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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AT CONCORDE LODGE, HORFIELD, BRISTOL, 2009 AND 2010

By Kevin Potter

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INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited was commissioned by DR Jones (Yeovil) Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological work as part of the development of a new residential care facility and supported living accommodation on land at Concorde Lodge, Kellaway Avenue, Horfield, Bristol. In line with the requirements of the City Archaeologist and based upon the results of earlier evaluation work, the project comprised three elements; an archaeological watching brief maintained site-wide during all ground works, an English Heritage Level 2 Standing Building Recording of the Concorde Lodge building, undertaken prior to its demolition, and archaeological excavation of two designated areas and elsewhere as necessary.

The site is located in the Horfield district of Bristol, centred on NGR ST 5904 7658.

The recording work was undertaken site-wide, with special attention paid to the site of Concorde Lodge, a large 19th-century house, with gardens, located along the northern bounds of Horfield Common, fronting Kellaway Avenue. The study area also comprised a linear strip of land cleared for the installation of a temporary site access road, which ran north-east from Concorde Lodge across the northeast corner of Horfield Common to Wellington Hill.

The underlying geology comprises mudstone of the Jurassic period (British Geological Survey 2004), with a surface ranging from 80.49m OD to 83.80m OD across the study area.

The fieldwork was undertaken by staff from Avon Archaeological Unit Limited in phased works, led by the writer.

The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery to be stored under the accession numbers BRSMG 2009.46 for the watching brief and 2009.78 for the excavation works. A combined entry for the project has been made in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as BHER 24802.

This report is condensed from a more comprehensive report (Potter 2011) which is accessible for viewing and free download from the Archaeological Data Service website ([www.http://ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk)) or at the website of Avon Archaeological Unit (www.avonarchaeologicalunit.com).

CONCORDE LODGE – THE HISTORICAL AND LANDSCAPE SETTING

By Dr Nick Corcos

The conventional narrative history of Horfield has been well rehearsed elsewhere, and does not justify extended reiteration here. The site which is the subject of the present study has been included in two previous archaeological desk-based assessments (Townsend 2004, BHER 21994; and Longman 2007, BHER 24579).

The place-name is understood to be derived from two Old English words, *horu* and *feld*, to give a meaning of 'muddy stretch of open country' (Smith 1964, 103–104). This is significant because it seems very possible that a large area in the northern half of Horfield was under extensive woodland cover well into the pre-Conquest period, and it is regrettable that the database entry for Horfield includes

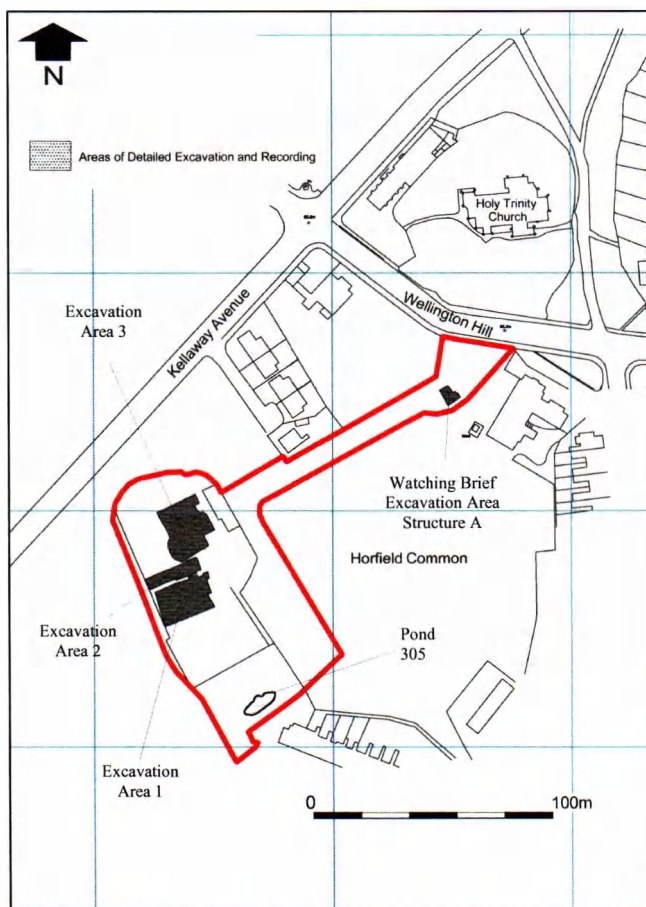


Fig. 1 Boundary of the Study Area with Excavation Areas 1–3. Location of Watching Brief, Structure A and Pond Wall 305.

no detail about the resources pertaining to the estate itself, because it is counted merely as an appendage to the massive Berkeley holding. There are several reasons for suspecting the presence of a large tract of woodland in the pre-Conquest period, north of the main settlement. Firstly, the tithe map, and earlier sources, note the existence of a small tract of woodland called Hutton (in earlier sources 'Hutton') wood (BRO EP/A/32/3; and Buchan, Hyde and Wright 2007). At the time of the tithe survey in 1843, this wood was divided into small parcels, assigned for the use of various farms in the parish, a practice which may have been a relic of a former use as commonable woodland. By the time of the First Edition OS 1:2500 map (Gloucestershire tithe, 1881), Hutton Wood was reduced to a narrow strip of woodland clinging to the western side of the enclosure which in 1843 it had completely occupied. However, it seems clear that Hutton Wood was merely the final remnant of a once far larger tract of woodland. The evidence for this comes in the form of field names, recorded on the tithe map, in the northern and western part of the parish. Horfield Wood is a name attached to a group of enclosures on Horfield's north-western boundary with Filton (tithe numbers 151 and 163), which taken together can be seen to form a very clear curvilinear enclosure. By 1843, none of these areas was woodland (enclosure number 163 was, for example, an eight-acre enclosure of arable), but Buchan *et al* (2007) appear correctly to identify this as a former small tract of woodland, perhaps set aside as part of a valuable, and diminishing resource as assarting (clearing forested land) proceeded around it, and explicitly protected it within a circular enclosure.

Immediately south of the Horfield Wood enclosures is another group of fields, again none of them woodland in 1843, with names of 'Breach' or 'Break' (tithe numbers 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 161). Gelling and Cole note that:

This term for newly-broken-in ploughland is manifested mainly in field names, most of which probably derive from Middle English *breche* rather than being of Old English origin (2000, 266).

As it immediately abuts the Horfield Wood names to the north, it seems as likely that this group of fields too represents a woodland assart, with the chronology of the name placing it firmly in the post-Conquest period. By the mid 19th century, Hutton Wood sat alone in the midst of a 'sea' of cleared arable and pasture land. This pattern might have come about if progressive woodland assarting through time had eaten away, from the peripheries, towards the centre of the wood. In addition, Denis Wright has very effectively identified the Horfield copyhold farms and their lands as they emerged in the post-Dissolution period (Wright 2006). It is very likely that these holdings represent probably the earliest strata of exploitation and settlement within the bounds of the estate, and they are concentrated markedly in a block in the south-western two-thirds of the parish. The field pattern in that area may also suggest this (see further below). This leaves an area of enclosures around Hutton Wood and the 'Breach' field names which

may well represent the last, and therefore latest lands to be taken into cultivation from the woodland.

It seems likely that parts of Horfield's later *feld* land, had been open and cleared of woodland since at least the Bronze Age. So much can be inferred from the presence of what may have been barrows of that date which seem to have survived on the common into historic times and for which early 19th century antiquarian accounts survive (BRO/P/HOR/X/1a).

The picture that emerges of Horfield as a settlement at a resource interface between woodland and open rough grazing, may also gain support from other considerations. In strict morphological terms, Horfield is certainly not a 'village' in the sense in which that term is normally used, and indeed, its shape may say a great deal about its genesis. It is of course possible, and indeed likely, that individual occupation sites within the parish have been established and abandoned from the outset; however, it is unlikely that the fundamental settlement pattern as revealed by the tithe map is very much different from what it always was, certainly in the post-Conquest period, and very likely before. Horfield shows all the characteristics of an origin as dispersed, isolated settlement on or around a large area of open land, probably commonable from an early date. It seems to fall most closely into that category of rural settlement morphology defined by Roberts as a 'loose agglomeration' (Roberts 1987, 76–77). By the mid 19th century, little of the common remained, but enough

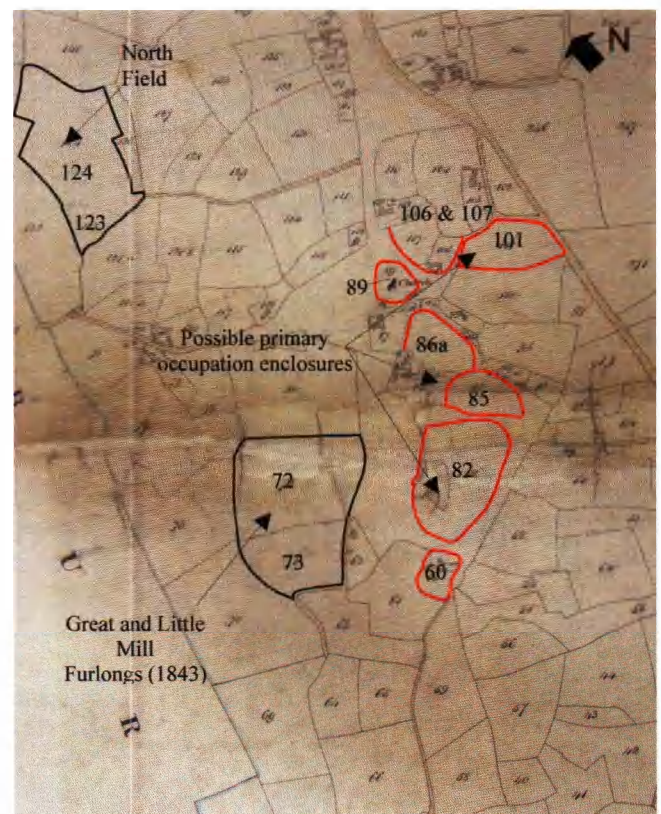


Fig. 2 Extract from Horfield tithe map, 1843, showing examples of suggested early occupation enclosures and Mill and Furlong names.

is shown on the tithe map to indicate the presence of a number of curvilinear enclosures in the central part of the parish (Fig. 2), standing like isolated 'islands' within the remaining common. These are clearly encroachments which have been carved out of the former common or *feld* land, and indeed as occupation sites they probably represent the earliest intakes, and the earliest strata of occupation in the parish which survived to be mapped. Tithe plot 82 (Fig. 2) is a case in point, and indeed in the mid-19th century was still a farmstead site. By extension, it is arguable that some of these enclosures, shown on the tithe map as empty by that time, may in fact represent former occupation sites, by then deserted. Enclosure 86a (Fig. 2), a highly curvilinear field immediately south-west of the church, may well be relevant here, because although shown as unoccupied on the tithe map, the north-eastern end of this enclosure is almost certainly where a medieval building (Structure A) was recorded. Likewise tithe plot number 83 (Fig. 2) was empty of occupation in 1843.

This is one reason (there are others) for suggesting that the curvilinear church-yard of Holy Trintiy & St Edmund (formerly St Andrew's) church is not an indication of deep antiquity; for it is far more likely that the shape of the churchyard arises from its being taken out of a previously open area of common land, and indeed, this point has already been noted elsewhere (*cf* Buchan 2008, 11); in 'colonising' environments, a circular or oval shape provides the largest usable area for the shortest length of boundary. That the element *feld*, in this case, does not necessarily indicate arable land, is reinforced by other strands of evidence, among them the fact that there are surprisingly few overtly 'arable' names on the Horfield tithe map.

Wright has suggested that enclosure at Horfield began in the early 13th century and was completed by the late 15th century (Wright 2006, 67) This tends to support what has already been noted here. Wright's discussion reinforces the suggestion that the process was piecemeal in nature, and involved for the most part downland and *not* open-field arable.

If Wright is correct about the early dates of enclosure in Horfield, then it is unlikely that it was ever an estate in assarting in which arable formed a major element of in economy. At the time of the tithe survey in 1843, Horfield had 830 acres of pasture but only 385 acres of arable, and this discrepancy seems rather too large to be accounted for by wholesale enclosure of arable alone, although of course that is possible. It is far more likely that large areas of open rough grazing were enclosed, but continued to be used for the pasturing of livestock, under far more controlled conditions.

Concorde Lodge site

The former Horfield Lodge was given the name 'Concorde Lodge' some time between 1982 and 1985. A building with the name Horfield Lodge is first depicted on a rough sketch map that may date to 1813, but to which later additions were made, which show that it was in use as a working document until at least 1826 (BRO P/HOR/X/1(a) (Fig. 3). The

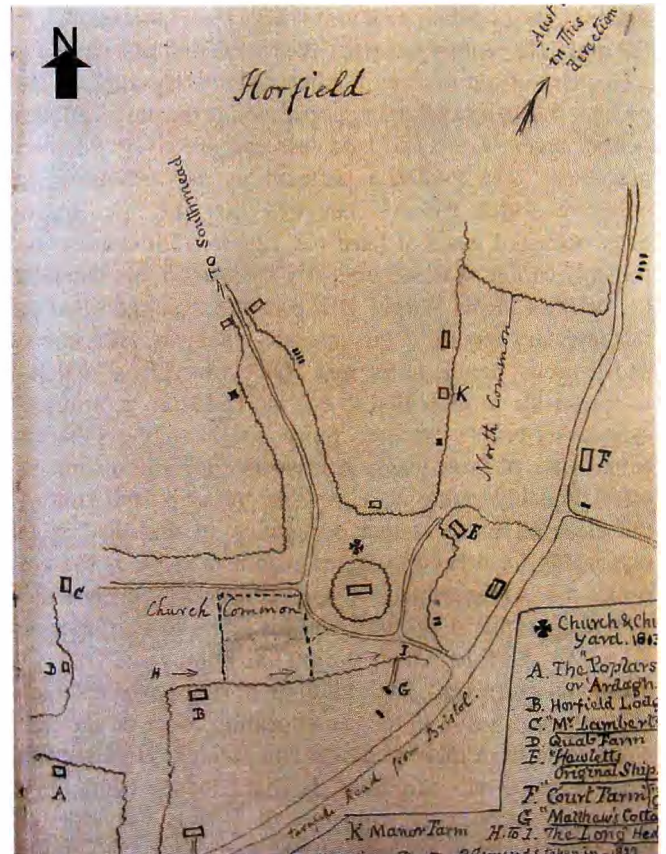


Fig. 3 Extract from early 19th century sketch plan of Horfield church and surrounding tenements.

sketch is of interest as it appears to contain the first explicit reference to the name of the property as 'Horfield Lodge'.

Wright (Wright 2006) asserts that "the wider evidence of copyhold at the time of the Abbey.....suggests that the sites of Homesteads recorded in 1843 are likely to be at least late medieval in origin" (Wright 2006, 71). He further shows that the house known by the early 19th century as Horfield Lodge can be traced through as a farm of just over 34 acres, from the mid 16th century to the mid 19th at which latter date it was known as Attwood's. However, as Wright himself notes, "there is no means of discovering the composition of copyhold farms in Horfield direct from early sources" (Wright 2006, 64).

The evidence does not yet support a detailed narrative of the Horfield Lodge site, and may never do so. However, marrying up what the archaeology suggests with what little can be gleaned from the documentary record, may allow us to outline a basic framework. The Horfield Lodge site may be seen as one of a number of individual, dispersed, ring-fence farmsteads, bounded by curvilinear enclosures, which originated in the late Anglo-Saxon and early post-Conquest periods at an ecological boundary on the Horfield ridge between a tract of woodland to the north-east, and open *feld* land to the south-west. The woodland, initially regarded as a precious resource, may well have been subject to tightly controlled management practices such as coppicing, and initially at least, the open ground, perhaps partially cleared since at least the Bronze Age, was used as commonable rough

grazing. The population may well have been large enough by the mid-11th century to justify the foundation of a church as a chapelry of the minster at Almondsbury. By degrees, and perhaps due to an expanding population in the post-Conquest period, areas of the *feld* land were progressively enclosed piecemeal. The evidence outlined in the archaeological narrative which follows, suggests that the site, having been occupied since at least the 12th to 13th century and possibly earlier, was subsequently abandoned, but thanks to the work of Denis Wright, it is possible to suggest that the documentary record of this specific tenement, later known as Attwoods, begins in the mid 16th century, from which it is reasonable to infer that it was worked from a farmstead originating before that date. Since Wright suggests that the actual sites of farmsteads, at least on copyhold tenements, were probably stable at least from the mid 16th century, the clear inference is that occupation of that date might reasonably have been expected within or close to the area excavated. Archaeologically, the occupation sequence may well support this suggestion, since it seems to start up again at exactly the time which Wright has highlighted from the documentary record. The buildings of the newly resurgent site, although being in the same location, were on different alignments from their medieval antecedents. From the mid 17th century, the records of Horfield manor court allow Wright to reconstruct sequences of tenants for both this and other farms in the parish, into the early 19th century. Elements of the 17th-century buildings remained available for the 19th-century occupiers of the site to re-use walls of the earlier date as footings for their own rebuilding.

EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

Recording of archaeological features and deposits was undertaken in stratigraphic sequence using a single context recording system. Annotated plans at 1:20 scale were made of all features. Sections and elevations were drawn at 1:10 scale. A photographic record of all stratigraphic units was kept in digital format and on slide film for selected details. Key features and excavation boundaries were located with an electronic Total Station, data from which was subsequently used to locate all primary site drawings and recorded features on the national OS grid. Machine excavation was generally undertaken by 360° mechanical excavator to the first archaeological horizon, after which it was conducted by hand.

Site Chronology

The archaeology was grouped into four broad phases of activity (Fig. 5).

- Phase 1: Early post-Conquest medieval, c.11th to 15th centuries.
- Phase 2: Late medieval to early post-medieval, 16th to 17th centuries
- Phase 3: Post-medieval, c.17th to 18th centuries
- Phase 4: Late post-medieval and modern, 19th century to present

Phase 1 c.11th to 15th centuries.

The earliest evidence for human activity centred around the remains of four Lias limestone masonry structures (Structures A, B and C and Wall 1072), each of which were built in shallow foundation trenches directly over the natural clay.

During monitoring of topsoil stripping for the temporary access road, the remains of a masonry structure (Structure A, Plate 1, Figs 4 and 5) was located at the road entrance on the west side of Wellington Hill, roughly 137m north-east of the Concorde Lodge building. It comprised the remains of three walls (103, 105 & 106) that formed a U-shape with the end wall (105) aligned north to south. The walls, averaging 0.6m wide were preserved up to two courses and comprised roughly hewn, tabular blocks with a rubble core. The south eastern wall (103) was broken by a stepped opening (104), possibly reflecting the position of a doorway, while the north-western wall (106) ended abruptly after roughly 3m, although no obvious cut was identified. A small stub of Lias limestone masonry (115) protruding from the north-eastern baulk, appeared to continue the line of Wall 106 and perhaps reflected a later re-build or modification which involved the partial demolition of Wall 106 and subsequent replacement by Wall 115. Surrounding the remains of the building was a spread of limestone rubble (107 & 113) which appeared to reflect collapsed masonry from the structure. However, an internal rubble spread (107) had a more even surface and regular distribution, suggesting a possible internal surface. The structure almost certainly continued further east, beyond the limits of the area excavated.

Excavation Area 1 (Plate 2, Fig. 6) revealed partial remains of two separate limestone masonry structures. The largest (Structure B) comprised three walls (501, 502 & 507) forming the south-western end of a large rectangular building, whose shallow foundations were cut into the natural clay. The long axis of the building, orientated north-east to south-west, measured over 8.7m and walls were of limestone rubble bonded in a matrix of olive brown (natural) clay, although occasional patches of sandy red brown clay mortar were visible in the uppermost courses.



Plate 1 Structure A during excavation. looking east.

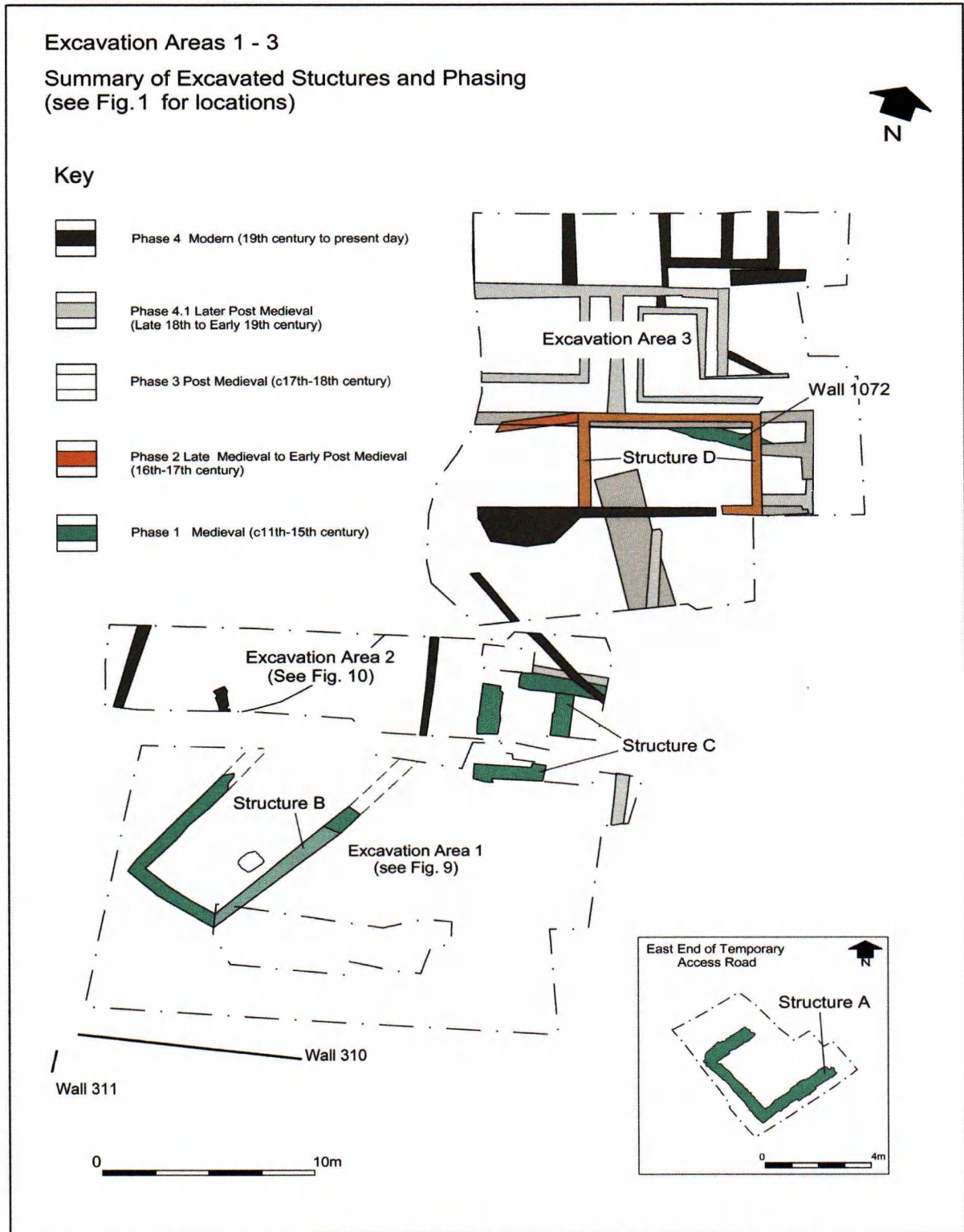


Fig. 4 Phase plans of the excavated structures.

The position of an internal division was indicated by a line of postholes (543, 545, 547 and 570, Plate 2, Figs. 4 and 6) that formed a straight line spanning the north-east end of the building. The interior of the building was on the natural clay, which had a slightly different colour to that on the exterior, possibly owing to different environmental

conditions within the building. Patches of a thin, slightly sandy red-brown clay layer (563) were preserved over the natural clay and possibly reflected the remnants of a rammed clay floor. A further five postholes were cut through the natural clay within the building, although their distribution was not so obviously indicative of any structural



Plate 2 View of Excavation Area 1 looking north.

feature. Four of them, 514, 516, 558 and 612 (Fig. 6), could be argued to form the corners of a rectangle parallel with the walls of the building. Two spreads of collapsed masonry from the medieval walls (552 and 554, Fig. 6) were located on the western side of Wall 501 and the eastern side of Wall 507. Excavation of these deposits produced sherds of 16th century pottery as well as residual medieval pottery sherds and a single, probably intrusive, sherd of 18th century North Devon ware.

A number of other medieval features and deposits, which were either cut into or overlay the natural, were identified within Area 1. The surface of the natural clay was widely scattered with occasional sherds of medieval and later pottery, together with fragments of animal bone. The largest cut feature was a sub-rectangular pit (556, Fig. 6), with a roughly V-shaped profile that was filled with re-deposited natural clay (560) containing medieval pottery sherds and animal bone. There was no obvious indication of function, but it could have been a domestic waste pit. A shallow south-east to north-west gully (600, Fig. 6) cut the natural clay to the south-east of Structure B and also contained a small number of medieval sherds and animal bone.

Excavation Area 1 also revealed a short length of medieval wall (573 Figs. 6 and 8) which formed the southern end of a room attached to another building (Structure C) that was mostly located within Area 2 (see Fig. 8).

Excavation Area 2 Structure C (Plate 3, Figs. 7 and 8) contained four walls (701, 702, 710 & 747) plus Wall

573 in Area 1 that formed the western end of a rectangular building. It comprised two phases of construction, the earliest represented by Walls 710 and 747 (Plate 3, Figs. 7 and 8), which together formed the northwest corner of a building. In construction they resembled the medieval walls revealed in Excavation Area 1.

At some point the building was extended with a small room on its south-west corner (of Walls 701, 702 and 573). These walls lacked facing stones and the rubble in their cores was generally smaller than in the original building.

No associated cut features, deposits or floor surfaces of medieval origin were located within Excavation Area 2, owing largely to a 19th-century pond (717, Fig. 7) which had removed any earlier features or deposits.

For Phase 1 Excavation Area 3 revealed only the partial foundation of a single medieval limestone rubble wall (1072, Plate 4, Fig. 9), orientated approximately south-east to north-west. It underlay Wall 1007, which itself formed part of 17th-century Structure D (see below, Figs 2 and 9) The northern end of the wall was truncated by a 19th-century wall (106) which had formed part of Concorde Lodge. In construction, the medieval masonry was similar to the medieval structures recorded in Excavation Areas 1 and 2.

A linear cutting (Fig. 10) along the western base of Wall 1007, revealed a sequence of deposits (1147 and 1151) filling a pit (Cut 1150). There was no obvious distinction between 1147 and the surface of the natural (1011), so the extent of



Plate 3 Detail of walls 710 and 747.



Plate 4 Detail of Wall 1072 in section below wall 1007.

cut 1150 was not defined. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from both deposits.

No further medieval remains or deposits were identified within Excavation Area 3. As in Area 2, the lack of medieval remains compared with Area 1 can be attributed to later disturbance, in this case the construction of Concorde Lodge itself.

Phase 2

The remains of four c.16th-century walls (1007, 1021, 1175, 1176) were revealed within Area 3 reflecting a rectangular building (Structure D, Plate 5, Fig. 9) measuring 8.3m by 5.8m, the remains of which were encompassed within the structure of Concorde Lodge. Again, masonry used was random coursed Lias limestone but this time bonded with a light pink-brown lime-rich mortar. No direct dating evidence was recovered but based on the mortar and stratigraphic relationships it was dated broadly to the 16th century. A further wall (1068, Figs. 2 and 9) was later built against the outer north-east corner of the building, perhaps in the 16th/17th century. It ran at a slight angle to the general orientation of Structure D. In construction it was similar to the walls of Structure D but was built using smaller, flatter more evenly sized stones. There were two features of similar date close to Structure D, a spread of stones (1035, Fig 9), possibly the remnants of a surface, and a posthole (1069, Fig 12) located at the western end of Wall 1006.

Phase 3

A small number of 17th-century features were cut into the surface of the natural clay and through some of the earlier features and deposits within Areas 1 and 2. The most significant was a rectangular pit (568, Fig. 6) within Structure B, filled by a compact deposit of brown silt containing patches of pink-brown lime-flecked mortar (550). An arrangement of limestone fragments pressed into the upper fill formed a flat surface. No related features were present, but the flattened stone surface may indicate that it functioned as a post-pad or base.

A robber trench of earlier post-medieval origin (705) in Area 2 followed the line of Wall 1010, which had robbed all but the bottom course of masonry. The robber cut was filled with a red brown clay deposit (704) with no dating evidence, although its stratigraphic relationships indicate that it could not be earlier than the 16th century but pre-dated the 19th century. A second robber trench of similar date (754) followed the route of medieval wall 702, from which a single sherd of 18th-century Bristol Staffordshire ware was recovered.

Phase 4

The final major phase of activity began in the 19th century with the construction and development of Concorde Lodge (formerly Horfield Lodge) and its related outbuildings and garden features. Structures and features relating to this phase developed in a complex sequence, as the Lodge and its grounds were adapted to accommodate a variety of uses.

The first incarnation of Horfield Lodge, was a mid-19th century house whose foundations were recorded in Area 3



Plate 5 Excavation Area 3. Structure D looking west.



Fig. 5 Plan of Structure A.

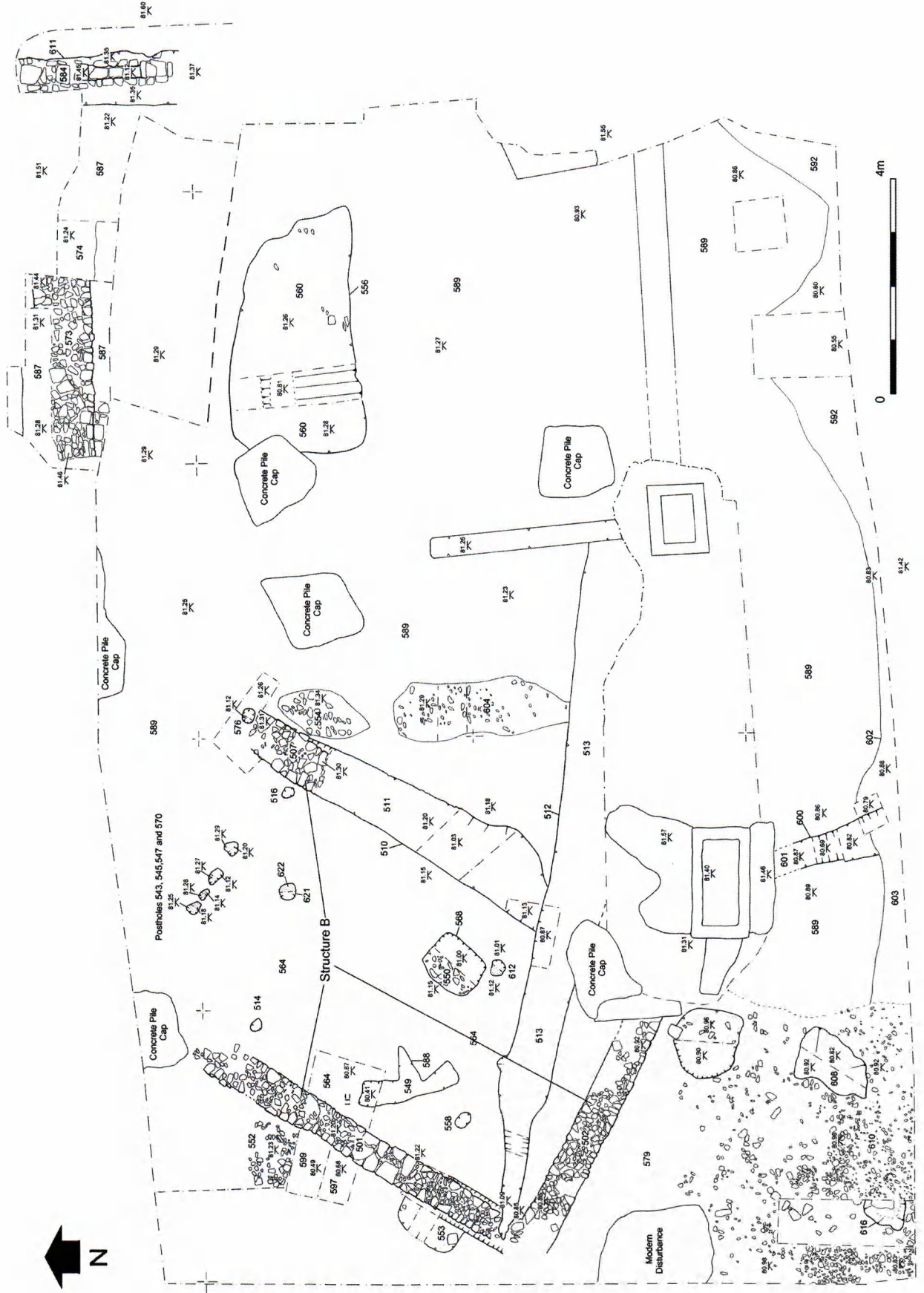


Fig. 6 Plan of Excavation Area 1.

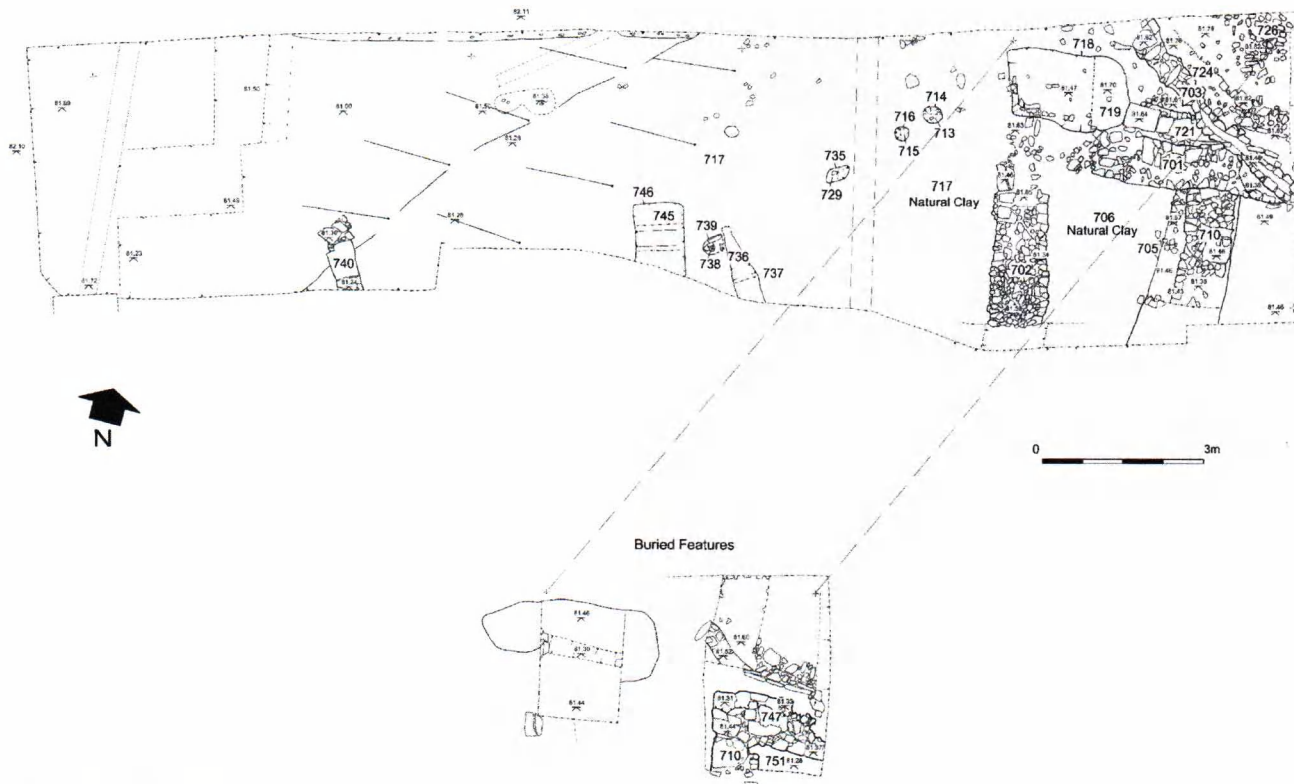


Fig. 7 Plan of Excavation Area 2.

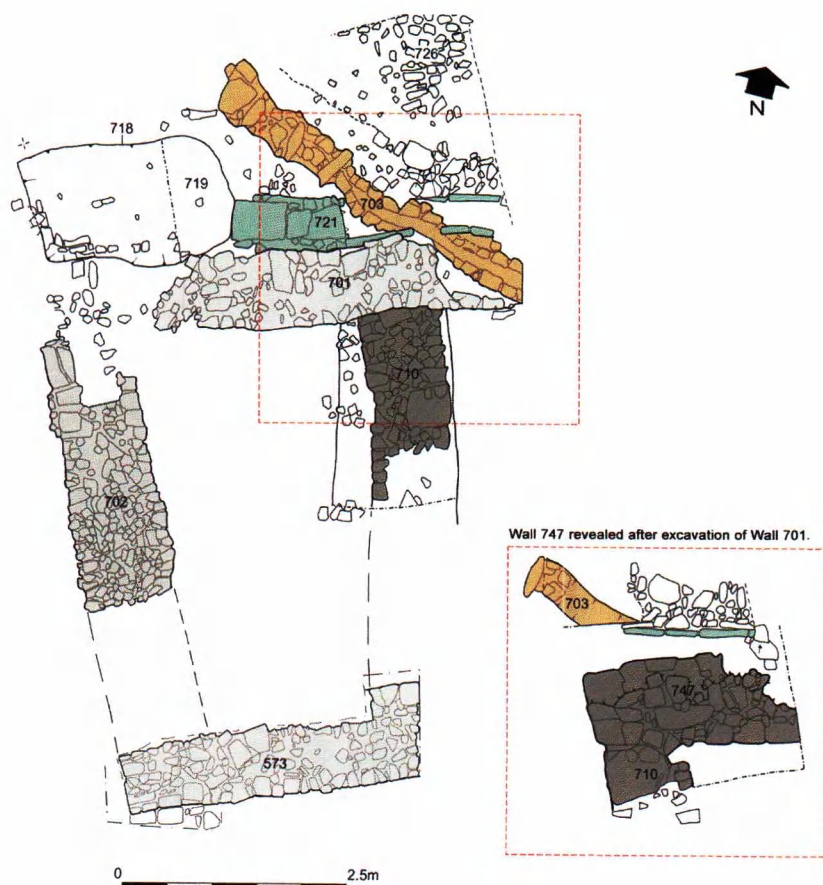


Fig. 8 Structure C, detail of components.

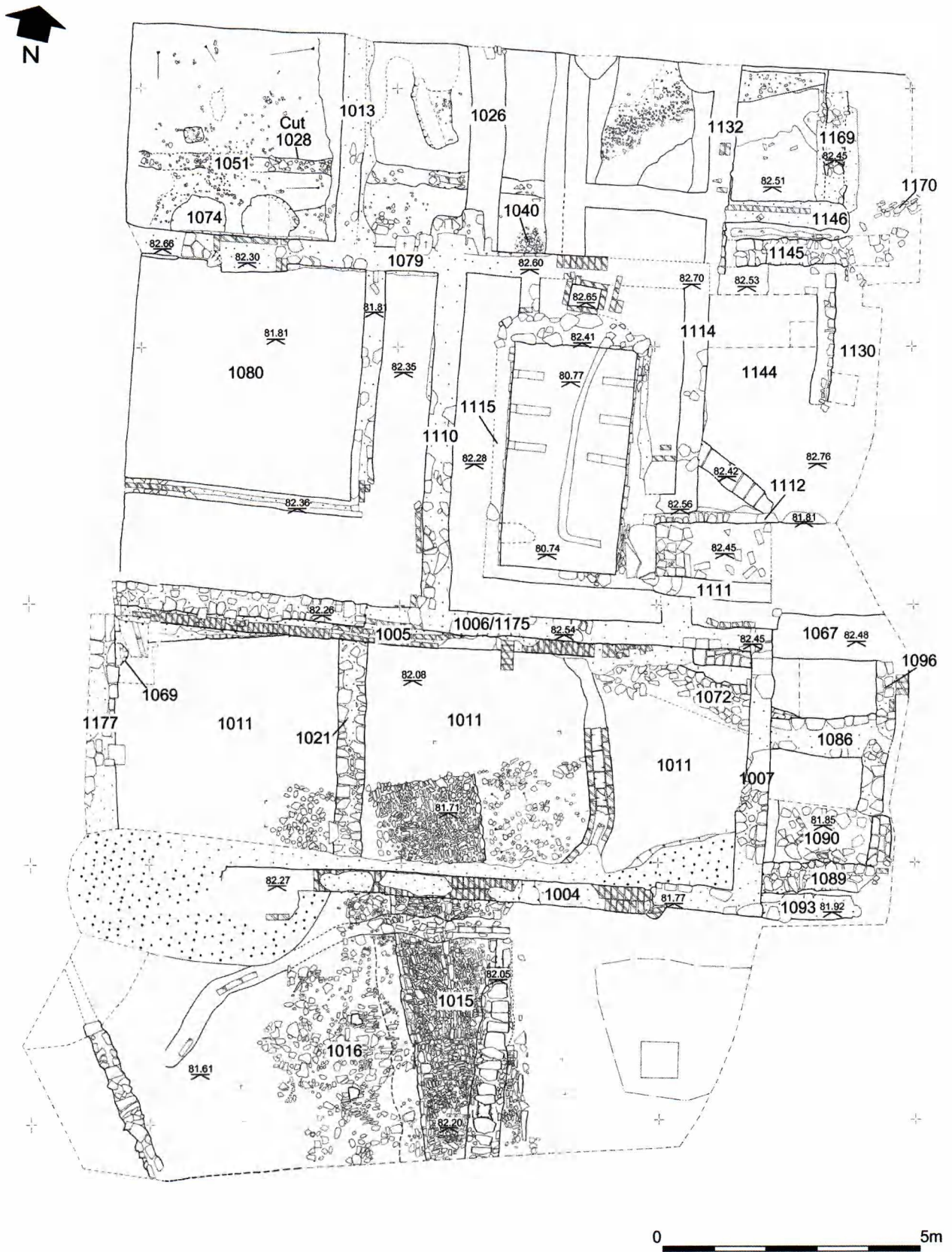


Fig. 9 Plan of Excavation Area 3.

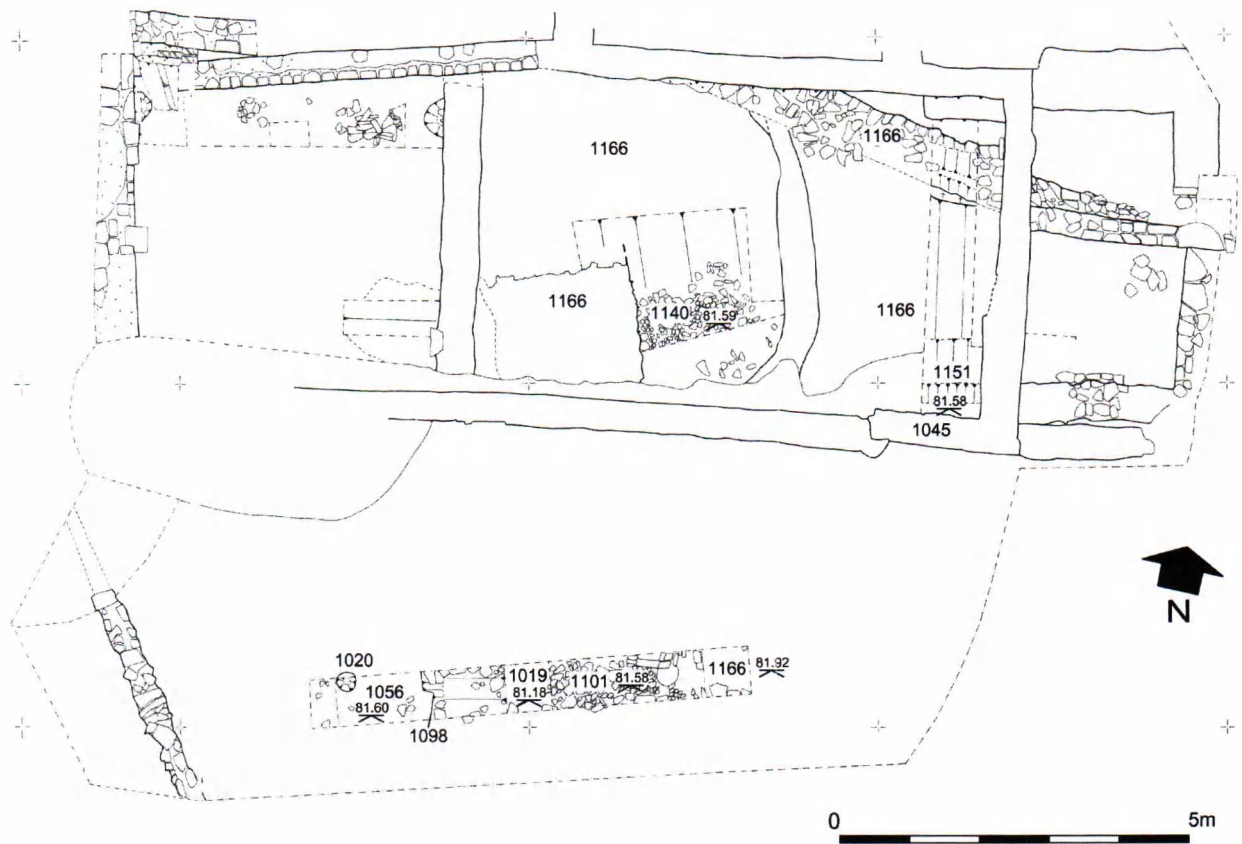


Fig. 10 Buried features at the southern end of Excavation Area 3.

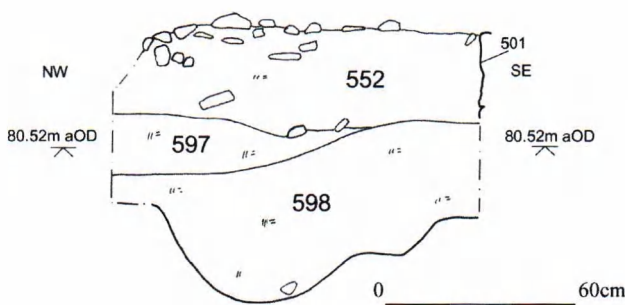


Fig. 11 Section through deposits 552, 597 and 598.

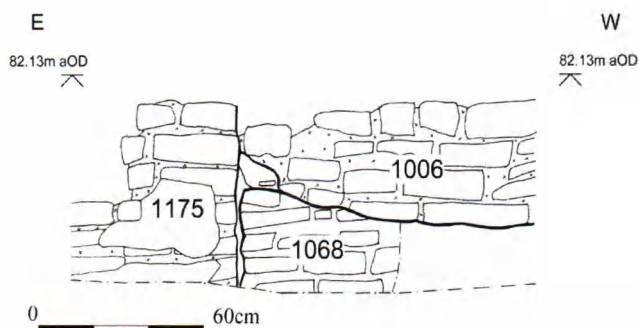


Fig. 12 Elevation detailing components of wall 1006.

sealed beneath later 20th century elements. These included Walls 1067, 1086, 1089, 1090, 1093 and 1096, (Fig. 9), which formed two small, possible store rooms abutting the eastern side of Wall 1007. Wall 1006, which spanned the width of the Lodge at its southern end (Figs 9 and 12) comprised several structural elements of differing dates. In its final form, it was an internal 19th-century wall, however, it incorporated parts of walls 1175 and 1068 connected with 17th-century structure D.

External 19th-century features associated with the Lodge mainly related to its attached gardens and drainage network. Excavation Area 1 contained an irregular stone surface, probably a roughly laid yard (610, Fig. 6) set into the surface of the natural clay and sealing a large posthole (616), also of 19th century origin.

Excavation Area 2 revealed two 19th-century stone drains (703, 721, Figs 7 and 8). The earliest (721) ran east to west and was built from sandstone rubble capped with sandstone slabs. It was truncated by Drain 703, a crudely constructed channel resembling a field drain.

Excavation Area 3 revealed several 19th-century garden features and deposits, the best preserved of which was a cobbled path (1015, Fig. 9) that ran from the rear of the Lodge into the gardens and was truncated by the rear 20th-century rear wall of the Lodge (1004). Underlying a late 19th-century extension at the northern end of the Lodge were earlier cut features and stone surfaces of indeterminate date.

Watching Brief

In addition to Structure A the watching brief monitoring revealed several post-medieval features. Two walls were recorded just beyond the southern limits of Area 1. The earliest of these ran north/south (310, Fig. 1) and comprised the partial remains of four courses of random coursed limestone rubble bonded with pink-brown lime mortar. A second section of sandstone masonry (311, Fig. 1) contained no mortar bonding and formed a possible return to Wall 310. Although undated, they probably date from the 18th or 19th century.

At the southern end of the Lodge grounds, the watching brief located part of a structure formed of Pennant sandstone blocks bonded with grey ash mortar, which represented the retaining wall of a pond. (Pond 305, Fig. 1)

With the exception of Structure A, no further significant archaeological features or deposits were located during monitoring of the temporary access road groundworks.

THE FINDS

Pottery and Ceramic Material

By Dr Alejandra Gutiérrez

The Pottery

A total of 1451 sherds (18.4 kg) of medieval and later pottery was recovered from the watching brief and excavation. The pottery was sorted into fabrics with the aid of a binocular microscope ($\times 10$), counted and weighed. Half of all the pottery recovered was modern wares, medieval fabrics only made up 29.5%.

Some 100 sherds show unusually rounded edges with worn surfaces and glazes; in appearance they look similar to sherds which have been eroded by water. Given that there are no known water features or streams in the vicinity of the site, the condition of these sherds is something of a puzzle. It most likely indicates re-deposition; though manuring might be another possibility.

This is a medium size assemblage containing types of pottery well known in the Bristol area. The presence of medieval pottery (from the 12th century) would seem to confirm medieval occupation in this part of Horfield. A breakdown of pottery by area and date is shown in Table 1.

The site produced a sizeable group of 12th–13th century wares, in which those from a Bristol source predictably dominate.

The medieval assemblage is dominated by unglazed coarseware jars or cooking pots. Although only found as small sherds, at least a couple of sherds survived with the applied vertical decoration and concentric incisions typical of the Ham Green products (Barton 1963, nos 2 and 15). Some of these showed burning and sooting on the exterior surface and under the base; on one example the pot was burnt throughout the full thickness of the wall (context 608) and on another there were residue remains on the interior (context 589). These marks are typical of domestic contexts where jars have been used for cooking and warming up foodstuffs. Among the other types of vessels found are four tripod pitchers in a Minety-type fabric, hand-made and with the characteristic combed decoration and slashed handles (Good and Russett 1987, no. 7). Their production died out by the middle of the 13th century (Ireland 1998).

Fabric	Date	Sherds		Weight		
		No.	%	g	%	
Med1	—	11th–12thC	1	0.2	11	0.2
Ham Green cw	BPT 32	12th–13thC	116	19.5	1125	21.4
Ham Green jugs	BPT 26	12th–13thC	53	8.9	442	8.4
Proto Ham Green cw	BPT 305	12th–13thC	1	0.2	6	0.1
Bath A	BPT 46	12th–13thC	94	15.8	710	13.5
Minety-type	BPT 18	12th–14thC	62	10.4	624	11.9
Bristol ware	BPT 67	Mid 13th–15thC	45	7.5	322	6.1
Somerset late medieval ware	BPT 124	13th–15thC	6	1.0	22	0.4
Malvern wares	BPT 168	14th–16thC	191	32.2	1811	34.4
Tudor Green	BPT 182	15th–mid 16thC	1	0.2	1	<0.1
Somerset black-glazed wares	BPT 269	16thC	10	1.7	72	1.4
Misc	—	medieval	3	0.5	22	0.5
Imports						
Saintonge-type wares	BPT 40/156/160	13th–15thC	6	1.0	48	0.9
West/Central France	—	16thC	1	0.2	3	<0.1
Frechen stoneware	BPT 286	16thC	2	0.3	23	0.4
Raeren stoneware	BPT 287	mid 15th–mid 16thC	1	0.2	7	0.1
Aachen-type stoneware	—	16thC	1	0.2	16	0.3
Total			594	100.0	5265	100.0

Table 1 Quantification of medieval fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the medieval wares.

Fabric	Date	Sherds		Weight		
		No.	%	g	%	
Late Malvern Chase	HERB5	late 16th–17thC	62	7.2	480	3.7
Somerset glazed wares	BPT 96	16th–18thC	193	22.5	3195	24.3
Bristol/Staffordshire slipwares	BPT 100	late 17th–18thC	101	11.8	1002	7.6
North Devon wares	BPT 112	late 17th–18thC	43	5.0	910	6.9
North Devon sgraffito wares	BPT 108	late 17th–18thC	4	0.5	47	0.4
Bristol ware lime-gritted	BPT 265	17thC	5	0.6	445	3.4
Cistercian-type Ware	BPT 76/93	16th–17thC	24	2.8	192	1.5
Modern red earthenwares	BPT 264	18th–19thC	220	25.7	4956	37.7
Mottled ware	BPT 211	18thC	12	1.4	54	0.4
English delftware	BPT 99	late 17th–18thC	44	5.1	291	2.2
Verwood?	—	post-medieval	1	0.1	22	0.2
Sunderland-type slipware	—	19thC	1	0.1	7	0.1
Unidentifiable (burnt)			2	0.2	61	0.5
Modern refined wares						
Creamware	BPT 326	1740–1800s	40	4.7	223	1.7
Pearlware	BPT 349	1780s+	36	4.2	363	2.8
White stoneware	BPT 179	18thC	10	1.2	43	0.3
Plain dipped stoneware	—	18thC	2	0.2	2	0.0
Chinese porcelain	—	18thC	5	0.6	28	0.2
Porcelain	BPT 203	18th–19thC	13	1.5	91	0.7
Victorian majolica	—	19thC	1	0.1	3	0.0
Sprigged bone china	BPT 202	1820s	2	0.2	36	0.3
Modern Denby-type	BPT 202	20thC?	1	0.1	203	1.5
Brown stonewares						
Modern brown and grey stonewares	BPT 277	18th–19thC	14	1.6	254	1.9
Nottingham stoneware	BPT 212	end 17th–18thC	2	0.2	5	0.0
Imports						
Westerwald stoneware	BPT 95	17th–18thC	16	1.9	202	1.5
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	BPT 286	16th–17thC	1	0.1	3	0.0
Martincamp flasks	BPT 307	16th–17thC	1	0.1	21	0.2
Total			856	100.0	13139	100.0

Table 2 Quantification of post-medieval and modern fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the total.

Key to Fig. 13 opposite

- P1. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey core and dark brown/black surfaces. Small jar rim from context 513.
- P2. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey core and dark reddish brown surfaces. Jar rim from context 620.
- P3. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey throughout. Decorated wall from a jar, with applied vertical thumbled strip. From context 560.
- P4. Ham Green jug (BPT 26). Grey fabric with orange interior surface. Green-glazed exterior surface. Thumbled band applied on the handle. Jug from context 700.
- P5. Bristol (/Redcliffe) jug base (BPT 72). Light grey core with pinkish buff interior surface. Green glaze on exterior surface (mostly worn away) and under the base. From context 116.
- P6. Bristol (/Redcliffe) 'cooking' pot (BPT 72). Grey core, light buff margins and pink surfaces. Green glaze on interior surface only. From context 724.
- P7. Somerset black-glazed ware (BPT 269). Orange fabric throughout. Black glaze all-over. From context 719.
- P8. Somerset glazed ware (BPT 96). Grey throughout. Brown glaze (with yellow spots and areas) all-over. Chaffing dish from context 700.
- P9. Malvern Chase medieval ware (BPT 168). Orange core and patchy brown and buff surfaces. Unglazed. Beaded rim from context 750.
- P10. Malvern Chase medieval ware (HERB 5). Orange throughout. Unglazed. Small lid from context 1087.
- P11. Early English tin-glazed ware (BPT 99). Buff throughout. White tin-glazed interior surface with blue and purple painted decoration; yellowish lead-glazed exterior surface. From context 719.
- P12. English tin-glazed ware (BPT 99). Buff throughout. Bluish white tin-glazed all-over with painted blue decoration on interior surface. From context 1090.
- P13. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Large flower pot, stamped on exterior wall 'ROYAL POTTERIES / WESTON SUPER-MARE', stamp in use in the 1880s-1930s. From context 1102.
- P14. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Large flower pot from context 1102.
- P15. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Small flower pot from context 1102.
- P16. red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Pierced base from a small flower pot. From context 1102.
- P17. Chinese porcelain with blue decoration. Tea bowl from context 719.
- P18. Modern tile. Dark orange throughout. Smoothed (by hand) upper surface and sandy under surface. With projecting nib for securing in place. From context 1024.

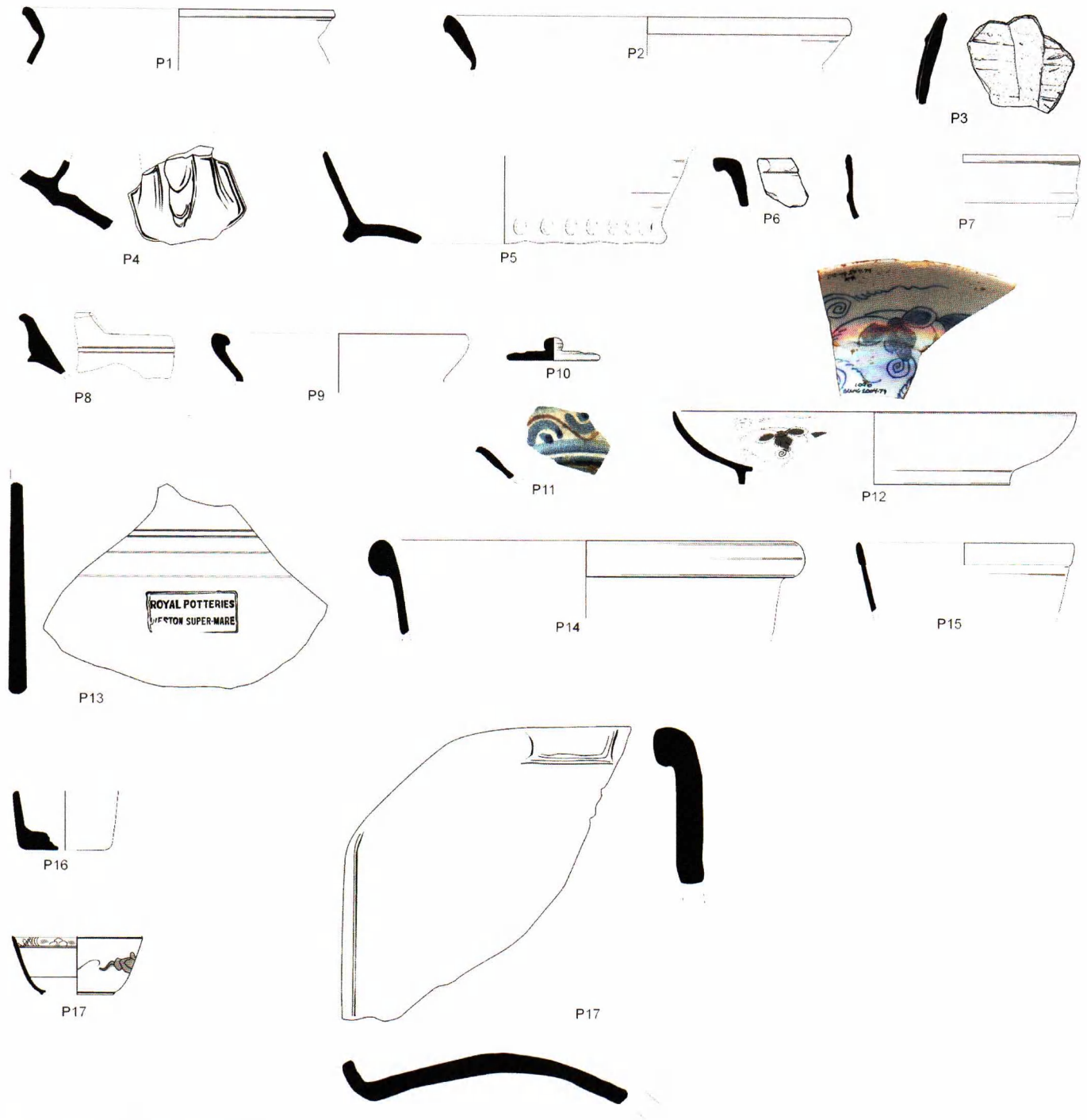


Fig. 13 Pottery Illustrations.

About one third of all the medieval assemblage is represented by Malvern wares of the 14th-16th centuries. There are few diagnostic sherds, but those which have been recovered include beaded rims from jars similar to examples dated to the 15th century elsewhere in Bristol (Good 1987, no. 12; Ponsford 1988, nos 35-36). A bowl with a pouring lip (context 1147) and a chafing dish (context 1103) also belong to the end date bracket for this production. The dominance of Malvern wares in the 15th and early 16th centuries in the Bristol area, after the demise of local

potteries, is a characteristic of assemblages of this date in the city (Good and Russett 1987, 37; Good 1987; Ponsford 1988; Gutiérrez 2009).

There is no pottery earlier than the 12th century and even the sherd of Med1 does not seem to pre-date this since it was found associated with Ham Green wares. Most of the pottery was recovered from Area 1 where a medieval building was excavated. Only a handful of contexts do not contain later wares; the rest are mixed in with clearly 17th to 19th century vessels. These high levels of contamination

could be due to the very shallow stratigraphy on site. Of the contexts with no intrusive later material (554, 560, 589, 598, 620), all yielded pottery of the 12th century and lacked the characteristic Redcliffe wares which make their appearance around the middle of the 13th century.

All the medieval pottery from Area 2 appears to be residual, always being found intermixed with later material.

The bulk of the post-medieval wares of the 17th century are Somerset glazed wares, followed at some distance by late Malvern wares. A few Cistercian wares and Bristol lime-gritted vessels were also identified although in far fewer numbers. Most of the sherds recovered here are undecorated vessels with grey cores and harsh textures similar to examples considered to be from East Somerset and dated to the end of the 16th and 17th centuries (Good 1987, fabric 7). Of the 193 sherds only 26 sherds were decorated with sgraffito and/or over-all white slip, typical also of the 17th century, including chamber pots, jars and cups. Of the undecorated glazed vessels most belong to bowls and pancheons, although a chafing dish was also found in context 700.

Late 17th and 18th century wares are better represented in this assemblage. Typical products include modern redwares, mainly jars and flower pots, Bristol slipwares, North Devon gravel-tempered wares and delftwares, most probably manufactured in Bristol. The latter have not survived well and most sherds had lost their glaze, although at least four do belong to the earlier phases of production (late 17th century) and have a lead-glazed underside. The north Devon wares include a sgraffito dish of the late 17th century (Allan *et al* 2005).

Continental imports remain rare but include popular German stonewares and a single sherd from a Martincamp flask of the 16th-17th centuries which indicates access to imported goods. These flasks, with their globular body and narrow neck, are a common import across Britain and have been found at more than 100 sites across the country (Hurst *et al* 1986). They could have travelled empty or they may have been used to transport French wine, sometimes wrapped in wicker work (Allan 1983, 42; Biddle 2005, fig 74).

The small volume of modern wares found is most probably linked to the later phases of occupation of the site. Most of it includes 18th-century refined earthenwares and exclusively household wares. Some of the later types which were found stratified are dated to the middle of the 19th century, such as the factory-made slipwares and sprigged bone china (contexts 1087, 1102 respectively). Among the household wares are also unglazed, undecorated flower pots. Two of them are stamped 'ROYAL POTTERIES / WESTON SUPER-MARE' (Murless 2000, 52).

Ceramic Building Material

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was also recovered from the site (Fig. 5). This includes a single decorated wall tile found in context 1024; these tiles are usually dated to the 18th century and would have been placed around a fireplace or wall recess.

Among the roofing material only one sherd is medieval, a green-glazed ridge tile (Bristol fabric) from context 1103. The bulk of the roof tiles are modern pantile of the 19th century, some machine-made but all with red fabrics and a sanded undersurface.

A few fragmented bricks were also retained, but these are small sherds, sometimes just crumbs, in several different colours and fabrics.

Animal Bone

By Lorrain Higbee

Introduction

The assemblage comprised 644 fragments (or 5.356kg) of hand-recovered animal bone, this is a raw fragment count and once conjoins are taken into account the total falls to 447 (Table 1). Animal bone was recovered from 43 separate contexts dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Results

Species represented

A little over half (53%) of the 447 bone fragments recovered from the site are identifiable to species and element (Table 1). Sixty-four percent of all identified bones belong to sheep/goat and a further 22% to cattle. Less common species include pig (8.5%), horse (2.5%), dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig and hamster.

Unfortunately the medieval and post-medieval components of the assemblage are both very small and uninformative. Of note is a complete skull from a hamster from post-medieval context (1068). Hamsters were only introduced to Britain in the 20th century (*c.*1931); the skull is therefore an intrusive find and probably just represents the remains of a pet burial.

The modern assemblage is the largest stratified group from the site and includes a reasonable number (60% of the total) of identified bones. Sheep/goat is by far the most common species, accounting for 81% of the total NISP. There are at least eight individual animals represented and the range of body parts is quite restricted; indeed almost 89% of the sheep/goat bone assemblage from this period is made-up of phalanges (*i.e.* foot bones). These bones are all from two deposits, layer (700) and the fill (513) of a linear [512]. These deposits are characteristic of the type of waste usually associated with light tanning industries.

Light tanning involves several stages, initially the skins are limed and dehaired, before being washed and trampled in a barrel with oil or alum to produce light coloured (or white) leather (Yeomans 2007, 99). The process is technically different from heavy tanning (for detail see Albarella 2003), it is also less noxious and requires fewer resources (*i.e.* access to water). These factors mean that light tanning industry was less restricted within urban centres than the heavy tanning industries, which were generally sited away from residential areas (Thomas 1981, 162; Serjeantson 1989; Armitage 1990 84; Cherry 1991 295; Shaw 1996, 107).

The modern assemblage also includes a small number of cattle, pig, horse and cat bones, as well as the mandible from a guinea pig from layer (700). This species is another 20th century (c.1965) introduction to Britain and probably just represents the remains of a domestic pet.

Conclusions

Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage, the character of some of the deposits suggests that during the modern period light tanning was being carried out in close proximity to the site. The medieval and post-medieval assemblages are too small to provide any meaningful information about the earlier use of the site.

Clay Tobacco Pipe and Pipe Clay Objects

by Sarah News

The assemblage comprises 149 stem fragments, twenty bowl fragments and one probable wig curler. The bowl fragments were characterised typologically with reference to Oswald 1960 and Peacey 1979 and makers' marks were identified by referring to records of known Bristol makers (Jackson and Price 1974; Walker 1971). The full details of this analysis are available in the complete report in the project archive.

With the exception of one pipe bowl of mid-17th century date, the remaining identifiable bowls or bowl fragments date to the late 17th/early 18th centuries. Five of the six marked bowls were produced by the Bristol makers Richard Nunney (fl.1655–96; Jackson and Price 1974, 59; Walker 1971, 609), John Tucker I (fl.1662–99; Jackson and Price 1974, 73), Henry Edwards (fl.1699–1731; Jackson and Price 1974, 40–1; Walker 1971, 20, 33) and Robert Tipett III (fl.1713–22; Jackson and Price 1974, 74–5, 131–2). A further bowl, marked with the initials, "IA", was not linked with a specific Bristol maker.

A very small number of the stem fragments may be dated to 1750 or earlier (two with rouletted decoration and six with pedestal heels). The remainder are largely undiagnostic, with the exception of two green-glazed mouth-pieces, which are a relatively common feature of 19th century Bristol pipes (Beckey et al 2003, 105).

The wig curler may be paralleled by examples from late 17th century contexts from Gloucestershire and Herefordshire (Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery acc. no. 1996.99.21; Peacey www.pipeastonproject.co.uk).

The majority of the identifiable pipes were retrieved from features associated with the period of occupation of Structure D (the 17th century building) and from contexts probably associated with the demolition of the above building. Their relatively restricted date range (c.1630–1750) may be paralleled with other post-medieval occupation sites in the Bristol area (St Thomas Street and Welsh Back), which also failed to produce large quantities of later pipes (Jackson 2004, 38; 2008, 33). All the identifiable pipes are of local Bristol manufacture and it is likely that the remainder were also produced locally, as Bristol was a major manufacturing centre at this period (Jackson 2004, 38).

Environmental remains

by A J Clapham

Summary

Samples from five deposits of medieval and post-medieval date were selected for analysis. Of these samples, only three produced charred plant remains. The quantity of charred plant remains found in these contexts was small and most likely represent a 'background flora'.

Results

Area 1

Of the two contexts provided for assessment from Area 1, only one (553) produced charred plant remains.

Context 553 was a deposit of yellow brown clay with flecks of lime mortar and occasional charcoal. There were large quantities of mussel shell fragments, this was confirmed after scanning the residue. Dating and stratigraphic evidence suggests that this deposit was likely late post-medieval in origin. Cereal remains were represented by a glume base of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Other non-cereal remains included docks (*Rumex* sp) and vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp). As this context was dated to the post-medieval activity of the site and spelt wheat was cultivated during the Roman period and earlier, it suggests that the charred plant remains were residual.

Context 597 was a deposit of yellow brown clay, likely re-deposited natural and again contained large quantities of mussel shell. This was again confirmed by the residue scan. No dating evidence was obtained but it was thought to be medieval in origin. No charred plant remains were recovered from the flot but the residue contained moderate fragments of large mammal bone, occasional small mammal, fish and bird bone. This suggests that this deposit was midden material.

Area 2

Three contexts from Area 2 were provided for assessment, of these only two (704 and 719) produced charred plant remains. Context 704 consisted of a red brown clay silt overlying a medieval wall. No dating evidence was obtained but 704 could be the fill of a later medieval robber trench. The charred plant remains from this context produced a single grain of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). As charred plant remains are in general resilient to decay it is likely that this cereal grain was residual and represents a 'background flora'. The residue produced occasional small mammal remains in the form of teeth and vertebrae and fragments of terrestrial mollusc shells. Again, these may represent a natural fauna.

Context 706 consisted of green grey clay with occasional charcoal and lime flecking. It is possible that it is a surface of natural clay exposed during the medieval occupation of the site. It was located within a medieval structure. No charred plant remains were evident in the flot but the residue produced occasional fragments of mussel shell and moderate fragments of coal. This suggested that these remains represented occupation debris.

Context 719 was a highly mixed grey-brown/red-brown clay deposit with frequent lumps of white mortar/plaster and mid sized stones. It was a fill of a rectangular post-medieval cut.

Discussion

The number of charred plant remains recovered from the contexts from Areas 1 and 2 were very low. This suggests that they represented a residual 'background flora'. The find of a spelt wheat glume base within a post-medieval deposit (553) supported this conclusion. The remains of large mammal, small mammal, fish and bird bone fragments in context 597 suggest the dumping of domestic rubbish. The presence of large numbers of mussel shell fragments in this context and 553 may suggest that there was seafood preparation/consumption occurring on the site.

Glass and Shell

Specialist reports detailing the glass and shell recovered from the site were commissioned. They are not reproduced here, but are included in the full report available online (see introduction). In summary the glass recovered was a mix of both window and vessel glass of 18th to 20th century date, with one sherd of possible 17th century origin. The total assemblage amounted to 84 sherds, 22 were window glass and 62 were from vessels.

Shell fragments comprised edible taxa consisting of mussel, oyster, cockles and razor clams from medieval and 19th to 20th century deposits. In total 201 diagnostic fragments were retrieved and mussel was by far the most prevalent. Shells from medieval contexts were limited to only mussel and oyster shell and 98% of those were mussel shell. Two deposits in particular, 597 and 553 produced large quantities of shell and the environmental assessment of deposit 597, which was medieval, suggests that it may have been a midden.

Small Finds

by Sarah Newns

A relatively large assemblage of small finds was retrieved during the excavations, consisting mostly of ironwork, with some copper alloy and other metals and a small number of worked bone and worked stone items. All objects were weighed and quantified, and are described in the catalogue, which is available in the full report and the project archive.

Seventeen objects of copper alloy, one of silver and one of white metal were retrieved, including three coins or tokens: a 1945 halfpenny (SF206), a silver penny of Elizabeth I (SF1; Saunders 2010) and a late-medieval 'jetton' or reckoning token of late 16th/early 17th century date (SF7; *ibid.*). The majority of the copper alloy assemblage consists of dress accessories of late medieval/earlier post-medieval date, comprising two buckles, dating from 1575 to 1720 (Whitehead 1996, 89ff.), a lace end and two wire loops, of 15th-17th century date (Cuddeford 1994, 53-7; Cox 1996, 57-8) and three pins of 15th-19th century date (*ibid.*). Later dress items comprise a thimble of 18th century or later date

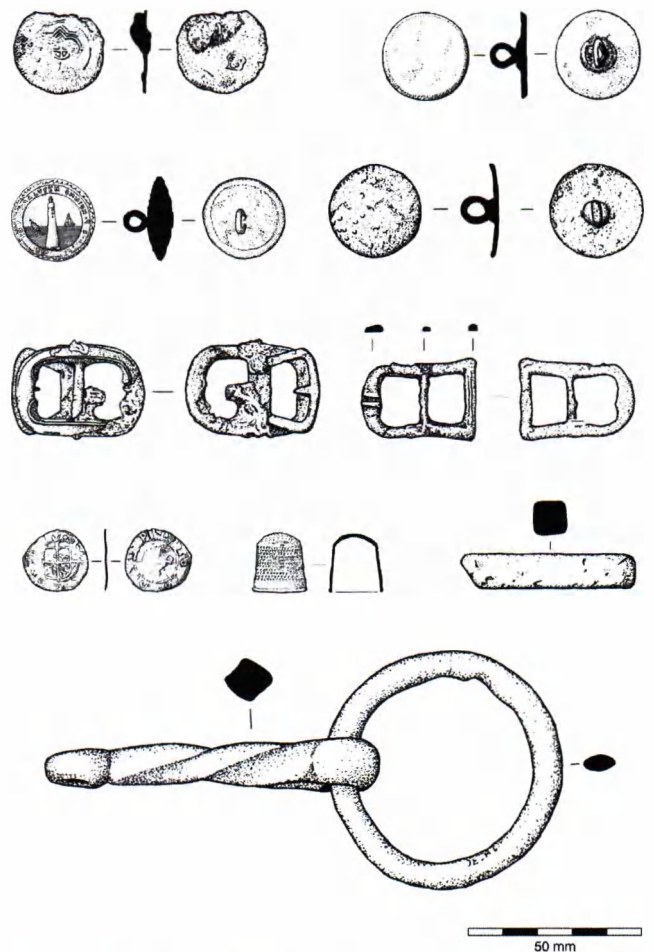


Fig. 14 Small Find Illustrations.

(Holmes 1988 in Allen, 15.6) and three buttons ranging in date from the 18th to early 20th centuries (Cuddeford 1994, 15-19; www.nlb.org.uk). The remaining identifiable copper alloy object is a horse snaffle bit (SF2), retrieved from a medieval occupation layer, Area 3. Further domestic items of probable post-medieval date include a small worked bone brush (SF205) and three worked bone cutlery handles (SFs 3, 6 and 207; Gutierrez 2007, 796).

The assemblage is dominated by a significant number of heavily corroded iron nails (84), most, probably structural and relating to the medieval and later buildings.

Concorde Lodge Building Survey

Remaining iron objects comprise a small whittle tang knife (SF15) from medieval occupation layer, Area 2, a decorative door strap hinge (SF9) from a 17th century layer, Area 3, a horse shoe fragment (SF24), unstratified, and a probable harness buckle (SF6) from a 19th century context, Area 1.

Objects of worked stone comprise a small rod-shaped rubber stone (SF7) and a large semi-circular sandstone slab SF13), probably re-used within a 19th-century wall. A number of heavily laminating window glass shards were recovered from a late post-medieval culvert fill, Area 2.

In summary, the small finds assemblage comprises objects ranging in date from the medieval period to the

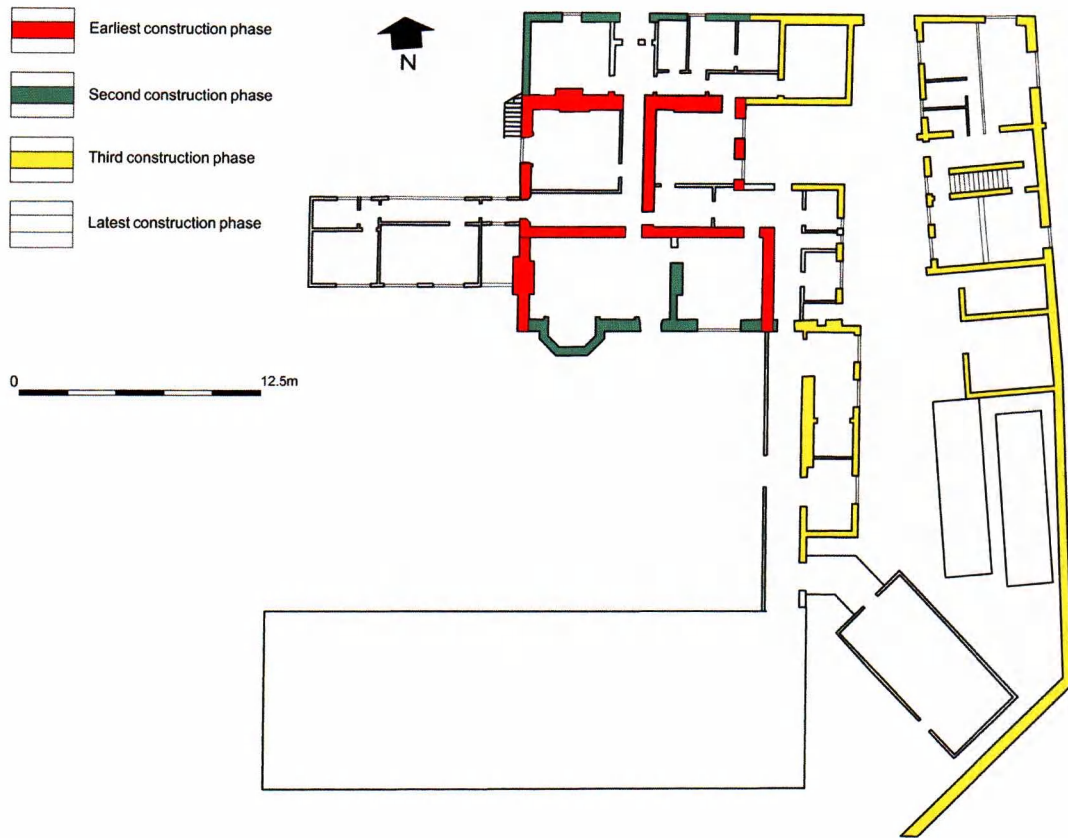


Fig. 15 Concorde Lodge phased ground floor plan.

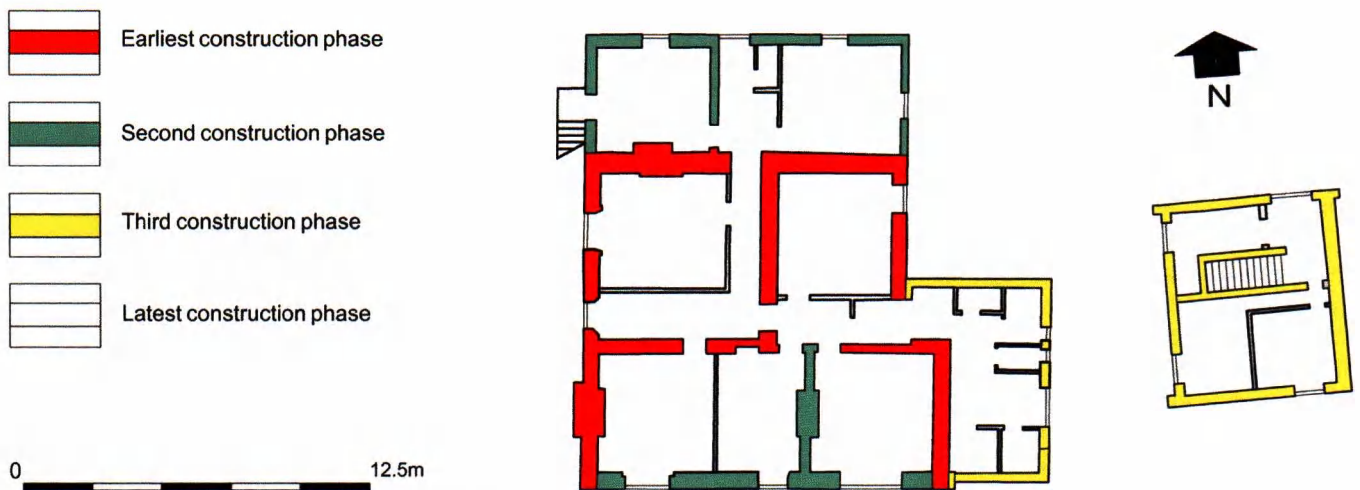


Fig. 16 Concorde Lodge phased first floor plan.

19th/20th centuries, many residual or unstratified, but presumably associated with the occupation of Concorde Lodge and the earlier buildings in the vicinity. The majority of the copper alloy objects comprise items of a domestic nature, of which a significant number date to the 16th/17th centuries. Other objects, in particular the ironwork, are less closely datable, as their form has changed little over time.

The Concorde Lodge premises comprised two separate buildings, the main house (Building 1) and a smaller office building originally designed as a garage (Building 2).

Phasing

It was possible to identify four broad phases of structural development. The first (Phase 1) was of early to mid-19th century date and related to the initial construction of the main house. The subsequent phases were less clear, though the building had clearly been extended and altered over the ensuing years with a new façade and new rooms added in the front of the building in the late 19th century (Phase 2). Phase 3 saw further extensions and Building 2 constructed in the 1940's and 50's, and Phase 4 represents modern internal partitions, fixtures and fittings.

Description

Building 1 was a large, rectangular, two storey structure with a triple cross-hipped grey slate roof forming a U shape with a central valley. It had developed from a roughly square-shaped 19th-century core built using Pennant sandstone bonded with grey ash mortar. Later in the 19th century, new rooms were built on the building's north side and a new façade added. In the mid 20th century the rear elevation of the building was replaced with a red brick wall and two extensions; a single storey wooden wing and new utilitarian facilities, including a laundry, were constructed on the southeast and southwest corners of the building. At about the same time a new building (Building B) was constructed on the eastern side of the main house; it is described on building plans from the 1950's as a garage but at the time of the survey was in use as offices.

The doors and windows of the main building had decorative freestone surrounds in a broadly neoclassical style. It also had simpler modern doors and windows which were largely restricted to the modern extensions and changes. The doors and windows of Building 2 were all of plain, modern, design.

Discussion

The Landscape Setting

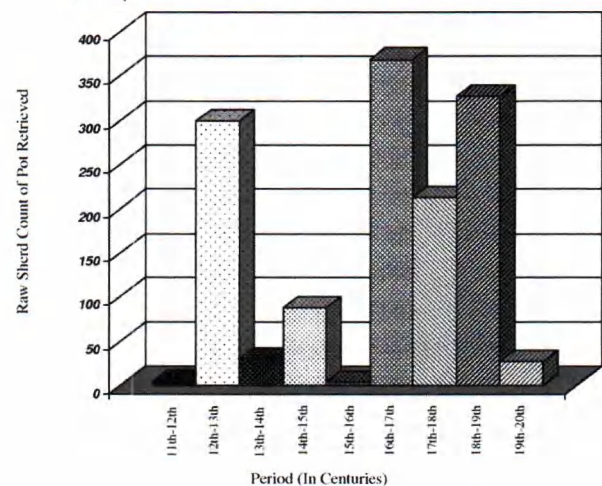
The landscape study describes an area of woodland and open common which was subject to piecemeal enclosure during the medieval period. Arguably the location of some of these enclosures can be seen on the 1843 tithe survey (Fig. 2), where their defining characteristic is a curvilinear shape. The site itself is located in the centre of a distinctive group of curvilinear boundaries spanning one or two possible enclosures. The medieval structures identified during the excavations and watching brief are, arguably, centred around two distinct areas. The largest comprises Structures B and C (Plates 2 and 3, Figs 6, 7 & 8) and Wall 1072 (Plate 4, Fig. 9), located within the grounds of the former Concorde Lodge and span fields 84 and 85a on the tithe survey. As recorded there, these fields do not have the distinctive sub-circular boundaries described and instead seem to reflect a smaller and more formal rectilinear division of the land, probably of post-medieval date. The second settlement focus is represented by Structure A, which was located towards the eastern boundary of field 86a on the tithe map, which did have a sub-circular boundary. Within the narrative set out above, there are two possibilities for the historic relationship of the plots occupied by medieval structures. Firstly they may have been contained within a single curvilinear enclosure, reflected in field 86a, from which plots 84 and 85a were taken. Secondly, it is possible that the structures were within two separate curvilinear enclosures and represented buildings from two distinct properties or farmsteads. In the first case it would be fair to suggest that the domestic heart of the single enclosure was broadly in the location of the former Concorde Lodge, as this was the densest area of activity, and the layout of Structure C (Plate 3 & 5, Figs 7 & 8) had the most characteristically domestic layout of all the medieval buildings.

What is clear is that the evidence does not support, and to some degree undermines, the possibility that Horfield developed as a nucleated settlement of any kind, particularly one focused upon the parish church.

The Material Evidence

The earliest date for human activity on the site, based on the stratigraphic and dating evidence, is the post-Conquest period (11th to 12th centuries). This date takes into account all finds retrieved, including residual and unstratified material. From that period onward the dating evidence indicates a continuity of material evidence through to the present day with three peaks in activity, as can be seen in the following chart depicting a raw sherd count of pottery by date.

Note: For fabrics where production spans a large date range an average was used to place it within the data set e.g. a range of 14th-16th century would be determined to be of c15th century date and appear in the field 15th-16th century.



Accepting the potential biases and variations inherent to any filtering and presentation of data, particularly from such a small data set, there are two broad periods where, as the material evidence indicates, human activity is more intense. The first is during the later post-Conquest period (12th to 13th centuries), which correlates well with the physical remains identified during the excavations. The second peak, however, comes in the 16th to 17th century and is a little harder to reconcile with the physical evidence, as there was only one substantial structure (Structure D, Plate 5, Fig. 9), likely to have its origin broadly in that period. Given the relatively small ceramic assemblage, the material from that period could easily have been generated by a single sizeable dwelling, and in fact the distribution of 16th to 17th century material was more localised than was the medieval. A general increase in the volume of material evidence can be seen from the c 16th century through to the present day. The dip in material during the 20th century as depicted on the chart is due to sampling strategy rather than absence.

Given the size of the total area excavated, and the strong evidence for occupation since the post-Conquest period, there was a surprising lack of faunal remains. This in itself may be informative. If the hypothesis that the site encompasses parts of one or two medieval enclosed farmsteads is correct, it carries with it a strong

implication that the land was used for the grazing/keeping of livestock, as this was by far the most common reason for enclosure (see Yelling 1977). The natural assumption would be to expect that the rearing of livestock would leave a substantial quantity of faunal remains. Maintaining the enclosed farmstead hypothesis, a possible explanation for the paucity of the faunal record could be that the majority of any livestock were taken away from the site for slaughter and consumption. This is quite possible, as it is known (the arguments are rehearsed in, amongst other places, Giles and Dyer 2005) that large urban settlements have an effect on their surrounding urban and agricultural hinterlands (Horfield being in the hinterland of Bristol), drawing produce and resources into the urban centre.

No direct evidence, such as sections of boundary walls, for enclosure boundaries were recorded. This, however, is not surprising as, if the suspected medieval enclosures are reflected accurately in the tithe map, as suggested by Corcos, they would be beyond the limits of the excavated areas.

The Excavated Evidence

Site stratigraphy was shallow with substantial modern disturbance throughout, although the area at the eastern end of the temporary site access road was less disturbed. This caused high levels of cross contamination with many of the medieval features and deposits containing intrusive finds from later periods. Those contexts which did produce reliable medieval dating (554, 589, 598, 620) indicate a chronology beginning in the 12th to 13th centuries and represent the earliest stratified features. It is worth noting that a residual sherd of 11th century Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from context 116.

The medieval features were all overlying or cut into the natural clay substrate. Medieval occupation and activity was focused around three distinct buildings, Structures A, B and C, and possibly a fourth, indicated by Wall 1072. Each possessed distinctive characteristics which may be compared with those of structures of similar date recorded in rural locations in the wider Bristol area and elsewhere.

All the medieval structures possessed similarities in style of construction and materials. The dating evidence shows that they were probably built between the 12th and 15th centuries, and the peak in ceramic evidence during the 12th to 13th centuries strongly indicates an established settlement by that time.

Medieval dwellings of similar style (see Wood 1994 or Grenville 1997) sometimes had earthfast posts, or arcades, running the length of the building to support a pitched roof, effectively dividing the building "like a church, into nave and aisles" (Wood 1994). This arrangement was often further divided into bays by internal partitions. The layout of Structures A and B, particularly Structure B, reflected many of these features. Structure A was not fully exposed and therefore observations regarding its overall shape and possible function were limited. It had an internal stone surface (107) littered with domestic medieval pottery, perhaps suggesting a domestic use, however, stone surfaces are also common in animal shelters.

Although Structure B contained some of the elements associated with a lesser medieval hall, in particular, postholes (514, 558, 612 and 621 Fig. 6), which may reflect an aisled layout of timber posts, and postholes (543, 545, 547 and 570), which were indicative of an internal partition that may have divided the building into two bays, the overall layout and material remains indicate a building of vernacular design consistent with a modest domestic status.

Examples of similar rural structures have been recorded locally in excavations at Harry Stoke (Young 1994) and Bradley Stoke Way (Samuel 2003). Both sites recorded rectangular stone block and rubble structures of similar medieval date. Building A, recorded at Bradley Stoke Way, has similarities with Structure B from this project. It was built of similar materials, in a similar style of construction and had a footprint of 12.4m × 4.8m. Structure B was of similar proportions 8.7m × 4.5m as exposed, the full length was not established but is likely to have had a total length closer to the 12.4m recorded in Building A at Bradley Stoke Way (*ibid.*)

Structure C had a different, and more complex, layout to Structures A and B. Unfortunately, only a small portion of the overall building was revealed, the majority extending beyond the eastern limits of Excavation Area 2. Even so, there was sufficient evidence to suggest a similarity with structures excavated elsewhere. In particular it displayed some of the characteristics recorded in a structure (Building 5) interpreted as a farmhouse at Harry Stoke (Young 1994). The excavated remains of Structure C revealed a small sub-rectangular room on its southern side, developed as an extension to a simpler core building. A similar pattern of development was recorded in buildings at Harry Stoke, a number of which featured rooms of similar style and proportions attached to existing buildings. Building 5 recorded at Harry Stoke was of comparable proportions to Structure C and may provide a more complete example of the kind of building Structure C may have been.

Little can be said concerning Wall 1072 as it comprised only a single linear section of masonry. It shared the overall physical characteristics of the other medieval structures, suggesting that it probably formed part of a comparable building, supported by surrounding deposits that produced domestic pottery of medieval date.

Almost all the medieval cut features and deposits identified were recorded within Excavation Area 1. Areas 2 and 3 had high levels of later interference. A large part of Area 2 had been truncated by a 19th-century pond and much of Area 3 by the foundations of Concorde Lodge. Beyond providing stratified dating evidence, the medieval cut features were of limited use in interpreting the character of the site, as, with the exception of Deposit 597, they had no diagnostic characteristics, such as organic content or high levels of domestic, food waste or plant remains. Deposit 597 abutted the western side of Structure A and produced large quantities of mussel shell which were otherwise uncommon, implying that mussel was always deposited in the same location after consumption. This is supported to some degree by the results of the environmental assessment

which suggests that it may have been a midden. A gully (600) appeared to have served a drainage function, possibly related to Structure B. However gullies of this type are typical of rural medieval settlements and were present at the Bradley Stoke Way excavation where they formed an agricultural drainage system. In general the cut features and deposits identified display a semi-domestic agricultural nature.

Spreads of rubble surrounding Structures A and B produced finds which indicate that the medieval buildings collapsed between the 15th and 17th centuries. This chronology is refined by their stratigraphic and physical relationships with Structure D, which was built over the foundations of Wall 1072, indicating that the earlier buildings had been demolished, or had collapsed, by the 16th century.

There was less structural evidence for settlement and human activity during the early post-medieval period and, as discussed above, it seems likely that the medieval buildings were abandoned during the 16th century, if not earlier. This suggests that there was a decline in occupation towards the end of the medieval period. However, the finds recovered appear to tell a different story, as a significant proportion of the ceramic assemblage is of 16th-17th century date.

The remains of Structure D reflect a rectangular building with a footprint of 49.5m². This simple rectangular shape is not diagnostic in respect of the building's function, but the quantity of pottery dating to the period during which it was likely in use indicates a domestic dwelling. Of possible significance is the assertion by Wright (2006) that the later Horfield Lodge can be traced back as a farm of roughly 34 acres to the mid-16th century, latterly known as 'Attwoods'. If he is correct, Structure D must be considered as the possible remains of the farmhouse or another building related to that farm.

CONCLUSION

Not discounting the evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area, which is not insignificant, the picture that has emerged from the project is of a settlement that originated in the early post-Conquest period and that is well established by the 12th century. It seems likely that Horfield, rather than having a nucleated core, formed from a dispersed collection of farmstead-like properties, enclosed within curvilinear boundaries, from woodland or commonable grazing land. The documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the medieval structures and deposits identified were contained within either one or two such enclosures. It is therefore fair to suggest that the project has identified the location of at least one, if not two, of those medieval farmsteads.

It seems that the settlement was in decline by the end of the medieval period, which culminated in the abandonment and collapse of the buildings at the Concorde Lodge site by the middle of the 16th century. The character of the site following the medieval occupation is slightly more confused. The finds suggest that there was an increase in activity during the 16th and 17th centuries, at a period when structures on the site were restricted to a single 16th

to 17th century building and a handful of cut features. In combination these indicate that settlement declined. A possible explanation is that one of the more successful medieval farmsteads eventually absorbed its neighbours and a single, more prosperous, one emerged with its domestic focus in the location of the 16th to 17th century structure (Structure D). This building was replaced in the mid-19th century, by a large house, latterly Concorde Lodge.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, LOWER ASHLEY ROAD, EASTON, BRISTOL, 2010 AND 2011

By Cai Mason

SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) on the site of the former Wesley Chapel burial ground, Lower Ashley Road, Easton, Bristol at NGR ST 6012 7434. The excavation uncovered a total of 72 in-situ burials, all of which date from the period 1837–1899. All human remains within the footprint of the new development were removed from site and will be re-buried at The South Bristol Crematorium and Cemetery. The excavation also revealed part of a late 18th-century brass works and foundations of the Wesley Chapel itself.

INTRODUCTION

The site is situated in the north-east corner of a new housing, leisure and retail development, immediately to the east of Junction 3 of the M32 motorway in Easton (Fig. 1). About 50m to the west is the historic course of the river Frome. Prior to the construction of the motorway, the land sloped from c12m in the east to c11m aOD in the west. Landscaping works associated with the motorway have radically altered the local topography, resulting in a ground level that now ranges between 12.30m and 13.18m aOD. The underlying geology comprises Redcliffe sandstone of the Triassic Period.

An archaeological desk-based assessment (King 2006) identified the site of a 19th-century Wesleyan chapel and burial ground situated in the north-east corner of the proposed new development area. The chapel was demolished to make way for the motorway in the early 1970s, but there were no records to indicate if the burial ground was also cleared. A subsequent archaeological evaluation (Heaton 2006) revealed that the site had been heavily truncated and backfilled with up to 2.50m of made ground. This suggested that a graveyard clearance operation had been undertaken when the motorway was built. Archaeological monitoring of mechanically dug geotechnical test pits in 2010 did however uncover a number of disarticulated human bones. Further exploratory works confirmed that although the burial ground had been substantially cleared, some in-situ burials remained. It was decided that the best strategy would be to archaeologically excavate all burials within the development area. This work took place between 6 September 2010 and the 13 January 2011, and was carried out in accordance with English Heritage best practice guidelines (May 2005).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although Romano-British burials and other finds have been made in the wider area, there are no records of any activity pre-dating the medieval period in close proximity to the site. This part of Bristol was historically known as Baptist Mills. The name originates from a mill on the Frome, first recorded in 1470 and known by 1610 as *Baptist Mylls*. The mill was probably sited near what is now the southern end of Mina Road and was linked to the city by an ancient route along the east bank of the Frome, part of which survives as Pennywell Road. Apart from the nearby mill the immediate environs of the site appear to have remained largely undeveloped and rural in character until the beginning of the 18th century.

In 1700 Abraham Darby started a business as a malt-mill maker at Baptist Mills and in 1702 he along with several other Quaker businessmen founded the Bristol Brass Company. This company, known from 1709 as the Bristol Brass Wire Company, built a brass works on land immediately to the north of the site. These works grew to a considerable size and by 1754 there were 48 brass furnaces and a windmill on the site. The development of the brass works has been outlined in Day (1973), and in a recent article by Martyn (2011) and will not be discussed in detail here. Although the majority of the brass works buildings appear to have been constructed by the middle of the 18th century, at least one large new building was built between 1750 and 1782; part of which was situated in the north-west corner of the excavation area. This building was later converted for use as a school and remained standing until the early 1970s. A turnpike road (later known as Lower Ashley Road) had also been established by 1782. Brass production at the Baptist Mills Brass Works ceased in 1814, and by 1831 the Bristol Brass Wire Company began selling off some of its property. Development of the area began immediately afterwards. By 1833 Baptist Street was laid out and terraced houses had been built along both sides of Lower Ashley Road.

In January 1837 the last vacant plot on the north side of Lower Ashley Road was acquired by a group of Methodist merchants for the location of a new chapel and burial ground. The Baptist Mills Wesleyan Methodist Chapel opened on 22nd November 1837. The Wesley Chapel burial register records that 1,062 burials took place between 29 December 1837 and 30 August 1899 (BRO 35123/W/R/3). Approximately 80% are known to have taken place in the 1860s and 70s. The Methodists also acquired a redundant

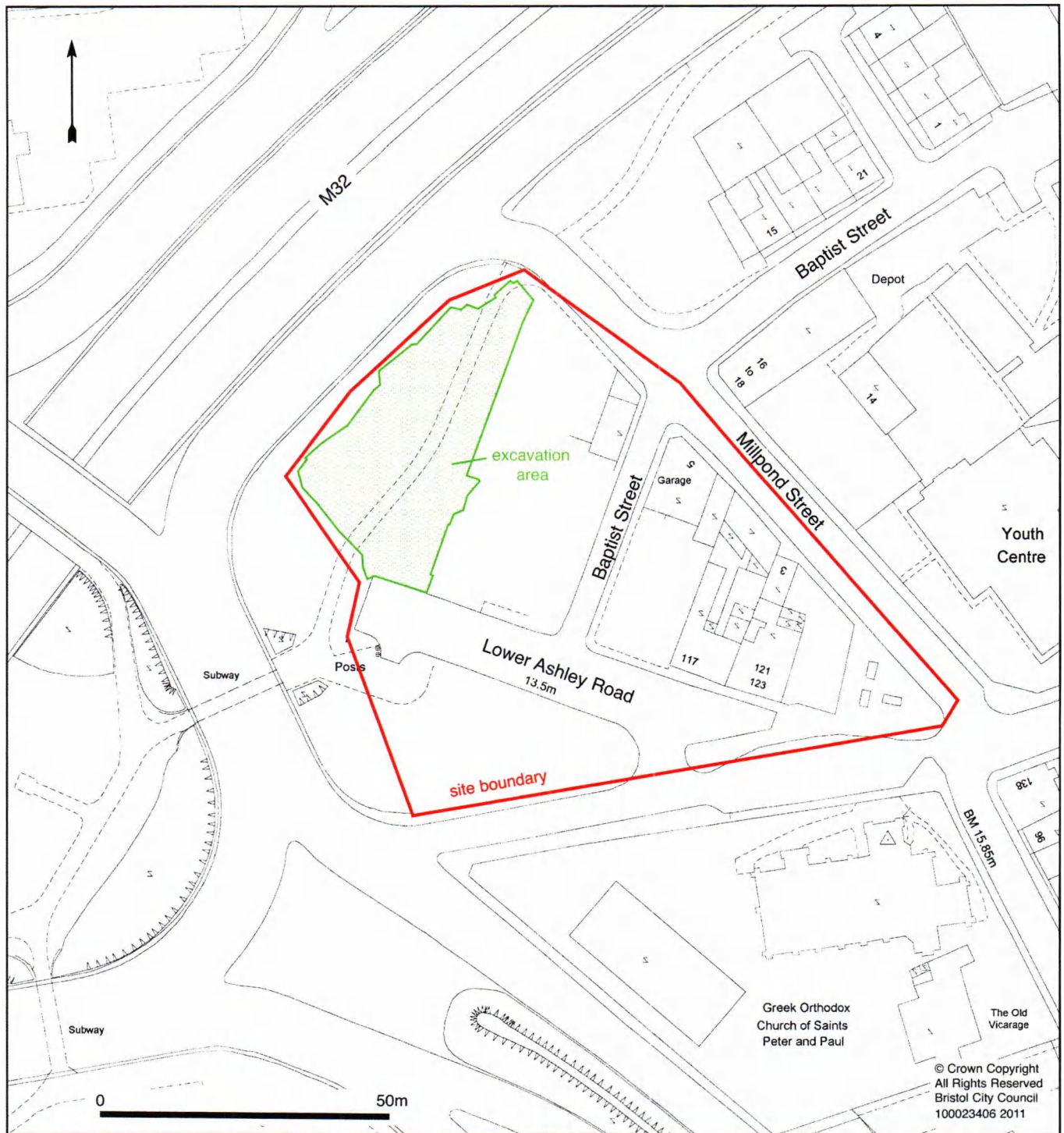


Fig. 1 Site location plan 1:1000.

brass works building situated in the north-east corner of this plot, which by 1842 was being used as a schoolroom. The chapel was substantially enlarged in 1871 and remained standing with no major alterations until it was demolished in the early 1970s (See Fig. 6).

By the late 1840s the surrounding streets had been developed with terraced houses, shops and workshops, which remained largely unaltered until the large-scale clearances associated with the construction of the motorway.

THE EXCAVATION

Excavation strategy and methodology

The aim of the excavation was to identify all in-situ burial or other archaeological features and to remove all human remains from the site. The excavation area encompassed a triangular area measuring approximately 800m². This area was stripped of modern overburden using a 360° tracked excavator. Mechanical excavation continued until undisturbed natural, in-situ burials or structural remains

were encountered. All archaeological features were manually excavated, recorded and photographed. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10.

Phase 1: Mid to late 18th century

Baptist Mills Brass Works

The earliest structure on the site was a 0.62m-thick NE–SW aligned stone wall (1400) that extended for over 12.45m along the north-eastern edge of the site (Plate 1). The wall was bonded with a hard light grey mortar and was abutted to the west by an internal brick floor (1489). The floor was covered with a thin compacted layer of soot, which contained a few small copper alloy wire fragments.

Phase 2: Mid to late 19th century

Wesley Chapel

Two construction phases of the Wesley Chapel were identified; the original 1837 building, and a large rear extension built in 1871. The stone foundations of the original chapel (1455) measured 18.20m NNE –SSW and 15.20m WNW–ESE externally. The foundations were over

0.90m deep and were bonded with a hard grey mortar. The NNE–SSW aligned walls incorporated four 1.80m wide, pitched-stone inverted arches along each side. These arches correspond with the positions of large above ground windows and were undoubtedly built to evenly distribute the weight of the intervening columns and prevent spread.

The only other feature identified within the original chapel was a large rectangular pit [1483]. This feature was initially interpreted as a grave. However, the complete absence of human bone or coffin fragments, and the fact that unlike all other graves it was situated inside the chapel suggest it was probably not a grave. Finds indicate it was backfilled after 1780, but its exact date or function remains unknown.

Foundations of the 1871 extension (1460, 1462 and 1471) survived to the north-east of the original chapel. These were also constructed with random coursed angular sandstone. Part of this extension was built over six earlier graves. In order to provide a firm foundation for the extension whilst leaving the burials in-situ, the graves had been bridged with a brick structure (1464). This structure was founded on sandstone bedrock and was capped with



Plate 1 Looking south over the external wall of a late-18th-century brass works building (1400), with brick floor (1489) to the left, and the northern burial ground to the right.

large sandstone slabs. All of the structures forming part of the 1871 extension were bonded with a hard grey mortar.

The base of a fireplace located along the SSE wall of the 1871 extension and the base of an internal subterranean structure (1456) were also identified. This structure had a Pennant sandstone floor and walls constructed with brass slag blocks, which were bonded with a hard grey mortar. The function of this structure is unclear, for whilst it is possible it may have been a burial vault or crypt, the absence of coffin fragments or disarticulated human remains, suggests that it is more likely to have been a small cellar.

The burial ground

The excavation uncovered approximately 72% of the burial ground (Plate 2). The remaining 28% lay beyond the limits of excavation to the north and west of the site, much, if not all, of which is likely to have been destroyed by the construction of the motorway. A total of 113 graves were uncovered in three separate areas to the sides and rear of the chapel. Fourteen of the graves contained in-situ human remains. Of these, seven contained partial skeletons situated in the bases of otherwise emptied graves. A further nine

contained fully articulated human remains; seven of which contained multiple burials.

A total of 72 skeletons were recovered, the majority of which were sub-adults. This represents a 6.78% sample of the 1,062 individuals listed in the burial register. Most, if not all, of the remaining 92.33% are likely to have been removed by the 1970s clearance operation. The number of burials recovered from each grave is quantified by age and sex (Tables 1 & 2). In this report the term 'infant' denotes a juvenile under 1-year-old. 'Child' is used for individuals aged between 1 and 10, 'adolescent' for those aged 11 to 17 and 'adult' for those over 17.

The southern burial ground was laid out in a regular grid pattern based on the alignment of the chapel. The northern burial ground also had regular rows of graves, but did not appear to have been laid out with as clearly a defined grid as the southern burial ground. Most of the burials were laid with the head at the SSW/SW end. A gap between the chapel and the graves in the southern burial ground probably represents the position of a path.

In contrast to many medieval and post-medieval cemeteries, the grave cuts on this site were clearly defined



Plate 2 Looking south over part of the northern burial ground, with foundations of the chapel in the distance. Note the deep deposit of made ground visible to the right of the excavation area.

Grave No.	Adult males	Adult females	Unsexed adults	Adolescents	Children	Infants	Total
1439		1					1
1450	1	3	1			1	6
1497	2		2			1	5
1560	5						5
1570					9	12	21
1605	2	3					5
1672	1	5		1	12	3	22
Total	13	13	6	1	21	17	65

Table 1 Graves containing in-situ burials

Grave No.	Adult males	Adult females	Unsexed adults	Adolescents	Children	Infants	Total
1414			1				1
1467			1				1
1508			1				1
1527			1				1
1547	1						1
1555		1					1
1561			1				1
Total	1	1	5				7

Table 2 Partially cleared or heavily truncated graves containing in-situ remains

owing to the fact they were cut deep into the underlying sandstone bedrock. In addition to the rock-cut graves, two burial vaults and thirteen brick-lined graves were uncovered. There was a considerable variation in depths between the graves across the site, which survived to between 0.09m and 2.50m deep (8.85m–10.73m aOD). The level of contemporary floors outside the burial ground suggests that the 1970s clearance work had truncated the site by between 0.60m and 2.00m. This suggests that the shallowest graves may originally have been only c1m–2m (c3–6 feet) deep, whilst the deepest were at least c3m (c10 feet) deep, and may even have been as much as c.4m (c.13 feet) deep. All of the brick-lined graves and burial vaults were constructed with hand-made bricks bonded with hard grey mortar, several of which had evidence of internal whitewashing. None of the brick-lined graves or burial vaults contained in-situ human remains.

All the burials were confined, parts of which survived to varying degrees. The majority had decorative grips, breastplates and sometimes had fragments of fabric covers decorated with upholstery pins.

Six of the graves contained multiple burials. Whilst four of these appear to be 'normal' graves with five or six, generally adult burials in each, two ([1570] and [1672]) were found to contain 21 and 22, mostly sub-adult, burials respectively. Although most of the burials in these two graves were aligned with the head to the SSW, some were buried in the opposite direction. This had clearly been undertaken in order to fit the maximum number of coffins into the available space. The coffins in these graves were stacked up to 8 deep, with up to 4 fitted into each layer.

The stacking of multiple burials led to a considerable degree of vertical displacement owing to subsidence caused by coffins decaying and collapsing into each other. In

extreme cases this led to skeletons resting on their sides and several instances where the coffin's base, skeleton and lid had collapsed through the coffins below, leaving the sides, and sometimes parts of the skeleton, at a much higher level than the rest of the body.

There were no instances of intercutting graves. This is perhaps unsurprising given that the burial ground was only in use for 62 years, and probably had clearly defined plots, many if not all of which are likely to have had grave markers.

Only two instances of re-cut graves were identified ([1547] and [1555]). The rest appear to have had a single cut, into which all the burials were deposited. Although a thin layer of relatively clean re-deposited sand was identified between the coffins in a number of the graves, in many cases they appear to have been stacked in the grave with no intervening backfill. Given that there are several instances in the burial register where multiple burials appear to have occurred in the same plot on the same day, or only a few days apart, it seems probable that some of the graves were not immediately backfilled. Indeed the practice of leaving graves open until they were full appears to have been widespread in the mid-19th century. Examples of this have been recorded at the Cross Bones burial ground, Southwark, London (Brickley & Miles 1999), and at the City Bunhill burial ground, London (Connell & Miles 2010). Indeed, in 1815 Munro-Smith recorded that graves at the Infirmary burial ground, Bristol, were '*frequently not filled up after such interment, but sometimes only a little earth is thrown over the coffins, leaving the upper part for the reception of one or more corpses*' (Samuel 2003).

Whilst most of the burials were associated with breastplates that would originally have had biographic details recorded on them, only one of these, found in grave [1439], was legible.

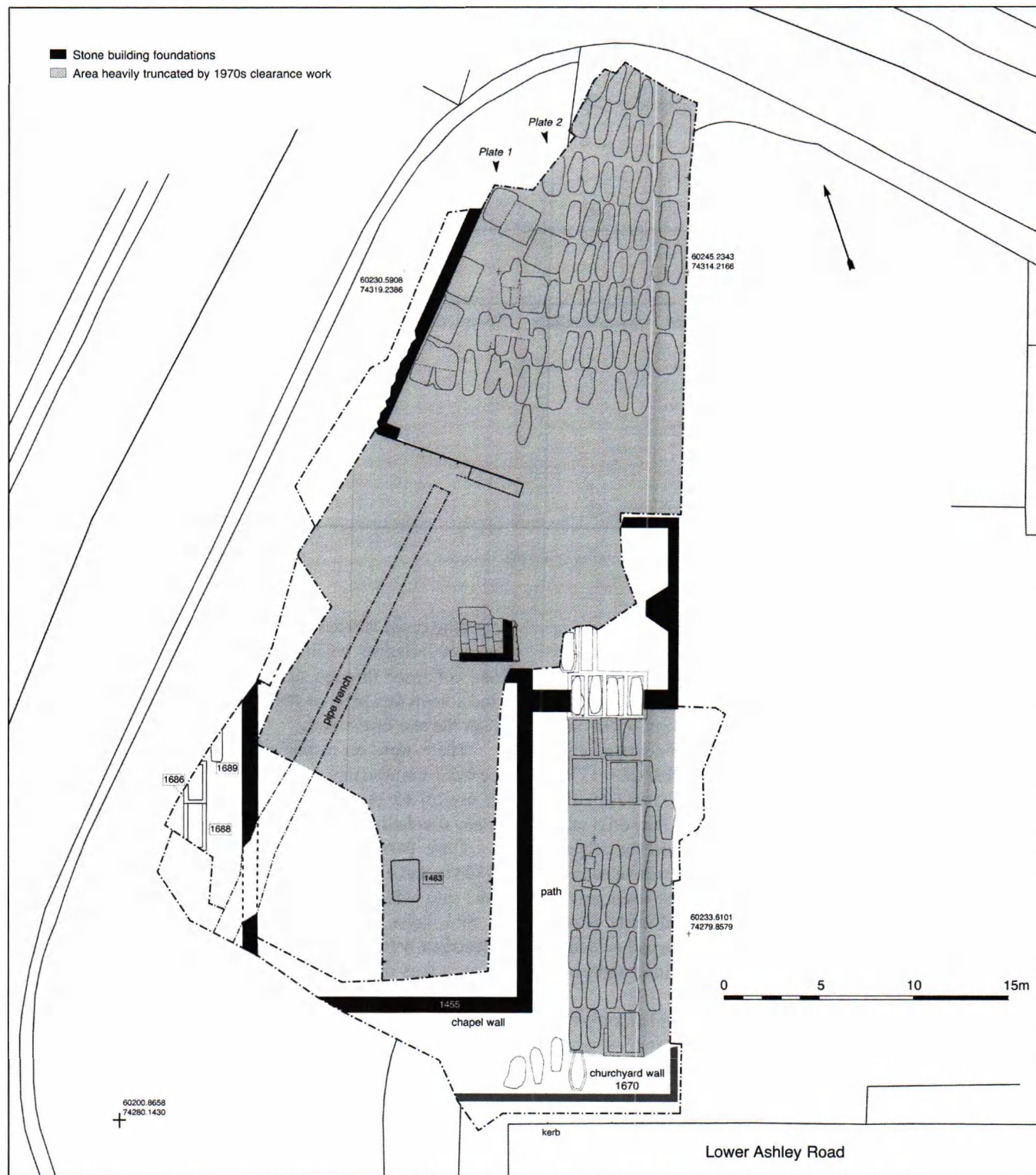


Fig. 2 Site plan.

This grave contained a single individual who can be identified as Sarah Powers, who died, aged 70, on the 21st of April 1865.

**Phase 3 – Modern
Demolition, clearance and landscaping**

The burial ground clearance operation undertaken in the early 1970s appears to have involved machine excavation

of the burial ground and interior of the chapel, followed by hand excavation of the exposed graves. This work heavily truncated much of the site but failed to remove all of the burials. The areas affected by this work were then backfilled with a mixture of re-deposited graveyard soil, demolition debris and assorted refuse up to 2.50m deep. The demolition rubble included huge lumps of concrete, metal and brickwork

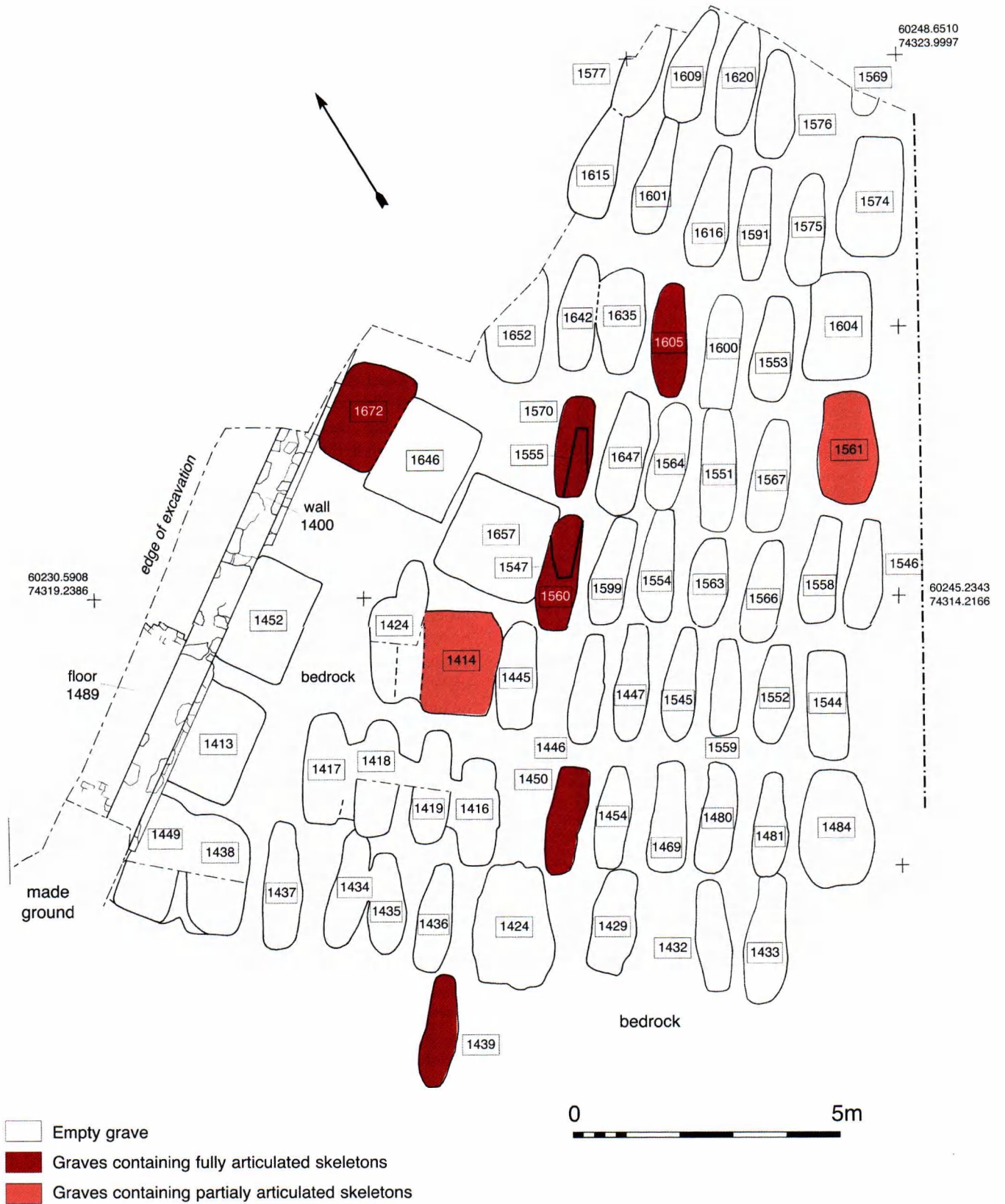


Fig. 3 Plan of the southern burial ground.

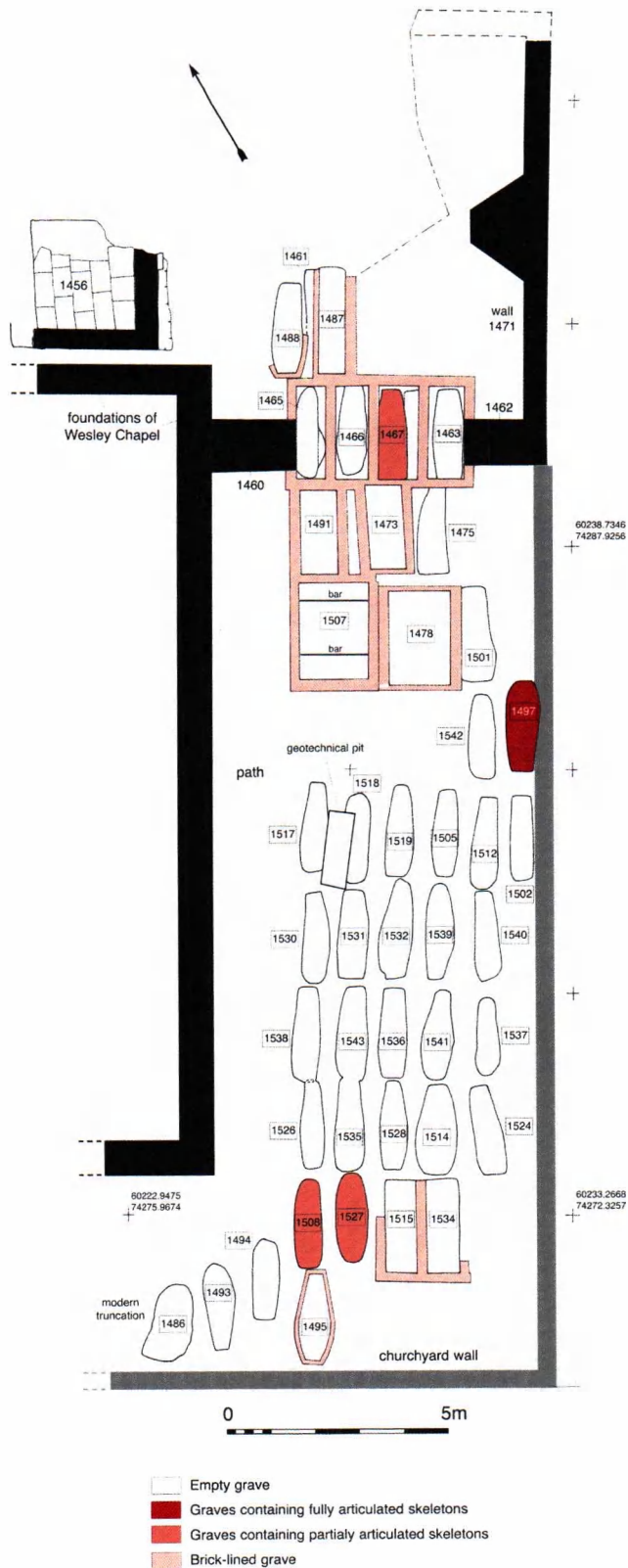


Fig. 4 Plan of the northern burial ground.

that had clearly been imported to the site. This suggests that prior to the final landscaping works, the site was probably used as a dump for material generated by the demolition of other buildings in the path of the motorway.

THE HUMAN REMAINS

By Cai Mason

(Summary of an osteoarchaeological report by Fay Pegg)

A total of 72 skeletons were recovered, the majority of which (56%) were sub-adults. Of these 17 (23%) were infants, 21 (30%) were children and 2 (3%) were adolescents. The adults (44%) included 13 (18%) males, 13 (18%) females and 6 (8%) unsexed individuals.

Preservation and condition

Only 10% of the skeletons survived in a poor condition, 26% were average, 26% were good, and the remaining 38% were in excellent condition. As expected, infant and juvenile skeletons did not survive as well as the adult skeletons, however the percentage of elements present remained relatively high throughout the assemblage, being at least 75% complete for approximately half of the assemblage.

Stature and non-metric traits

The mean stature recorded amongst the adults on this site was 171cm for the males and 160cm for the females, which is similar to heights recorded amongst contemporary burial groups from London. Non-metric traits can have a genetic or occupationally induced origin, and are sometimes used to suggest familial ties between individuals who share certain traits. Eight different varieties of non-metric traits were noted on individuals from this assemblage, all of which were genetic in origin. However, only one, the metopic suture, which is a relatively common trait, was noted on more than one individual from the same grave. Therefore, no information could be drawn from the distribution of these traits to help suggest whether any of the graves were family plots.

Dentition

There were no extreme cases of calculus or caries within the assemblage and the severity of dental disease appeared typically reduced compared to medieval assemblages. Nineteen cases of ante-mortem tooth loss were recorded, all of which were adults. Eleven of these were extreme cases that involved the loss of ten or more teeth, in which six of these individuals were aged between 30–40. One skeleton had a mandibular abscess that was in the process of healing at time of death. There was no evidence of any dental surgery amongst the group. Two of the skeletons were clearly smokers, evidenced by circular grooves in their teeth, caused by years of clenching a clay tobacco pipe in the same position.

Pathology

The most common pathology recorded amongst this group was periostitis, a bone lesion caused by a non-specific bone infection. This was identified in thirteen (52%) of the adults.

Also common amongst the adults was osteoarthritis, which was present in eleven (44%) instances. Unsurprisingly all but one of these individuals was probably over 40 when they died. Two of the osteoarthritic individuals also suffered from osteoporosis; another suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. One individual had all three diseases.

Healed trauma injuries were recorded amongst 7% of the burial group, all of whom were adults. These individuals included four males and one elderly female. The female had a fractured radius, which is unsurprising given that she was also suffering from osteoporosis. The injuries recorded amongst the males included fractured nasal bones, ribs, metacarpals and a depression to the cranium, and whilst it is possible these injuries may have occurred as accidents, possibly related to the individuals' occupations, they are in fact more consistent with injuries caused by fighting.

Disease associated with diet and nutrition was also identified. These include one case of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH); which is associated with obesity and late onset Type II diabetes mellitus. One case of cribra orbitalia in a juvenile aged 10–17 years and two cases of porotic hyperostosis in two skeletons aged 1–2 years were recorded. Both conditions are indicative of iron deficiency anaemia, however, porotic hyperostosis has also been interpreted as an adaptive immune response to increased exposure to pathogens (Roberts & Cox 2003). A single, but particularly severe case of rickets was also recorded in a 40–50 year old female. Rickets, or vitamin D deficiency, is caused by malnourishment and lack of sunlight and became particularly common amongst the poor living in smoke-filled industrial cities in the 18th and 19th centuries (Lewis 2007). The complete absence of rickets amongst the sub-adult population at the Wesley Chapel burial ground is therefore somewhat surprising and could be taken as evidence that this population was not drawn from amongst the lowest socio-economic groups. However, whilst rickets was indeed common in large conurbations in the 19th century, it was virtually absent in smaller settlements and rural areas (Hardy 2003). Given that the site was situated on the edge of mid-19th century Bristol, it seems likely the absence of the disease can be at least partially attributed to a relative absence of smoke and better access to fresh produce afforded by the proximity of farms and market gardens.

Apart from the non-metric traits, eight instances of congenital anomalies were recorded. These include three individuals with spina bifida occulta, three with Klippel-Feil syndrome, and of one evidencing lumbarisation of the first sacral vertebra.

THE FINDS

By Cai Mason

Introduction

A total of 676 finds were recovered, including 579 pieces of metal coffin furniture. All of the finds are post-medieval or modern. Apart from a small assemblage of 19th-century pottery, glass, roof tile, coins and clay tobacco pipe fragments, all of the finds were associated with burials.

Grave goods and dress fittings

A total of 28 white glass buttons, 11 bone buttons, 2 hollow copper alloy buttons and a copper alloy ring were recovered. Although some of the buttons were clearly not in-situ, the bone buttons were generally found in the pelvic area of the skeletons, which suggests they were probably used to fasten trousers. The smaller white glass buttons were usually found near the wrists or around the neck area and are likely to originate from shirt cuffs and collars. The fact that the majority of the buttons were plain, mass produced and nearly identical, is perhaps unsurprising given that in the 19th century the deceased were usually dressed in clothing provided by an undertaker specifically for burial (Litten 1991). The only other personal item was a single, plain copper alloy ring found on a finger bone of a female aged 60+, buried in grave [1670].

Coffin furniture

All burials were originally in wooden coffins, fragments of which survived in a number of instances. The majority of the coffins appear to have had the standard 'set' of six or eight decorative grips on the sides, and a breastplate, also known as a 'depositum plate' fixed to the lid. The breastplate was often used to record the name, age and date of death of the individual. However, on this site most were heavily corroded and only one was legible. Some of the coffins were also decorated with small 'escutcheons' or with patterns picked out on the surface with upholstery studs. Some of the better-preserved coffins also had traces of internal and external fabric coverings.

A total of 551 coffin grips were collected, 229 of which were from stratified burial contexts. A total of 32 different types were identified, some of which could be identified as types encountered on earlier published excavations. All but two of the grips were cast iron, the vast majority of which were highly decorated with cherub, and floral motifs being the most ubiquitous. Most of the grips appear to have been painted black, however, some tin-dipped examples were also present. All of the grips were backed with highly decorated pressed-iron tin-dipped grip-plates. In common with the grip-plates recovered from excavations at St Augustine the Less, Bristol (Boore 1998), Mary-Le-Port, Bristol (Watts and Rahtz 1985), and Spitalfields, London (Reeve and Adams 1993), by far the most common grip-plate design is the winged cherub motif set above a cartouche bordered with palm branches.

The most common grip type was decorated with winged cherubs surrounded by foliate decoration. This grip type is also the most commonly recovered from other assemblages dating from the mid-18th century onwards. Although this type was by far the most numerous, a very broad range of other designs was also identified, many of which were highly decorated with heavy foliate patterns. This stands in contrast to the more limited range of grips recovered from 18th and earlier-19th century assemblages. The use of ornate highly decorated grips reflects general changes in fashion in the late-19th century, and the increasing choice being offered by development of mass production in the coffin furniture industry.



Fig. 5 Extract: 1883 Ordnance Survey plan 1:500.

All but two of the breastplates were made from thin, tin-dipped, pressed iron. With one exception, the breastplates were all decorated with a shield motif surrounded by floral or other patterns, often with winged cherub and crown motifs above. Although it is likely that many of the central shields were originally inscribed or painted with biographical details, none were clearly legible. Sheet iron coffin furniture, embossed with decoration and dipped in tin to resemble silver, or painted black was being produced in London from at least the 1720s or 30s (Cox 1998), and in common with other items of coffin furniture, continued to

use the same decorative motifs throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Two flat, trapezoidal breastplates made from an unidentified metal (possibly zinc) were also recovered, one of which recorded the biographic details of an adult female from grave [1439] (see discussion below).

Discussion of the finds

There are many close parallels to be found between the coffin furniture and finds associated with the burials on this site and those from other 18th and earlier 19th century burial grounds in England. Indeed, although there were a large

number of grip types not found in earlier assemblages, by far the most numerous were those with designs used from the mid-18th century onwards.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The excavation uncovered the remains of 72 individuals who were buried between 1837 and 1899. This period coincides with the completion of a process of urbanisation begun in the 18th century, which transformed the fields and market gardens of Easton into a densely populated suburb of Bristol.

Part of a building that originally formed part of the Baptist Mills Brass Works was also uncovered in the north-eastern corner of the site. Although it was not possible to determine the exact function of this building, cartographic evidence shows that it was constructed in the period 1750–82. Brass production on the site is known to have ceased in 1814, and by 1842 the building had been converted for use as a school. The building was demolished in the early 1970s.

All of the graves that contained undisturbed human remains were in simple rock-cut graves; all of the brick-lined graves and burial vaults had been cleared. Given that brick-lined graves and vaults are likely to have contained richer individuals, it is probable that the skeletal assemblage contains a higher proportion of individuals from a lower socio-economic groups than might have been expected if the cemetery was intact. Although this clearly has a bearing on the statistical relevance of any conclusions that may be drawn regarding the status of the population buried at the

Wesley Chapel, it is still a useful group that gives some insight into the general health and status of the population of this part of Bristol in the mid to late 19th century.

Recent excavations of similarly dated burial grounds have shown that graves containing multiple stacked burials are a fairly common phenomenon. For instance, excavations at St Mary and St Michael's Catholic burial ground, St Marylebone churchyard, and St Bride's lower churchyard in London, all uncovered stacks of coffins up to nine deep (Connell & Miles 2010). Burials stacked up to four deep were also recovered at The Infirmary Burial Ground, Bristol (Samuel 2003), but in that instance it is likely that there were originally more, the higher burials having been removed by an earlier clearance operation. Similarly, a desk-based assessment and evaluation of the former Howland's burial ground in St Pauls, Bristol (Bryant 1999 & Parry 1999), revealed that up to seventeen, mostly sub-adult, individuals were sometimes buried in the same plot. Conversely, the majority of the graves uncovered at the contemporary St Catherine's Court burial ground (Coe 2008), were single burials, demonstrating that stacking multiple coffins in the same grave was not practiced in all Bristol burial grounds. This may in part reflect socio-economic differences between the residents of Clifton and the poorer parts of the city in the 19th century.

Whilst it is tempting to suggest that graves with multiple interments may have been family burial plots, the Wesley Chapel burial register has several examples of multiple unrelated burials occurring in what appears to be the same

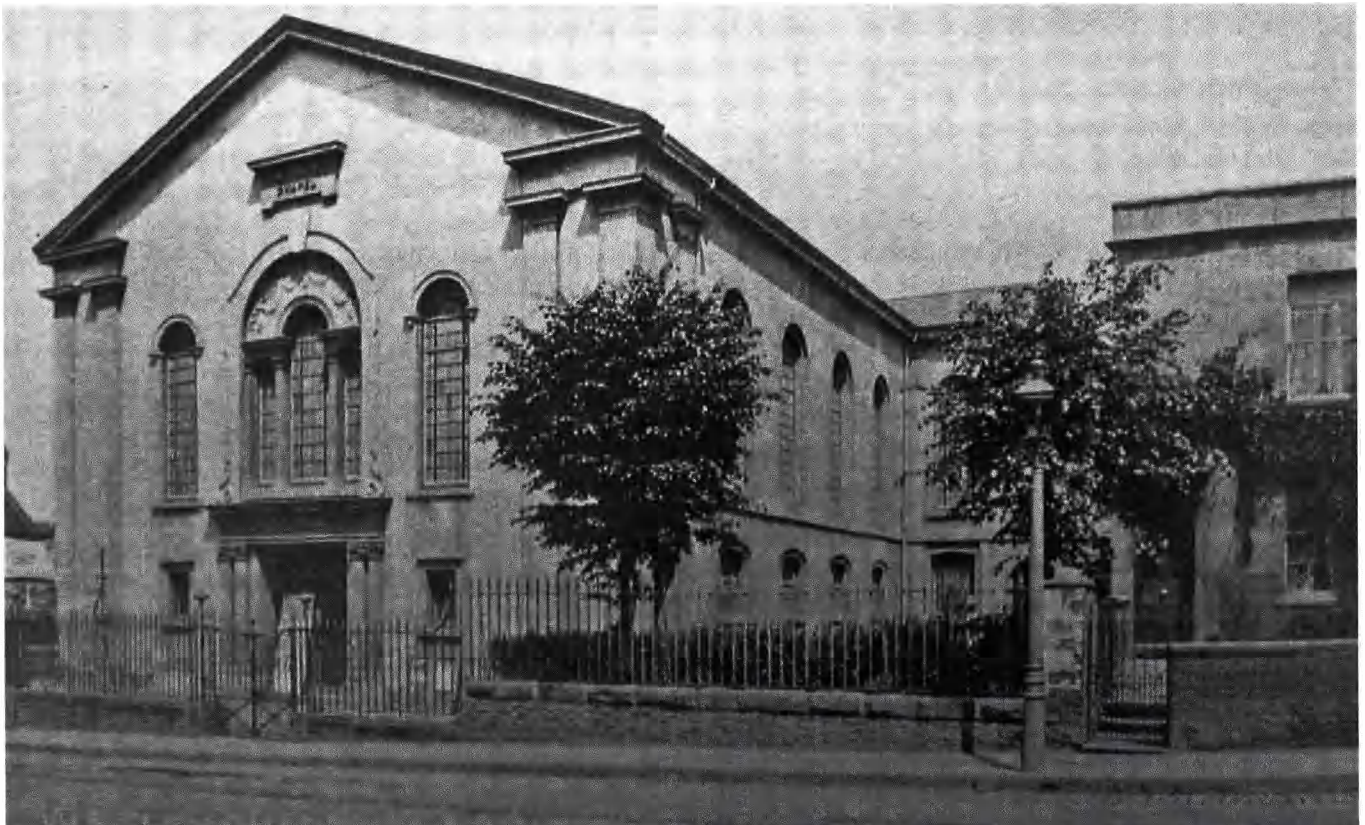


Fig. 6 Early 20th century photograph of Wesley Chapel, looking north.

plot on the same day. Given that a number of burials listed in the register are annotated with the words 'own ground' or 'bought ground', it suggests that the others were buried in communal plots. Records related to the City Bunhill burial ground (Connell & Miles 2010) show that burial in private plots cost between two and six times as much as a communal grave, it is therefore likely, and unsurprising, that those buried in communal plots were drawn from amongst the poorer members of society.

Grave [1570] contained 21 sub-adults, whilst grave [1672] contained 16 sub-adult and 6 adult burials. These graves were clearly segregated primarily or exclusively for child burials. This practice has been noted at other post-medieval cemeteries, for example an 'infant's pit' is referred to at St Peter Cornhill in London (Leveson Gower 1877). Similarly, a plan of Hebron Church burial ground, Bedminster (BRO 32076/H/PI/1), in use from 1858 to 1965, shows three plots labelled 'Children'. Given that it seems to have been common practice to bury poorer members of society in communal graves, it seems likely that the segregation of children was probably primarily a pragmatic measure, undertaken to fit as many burials as possible into each grave.

All of the burials appear to have been buried in highly decorated coffins, which had a remarkably similar arrangement of grips and breastplates. In contrast to the burials at the Infirmary Burial Ground (Samuel 2003) there were no definite examples, even amongst the infant burials, of plain unadorned coffins. The absence of what could be classed as 'pauper burials' from the Wesley Chapel burial ground may in part be due to the formation of burial clubs and societies from the late 18th century onwards (Cox 1998), these helped but the very poorest families avoid the stigma of burial in an unmarked paupers grave.

It has been possible to identify one of the individuals from Wesley Chapel burial ground for the breastplate on the coffin. Her name was Sarah Powers, and by combining the osteoarchaeological evidence, 19th century censuses and trade directories it has been possible to outline some details of her life. Sarah was born in 1795 in Chipping Sodbury. There is no indication of childhood malnourishment evident on her bones, suggesting she was probably reasonably well fed as a child. By 1841 she was working as a shopkeeper whilst living with her elderly mother Sarah and sister Margaret in 'the shop on the corner' at 21 Cornwallis Place, then a newly built terrace on Lower Ashley Road. At some point in the late 1840s she appears to have moved to Hanley Castle, a small village in Worcestershire, where in 1851 she was described as being of 'independent means'. By 1861 she was running a lodging house in the same property. It appears that Sarah never married and at some point in the 1860s she moved back to Bristol and lived in Grosvenor Road, St Paul's, prior to her death, aged 70, in 1865. Analysis of her bones shows that she was 1.54m (5'1") tall and was not suffering from any identifiable disease. A note in the burial register records that she was buried in her 'own ground'. The impression given by these documents is that Sarah Powers was probably amongst the slightly better off residents of the area, who was able to provide for her own burial in a private plot.

Most of the identified pathologies on the adult skeletons were either congenital abnormalities, diseases of old age or trauma injuries. Although several diseases associated with malnutrition were identified, mostly amongst the sub-adults, the prevalence rates are far lower than those from comparable mid-19th century sites in London. The relative absence of rickets is particularly striking. The relatively low prevalence poverty-related diseases, and the fact that all coffins seem to have been decorated suggests that whilst the majority of buried population at Wesley Chapel probably didn't come from a particularly high socio-economic group, they certainly weren't drawn from the poorest sections of society. Indeed, the presence of two brick-lined burial vaults suggest that at least some of the individuals came from reasonably wealthy families. This is perhaps unsurprising given that much of the housing in the area was newly built when the burial ground was in use, and was of a far better quality than the overcrowded courts and tenements in the city centre; a fact that appears to be reflected in the improved health of the individuals who lived in this 19th century suburb.

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Maps and Plans

Chester and Masters map of Kingswood	1610
Merchant Venturers Society plan of Baptist Mills Brass Works	c.1750
B. Donn's map of the county 11 miles round the city of Bristol	1769
Plan of Hook's Mill	1782
Plumley and Ashmead's maps	1828–33
St Philip and Jacob Tith Map	1847
Ashmead's maps	1854–74
Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan	1883
Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps 1903–88	
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plans	1951–71

Trade directories and censuses

Census	1841, 1851, 1861
Pigot's Directory	1844
Hunt and Co.'s Directory for Gloucester and Bristol	1849
Hunt and Co.'s Directory of Bristol and South Wales	1850
Mathews' Bristol and Clifton Directory	1851



REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY 2010

Edited by Bruce Williams

ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services
BATRM	Roman Bath and Pump Room Museum
BNES	Bath and North-East Somerset Historic Environment Record
BRSMG	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record
BUAD	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
NSHER	North Somerset Historic Environment Record
SGHER	South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record

The review of archaeology is arranged alphabetically by parish and covers the four unitary authorities of Bath and North-East Somerset Council, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire, formerly Avon County. This may not be an exhaustive list as not all contractors inform the editor of their work.

Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) references is included, where available. These provide an online index to information about a variety of archaeological investigations and facilitate access to, and dissemination of, 'grey literature' that is produced in the course of fieldwork.

BATH AND NORTH-EAST SOMERSET

Bath

246 High Street, Batheaston, ST 7770 6737. A watching brief revealed the foundations of a 17th-century building.

Jonathan Bennett, CA

Odd Down, ST 7415 6200. An evaluation identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Steven Sheldon, CA

Land rear of Nos. 61 and 63 Englishcombe Lane, Southdown, ST 738 631. A watching brief during excavations for two residential properties revealed no significant archaeology.

Donna Young, AAU

Former Marjorie Whimster House, High Street, Twerton, ST 727 645. Area excavation (Areas A and B) and a watching brief were undertaken during groundwork associated with

residential development. While the origins of settlement at Twerton can be traced back as far as the Saxon period, documentary sources only identify definite occupation on the study area from the early 18th century. Plans dated between 1742 and 1963 depict an L-shaped rank of buildings fronting the High Street and eastwards onto a narrow lane, latterly *The Close*. Maps also indicate that the rank had been modified during this period and that further buildings were constructed on land to the rear. The site was entirely cleared shortly thereafter and within a decade the purpose-built Marjorie Whimster House care home was erected. Masonry structures and deposits associated with the buildings on the High Street frontage and adjoining lane were revealed in Area A. Here, the southernmost building in the 18th century rank was extended during the 19th century. A reduction in ground levels associated with the construction of Marjorie Whimster House left only wall foundations from the rank of buildings. To the east of Marjorie Whimster House was an extensive soil horizon, probably agricultural in origin, that yielded pottery ranging in date from the 11th to the 15th century.

Donna Young, AAU

Land off Day Crescent, ST 7183 6478, BATRM 2010.58, OASIS ID:bristola1-79356. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated on land formerly occupied by 28 'Cornish'-style PRC houses. Archaeological remains were recorded in two (Trenches 1 & 6) of the trenches. Those remains consisted of in-situ Lias limestone masonry on the site of a terrace of pre-1839 farm labourers cottages known as *Tanners Buildings* (T1), along with a number of deposits relating to domestic occupation/cultivation of associated gardens, which produced a number of finds dating from the mid-19th century to the 20th century, and the remains of part of a 19th-century farm building formerly belonging to Twerton Farm (T6).

David Fallon & Tim Longman, BaRAS

Midland Road, ST 73903 65142, OASIS ID: bristola1-877726. A desk-based assessment was carried out for land to the rear of a retail store. The study area was relatively undisturbed and lay close to an ancient route leading westwards from Bath, along which evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation and burials have been recorded. The evidence examined indicates the site had probably been under cultivation from the medieval period

until the 19th century when dwellings known as Albion Cottages were constructed. The cottages were destroyed by enemy action in April 1942 and the site was subsequently re-used as yard space for various commercial premises.

Andy King, BaRAS

Midland Road, ST 74272 65009, OASIS ID: bristola1-87456. A desk-based assessment was commissioned for the former Hinton Garage premises at the rear of Nelson Villas, Kingsmead. The study area lay close to an ancient route leading westwards from Bath, along which evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation and burials have been recorded. Historically the study area was undeveloped land until the later 19th century when an outbuilding or stable block was constructed at the eastern end of the site. In the 1920s a fairly substantial cycle house and cart shed were constructed on the northern half of the site, followed by a motor-repair garage in the 1930s. In 1947 the present garage building was constructed.

Andy King, BaRAS

All Saints' Chapel, All Saints Road, Lansdown, ST 7449 6590, BATRM 2010.2, OASIS ID: bristola1-71482. A watching brief was carried out on the site of the late 18th to mid-20th-century All Saints Chapel, during ground reduction/site clearance work prior to the building of a detached two-storey dwelling. All Saints Chapel was built between 1790–94 on a steeply sloping site south of Lansdown Crescent. New housing was being built on surrounding land and the chapel was erected to provide church accommodation for those new residents of the parish of St Swithins. The chapel ceased being used for services in 1939 and in April 1942 was badly damaged by a German incendiary bomb. The ruins were demolished by 1953. Structural remains of the south and west walls of the chapel along with much of the south and west walls of the adjoining western domestic wing (Buildings 'B' and 'C' – parts of the original *Chapel House*) dating from the early-1790's, were excavated and recorded. The structures included walls standing up to 1.5m in height along with internal features, including areas of flagstone flooring, three short, flights of steps and under-floor drains. In addition, two culverts that transected the site (north to south and east to west), providing drainage, were recorded in the garden beyond the remains of the chapel. No archaeology pre-dating the 1790's was revealed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

15–24 Holcombe Green, Weston, ST 7290 6670, BATRM 2010.23, OASIS ID: bristola1-74408. A watching brief conducted during groundwork associated with the construction of residential properties revealed a simple sequence of topsoil overlying subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

No. 9a, St Matthews Place, Widcombe, ST 589 718. A watching brief in an area formerly occupied by a garage and associated car workshop revealed a simple stratigraphic

sequence comprising backfill, leveling make-up and redeposited lias clays, possibly associated with the nearby Kennet and Avon canal. No significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were located.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Hayesfield Lower School, Brougham Hayes, Widcombe with Lyncombe, NGR ST 7402 6460, OASIS ID: bristola1-79955. A desk-based assessment for land at Hayesfield Lower School was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for an extension to the school. The gravel terrace at the northern end of the study area had been identified as an area with potential for prehistoric and Roman settlement and has proven potential for the survival of Middle Pleistocene mammalian remains. However, with the exception of a probable Roman road that lies along the study area's western boundary, there is no conclusive evidence of any activity pre-dating the post-medieval period. In 1864 a large Militia Barracks was built on the site; this building now forms the main block of Hayesfield Lower School. Between 1881 and 1930 the former Barracks were used as an Industrial School, originally known as the 'Somerset Certified Industrial Home for Boys'. A major renovation programme was undertaken in 1934, when the Industrial School was converted into a Domestic Science College. Later 20th century activity includes a number of extensions to the School, and the construction of wartime hutments and landscaping works on the playing fields. The proposed development area is presently used as a tennis court, and is likely to have suffered heavy horizontal truncation by landscaping and construction works in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The playing fields immediately to the north of the tennis courts are likely to have suffered a lesser degree of disturbance.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

Chew Magna

Chew Magna Manor, ST 570 632. Two areas were monitored during groundwork on land immediately to the north and south of a large, east-west aligned garden wall. On the northern side of the wall, only the construction cut for the wall was exposed. On the southern side, in the new car-parking area, the base of an evaluation trench previously dug by BAT was exposed. However, none of the archaeological features noted by BAT, especially at the eastern end of the trench, were evident. With the exception of a small number of modern or post-medieval cut features no other archaeologically significant finds or deposits were exposed.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Compton Martin

Land Parcel 9812, The Street, ST 5498 5713, BATRM 2009.20, OASIS ID: bristola1-61677. A watching brief during groundwork for a new agricultural storage building, access track and tree planting close to the line of a known Roman road (SMR 5173) found no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Keynsham

Charlton Road, ST 65269 68769, BATRM 2010.5, OASIS ID: bristola1-61163. A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for a new retail development on land off Charlton Road, The vestiges of a barn of probable 19th century date, depicted on the 1840 tithe map, were recorded in the south-west part of the site. A small number of soil cut features and boundary walls of post-medieval date were also revealed.

Raymond. Ducker, BaRAS

Pensford

Former Pensford Colliery, Wick Lane, ST 617 626. A standing building survey undertaken on five buildings at the former Colliery works confirmed that two (Buildings 4 and 5) are of modern concrete block construction, possibly dating from the 1950s and that the others (Buildings 1–3) are original colliery buildings dating from the 19th century.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Stanton Drew

Quoit Farm, ST 6008 6384. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Rebecca Riley, CA

BRISTOL**Avonmouth**

Sevenside ERC (SITA site), ST 5372 8279. An evaluation, incorporating geo-archaeological investigations, identified a sequence of alluvial deposits including an undated salt marsh layer. The stone footings and concrete floor of a post-medieval building depicted on the 1881 first Edition Ordnance Survey map were also recorded.

Stuart Joyce, CA

Bedminster

142 North Street, Bedminster, ST 57867 71438, BRSMG 2010/64 BHER 24944, Oasis ID: bristola-182914. A watching brief at the site of no. 142 North Street recorded the fragmentary remains of a wall, probably associated with a building cartographically depicted on this site since the late 18th century. The building was known as North House in the 1880s and was replaced by terraced properties in the late 19th-century, the footings of which partially survived adjacent to the street frontage. The terraced properties were in turn destroyed by enemy action in World War II. The site remained undeveloped until 2010.

Andy King, BaRAS

Nos. 140–146, West Street, ST 579 711, BHER 24879. A watching brief revealed minor archaeological deposits and features that included post-medieval soil and rubble deposits, a wall foundation and stone drains. No remains or deposits relating to a 20th century saw mill that once occupied the area were identified.

Sarah Newns and Andrew Young, AAU

Brislington

White Hart Hotel, Brislington Hill, ST 6194 7647, BHER 24949 OASIS ID: bristola1-83631. A building survey was undertaken at the White Hart Hotel, a Grade II listed building (LBS no.378987). The White Hart Hotel originated as an early 18th-century coaching inn, which has had numerous alterations and additions throughout its history. Although the 18th-century inn forms the core of the present building, few original features are now visible. As a consequence, many of the details of the building's development and its original layout remain unknown. The earliest available internal plan of the ground floor (produced in 1935) shows that the inn was symmetrically divided into three rooms. It is likely that the building originally had a centrally located doorway, which was later blocked and used as a window. The present staircases are not original and although it is unknown where the stairs were first situated, it is likely they would have been within the 18th century core of the building. Two large Venetian windows on the second floor are almost certainly later 18th or early 19th century additions. Interestingly, the spacing of the three front windows on the second floor suggests that the building may originally have had three gable ends facing the front of the building. At some point prior to 1846 a two-storey wing was added to the south-east of the original building. Although further internal alterations were probably undertaken in the 19th century, there does not appear to have been any substantial changes to the structure until a major programme of renovation and extension was carried out in 1938. It appears that following the 1938 renovation the building remained relatively unchanged until c.1980, when the building underwent a thorough renovation programme. This work removed all earlier internal features from the ground floor.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

Clifton

Pro-Cathedral, centred on ST 57735 73210, BHER 24955, OASIS ID: bristola1-84770. An addendum to a previously produced archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the Waldorf School and former Pro-Cathedral, Clifton was written. The study area is located within the medieval settlement of Clifton, believed to have been in existence from the 9th century. The additional archaeological work of the past decade since the original desk-based assessment was written, has largely confirmed the post-medieval nature of the archaeological record in the immediate area. The study area itself has undergone significant changes with the demolition of the presbytery at the south-west end of the Pro-Cathedral, and the excavation of the area to the south-east. The principle conclusions of the earlier study that this part of Clifton remained rural in nature with quarrying activities until the 19th century was confirmed.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Avon Gorge Hotel, ST 5664 7294. Building recording was undertaken at the ballroom of the Avon Gorge Hotel, built in 1894 as the Grand Spa Pump Room in conjunction with the Avon Gorge funicular railway. The study was limited

to the ceiling and the upper part of the walls above the architrave of the cornice and comprised recording of the major ornamental elements of the plasterwork and the extent of their survival.

Peter Davenport, CA

Henbury

Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, ST 54939 78514, BHER 24953, bristola1-84628. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for this site and its environs as it was considered to have good archaeological potential, borne out in part by local evidence for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activities. The earliest evidence for a building on the study area was indicated on a map of 1838, although it was thought that the structure could be earlier. Isaac Taylor's map of Lawrence Weston, however, suggested that buildings were not present in 1772, with the study area depicted then as a field/orchard. The Masons Arms originally comprised two separate houses within a row of six. The two houses were knocked together, possibly in the 1860s, to form a beer house. The first reference to the Masons Arms is in the *Bristol Directories* of 1888. The attached four houses were demolished in the early 1950s and a public bar extension constructed, followed by a skittle alley and bar in the mid-1950s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Horfield

Diabetes Lodge, Southmead Hospital, ST 59078 77677, BHER 24873. OASIS ID bristola1-75189. A former entrance lodge at Southmead Hospital was recorded prior to removal. This had been built in the 1920s or early 1930s in the form of a bungalow with Pennant rubble walls with brick dressings and a hipped roof with Double Roman tiles, together with two brick stacks. Metal-framed casement windows had been installed throughout. Internally there had been four rooms and a kitchen, with a small sixth room being possibly a bathroom; there was a small back porch. In modern times the building had been extended to three times its original size by the addition of another single-storey block, and used for the Diabetes Unit. Nearby, a short length of rubble-built former field wall also survived.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Pen Park Sports Ground, Jarretts Road, Southmead, ST 59045 78813, BRSMG 2010/58 BHER 24933, OASIS ID: bristola-80028. A watching brief at the site of Pen Park Sports Ground monitored topsoil stripping as the first stage of pitch improvements. No archaeological deposits or features were present.

Andy King, BaRAS

Concorde Lodge, Kellaway Avenue, ST 5904 7658, BHER 24802. Excavation works ahead of redevelopment (see this volume) revealed evidence of one or two medieval farmsteads which appear to have survived into the 15th or 16th century. An isolated rectangular structure of 16th or 17th century origin may have been the well-documented

farm known as 'Attwoods'. It was sealed below, and partially encompassed by, the later Concorde Lodge building and may represent an early predecessor to the modern Lodge. Horfield Lodge, later known as Concorde Lodge, was constructed sometime during the 19th century and demolished prior to redevelopment.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Kingsdown

St. Michael's Maternity Hospital, St Michaels Hill, and ST 58493 73562, BHER 24793, OASIS ID: bristola1-61163. A watching brief was carried out during groundwork for the construction of a two-storey extension block at the rear of the Maternity Hospital. A short length of post-medieval wall was recorded in a service trench and evidence of modern, brick built structures possibly relating to earlier post-medieval garden features were recorded in a number of foundation boxes. No significant deposits or structures of pre-19th century origin were revealed.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Stapleton

The Bell Hotel, Bell Hill, ST 61510 75985, BHER 24939, OASIS ID bristola1-80916. The former Bell Hotel in the centre of Stapleton was recorded prior to conversion into three dwellings. This mainly two-storey brick and rubble-built structure was erected in or about 1900, on the site of the previous hostelry on the site, the Bell Inn, which had at least 17th century origins. Partial cellarage at basement level was included within the new building. Service rooms were placed within a rear range that also included a coach house and stable. Some relatively minor alterations had been undertaken in 1931 with further works following later, but the building as it survived in 2010 remained much as designed by P. W. Barrett ARIBA in 1899.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Cossham Memorial Hospital, Lodge Road, Kingswood, ST 64238 74555, BHER 24858, OASIS ID bristola1-73413. Cossham Hospital, otherwise known as the Cossham Memorial Hospital, was recorded to English Heritage level 2 standard prior to extensive refurbishment of the main block and selective demolition of subsidiary structures in the grounds. Photographic recording was accompanied by annotation of modern surveyors' drawings, with additional reference to Francis Bligh Bond's 1903 design and subsequent alterations drawings. Mainly constructed from Pennant rubble with Bath stone dressings, augmented by brickwork, this imposing public building was created in memory of the late Handel Cossham, land and coal mine owner, under the terms of his will. Opened on Saturday June 1 1907, and on a prominent site visible from miles around, this functioned as a district hospital, in which cause it will continue after reopening.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Nos. 670-686 Fishponds Road and 4-18 Hockeys Lane, Fishponds, ST 630 756, BHER 24945 & 24947. A standing

building survey and watching brief at the site of the former Methodist Chapel revealed that the chapel was of early 19th century origin and had been extended in the later 19th century by the addition of a Sunday school facility. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Stokecliffe Mews, Park Road, Stapleton, ST 6194 7647, BHER 24887, OASIS ID: bristola1-77327. Parts of a former garden to the rear of Stokecliffe Mews were observed at various times in 2010 during the construction of two new badger setts. Low walls and foundations of the former late 19th-century greenhouse terraced into the slope at the bottom of the garden were recorded, but no other features were revealed. A fragment of medieval green-glazed crest tile was recovered. This garden was associated with the nearby large detached 18th-century house, StokeCliff.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Stokecliffe Mews, Park Road, Stapleton, Bristol ST 6194 7647, BHER 24888 OASIS ID: bristola1- 773300. A former coach house and stables at Stokecliffe Mews was recorded to English Heritage Level 2 standard prior to conversion. Photographic recording was accompanied by annotation of existing architects' drawings. The principal building on the site was a coach house and stables, set within a walled courtyard and probably built between c.1800 and 1839. The building was built of sandstone rubble with Bath stone details, and comprised a two-storey gable fronted central section with two symmetrical single-storey flanking wings. An earlier, probably late 18th or early 19th-century boundary wall was incorporated into the north wall of the building. Although the basic layout of the building appears to have had few alterations, all of the external doors and windows are late 19th or 20th century additions; the internal floors of the stables had also been re-surfaced with concrete. The courtyard wall and gateway were probably built before 1839, but are later than the coach house and stables. A number of additional structures were constructed on the site between 1839 and 1882, these include an outbuilding opposite the coach house and stables; a garden wall to the south-east of the courtyard and a brick built greenhouse. The outbuilding and garden wall are still standing, but only some of the glasshouse walls survive.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

St Augustine

College Square, ST 58167 72668, BHER 24917, OASIS ID: bristola1- 78618. A watching brief during groundwork associated with the remodelling of College Square revealed an undated, but probably post-medieval, stone wall foundation. A sequence of 18th-century dump layers and surfaces were also uncovered in the southern half of the Square.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

St George

Rock House, Bethel Road, NGR ST 62768 73619, BHER 24819, OASIS ID: bristola1-65220. A watching brief during the construction of a residential apartment block on the former site of Rock House identified no significant archaeological remains.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Stibbs Hill, ST 63395 73314, BHER 24863 OASIS ID: bristola1-74310. A watching brief during groundwork during the construction of residential properties, access road and nature conservation area revealed structural remains of post-medieval buildings that probably related to domestic occupation in the northwest of the site. None of the structures are believed to have been associated with the Pug Mill, part of which may have been located during a previous evaluation. No significant buried deposits or structures of pre-19th century origin were revealed.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

The Lord Rodney, 47 Two Mile Hill Road, ST 63495 73792, BHER 24969, OASIS ID: bristola1-89060. A desk-based assessment was carried out for the Lord Rodney Public House. The study area lay within the historic area of Kingswood Chase, adjacent to an ancient route to London and was probably under pasture from the medieval period. A building is cartographically depicted on part of the site from the later 18th-century and an Inn called the Lord Rodney was in existence by the time of the St George tithe apportionment of 1842. Numerous alterations had been carried out to the building, which is predominantly 19th-century but may have a late 18th-century core.

Andy King, BaRAS

St James

Former Nurses' Home, Beaufort House & Nos 7-10 Bedford Row, Terrell Street, ST 58606 73490, BHER 24870, OASIS ID: bristola1-74983. Building recording was undertaken of Beaufort House, originally two semi-detached dwellings (Camden House and Beaufort House) and appears to have been constructed between c. 1800 and 1822. Although a large portion of the building had undergone extensive modernisation during the 20th century, a number of elements of historical interest survived. The configuration of the building (i.e. double bow-fronted) was considered typical of Regency/early Victorian period architecture. Numbers 7-10 Bedford Row appear to have been constructed between 1824 and 1828. Although portions of the building had been modernised during the 20th century, a number of original features survived.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

St Michael

Micawber's Public House, 24 St Michael's Hill, ST 58518 73361, BHER 24835, OASIS ID: bristola1-70241. Recording of historic roof timbers revealed that the extant main-roof structure, where this was exposed, incorporated structural timbers of various dates, many of which were

of some age, but also new timbers resulting from recent remedial works. It was not, however, possible to establish if some of the older timbers comprised part of the original late-17th-century roof structure of the building.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

St Nicholas

The Naval Volunteer. Nos 17–18 King Street, ST 58776 72681, BRSMG 2010/69, BHER 24960, OASIS ID: bristola1-85694. A photographic record was made of the roof timbers of The Naval Volunteer public house during renovation works. Four separate roof structures were recorded, two of which contained a substantial number of in-situ unworked timbers, mostly purlins and pegged rafter joints possibly dating from construction of the buildings in the later 17th-century. The other two roofs had earlier timbers re-used in their structures but had been extensively repaired.

Andy King, BaRAS

St Pauls

Brunswick Cemetery Garden, Brunswick Square, ST 59270 73720. A watching brief was undertaken during landscaping of the garden. The site lies within the Brunswick & Portland Square Conservation Area with Surrey Lodge and the mortuary chapel being listed structures. All the other remains and structures within the cemetery are curtilage listed, including four late 18th/early 19th-century ledger stones uncovered near the north boundary wall, which were recorded prior to repositioning.

Heather Hirons, BaRAS

St Philip & St Jacob

No. 32 Old Market Street and No. 16 Redcross Street, Old Market, ST 596 732, BHER 24834. A phase of excavation and recording followed the exposure of a significant number of archaeological features and deposits on the site. These included a stone-lined rectangular pit, possibly a former icehouse, dated by pottery and clay tobacco pipe to the early 18th century and a smaller, associated rectangular structure c. 1.4m square by 1.4m deep formed from dry-stone masonry and topped with a corbelled Pennant sandstone roof. Finds from the base of the structure, possibly a well shaft, included a complete glass onion bottle, made no later than 1710, and a slipware chamber pot, also dated to the 18th century. Both structures were, after initial investigation, backfilled and preserved *in-situ*. To the north of these structures lay medieval activity that was defined by a series of intercutting and re-cut boundary ditches aligned north-south and east-west, which appeared to represent the remains of two or more timber structures. This activity appeared to be domestic in nature, though no hearths were identified. At least one of the structures contained several parallel east-west aligned bays that possibly indicated stalls for animals. The ceramic assemblage from the excavation indicated that activity had taken place on or near the site since the mid-12th century, although the structural remains were thought more likely to date from the late 15th or early 16th centuries.

David Etheridge, AAU

Rear of No. 61 Old Market Street, BHER 24937; OASIS ID: bristola1-80818; BRSMG 2010/56. A watching brief during the excavation of three trial pits and a foundation trench for a new end-wall for the retail premises revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

St Philip & St Jacob Without

Millpond Street and Lower Ashley Road, Easton, ST 60257 74278, BHER 24832 OASIS ID: bristola1-69557. A building survey recorded the remains of a number of houses, workshops and outbuildings prior to their demolition. The earliest buildings were houses built along Lower Ashley Road in the early 1830s; development along Baptist Street and Millpond Street occurred soon after. Numerous later 19th and 20th century alterations and extensions were also recorded. Archaeological monitoring of the demolition phase allowed the recovery of a number of brass slag blocks and fragments of brass casting slabs; these are all likely to have originated from the nearby Baptist Mills Brass Works.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

Winstanley House, Barton Hill, ST 60838 72820, BHER 24899, OASIS ID: bristola1- 78263. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of twenty residential units and a three-storey block of flats. The groundworks revealed extensive subsurface disturbance caused by the demolition of earlier housing, previous landscaping and the construction and subsequent demolition of Winstanley House. Fragmentary remains of archaeological interest survived in isolated areas except to the north of the site where the deep excavations of footings revealed intact cellars of the properties that fronted onto Queen Ann Road and Goulter Street. Elsewhere, the housing had been built directly onto the natural sub-soils with only shallow footings. At the northern site boundary, evidence was seen of the survival, relatively intact, of a rendered Pennant sandstone wall following the line of the present-day Goulter Street. This wall was situated in an area that corresponds to the location of an early 19th-century structure. A Pennant sandstone wall was also seen at a depth of between 1.0m and 1.50m below Queen Ann Road, latterly Barton Hill Lane, following the line of Queen Ann Road.

Dave Fallon, BaRAS

Waggon & Horses Public House, 83 Stapleton Road, ST 60249 73680, BHER 24831, OASIS ID: bristola1-68938. Archaeological building recording revealed substantial elements of the original late 18th/early 19th century Waggon & Horses, namely those associated with the building fronting Stapleton Road, the front elevation of which appeared to retain much of its original character. The rear buildings appeared to incorporate elements associated with the 19th-century brewery, and a skittle alley of possible late-19th/early-20th-century date. No evidence, however, for brewing or other industrial activities was observed. In addition to alterations undertaken at other dates, the entire

premises were redeveloped in 1935. This appears to have entailed the removal of a number of 19th-century buildings and the addition of a new cellar. Elements of what appeared to be 19th-century masonry were also recorded in portions of the boundary walls on the north-east and south-west flanks of the study area.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Wagon & Horses Public House, 83 Stapleton Road. ST 60249 73680, BHER 24831 OASIS ID: bristola1 68938. A watching brief during the demolition of the public house, and subsequent groundworks associated with redevelopment of the site, revealed several structures that were probably associated with the public house and attached brewery. A possible 'Barrel Roll' (a tunnel for moving barrels from the brewery to the pub) was recorded, and a circular brick structure with a base of ceramic tiles was located that may have been an 'Underback/Underbuck' or a housing for it, that would have been situated below a 'Mashtub' or 'Mash Tun'.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

St. Nicholas of Tolentino Church, Lawfords Gate. ST 59936 73507, BHER 24954 OASIS ID: bristola1-84731. A watching brief during groundwork for the construction of residential housing on land adjacent to St Nicholas of Tolentino RC Church revealed deposits of made-ground and mortar lenses sealing either buried topsoil and subsoil or overlying archaeologically sterile deposits of sandy clay and sandstone. A few fragments of wall of late 19th century date may have been the remains of demolished former school buildings. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Westbury-On-Trym

Gas Main Replacement, Mariners Drive, ST 5551 7579 to ST 5597 7538. A watching brief revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Jonathan Hart, CA

The Cottage, Goodeve Road, Sneyd Park, ST 559 750, BHER 24941. A standing building survey of this property suggested it comprised two distinct buildings, 'The Cottage' and an attached garage/stable. The latter building, formerly an outbuilding associated with one of the larger houses in the local area, had its origins in the 19th century and was later extended into a residential property. Modern alterations to the buildings have been minimal.

Kevin Potter, AAU

No. 16 Westbury Lane, Coombe Dingle, ST 553 773, BHER 24924. A watching brief during groundwork revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits.

AAU

No. 40 Walton Road, ST 52990 76820, BHER 24853, OASIS ID: bristola1-72163. A watching brief during groundwork

for two new bungalows revealed no significant deposits or features of pre-19th century date.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Jubilee Allotments, Myrtle Drive, ST 53425 76220, BHER 24779, OASIS ID: bristola1-57449; BRSMG 2009/27. A watching brief during the construction of residential units on former allotments off Myrtle Drive found no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Whitchurch

South Bristol Community Hospital, Hengrove Way, ST 59510 68296, BHER 24891 OASIS ID: bristola1-77759. A watching brief during groundworks for a new hospital building with associated access roads and car parking revealed topsoil sealing subsoil deposits that directly overlay archaeologically sterile clays. No significant deposits or features of pre-19th century date were located.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Leisure Centre, Hengrove Way, ST 6194 7647, BHER 24908 OASIS ID: bristola1-78490. A watching brief during groundwork for a new leisure centre revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

Withywood

Church Centre Site, Four Acres, ST 56444 67992, BHER 24867, OASIS ID: bristola1-74852. A watching brief during groundwork for the construction of residential properties revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Turtlegate Avenue, ST 56444 67992, BHER 24868 OASIS ID: bristola1-74850. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of residential properties at the junction of Turtlegate Avenue and Four Acres Road revealed only topsoil sealing redeposited clay and demolition rubble over archaeologically sterile clays.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

NORTH SOMERSET

Kewstoke

Woodspring Priory, Collum Lane, ST 343 663, NSHER 47505; OASIS ID: bristola1-68934; WESTM 2009.61. A watching brief was carried out during groundwork associated with the installation of pipe-work and electric cables running between three new heat pump units located on the west side of a garden wall and a storeroom within the farmhouse at Woodspring Priory. Other than a previously recorded external cobble surface, a short length of possible medieval wall and the base of a step belonging to a short flight of post-medieval steps leading to/from a blocked doorway, no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nailsea

Nailsea Tithe Barn, Church Lane, ST 4659 6990, NSHER 47504, OASIS ID: bristola1-71502. A watching brief was carried out during groundwork associated with alterations and an extension to Nailsea Tithe Barn. Internally, a possible 16th-century threshing floor was revealed and on the exterior, two parallel walls of an unidentified structure which pre-dated the former Edwardian school building, may have been associated with the barn.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Tickenham

Tickenham C of E Primary School, ST 449 718, NSHER 47502. A watching brief was undertaken at the school located on the south side of Clevedon Road (B3130) during the construction of two new classrooms and head office extensions, sited immediately north of and adjoining the present school building. Data recovered from previous recording and monitoring (NSHER 47486 and 47487) concluded that part of the late medieval tithe barn were preserved within the fabric of the present buildings and that associated buried archaeological structures and deposits may exist externally to them. With the exception of two post-medieval features; a small stone-lined gully and a soil cut feature alongside a number of modern services, the footings revealed a similar sequence of cultural and natural deposits; the former comprising modern surfacing and made-ground overlying archaeologically sterile brash. This in turn overlay undisturbed natural substrate comprising red marl intermittently laced with tea green clays.

No evidence of structures or deposits relating to the former tithe barn was revealed and finds were restricted to a single sherd of blue transfer printed ware recovered from made-ground.

AAU

Weston-Super-Mare

Old Sorting Office, Langford Road, OASIS ID: bristola1-89720, ST 33225 61055. Archaeological building recording prior to demolition of the Old Sorting Office was undertaken. The building served as a Home Guard Battle HQ during World War II and the survey revealed a probable sequence of construction with most of the building as it is now constructed by 1954. The only significant addition to the building after this date was an extension on the east side relating to its use as a postal sorting office. Both internally and externally, the majority of the building was utilitarian in form, the exceptions to this were the ornate porch and elaborate roof structure of the central block.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Land at Bristol Road, ST 37120 62540. An evaluation revealed two areas of probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman salt-making, correlating with anomalies identified during a geophysical survey. Both occupied localised areas of raised topography. The fills of associated drainage ditches and pits/pools yielded fired clay, fuel ash and briquetage, including fragments of pedestals which would have supported salt

evaporation pans. A palaeochannel and two Roman drainage ditches were also noted. Post-Roman alluvial/intertidal deposits sealed all pre-medieval archaeological features.

Alistair Barber, CA

Wrington

Brook House, Silver Street, ST 471 256, NSHER 47525 & 47526. An evaluation and standing building survey of the house, outbuildings and garage were carried out. Documentary sources identified a building, formerly known as Brook Cottage on the site since at least 1738. The survey confirmed the 19th and 20th century construction dates for the various outbuildings indicated from documentary sources. Examination of the external fabric and features of the house identified that an original gable structure on the Silver Street frontage, probably the aforementioned Brook Cottage, was extended to the rear to form the current double-gabled Brook House. The survey also identified that the earlier building appeared to have been laid out with a central cross passage. Data gathered from the eleven evaluation trenches indicated archaeological activity spanning the early medieval to modern periods focused on Brook House in the north and east of the site, while trenches to the south and east revealed only minor, undated features, or were entirely devoid of archaeological activity. A prolonged period of low intensity medieval activity spanning the 12th–15th centuries was indicated by domestic pottery recovered from gullies, slots, pits and postholes recorded to the immediate south of Brook House, whilst post-built structures including a possible fence-line, surfaces and pits were constructed during the post-medieval and modern periods.

Donna Young and Kevin Potter, AAU

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE**Bitton**

Former Golden Valley Mill, Bethel Road, OASIS ID: bristola1-59528, ST 6820 6980. A standing building survey and assessment of the former paper mill and associated buildings at the site of Golden Valley Mill was undertaken to English Heritage Levels 2 and 3 prior to redevelopment. The recording carried out on the chapel, gatehouse and canteen block identified a number of external features, and indicated the sequence of some internal changes within the canteen. These buildings were primarily utilitarian in their function and therefore very few original decorative internal features were identifiable. The building assessment carried out on the buildings which front on to Bath Road found that the majority had very few surviving original internal features and their external appearance was not exceptional for the region. The factory contained a greater number of surviving original features.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Hanham Abbots

Land at Hanham Hall, Whittucks Road, Hanham, ST 64540 71626, SGHER 19002, OASIS ID: bristola1-63127. A programme of archaeological building recording and a

watching brief during groundwork continued at Hanham Hall. The watching brief identified a few cut features, one of which contained Romano-British pottery and another, late medieval pottery. The remains of various 19th-century agricultural structures were also identified. The building recording took place as the cement render covering both the external and internal walls of the hall was removed, exposing the fabric of the building. Later alterations and repairs have replaced much of the 17th-century core of the building, and far more 19th-century alterations were present than previously suspected.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Mangotsfield

Rodway Hill Sports Pavillion, Pomphrey Hill Road, ST 669 595, SGSMR 19162. A watching brief during the excavation of twelve geotechnical test pits revealed no significant finds or deposits.

Sarah Newns, AAU

Pomphrey Hill Pavillion, Pomphrey Hill Road, ST 669 758, SGSMR 19162. A watching brief on land on the southern side of Pomphrey Hill Road during groundwork for the construction of a changing block facility revealed redeposited sandstone brash overlying undisturbed natural substrate, very likely the result of recent landscaping of the adjacent sports pitches. No significant finds or deposits were revealed.

Sarah Newns, AAU

Olveston

The Great Barn, The Denys Court, ST 58493 73562, OASIS ID: bristola1-61163. A watching brief during groundwork for a single storey side extension adjoining an existing dwelling at 'The Great Barn' revealed no significant archaeological deposits or features earlier than the 19th century.

Raymond Ducker, BaRAS

Tockington Park Farm, ST 587 627, SGSMR 18124. A watching brief was carried out during groundwork to refurbish and renovate the farmhouse and outbuildings at Tockington Park Farm, which overlie the well preserved remains of Tockington Roman Villa, discovered in the 1880s by Sir John McLean. The redevelopment work involved substantial renovations to the interior of the main farmhouse that included lowering floors and opening two blocked 18th–19th century fire bays. Excavations were also carried out to lower floor levels in the main farmhouse and part of the detached 'Granary' building. These works revealed a number of previously unrecorded Romano-British structures and deposits that relate to the villa and confirm that parts of the 'Granary' building were constructed immediately over

Roman wall foundations. In addition, the location of an associated Roman flagstone floor, possibly part of a narrow corridor, suggests that part of the northern range of the villa is preserved beneath the extant 'Granary' buildings. Reduction of the floor levels within the main farmhouse revealed further denuded Roman wall foundations and associated deposits, which despite their poor condition indicate that the west wing of the Roman villa was significantly larger than that shown on the plan published by McLean, and that it incorporated a series of rooms on both sides of a central corridor. The small ceramic assemblage recovered from stratified deposits is entirely of Romano-British date, broadly of the 2nd century and later, and is consistent with the accepted chronology of the villa.

Andrew Young, AAU

Pilning

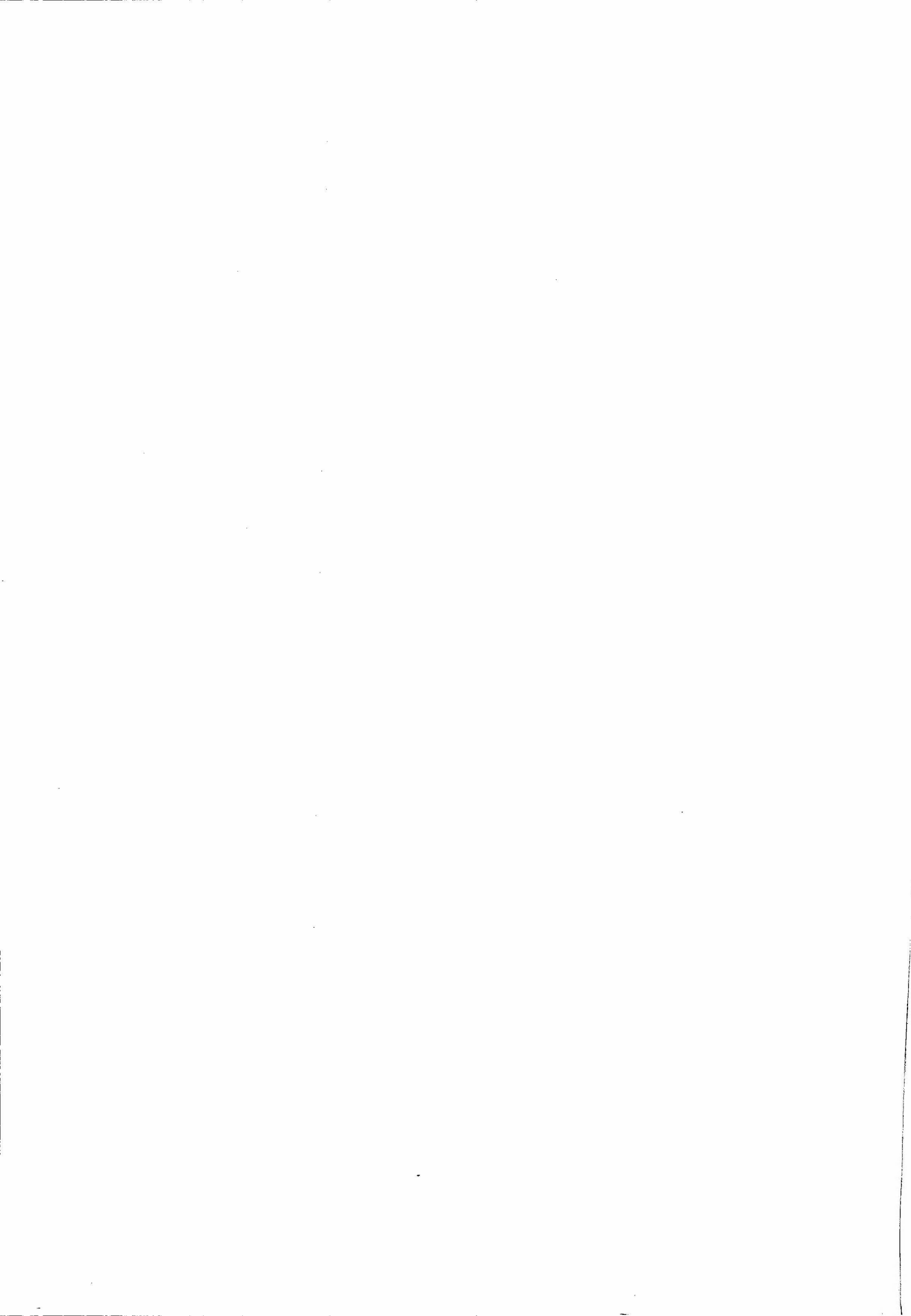
Land adjoining Pilning Surgery, Northwick Road, ST 556 852, SGSMR 19226. A single evaluation trench to the rear of the surgery revealed a deep sequence of alluvial deposits that was interrupted by a probable stabilisation horizon c.1m below the modern ground surface. Other archaeological features included a broad, undated drainage ditch that post-dated the stabilisation horizon and a number of modern field drains. While no dating evidence was recovered from the stabilisation horizon, a probable Romano-British or post-Roman date can be postulated as buried soils of this date have been located at a similar depth elsewhere on the Levels.

Donna Young, AAU

Pucklechurch

Oak Tree Avenue, NGR ST 70090 75810, SGHER 19314, OASIS ID: bristola1-87031. A desk-based assessment for land at Oak Tree Avenue found no specific evidence to indicate Prehistoric or Roman period activity within the study area, although Mesolithic stone tools and substantial Romano-British remains have been found elsewhere in the village. The study area is located within the medieval settlement of Pucklechurch, at this time a very significant village at the centre of Pucklechurch hundred, an importance emphasised both by the large number of hides (20 recorded in Domesday) and the presence of a royal residence in the village. The historic core of the village is however located to the north of the study area. The cartographic evidence shows the study area was in use as fields for pasture throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, with the only feature other than field boundaries depicted being a circular pond. During the middle of the 20th century, the study area formed part of the Barrage Balloon Centre, and a number of features survive from this period, such as the listed balloon anchor point

Simon Roper, BaRAS



REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY 2011

Edited by Bruce Williams

ABBREVIATIONS

ALI	Archaeological Landscape Investigation
AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
BNES	Bath and North-East Somerset Historic Environment Record
BRSMG	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record
BUAD	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
NSHER	North Somerset Historic Environment Record
SGHER	South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record

The review of archaeology is arranged alphabetically by parish and covers the four unitary authorities of Bath and North-East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire, formerly Avon County. This may not be an exhaustive list as not all contractors inform the editor of their work.

Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) references is included, where available. These provide an online index to information about a variety of archaeological investigations and facilitate access to, and dissemination of, 'grey literature' that is produced in the course of fieldwork.

BATH AND NORTH-EAST SOMERSET

Bath

11–12 Abbey Buildings, ST 7508 6464. An historic building assessment of listed properties on the north side of Abbey Churchyard recorded what were originally two houses facing Abbey Churchyard and two fronting Cheap Street. These two pairs of houses shared a party wall which probably originated as the north boundary of the Cathedral Close. The pair facing Abbey Churchyard were built in the early 18th century whilst those on Cheap Street were a plainer design from the 1790s by Thomas Baldwin, the City Surveyor. All have a complex history of amalgamation and rebuilding. The shop-fronts are of considerable interest, being of contrasting late 19th and early 20th-century styles, with some remnants of much earlier shop-fronts original to the late 18th-century houses in Cheap Street.

Peter Davenport, CA

Bath Abbey, ST 7512 6475. An evaluation comprised six trial holes within or immediately adjacent to the south side of the medieval abbey and one to the east of the south transept. A watching brief was also conducted during geotechnical investigations. Potential evidence of a Roman podium, associated with the Roman baths to the south-west, was revealed to the south of the abbey west front.

The possible Norman abbey foundations were revealed south of the abbey's west front, and re-used Norman masonry supporting the base of one of the central aisle piers was exposed within the abbey itself. The medieval abbey wall was revealed within all internal trenches, whilst the external trench exposed medieval pits and levelling layers. Possible evidence for paving of the medieval cloister walk was revealed west of the south transept, along with evidence for later remodelling of the exterior of the southern abbey wall. Post-medieval coffins and tombs were revealed within the abbey church, whilst post-medieval building remains were identified immediately to the south of the medieval abbey. Post-medieval pits and a 17th-century bowling green surface were identified east of the south transept, and a Georgian house and subsequent 'moat' structure, the latter dating to the 1830s, were revealed to the south of the west front.

Ray Holt, CA

The Saw Close Clinic, ST 7491 6483. An evaluation revealed a sequence of 3rd to 4th-century Roman pits and surfaces. Medieval activity comprised stone foundations for probably timber-framed buildings to the rear of tenements fronting either Westgate Street or Bridewell Lane, along with soil dumps and pits. Post-medieval activity included further ground raising followed by the construction of cellared Georgian properties and a clay tobacco pipe factory on Bridewell Lane. Two possible clay tobacco pipe kilns were identified, along with a possible storage building. Modern features included a 19th/early 20th-century urinal, a paved surface and the foundations of a former weighing machine.

Chiz Harward, CA

City of Bath College, ST 74850 64620. A watching brief recorded a wall, two wells and stone surfaces, all relating to structures present between the early 18th to early 20th centuries.

Kelly Saunders, CA

Gas Main Replacement, Chapel Court, St John's Hospital, ST 7491 6468. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Peter Davenport, CA

Nos 61–63 Englishcombe Lane, ST 7385 6312. A watching brief revealed no evidence for significant human activity within the development footprint prior to the 20th century.

Donna Young, AAU

Farmborough

Land off Brookside Drive, ST 6576 7604. A desk-based assessment was undertaken. Historically, the study area extended west to east over parts of three fields, certainly enclosed before the mid-18th century when they were used for pasture. The westernmost field, historically named *Backside* and later *Home Ground*, has long been associated with Holly Farm. The historic names of these fields, *Little Cothay* and *Cottey/Cothay*, meaning 'a small dwelling set in an enclosure', are indicative of possible settlement remains within the fields. If present, this settlement would predate the 1759 parish survey that first records their use as agricultural only. A walkover survey of the western field identified two adjacent low linear earthworks that originated in the southeast quadrant and extended northwards over the field for varying distances. The earthworks resembled pillow mounds and this interpretation may be supported by the historic use of the placename *Conygre* around the village, including for the stream that runs along 'The Street' to the north of the study area. The name infers there once had been a *coneygarthe* or rabbit warren in the vicinity.

Lynn Hume, AAU

Keynsham

Keynsham Town Hall and Land Adjacent, Temple Street. ST 65516844. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site currently occupied by the Town Hall, offices, library, retail shops and car-parking. The civic buildings and associated development were constructed in the mid-1960s, and are considered to possess no architectural or historic merit.

The study found that the Town Hall and associated development occupies a site which was formerly a residential area, with some of the houses also latterly involved in retail and service functions. The area had, according to the Keynsham Extensive Urban Survey, consisted of 'town plots' in the medieval period and is therefore likely to have been at least partially built up by the 13th century at the latest. Many of the houses previously occupying the site dated from at least the 17th century. A trawl of the local authority HER revealed that there had been no previous archaeological work within the footprint of the proposed development area itself. The Town Hall basement contains in-situ remains of coursed masonry walls, perhaps the lower courses of garden walls or other property boundaries relating to the properties fronting onto Bath Hill West. These remains are associated with what appears to be undisturbed archaeological deposits which may be a metre or more in depth in places.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Keynsham Town Football Club, ST 6482 6906. A watching brief during ground works for the installation of a new all-weather sports pitch, revealed a linear stone feature, possibly a disturbed wall foundation, and an associated gully. Neither produced any firm dating evidence, leaving the origins of the features unclear; however, the local landscape is rich in archaeological remains, significantly the site of the large Durley Hill Roman Villa (BNES HER 1208) located only 325m north-west of the site.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Stanton Drew

Land off Tynings Lane, Stanton Drew, ST 5962 6273. Four evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of a proposed development. The site lies on the south-western side of the modern village in open agricultural land some 500m to the southwest of the Megalithic stone circles. The trenches were located at locations across the study area to evaluate a number of geophysical anomalies. Trenches 1 and 2 in the east of the study area both located shallow ditches aligned north to south that corresponded with some of the geophysical anomalies. Pottery recovered from these ditches indicates that they reflect a post-medieval field boundary. Trench 3 was located to evaluate a narrow linear geophysical anomaly, suggested to reflect the line of a post-medieval trackway, but no trackway was present. Trench 4 was T-shaped and located in the SW part of the site. It confirmed that a linear geophysical anomaly running from SW to NE across the site reflected the route of a narrow historic trackway, which is preserved archaeologically as a shallowly buried spread of small and medium sized stones in the base of the topsoil. A large irregular, possibly dipolar, geophysical feature located close to the southern field boundary was also evaluated by the NW/SE arm of Trench 4. Here the trench revealed several intercutting gullies at a depth of around 1m. The most recent contained worked flint and medieval pottery sherds, whilst the earliest was cut into an underlying sequence of deposits (either layers or a sequence of fill deposits) that produced Roman-British pottery of the 3rd–4th centuries AD, along with iron smithing residues. These late Roman deposits and finds were unexpected and indicate the presence of a more extensive area of Roman settlement immediately south of the study area.

The results of a watching brief during the subsequent development broadly supported the results of the evaluation and confirmed the absence of significant buried archaeological remains across the majority of the main development area beyond the zone of Romano-British archaeology. The most significant archaeology revealed during the watching brief was a prehistoric cremation burial that was deposited in an inverted Grooved Ware vessel decorated with whipped-cord impressions of later Neolithic typology. The cremation was discovered within the corridor of a new access road and is the first such find from the environs of the Stanton Drew monument. A radiocarbon determination (SUERC 36758) obtained from the cremated bone produced a radiocarbon age of 3530 ±30 BP and a calibrated radiocarbon date of 1757 BC at 2 sigma confidence: this dates

the cremation event to the early–middle Bronze Age period. The discrepancy between the typological chronology of the grooved ware ceramic tradition and the radiocarbon date for the human cremation cannot yet be adequately explained and could reflect an example of trans-generational curation of a Neolithic pottery vessel, or evidence that the grooved ware ceramic tradition continued in some form into the early middle Bronze Age in the Stanton Drew region.

Lynn Hume and Andrew Young, AAU

BRISTOL

Bedminster

The former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street, ST 358213 171520. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site located at the eastern end, and on the southern side, of North Street. The study area is first shown in any detail on a Smyth estate map of the late 18th century, with settlement concentrated around the junction of Cannon Street, North Street, West Street and East Street. The eastern end of North Street, on the southern side, is already by this time depicted as partly developed, although not continuously, and it is clear that buildings, probably houses, occupied at least part of the study area by this date. A 17th century building surviving at 49 North Street, immediately adjacent to the west side of the study site, suggests that in fact, development was advanced at least by that date. The north side, by contrast, retains a very much more rural appearance. By the early 19th century, the study area had become integrated into a line of continuous development along the southern side of North Street. During the 19th century, the formerly open plots behind the frontages on this side of North Street, previously used for orchards and gardens, became sub-divided and developed. A non-conformist chapel was founded before 1841 at the SE end of a site, carved out of one of the long plots stretching behind the study area, and it had a burial ground attached to it by 1881–82, which now abuts part of the site's southern boundary. By the early 20th century, the study area was fully built up, and in the late 1930s, houses in its north-eastern corner, on the street frontage, were demolished to make way for The Rex Cinema, now the Gala Bingo Hall.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Bellevue Terrace, Totterdown. ST 5975 7189. A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to possible development. This study found that the proposed development site occupies an elevated position known historically as Pylle Hill. Until the early 19th century, this area was undeveloped farmland used mainly for grazing pasture, and was divided initially into four, and then three main fields. Place-name evidence, which includes medieval occurrences of the name 'Aldebury', has been used to support a suggestion that the hilltop may have been the site of an Iron Age hillfort in the late prehistoric period, but this is unproven, and to date there is no archaeological evidence for it. Likewise has the place-name 'Totterdown' been said traditionally to indicate the existence of a look-out post on the hilltop in the pre-Conquest period, but although plausible, the case

for this argument is considerably weakened by the apparent lack of occurrences of this name before the post-medieval period.

Historic map evidence indicates that at some point between 1828 and 1841, there was some limited development on Pylle Hill, including the construction, on the study site, of a matched pair of large villas on the north-eastern side of the hill. By the time of the first OS maps in the early 1880s, the gardens around the villas had been greatly expanded and formalised, and development of modest, cottage-type terraces had occupied the entire area of the former hilltop. Between this date and 1890–91, the construction of the Bristol Relief Line by the GWR resulted in the demolition of the two villas, a small block of the lower-status terraced properties, and the realignment of a local street. This development gave rise to the study site much as it is today in terms of size and shape, and it has remained derelict and abandoned from the end of the 19th century to the present, apart from a modern use as allotment plots.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Clifton

Clifton Observatory, ST 5657 7325, BHER 25073, OASIS 114191, BRSMG 2011/51. A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of the foundations for a replacement wall around the north-eastern side of Clifton Observatory. For almost the entire length, the natural limestone lay only 10–20mm below the current surface. Dateable objects were recovered from a single area of disturbance including pieces of recent bottle glass and a 1971–2 pence piece.

Ian Meadows, NA

The Brunel Lock Link Pedestrian & Cycling Facility, Hotwells, ST 5676 7230. A watching brief was undertaken on land immediately to the south and west of the Brunel Lock, at the western entrance to the Cumberland Basin. The monitoring was undertaken during the construction of a new cycle track, the Brunel Lock Link. The development revealed an extensive area of re-deposited demolition rubble, probably associated with Cumberland Buildings, and several cast iron bollards, at least one of which may have been in-situ. The remains of an intertidal timber structure, probably the footings for a 19th-century pier, were also revealed. No structures or deposits associated with Cumberland Buildings, Brunel Lock, the slipway or the pier were revealed.

Sarah Newns, AAU

Henbury

Former Henbury Swimming Pool, ST 5668 78928. A watching brief recorded an 18th-century ditch and a later drainage channel.

Diarmuid ó Seaneachain and Alexandra Wilkinson, CA

Horfield

Mixed Use Area, ST 5980 7557. A watching brief recorded a Victorian perimeter wall.

Andrew Donald, CA

College Mews, Ashley Down, ST 5972 7569. A watching brief recorded no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Steven Sheldon, CA

St George

Land Adjacent to 84 Clouds Hill Road, ST 627 737, BHER 24984. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a housing development on the site. The St George tithe map showed a number of structures on the site, but no remains of these were found during the watching brief. The main areas disturbed by the building works were to the north of the development area, along the site frontage, while the structures themselves appear to have been situated at the southern end. Part of the cellarge from two mid-19th-century properties, contemporary with standing buildings on either side of the development, were located at the northern end of the development area, and had removed all trace of any earlier archaeological deposits. No other finds or features of archaeological significance were located.

Thomas Wellicome, ALI

St James Without

Nos. 5 & 6 Kingsdown Parade & No. 15 Marlborough Hill, Kingsdown, ST 5857 7369. A programme of archaeological evaluation and recording work comprised the excavation of three trenches in the grounds of Nos. 5 and 6 Kingsdown Parade and a standing building survey of No. 15 Marlborough Hill. The evaluation revealed partial remains of a 19th-century brick building that fronted Kingsdown Parade, within the grounds of No. 5, and a deeper sequence of modern deposits sealing a red brick wall and possible mortar surface within the grounds of No. 6 Kingsdown Parade. The standing building recording identified three phases of construction for No. 15 Marlborough Hill, comprising late 18th-century remnants within a largely 19th-century building, and later 20th century and modern alterations.

Kevin Potter, AAU

No. 80 Stokes Croft, Hamilton House, ST 5908 7395. A desk-based assessment was undertaken. Hamilton House is a large building constructed as office space in the early 1970s, and occupying the sites of properties formerly numbered 78 and 80. The study found that there had been no previous archaeological work carried out within the site boundaries. The site's street frontage onto Stokes Croft was already developed by the mid-18th century, although the rear plots remained open and undeveloped garden and orchard areas. Previous archaeological interventions in the vicinity have found very little evidence of occupation or activity much earlier than the mid-late 17th century; and although there have been recurrent suggestions that a Civil War defensive line crossed Stokes Croft somewhere in the vicinity of the former Stokes Croft Gate, its exact course remains problematic.

In the early 19th century, the study site was acquired by the Baptist Church for the construction of a large College Building, and although it is likely that there was

some ground disturbance in the course of that work, its extent and possible impact on intact deposits is unclear. The College moved out of the building in the early 20th century, and it was subsequently taken over by the Church of Christ Scientist, together with an 18th-century house on its southern side, at 78 Stokes Croft. The church expanded its occupation of the site in the late 1920s with the construction, on its southern side, of a large, and internally fine, art deco extension, which would certainly have entailed further below-ground disturbance. The church remained at the site as late as 1967, when it submitted an application for a new reading room on the Stokes Croft frontage, attached to the main building. However, only a few years later, in the early 1970s, all the historic buildings on the site were demolished, and the present Hamilton House was erected, and provided with associated parking areas.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Stapleton

Former Gardeners' Complex, Blackberry Hill Hospital, ST 6258 7628. Historic building recording established that two of the three buildings on site were built in 1861 as part of the 'Lunatic Asylum' as a stable, cartshed and groom's accommodation, possibly forming a small farm supplying the asylum. Stores and sheds were added to the original two buildings by 1882 and the third building added, as a mortuary, between 1882 and 1903. Changes in use led to physical changes in all the buildings during the 20th century, probably mostly after 1952. The buildings were in a distinct architectural style matching the asylum, although rear parts were treated more simply.

Rachel Leung and Peter Davenport, CA

Westbury-on-trym

No 16 Westbury Road, Coombe Dingle. ST 5538 7734. A watching brief during construction ground works on land to the rear of No. 16 Westbury Road found no evidence for the postulated Roman road between Sea Mills and Gloucester, and nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.

Andrew Young, AAU

Redland House, Redland, ST 57381 74875. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site at the junction of Westbury Road and Redland Hill, currently occupied by an early 1970s office block which formerly served as the regional HQ of NatWest Bank Ltd. The study found that the development site had originated as part of the eastern fringes of Durdham Down, which together with Clifton Down constituted a large, upland expanse of ancient, open grassland used for common grazing by surrounding manors, probably at least since the pre-Conquest period. The Downs as a whole show evidence of settlement (in the form of defended enclosures) and field systems of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date, examples of the latter lying not far from the study site. Evidence of quarrying and mining activity is widespread, with documentary records suggesting that lead mining dates from at least the pre-Conquest period

Development of the site had occurred by the mid-19th century, in the form of a small terrace of cottages with their gardens. However, apart from the addition of a single house at the north-eastern end of the terrace in the late 19th century, and the subsequent loss of two of the original cottages, the site remained remarkably unchanged throughout the 20th century, only being fully cleared in the early 1970s prior to the construction of the present office block. The provision of a low-level car park as part of that development would have caused considerable damage to any surviving archaeological deposits in the southern half of the site.

Nick Corcos, AAU

24 Grove Road, Coombe Dingle. ST 5569 7753. A desk-based assessment was undertaken. The site occupies about 0.53ha in area, and is currently undeveloped, apart from the single large bungalow which historic map evidence indicates was constructed between 1912 and 1936. The earliest useful map which covers the site dates to 1772, and shows that at that date it was undeveloped farmland, although already by then containing field boundaries which can be traced through maps to modern times, and at least two of which still mark part of the site's present boundaries; and also that the field pattern hints at an origin in a former open field system. The study found that there had been no previous archaeological work carried out within the site boundaries, and the BHER notes only a few items in the immediate vicinity, including a number of negative watching briefs. However, it was also noted that the site lies in an area of well-known and fairly intensive activity of the Romano-British period, and an important chance discovery in 1972, only a few metres south-east of the study site, was an in-situ burial in a stone coffin, complete with inhumation, and a flagon of the second century AD. This is potentially significant given its position along Grove Road, which, it has been suggested, may represent the alignment of a former Roman road that ran from Kingsholm and Gloucester, to Sea Mills and, ultimately, to Bath.

The study site itself remained undeveloped into the 20th century, although its northern block formed part of the gardens of houses immediately to the north-west, and which first appear on the Henbury title map of 1841. The site continued in an undeveloped state right up to the time of the construction of the present bungalow, which cannot be dated from the map evidence any more closely than between 1912 and 1936, although it is most likely to fall in the period 1925–1935. From that point, enclosure, subdivision of existing fields and plots, and building continued around the study site, although not perhaps to the degree that was experienced in some other places within the city bounds, principally because, even before WWII, Coombe Dingle had already become an area characterised by fairly exclusive, high-status residential development. However, the site itself, apart from the original bungalow, has remained undeveloped to the present day; it is not known exactly when the northern and southern blocks became united into a single property, but aerial photographic evidence suggests that this had occurred by 1960.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Former Public Conveniences, Sea Mills Lane, Sea Mills, ST 55067 75911. A watching brief was undertaken during redevelopment. The site lies within an extensive zone of known archaeological remains of Romano-British date related to the military garrison and port of *Abonae*. The recent history of the study site suggests that it had been unoccupied since at least the late 18th century, used as farmland until the erection of the former public conveniences in the latter half of the 20th century.

The construction ground work involved the excavation of standard strip foundations for a single residential property to be erected on the site. This work revealed significant archaeological evidence for at least three phases of Romano-British activity spanning the late 1st to 3rd centuries AD. The archaeological features and deposits were exposed at some 1.2m below the modern ground surface. The activity represented involved the cutting of scattered pits and the construction during the late 1st/early 2nd centuries of a drystone masonry building located just inside an enclosure defined with a ditch and bank. Subsequently, the silted enclosure ditch was sealed with an accumulation of soil that abutted the lower reaches of the bank and building, suggesting the two may still have been in use at that time. The enclosure and building were finally abandoned later in the 2nd century, when the landscape was reorganised and a new field or enclosure, partly defined by a recut ditch, was laid. This activity appeared short-lived however, as pottery dating to the 2nd century was also recovered from the soil layer that accumulated over the infilled boundary ditch. The site appears to have been all but abandoned thereafter, the accumulation of a deep sequence of ploughsoils indicating a prolonged period of diminished activity that extended through the medieval and post-medieval periods, the only interruption in this sequence being the isolated burial of a human cremation in a Black Burnished ware jar during the 3rd century AD. The watching brief produced significant new evidence for human activity within the development footprint during the Romano-British period and adds to the data for the 2nd century development of the civilian settlement at Sea Mills, after the military garrison became redundant.

Donna and Andrew Young, AAU

The Cottage, Goodeve Road, Sneyd Park, ST 5595 7507. Building recording was undertaken at 'The Cottage' and attached garage/stable. The former was probably of 19th century origin and originally a rectangular Pennant sandstone outbuilding in the grounds of a larger house. The structure became an independent dwelling in the early 20th century when it was extended to roughly twice its size and a large stone and brick garage/stable constructed against its south-western side.

Kevin Potter, AAU

NORTH SOMERSET

Portbury

M5 Junction 19, Northbound Slip Road Widening Scheme, ST 50677 75620. A watching brief was undertaken

during improvements to the north-bound slip road. No archaeological deposits or structures, were observed, probably owing to disturbance when the M5 was constructed early in the 1970's.

AAU

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Land at Old Mill Way, ST 3563 6172. An evaluation recorded two palaeochannels and two drainage channels still visible as earthworks. The remaining features were probably modern.

Alexandra Wilkinson, CA

Dolphin Square, ST 3190 6118. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site currently occupied by Dolphin Square and two associated car parks. Dolphin Square was a development of the mid 1960s and is currently used for mixed retail, office and residential. The study found that Dolphin Square and the two car parks occupy a site which was formerly a residential area of small, working-class terraces, lanes and yards, centred on Carlton Street, with development beginning probably in the second quarter of the 19th century, with the major phase from the middle of the century onwards. Historic documentary and map evidence, in particular Building Control Plans from the third quarter of the 19th century, indicates that the area was undergoing constant piecemeal renewal and alteration well into the 20th century. Standing remains of one of the 19th-century terraces, Sidmouth Cottages, still exist at the southern end of the Carlton Street car park. In addition, the site lies on top of Quaternary deposits of wind-blown sand and a complex array of alluvial and peat sequences, which elsewhere on both sides of the Severn estuary littoral have yielded important, and well-preserved archaeological remains of all periods, from the Mesolithic onwards.

Nick Corcos, AAU

Wrington

Site U Bristol Airport Development, Broadfield Down, ST 5030 6467. An evaluation exposed linear features recorded during a geophysical survey. The majority were non-archaeological, although three possible undated ditches were recorded.

Diarmuid O' Seaneachain, CA

Brook House, Silver Street, ST 4718 6256. Building recording was undertaken at Brook House in advance of demolition and redevelopment. Documentary sources show a building on the site since at least 1738, formerly known as 'Brook Cottage'. The survey confirmed the 19th and 20th century construction dates for the outbuildings indicated from documentary sources. Brook Cottage appeared to date from the 17th century and was a two-storey gable-ended house with central stacks at both ends, and a central cross-passage. The larger of the two fireplaces was an inglenook, located at the south-east end of the building, which contained evidence of a side oven, indicating that the south-eastern bay of the house formed the kitchen/domestic area. It was clear that the

original access point was a door in the centre of the northern wall. In the 19th century, Brook Cottage was extended to roughly twice its size with the addition of a new gable-ended section on its southern side, creating a double pile house with twin gable ends, and it was at this time that the building was re-named 'Brook House'. Further alterations were made during the 20th century, most significantly the attachment of a small, single storey, wing and lean-to on the north-western gable end of the building and new entrance porch and doorway in the north-west wall of the original gable structure, adjacent to the kitchen. The building was abandoned in its final form in the late 20th century and demolished on completion of the present recording exercise.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Brook House, Silver Street, ST 4718 6256. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated that revealed a zone of activity spanning the early medieval to modern periods focused on Brook House. A prolonged period of low intensity activity spanning the 12th–15th centuries was indicated by the domestic pottery recovered from gullies, slots, pits and postholes to the immediate south of Brook House, whilst post-built structures including a possible fence line, surfaces and pits were constructed during the post-medieval and modern periods. A single abraded sherd of generic Romano-British greyware was probably transported onto the site from elsewhere in the village, activity of this date previously having been recorded around the church to the west

Kevin Potter and Donna Young, AAU

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Filton

Project Pegasus, ST 6008 7917. An evaluation identified no features of archaeological significance, possibly owing to modern truncation.

Tim Havard, CA

Land adjacent to Gloucester Road, Filton, ST 6025 8100. A watching brief during groundworks for the relocation of a gas main was undertaken. A large evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology recorded archaeological features and finds of Romano-British and 19th century date within close proximity of the pipeline corridor. The watching brief located probable Victorian gullies and ditches, most likely agricultural irrigation or plough furrows in a small area of the pipeline corridor.

Kevin Potter, AAU

Frampton Cotterell

Land at Park Farm, ST 6664 8081. A geophysical survey and evaluation trenching were undertaken. The geophysical survey revealed several magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological interest. Fourteen evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated but little of archaeological interest was found, the magnetic anomalies probably reflecting the natural geology.

AAU

Oldbury-On-Severn

Central Networks 132kv overhead interconnector electricity power line from Oldbury-on-Severn to Berkeley in Gloucestershire, located between NGR ST 614 940 in the south and ST 661 990 in the north. A watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical investigations at the site of five proposed pylon bases near the hamlet of Sheppardine. As expected each the pits revealed a sequence of estuarine alluvium although variations in the depth of the underlying Triassic bedrock indicated a buried Pleistocene topography. In addition significant variability was evident in the detailed morphology and total depth of the overlying Holocene alluvium. Four of the five pits revealed evidence of buried soil stabilisation horizons indicated by layers of organic clay at a depth of between 1m and 2m below the modern ground surface. The same organic-rich horizon has been recognised widely elsewhere across this part of the Severn Estuary levels where it is associated with a prolonged period of Romano-British land drainage and agriculture. No important archaeological features, deposits or finds were located in any of the test pits and no peat deposits were encountered.

Andrew Young, AAU

Piling

Piling Surgery, Northwick Road. ST 5565 8521. A single evaluation trench was excavated within the development footprint for an extension to the surgery building. The trench

revealed a deep sequence of alluvial deposits underlying the topsoil and subsoil horizons, interrupted by a probable stabilisation horizon lying c. 1m below the modern ground surface, at 5.9m aOD. This horizon indicates that the area underwent a period during which the land was no longer flooded, possibly allowing for the formation of a soil colonised by vegetation. Other archaeological features recorded were a broad ditch that cut the stabilisation horizon, probably agricultural and for drainage, and a series of modern field drains. No dating evidence was recovered from either the stabilisation horizon or ditch, but a possible Romano-British or post-Roman date can be postulated, as similar buried soils dated to the Romano-British period have been located at similar depth elsewhere in the Levels

Andrew Young, AAU

Stoke Gifford

Coldharbour Lane to M32, Avon Ring Road. ST632 787. A watching brief was undertaken during preliminary groundwork to widen the Avon Ring Road (A4174), between Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay and Junction 1 of the M32 motorway. A large pit and unstratified flint finds provided limited evidence for prehistoric activity, suggesting that a zone of prehistoric activity identified east of Harry Stoke Lane may have extended into the study area.

Sarah Newns, AAU

