

12 Station Road, Shirehampton, Bristol

Archaeological Excavation Report

NGR ST 5327 7674

Planning Application ref 15/01536/F



BHER 25538

By Gareth Dickinson & Joss Davis

On behalf of 5th Ave. Investments Ltd

Avon Archaeology Limited

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Figure 1

Site Location

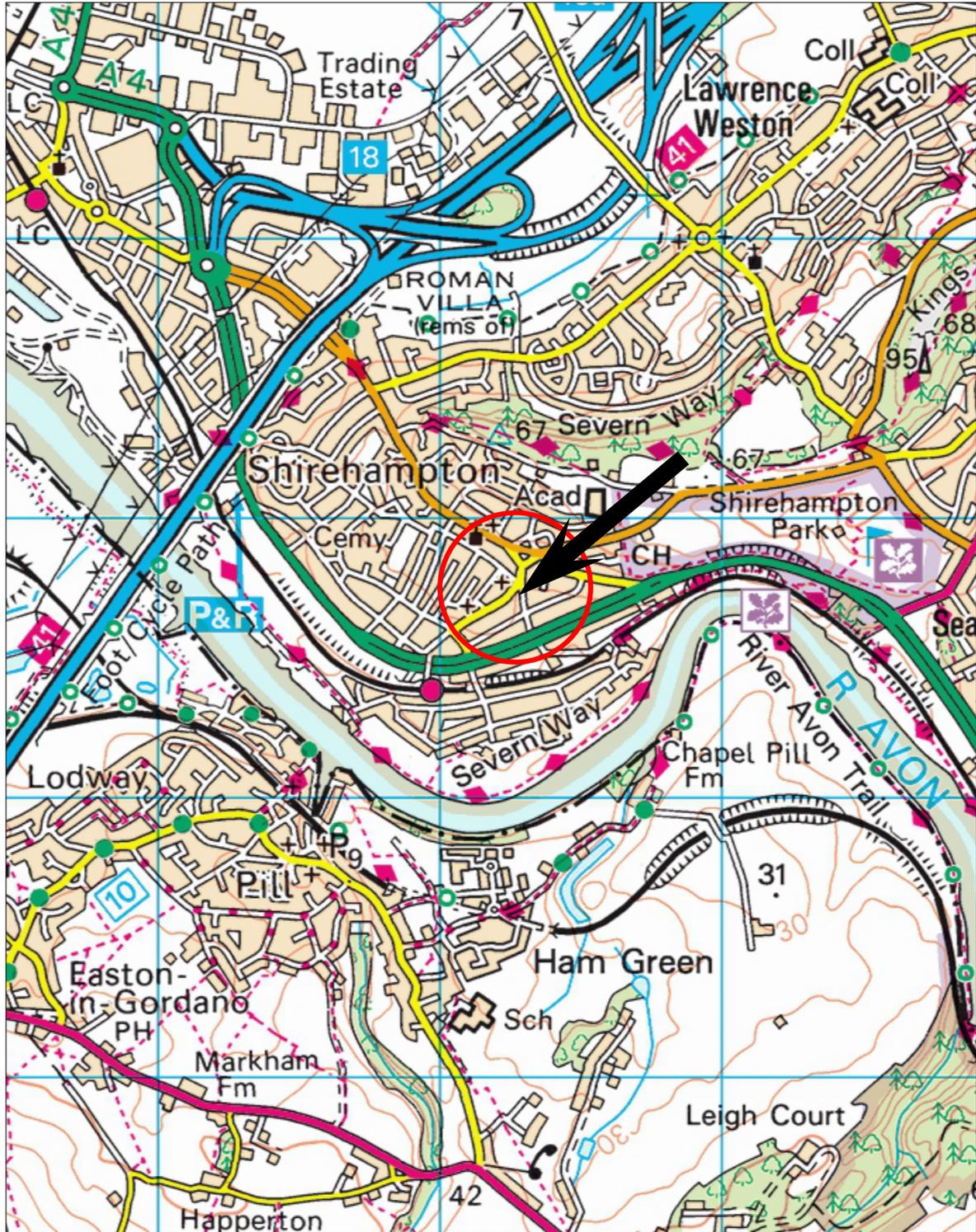
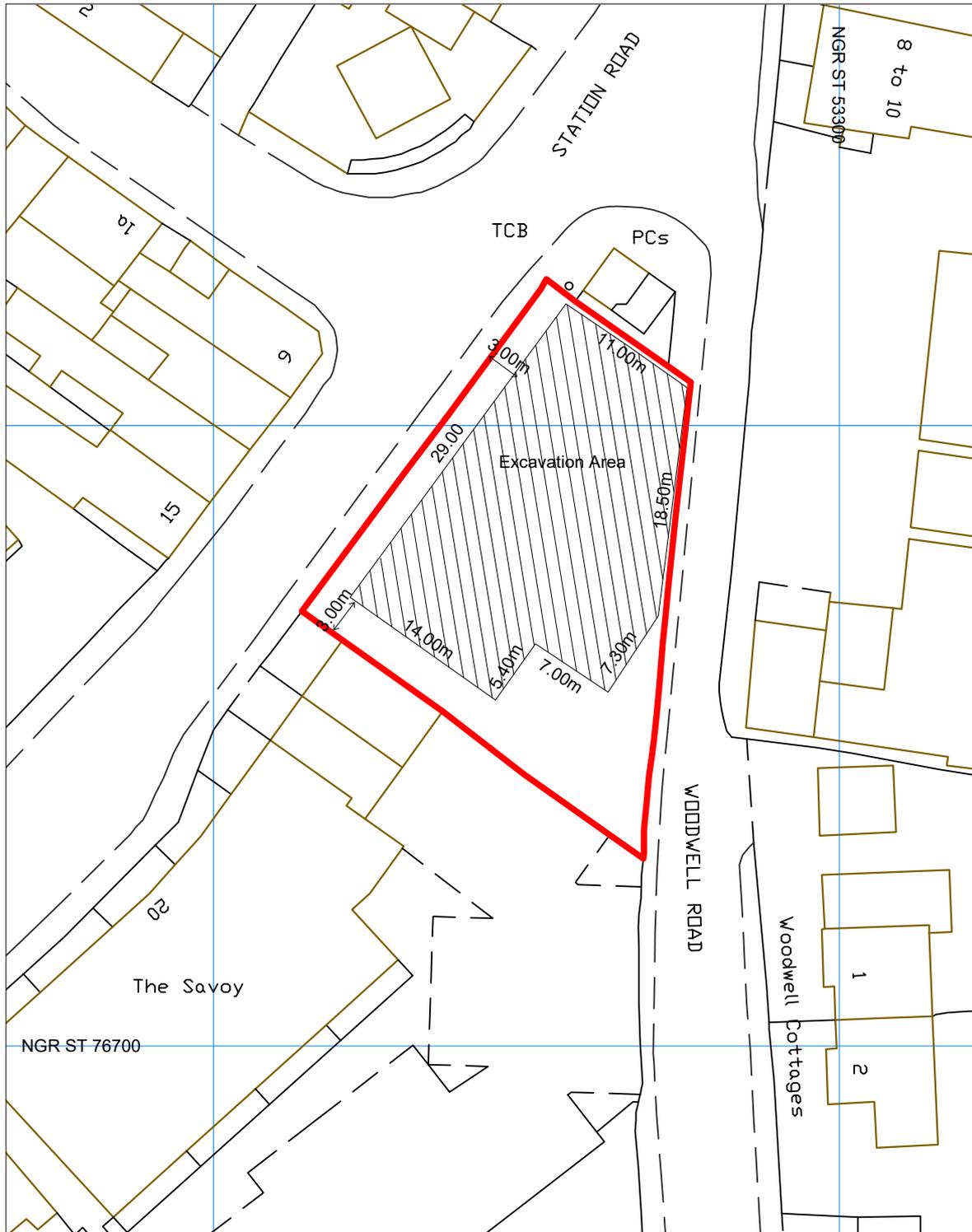


Figure 2

Site boundary with location of Excavation Area



1 Introduction

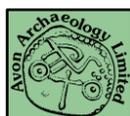
In late 2015, Avon Archaeology Ltd (AAL) carried out an archaeological excavation for 5th Ave. Investments Ltd on land at 12, Station Road, Shirehampton, Bristol (**figures 1 & 2**) prior to a proposed residential development (application ref. 15/01536/F). The excavation was imposed by Mr Bob Jones of Bristol City Council in order to satisfy conditions attached to the above planning application.

Prior to commencing the excavation, a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (2015) was produced by Avon Archaeology Ltd and approved by Bristol City Council. The site specific research objectives were defined therein as follows:

- To excavate and record all surviving foundations of the old school building.
- To ensure that all buried features and deposits that will be impacted by the development are adequately excavated and recorded.
- A box section should be excavated into the buried Pleistocene gravel deposits at an appropriate location within the development area. The deposits should be examined, recorded and sampled according to specialist advice in order to assess and recover any potential finds and data relating to the Palaeolithic period.

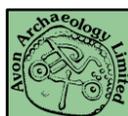
The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (2014) and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (1991). It was monitored by Mr Bob Jones of Bristol City Council, including a site visit in December 2015. This report, together with all site records, drawings, photographs and artefacts will be deposited with the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number **BHER 25538**.

A further watching brief phase is currently outstanding, and as such this report covers only the excavation.



2 National Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Guidance

Between March 2010 and March 2012, national planning guidelines as they related specifically to the historic environment were outlined in the document known as PPS (Planning and Policy Statement) 5, Planning for the Historic Environment. However, in March 2012, PPS5, and indeed all the other planning policy guidance and statements which underpinned the operation of the national planning process, was replaced by a single, greatly simplified, overarching and integrated document known as the National Planning Policy Framework (Dept for Communities and Local Government). Within this document, matters relating to archaeology and the historic environment generally are dealt with in Section 12 (pages 30-32), *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*. A detailed examination of the implications of the new framework for the specific site being reported on here is outside the scope of this document. Section 12 of the NPPF is by definition a much shorter excursus on national planning policy as it relates to the historic environment than was contained in its predecessor, PPS5, although it is at least, in principle, underpinned by many of the same basic tenets. By far the majority of the document consists of guidance to local authorities on how they should handle matters relating to the historic environment in their own areas, and the essence of the narrative is that, in most cases, decisions relating to the historic environment are devolved down to local authorities in the form of their own Local Plans, Core Strategies, Development Frameworks, Supplementary Planning Documents etc.



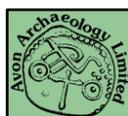
3 Site Location, Geology and Topography

The village of Shirehampton (now part of the City of Bristol) is located on the north side of the lower valley of the River Avon, approximately 6km north-west of Bristol. The development site comprised a sub-trapezoidal plot of land formed by the junction of Station Road and Woodwell Road in the south-east of Shirehampton, Bristol (**figure 2**). An excavation area was sited over the assumed location of the former school building and encompassed most of the northern part of the development site.

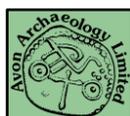
The site slopes down gradually from west to east lying at approximately 32m aOD and 31m aOD respectively. Beyond the eastern boundary of the site, the level of Woodwell Road is approximately 1m lower than that of the development area.

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of Triassic Mercia Mudstone. However, the main interest lies in a far later deposit, an overlying deposit of gravels known as the Second Terrace, of Pleistocene date (Bates 2005). While the generality of the extent of these deposits is known from geotechnical boreholes and archaeological work, their occurrence or otherwise on individual sites cannot at the present state of knowledge be known with certainty. The currently *suspected* extent of the Second Terrace Gravels runs to the western side of Station Road, opposite the study area. Palaeontological finds from these deposits have been reported since the 19th century, and human artefacts, in the form of stone and flint tools, from the early 20th century. Finds have also been reported from the opposite bank of the Avon, around Chapel Pill Farm. To date, the total number of reported find spots of Palaeolithic material in the Chapel Pill/Shirehampton area is twenty-one, but crucially that figure represents 90% of the *total* number of finds throughout the *entire* Bristol Avon basin. And of that 90%, over half of the find spots are associated with known occurrences of First or Second Terrace gravels. Dating of these deposits is highly problematic, but they probably centre around Lower to Middle Palaeolithic, that is, 500,000 to 200,000 BP (Bates 2005).

In fact, up to three gravel terraces have been identified in the Avon Basin, and all are thought to have originated in depositional phases of the river's development during the Middle and Late Pleistocene, from 780,000 to 10,000 BP, with the important proviso that different dating techniques used so far have given somewhat different dates for these sediments. Faunal remains from the Second Terrace Gravels at Twyford House, Shirehampton, have suggested that the deposits were fluvial in origin, and laid down during a temperate, probably interglacial



period, at the edge of a floodplain, in an environment of marsh, disturbed soil, wet and dry grasslands, and shaded habitats (Bates 2005). Early Neanderthal activity has been suggested by some of the artefactual material from the Second Terrace Gravels, although the dating of this material is at variance with the scientific dating techniques deployed upon sediment samples from Twyford House. In summary, analysis of the evidence for the Pleistocene and the Palaeolithic in the Avon Basin (Bates 2005), has suggested that the Shirehampton gravels are a resource of *national* importance for our understanding of the Palaeolithic, and the local authority has *explicitly* required a test of their presence or absence from the proposed development site, in the form of an archaeological box section of appropriate depth.



