

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

at

INNS COURT, KNOWLE WEST, BRISTOL.

for

Housing Services Directorate, Bristol City Council.



**Bristol and Region
Archaeological Services**

BA/F323

% Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery,
Queens Road, Bristol, BS8 1RL.
Tel. (0117) 922 3580
Fax. (0117) 922 2047



**INNS COURT, KNOWLE WEST,
BRISTOL.**

Centred on
NGR ST 5877 6020

Client: Bristol City Council Housing Services Directorate

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March, 1997.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of a village centre for Inns Court, Knowle West, Bristol (NGR ST 58776020), comprising a community centre, church, shops, housing, social club and associated landscaping (Fig.1a). This is an area of known archaeological interest and the construction of the village centre could cause damage to the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 Inns Court is named after the 14th century mansion or manor house which was situated just to the north of the present Holy Cross Church. All that remains of the manor house is a stair turret of octagonal form which is Listed Grade II*. This has been incorporated in to the modern vicarage which certainly occupies part of the site of the manor house, although the full extent of the house and the date of commencement of medieval occupation on the site is not known.
- 1.3 To comply with the provisions of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' and the Deposit Bristol Local Plan, policy B27 (Appendix 3), a desktop archaeological assessment was undertaken of the area of the proposed development and was submitted to Bristol City Council in September 1996 (Ferguson Mann 1996). The assessment revealed a complex sequence of development for Inns Court, particularly from the 14th century onwards, and the conclusion drawn was that there was considerable potential for the survival of archaeological material.
- 1.4 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site an archaeological field evaluation, involving the excavation of a number of trial trenches, was required prior to the determination of the planning application in order that an informed decision could be made regarding the proper treatment of identified archaeological material. A Brief for this archaeological field evaluation was therefore prepared by the City Archaeologist (Appendix 4).
- 1.5 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by Bristol City Council Housing Services Directorate to carry out the archaeological evaluation and the fieldwork was undertaken during December 1996 and January 1997.
- 1.6 The fieldwork was supervised by Reg Jackson who also prepared this report.
- 1.7 The site archive and finds will be deposited at Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under Accession No. CMAG/1997/0013.

2. THE SITE AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1** The archaeological evaluation took place around Holy Cross Church, the Vicarage and the Resource Centre, on the site of the former Inns of Court public house and to the north of Langhill Avenue (Fig.1b).
- 2.2** The evaluation area was defined north and south by a cul-de-sac road known as Inns Court Green, east by Inns Court Drive and west by houses backing on to the former Inns of Court public house site, Berners Close and Langhill Avenue. The cul-de-sac road is all that remains of a roughly circular road which surrounded the Church, Resource Centre and Vicarage site but which was removed to the west and east in 1976 and its route backfilled and landscaped. The remains of this road were encountered in four of the evaluation trenches.
- 2.3** The evaluation area lay on ground which slopes down gently from 58.50m OD in the east to 55m OD at the west. It also slopes down from 58.50m OD in the north to 55.50m OD at the south. The evaluation trenches were located in areas of concrete and tarmac hard-standing or in grass-covered landscaped areas.
- 2.4** The underlying geology is of heavy grey/green clays interbedded with Lias limestone of the Jurassic period.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 There is no known archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.
- 3.2 In 1869 a substantial Roman coin hoard was found on the west bank of a stream to the south of Hengrove Way, some 1,200m to the south-east of Inns Court (NGR ST 60066878). This comprised 'some thousands' of 3rd century radiate minims and over 200 worn *sestertii* of Claudius to Maximianus (Nicholls 1870, 69; Boon & Rahtz 1965, 15-17). Further Roman finds were made in the same area when a housing estate was built in about 1973. No structures were noted at that time but a subsequent study of air photographs has apparently revealed a univallate earthwork enclosure which may have been associated with the finds (Williams 1983, 12-13).
- 3.3 In 1982 machine levelling of the playing fields at Creswick Road, Filwood Park exposed a Romano-British farming settlement occupied from the mid 2nd century until c. 367/369 (NGR ST 591692). The site lay on the hill spur which stretches east from the Inns Court area. The settlement was centred on a rectangular ditched enclosure and included several structures, two of which had stone walls. Two parallel ditches bounded the south and east sides of the enclosure, which was approached from the south by a ditched track. The settlement was probably a small farming community but there was plentiful evidence of metal working having been carried out on the site (Williams 1983).
- 3.4 The area of Inns Court lay within the Somerset parish of Bedminster and the manor of Bedminster and Hareclive, and the sub-manor of Bishopsworth. The Domesday Book of 1068 has two entries for Bishopsworth, although neither of these can be ascribed to any known site (Moore 1982, E9).
- 3.5 Less than 300m to the south-east of Inns Court lies the site of Filwood Farm and a deserted medieval village. This is also reported to be the location of Filwood Chapel which may have been associated with a grange of Keynsham Abbey (Dawson 1981, 24). The name Filwood is apparently derived from Filton which is an early, possibly Saxon, name for Whitchurch, and Filwood Chase is reputed to have been an extension of the medieval Royal Forest of Kingswood.
- 3.6 The antiquarian J. Collinson writing in 1791 noted that in Bishopsworth was '*an ancient house called Inyns Court which in 1353 belonged to John Onewyn. Sir John Inyn was owner thereof and died in 1439*'. Nineteenth century illustrations of Inns Court show that a significant portion of the 15th/16th century house was still standing at that time. The surviving stair turret is probably 16th century in date (Plate 11 shows the stair turret before demolition of the farmhouse).
- 3.7 By the 17th century the Inns Court estate and house had passed to the Paulett family and it was referred to as a manor or mansion house until 1799 when it seems to have become a farm. In 1949 a new church was created from the barn to the west of the house and a new parish hall was built to the east of the church. In 1951 the farmhouse was

demolished and a new vicarage built, incorporating the 16th century stair turret. In 1959 a new church was built at the south end of the vicarage garden and in 1962 the old church and barn were demolished. A community centre was built to the south-west of the vicarage in the same year.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Nine evaluation trenches were excavated in the locations specified in the Brief prepared by the City Archaeologist (Fig.1b).

4.1.1 Trench 1 measured 3m by 6m and was located to the north-east of the entrance to the Resource Centre. It was positioned sufficiently far south to trace the westward extension of the south wall of the manor house, which incorporates the surviving stair turret.

Trench 2 measured 5m by 7m and was located to the north-west of the Resource Centre. Trench 3 measured 3m by 5.5m and was located to the west of the Resource Centre. It was reduced in length by 0.5m as it was clear that any archaeology had been truncated by the now disused road to the west.

Trench 4 measured 3m by 6m and was located to the west of Holy Cross Church.

Trench 5 measured 3m by 6m and was located at the southern end of the former Inns of Court public house car park.

Trench 6 measured 3m by 5m and was located between the end of Langhill Avenue and the Inns of Court public house car park.

4.1.2 During the course of the evaluation the City Archaeologist requested the excavation of three further trenches, Trenches 7, 8 and 9, to the east of the vicarage garden and Holy Cross Church, and within the church itself.

Trench 7 measured 3m by 5.5m and was located north-east of the Vicarage garden next to the corner of Inns Court Drive. It was reduced in length by 0.5m to avoid the site security fencing obstructing the public footpath.

Trench 8 measured 3m by 5.5m and was located south-east of the Vicarage garden. It was re-positioned slightly to avoid electricity cables and a water supply pipe. It was reduced in length by 0.5m to avoid the site security fencing obstructing the public footpath.

Trench 9 was excavated in March 1997. The work was delayed due to the requirement to cover and protect the electric organ in the church. The trench was intended to measure 3m by 6m but due to the restricted working area this was reduced to 2.5m by 5m. The floor slabs and the immediately underlying concrete were removed over this area. However beneath the initial concrete screed was a concrete raft some 0.5m thick reinforced with steel mesh and below this was a further concrete slab reinforced with 10mm diameter steel rods. This concrete was extremely difficult to break with pneumatic drills as it turned to dust rather than fracturing. It was decided to reduce the size of the trench still further, to 1.5m by 1m, concentrating on and enlarging the north-west corner of the original trench, where the concrete was found to be slightly thinner.

4.2 The trenches were all excavated by machine down to the top of the archaeology. After that the trenches were hand dug, but only sufficient areas of the archaeology were excavated to elucidate its nature, extent and date.

- 4.3 The archaeological features were given consecutive context numbers and these were recorded on pro-forma Context Sheets. The archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20, the trench sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, and all significant features and layers were related to Ordnance Datum. The site was photographically recorded using colour print and colour transparency film.
- 4.4 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the work and after inspection by the City Archaeologist. Trenches excavated through concrete and tarmac were reinstated using rolled aggregate finished with a tarmac surface, except Trench 9 within the church where the slab floor surface was not reinstated. Trenches excavated through turf were reinstated using excavated topsoil where possible. The turf that had been removed with a view to being used for re-turfing the excavated areas largely went missing. Due to the extremely cold conditions prevailing during the evaluation, two of the trenches could not be de-turfed except by machine as the turf and topsoil was frozen to a depth of 0.15m. After backfilling the trenches it was noted that cars, motorcycles and even a lorry had been driven across the area causing disturbance of the reinstated surfaces.
- 4.5 It should be noted that site security proved a major problem. Steel fencing panels incorporating anti-lift devices were simply partly dismantled and stolen or badly damaged. On one occasion a stolen car was driven through the fencing and set on fire. Trench edges and excavated surfaces were vandalised.

5. THE EVALUATION

In the following section context numbers are generally given in brackets.

A detailed description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1 and the finds are listed in Appendix 2.

Ordnance Datum heights are those for the top of the feature or layer unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs.2 & 3; Plates 1-3)

Modern

After removal of the concrete hard-standing and its aggregate base (101; 57.40m OD) a number of modern disturbances to the underlying archaeological deposits were observed. In the south-east corner of the trench was a concrete base (106; 57.08m OD) which was apparently the remains of the 20th century vestry building. Running north-east from this was a contemporary drain set in concrete, while running north for a distance of some 2.30m was a 0.60m wide disturbance (107) containing a loose fill of brick and limestone fragments. Parallel to the east section was a trench containing a gas pipe (109).

Post-Medieval

At the north end of the trench was a thin layer of mid-brown clayey soil (102), possibly garden soil, which overlay a band of gritty black material containing fragments of brick and ash (103; 58.25m OD). The latter layer extended the full length of the trench and, although it contained no finds, it was probably post-17th century in date as it sealed the foundation trench of wall 111. Beneath 103, in the south-west corner of the trench, was a layer of red/brown clay (105) which produced one sherd of 15th century pottery.

An east/west wall (111; 57.20m OD) survived in the west half of the trench but appeared to have been destroyed to the east by modern cut 107. Wall 111 was bonded with light brown or red clay and had an offset on its north side. A sherd of 14th century pottery was contained within the clay bonding of the wall. The wall was sealed below layers 102 and 103 while the construction trenches for the wall (119 & 121) cut layer 105 and the underlying Roman layers 115 and 116. A layer of brown, gritty clay containing many Lias limestone fragments (118) abutted the wall to the north, was sealed by layer 103 and in turn sealed foundation trench 119 and may have been the construction layer for wall 111. Layer 118 contained a sherd of 17th century Wanstrow pottery. It seems likely that wall 111 was post-medieval in date and may have been constructed in the 17th century.

The possible south-west corner of the Inns Court manor house was represented by wall 110 (57.10m OD), built of Lias limestone bonded with a friable pinkish/red mortar, and without any apparent foundations, being built directly on the underlying Roman occupation. This wall turned north along the east section of the trench where it had been damaged by the modern pipe trench 109. There was no direct dating evidence for this wall although the mortar appeared to be the same as that used in the standing south wall and stair turret of the manor and therefore most likely dates to the 15th/16th century.

Roman

Wall 111 had been built partly through and partly over the corner of a building which was on a completely different alignment to the medieval and post-medieval structures of Inns Court. The foundations (walls 112 & 113) of this earlier building were made of Lias limestone bonded with a reddish to light brown clay, and were approximately 0.6m wide. Wall 113 terminated, apparently intentionally, some 1m to the south-east of the corner of the building.

This wall was sealed by a layer of dark brown, charcoal flecked, clay (116) containing sherds of late 2nd to 4th century pottery and an unidentifiable Roman coin (SF 1). The clay bonding of walls 112 and 113 contained sherds of 2nd/3rd century pottery while an occupation layer (115; 56.80m OD) to the east of, and apparently abutting wall 112, produced late 1st/2nd century pottery. This occupation layer consisted of a dark brown, gritty clay with much charcoal flecking, fragments of Pennant sandstone and animal bones. Beneath 115 was a further occupation layer (117), slightly redder in colour than 115. This was not excavated but was also presumably of Roman date.

The excavation of the modern disturbance 107 revealed a Roman occupation layer below it at 56.75m OD and further Roman features and structures may be represented by areas of pitched stones within layer 115, a line of stones (possibly a wall) towards the south-west corner of the trench (114) and a further line of large Lias limestone blocks at the south end of the trench (124).

Natural was not found in this trench and only limited excavation was undertaken in order to determine the extent and date of the various structures.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig.4; Plate 4)

Modern

Excavation showed that the majority of the area covered by Trench 2 had been taken down to the natural Lias limestone and clay (at 56.06m OD) by the modern road, which is now covered by layers of limestone aggregate, clay and topsoil (201-205).

Roman

At the south end of the trench was an area of large pitched stones surrounded by packed stones or cobbles (206; 56.19m OD). The top of this stone surface had post-medieval and modern debris pushed into it, including fragments of brick and tile, but a small section through 206, in the south-east corner of the trench, produced some iron slag, animal bone and Roman pottery from immediately below 206 where it overlay the natural (207). It seems likely that this stone feature originally spread further to the north, where it had been cut by the modern road, and may be Roman in date despite the post-medieval material in its surface caused by later disturbance.

5.3 Trench 3 (Figs.5 & 6; Plates 5 & 6)

Modern/Post-Medieval

The Roman occupation levels were sealed at the west end of the trench by turf and topsoil (307; 56.14m OD) and to the east by a tarmac surface (301; 56.86m OD), a light brown loam containing fragments of brick (302) and a surface of Lias limestone cobbles (303), possibly the remains of a yard or track. A modern concrete foundation (306), some 0.5m wide, and topped with a concrete block wall, cut across the trench roughly north/south and had caused damage to the archaeological deposits. The construction trench for this wall (304 & 309), which had simply been filled with concrete to form a strip foundation, had been cut from just below the tarmac surface and was probably part of the 'barn' church built in 1949. Running west from this wall was a pipe cased in concrete (308) which had again caused damage to the archaeological deposits.

Roman

Immediately under 303 was a dark grey/brown clay layer (311) which produced one sherd of 2nd to 4th century pottery. This may possibly have been a residual sherd in a later context but, in the east part of the trench, 311 sealed a layer (312) of certain Roman date as it contained a number of sherds of 2nd to 4th century pottery and a coin (SF 2). Below 312 was a shallow pit (316; 56.08m OD), cut by modern wall 306, which contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery. Also below 312, partly under the east section of the trench, was a feature (313), possibly a posthole, packed with stones set on edge (314). In the south-east corner of the trench was a further feature (326), although only a small part of that was visible. Pit 316, posthole 313 and feature 326 were all cut through a layer of grey/green clay flecked with charcoal (315). This was very similar in colour to, and may just overlie, the natural.

West of pit 316 was an area of grey/green clay containing lumps of brown clay, charcoal flecks and small pieces of Lias limestone (320; 56.15m OD). This produced sherds of 2nd to 3rd century pottery and an iron knife blade (SF 3; Fig.8). Cut into 320 was what appeared to be a linear feature (318) aligned approximately north/south which contained large stones either lying flat or pitched at angles into a dark brown heavy clay (319). This produced 2nd to 3rd century pottery. On removing layer 325 to the west of 318 it was found that the stone-filled feature extended west under 325. Another stone-filled feature (323) ran east/west against the south section of the trench although it had been obscured and partly damaged by the concrete pipe 318.

At the west end of the trench the Roman occupation had been destroyed by the modern road which had been backfilled and landscaped.

Natural Lias limestone bedrock or clay was not encountered in this trench as only limited excavation was undertaken in order to determine the extent and date of the various structures and features.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig.7; Plates 7 & 8)

Modern

Underlying the topsoil (401; 56.32m OD at north, 55.74m OD at south) was a thick layer of loose, dumped material consisting of a brown silty clay containing blocks of Lias limestone, bricks, ash and late 19th and 20th century pottery (402). Some of the dumped material appeared to be parts of a demolished building, possibly Inns Court farmhouse or its outbuildings. Layer 402 lay directly on the Roman occupation and there was no evidence of any intervening turf line or topsoil. Cut into the Roman occupation and aligned roughly north-west/south-east across the trench was a ceramic sewer pipe set in concrete (403).

Roman

A layer of dark brown clay containing lumps of Lias limestone (405; 55.50m OD) covered most of the area of the trench, and sloped gently by about 0.30m from north to south. This produced Roman pottery dating to the late 3rd/4th century, including almost half a greyware cooking pot. The area outside 405 was a light green clay, lying just above the natural clay, containing 3rd/4th century pottery. In the north-west corner of the trench was an area of large pitched stones and silty brown clay (416) set in to a feature (417) which might have been a posthole or pit. Groups of flat or pitched Lias limestone fragments within layer 405 were probably the remains of at least five circular or oval postholes (409, 411, 413, 415, 417), although these were not excavated or investigated further.

North of the modern sewer pipe (403), layer 405 was sectioned in order to determine its depth and to investigate two possible slots or small ditches which appeared in the side of the cut for the sewer. The removal of layer 405 in this area revealed two shallow, steep sided, linear features (407 & 419) aligned approximately north/south, and cut into the natural clay. These were 0.40m and 0.80m wide respectively, and were 0.20m apart. They were about 0.20m deep and were filled with a dark brown clay, similar to 405, but containing charcoal flecks and the occasional pitched limestone fragment. The base of these slots was at 55.20m OD although they sloped down to the south. Both these slots could be seen continuing south on the other side of the cut for the modern sewer although their southern limit was not determined. Slot 407 appeared to turn at right angles to the west before it reached the north section of the evaluation trench. On the ridge separating the two slots there was a small, circular posthole (422).

5.5 Trench 5

Modern

The modern tarmac surface of the Inns of Court public house car park (501; 55.89m OD) overlay a thick make-up deposit of aggregate and sand (502). This in turn overlay a dark green/brown clay layer which contained charcoal flecks and a few small stones (503). This was interpreted as the old topsoil and turf line which was sealed by the construction of the car park. Lias limestone bedrock was encountered immediately below 503 at 55.27m OD and this sloped slightly to 55.08m OD towards the south. Cut into the bedrock was a shallow pit (504) measuring 0.78m north/south by 1m east/west. This contained no dating material but was probably post-medieval or modern.

5.6 Trench 6

Modern

Topsoil, grey clay and aggregate (601-603) immediately overlay the natural Lias limestone bedrock which was encountered at 54.79m OD, some 0.57m below the present ground surface. All the layers over the natural were modern. A concrete strip foundation ran north/south through the length of the trench. This was 0.32m wide by 0.23m thick and was probably the remains of a post-war 'prefab' type building which are known to have existed in this area.

5.7 Trench 7 (Plate 9)

Modern

The whole area of this trench was occupied by the former road which had been broken-up and then covered with deposits of clay and topsoil (701-703) in order to landscape the area. The road had removed any archaeological deposits and had been constructed directly on the Lias limestone and clay natural at approximately 57.20m OD. A linear feature running east/west, and cut through the natural, produced modern brick and was presumably a pipe trench, although it was not completely excavated. The engineer's Test Pit 2 was encountered adjacent to the north section of the trench.

5.8 Trench 8 (Plate 10)

Modern

The whole area of this trench was occupied by the former road which had been broken-up and then covered with deposits of clay and topsoil (801-803) in order to landscape the area. The road had removed any archaeological deposits and had been constructed directly on the Lias limestone and clay natural at approximately 56.35m OD

5.9 Trench 9

Modern

The trench was excavated through the slab floor of the church, the top of which was at 56.52m OD. The slab floor and underlying concrete raft (901) totalled approximately 0.5m although the concrete was slightly thinner in the north-west corner of the trench and the trench was extended there by 1.5m east/west and 1m north/south. Only that limited area was excavated down to, and through, the archaeological deposits. Below the concrete at this point was a layer of rubble comprising large blocks of Lias limestone and fragments of 19th century floor tile (902). It is believed that this rubble came from the demolished farmhouse and was used as a foundation for the floor of the church.

Post-Medieval

Below the rubble layer (902) was a layer of dark brown clayey soil containing small stones, animal bones and pottery of 18th/19th century date (903). This layer seemed to have slumped into the Roman deposit below.

Roman

Underlying 903 was a dark brown organic fill with small fragments of Lias limestone, some pieces of Pennant sandstone, oyster shells, snail shells, animal bones and Roman pottery dating to the 2nd/3rd century (904). The top of this organic layer was at 55.83m

OD and the bottom, which lay directly on the natural Lias limestone bedrock, was at 55.14m OD, which corresponds closely with the level of the base of the slot found in Trench 4 to the west. It appeared that 904, which was probably the fill of a pit or ditch, had been cut through a reddish-brown layer (905) but this could only be observed in the south-east corner of the trench extension and the restricted area of the excavation made interpretation difficult.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** This evaluation has demonstrated the survival of significant archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.
- 6.2** Modern building activity at Inns Court seems to have caused minimal damage to the archaeology, except in the case of the 'circular' road round the Resource Centre and Church which has removed the archaeology throughout the length of its route examined during the evaluation.
- 6.3** There is considerable evidence of Roman occupation at Inns Court consisting of the stone foundations of at least one building, postholes and slots for timber buildings or structures, pits, occupation levels and a stone surface which is possibly part of a road or trackway. The Roman site appears to be concentrated on the area of higher ground around the Vicarage and the Resource Centre and may extend over the level ground to the north and east. Roman deposits were also found on the sloping ground to the west and south-west. There is no evidence of Roman occupation further west under the site of the Inns of Court public house. The absence of archaeological deposits in the trenches to the east of the Vicarage garden should not be taken as evidence that they do not exist in that area as the trenches were on the line of the modern road which had destroyed any archaeological deposits.
- 6.4** The Roman occupation does not seem to have been completely removed by the construction of the church although the archaeology will have been destroyed in the areas occupied by wall and pillar foundations, service and heating trenches, and the deeper areas of concrete rafting. It is likely that the archaeological deposits have been truncated by the church construction but deeper archaeological features such as pits, ditches and postholes will survive.
- 6.5** The medieval and post-medieval occupation associated with Inns Court lies immediately under and adjacent to the Vicarage in the area known from documentary and cartographic evidence to have been the site of the manor house. The possible south-west corner of the house was found to the north of the Resource Centre but a later wall and occupation levels in the same area indicate the survival of more extensive medieval and post-medieval structures and archaeological deposits.
- 6.6** The top of the archaeology lies just below the present ground surface and the base of the archaeological deposits, where this was determined, was generally less than 1m below the ground surface, except to the south-west of the Resource Centre where there was a greater degree of build-up over the Roman levels resulting from modern landscaping.
- 6.7** The information obtained from the archaeological evaluation has shown that any building work involved in the proposed redevelopment, including the construction of car parking areas, would result in the almost total destruction of the archaeological resource.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Ann Linge produced the illustrations for the report.

Rod Burchill commented on the pottery and Rose Clarke identified the Roman coins.

The coins and knife blade were cleaned and conserved by the Bristol City Museum Conservation Service.

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of Contexts

Context No	Description
Trench 1	
101	Concrete and aggregate base (modern surface)
102	Layer of brown soil, under 101 (garden soil)
103	Layer of black, gritty material containing brick fragments, ash and coal, under 102 (post-medieval and probably associated with Inns Court mansion)
104	Layer of mixed red/brown to light/brown clay, under 103 (post-medieval and probably associated with Inns Court mansion)
105	Layer of red/brown clay containing white lime fragments, under 103 & 104 (possibly medieval or post-medieval floor level associated with Inns Court mansion)
106	Concrete base and drain casing (part of the 1940s vestry)
107	Rectangular cut for disturbance 108 (modern)
108	Fill of 107 containing large stones and brick (modern)
109	Cut for pipe trench 123, under 101 (modern)
110	Wall aligned north/south, Lias limestone bonded with a friable pinkish-red mortar with lime flecks, under 101 (part of Inns Court and possibly 15th century)
111	Wall aligned east/west, Lias limestone bonded with a reddish or light brown clay, under 101 (post-medieval and probably part of Inns Court)
112	Wall, aligned north-east/south-west, Lias limestone bonded with reddish brown to light brown clay (Roman)
113	Wall, aligned north-west/south-east, Lias limestone bonded with red/brown to dark brown clay (Roman)
114	Large stones set into layer 116 and possibly part of a posthole or other feature (Roman)
115	Layer of dark brown gritty clay with much charcoal flecking and Pennant sandstone fragments, under 110 (Roman occupation abutting wall 112)
116	Layer of dark brown clayey soil with charcoal flecks and Lias limestone fragments, under 104 and 105 (post-dates the demolition of the Roman building represented by walls 112 & 113)
117	Layer of red/brown gritty clay, under 115 (Roman)
118	Layer of mid-brown very gritty clay containing many Lias limestone fragments, under 103 (post-medieval and possibly the construction layer associated with the building represented by wall 111)
119	Cut for 120, under 118
120	Fill of 119, the foundation trench on the north side of wall 111 (post-medieval)
121	Cut for 122, under 103
122	Fill of 121, the foundation trench on the south side of wall 111 (post-medieval)
123	Fill of pipe trench 109 (modern)
124	Row of large stones, possibly a structure (probably Roman)

Trench 2

- 201 Turf and topsoil
202 Layer of yellow/brown clayey soil with rubble and concrete, under 201 (modern)
203 Layer of broken-up tarmac, under 202 (remains of modern road surface)
204 Layer of dark brown friable soil containing concrete and brick, under 203 (modern)
205 Layer of limestone aggregate, under 203 and 204 (remains of modern road)
206 Pitched stones and cobbles, south end of trench, under 205 (possible Roman road or yard surface)
207 Sealed by 206 and directly overlying natural (Roman)
Natural: Lias limestone and grey/green clay

Trench 3

- 301 Tarmac surface and aggregate base (modern)
302 Layer of light brown loam with fragments of brick and small stones, under 301 (modern)
303 Lias limestone 'cobbles', under 303 (post-medieval/modern and possibly the remains of a yard or track)
304 Cut for 305, under 301
305 Fill of 304, the foundation trench on the east side of wall 306 (modern)
306 Wall aligned north/south, constructed of concrete blocks with concrete foundations, under 301 (modern)
307 Turf and topsoil
308 Sewer pipe and concrete casing running east/west, under 307 (modern)
309 Cut for 310, under 301
310 Fill of 309, the foundation trench on the west side of wall 306 (modern)
311 Layer of dark grey/brown clay, under 303 (post-medieval)
312 Layer of grey/brown clay containing charcoal flecks and fragments of Lias limestone, under 311 (Roman occupation)
313 Cut for 314, under 311
314 Fill of 313, pitched stone packing (Roman posthole or pit)
315 Layer of grey/green clay containing charcoal flecks, under 312 (Roman occupation)
316 Cut for 317, under 312
317 Fill of 316, patchy brown/grey clay containing charcoal flecks and Pennant sandstone fragments (Roman pit)
318 Cut for 319 aligned north/south, under 312
319 Fill of 318, large pitched stones set in dark brown clay with charcoal flecks (Roman)
320 Layer of grey/green clay containing some charcoal flecks, under 312 (Roman)
321 Possible cut for 322, under 312
322 Fill of 321, very sticky red/brown clay (Roman)
323 Cut for 324 aligned north/south, under 308
324 Fill of 323, pitched stones and 'cobbles' (Roman: on partial excavation it was found that 324 may be part of 319)

- 325 Layer of grey/green to brown clay containing charcoal flecks and Pennant sandstone fragments, under 312 & 307 (Roman occupation)
- 326 Cut for 327, under 312
- 327 Fill of 326, red/brown clay containing charcoal flecks (Roman)
- 328 Cut for road (modern)
- Natural: Lias limestone and grey/green clay

Trench 4

- 401 Turf and topsoil
- 402 Layer of brown silty clay containing blocks of limestone, brick and ash, under 401 (modern)
- 403 Cut for 404, under 401
- 404 Fill of 403, trench for sewer pipe (modern)
- 405 Fill of 407, dark brown clay containing charcoal flecks and occasional pitched limestone, under 402 (Roman slot or ditch)
- 406 Fill of 423, light green clay which occurred in patches particularly in the southern part of the trench, under 405 (Roman occupation)
- 407 Cut for 405, aligned north/south
- 408 Fill of square-cut posthole 409, black/grey ashy material (Roman)
- 409 Cut for 408, under 402
- 410 Fill of possible circular posthole 411, pitched limestone blocks set in brown clay (Roman)
- 411 Cut for 410, under 402
- 412 Fill of possible circular posthole 413, pitched limestone set in brown clay (Roman)
- 413 Cut for 412, under 402
- 414 Fill of possible oval posthole 415, stones set in brown clay (Roman)
- 415 Cut for 414, under 402
- 416 Fill of large posthole 417, pitched stones set in brown silt (Roman)
- 417 Cut for 416, under 402
- 418 Fill of 419, very dark brown clay (Roman slot or ditch)
- 419 Cut for 418, aligned north/south, under 402
- 420 Natural: green/brown clay
- 421 Fill of circular posthole 422, limestone fragments set in a dark brown clay (Roman)
- 422 Cut for 421, under 405
- 423 Cut for 406, under 405

Trench 5

- 501 Tarmac surface (modern)
- 502 Aggregate and sand, under 501 (modern)
- 503 Dark green/brown organic layer containing charcoal flecks and small stones, under 502 (original turf/topsoil ground surface)
- 504 Cut for 505, under 503
- 505 Fill of roughly circular depression 504, very dark brown organic material (undated but probably post-medieval or modern)

Trench 6

- 601 Turf and topsoil
602 Layer of grey clay containing pieces of wood, bricks and roof tile, under 601 (modern)
603 Layer of aggregate, under 602 (modern)
Natural: Lias limestone and light grey/green clay

Trench 7

- 701 Turf and topsoil
702 Aggregate, concrete and tarmac, under 701 (remains of modern road)
703 Layer of compacted dark brown/black gritty material containing clinker and cinders (modern)
Natural: Lias limestone and grey/green clay

Trench 8

- 801 Turf and topsoil
802 Aggregate, concrete and tarmac, under 801 (remains of modern road)
803 Layer of compacted dark brown/black gritty material containing clinker and cinders (modern)
Natural: Lias limestone and grey/green clay

Trench 9

- 901 Floor slabs and concrete
902 Make-up layer of rubble, brick and floor tile fragments (modern)
903 Dark brown clayey soil with small stones (18th/19th century)
904 Dark brown/black organic soil with small fragments of Lias limestone (fill of Roman pit or ditch)
905 Reddish/brown clayey layer with charcoal flecks and small stones (relationship to 904 difficult to determine)
Natural: Lias limestone bedrock

Appendix 2: Pottery Report and List of Finds by Context

The Pottery by Rod Burchill

The pottery assemblage comprised 148 sherds weighing 1375g. The material was scanned to identify the key date types present. The assemblage was mainly Romano-British along with a small number of medieval wares.

The principal Romano-British types present were Black Burnished ware of probable Dorset origin, local Greywares and Severn Valley wares. Within the Romano-British group were a small number of sherds of undecorated Samian. The absence of purely 4th or 5th century types might suggest that the group mostly dates to the 2nd or 3rd century. However the Severn valley bowl from Context 405 is firmly dated to the late 3rd or 4th century possibly suggesting that Contexts 405 and 406 may be slightly later than the rest of the Romano-British group.

List of Finds by Context

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 105 | North Wiltshire lime tempered ware, Malvernian ware
15th century |
| 108 | Unidentified sherd
Not dated |
| 111 | Bristol - rose quartz gritted ware
14th century |
| 112 | Greyware
Late 2nd/3rd century |
| 113 | Greyware, Severn Valley ware
2nd/3rd century |
| 115 | Black Burnished ware, Greyware, undecorated Samian, Severn Valley ware, Native ware
Animal bones
Late 1st/2nd century |
| 116 | Black Burnished ware, Greyware
Animal bones
SF 1: Roman coin
Late 2nd/4th century |

- 118 Wanstrow ware
17th century
- 206 Devon Gravel tempered ware, brick, tile
Iron nails
18th century
- 207 Severn Valley ware
Slag, animal bones
2nd/4th century
- 311 Severn Valley ware
2nd/4th century
- 312 Greyware, Black Burnished ware, miscellaneous
Animal bones
SF 2: Roman coin
Late 2nd/3rd century
- 317 Black Burnished ware, Greyware, Severn Valley ware, Native ware
Animal bones
2nd/3rd century
- 319 Black Burnished ware, Greyware, Severn Valley ware, miscellaneous
Animal bones
2nd/3rd century
- 320 Greyware
SF 3: Iron knife blade (Fig.8)
2nd/3rd century
- 405 Greyware, Black Burnished ware, Severn Valley ware, undecorated Samian, miscellaneous
Animal bones
Late 3rd/4th century
- 406 Greyware, Severn Valley ware
Animal bones
3rd/4th century
- 903 Internally glazed redwares
Animal bones
18th/19th century
- 904 Greyware, Black Burnished ware, miscellaneous
Animal bones, oyster shells
2nd/3rd century

Appendix 3: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work which would affect a SAM.

DOE PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

The Planning Policy Guidance of Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) consolidates advice to planning authorities. The Guidance stresses the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource, details the role of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with county and district archaeological officers and sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

PPG 16 also indicates the circumstances where further work would be necessary and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeological resource.

DISTRICT POLICY

Bristol City Council Deposit Local Plan Written Statement (1993) states (policy B27):

There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.

Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes, buildings or areas of local archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that:-

- (i) the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings, or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance;
- (ii) provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

Appendix 4: Project Brief

INNS COURT, KNOWLE, BRISTOL

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

(Contact: Mr R H Jones, City Archaeologist, Planning, Transport and Development Services, Brunel House, St Georges Road, Bristol BS1 5UY. Tel (0117) 922 3044; Fax (0117) 922 3861)

1. Summary

A desktop assessment of the archaeological potential of the Inns Court area of Filwood has been carried out by Ferguson Mann Architects (1996). This study revealed a complex sequence of development, particularly from the 14th century onwards. It is clear from the report that there is considerable potential for the survival of archaeological material. The surviving 15th century stair tower is an eloquent illustration of the site's historical importance. A field evaluation is therefore required so that an informed planning decision may be taken regarding the possible threat to archaeological remains. The evaluation should be properly managed and costed, and, appropriate specialist input must be included in the Project Design. On the basis of the evaluation, a suitable mitigation strategy should be agreed, so that the desired aim of preserving identified archaeological remains by minimising the impact of the development proposals might be achieved.

2. Site Location and Description

The site lies in the Knowle West area of the city. It is defined by Inns Court Avenue and Inns Court Drive to the north and east. A row of shops currently defines the site on the west side. The site is occupied by buildings dating largely to the late 1950s and 1960s. A late 15th century stair turret survives on the south side of a vicarage which dates to the early 1950s. In the centre of the site lies a derelict pub, currently being demolished. The building is said to have a basement. Surrounding the buildings are landscaped areas, largely of grass with tarmac pathways. Immediately to the north of the present community centre is a small area of concrete. The site slopes gradually to the south and to the west, from the present vicarage.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application is soon to be submitted for the construction of a village centre for Inns Court, comprising a Community Centre, a new Church, shops, housing, social club and associated landscaping. It is anticipated that the development will take place in a phased programme, commencing with the construction of the Community Centre, shops and housing and adjacent landscaping.

- 3.2 A desktop assessment has been submitted (Ferguson Mann 1996). Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, as revealed in the assessment and in other studies, an archaeological field evaluation will be required prior to determination of any future application in order that an informed decision may be made regarding the proper treatment of identified archaeological material. An acceptable strategy for mitigating the effects of development upon the archaeological resource must be agreed between the applicants and the Planning Authority before the granting of planning permission. Such a strategy might include full in situ preservation of identified archaeological features, large-scale excavation to achieve a full record of archaeological features prior to their destruction or a combination of both.
- 3.3 Such an approach is in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990) and the Deposit Bristol Local Plan, policy B27 (November 1993, with revisions October 1994 and February 1995).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The details of the historical and archaeological background may be found in the desktop study report. Documentary references to the property have been traced to the 14th century. By the early 17th century the property had passed into the ownership of the Paulett family. From the 17th century the house is described as a manor and later as a mansion house. Some time before 1884, the principle house, which had become a farmhouse, was demolished and a new house built which retained the stair turret and entrance porch. After 1951, the 19th century house was demolished, although the stair turret has survived to the present day. There was a barn immediately to the west of the main house. The date of the barn is unknown, although it may be of medieval origin. It lies on the site of the present Community Centre. It is also possible, however, that the main house originally extended further to the west, although there is no conclusive documentary evidence for this. The 15th century stair turret has survived the various demolitions which have taken place in the past. On its north side is a large wall, probably largely of 19th century date, although there may be some earlier work incorporated.
- 4.2 There is abundant evidence for Romano-British occupation in the area. Only about 200m to the south-east a Romano-British settlement has been excavated in Filwood playing fields (Williams, 1983). About 1km to the south-east there have been several finds of Roman artefacts, possibly associated with the settlement excavated at Filwood playing fields. It must be considered a possibility that archaeological features of similar date will occur on this site.

5. Objectives

5.1 The evaluation should address the following questions:

- 5.1.1 The location, extent, degree of survival and date range of archaeological deposits and features. In particular the evaluation should aim to discover:
 - i. whether features associated with the medieval Inns Court survive;
 - ii. whether there is evidence for pre-medieval, particularly Roman occupation of the site
- 5.1.2 the existence of recent disturbances that might reduce the value of the archaeological resource and influence future decisions concerning the management of that resource, particularly regarding the desirability of its preservation;
- 5.1.3 the research potential of any identified archaeological features and their relevance within a wider research context.

6. Project Design

6.1 A detailed Project Design must be submitted to the City Archaeologist for approval by each archaeological contractor before the choice is made of a particular archaeological organisation to carry out the work. The Project Design should be compiled following the guidance put forward in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and must have been compiled in full consultation with the specialists who will be employed in the project team. It should include the following details:

- 6.1.1 the statement of objectives of the project;
- 6.1.2 a detailed methods statement;
- 6.1.3. the structure and personnel of the project team;
- 6.1.4 a list of tasks as identified in the methods statement apportioned to the identified project team members;
- 6.1.5 details of timetable and budget;
- 6.1.6 details of provision for on-site and post-excavation input by specialists identified in the Project Design;
- 6.1.7 a cascade chart to show the time allowed for each of the tasks identified in the

Project Design.

- 6.2 Curatorial staff of the Archaeology Dept of Bristol Museum should be consulted at the Project Design stage to clarify questions of storage requirements and to allow museum staff to make suitable provision for future storage arrangements.

7. Evaluation Methodology

- 7.1 Trenches should be cut to provide a representative sample of the site. The suggested location of trenches is shown on the accompanying plan. However it is recommended that the precise location of trenches should be discussed with the City Archaeologist. The layout of trenches as shown on the accompanying plan should form the basis of costing the project.
- 7.2 Once it has been agreed, any significant alteration to the trench layout should be discussed beforehand with the City Archaeologist. If the project has been the subject of competitive tendering, and major changes to the proposed work are anticipated, it may be necessary to repeat the tendering process.
- 7.3 Archaeological deposits should not be removed except in order to achieve the objectives in para 5 above. Cut features of recent date may be removed and these may provide 'windows' upon the archaeological stratigraphy.
- 7.4 Provision should be made in the budget for specialist contribution to the project, both during the field evaluation and at the report writing stage. Identified specialists should be part of the project team and have a detailed input into the Project Design. It is likely that, at the least, specialists will be required for pottery analysis, artefact analysis, artefact conservation and palaeoenvironmental analysis. Other specialists may be required at various stages during the project. Provision should be made in the project design and budgets to allow for further specialists on the project team as required.
- 7.5 Non-archaeological constraints should be accounted for in determining the conduct of the evaluation, for example, the location of live services, existing rights of way, local access routes and public safety.
- 7.6 The field evaluation should be conducted by an archaeological contractor of recognised competence with experience in this type of work, working in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations. The contractors will be required to conform to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. At least one member of the project team should be full member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 7.7 All trenches should be backfilled and reinstated upon completion of work unless specific instructions to the contrary are given by the site owners or their agents.
- 7.8 To conform with Bristol City Museum's standards for archive storage and information

retrieval, an accession number must be obtained from the Museum before fieldwork starts. All paper records and artefacts should be suitably marked with this accession number.

- 7.9 Where total excavation of archaeological levels takes place, each level should be recorded three-dimensionally.
- 7.10 Archaeological levels and features should be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively.
- 7.11 Finds of gold and silver should be removed to a safe place and their discovery reported to the Coroner in accordance with the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. The Archaeology Dept of Bristol City Museum should also be informed.
- 7.12 Human remains should be removed with care and due reverence. A Home Office licence will be required for the exhumation of such remains under the terms of section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 7.13 A site location plan should be prepared on an Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale base. A list of modern OS coordinates should be supplied, to 12 figures, for the corners of evaluation trenches. Twelve figure coordinates should also be supplied for the centres of any major features found in the course of evaluation. Guidance on this should be sought from the City Archaeologist at the time of excavation.
- 7.14 Recording systems used should be compatible with those used elsewhere in Bristol. Context descriptions, artefact registers, photographic records, etc, should be entered on pro-forma sheets similar to those used on other archaeological sites in Bristol.
- 7.15 All trenches should be backfilled and reinstated upon completion of work unless specific instructions to the contrary are given by the site owners or their agents.

8. Report

- 8.1 The field evaluation must be followed by a comprehensive report for submission to the Local Planning Authority as part of an application for planning consent. It should include:
 - (1) a summary of the aims and methodology of the field evaluation;
 - (2) the location, extent, degree of survival, date and depth of archaeological material;
 - (3) the anticipated state of survival of archaeological remains across the rest of the site;
 - (4) the anticipated impact of development upon any recognised archaeological

- remains;
- (5) specialist reports as required;
 - (6) illustrative material, including plans, sections and photographs;
 - (7) a brief summary of the archive and its location;

- 8.2 The report may contain recommendations for further work if so desired by the client. It must be stressed that such comments carry no official weight and that the final decision on whether further work is required rests with the Planning Authority.
- 8.3 At least two copies of the report should be sent to the Planning Authority, either by the applicant or by the contractor undertaking the above works, for filing and for inclusion in the Bristol Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the report should also accompany the site archive and be lodged with the Archaeology Department of the City Museum and Art Gallery.
- 8.4 In the light of the evaluation report, the applicant should detail the proposed treatment of any recognised archaeological remains and a strategy for the preservation of such remains, either *in situ* or by record, should be put forward.

9. The Archive

- 9.1 The minimum accepted standard of the archive should be as defined in the Management of Archaeological Projects 5.4 and Appendix 3.
- 9.2 A copy of the archive should be deposited with Bristol City Museum as the recognised repository of archaeological material for the Bristol area. In order to maintain the integrity of the site archive, the landowner is urged to donate the finds to the Museum. Whilst most archaeological finds are of little intrinsic value, they are nevertheless of the highest importance in archaeological research.
- 9.3 The Archaeology Department of Bristol City Museum should be contacted by the archaeological contractor at the earliest opportunity ~~before~~ the commencement of fieldwork in order to make suitable arrangements for the deposition of the archive and for information regarding standards required by the Museum (eg for storage).
- 9.4 Particular attention should be given to the Museum's guidelines on the Donation of Archaeological Archives and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (U.K.I.C. 1990).
- 9.5 The archaeological contractor should make suitable arrangements for the deposition of a copy of the archive with the National Monuments Record of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

10. Publication

- 10.1 Full publication of the results of the evaluation will depend upon the perceived need for further work. If the evaluation is to be followed by more extensive fieldwork, the results of the evaluation should be incorporated within the publication of the larger excavation.
- 10.2 It may be that, where important remains are found, an effective mitigation strategy to protect such remains can be worked out. The result would be that no further extensive fieldwork will be carried out. In this case it will be important to ensure that the results of the evaluation stage are made available to a wider audience. Consideration should be then given to the publication of the results in local and national journals (eg Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucs Archaeological Society, Bristol and Avon Archaeology, Medieval Archaeology, Post-Medieval Archaeology, etc). Potential cost implications should be taken into account in proposed budgets. In the event that the results from the evaluation are largely negative, a short report in a local archaeological journal should be sufficient.
- 10.3 In any event, summaries of work must be sent to the relevant period society journals and to the local archaeological society journals for inclusion in their yearly summaries of work.

11. Monitoring

Provision must be made for monitoring the works in order to ensure the effectiveness and proper execution of the evaluation. Regular monitoring stages should be agreed between the archaeological contractor and the City Archaeologist when drawing up the Project Design.

Bibliography

DoE, 1990. *Archaeology and Planning*. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16.

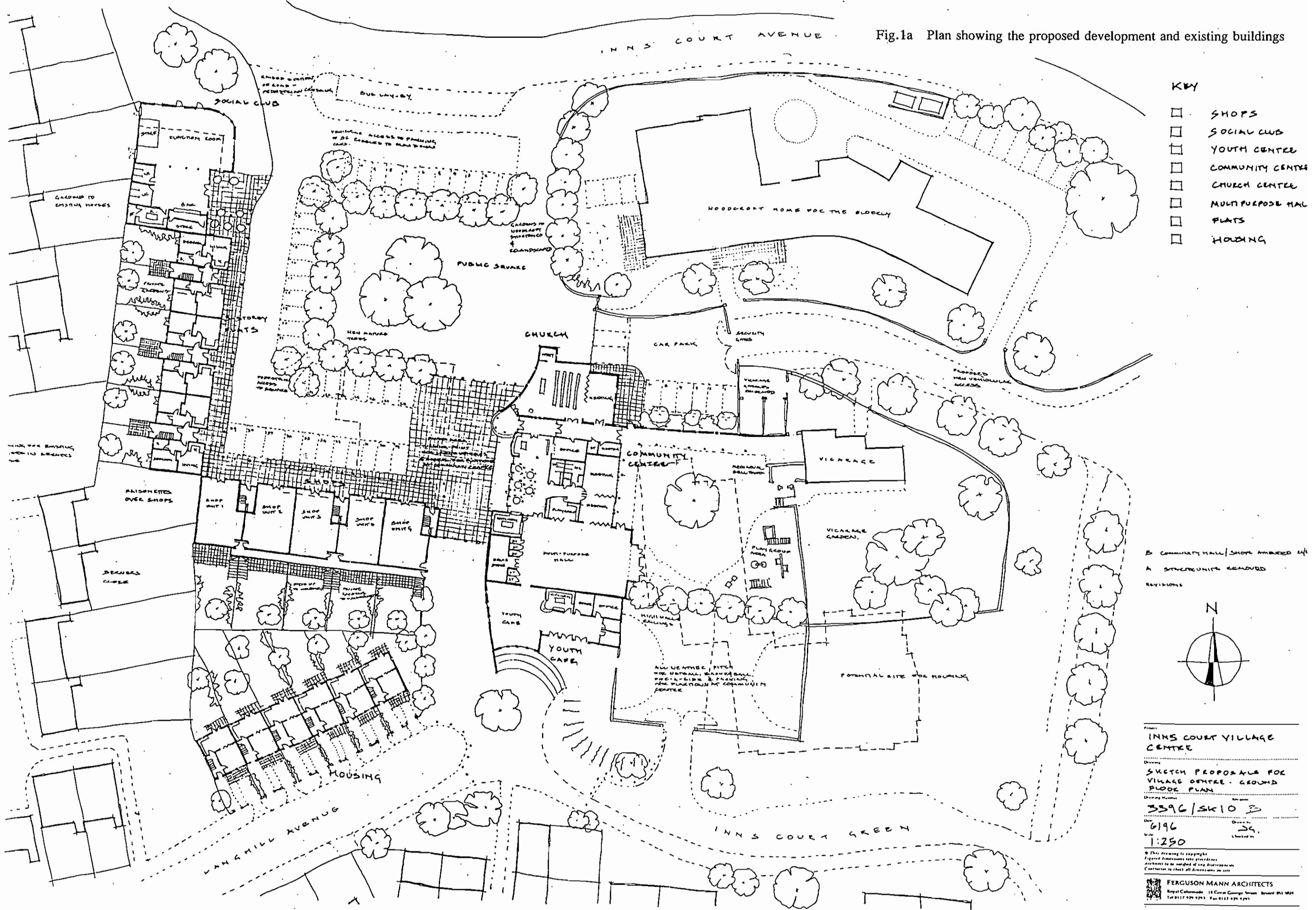
English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*

Ferguson Mann, 1996. *Inns Court Village Centre. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*.

Williams, R G J, 1983. Romano-British Settlement at Filwood Park, Bristol. *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* 2. 12-20

Fig.1a Plan showing the proposed development and existing buildings



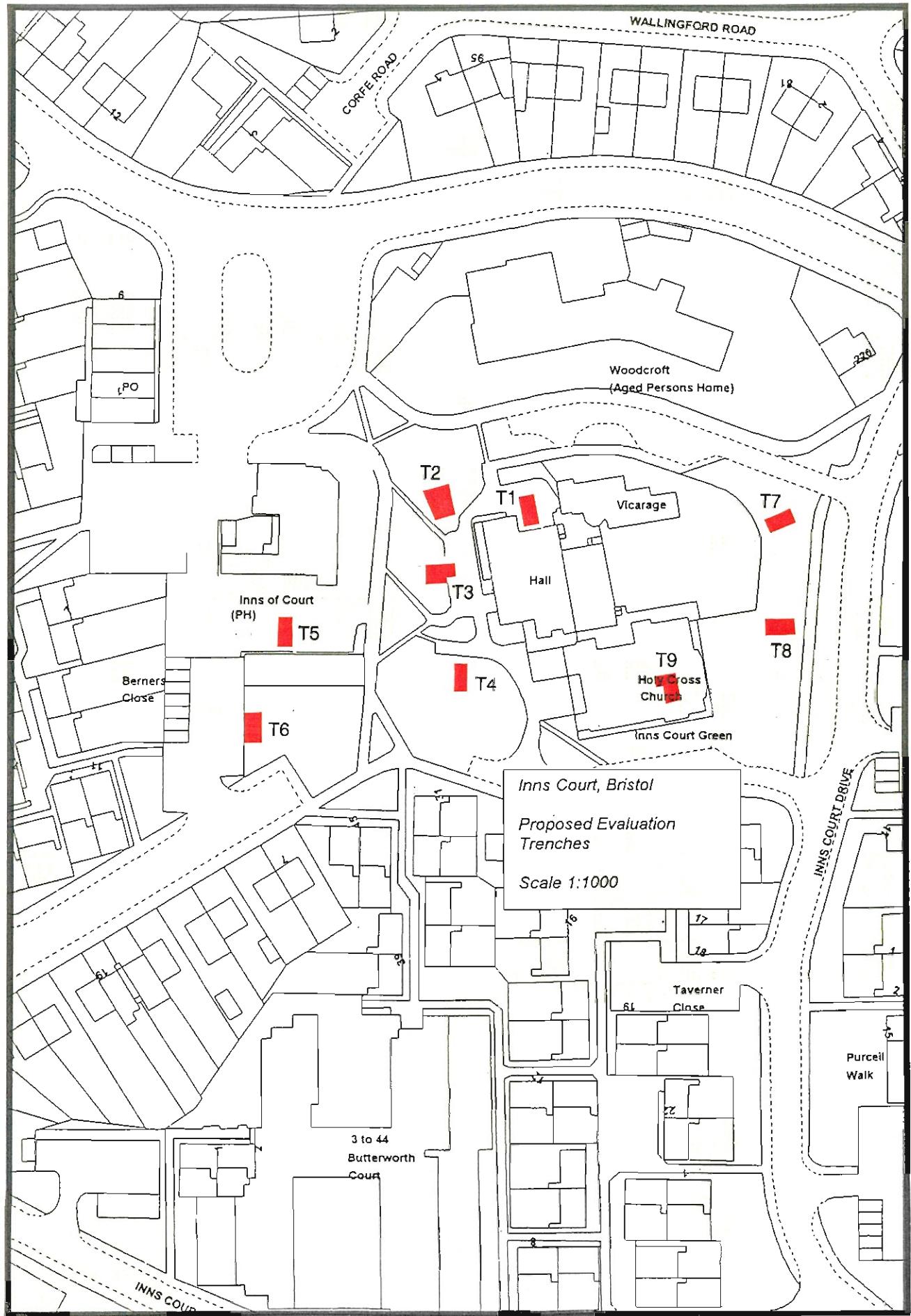


Fig.1b Plan showing the location of the trenches

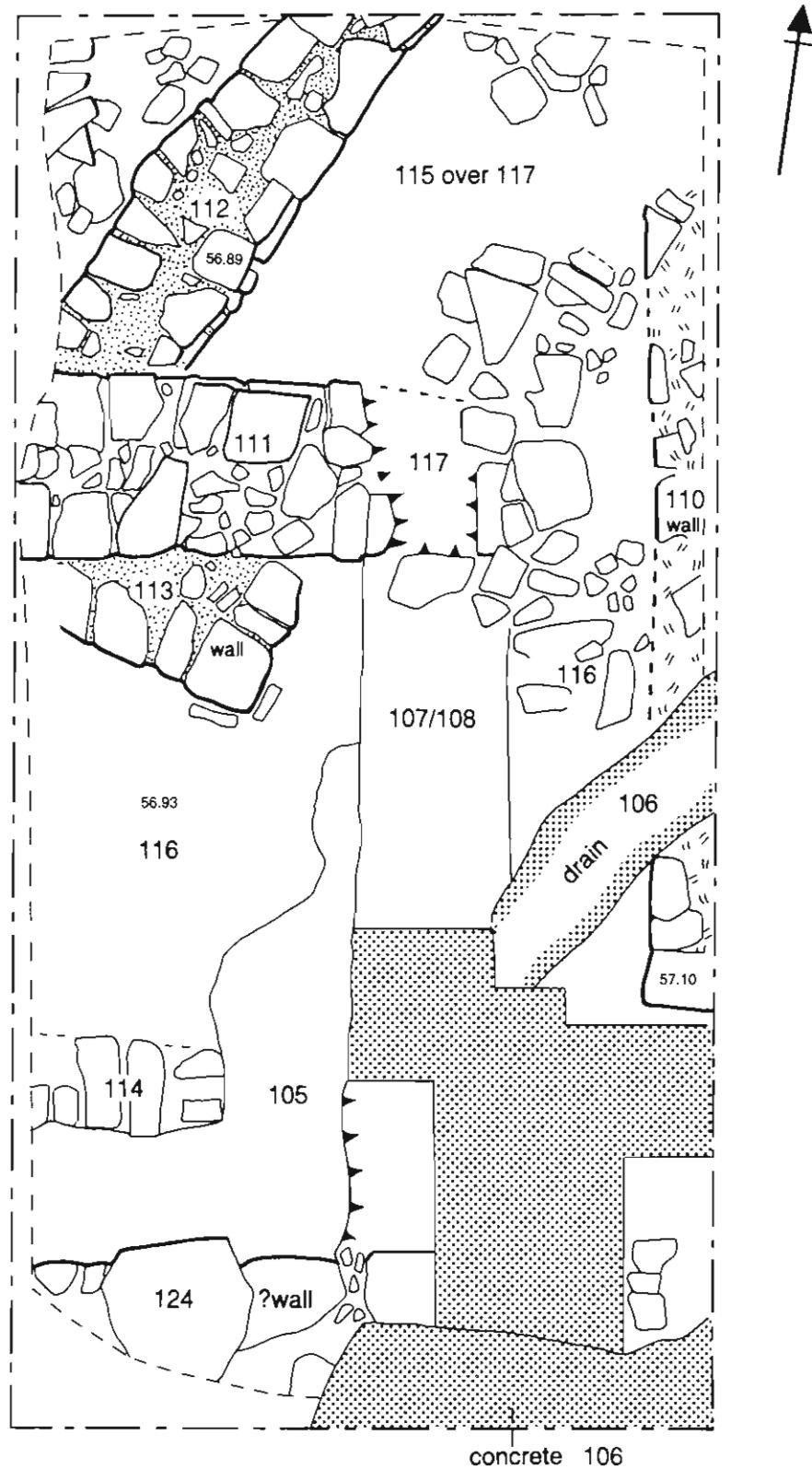


Fig.2 Trench 1 - plan of excavated features

0 1m

S

N

57.05m

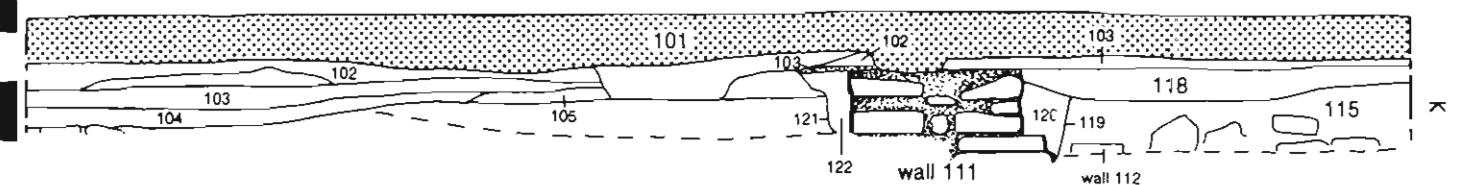


Fig.3 Trench 1 - east-facing section

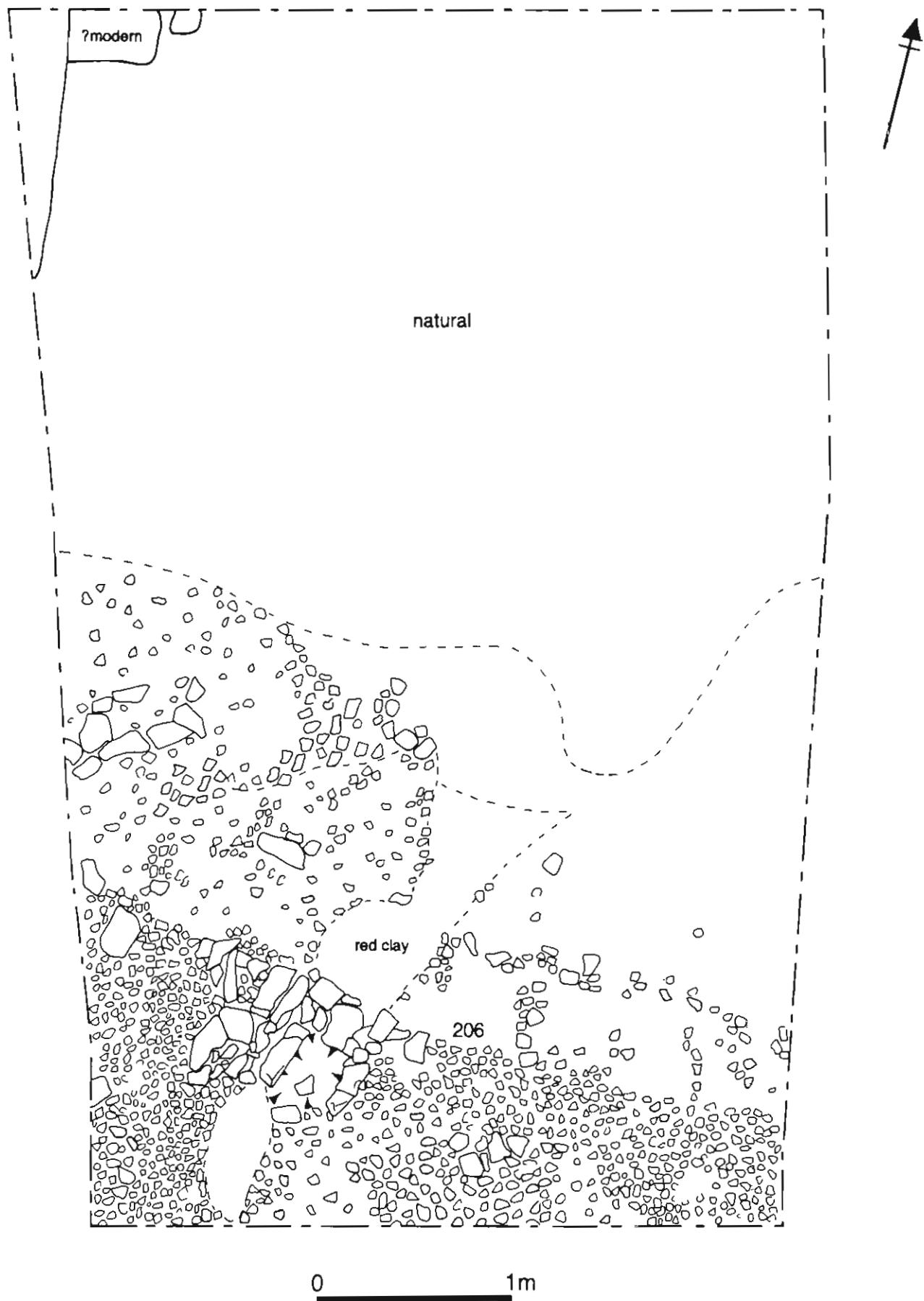


Fig. 4 Trench 2 - plan of excavated features

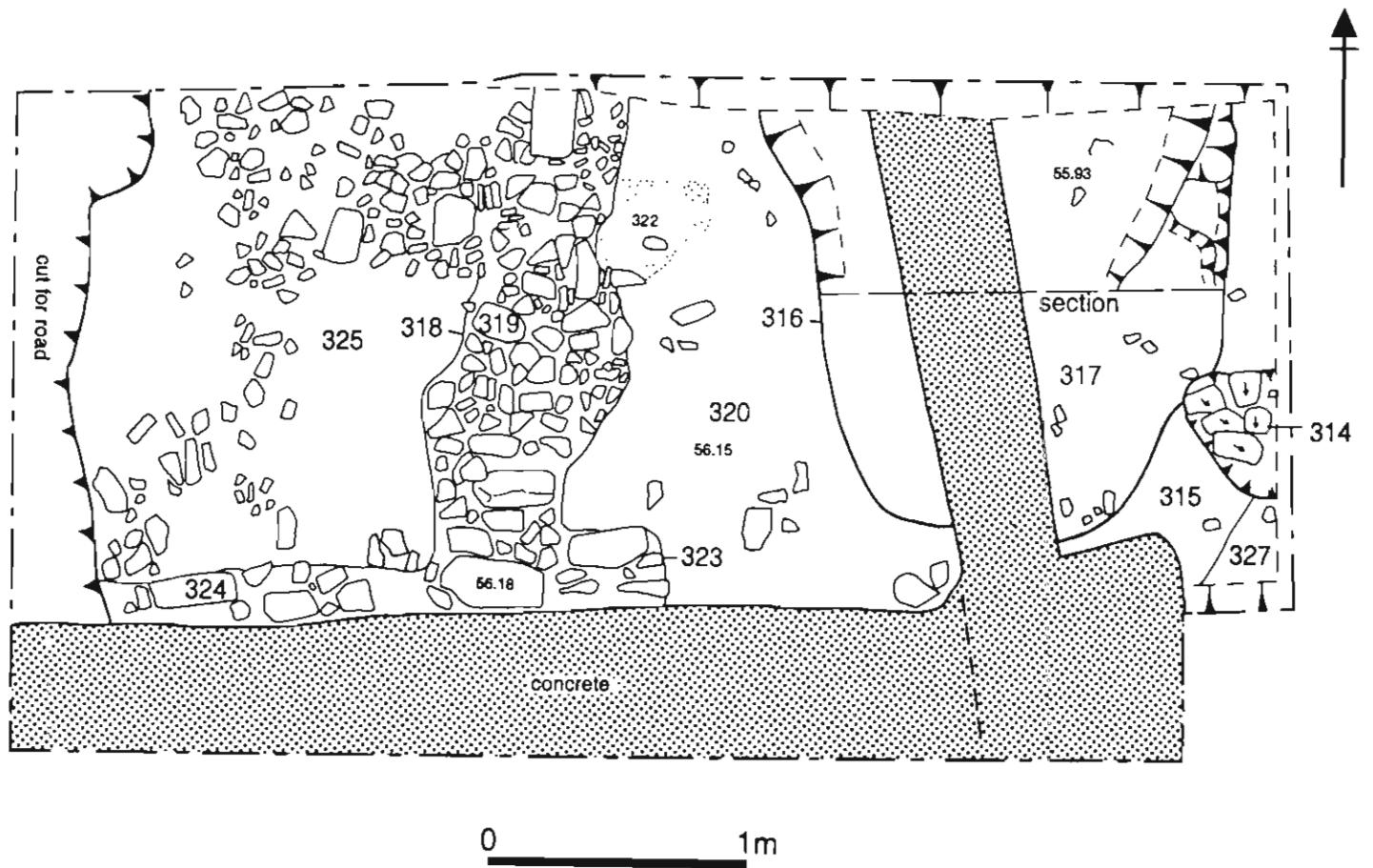


Fig.5 Trench 3 - plan of excavated features

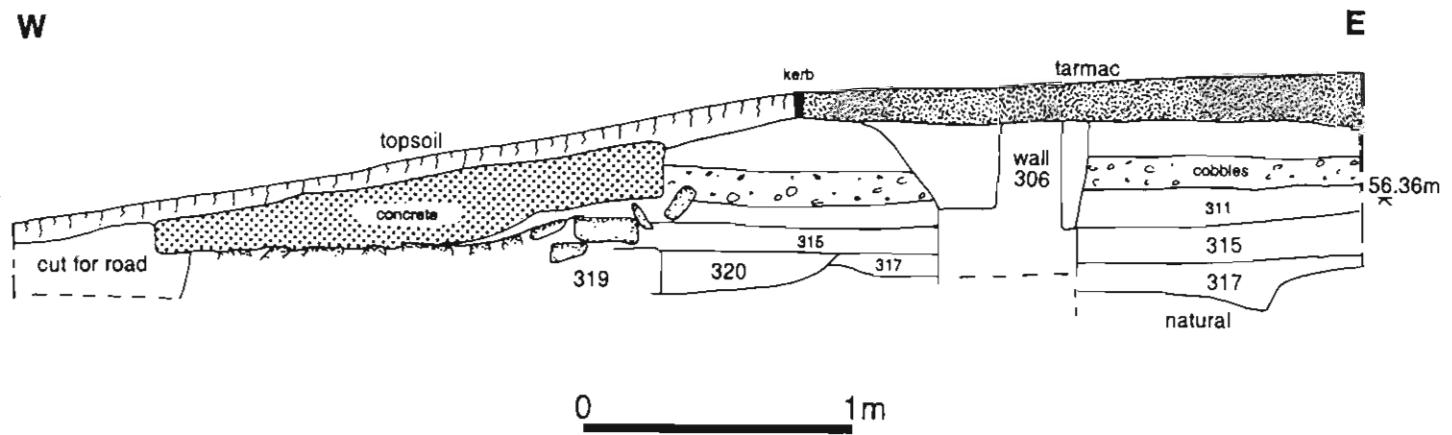


Fig.6 Trench 3 - south-facing section

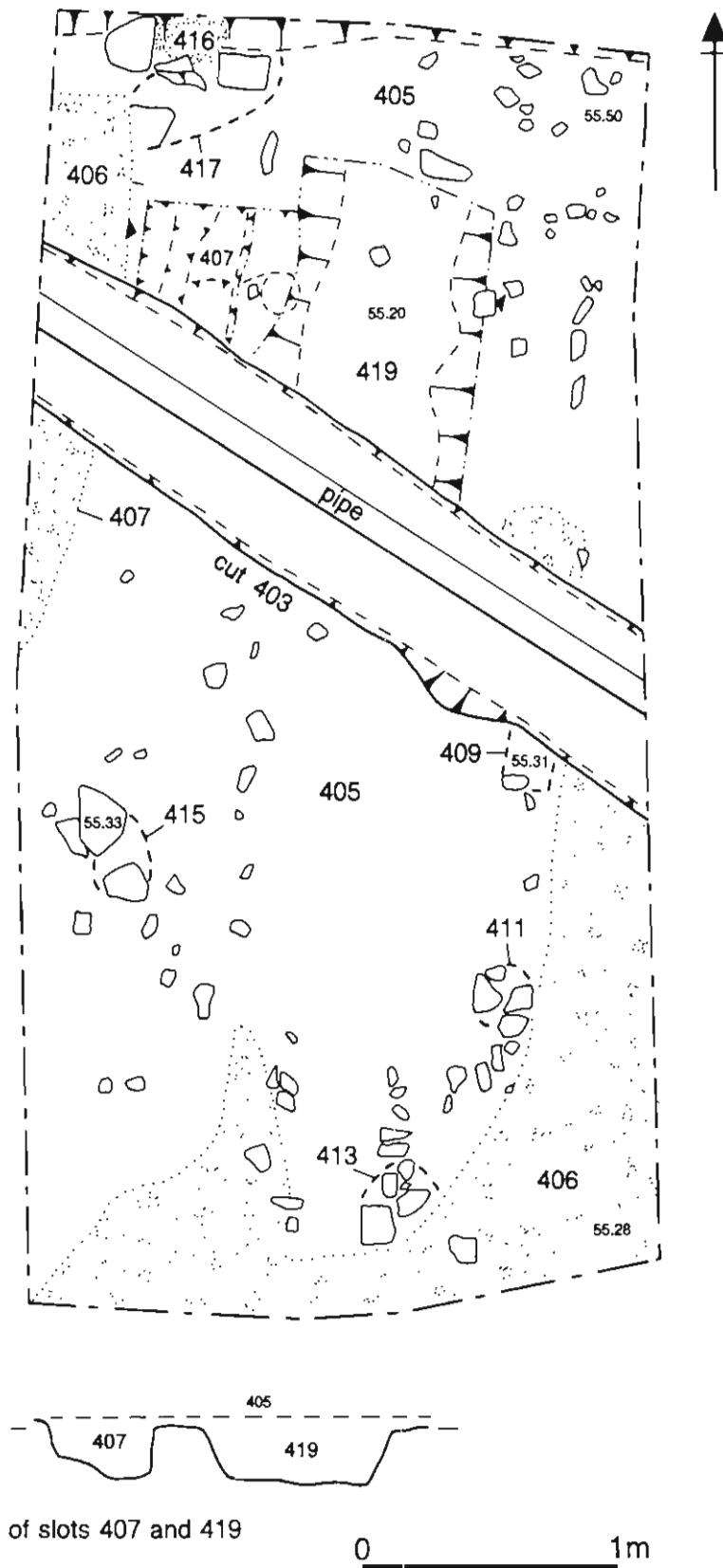
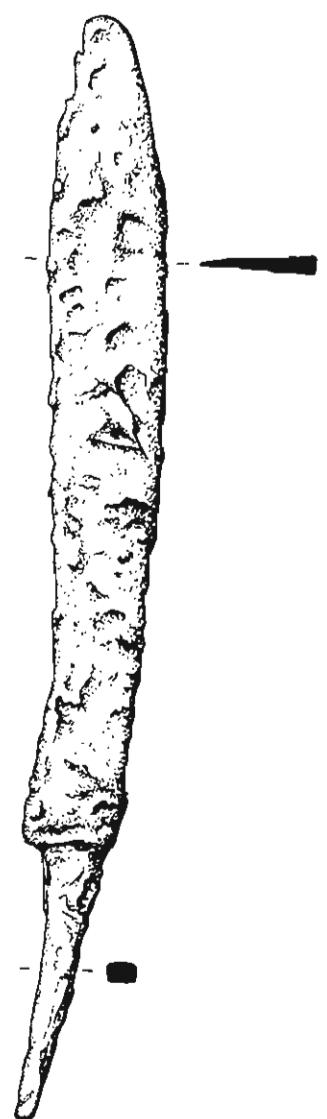


Fig. 7 Trench 4 - plan of excavated features



scale 1:1

Fig. 8 The iron knife blade from Context 320



Plate 1 Trench 1 - wall 111 and the corner of walls 112 and 113, looking east



Plate 2 The corner of wall 110 (bottom, right), feature 114 (top, centre) and the area of concrete foundation 106, looking west



Plate 3 Trench 1 - wall 112 and wall 111 (on right of photograph), looking east



Plate 4 Trench 2 - the area of pitched stones and cobbles (206), looking east



Plate 5 Trench 3 - showing pit 316 sectioned, looking north



Plate 6 Trench 3 - the stone-lined linear feature (318), layer 320 to the east and layer 325 to the west, looking north



Plate 7 Trench 4 - showing the excavation of slots 407 and 419, looking approx. south



Plate 8 Trench 4 - the section excavated through the slots 407 and 419, looking north



Plate 9 Trench 7 - the modern road surface overlying natural. The engineer's test pit can be seen cutting natural to the left centre of the photograph, looking north



Plate 10 Trench 8 - the modern road debris overlying natural, looking south



Plate 11 The 16th century stair turret before demolition of the farmhouse in 1951