the east of Church Cottage and immediately north of Church Road North. This was considered to be the area of highest archaeological potential because of their proximity to Court Farm and St Peter's Church. Both trenches revealed a deep sequence of humic soil overlying sandy natural clay at about 1m depth. Trench 3 revealed a uniform sequence of humic soils over a similar substratum but no significant archaeological deposits. Trench 4 contained two, undated narrow gullies at the interface of the natural substrata.

Both trenches yielded a small number of residual medieval and post medieval pottery sherds.

Lynn Hume, AAU

Gordano School, ST 465 755, NSSMR 42513. The

excavation of shallow trenches for the installation of three separate extensions to the school canteen at Gordano School were monitored but revealed no significant archaeological deposits or finds.

Andrew Young, AAU

PORTISHEAD

Charlcombe Caravan Park, ST 438 752. Two flint flakes (one a probable broken blade) likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered unstratified during an evaluation programme consisting of 26 trenches. Features ostensibly resembling a gully, a pit and postholes were thought to have formed as a result of geological processes.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

ST GEORGE'S

Land at St George's, Banwell, centred on ST 3730 6330. A programme of archaeological recording, involving field evaluation, watching briefs and excavation, was carried out during extensive infrastructure works and house building immediately to the north of St George's, Banwell. A series of buried surfaces were identified in association with Iron Age salt-production and a network of Roman drainage ditches. Medieval occupation was also identified within the development area, including structural remains to the south of Grove Farm (NSSMR ref. 40246) and ditches and pits near Poplar Farm (NSSMR ref. 40839). Archaeological recording is ongoing.

Alistair Barber and Simon Cox, CAT

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Manor Farm, Grange Road, Uphill, ST 3239 5833. An evaluation in June 2001 investigated the site of a former fishpond associated with a medieval manor house. Immediately to the west of the fishpond was a possible ditch, which contained a large quantity of charred cereal grains, and a stone surface. Both features produced sherds of medieval pottery and were possibly sealed by a bank of the fishpond. The fishpond itself was found to have been recently backfilled to a depth of at least 2.1m.

Alistair Barber, CAT

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

AUST

Proposed Electricity Substation, ST 5770 9020. Field evaluation identified no significant archaeological deposits.

Mark Brett, CAT

BITTON

Bush and Wilton Foundry, off Golden Valley Lane, ST 683 696, SGSMR 14229. A desktop study, building survey and evaluation were carried out at the former Bush and Wilton Foundry prior to residential development.

The Study Area is adjacent to a group of upstanding earthworks known as Bitton Camp (SGSMR 1245) which are thought to be medieval in date. Local tradition, dating from at least 1610, considers the Camp to be of Romano-British origin, lying as it does on the Roman Road and closely adjacent to the crossing of the River Boyd. This identification has been supported by finds of Romano-British material in Bitton.

However, modern investigations of the site, including the present study, have found no evidence for the ditches and banks of the camp having been constructed before the 13th century, although any identification of the function for the site is still very unclear.

The historical sources provide little hard information about the site prior to the 19th century. By the 1840s, the site was partly occupied by buildings and structures that appear to represent a small farm and associated outbuilding with an attached orchard. Aerial photographs from the 1940s show the early development of the foundry buildings. These two main stages of the post medieval development of the site, firstly the 19th-century farm and thereafter the establishment of the foundry and workshops are identifiable in the fabric and architecture of the standing buildings.

The evaluation trenches revealed several features of possibly medieval and post medieval origin including a substantial ditch and eroded bank, indicating that the camp had extended into the site. A small collection of stratified finds recovered from the ditch support the suggested medieval origins of the complex. Other minor soil features of possible medieval origin were identified within one or more of the crofts, but it was not possible fully to characterise any of these features.

Donna Young, AAU

BRADLEY STOKE

Land at Hawkins Crescent, ST 622 817. In March 2001 an evaluation identified two ditches and several gullies, two of which contained single abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery. However, as the ditches and gullies are aligned perpendicular to a surviving hedgerow, it is likely that the ditches are in fact former post-medieval field boundaries, and the gullies part of an associated field drainage system.

Alan Thomas, CAT

MANGOTSFIELD

Emersons Green, Area C West, ST 669 780, SGSMR 13964. An archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey was undertaken on approximately 4 hectares of land immediately east of Newlands Farm.

The geophysical survey identified a range of mainly linear positive magnetic anomalies, the majority of which were located on a ridge of higher ground that runs north-south through the site. Some of the anomalies were interpreted to represent former ditches and/or pits in addition to more recent service pipes and probable land drains. A pair of strong rectilinear anomalies located in the extreme south of the site were considered to represent the northern and eastern sides of a large rectangular enclosure of unknown but possibly prehistoric date.