4 Archaeological and Documentary Background

There has been a previous archaeological desk-based assessment carried out relating to the proposed development site, and the following account is based very largely on the findings contained within that earlier study (Etheridge 2006, and all references there cited).

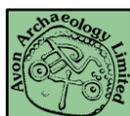
The former building on the site, which originated as a fine, mid-19th century schoolhouse, was demolished in November 2014.

Historically, Shirehampton was never a parish in its own right, but was one of the tithings of the vast parish of Westbury on Trym, in the Hundred of Brentry, Gloucestershire. It is for this reason that the Domesday Book for Gloucestershire does not mention Shirehampton by name; its assessment instead almost certainly being subsumed within that for Westbury.

The earliest appearance of the name is supposedly from the mid-9th century, when it was *Scearamtone* (Smith, 1964, 132); this is highly unlikely to be an actual spelling of that date, however, and it probably reflects a post-Conquest form. The name occurs intermittently throughout the medieval and into the early modern period as simply Hampton or variations thereof; this derives from Old English, with three possible translations: 'home farm, homestead'; 'farmstead in an enclosure or riverbend'; or 'high farmstead' (Mills, 1993, 155-6). The meaning of the full name is uncertain; although it should possibly be translated as 'the dirty homestead'.

Maps of Westbury parish from the 18th and 19th centuries indicate that by the later 18th century, the site was part of a field known as Ash Paddock, in an enclosed rural landscape. The site remained in agricultural use, and latterly, at least, as a plot of pasture, until the mid-19th century.

In 1846, the land was donated to the Diocese of Bristol and Gloucester for the purpose of erecting a 'National School'. Architect's plans for the original building, which survive in the Bristol Record Office, date to 1847, and were probably executed soon afterwards, as by 1861 an additional classroom had been constructed next to the 'Old Schoolroom'. A further extension was added in 1892, and additional facilities were added in 1905 and 1907. As a parallel development, Shirehampton had been raised to full, independent parish status in 1844, but in 1928 its parish church burnt down. During the subsequent rebuilding, the National School was used as a replacement venue for all the normal parochial church functions.

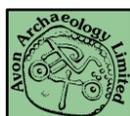


Until almost right to the end of the 19th century, and despite some slight expansion of the original settlement core, Shirehampton remained, nonetheless, an essentially rural area, with the overwhelming majority of the surrounding land in agricultural use. However, it was development in the first two decades of the 20th century which really pretty much obliterated Shirehampton's original rural affinities.

The A4 Portway, between Bristol and Avonmouth, had been constructed by 1931, along with several large housing estates along its route. Land to the south of the present site had also been developed by that date, and the Savoy Cinema constructed on an adjacent plot of land in 1933. During WW2, the fine school building which formerly occupied the site was damaged by enemy air raids, but continued its educational function until the early 1970s, by which time it had become a social club. An application to list the building was made in 2012 however it failed to meet the criteria. A fire in June 2014 resulted in the demolition of building.

Archaeological Background

To date, all the Palaeolithic artefactual material so far recovered from the Second Gravel Terrace in the Shirehampton area has been in the form of chance finds, although in fact this is not uncommon in Britain as a whole. This in itself, of course, does not preclude the discovery of actual occupation or at the least, activity sites of this period from somewhere within the Bristol Avon basin. It is worth reiterating that English Heritage (now Historic England) considers that the Second Gravel Terrace deposits are of national importance on two specific counts: firstly, due to a significant abundance of artefacts; and secondly, because of well-preserved associated palaeo-environmental evidence (Bates 2005, Table 11). With the sole exception of a fragmentary Neolithic axe, which was, anyway, a chance find and is effectively irrelevant, within the environs of the proposed development site there are no known features, deposits or artefacts known from any other pre-Roman period, although an Iron Age hilltop occupation site is known at Kings Weston Hill, about 3km to the north-east of the development site. Pottery of Romano-British date, including a sherd of Samian dated to the 2nd century CE has been found about 150m to the south of the site, in St Bernard's Road (Etheridge, 2006); while the famous Roman villa at Kings Weston is about 850m away from the site to the north (Ibid.), and it is possible that the Shirehampton area, in general, was part of its putative estate at that time. Additionally, the Roman settlement and port of Portus Abonae is known to have been situated at Sea Mills, approximately 2km from the site, with various excavations producing finds dating from the late 1st century CE to the 4th century CE.



Late medieval and early modern buildings are known in the general area of Shirehampton, most notably the probably mis-named 'Tithe Barn' – it is simply an agricultural barn, *perhaps* (although not certainly) associated with a monastic house. The building itself is an extremely impressive survival, now converted to cottages, but said to be of late 15th or early 16th century date. It is Grade II listed. A short distance to the west of the Tithe Barn is a building known locally as the Priory, which is also Grade II listed and contains surviving fabric of the 16th to 18th centuries. There is so far no firm evidence whatsoever that this building has any association with a former religious collegiate foundation, of any kind. A supposed origin in the 15th century is likewise entirely unproven. On the site of the present parish church, there was extant in the late 16th century a chapel of ease to Westbury parish church, and that building is likely to have been medieval in origin, in part because the distance to the ancient minster church at Westbury must have been a very long-standing inconvenience to the medieval community of the Shirehampton area, since it lies over 4km to the east of the proposed development site.

There are other individual buildings of historic interest within the environs of the proposed development site, and indeed the site itself lies within, but towards the southern side of the Shirehampton Conservation Area. Some of these buildings have Grade II listing protection.

No archaeological investigations have previously been carried out upon the proposed development site, other than the desk-based assessment to which we have already referred (Etheridge 2006). A standing building survey of the adjacent former Savoy Cinema was required, prior to the demolition and removal of the building, and the redevelopment of the site. However, there was no specific requirement for a watching brief at the time of the demolition, and although geotechnical investigation of the site was carried out, the results were not made generally available.



5 Methodology, Aims and Objectives

The standards and guidelines set out in MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment), and the relevant guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeology were followed for this project.

The designated excavation area was cleared by machine (under archaeological supervision) of modern surfacing and non-archaeological deposits. Excavation by machine ceased at the top of significant archaeological deposits or structures. Thereafter, excavation was carried out by hand. The Avon Archaeology single context recording system (AAL 2013) was used to create written records of all features and stratigraphic units. An overall site plan of structural remains was made using a TopCon HiPer SR series GPS. Plans and sections of Box Sections were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A temporary bench mark was established, the height of which was determined through traversing from a spot height on Station Road and corroborated with a TopCon HiPer SR series GPS.

Finds and dating evidence were analysed by specialists, and reports were produced. Ceramics and pottery were analysed by Dr Jane Timby, while the remaining finds were assessed in-house by Sarah Newns and Joss Davis. Conservation of Romano-British metalwork, including X-ray analysis, was carried out by the Wiltshire Conservation Service. Paleo-environmental analysis was carried out by Dr Martin Bates.



6 Results of the Excavation Fieldwork

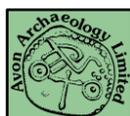
As discussed above, the excavation area was situated over the footprint of the former school building (**figure 3**). Prior to the excavation, the site was cleared of modern rubble, largely derived from the demolition of the former school building in 2015. Four general phases of deposits and features were identified during the excavation, the results of which are presented below.

Phase 1 – Palaeolithic

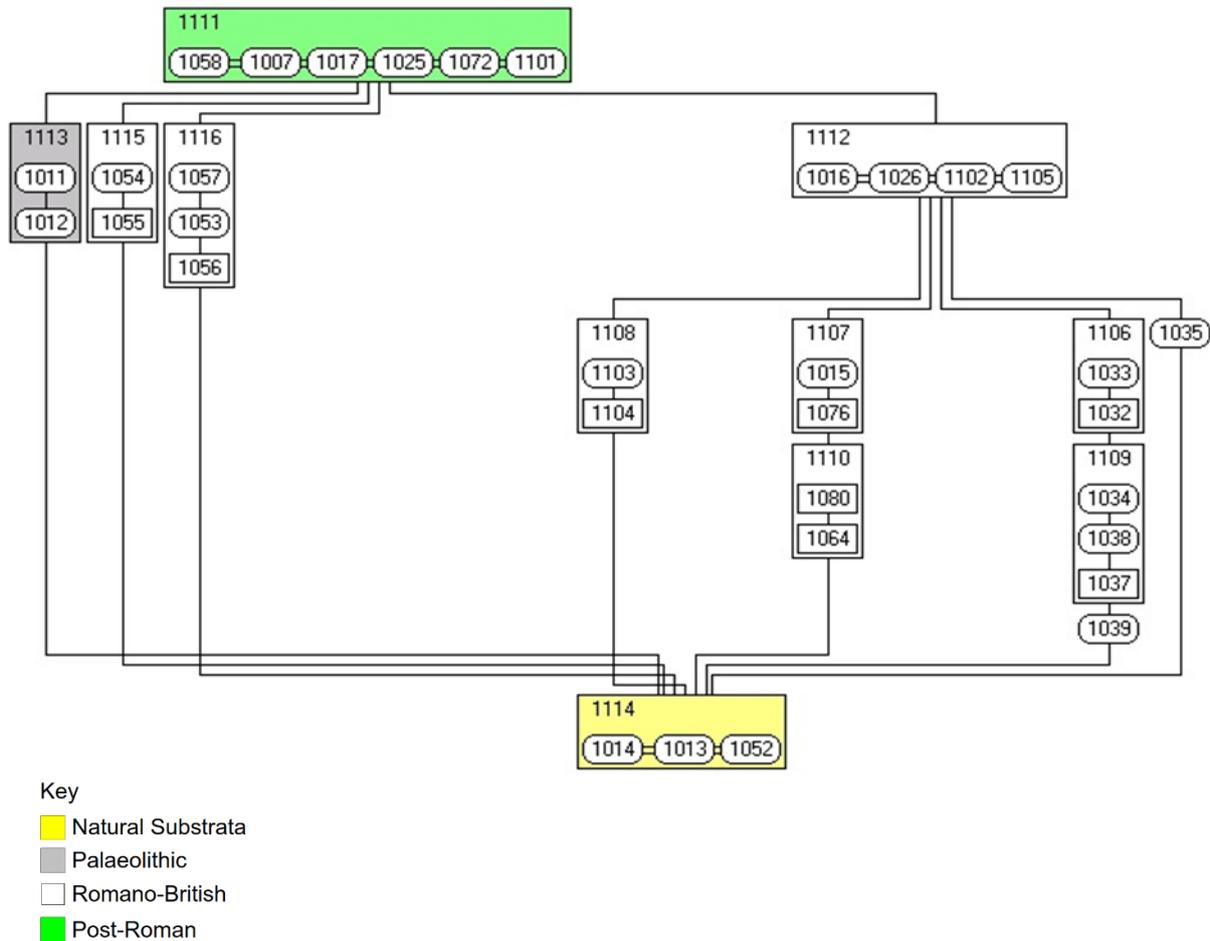
Deposits believed to form part of the Second Terrace gravel, contexts (1011) and (1012) (**figures 4 and 7; plate 1**) dating to the lower-mid Palaeolithic (500,000-200,000 BP) were observed overlying the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate in Box Section 1. No artefactual material was recovered from this deposit, although paleo-environmental samples were taken. The shallow depth of this deposit (approximately 0.3m), combined with its absence in the east of the study area, suggests that the eastern extent of the Second Terrace is located to the west of the site.

Phase 2 – Romano-British

The earliest stratified features identified are thought to be of Romano-British date, and consist of a number of cut features and deposits. Two deposits of stones, (1035) (**figure 5**) to the east of Box Section 2 and (1039) (**figure 6**) in Box Section 3, overlay the natural, with (1039) possibly truncated by ditch cut [1037] (**plate 3**). This ditch cut was thought to represent the same linear feature as cuts [1064] (**plate 2**), seen in Box Section 2, and [1104] in Box Section 6 (**figure 5**), which, because the Second Terrace gravels did not extend beyond the west of the site, were cut directly into the natural Mercia Mudstone. The ditch was filled by orange brown silty sand (1080, 1038, 1103) (**figures 8 and 9**), which, in Box Section 3, was overlain by a secondary deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt (1034) (**figure 9**) containing a Roman brooch. This deposit was cut by posthole [1032] (**figure 6; plate 4**) whose fill contained a single sherd of abraded pottery. In Box Section 2, the single ditch fill was cut by a feature ([1076], **figure 8; plate 2**), seen partially in section, which was most likely to be a large posthole or small pit, though it could conceivably be the terminus of a small linear feature. This contained no artefacts. Sealing this, as well as the fills of the postholes and the fill of the ditch in Box Section 6, was Group 1112, a mid to light grey brown sandy silt layer which was possibly also seen in Box Section 4. This contained a significant quantity of Romano-British pottery



sherds. A second Roman brooch was found at the interface between (1112) and the overlying layer (1111).



Matrix of pre-19th century stratigraphy

Phase 3 – Medieval and Post-Medieval

No stratified features were recorded dating to either the medieval or post-medieval periods. The finds assemblage dating from these periods was small, and came from only three deposits: (1010), (1025) and (1026). The two fragments of medieval ceramic material recovered from context (1026) may have moved down the stratigraphic sequence through bioturbation or agricultural activity (ploughing), as the majority of the ceramics from this deposit (a further 21 fragments) dated to the Romano-British period. Composed of similar light orange brown sandy silt, group (1111) (comprising contexts (1007)(1017)(1025)(1058)(1072)(1101)), contained little artefactual material – only three Roman sherds and one medieval fragment.

Despite the presence of Roman ceramics, which may have been disturbed as mentioned above, this group of deposits is believed to date to the medieval/post-medieval period, most likely representing an agricultural soil sealing the Romano-British deposits. As no pre-19th century features were recorded cutting this deposit we may assume that activity from these periods was relatively low-level in this area. One fragment of medieval pottery was also found in context (1010), but as this deposit also contained a fragment of post-medieval ceramic, this sherd is also thought to be residual.

Phase 4 - 19th-20th century

This phase of activity consists entirely of deposits, features and structures associated with the former school building (**plate 6**). The walls were constructed mostly of red Pennant sandstone bonded with solid grey mortar with charcoal inclusions. Several walls ((1019), (1028), (1071), and (1084)), had internal facings of limestone. Four sub-phases of construction (A-D, **figure 10**) were identified during excavation and post-excavation.

Phase A comprises the walls related to the primary construction, dating to 1847/48. These formed a rectangular structure with a basement (unexcavated), fronting onto Station Road, with some attached ancillary rooms extending from the eastern elevation. These included a tank (walls 1040, 1087, **plate 7**).

Phase B is made up of additions and modifications to the ancillary rooms on the east side of the main school room, and can be dated from extant maps and plans to between 1848 and 1861. A number of the structures appeared to be internal sleeper walls, constructed to bear the load of a suspended floor ((1068) and (1077) in particular) (**plate 8**).

Phase C takes the form of the addition of two new wings, fronting onto Station Road, to the north and south of the main school room, as well as a small extension to the ancillary rooms in the south east (**plates 10 and 11**). These additions can be dated to 1892. The wing to the south west again seems to contain sleeper walls ((1002), (1003), (1004), and (1005)). A fireplace (1069) was also added to the primary construction in this phase (**plate 7**).

Phase D represents post-1949 modifications to the 1892 northern wing, consisting of an extension in the northern corner, as well as a concrete ramp to an entrance.



7 Finds and Specialist reports

Paleoenvironmental – Dr Martin Bates

A site visit was made by Dr Martin Bates on 18/11/2015. Two box sections were observed by the author (1 and 4). No Pleistocene sediments were located in 4 but a sequence of probable reworked gravels were present in 1. A description of the sequence in 1 is given below and placed in the context of the known sequences from the Shirehampton area.

Extensive spreads of Pleistocene sands and gravels (Terrace 2) exist at Shirehampton and they have been noted previously to be rich in handaxe finds. For example Lacaille (1954) describes sediments beneath Terrace 2 (with surface elevations of c.30m O.D.) consisting of bedded sands and gravels up to 10 feet thick. The great majority of the Palaeolithic material comes from Terrace 2, with artefact-rich deposits on both north and south banks of the Avon. The condition of artefacts is varied. Many are in fresh condition, suggesting a minimum of depositional and post-depositional disturbance. Some, however, are in more abraded condition, reflecting a history of disturbance and, possibly, derivation (Bates and Wenban-Smith, 2005).

Depth below top of section (m)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 - 0.15	Wall footings	
0.15 - 0.25	Grey to reddish grey silt medium to coarse sand. Occasional gravel clasts (<6cm) that are sub-angular in shape. Moderately compact and firm.	
0.25 - 0.48	Mid greyish-red to reddish-grey silty sand with small gravels clasts (<1cm) that are rounded to sub-rounded in shape. Structureless and massive.	
0.48 - 0.70	Reddish grey to greyish red silty medium/fine sand. Common gravel clasts (<6cm) that are sub-angular to rolled. Compact and firm.	Reworked Pleistocene gravels. (1012)
0.70 - 0.92	Strong red silty sandy clay with gravel clasts. Slightly blocky appearance.	Reworked and/or weathered bedrock. (1013)
0.92 -	Strong red brown clay with yellow-green clay patches. Moderately compact and firm.	Bedrock (1024)
	---base of box section 1.10m---	

The surface of the bedrock here is at approximately 30m O.D. British Geological Survey mapping for the Shirehampton area shows that the edge of the mapped Pleistocene sediments lies immediately west of the investigation site. The presence here in Box 1 of gravelly sediments between 0.48 and 0.70m depth suggests these deposits may have been derived from the main body of Pleistocene sands and gravels in Shirehampton. No structural evidence from within this context suggests the gravels are *in situ* and they are likely to have been reworked *from in situ* gravels west by solifluction and slope-wash processes.

Bedrock surface elevations for the bedrock in box 1, at approximately 30m O.D., fit well with known elevations of the bedrock surface below Terrace 2.

No samples were taken of the sequences as they were reworked. The importance of this observation is that it substantiates the mapping of the British Geological Survey in this area.

CERAMICS – by Jane Timby

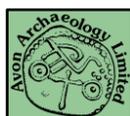
Introduction

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of 159 sherds of pottery weighing 2364g dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage was scanned to assess its composition and date and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The data has been summarised in Table 1. Known, named, traded wares are coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998) (codes in brackets). Other wares are coded more generically according to firing colour and fabric.

The assemblage is generally quite well preserved, with an overall average sherd weight of 14.8 g and the sherds appear quite fresh in condition. There are examples of multiple sherds from the same vessels. Pottery was recovered from 12 defined contexts, with quantities ranging from single sherds through to a maximum of 51 from layer (1016).

Roman

Most of the pottery, some 154 sherds, dates to the Roman period. In general terms the assemblage is dominated by local, or presumed local, wares accompanied by a small number of imported pieces. There are four sherds of continental samian present; two from Central Gaul (Lezoux) (LEZ SA) and two probably from East Gaul, possible from Argonne (ARG SA).



Both the latter sherds came from context (1105). The Central Gaulish samian includes a cup, Dragendorff type 27, from deposit (1026).

Regional traded wares are present but limited to two sherds of South-west black burnished ware (SOW BB1); single sherds of Dorset black burnished ware plain-sided dish (DOR BB1); South-west white-slipped mortarium (SOW WS) and Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXF RS) and 44 sherds of Severn Valley or Severn Valley related wares (SVW OX). The latter ware includes examples of a wide-mouthed pendant rimmed jar from layer (1007) and several sherds from a single handled tankard from (1026) providing a profile and a flared rim jar from (1102).

Amongst the coarsewares are six grog-tempered wares from (1016) and (1034) and four sherds with a calcareous or leached calcareous temper including one from a storage jar and one from an everted rim neckless jar (1016), (1026) and (1102). These wares are potentially the earliest, but such traditions would have continued into the 2nd century.

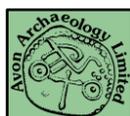
Various grey or black sandy wares account for just over half the assemblage by sherd count. The group is quite diverse but with very few featured or diagnostic pieces. One sherd from (1916) shows traces of a carbonised residue on the interior surface. A grey sandy sherd from the same layer has a post-firing wall perforation visible on the break of one sherd. Twelve sherds from a single dish in an oxidised, micaceous sandy ware came from deposit (1102). The form is copying a samian dish Dragendorff 31 and is probably of 3rd-century date.

Medieval and post-medieval

Four sherds of medieval date were recovered, three body/ basesherds from unglazed jars / cooking pots and one glazed sherd probably from a jug. These four sherds came from contexts (1010); (1025) and (1026) mixed in with Roman wares. A single post-medieval glazed sherd from a 'mocha' style tankard dating to the 19th century came from (1010).

Chronology

The range of Roman wares would suggest a focus of activity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The distribution of material is very uneven in that eight of the twelve contexts with pottery produced one or two sherds only, which is generally insufficient for secure dating. In two cases (1010) and (1025) the material suggests a post-Roman date. Of the four remaining contexts with



larger groups of pottery, context (1026) has a medieval *terminus post quem*; layer (1016) seems to date to the later 2nd-3rd centuries; deposit (1034) to the 2nd century or later and deposit (1102) to the 3rd century. The latest datable Roman piece is the small sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware from medieval layer (1026) which would normally date to the later 3rd-4th centuries. Otherwise there seems little evidence of any late Roman activity.

Potential for Further Work

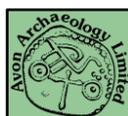
This is an extremely small group of pottery which seems to indicate mainly mid Roman activity with a small medieval and post-medieval presence. As an assemblage it has little further potential unless seen as part of a larger picture of activity in the area. No further work is recommended at present.

Clay tobacco pipe – by Sarah Newns

Six clay tobacco pipe fragments (three bowls and three stems) were recovered during the excavation, of which five were recovered, unstratified, during machining. One near-complete bowl of late 17th /early 18th century date was retrieved from Context 1029, the fill of the foundation cut for the east wall of the main school building (Wall 1026). The bowl is a probable Bristol product (BRST Types 9 or 13; Jarrett 2013, 219-20), with a fractured flat heel, milling around the rim and a slight “belly” on the upper face. No maker’s mark is present, although it resembles examples manufactured by the Bristol makers, Richard Nooney I, Robert Tippett I or II or Philip Edwards I or II, amongst others (ibid. and op. cit. figure 4.23.5).

The unstratified fragments include two further complete bowls, one of which is encrusted with lime mortar. The bowls are short, rounded and upright, with stubby spur heels, of a type common in the early to mid-19th century (BRST Type 25, Jarrett 2013, 234; Jackson and Price 1974, 138). One of the bowls has detailed leaf decoration on the upper seam and more stylised leaf decoration on the lower seam, both common designs on 19th century pipes (ibid.).

Nineteen bowls of BRST Type 25 and five of BRST Type 9 were recorded amongst the 700 or so bowls recovered during recent excavations at Cabot Circus, in central Bristol (Jarrett 2013, 230, 234). The author of the Cabot Circus report notes that the Type 9 examples were frequently found in association with 18th and 19th century pottery (op.cit., 219).



Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
1029	1	14	1 near-complete pipe bowl, with flat, unmarked heel, slight "belly" on upper face and milling around rim. BRST Type 9 (1660-90) or Type 13 (c.1680-1710) (Jarrett 2013, 219-20).
1117 (U/S)	5	28	3 undiagnostic stem fragments. 2 complete bowls. The bowls are BRST Type 25 (c.1820-60) (Jarrett 2013, 223), small, upright bowls with spur heels. One has leaf decoration on upper and lower seams.

METALWORK

Jewellery – by Sarah Newns

Introduction

Two Romano-British brooches were recovered during the project, one (Small Find 1) from Context 1034, and one (Small Find 2) from Context 1072. Both are copper alloy, or copper alloy composite, dating to between the mid-1st and early 2nd centuries A.D. The brooches have been sent to the Wiltshire Conservation Service for conservation.

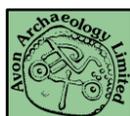
Results

Small Find 1 is a probable hinged dolphin brooch (Hull Type 94B; see also Crummy 1983, 12) of copper alloy/white metal composite, with a tubular, grooved cross-bar and comma-shaped, tapering bow, bearing three longitudinal grooves. The foot, catch-plate and pin are missing. The brooch measures 31.5mm wide by 38mm long.

The distribution for dolphin brooches covers southern England and the midlands, between c. 41 A.D. and 96 A.D. (Crummy 1983, 12).

Similar examples (some fragmentary) have been recorded recently on the PAS database at Timsbury, Bath and North-East Somerset (GLO-64EBF8), Yatton, North Somerset (GLO-C81501) and Tytherington, South Gloucestershire (GLO-A801DE).

Small Find 2 is a probable Polden Hill or Polden Hill/dolphin transitional type brooch, (Hull Type 95A; see also Crummy 1983, 13). The brooch is of copper alloy, with a semi-circular cross-bar with astragaloid moulding and a bow which has a raised panel with wavy line decoration at the head, and a catch-plate with a triangular opening at the foot. A fracture on



the head suggests the possible former presence of a crest which would have held the spring chord (Bircher 2011, fig.7). The head of the bow shows raised crescent-shaped mouldings to either side, where it attaches to the cross-bar. There is a possible trace of gilding on one of the fractured terminals of the cross-bar. The pin and spring are missing. The brooch measures 46mm long by 29mm wide.

The distribution for Polden Hill brooches is concentrated in the West Midlands, and they date to between A.D.80 to 120. (Bayley and Butcher 2004, quoted in PAS database no. WAW-590956).

A similar Polden Hill type brooch, with the ends of the cross-bar missing, was recovered during excavations at Sea Mills (Butcher 1987, 45, 46).

Discussion

The early date of the brooches corresponds broadly to the first phase of occupation of the Roman fort at nearby Sea Mills (Higgins 2004) in Young 2014 (BAA 25, 1-20), and with occupation evidence in the form of a trackway and small boundary ditch at 75, Sea Mills Lane (Young 2014, 15). Excavations at nearby Abon House, Sea Mills, also revealed timber buildings and a metalled road of early 2nd century date (Ellis 1987 in Young 2014). Dating by the brooches alone is not necessarily conclusive, however, as such items may have been subject to curation.

Coins – by Sarah Newns and Joss Davis

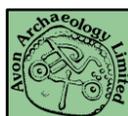
Introduction

A total of 4 coins were recovered during the project ranging in date from the late 18th century to the early 20th century; all were copper/copper alloy.

Results

Coin from Context (1025)

Copper halfpenny of George III, diameter: 27mm; weight: 8g. Very worn, with evidence of clipping around edge. Date partially visible on reverse: "...73". Probably 1773, although bottom and left side of date has been clipped away. Obverse shows bust, with partially visible



inscription. Reverse shows Britannia, seated, facing left, with arm outstretched and date below (Spink 2000, 364, no. 3774).

Other coins

Of the other coins found, the earliest, from within wall (1059) was a bronze penny of George V dated to 1915 (Spink 2000, 422, no. 4051), while from context (1047) came a George V halfpenny of 1925 (Spink 2000, 422, no. 4056). In addition there was an unstratified George V penny dated 1927.

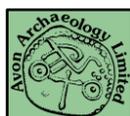
Other Metal Objects – by Gareth Dickinson

A total of three nails were recovered during the excavation, all deriving from deposits believed to be Romano-British in date based on associated ceramics. All objects were highly corroded. Context (1026) contained a single iron nail 74mm long (stem length 55mm) with a sub-circular head and a flattened sub-rectangular stem (100mm). Context (1102) contained two incomplete nails. The first, with complete, sub-circular, head and broken, square stem (7mm), measured 43mm (stem length 20mm). The second nail from context (1102) consisted of the stem only, measuring 54mm. It had a sub-rectangular cross section (16mm x 12mm). While the generally poor state of preservation makes it difficult to discern the original forms of the objects, all appear to correspond to known Romano-British examples outlined by Manning (1985).

FAUNAL REMAINS – by Joss Davis

The assemblage comprises 20 fragments of animal bones recovered from a single context, and consisted of teeth from sheep/goats, which were highly fragmented and in relatively poor condition. A quarter of the assemblage appeared to derive from juvenile animals. It is likely that the survival of only teeth is attributable to the sandy nature of the soil.

No further work is recommended due to the small size and poor preservation of the sample.



WORKED STONE – Joss Davis and Gareth Dickinson

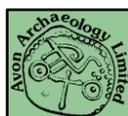
One roughly pentagonal shaped, flat piece of Pennant sandstone was excavated from context (1034), and measured 185mm in length, 110mm in width, and a maximum of 23mm in thickness. It was very similar in material, size and shape to examples of Roman roof tile found at Box House, Box, Wiltshire (AAL, 2015), and since it came from a context which also contained 2nd to 3rd century ceramics, can be assumed to date to the Romano-British period.

Possible worked flint with retouch from context (1016); 25mm x 18mm x 7mm.

GLASS – Joss Davis

Context 1117 contained 2 complete or near complete glass bottles of 19th or 20th century date. The first was a 'Codd'-neck bottle, embossed 'Wigmore & Son Bristol & Bath' measuring 195mm in height and 64mm in diameter. Wigmore & Son was a Bristol-based mineral water company in operation between 1902 and the 1960s (industrialbristol.com).

The second bottle measured 153mm in height and 45mm in diameter, with a neck of 27 mm in diameter. It was encased in a metal wire frame 203 mm in height and 78mm max diameter, with a hinged release catch for removal of the bottle. The bottle was embossed 'Acid Line 2oz', which, together with the wire cage, suggests it was the acid container component of a Soda Acid Fire Extinguisher. This type of fire extinguisher was patented in France in 1866.



8 Discussion

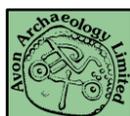
The site appears to lie on the margins of the Pleistocene Second Terrace gravel, which appeared only as shallow deposition, limited to the west of the development area. No artefactual material was recovered from this deposit however paleo-environmental samples were taken, which largely substantiate the mapping of the British Geological Survey in this area.

The excavation discovered evidence for previously unknown Romano-British occupation of the site. The substantial quantities of largely un-abraded ceramics, some of which were near complete, combined with the presence of two brooches, suggests an occupation site within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

These finds all date to between the first and third centuries A.D., which is comparable to the various sites excavated at Sea Mills, c. 2.4km to the east of the study area (Ellis, 1987; Higgins, 2004; Young, 2011; Young, 2014). While the fort of *Portus Abonae* at Sea Mills is known to have existed between the 1st and 5th centuries, a number of sites within the area contained only earlier (1st-3rd century) material (Young, 2011; 2014). The villa at Kings Weston, only 1.1km to the north east of the study area, is of a slightly later provenance, dating to the later third century AD at earliest (Boon, 1950). This suggests that any possible Romano-British occupation of the study area is more likely to have had connections to Abona, possibly as an outlying farmstead or settlement providing goods and services to the fort. A single piece of pottery dating to the later 3rd-4th centuries provides the only evidence for later Roman activity.

There appears to be a low level of activity within the development area during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Historical evidence shows that by the late 18th century the site was known as *Ash Paddock* and formed part of an enclosed agricultural landscape. This agricultural activity is reflected in the stratigraphic deposition observed on site, whereby a single layer (recorded as contexts 1058, 1007, 1017, 1025, 1072, 1101), with no discernible features, constituted the complete archaeological record of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The construction of the 'National School' in c.1847 and the subsequent large extensions between 1847 and 1861 and in 1892 are well reflected in both the historical documentary



evidence and the foundation plan observed during the excavation. While other planning applications appear to have been made in 1904 and 1907 (BRO/P/St MS/Sch/2/8) these were not observed in changes to the ground plan either historically or archaeologically. It is likely, however, that changes and modifications to the school were on-going during the early 20th century, even if this is not reflected in the observed historical or archaeological record, as a penny dated 1915 was recovered from the original 1847 façade of the school, and a construction layer within the 1847-1861 eastern extension contained a halfpenny dated to 1925. The final post 1949 additions to the façade may be a result of damage caused during a 1941 air raid.

9 Publication

It is proposed that the key results of the project will be set out in a publication/article for submission to an appropriate local journal, e.g. Bristol & Avon Archaeology or Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeology Society, subject to the approval of the landowner and developer, Mr Ernie Arathoon. The article for submission will be a synthesis of the results and implications of the fieldwork, supplemented by appropriate specialist reports and additional historical research.



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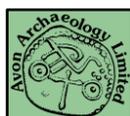
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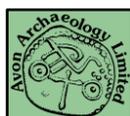
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Appendix 1: Table of Contexts

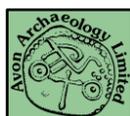
(1000)	Wall	NW-SE orientated red pennant wall. This is the south-western most wall of the foundations as exposed. Fills [1008]
(1001)	Wall	SW-NE orientated wall. Return to 1000. Runs NW from 1000. North-western most wall exposed. Red pennant, fills [1008]
(1002)	Wall	NW-SE orientated wall. This is a thin sleeper wall within the room at the SW corner of site
(1003)	Wall	NW-SE sleeper wall. As above but to NE of 1002
(1004)	Wall	NW-SE sleeper wall, as for 1002 but to NE of 1003
(1005)	Wall	NW-SE sleeper wall,
(1006)	Surface	Partial remains of mortar surface between the sleeper walls in the room at the SW corner of site
(1007)	Layer	Red brown clay below (1006). Slightly sandy with occasional charcoal
(1008)	Cut	Construction cut. Contains walls 1000, 1001. Cuts (1007)
(1009)	Cut	Curvilinear cut in SW corner of site. Over 1m deep. Cuts (1008) and sleeper walls 1003-4. Exc Box Section 1
(1010)	Fill	Highly friable mixed silty clay with residual stone and flint. Contains modern finds and residual Romano-British finds.
(1011)	Layer	Mid red brown sandy silt with frequent chert and pebbles. Loose gravel. Found in box section 1 below 1007
(1012)	Layer	Red brown clay with some sand and silt content and less frequent chert. Underlies (1011). Exc. within Box Section 1
(1013)	Natural	Natural mudstone below (1012) exc. within Box Section 1
(1014)	Natural	Natural mudstone below (1015) exc. within Box Section 2. Same as (1013)
(1015)	Layer	Mid brownish yellow silty clay in NW corner of Box Section 2.
(1016)	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay within Box Section 2. Contains Romano-British pottery. Above 1015
(1017)	Layer	Light orangey brown silty clay within Box Section 2. Overlying 1016
(1018)	Cut	NW-SE orientated construction cut for wall 1019, see in Box Section 2
(1019)	Wall	NW-SE orientated wall, probably one of main walls of building. Very deep foundations.
(1020)	Fill	Back fill of construction cut [1018] Reddish natural clay
(1021)	Wall	Facing for wall 1019 overlying backfill
(1022)	Layer	Mixed layer of reddish brown silty clay and stones overlying 1017, possibly sealing cut [1018]
(1023)	Cut	Linear cut seen in NE corner of Box Section 1, in NW-facing section. Appears to conjoin with cut [1009] in base of Box Section.
(1024)	Fill	Fill of cut [1023], so similar to (1010). Probably same as/contemporary
(1025)	Deposit	Orange brown clay sand in Box Section 3 – over (1026)
(1026)	Deposit	Greyish orange gritty deposit below (1025)



(1027)	Cut	Cut for SW-NE wall - East wall / cellar wall of main building. Vertical sides.
(1028)	Wall	East wall of cellar / main building
(1029)	Fill	Fill of 1027 – Greyish brown silty sand w/mortar
(1030)	Wall	Stub wall between 1019 and 1028 running NW-SE
(1031)	Wall	NE-SW main wall, butted on its NW side by the SE ends of sleeper walls 1002 to 1005 inclusive. SW corner of site
(1032)	Cut	Post hole in Box Section 3
(1033)	Fill	Fill of [1032]
(1034)	Deposit	Brownish grey deposit cut by [1032]
(1035)	Deposit	Deposit of stones within 1016 to south of wall 1030, in Box Section 2
(1036)	Deposit	Presumed mortar surface between sleeper walls 1002 and 1003, removed/truncated. Same as 1006
(1037)	Cut	Ditch cut in Box Section 3
(1038)	Fill	Primary fill of [1037]
(1039)	Deposit	Stones in Box Section 3, cut by [1037]
(1040)	Wall	N Wall of Tank
(1041)	Cut	Cut for 1040
(1042)	Fill	Fill of [1041]
(1043)	Wall	Wall projecting N from N Wall of tank 1040
(1044)	Cut	Cut for 1043
(1045)	Fill	Fill of [1044]
(1046)	VOID	-
(1047)	Deposit	Dump/Levelling layer to N of box section 3 associated with construction of school
(1048)	Wall	N/W of Box section 4 aligned NE/SW
(1049)	Wall	S/W of Box Section 4 aligned SE/NW
(1050)	Wall	S/E of Box Section 4 aligned NE/SW
(1051)	Deposit	Mixed modern backfill
(1052)	Natural	Orange-pink clay – natural mudstone
(1053)	Deposit	Orange-pink /brown silty sand - redeposited natural or silting up
(1054)	Fill	Pinky brown friable sandy silt – fill of shallow scoop [1055]
(1055)	Cut	Base of a cut, unknown dimensions; truncated by machine cut Box Section filled by 1024
(1056)	Cut	Edge of feature, possibly filled by (1053) and (1057)
(1057)	Fill	Upper fill of cut [1056] above (1053)
(1058)	Deposit	Agricultural layer, overlies 1057? Probably cut by building
(1059)	Wall	SW/NE aligned wall, pennant and grey lime mortar, probable main original front wall of school, width increases at N end. Overlain by concrete at N end.
(1060)	Wall	NW/SE return to wall 1001, butts wall 1059. Pennant and grey lime mortar. Only 1 course visible.
(1061)	Wall	Small cross wall between walls 1059 and 1005 aligned SW/NE. Pennant with some limestone with dark grey/brown lime and charcoal mortar. 0.58m x 0.32m. Possibly butts both ends.



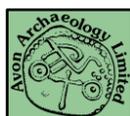
(1062)	Wall	NW/SE Wall, return to wall 1028. Mostly Pennant with skin of brick along SW face. Two truncations have been made in NE face. Probably of 1 build with 1059
(1063)	Wall	SW/NE aligned wall, butting wall 1062. Pennant with lime and charcoal mortar. Buried by spoil to NE. 1 course visible > 700mm long x 360mm wide
(1064)	Cut	Gully cut, Box Section 2
(1065)	Wall	SW/NE Wall, Pennant and lime/charcoal mortar. 4 courses visible, butts wall 1019 to NE, probably of 1 build with wall 1066. Structure 1067 built against its SE face
(1066)	Wall	WNW/ESE return to wall 1065. Probable continuation of wall 1000. Pennant and lime/charcoal mortar. Visible over length of <300mm. Buried in spoil to WNW.
(1067)	Structure	V-shaped structure in angle of walls 1065 and 1019, aligned SW/NE. Consists of 3 stepped walls of mainly pennant with some brick and worked limestone. Butts 1065 and 1019.
(1068)	Wall	WNW/ESE wall, large pennant blocks with light grey lime mortar. Possible foundation layer of small stones/clay visible in Box Section 2 section. Truncated to ESE. Up to 3 courses visible.
(1069)	Structure	Possible fireplace structure against NW face of wall 1028. Mostly brick construction with pennant to rear against 1028.
(1070)	Wall	SSW/NNE wall, pennant with lime/charcoal mortar, 3 courses visible, bonded with walls 1019 and 1071. Small stub to WNW. Probable foundation cut visible to ESE
(1071)	Wall	SW wall of Cistern, aligned ENE/WSW, pennant with brownish-grey lime mortar. Facing added to SSW over most of length, and to NNE in area of cistern.
(1072)	Layer	Same as 1026 & 1017. Immediately on SW side of wall 1071, Box Section 5
(1073)	Structure	Truncated stub of masonry in angle of walls 1077 and 1070, aligned SSW/ENE. Pennant and grey lime/charcoal mortar. Parallel and adjacent to wall 1070. 3 courses visible
(1074)	Wall	SSW/NNE wall of pennant with brick. Cement lined to ESE, probably forming another cistern with cement floor 1079. Relationship with wall 1071 obscured by structure 1078
(1075)	Structure	Rectangular brick structure butting wall 1070. Walls 2 brick lengths wide, laid on small stone/gravel foundations. Ceramic land drain immediately adjacent and parallel.
(1076)	Cut	Sub-circular cut, filled by (1015), Box Section 2
(1077)	Wall	ENE/WSW wall, pennant with lime/charcoal mortar. Butts wall 1028 to ENE and Wall 1070 to WSW. Max 3 courses remaining, constructed on thin layer of reddish clay and small stones.
(1078)	Structure	Brick structure in angle of walls 1071 and 1074. Bonded with grey lime mortar. Ceramic drain surround butts wall 1071 480mm x 440mm
(1079)	Concrete/ Cement	Cement floor to possible cistern formed by walls 1074 and 1075. Remains of metal water pipe visible in moulded



		channel. Laid on bed of scalplings/small stones. 1.43m SSW/ENE x 0.62m
(1080)	Fill	Fill of ditch 1064, Box Section 2
(1081)	Wall	ENE/WSW wall, pennant with grey lime/charcoal mortar return to wall 1048
(1082)	Wall scar	Scar of SSW/NNE wall between wall 1081 and 1083. Consists of grey lime/charcoal mortar only. All Masonry removed prior to demolition.
(1083)	Wall	ENE/WSW return to wall 1048, mostly pennant with some brick, contains ceramic drain within masonry. No real face to NE, appears as block of masonry rather than wall.
(1084)	Wall	ENE/WSW wall, pennant and lime/charcoal mortar. Survives to 5 courses high. Butts
(1085)	Wall	SSW/NNE wall, of 1 build with wall 1084, Pennant with grey lime/charcoal mortar. Survives to max 2/3 courses high. Buried by spoil to NNE. Width 0.35m Height 0.40m
(1086)	Wall	SSW/NNE wall, partially bonded into wall 1071
(1087)	Wall	SSW/NNE cross-wall between walls 1071 and 1083. Pennant and lime/charcoal mortar Forms 1 of 4 walls of cistern. Waterproof lining internally. Height 0.86m.
(1088)	Wall	SSW/NNE Sleeper wall, surmounted by original wooden floor joist. Height: 3.30m. Extends beneath concrete 1089. Width 3.00m. Pennant and some limestone.
(1089)	Surface	Cement floor surface over mixed rubble deposit up to 3.80m thick. N corner of site.
(1090)	Cut	Cut for wall 1028 seen in section 14. Same as [1027]
(1091)	Fill	Backfill of [1090], same as (1029)
(1092)	Structure	ESE/WNW wall, butting wall 1059. Pennant with grey lime mortar, only one course visible.
(1093)	Structure	ESE/WNW wall, butting wall 1059. Pennant with grey lime mortar, only one course visible. To south of 1092.
(1094)	Structure	Concrete ramp between 1092 and 1093
(1095)	Wall	Small walls for drains, SSE of tank. Truncated by pipe cut.
(1096)	Wall	Stub wall on SE side of wall 1028 & SW side of 1071 (robbed out)
(1097)	Structure	Masonry remnant at south corner of Box Section 5. Possibly return on wall 1096, mortar is typical 19 th C dirty, mid-grey speckled with charcoal. May go further SE, not explored. Appears to lie under wall 1077. Wall 1043, to the NE may mark the original line of this structure (IF a wall).
(1098)	Cut	Seen in SW-facing section of Box Section 5 and in base of Box Section, may be related to masonry feature 1097
(1099)	Fill	Fill of cut 1098, modern, highly mixed reddish-brown soft disturbed and redeposited gritty clayey silt, lies under wall 1071. Contains 19 th C glazed ceramic
(1100)	Deposit	Compact layer, associated with construction of walls 1068 and 1077. Overlies 1101
(1101)	Deposit	Agricultural layer – brown sandy silt. Soft. Seals 1102
(1102)	Deposit	Roman layer. Dark brown, friable sandy silt contains frequent small pieces of iron stone. Overlies 1103.



(1103)	Deposit	Orange-pink brown sandy clay silt compact even hard in places, some lighter colours mottling. Seals Natural.
(1104)	Cut	Filled by 1103
(1105)	Layer	Same as R/B in other Box Sections. From immediately backfilled Box Section to test wall depth on NE side of wall 1049 next to S4.



Cxt	Type	GR	CA	Sam	SVW	reduced	oxidised	BB1	OXFRS	SOWWS	Med	Pmed	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
1007	Layer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	C2-C4
1010	Fill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	22	Pmed
1015	Layer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2-C4
1016	Layer	4	1	0	13	31	0	1	0	1	0	0	51	998	IC2-C3
1025	Deposit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	12	Med
1026	Deposit	0	2	1	14	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	23	486	Med
1033	Ph 1032	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	Roman
1034	Deposit	2	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	133	C2+
1035	Deposit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Roman
1072	Layer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	Roman
1102	Deposit	0	1	0	8	37	12	2	0	0	0	0	60	606	C3
1105	Deposit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	IC2-eC3
Us	Us	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	Roman
TOTAL		6	4	4	44	79	12	3	1	1	4	1	159	2364	

Appendix 2a - Summary of Ceramics by Context



Appendix 2b –Catalogue of Ceramics

Cxt	Type	Fabric	Decription	Form	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
1007	layer	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	jar	29	0	1	pendant; wide mouthed
1010	fill	MED	medieval		12	1	0	
1010	fill	PMMOCHA	Pmed mocha ware		10	1	0	
1015	layer	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware		5	1	0	
1016	layer	BWSY	black sandy		6	2	0	
1016	layer	BWFSY	fine black sandy		10	1	0	acute lattice
1016	layer	BWNSYMIC	brown sandy micaceous	base	18	1	0	
1016	layer	BWSY	black sandy		32	1	0	4=1; int sooted deposit
1016	layer	BWSY	black sandy		2	1	0	
1016	layer	CALC	calcareous (limestone)	storage jar	24	1	0	
1016	layer	DORBB1	Dorset BB1	dog dish	41	0	1	
1016	layer	GR	grog-tempered		18	1	0	
1016	layer	GR	grog-tempered		27	3	0	
1016	layer	GYFSY	fine grey sandy		4	1	0	
1016	layer	GYMIC	micaceous grey ware	base	43	1	0	
1016	layer	GYMISC	misc grey ware		2	1	0	
1016	layer	GYSY	grey sandy	base	83	5	0	
1016	layer	GYSY	grey sandy		18	3	0	X1 perfor on break



1016	layer	GYSY	grey sandy		171	11	0	
1016	layer	GYSY	grey sandy	flared rim jar	180	2	1	
1016	layer	SOWWS	SW white slipped	mortarium	227	0	1	
1016	layer	SVW?	Severn Valley ware?		16	3	0	
1016	layer	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware		19	1	0	
1016	layer	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware		46	8	0	
1016	layer	SVWvar	SVW variant		11	1	0	
1025	deposit	LEZSA	Lezoux samian		12	1	0	
1025	deposit	MEDGL	medieval (glazed)		16	1	0	
1026	deposit	CALC	calcareous (limestone)	base	15	2	0	voids
1026	deposit	GYF	fine grey ware		45	2	0	
1026	deposit	GYFMIC	fine grey micaceous ware		2	1	0	
1026	deposit	LEZSA	Lezoux samian	Drag. 27 cup	4	0	1	
1026	deposit	MED	medieval		10	1	0	
1026	deposit	MED	medieval	jar	21	1	0	
1026	deposit	OXFRS?	Oxford red-slipped ware		2	1	0	
1026	deposit	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	tankard	366	9	3	profile
1026	deposit	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	tankard	21	1	1	
1033	fill of ph1032	BWSY	black sandy		2	1	0	



1034	deposit	BWGR	black grog-tempered		13	2	0	
1034	deposit	BWSY	black sandy		11	1	0	
1034	deposit	GYFSY	fine grey sandy		4	1	0	
1034	deposit	GYMIC	micaceous grey ware		3	1	0	
1034	deposit	GYSY	grey sandy		14	1	0	
1034	deposit	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware		75	5	0	
1034	deposit	SVWvar	SVW variant		13	1	0	
1035	deposit	BW	black sandy		1	1	0	
1072	layer	SVWvar	SVW variant	expanded rim jar	19	0	1	
1102	deposit	BWSY	black sandy	base	202	23	0	1 VESS; grey core
1102	deposit	BWSY	black sandy	jar	63	10	1	
1102	deposit	CALC	calcareous (limestone)	everted rim jar	16	0	1	
1102	deposit	GYFMIC	fine grey micaceous ware		20	1	0	
1102	deposit	GYSY	grey sandy		20	2	0	
1102	deposit	OXIDMIC	oxidised micaceous sandy	copy Drag 31	221	10	2	
1102	deposit	SOWBB1	SW BB1	jar	18	1	1	
1102	deposit	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	flared rim jar	18	0	1	
1102	deposit	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware		19	5	0	
1102	deposit	SVWvar	SVW variant		9	2	0	



1105	deposit	ARG SA	Argonne samian		40	2	0	?Argonne
us	us	GYMIC	micaceous grey ware		11	2	0	



Appendix 3 – Table of Faunal Remains

Context	Count	Weight	No	Element	Species	Note
1038	20		3	Teeth	Sheep/Goat	dp3
			2	Teeth	Sheep/Goat	Juvenile molar
			15	Teeth frags	Sheep/Goat	Molar frags



Figure 3

Plan of foundations of former school building and Box Sections

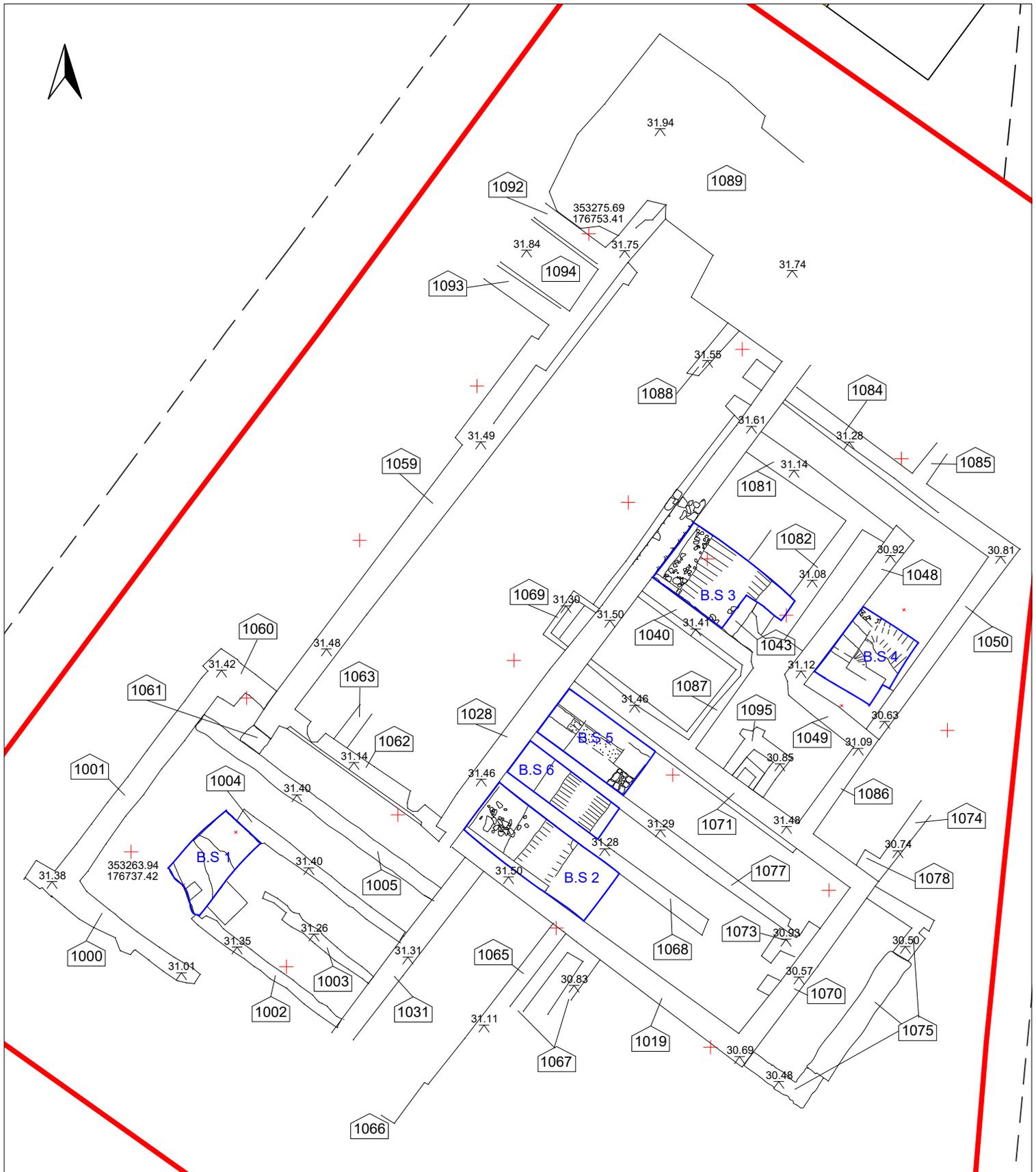
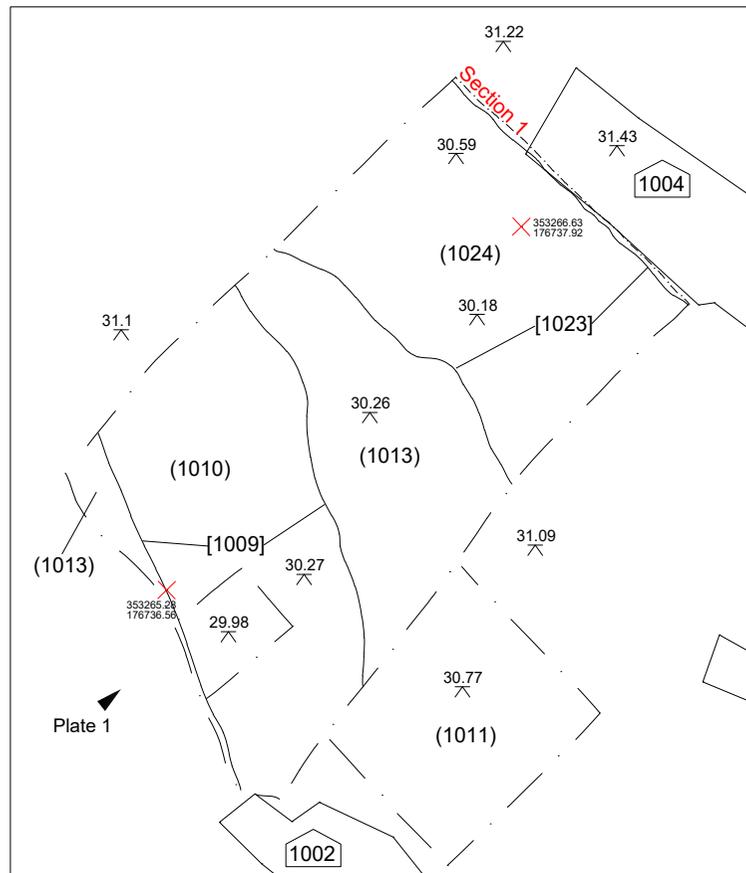


Figure 4

Plan of Box Section 1



Plan of Box Section 4

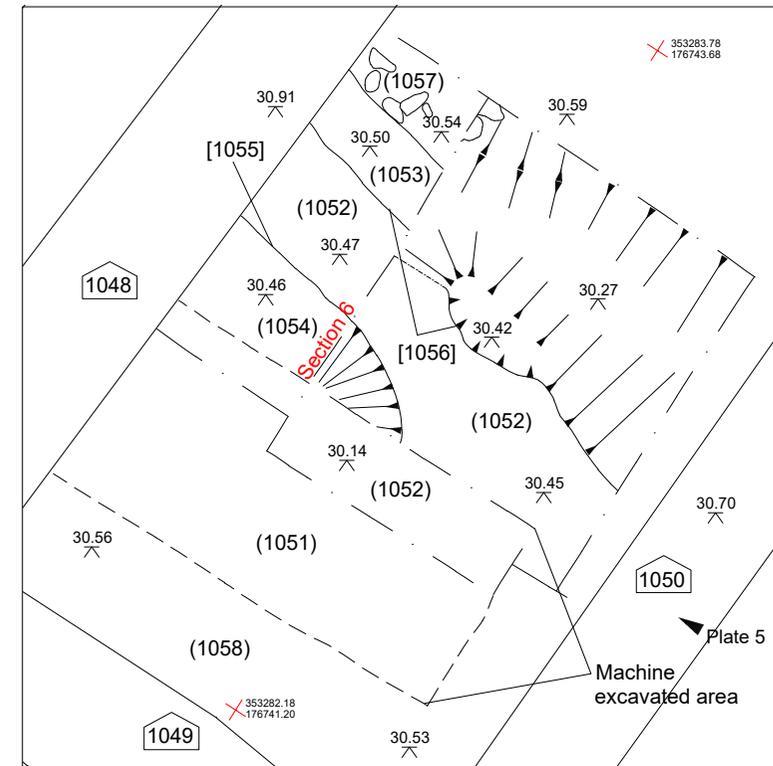


Figure 5

Plan of Box Sections 2, 5 & 6

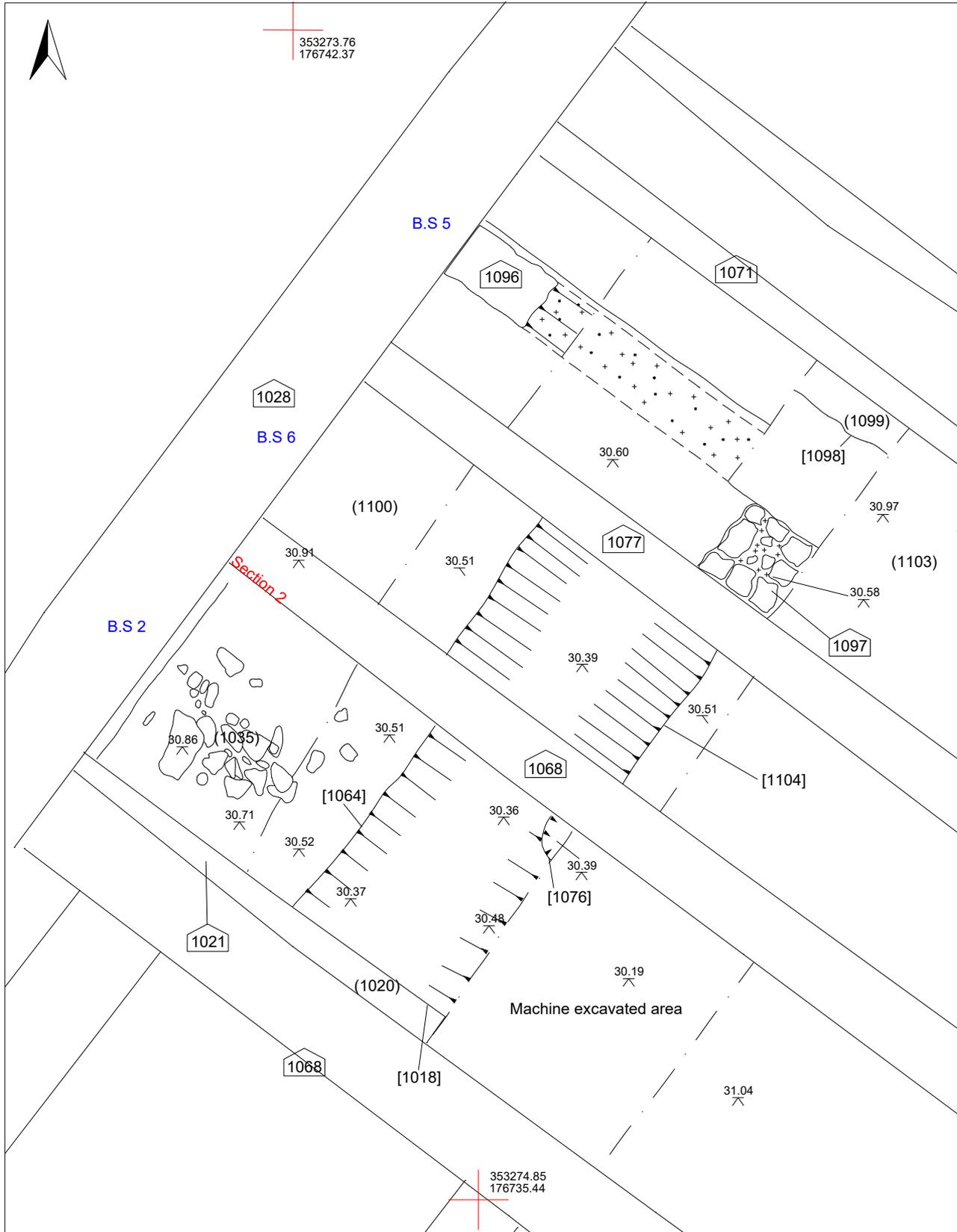
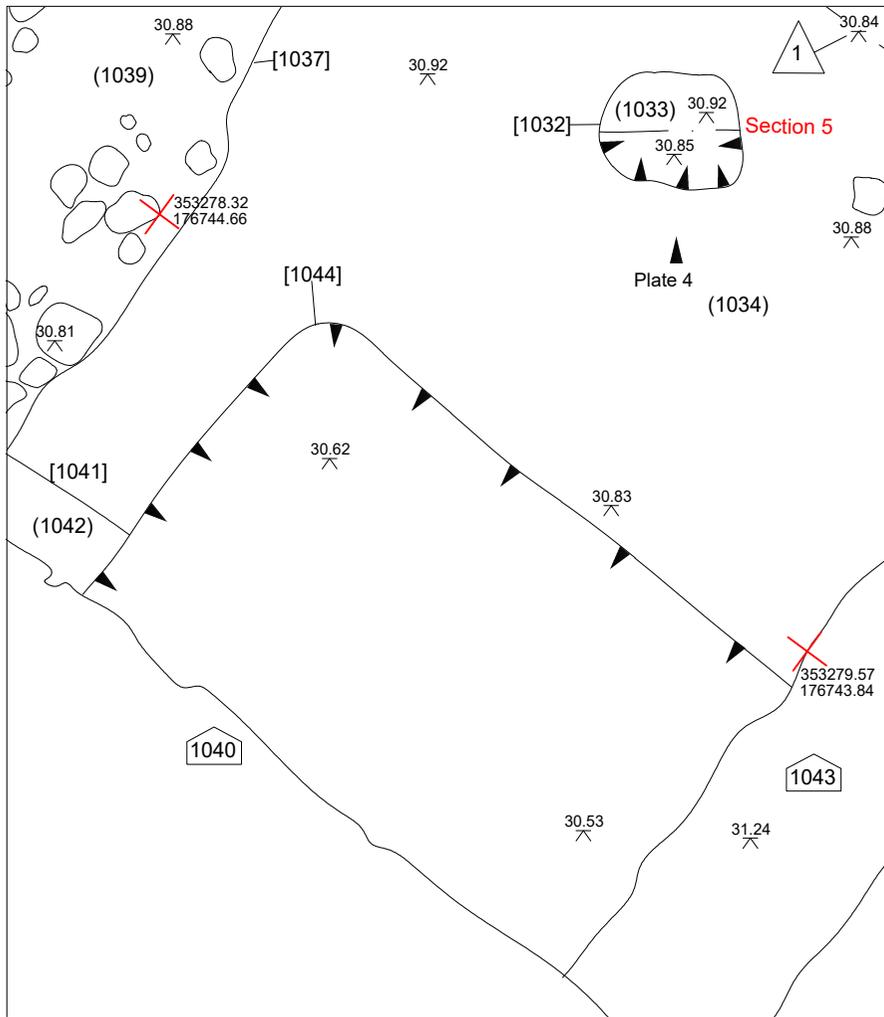


Figure 6

Plan of Box Section 3
mid-ex showing post hole [1032]



Post-ex plan of Box Section 3

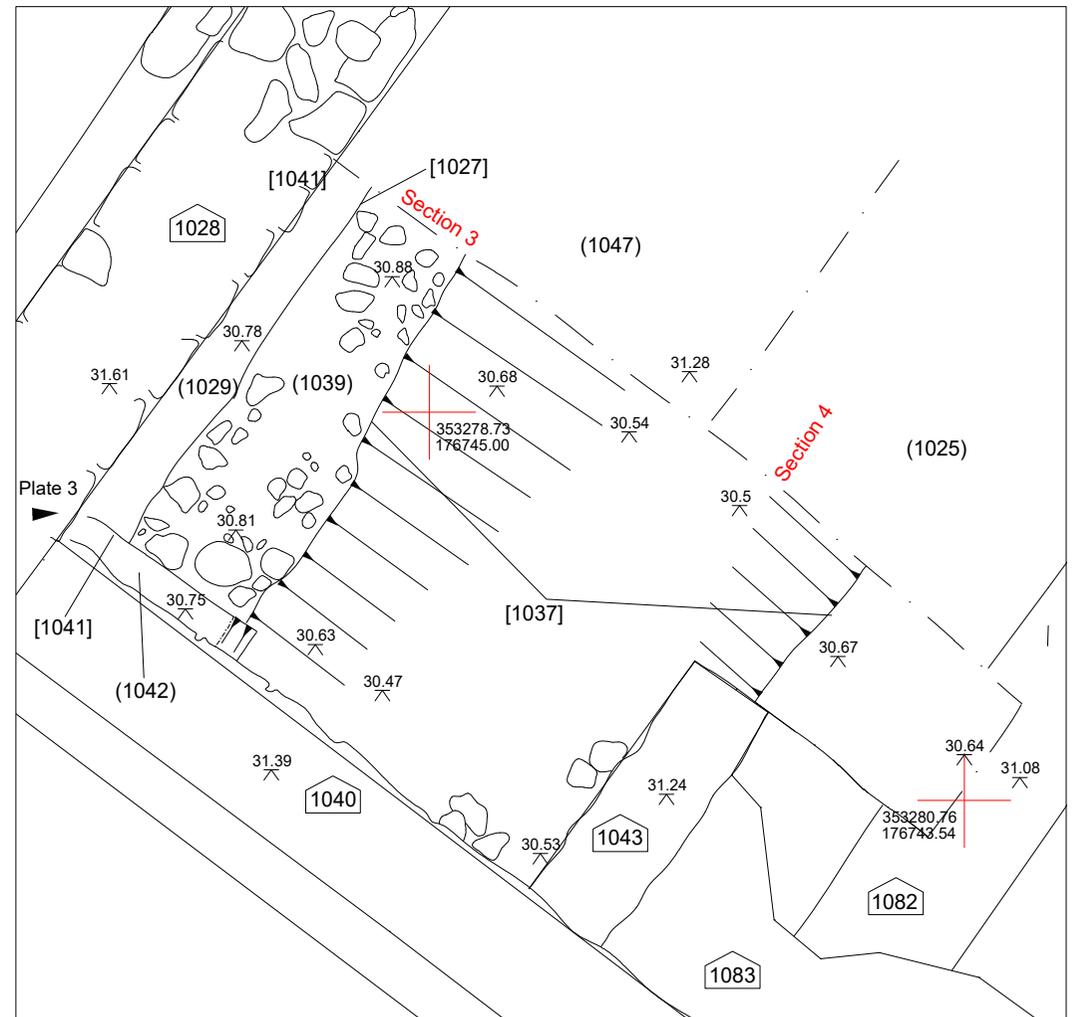
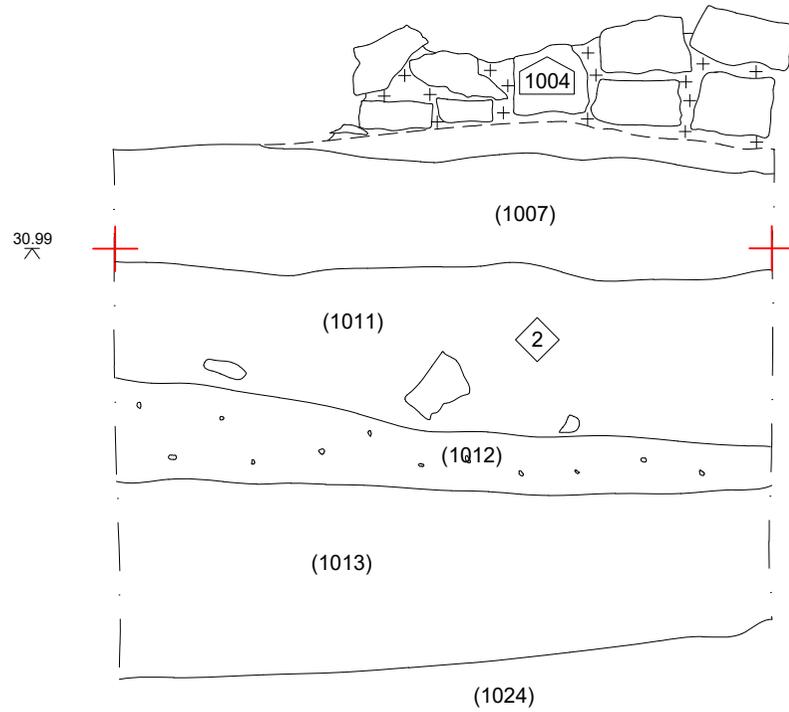


Figure 7

Section 1: South-west facing, Box Section 1



Section 6: South-east facing Box Section 4

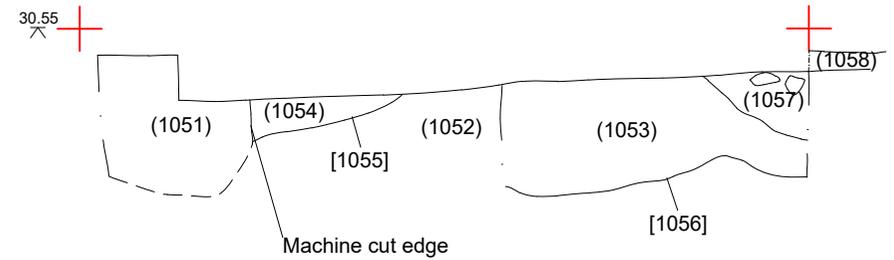
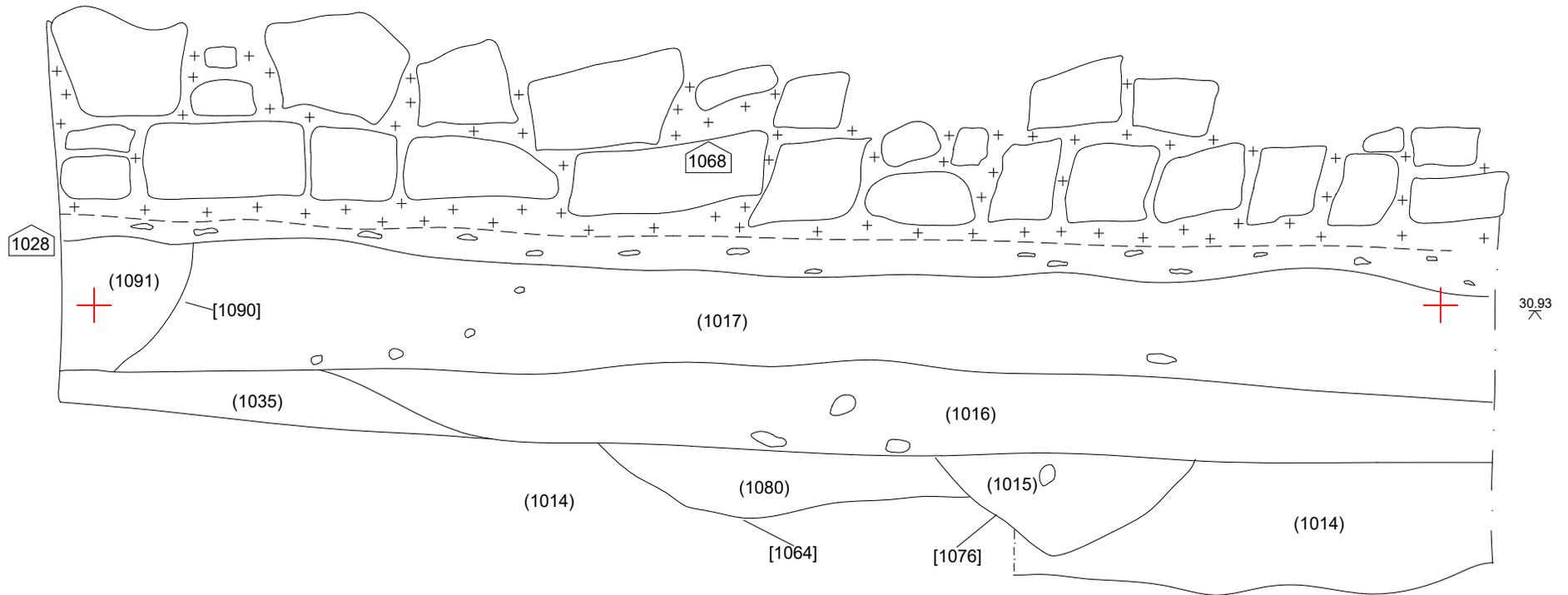


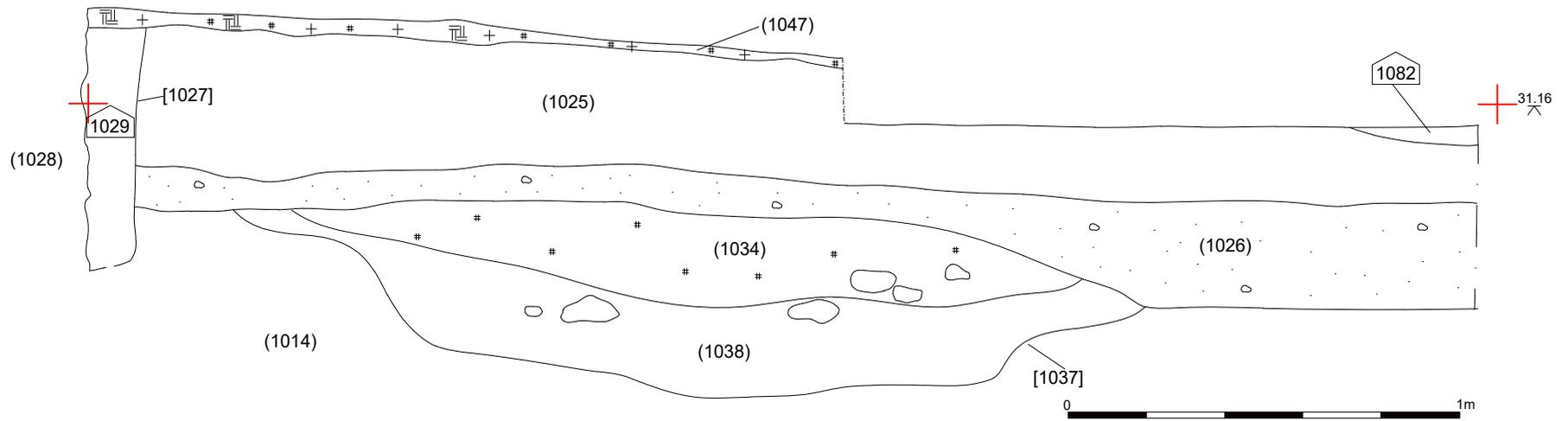
Figure 8

Section 2: South-west facing Box Section 2



Section 3: South-west facing Box Section 3

Figure 9



Section 4: North-west facing Box Section 3

Section 5: South facing through post hole [1032]

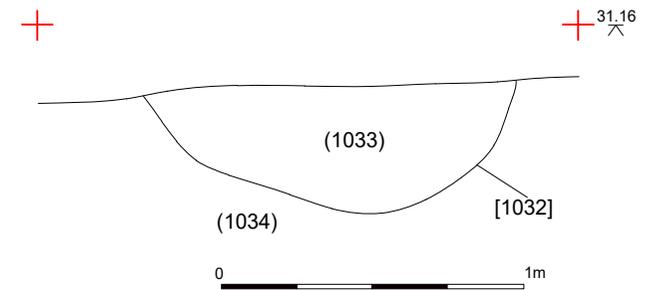
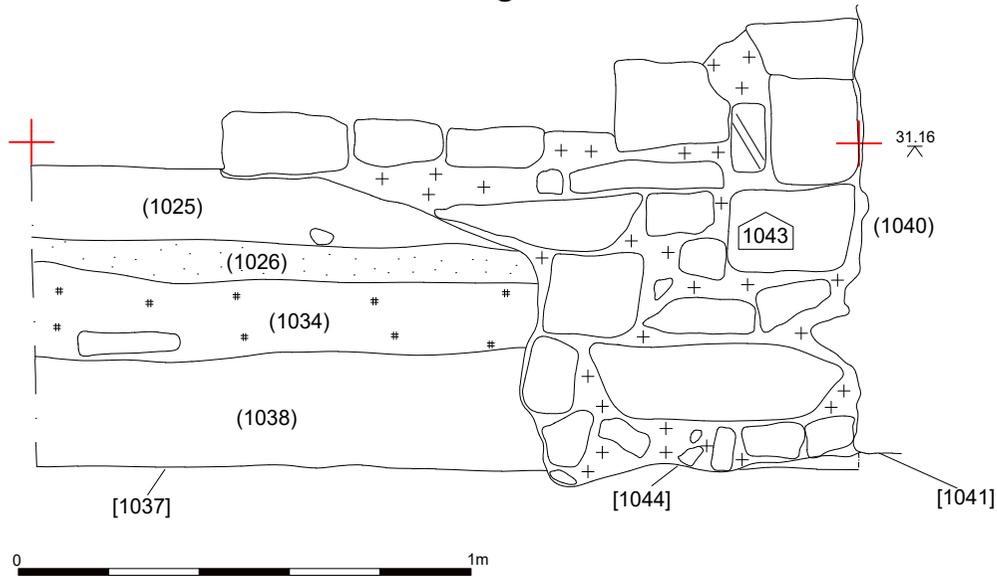


Figure 10

Phase plan of former school building

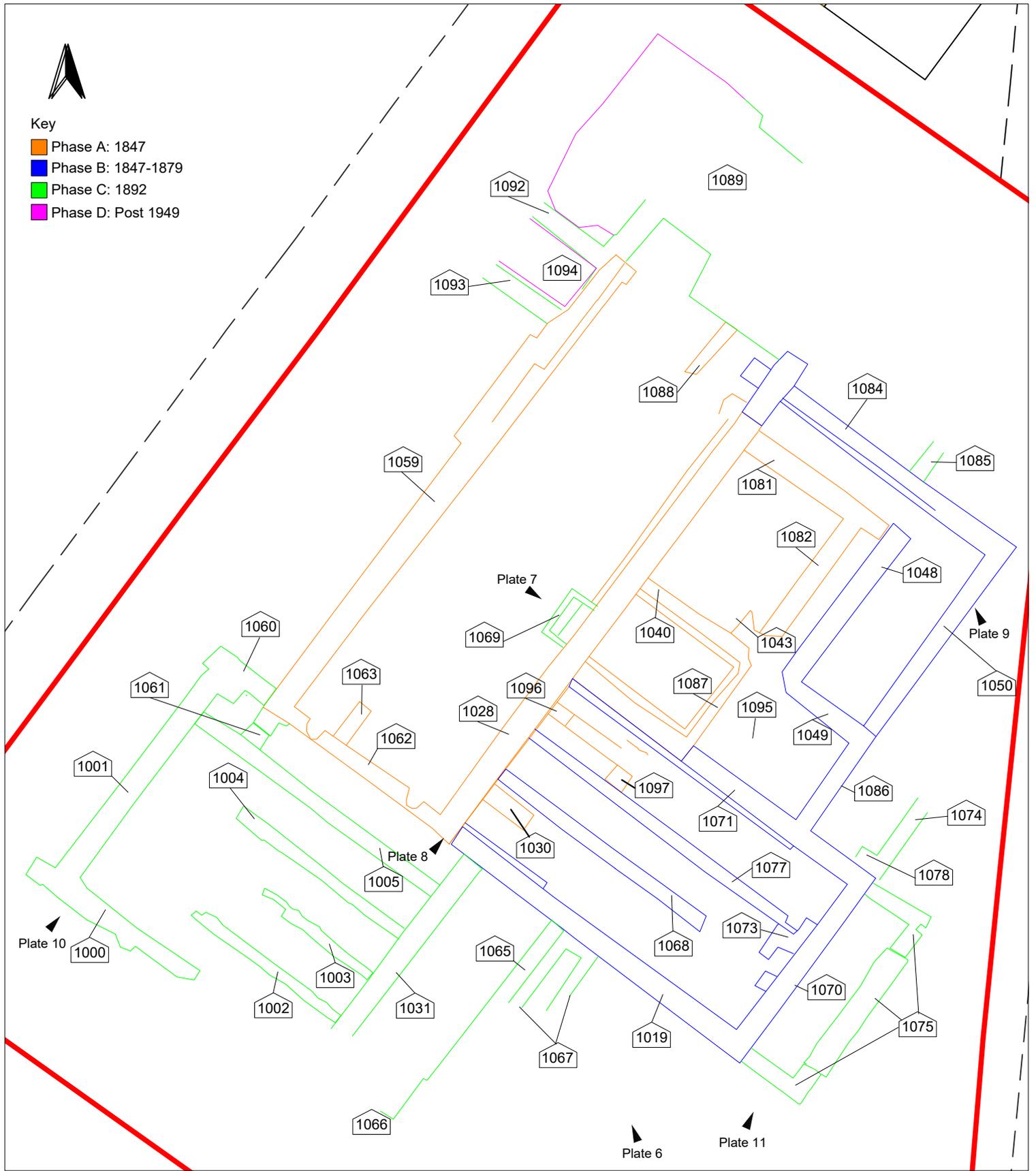




Plate 1: South-west facing section of Box Section 1, showing Second Terrace Gravel deposits (1011) & (1012). 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 2: South-west facing section of Box Section 2, showing Romano-British features [1064] & [1076]. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Box Section 3, showing Romano-British linear [1037] and stone spread (1039). 1 x 2m & 1 x 0.8m scales.



Plate 4: South facing section of Romano-British period post-hole [1032]. 1 x 0.2m scale.



Plate 5: Looking north-west at Box Section 4. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 6: Looking north at foundations of former school building. 1 x 2m scale.



Plate 7: Looking south-east at foundations of former school building, showing primary phase rear wall and cistern (c.1847) (contexts 1028, 1040, 1087), second phase rear extension wall (c.1847-1879) (contexts 1071, 1049, 1086) and tertiary phase fireplace (c.1892) (context 1069). 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 8: Looking north-east at foundations of former school building, showing relationship between primary phase wall (c.1847) (context 1028) and secondary phase rear extensions (c.1847-1879) (contexts 1019, 1068, 1077). 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 9: Looking north at north eastern corner of former school building, showing primary phase walls and wall scars (c.1847) (contexts 1028, 1081, 1082) with secondary phase walls (c.1847-1879) (contexts 1048, 1050) forming part of an extension/remodelling of the east of the structure. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 10: Looking north-east at tertiary phase (c.1892) façade of former school building (contexts 1000, 1001, 1060, 1005, 1061) . 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 11: Looking north-east at tertiary phase brick extension to rear of former school building (c.1892) (context 1075). Scales 2 x 1m.

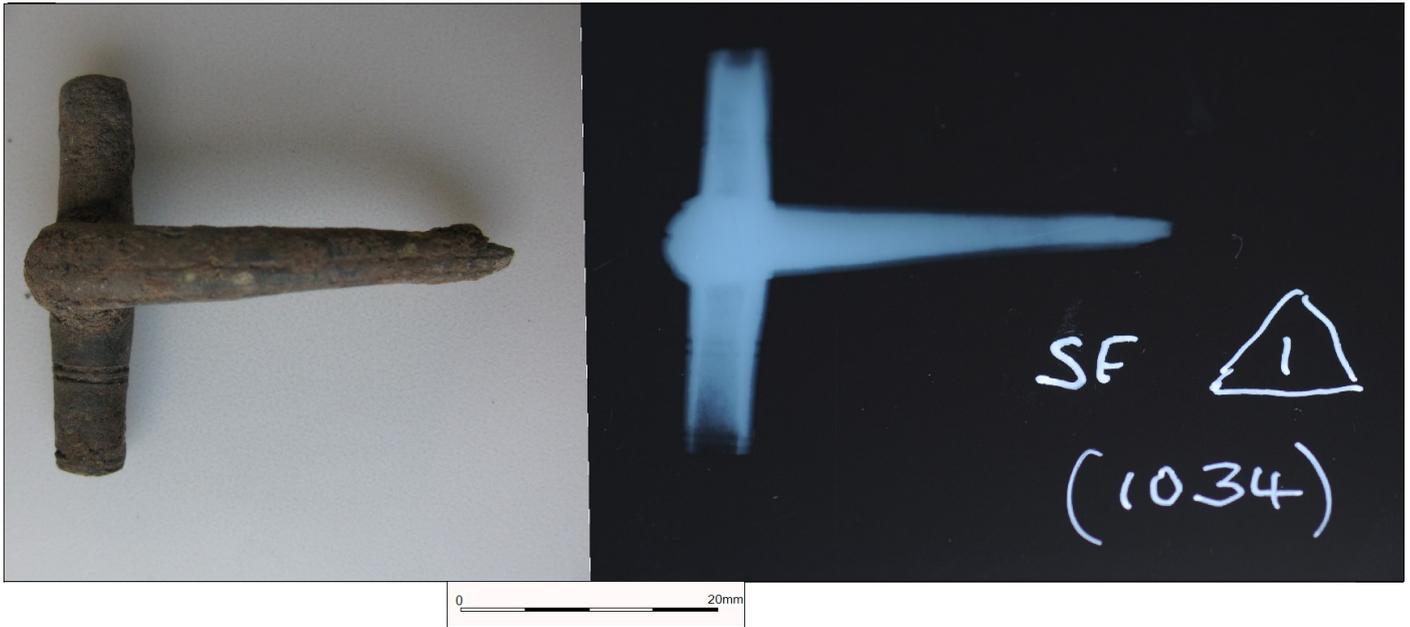


Figure 12: Photograph and X-ray of Romano-British brooch, SF 1.

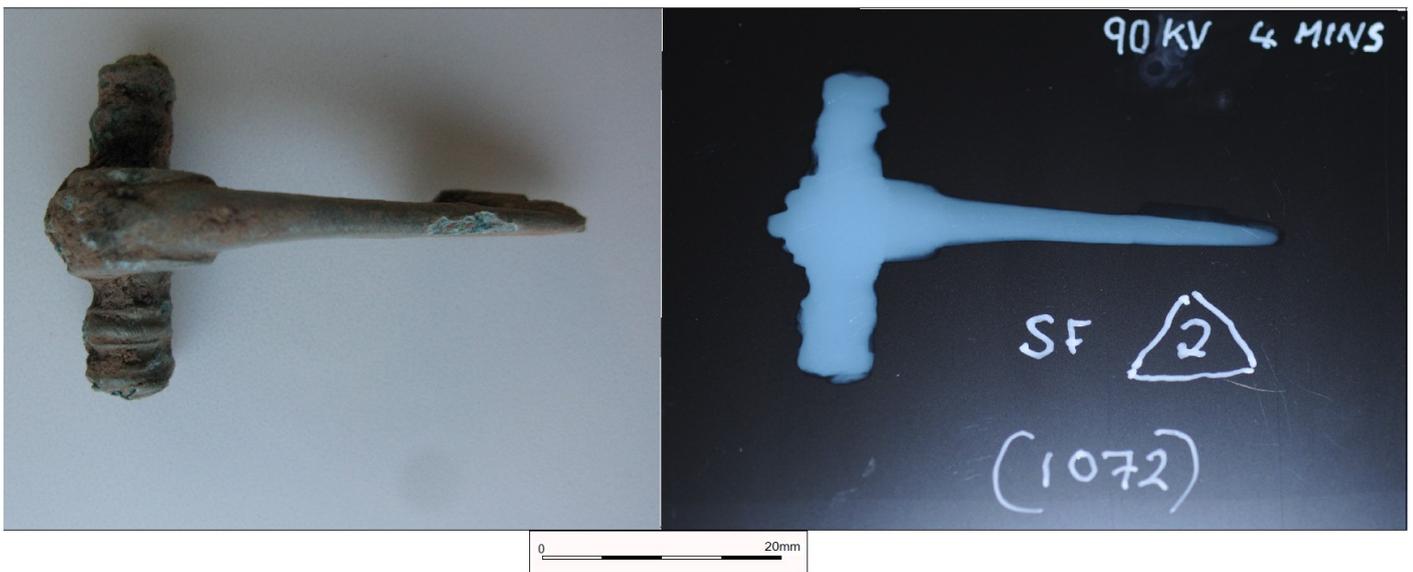


Figure 13: Photograph and X-ray of Romano-British brooch, SF 2.