A total of eleven evaluation trenches, of varying lengths, were opened by mechanical excavator. Significant archaeological features represented by two rock-cut enclosure ditches plus a number of smaller pits or large postholes, were located in the extreme south of the study area in Trenches 3, 4 and 5. The ditches clearly represent two sides of the large rectangular enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey whilst the series of smaller rock cut features appear to reflect evidence of activity within it. Both the enclosure ditch and the smaller soil features within it are provisionally considered to be of prehistoric date, either Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, based on a small collection of stratified prehistoric pottery sherds and flint flakes. Further evidence for a pre-medieval date is provided by the relationship between the east enclosure ditch which is overlain by the earthworks for a trackway that previously linked the medieval settlements at Dibden Farm and Hallen Farm. A final feature of the enclosure is that it seems to have precisely straddled the local high point, a factor that may have some bearing upon its function. Nonetheless, the precise function and nature of the activity represented by the enclosure, whether settlement related, agricultural or funerary, remains unclear.

The remainder of the evaluation trenches revealed very limited archaeological remains whilst a number were archaeologically sterile. Deposits of later post medieval industrial waste including both coal waste and ironworking slag, were located in Trench 11 in the northeast of the site. No equivalent industrial structures were identified.

A surprisingly small number of finds, mostly unstratified pottery sherds, were recovered from the trenches. These were almost entirely of the later post-medieval period, 18th to 20th centuries.

Andrew Townsend, AAU

OLDLAND

Siston Lane, Webbs Heath Forestry Commission, ST 6800 7420, SGSMR 14288. Three evaluation trenches were opened in the study field. Trench 1, in the south east of the field, yielded evidence of early post-medieval activity, indicating nearby settlement. Other soil features recorded in the trench indicated earlier, but undated, activity.

Trench 2, located in the north west of the field, revealed no significant archaeological deposits.

Trench 3, in the south west of the field, yielded significant evidence of medieval activity including a ditch and gully plus sherds of domestic pottery. The condition of the pottery indicated that a focus of medieval settlement was located close by. Casual fieldwalking in the immediate vicinity identified several banked topographical features which appear to be related to the medieval archaeological remains.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

PUCKLECHURCH

Barn 3, Moat Farm, ST 6969 7671, BRSMG 2000/38. An archaeological building survey was undertaken on barns at Moat Farm, Pucklechurch following a planning proposal for conversion into a residential dwelling. The barn is an early 17th-century Grade II Listed building (SGSMR 9077). Standing on the Moat Farm site, located east of Barn 3, is the main farmhouse known as 'Moat House' (SGSMR 6556) a 17th-century three-gable fronted building. Associated with this building are various outbuildings which include a 17th-century dovecote (SGSMR 1360); Barn 2, an 'L' shaped building; and Barn 1, a former stable block. Enclosing the whole site are the remains of a medieval square moat enclosing an inner moat (SGSMR 1361). Barn 3 is constructed of coursed oolitic limestone rubble with the occasional use of Pennant Sandstone and it has a gabled roof covered with double Roman roof tiles. It retains the typical features of a barn built to accommodate the storage and processing of cereal crops such as; full-height opposed doorways providing access for loading wagons; a flagstone threshing floor located between the doorways and ventilation slits. The threshing function of the barn was superceded in the late 19th-early 20th century for the processing of animal feed with an overhead pulley system still surviving in-situ in the barn. The barn appears to be early 17th century in date and is probably contemporary with the construction of the main farmhouse building.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

STOKE GIFFORD

Bradley Stoke Way, Bradley Stoke, ST 625 817. Extensive area excavations to the north of Webbs Wood uncovered activity from several periods and a significant unsuspected medieval site. A small flint/chert assemblage (including a chert knife) of the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic to Bronze Age was retrieved. A ditch and a few features dated to the late Iron Age. There may have been agricultural continuity into the late 1st to 3rd centuries AD as ditches and gullies have been provisionally dated to that part of the Romano-British period. Saxo-Norman and later 12th century cut features suggest that the origins of a substantial 13th to 14th century stone-built farm (of three or more buildings, with an associated ditch system), could well be sought in the immediate pre-Conquest period. Fairly close material parallels can be drawn with the contemporary manorial complex at Harry Stoke in the same parish, though the Bradley Stoke site has no irrefutable documentary evidence of similar calibre. The farm might be interpreted as the residence of a relatively well-off tenant of Stoke Gifford manor.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

WESTERLEIGH

Henfield Agri Services, ST 688792, SGSMR 14287. Observations were carried out on the excavations of the footing for a new two storey house on the line of the supposed Roman Road. No indications were located of any significant archaeological deposits.

Jonathan Erskine, AAU

Kendleshire Golf Club, ST 6670 7965. An archaeological watching brief was carried out at a Golf Club extension at Kendleshire during May and June 2001. A palaeochannel (as yet undated) with organic deposits was recorded. A small assemblage of widely distributed flint artefacts (including a triangular knife) dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age Periods was recovered.

A group of post-medieval bell-pit coal mine shafts associated with a coal seam were also recorded. Undated smithing slag was recovered from a silted-up pond or lake.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS