

Land at No. 69, High Street, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol

Watching Brief



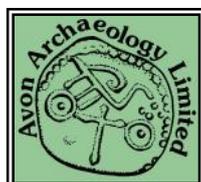
on behalf of

CALT Ventures 69 Westbury Limited

Sarah Newns

Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: May 2016



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ABSTRACT

*This report sets out the results of an archaeological monitoring and recording exercise (watching brief; **BHER 25542**) carried out by Avon Archaeology Limited during April, 2016, on land to the rear of No. 69, High Street, Westbury-on-Trym (NGR ST 57161 77496, **Figures 1 and 2**). The project was commissioned by Mr Andrew Minto, on behalf of the client, CALT Ventures 69 Westbury Ltd.*

*The entire site occupies an area of some 280 sq.m., encompassing No. 69 itself, and land immediately to the rear, but archaeological monitoring was undertaken only on the western half of the site, on land subject to groundworks associated with the construction of four new cottages (an area of some 250 sq.m.). The archaeological recording was undertaken as a condition of planning consent, (application ref. no. 15/04312/F) imposed by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council, and the site archive ultimately will be deposited with the Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number **BRSMG 2016.32**.*

The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken prior to and during groundworks, in accordance with a Scheme of Work (Potter, 2015) approved by the Archaeology Officer for Bristol City Council. The project was undertaken over a period of some three weeks, between 5th April, 2016 and 27th April, 2016.

*The site lies within the Westbury Conservation Area (Bristol City Council 2015, 24), and is within an area of relatively high archaeological potential, as it is situated close to the crossing point of the River Trym to the north-east, only 100m west of an important early monastic establishment, and close to the parish church, factors which suggest that the site would have lain within the core of the medieval settlement of Westbury. A watching brief only some 50m to the west, at No. 22, Westfield Road (Ducker 2005, 9; BSMR 22274) also revealed the presence of potentially archaeologically significant Pleistocene gravels. Further archaeological work to the north of the site, at Trym Lodge, also revealed (early) medieval burial(s), timber structure(s) and deposits, as well as a significant deposit of post medieval redware pottery and kiln debris, which is known to have been produced in Westbury-on-Trym during the 19th century (Ponsford 2001, *passim*).*

The present monitoring project revealed the remains of a significantly large, irregular drystone retaining wall, aligned parallel to the present course of the River Trym, probably representing a river wall at a time when the course of the river is likely to have been much wider. Associated with this wall was a wide ditch immediately to the south, and a significant deposit of probable water-worn stones and silt to the north. Dating evidence retrieved from the ditch-fill was of 17th/18th century date. Other features observed during the project included the footings of buildings recorded on the 19th century tithe and later maps and a previously unrecorded well.



A possible Pleistocene gravel deposit was observed, overlying the natural Mercia Mudstone substrate, at an approximate maximum height of 28.1m aOD.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wish to acknowledge the assistance given by Mr Ted Baker of Calt Ventures Limited, and Mr Craig Short of Craig Short Building Contractors Ltd. Groundworkers Gerry, Luke and Fluffy were also extremely helpful to the author during the project.

NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum



1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological monitoring and recording exercise, commissioned by Andrew Minto on behalf of CALT Ventures 69 Westbury Ltd, was undertaken at land to the rear of No. 69, High Street, Westbury-on-Trym (NGR ST 57161 77496, **Figures 1** and **2**). The project was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of four new cottages to the rear of the existing building.

The site is bounded by Westfield Road to the north, by a tall perimeter wall to the south, by a garden wall and car-parking area to the west and by further boundary walls (including two reconstructed during the present project) to the east. Scarring on the face of the southern boundary wall and upstanding foundations on the south side of the site highlighted the relatively high density of previous 19th century buildings within the study area.

No.69, High Street, although not a listed building, is classed amongst a group of “buildings of merit” within the Westbury Conservation Area (Bristol City Council 2015, 24). The site is situated close to the present course of the River Trym, and only 100m to the west of an important early medieval monastic establishment at Westbury College. It is likely that any contemporary settlement associated with the monastic establishment, and any later medieval settlement would have been focussed in this area of the crossing point of the Trym. In addition, earlier nearby archaeological work has established the presence of archaeologically significant Pleistocene gravels in the immediate vicinity (Ducker 2005, 9; BSMR 22274). Accordingly, the recording project (watching brief) was imposed as a condition of planning consent, by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The monitoring project, **BHER 25542**, was undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, Dept. for Communities and Local Government 2012) and the previously prepared Scheme of Work (Potter 2015), approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The fieldwork methodology was also underpinned by the guidelines for Watching Brief projects issued by The Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014), the guidelines for archaeological projects set out in MoRPHE 2015, and the standard procedures of Avon Archaeology Limited. A digital photographic record was made as the work progressed, and a sample of those images is presented here as **Plates 1** to **12**. The captions attached to the plates will, it is hoped, be fairly self-explanatory.

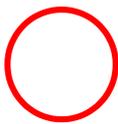
The archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently over a period of three weeks, commencing on April 5th, 2016. This was followed by the preparation of the present report and the compilation of the site archive, which ultimately will be deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, for long-term curation and storage, under the accession number **BRSMG 2016.32**.

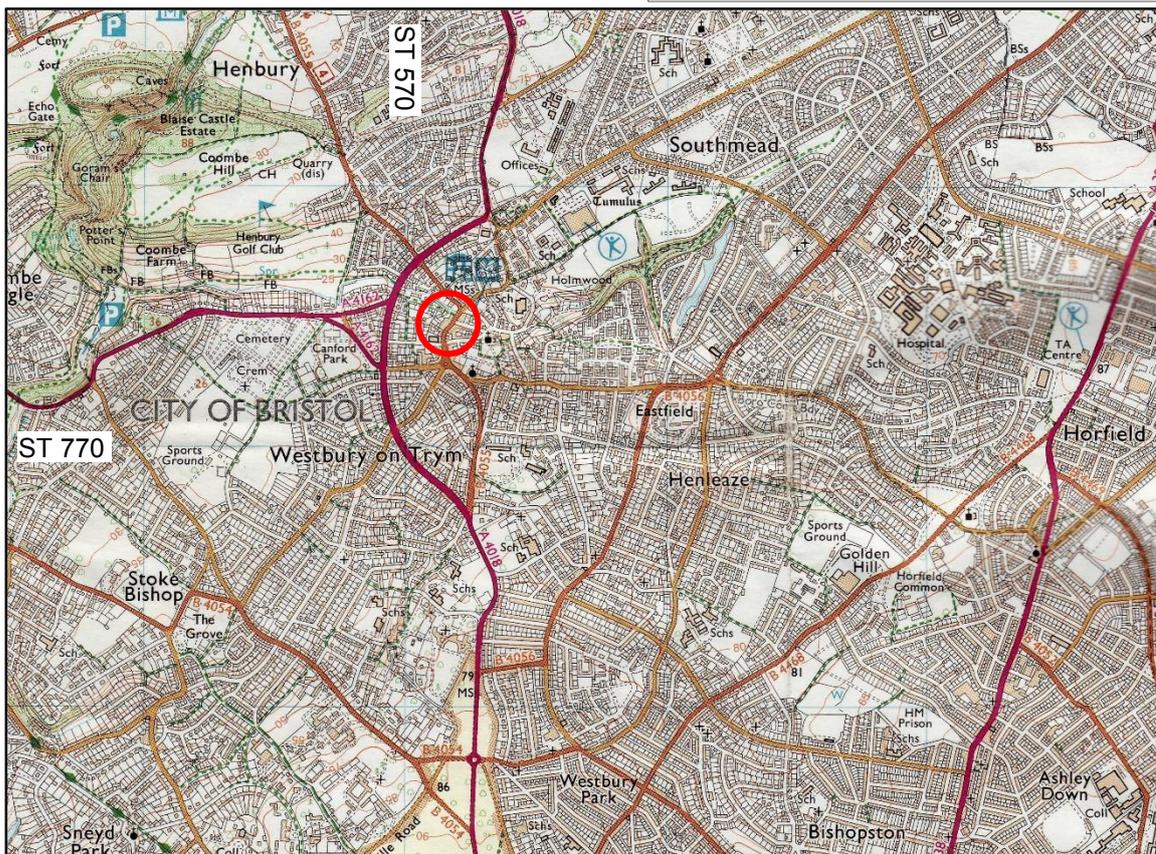


Figure 1

Location of the Study Area

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The Study Area 



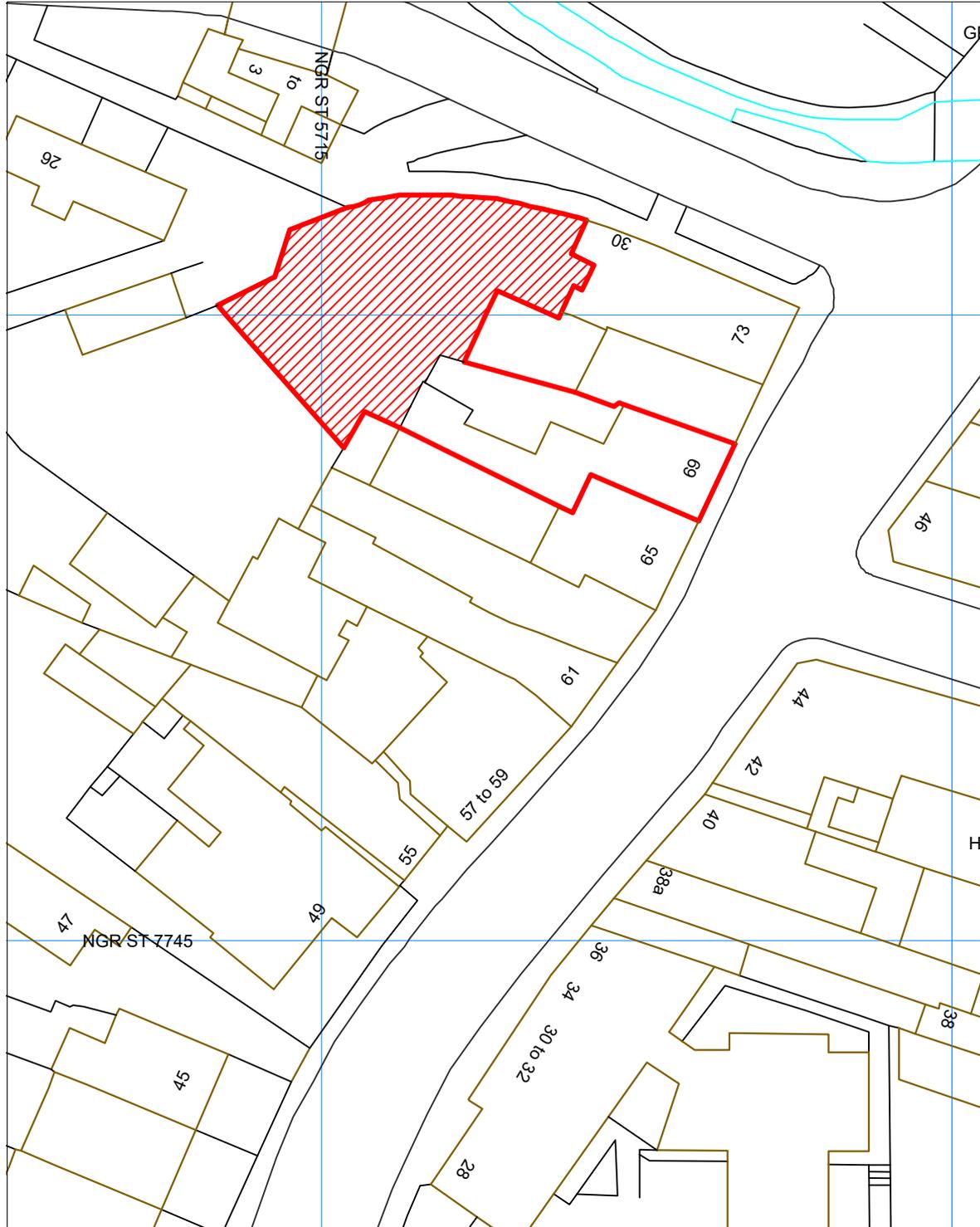
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Figure 2

Site location plan



- Site Boundary
- ▨ Area Subject to Archaeological Monitoring

0 25m



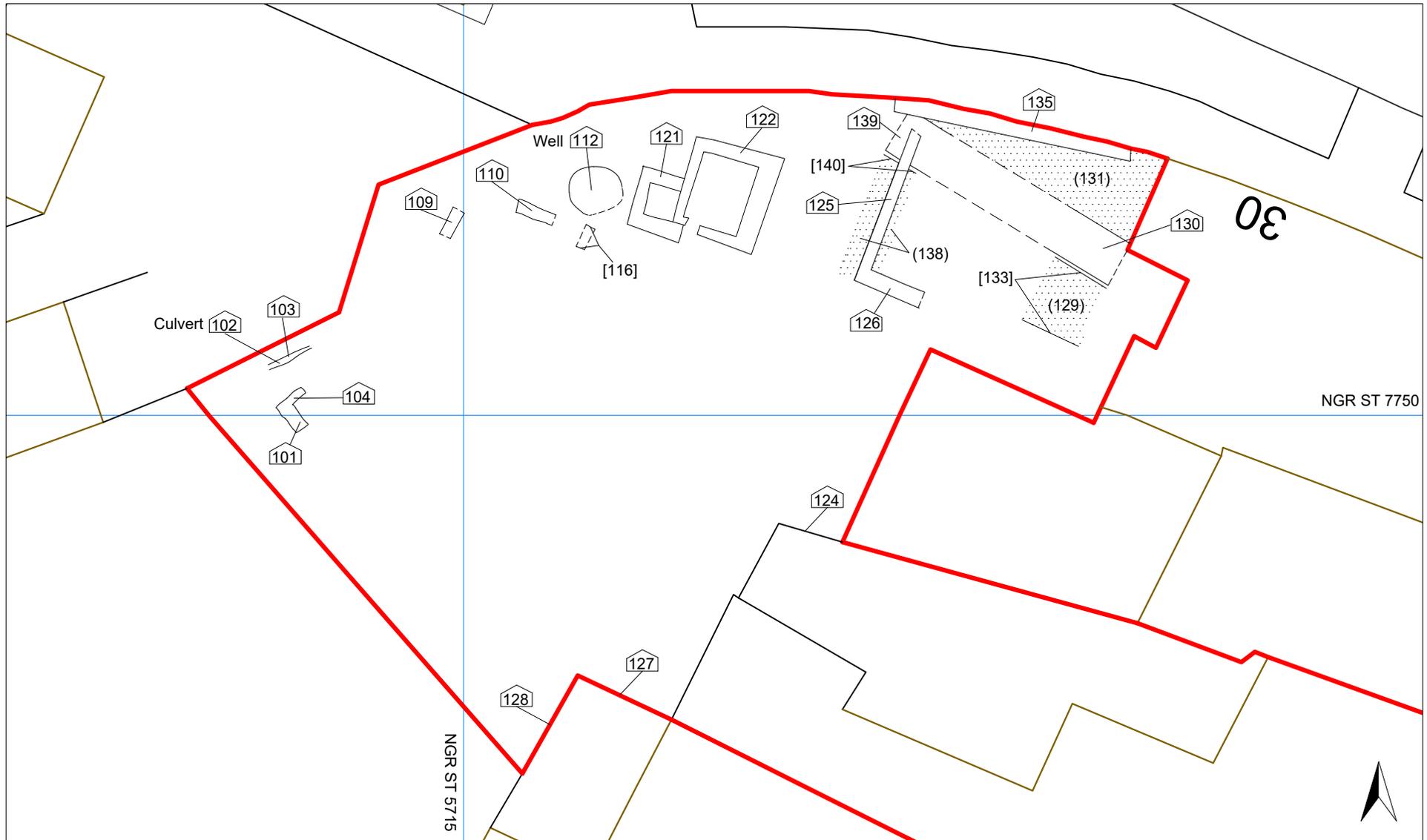
Trench location plan

Figure 3



Approximate location of archaeology observed

Figure 10



The groundworks involved the excavation of up to twenty trenches (**Figure 3**), which formed the foundations for the construction of four new cottages (Planning ref. 15/14312/F). There was no desk-based assessment available for the site, so at the time of the project, little was known about its historical background, other than what had already been incorporated into the WSI.

The entire site (including No. 69, High Street) encompasses an area of some 280 sq.m., but only the western portion was monitored, as this will be the part of the site occupied by the new buildings (an area of some 250 sq.m.). The monitored area is irregular in plan, with its longer axis orientated roughly south-west north-east, and measuring 22.6m. The shorter south-east north-west axis measures some 13.6m maximum, and extends slightly to the east along the southern edge of Westfield Road, to the rear of No. 73, High Street (**Figure 2**).

2 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The geological and topographical background to the site has been covered in the preceding WSI (Potter 2015, 4) which is quoted in full below:

The site lies very close to the southern bank of the former course of the River Trym, and on the western side of the High Street, under which the river has been culverted for a short distance. The property fronts on to the High Street at Westbury, and lies at an elevation of about 29m aOD. The underlying solid geological strata consists of beds of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone group (BGS); however, a watching brief carried out only a short distance to the west, at 22 Westfield Road, in 2005 (BHER 22274), identified what were potentially Pleistocene gravels lying on top of the solid geology, and forming probably part of a terrace of the River Trym, the course of which, it is clear, has been heavily constricted as it flows through the town, and indeed is almost certainly canalised in at least one stretch, and possibly more.

Excavations at Westbury College, 100m to the east, also revealed alluvial gravels (up to 1m thick) overlying the Mercia Mudstone (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.2).

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The preceding WSI gives an overview account of the history of settlement at Westbury from the early medieval period onwards (Potter 2015, 5-6), and may be quoted in part below:

Westbury appears relatively early in the documentary records, being mentioned several times in Anglo-Saxon charters of various dates, and it is clear that it was a very large and important



estate probably long before its first appearance in documents. There was already an ancient monastic establishment here long before it was re-founded as a Benedictine house in the second half of the tenth century, and it is very possible that the second half of the place-name, Old English byrig, 'a fortified place', is an explicit reference to a monastic vallum (Orme and Cannon 2010). It had passed into the hands of the bishops of Worcester before the Norman Conquest, and in the late 11th century, Westbury is recorded in the Domesday survey as paying tax for 50 hides; this represented an extremely large holding, which is explicitly noted at that date as including, as members, Henbury, Redwick, Stoke Bishop and Yate, and other lands in Aust, Compton Greenfield, and Itchington (Moore 1982).

The monastic house survived until the Dissolution of the mid-16th century. The Conservation Area Character Appraisal (BCC 2015) notes that:

In 1455, the Bishop of Worcester and Westbury extended the collegiate foundation and Westbury College was built, backing onto the Trym with access straight onto the river. The mid-15th century nos. 38 and 39 Church Road ('Elsie Briggs House') are amongst the earliest in Westbury-on-Trym, which date from the Bishop Carpenter's expansion of the parish buildings. The heart of the village of Westbury-on-Trym was centred around the key sites of the Church, College and the River Trym. The narrow lanes and winding routes that exist today are remnants of these medieval origins. The name of Passage Road relates to the passage from Bristol toward the Aust Ferry, which went through Westbury and crossed the Trym at the junction of Trym Road.

The civil parish of Westbury-on-Trym was until the later 19th century part of the Hundred of Henbury in the County of Gloucester. In the 1880s the parish was incorporated into the City of Bristol in which it has remained. The parish of Westbury was so large that it was traditionally divided into several 'tithings'. The site lies within the former tithing of Westbury. The ancient ecclesiastical parish was formerly in the diocese of Gloucester, later the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester, which was split, in the later 19th century. Westbury-on-Trym was retained within the diocese of Bristol...

*There has been no archaeological desk-based assessment of the site itself, and so information on its history is limited, but it had clearly been built upon by the mid-19th century, when it is shown on the Westbury tithe map of that time as supporting what is presumably a house or cottage, as part of a small group, perhaps a terrace, of such dwellings (see **Map Regression**, below). Considering its very close proximity to the church, it would be surprising if the proposed development site had not been part of Westbury's core medieval settlement. No. 69 High St is not itself a listed building; however, the property abutting it immediately to its south-west, No. 65 High St (Whitney House), is Grade II Listed, and is considered to be of at least 18th century origin, and a few metres further to the south-west, numbers 57 and 59 High Street are also both listed at Grade II, and are also thought to be of late 18th century origin. There is at least the*



possibility, however, that these houses merely represent re-buildings of earlier structures on the same sites.

Map regression

The earliest map available for the area is the Henbury/Westbury tithe map of 1841 (Bristol City Council KowYourPlace; **Figure 4**) which shows a row of buildings fronting the west side of the High Street, and a longer building to the north, adjacent to Westfield Road. Interestingly, property boundaries to the rear of Nos. 67, 69 and 71 are not continuous with the external walls of the properties themselves, suggesting that possible earlier burgage plots have been merged at some point since the construction of the buildings, which *may* possibly have medieval origins. To the rear of the plots is a long rectangular building, orientated approximately north-south. To the west of this building, plot boundaries run on a north-west/south-east alignment, possibly reflecting the orientation of furlong boundaries within the original “West Field” of West Field Road, rather than respecting the alignment of plots adjacent to the High Street. This has the effect of creating the unusually-shaped western boundary of the study area, which has been retained to the present. Immediately to the north of the study area, the presence of a large rectangular pond suggests that the course of the River Trym may once have been much wider at this point, but has been canalised to the north-west and south-east.

In the succeeding forty years, up until the time of the First Edition OS of the early 1880s (**Figure 5**), the study area reached its peak of development. Most noticeably, the pond to the north was infilled, and Westfield Road correspondingly widened. Along the northern edge of the site, adjacent to Westfield Road, the OS shows a row of three small cottages, continuous with the rear of No. 73, High Street. On comparison with the earlier tithe survey, it seems likely that at least the two more easterly of the three cottages represent sub-divisions of an already-existing building, rather than new-builds since the 1840s. A large block of four contiguous buildings, possibly incorporating the earlier rectangular one, had been constructed to the rear of No. 69, High Street, with two long, narrow buildings aligned either side of the garden/yard to the rear of No. 69. Two tiny, subsidiary buildings had been constructed to the south-west of this block, and a further two near the western boundary of the study area.

By the time of the OS Second Edition (of c.1900; **Figure 6**), Westfield Road, to the north, has been considerably narrowed by the construction of a long, narrow building adjacent to the river. Within the study area itself, the major change appears to have been the demolition of the northern of the two narrow buildings to the rear of No. 69, and the construction of a smaller narrow building abutting the rear of the eastern two of the three cottages adjacent to Westfield Road.



The two succeeding OS maps (revised in 1912 and 1936; **Figures 7 and 8**) show little change within the study area or its immediate environs. Bizarrely, that of 1912 shows that the long, narrow building along the northern edge of the plot boundary to the rear of No. 69 had been rebuilt on a slightly reduced footprint from its predecessor, which had been demolished between 1880 and 1900. By 1936, the two small outbuildings, adjacent to the western site boundary, had been demolished.

In the succeeding sixteen or so years, the majority of the 19th century buildings, which occupied the western half of the study area (including the three cottages fronting the present Westfield Road) were demolished (**Figure 9**). A map of mid-20th century date (OS 1:1250 1952-3; www.oldmaps.co.uk) shows the study area largely devoid of buildings, as it is at present. The garden wall to the rear of No. 69 has now been reduced to some 0.50m in height, and acts as a retaining wall, as the land to the east lies at a slightly higher level. The garden wall to the rear of No. 71 was demolished during the present project, as it was unsafe. It is not known at what date the narrow building occupying Westfield Road (and labelled “Garage” on the above map) was demolished, but it is not present on an aerial photograph of the area dating to 2012 (www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace). The photograph shows the study area under scrub, with most of the garden walls to the east in their current state, that to the rear of No. 71 upstanding, and that to the rear of No. 69 partially demolished.

Previous archaeology

No previous archaeological work has been carried out on the site itself, but several investigations have been carried out in the immediate vicinity, including an evaluation in the grounds of Trym Lodge, 61m to the north-west, from which much of the following information has been obtained (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.1-16).

Prehistoric

A watching brief at No. 22, Westfield Road (Ducker 2005) noted the presence of a 200mm to 500mm thick layer of coarse sandy gravel, interpreted as Pleistocene gravel at a depth of some 1m to 1.4m below the modern ground surface (Ducker 2005, 9). This was interpreted as the Pleistocene gravel terrace of the River Trym, whose present course lies only 17m north of the northern boundary of the site. Although this gravel terrace was not recorded during nearby watching briefs at College Road and Trym Lodge (HER nos.221387 and 21036), all structures recorded during the excavation at Westbury College had also been cut into alluvial gravel deposits (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.4.2). The Pleistocene gravels, dating to between 780,000 and 10,000 BP, are considered a significant archaeological resource, which, in the area of the Avon basin, have been found to contain artefacts from the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic period (500,000 to 200,000 BP; Bates 2005 in Davies and Dickinson 2016, 5). Unstratified Mesolithic flints were recovered during the excavation at Westbury College (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.3).



Further prehistoric activity in the wider area is represented by a Neolithic chambered tomb at Druid Hill, by Bronze Age hoards from Coombe Dingle and Kingsweston Down, and by the presence of round barrows at Southmead (1km to the east) and at Kingsweston Down (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.3).

Iron Age/Roman

The well-known Iron Age hillforts at Blaise Castle and at Kingsweston Down lie approximately 1.5km north-west of the present site, and major Romano-British activity is known within a 2km radius of the site, in the form of the settlement and port of Portus Abonae, at Sea Mills, the villa at Kingsweston, a probable temple and cemetery at Blaise Castle Hill (Ponsford 2001, 12.15.3.5) and a Roman road at Henbury School (Young 2011).

Early Medieval

Archaeologically, settlement at Westbury became most significant from the early medieval period onwards. Extensive excavations at Westbury College, some 100m to the east of the site, revealed features of pre-Conquest date, comprising timber slots, at least two burials, a stone "jetty" and a boundary/flood protection wall alongside the River Trym (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.7). Associated pottery suggested that the structures dated to 10th to 11th century (ibid.).

Medieval and later

The Westbury College excavations revealed structures associated with the college dating from its earliest phase (c.1194) up until the 17th century. Of most significance for the present site, the excavations revealed at least two later phases of a substantial river wall (dating to the later 12th century and to the period 1286-1455; Ponsford 1981, 25-6). It is likely that contemporary settlement linked with the religious foundation would have been located close to the present bridge over the River Trym, which would have formed an important crossing point at the convergence of both the High Street and an early route to the settlement at Henbury (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.14). The River Trym itself may well have followed a somewhat different course in the past, or have been wider and/or subject to flooding, as suggested by the presence of these successive phases of river wall (Ponsford 2001, 12.5.3.16).

The study area is likely to have lain within the core of the medieval settlement, and, although No. 69, High Street and adjacent buildings have been dated to the 18th century (Potter 2015, 6), it is more than likely that some of the sites occupied by these buildings may have medieval antecedents, and that associated contemporary features or deposits may survive within their curtilages.



4 THE MONITORING

Foundation trenches and reduced level dig

In April 2016, the author attended the site to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the four new cottages which were being constructed on the site. **Figure 3** shows the trench layout, with trenches numbered in the order in which they were dug.

Prior to the commencement of the monitoring exercise, any existing scrub had been cleared, and the majority of the site had been reduced to formation level, at between 500mm and 650mm below the level of the surrounding ground (which is situated at approximately 29m aOD).

The foundation trenches were excavated to depths of between 1.12m and 2m below formation level and varied in width between 700mm and 900mm. All trenches were excavated by a Kubota mini-digger, with a toothed bucket 700mm wide.

Stratigraphy

The general sequence of deposits recorded during the excavation comprised 200mm to 1m of mid-brown silty loam garden/topsoil (Context 100), which overlay a reddish-brown clay subsoil, 200mm to 400mm thick (Context 105). The latter context overlay a reddish-brown silty clay (Context 106), varying to gingery yellow clay (Context 137), up to 700mm thick. These clay deposits in turn overlay the natural geological substrate of Mercia Mudstone, which was visible in the base of the majority of the trenches excavated as a stiff red clay (108) containing within it outcrops of brashy grey mudstone (107). This natural substrate was encountered at a minimum depth of 900mm below the level of the surrounding ground (which lay at 29m aOD). Within Trench 19 and the northern end of Trench 13, the Mercia Mudstone natural substrate was overlain by an alluvial gravel (Context 142), which was present at a minimum depth of 900mm below the formation level. A further redeposited stone and silt deposit (Context 143) was also present, overlying the natural substrate, within the two latter trenches, at a maximum height of 600mm below foundation level.

Recorded structures (**Figure 12**)

The reduced level dig and excavation of foundation trenches revealed a considerable number of structures of probable 19th century date, including building foundations and a lined cistern. The building foundations were largely of uniform construction, of limestone blocks bonded with a hard, grey lime and charcoal mortar, varying between 300mm and 800mm in width. The majority of the walls were either sited directly on the subsoil layer (Context 105) or were constructed within foundation trenches cut into this layer. Earlier and more significant structures included a



well (Context 112), and a massive drystone retaining wall (Contexts 130 and 139), possibly forming a retaining wall to the southern bank of the River Trym.

Wall 130/139:

Within Trench 17, excavation revealed an extremely wide, very roughly constructed retaining wall (Context 130) of unmortared, largely unworked stone, varying in width between 1m and 1.8m. The wall was orientated approximately north-west/south-east (parallel to the river) and appeared to have been constructed directly on the Mercia Mudstone substrate (Context 108), standing to a height of over 850mm. The blocks of which it was constructed were irregular, largely unworked, larger towards the base, with some worked stone forming the south-facing elevation (**Plate 1**). The alignment of the wall was continued to the west by Wall 139 (**Plate 2**), which was of identical construction, recorded in Trenches 13, 18 and 19. Wall 139 extended over 2.5m east-west and measured over 1.3m high by up to 1.6m wide. It is likely that Walls 130 and 139 formed part of the same construction, as both were abutted to the north by the same deposit, a loose gravel and river-washed stone deposit within a silty matrix (Context 131). Wall 139 was constructed on an alluvial gravel substrate (Context 142), present at a maximum height of 900mm below the formation level.

Well 112 and adjacent structures:

Within Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11, excavation revealed a series of structures, including a well, a tanked cistern and several conjoining walls. A hollow, square structure (Context 121; **Plate 3**) was recorded at the angle of Trenches 9 and 10, filled by a dark grey silty deposit (Context 119), containing large sherds of 19th century transfer-printed wares. The structure measured externally some 2.15m east-west by 1.6m north-south and was 850mm high, constructed on the reddish silty clay deposit (Context 106). **Plate 3** shows that Well 112 and Structure 121 were almost contiguous, and it was not possible to determine, during the excavation, which of the two structures was the earlier. Significantly, the (back)fill (Context 118) between the two structures contained sherds of pottery solely of 18th century date, and it is at least possible that both structures were, in fact, constructed contemporaneously, in the 18th century.

The well (**Plate 4**) was not fully excavated, but extended to a depth of at least 2m below formation level (some 2.23m below the level of the adjacent pavement), at which depth the natural water table was reached. The wall of the well measured 450mm wide. Its internal diameter was over 750mm. The well was filled by a redeposited dark grey silty topsoil matrix with lime and charcoal flecks (Context 113) containing transfer-printed pottery, some clay tobacco pipe stems, burnt wood, small stones and large fragments of ceramic building material. A large sherd of glazed redware and a small glass "Yeastvite" jar were recovered from the base of the well as excavated. The well was constructed within vertical Cut 115, which truncated the



silty clay deposit (Context 106) and was first visible at a height of less than 0.50m below formation level.

Immediately to the east of Structure 121, at the north end of Trenches 8 and 10, excavation revealed a large, rectangular, tanked structure, probably a water cistern (Structure 122; **Plate 5**). The cistern had been backfilled in recent years with 20th century refuse (Fill 123) including a satellite dish, barbed wire, concrete, demolition rubble and plastic, in a loose silty matrix. The cistern measured 1.6m deep and was first recorded at a height of approximately 0.36m below the level of the adjacent pavement. Its walls were constructed of limestone blocks with some bricks, some 0.30m to 0.36m wide, and the cistern measured internally 1.4m east-west by 2.2m north-south. The cut for the cistern truncated the subsoil (Context 105). The internal tanking was composed of a thin skim of cement, and the base of the structure was composed of stone slabs, set directly onto the natural substrate (Contexts 107/108).

Other structures:

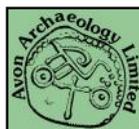
Foundations:

Along the northern edge of the site, excavation revealed a considerable length of wall foundation (Context 135), aligned east-west, visible in elevation only along the northern edge of Trench 18. The wall was sited within a foundation cut (Context 136), which truncated the subsoil (Context 105). **Plate 6** shows that the wall was sited directly upon the loose gravel deposit (Context 131).

Along the western edge of the site, the reduced level dig revealed a short length of wall (Context 103), aligned roughly south-west/north-east, some 3.85m long by up to 0.55m high, which incorporated within its width a culvert (Structure 102; **Plate 7**), 0.27m square internally by at least 0.70m long. The culvert (and Wall 103) were constructed of large, irregular limestone blocks, with little bonding material visible. Also within this western portion of the site, the reduced level dig revealed an-L-shaped structure, comprising a south-east/north-west arm, at least 2.35m in length (Wall 101), and a south-west north-east arm, at least 2.8m in length (Wall 104). Both these walls measured approximately 0.30m wide, and were recorded in plan only.

The south-facing section of Trench 3 revealed a section through a north-south aligned wall (Context 109) of unknown length, which measured 0.35m high by 0.55m wide. The wall was composed of limestone blocks, bonded with light grey lime mortar, and was sited directly on the reddish-brown clay subsoil (105) at a depth of some 0.50m below formation level.

The south-facing section of Trench 5 revealed a length of wall (Context 110), which measured 1.4m east-west by 0.42m high by 0.60m wide. The wall was composed of large, irregular



limestone blocks bonded with a pale grey, friable lime mortar, and was sited directly on the subsoil layer (105).

Two further walls (Contexts 125 and 126) were recorded at the north-east end of the site, within Trenches 13 and 15. Wall 125 measured over 4.56m north-south by 0.55m maximum width. The wall was constructed largely of limestone blocks, but also contained some Pennant Sandstone and some brick, bonded with light grey lime mortar. The construction cut for this wall (Context 134) truncated Fill 138 of Cut 140. Wall 126 formed a return to Wall 125, at its southern end, and was of similar construction, limestone blocks bonded with hard grey lime mortar. Wall 126 measured over 2.2m long (east-west) by 0.70m maximum width and, as Wall 125, was recorded in plan only.

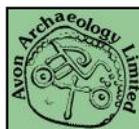
Surviving walls:

Two of the upstanding walls of the buildings previously standing on the site were recorded during the project, Walls 127 and 128. Wall 127 (**Plate 8**) bounded the southern edge of the site and stood to a height of some 6m above formation level. The wall measured a little short of 4m east-west and was constructed of limestone blocks, with a central brick chimney, incorporating two fireplaces, a larger one at ground floor level and a smaller at first floor level. The view shown in **Plate 8** shows the internal elevation, and returns to the east and west had previously been demolished. The western edge of the wall had been strengthened by a pier of modern facing bricks, measuring 0.46m wide. Wall 127 was constructed on a foundation of limestone blocks over 0.23m high.

Wall 128 (**Plate 9**) formed the north-south return to Wall 127 and measured 5-6m high by 3.04m long. The wall was constructed of limestone blocks with brick infill to door and window openings, and a brick repair at first floor level (south side). The upper part of the wall was obscured by ivy. The modern brick pier, recorded as part of Wall 127, was visible at the northern end of the wall, where it had been butted up against the existing masonry. Lime plaster was visible at first floor level, suggesting that the elevation shown in **Plate 9** had originally been an internal face.

Other features (**Figure 12**)

A large pit/ditch (Cut 133; **Plate 10**) was recorded within Trench 17, just south of Wall 130, and apparently respecting and parallel to the above wall. The cut measured over 1.9m east-west by 2m north-south by 0.70m deep and truncated the greyish-yellow clay (137) from a height of some 0.40m below formation level. The cut was filled by a greyish silty deposit with charcoal flecks (Context 129), which contained large animal bone fragments and sherds of medieval and 18th century pottery.



Approximately 4m to the north-east, within Trench 13, excavation revealed a similarly large cut [140], up to 2.7m wide and approximately 1m deep, filled by a brownish-grey silty deposit (Context 138), which contained charcoal flecks and rare stones (**Plate 12**). The cut truncated a redeposited stone and silt deposit (Context 143), present at the north end of Trench 13 and within Trench 19. It is possible that Cuts 133 and 140 represent segments of the same large ditch (see **DISCUSSION** below).

Towards the north end of Trench 6, excavation revealed a bowl-shaped cut (Context 116; **Plate 11**), recorded in both the east and west-facing sections. The cut measured a maximum of 1.56m north-south by over 0.70m east-west and was 0.64m deep. The cut was filled by a clean dark greyish brown silty clay loam (Context 117), containing charcoal and clay smears, with some medium stones. No finds were retrieved from this feature. The cut truncated the reddish brown silty clay (106).

Finds (see Finds Table, Appendix B)

A small assemblage of finds was retrieved during the watching brief from just five contexts. The assemblage was dominated by ceramics, which ranged in date from the medieval period to 20th century, although a small number of fragments of animal bone was also recovered.

The earliest datable finds comprised two medieval sherds and one of delft ware (BPT 99, dating 1650-1800), retrieved from the fill of the large ditch (Context 129) located close to the northern boundary of the site. Animal bone, comprising both domesticated cattle and sheep, and two deer bone fragments was also retrieved from this context.

Context 131, to the north of Wall 130, which has been interpreted as a river-borne silt and stone deposit, contained one ceramic drain-pipe fragment, of 18th/19th century date, as well as a stoneware sherd of similar date.

The majority of the remaining finds comprised post-medieval pottery, in the form of large, unabraded sherds, which is perhaps not surprising, due to the fact that most of them were retrieved from enclosed contexts, the fill of a well, a possible midden and a sealed deposit sandwiched between the two above structures. The remainder of the assemblage was dominated by 18th and 19th century wares, in particular Bristol/Staffordshire ware and stoneware.

The fill of Well 112, Context 113, contained a small amount of datable material, in the form of ceramics ranging in date from 18th to 20th centuries, not all of which was retained. From the base as excavated (at a depth of some 2m below the formation level) a large sherd of post-



medieval redware and a small early 20th century glass bottle were retrieved. The fill also contained significantly large and unabraded sherds of 18th/19th century stoneware and 18th century Bristol/Staffordshire slipware.

Three further large and unabraded sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire ware were retrieved from the fill (118) of the adjacent construction cut, which may have been cut for either the well or for the adjacent Structure 111/121. The preponderance of large unabraded 18th century sherds in this deposit would suggest an 18th century date for this context, but it was unfortunately impossible to tell with which of the two structures the context was associated.

Six pottery sherds were retrieved from the fill of Structure 111/121, including stonewares, creamware, pearlware and transfer-printed ware, suggesting a 19th century date for the period of use of this feature, which has tentatively been identified as an enclosed midden.

5 DISCUSSION

Possible Pleistocene gravels were recorded, overlying the Mercia Mudstone, in only two out of the twenty trenches, at a height of some 28.1m aOD, and no related contemporary archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Figures 11 and 12 show the features recorded, in relation to historic buildings which occupied the site from the 19th century onwards, but which had been demolished prior to 1953 (**Figure 9**). It is clear from these plans that the majority of the features recorded during the project relate to buildings or structures of 19th century date (some of which may have had earlier antecedents).

Possible earlier features:

More significantly, Wall 130/139 and the possibly related ditch(es) to the south (Contexts 133 and 140) are on a completely different alignment from any of the features recorded on these 19th century plans, and are likely to be earlier in date. It is not fanciful to suggest that the large drystone wall 130/139 may well have formed a riverside wall, such as those recorded during excavations at Westbury College (Ponsford 2001, 1981, 26), and that the river may, at this point, have been much wider (see **Figure 4**). The water-stained stone deposit (Context 131) may therefore represent stone and silt brought down by the River Trym, which would explain the loose nature of the deposit. The large ditch(es) to the south may or may not be related to the wall, but Ditch 133, at least, does appear to respect Wall 130. It should also be mentioned that the earliest monastic establishment at Westbury may have been surrounded by a "vallum", a ditched enclosure (Orme and Cannon in Potter 2015, 5), and that the ditch recorded during the



present project may have been the latest phase in a succession of large ditches bounding settlement at Westbury.

Dating of these features is problematic. The latest phase of riverside wall recorded by Ponsford at Westbury College dated to the 15th century, but unfortunately no dating evidence was retrieved from the wall recorded during the present project. The ditch fill (Context 129) contained only three sherds of pottery, two of medieval date and one of tin-glazed ware, dating to between 1650 and 1800, although these sherds obviously date the fill of the ditch, not its date of excavation. It is possibly significant that the ditch fill also contained a small assemblage of animal bone fragments, both of domesticated cattle and sheep, but also two fragments of deer metatarsal, which are unlikely to be later in date than 17th/18th century (Gidney 2007, 908, 910, 919). Although it is tempting to identify the present river wall with that recorded at Westbury College, it should be noted that the present wall lies some 100m west of that recorded by Ponsford at Westbury College, on the other side of the High Street, and also that Ponsford did not note any associated ditch.

Later (probable 19th century) features:

The earliest *historically* recorded structures on the site are those shown in **Figure 4**, the tithe map of 1841, and it is at least possible that Contexts 125 and 126 may represent walls of the building fronting what was later to become Westfield Road, which was later possibly divided into three cottages (**Figures 11** and **12**). Others of the wall foundations are less easily identifiable, with the possible exception of Wall 103, which is likely to represent a boundary wall, also first recorded on the tithe map of 1841, or possibly the wall of a small building shown in the same location (**Figures 11** and **12**).

The colour-washed version of the First Edition OS map of 1879/80 (accessed via Bristol City Council KnowYourPlace website) would suggest that the majority of the buildings on the site were domestic in nature, and this also holds true for those shown on the tithe map of forty years earlier. Some of the smaller structures are likely to have been sheds or outbuildings, and the watching brief identified one well (Context 112) at the northern end of the site. Structure 111/121, adjacent to the well, is more problematic, as it appears too small to have formed any sort of practical living area. It may be that the latter structure formed an enclosed midden, which would explain the presence of significant quantities of large sherds of unabraded 19th century ceramics within its fill (Context 119).

It is important to note that the well, which was recorded at the northern edge of the site, was not recorded on any of the historic maps consulted for the project. As such, it is notoriously difficult to date, and objects such as the Yeast-Vite bottle and the large sherd of 18th/19th century glazed redware pottery (see **Finds**), retrieved from the base of the fill, may, of course, have been



deposited in the well at any point while it was still open. The sealed deposit (Context 118), sandwiched between Wall 111 and the well, contained ceramics dating to no later than 1800, but it was not possible to determine whether this context represented the fill of the construction cut for the well, or for Structure 111/121. Map evidence would suggest that the well is likely to be of later 19th century date, as **Figure 12** shows that, at this period, it would have been located in an open, backyard area, within close proximity, but not impinged upon, by the 19th century buildings.

The juxtaposition of Well 112 and Structure 121 is reminiscent of the so-called “utility area” recorded during a watching brief at Wade Street, central Bristol, in which a well and adjacent enclosed midden were recorded, possibly within a building (Corcos forthcoming, 6.2-3; figure 3). The wells recorded during the watching brief at Wade Street are likely to have been of late 18th/19th century date (although none was recorded on contemporary plans) and at least one of the three was of drystone construction.

The large cistern at the northern end of the site is not recorded on historic maps, but its footprint corresponds approximately with the westernmost of the buildings shown on the First Edition OS (**Figure 12**) and so is likely to be of later 19th century date. The modern refuse recorded within its fill suggests that it was filled in in the very recent past.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief recorded here was carried out in fulfilment of a condition imposed on a planning application relating to the construction of four new cottages to the rear of No. 69, High Street, Westbury-on-Trym. All intrusive groundworks relating to the construction of the cottages were monitored by the author, during April, 2016.

Possible Pleistocene gravels were recorded, overlying the Mercia Mudstone, in two out of the twenty trenches, and no related contemporary archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Significant archaeology, in the form of a probable large river wall, and a large ditch to the south, was recorded during the project. Both were orientated roughly north-west/south-east, parallel to the present course of the River Trym, and appeared to pre-date historically recorded later buildings on the site. Pottery retrieved from the fill of the ditch was no later in date than c.1800, and no dating evidence was found in association with the wall, although a wall, dating to the 15th century, of possible similar construction, was recorded during excavations at nearby Westbury



College. A significantly large deposit of loose silt and water-stained stone, probably river-borne material, was recorded to the north of the above wall.

The remaining features recorded during the project largely comprised wall foundations, which could, for the most part, be identified with buildings shown on plans of 19th century date, some of which may have had earlier antecedents. A previously unrecorded well and an underground cistern were also observed during the project.

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Appendix A: Table of contexts

Context Number	Dimensions as recorded	Description	Depth in relation to formation level (some 500mm below current ground surface (at 29m aOD) (approx.))
100	32m E-W by 21m N-S	Silty loam topsoil/garden soil present over entirety of study area, partially removed during site reduction to formation level. Overlies Subsoil 105 and some of the 19 th century structures.	00mm-1m below
101	>2.35m E-W by 300mm wide	Wall composed of limestone blocks with some possible brick, bonded with light grey lime mortar, recorded in plan only. Adjoins Wall 104 at its western end.	Recorded at formation level
102	270mm high internally by 270mm wide by >700mm long	Culvert structure within Wall 103 , composed of large, irregular limestone blocks. Bonding material not visible.	00mm-270mm above formation level
103	3.85m south-west north-east by up to 550mm high. Width unknown.	South-west north-east aligned wall composed of irregular limestone blocks, bonded with pale greyish brown lime mortar. Recorded in south-east facing section only. Contains within it Culvert 103 .	00mm-550mm above formation level
104	2.8m south-west north-east by 300mm wide	South-west north-east aligned wall composed of limestone blocks bonded with pale grey lime mortar. Recorded in plan only. Adjoins Wall 101 at its south-west end.	Recorded at formation level
105	32m E-W by 21m N-S	Reddish brown clay subsoil, with some charcoal flecks, recorded in all trenches. Seals silty clay (106).	Maximum height approx. 200mm below formation level -600mm below
106	32m E-W by 21m N-S	Reddish brown silty clay deposit, recorded in all trenches, sealed by (105).	500mm-1.1m below formation level
107	32m E-W by 21m N-S	Brashy grey mudstone, recorded in the base of the majority of the trenches, within stiff red clay (108).	600mm-1.4m below formation level
108	32m E-W by 21m N-S	Stiff red clay (Mercia mudstone), recorded in the base of all trenches.	Maximum height approx. 1m below formation level
109	550mm wide by	Wall composed of limestone blocks bonded with pale grey	500mm-850mm below



	350mm high. Length unknown.	lime mortar recorded in section only. Sited on reddish-brown clay subsoil (105).	formation level
110	1.4m E-W by 400mm wide by 420mm high	Wall composed of large limestone blocks bonded with pale grey friable mortar. Sited on subsoil (105).	00mm-420mm below formation level
111		Not used.	
112	Internal diameter: >750mm. Depth as excavated: approximately 2m. Width of walls: 450mm.	Well-constructed of large limestone blocks, lower courses not mortared, upper courses bonded with red clay and creamy lime mortar. Abuts Structure 121 . Not fully excavated. Constructed within Cut [115].	00mm->2m below formation level
113	Diameter: >750mm. Depth as excavated: approximately 2m.	Backfill of Well 112 , consisting of dark grey silty matrix containing ceramic building material, burnt wood, clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, post medieval redware, transfer-printed ware and an embossed Yeast-Vite bottle (early 20 th century) from base as excavated.	00mm->2m below formation level
114	2.2m N-S by 300mm-360mm wide by 1.6m high	West wall of Cistern 122 . Relationship with Structure 121 not known.	00mm-1.6m below formation level
115	Approximately 2m diameter by >2.1m deep	Vertical cut for Well 112 , truncating silty clay (106)	500mm below formation level->2m below formation level
116	640mm deep by >700mm E-W by 1.56m maximum width (N-S)	Large, bowl-shaped cut recorded towards N end of Trench 6, recorded in east and west-facing sections of trench. Filled by (117). Probably cut into reddish brown silty clay (Context 106).	360mm-800mm below formation level.
117	640mm deep by >700mm E-W by 1.56m maximum width (N-S)	Fill of Cut 116 . Consists of dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional charcoal smears, medium-sized stones and some yellow clay smears. No finds.	360mm -800mm below formation level.
118	1.4m north-south by approximately 300mm maximum width by 850mm thickness	Dark greyish brown clayey silt between Well 112 and Structure 121 . Contains frequent charcoal flecks, lime mortar chunks and some 18 th century pottery sherds.	00mm-850mm below formation level
119	2.15m E-W by 1.6m N-S. Width of wall: 370-400mm. Height: >350mm.	Fill of Structure 121 , consisting of dark grey silt containing large sherds of 19 th century transfer-printed pottery.	00mm-850mm below formation level
120	2.2m N-S by 300mm-360mm wide by 1.6m high	East wall of Cistern 122 .	00mm-1.6m below formation level
121	2.15m E-W by 1.6m N-S. Width of walls: 370-450mm. Height: >350mm.	Square thick-walled masonry structure in angle of Trenches 9 and 10. Composed of limestone blocks in pale grey lime mortar. Filled by 119 .	00mm-850mm below formation level
122	Internal dimensions: 1.4m E-W by 2.2m N-S by 1.6m deep, with walls of 300-360mm wide.	Rectangular tanked structure, walls constructed of limestone blocks with some bricks, base constructed of probable Pennant sandstone slabs. The structure was lined internally with a thin cement skim.	00mm-1.6m below formation level



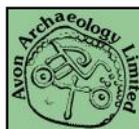
123	1.4m E-W by 2.2m N-S by 1.6m deep	Fill of Structure 122 , consisting of modern rubbish e.g. satellite dish, barbed wire, demolition rubble etc in a loose, silty matrix.	00mm-1.6m below formation level
124	2.2m E-W by 440mm maximum width by 850mm high	Wall footings exposed to rear of No. 69, consisting of limestone blocks, bonded with hard, light grey lime mortar. Constructed directly on clay subsoil (106). Footings support brick wall, surviving to two bricks high. Footings appeared to be bonded into walls to W and E.	00mm-800mm above formation level
125	>4.56m N-S by 550mm maximum width	Wall constructed of limestone blocks, with some Pennant sandstone and some brick, bonded with light grey lime mortar. Located at N end of Trench 13, constructed within construction cut 134 .	00mm
126	>2.2m E-W by 700mm maximum width	Wall constructed of limestone blocks, bonded with hard grey lime mortar. Formed return to Wall 125 . Located at W end of Trench 15.	00mm
127	3.94m E-W by >6m high	Wall constructed of limestone blocks, bonded with light grey lime mortar, with central brick chimney. Return to north on east side measured 500mm wide. Modern brick pier on west side 460mm wide. Blocked fireplace on ground floor 1.37m high with tile base. Foundation courses >230mm high. Smaller fireplace at first floor level.	00mm-6m above formation level
128	5-6m high by 3.04m E-W	Wall constructed of limestone blocks, bonded with light grey lime mortar, with door and window openings blocked with brickwork. Formed north-south return to Wall 127 . Brick pier at angle between Walls 127 and 128. Foundation courses measured over 430mm high. Blocked doorway measured 1m wide by 1.75m high; blocked window 1.5m high by 1.12m wide. Brick repair in at first floor level, south corner. Wooden lintel over door/window openings. Lime plaster at first floor level.	00mm-5/6m above formation level
129	>1.9m E-W by 2m N-S by 700mm deep	Fill of Cut 133 . Clayey silt with charcoal flecks, containing animal bone and three pottery sherds (delft ware and medieval earthenware).	400mm below formation level
130	1m-1.8m wide by 850mm high by >1.9m E-W.	Large drystone linear construction, parallel to River Trym. Constructed largely of massive blocks of unworked stone with some roughly worked stone at southern edge. Recorded in Trench 17. Some stones blackened by waterlogging. Average dimensions of stones: 400mm by 400mm by 200mm, with larger blocks forming base. Probable continuation of Wall 139 . Probably constructed directly on Keuper marl substrate (108). Abutted by Context 131 . (Photo 2609).	300mm below formation level
131	>6m E-W by 1.4m thick by >1m N-S.	River-washed and blackened stones in very loose sandy gravel matrix. Contained white stoneware sherd and large sherd of ceramic water pipe (18 th /19 th century). Abutted north elevations of Walls 130 and 139 and was recorded along entire length of Trench 18, overlain by Wall 135 .	600mm below formation level
132		Not used.	
133	>1.9m E-W by 2m N-S by 700mm deep	Large cut, filled by 129 , possibly orientated E-W (parallel with R.Trym), recorded in Trench 17. Appeared to respect Wall 130 . W edge of cut at 1:2 gradient, E side more shallowly sloping. Truncated yellowy silty clay (137). Possibly continued to west by Cut 140 .	400mm below formation level
134	500mm deep by >550mm wide by >4.5m N-S	Foundation cut for Wall 125 , recorded in Trench 18. Truncated Fill 138 .	00mm
135	>6 m E-W by >600mm high	Wall of irregular limestone blocks, bonded with pinkish lime mortar, recorded along south-facing edge of Trench 18. Constructed within construction cut 136 .	00mm
136	>6 m E-W by >120mm N-S by	Construction cut for Wall 135 .	00mm



	>400mm deep.		
137	<700mm thick by >10m E-W by >2m N-S	Yellow silty clay). Overlay natural substrate 107. Recorded in Trenches 17 and 14.	350mm below formation level
138	>3.35m N-S by >1m thick by >700mm E-W	Fill of Cut 140 . Brownish-grey silt with some charcoal, with rare stones and rare flecks of ceramic building material. Similar to Context 129 . Truncated by construction cut 134 for Wall 125 .	00mm
139	>2.5m E-W by 900mm-1.7m high by <1.6m wide	Large drystone wall, probable continuation of Wall 130 . Maximum dimensions of blocks: 600mm by 350mm by 300mm. Abutted to north by Context 131 . Constructed on natural gravels (Context 142).	200mm below formation level
140	>3.35m N-S by >1m deep by >700mm E-W	Large cut observed in west-facing section, Trench 13, possibly a western continuation of Cut 133 . Filled by Context 138 . Truncated natural gravel (Context 142).	00mm
141	>1.6m E-W by 700mm	Silty deposit, with some stone, recorded in section only to west of Wall 139 at western end of Trench 18. Possibly same as Fill 138 .	600mm below formation level
142	>1.2m N-S by >70mm E-W by >1.1m thick	Natural gravel substrate recorded in base of Trenches 13 and 19. Overlain by 143 .	900mm below formation level
143	>2.7m N-S by >2m E-W by <1m thick	Stony deposit within silty matrix, recorded in Trenches 13 and 19, overlying natural substrate. Truncated by [140].	600mm below formation level

Appendix B: Table of finds

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description
113	Pottery	5	458	<p>1 complete base of Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware large open vessel, internally and externally glazed, with traces of external brown decoration (BPT 100; 1650-1800) (Good and Russett 1987, 41 and figure 7; Jarrett 2013, 177).</p> <p>2 large internally glazed redware sherds, one base, one body, possibly Bristol post-medieval redware (BPT 264; 18th/19th century) (Jarrett 2013, 181-2).</p> <p>1 salt-glazed English stoneware rim of large flagon, hard-fired light grey fabric with internal yellow glaze over brown slip and external metallic dark brown glaze with some yellow slip decoration (possible Bristol stoneware, BPT 277; 18th/19th century) (Jarrett 2013, 182).</p> <p>1 English salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, hard-fired grey fabric with external mottled reddish brown glaze (possible BPT 200a; 1700-1900 onwards) (Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p>(Further sherds of redware and transfer-printed ware were noted from this context, but not retained).</p>
113	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1 undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe stem fragment.
113	Glass	1	unknown	1 small clear glass bottle, 60mm high, embossed "YEASTVITE". Probable early 20 th century date



				(www.gracesguide.co.uk/Irvings_Yeast-vite). Not retained.
118	Pottery	3	82	<p>1 large rim sherd of Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware dish with combed and feathered slip decoration and piecrust rim (BPT 100; 1650-1800) (Good and Russett 1987, 41 and figure 7; Jarrett 2013, 177).</p> <p>1 Bristol/Staffordshire type red-slipped glazed ware probable cup rim sherd with white slip decoration (BPT 340b; c.1720-1800) (Jarrett 2013, 184).</p> <p>1 Bristol/Staffordshire type red-slipped glazed ware plate sherd with piecrust rim and light and dark brown slip decoration (BPT 340b; c.1720-1800) (Jarrett 2013, 184).</p>
118	Ceramic building material	1	38	1 post-medieval probable pan-tile rim sherd (18 th century onwards; Murless 2013, 814).
118	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1 undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment.
119	Pottery	6	438	<p>1 glazed stoneware body sherd of large jug, hard-fired buff fabric with external mottled tan glaze. Fractured handle. (Possible imported German stoneware, BPT 286; 1550-1700; Jarrett 2013, 183 or later English equivalent www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages).</p> <p>1 white salt-glazed stoneware mug/tankard basal angle sherd with footring, decorated with underglaze transfer-printed blue decoration (BPT 286; 1720-80; Jarrett 2013, 179).</p> <p>1 plain creamware plate rim sherd, embossed serial number on base (I'). BPT 326, c.1740 onwards, Jarrett 2013, 183).</p> <p>1 underglaze blue hand-painted porcelain basal angle sherd of large, shallow dish, decorated with oriental design. Possible English porcelain (BPT 203, 1745 onwards, Jarrett 2013, 181).</p> <p>1 base sherd of large pearlware plate with footring, underglaze blue transfer-printed with oriental pattern, some lime mortar adhering (BPT 349; late 18th/19th century) (Jarrett 2013, 184-5; Gutierrez 2007, 630).</p> <p>1 blue transfer-printed plate sherd, decorated with blue oriental pattern (BPT 278b; c.1830 onwards) (Jarrett 2013, 182-3).</p>
129	Pottery	3	25	<p>1 sherd of tin-glazed (delft) ware (BPT 99; 1650-1800).</p> <p>1 rim sherd of Redcliffe/Ham Green medieval earthenware, light pinky buff fabric with translucent pale green glaze.</p> <p>1 rim sherd of unidentified medieval coarseware with external sooting, pale grey fabric with oxidised external surfaces.</p>
129	Animal bone	4	230	<p>1 proximal fragment of cow femur (right side), unfused (juvenile).</p> <p>1 fragment of sheep tibia (diaphysis only).</p> <p>2 fragments of deer metatarsal.</p>



131	Pottery/other ceramic	2	104	<p>1 body sherd of floral painted white stoneware tableware (BPT 186; 18th century; Jarrett 2013, 179).</p> <p>1 large sherd of ceramic water pipe, fabric similar to North Devon gravel-tempered ware (BPT 112; usually dated to 1600-1800, but may extend to early 20th century; Jarrett 2013, 178).</p>
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Figure 11

Extract from 1841 tithe map. Source: Bristol City Council, Know Your Place online resource.
Shows approximate locations of recorded archaeology



Figure 12

Extract from first edition OS 25" Glos. sheet 71.8, surveyed 1879/80. Source: Bristol City Council Know Your Place resource.
Shows approximate locations of recorded archaeology



Figure 4

Extract from tithe map for Westbury parish, 1841. Source: Bristol City Council, KnowYourPlace online resource. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to this survey. Not to scale.



Figure 6

Extract from Second Edition OS 25" Glos. Sheet 71.8. Revised 1901, published 1903. Source: Bristol City Council KnowYourPlace online resource. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to this survey. Not to scale.

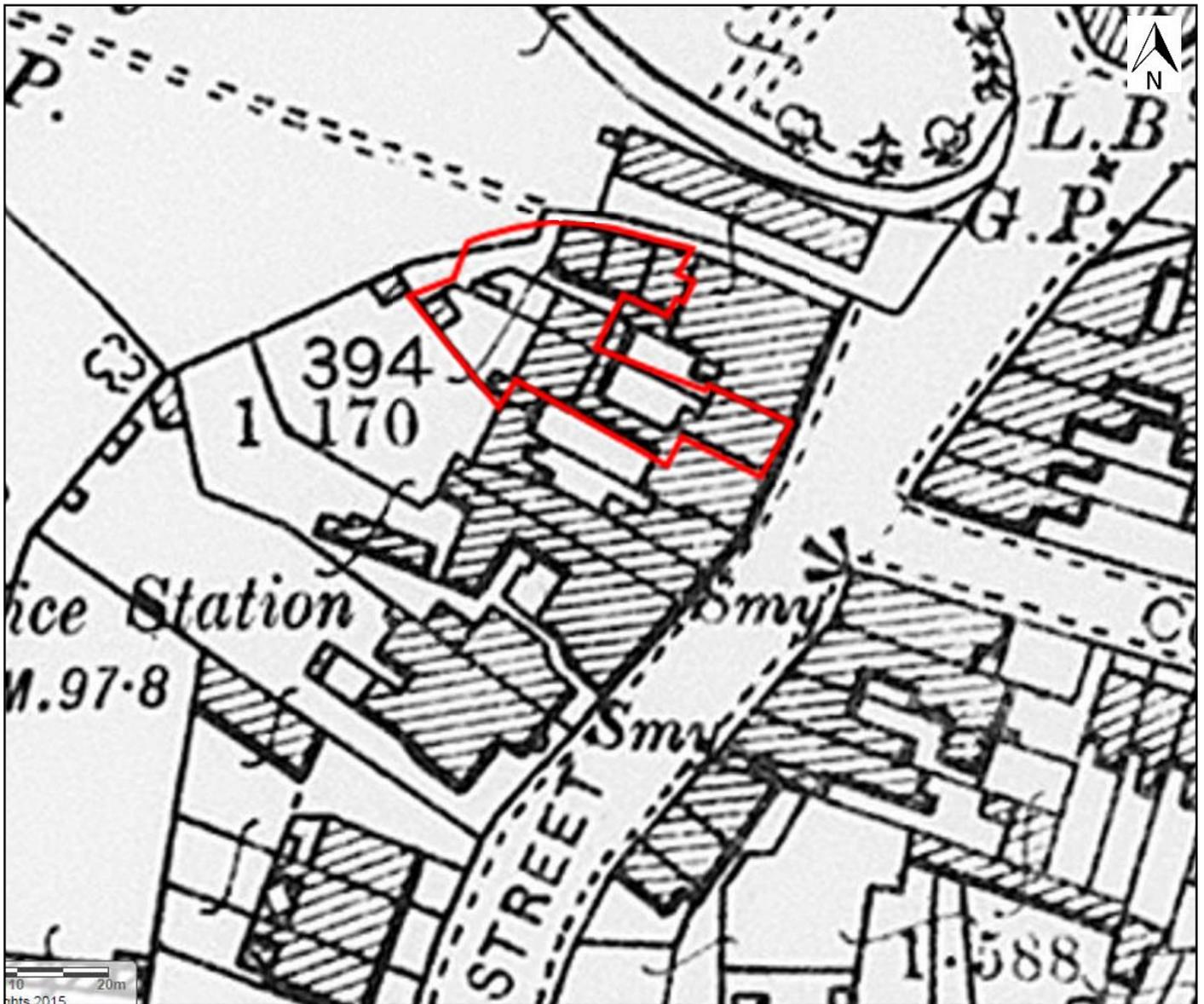


Figure 8

Extract from OS 25" Glos. Sheet 71.8. Revised 1936, published 1938. Source: National Library of Scotland. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to this survey. Not to scale.

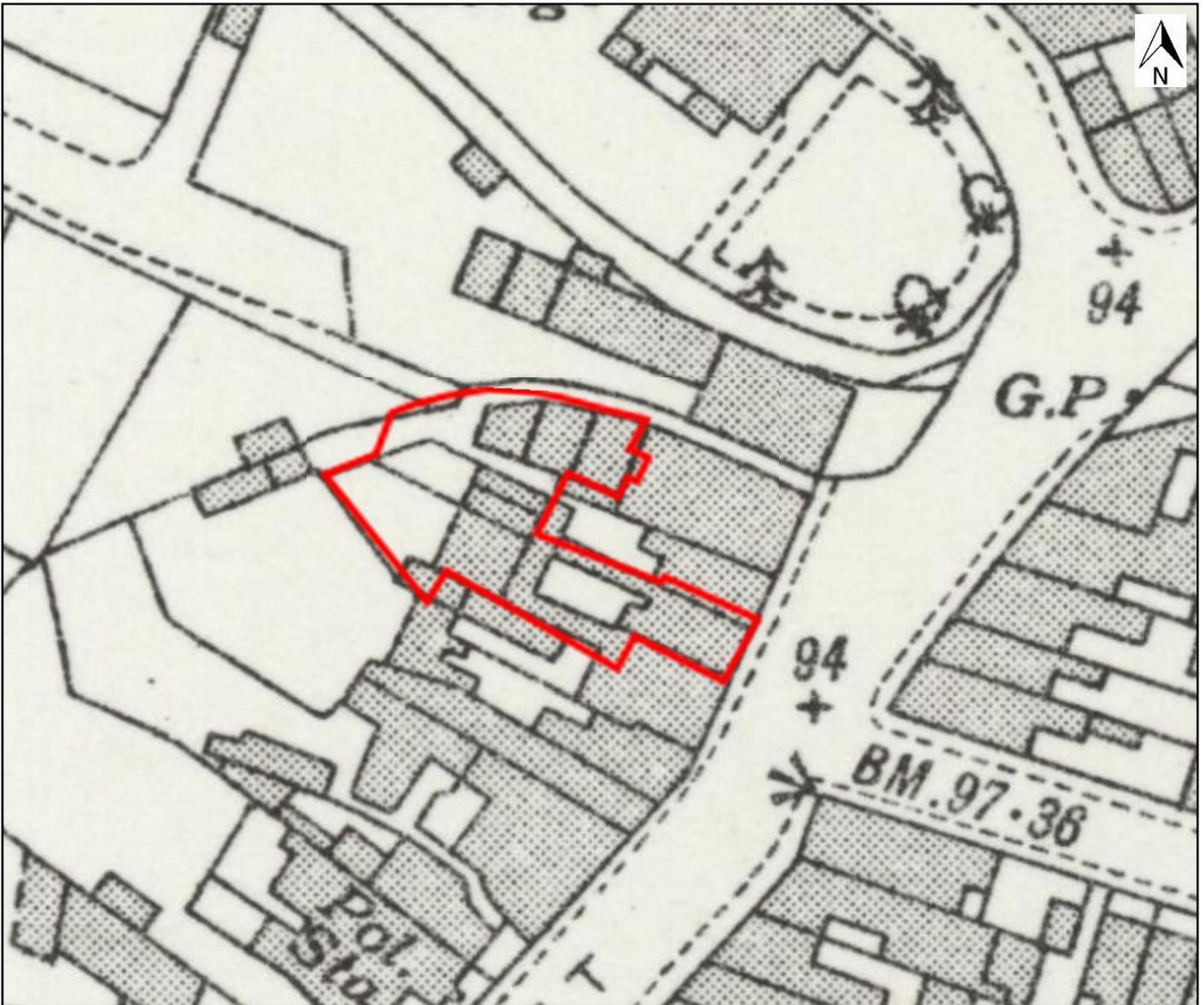


Figure 9

Extract from OS 25" Sheet, ST 5777, revised 1951, published 1953. Source: AAL company map archive. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to this survey. Not to scale. This is the first map which depicts the site outline effectively as it is today.

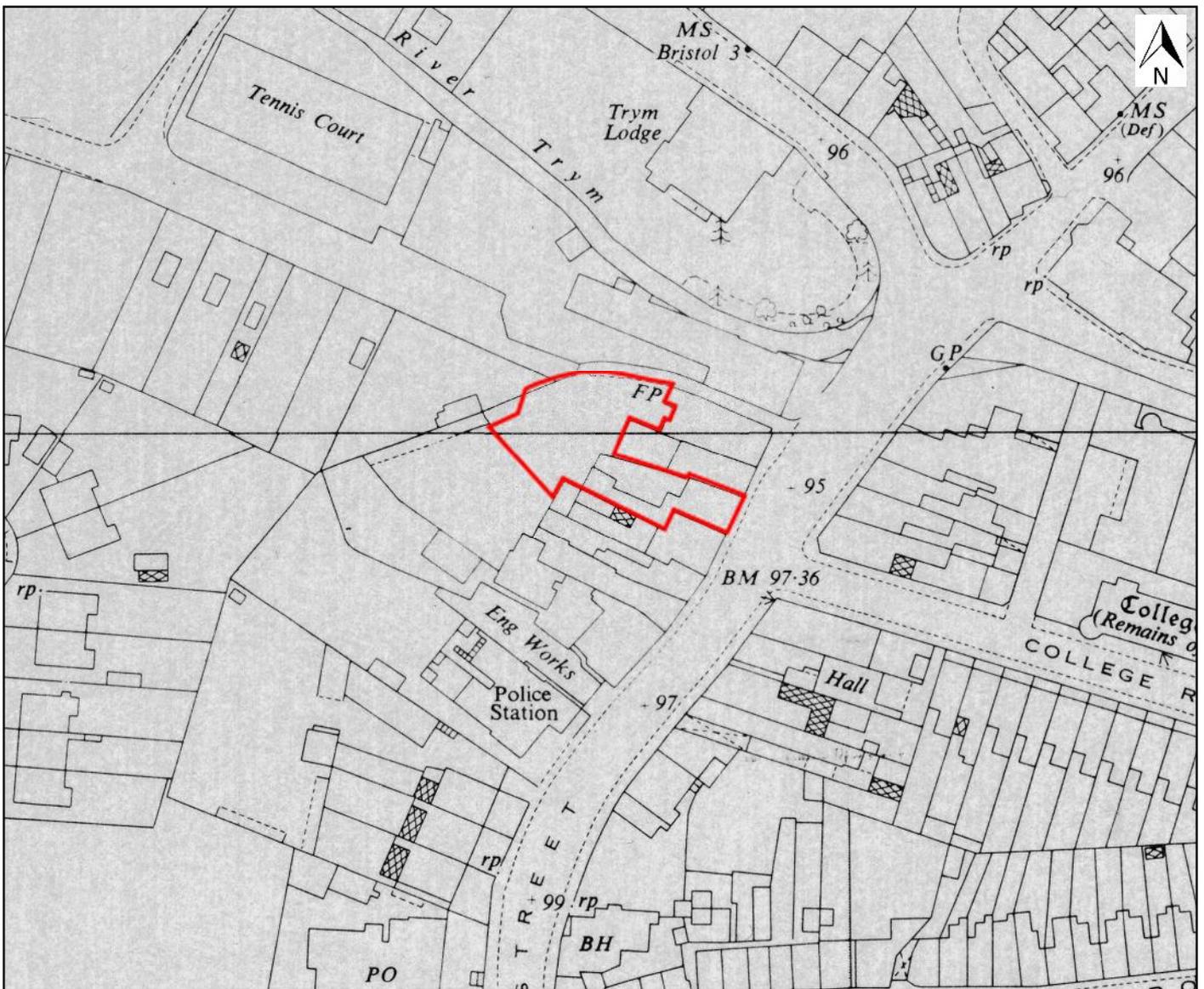


Figure 7

Extract from Third Edition OS 25" Glos. Sheet 71.8. Revised 1912, published 1916.
Source: National Library of Scotland. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to
this survey. Not to scale.

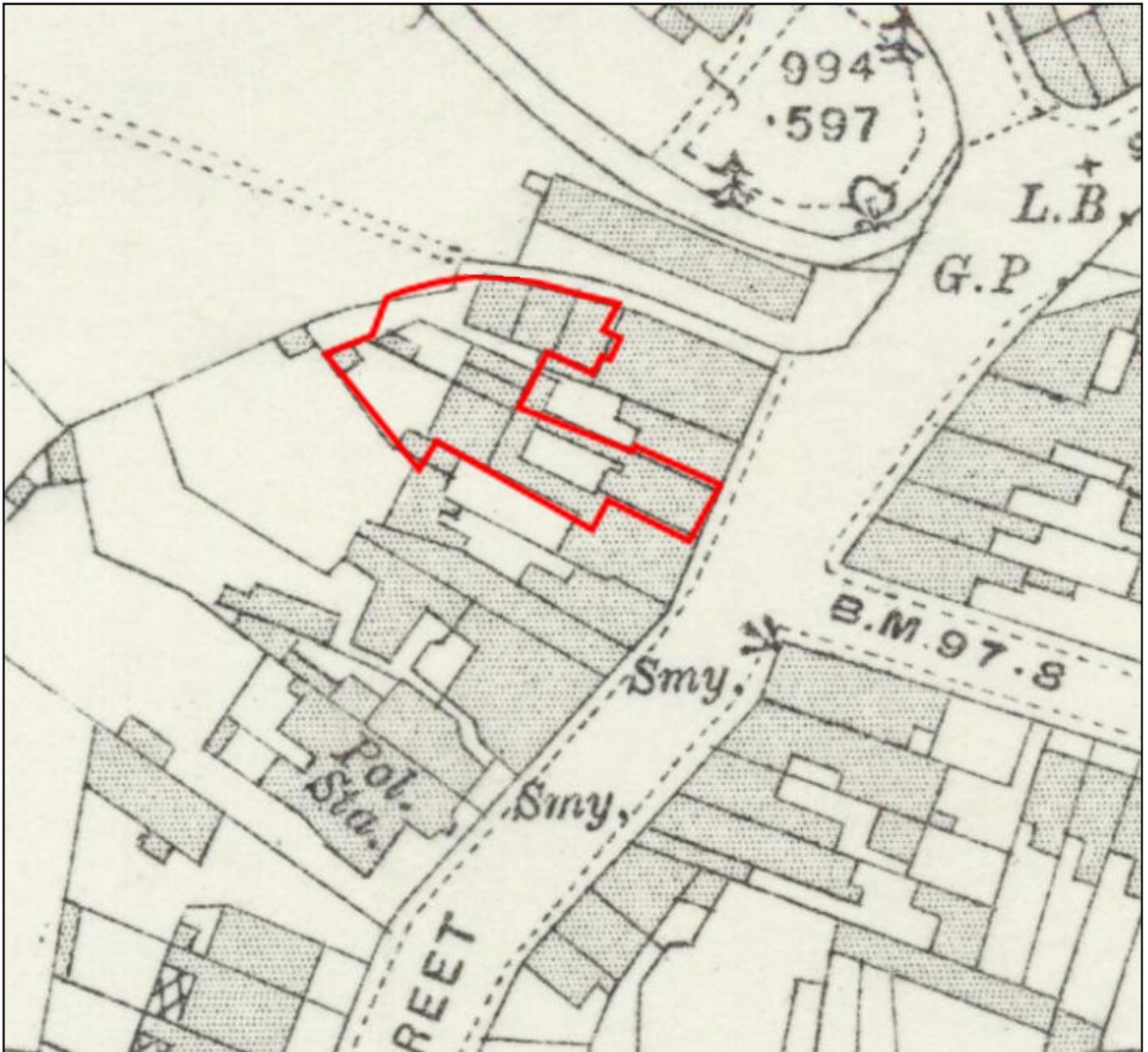
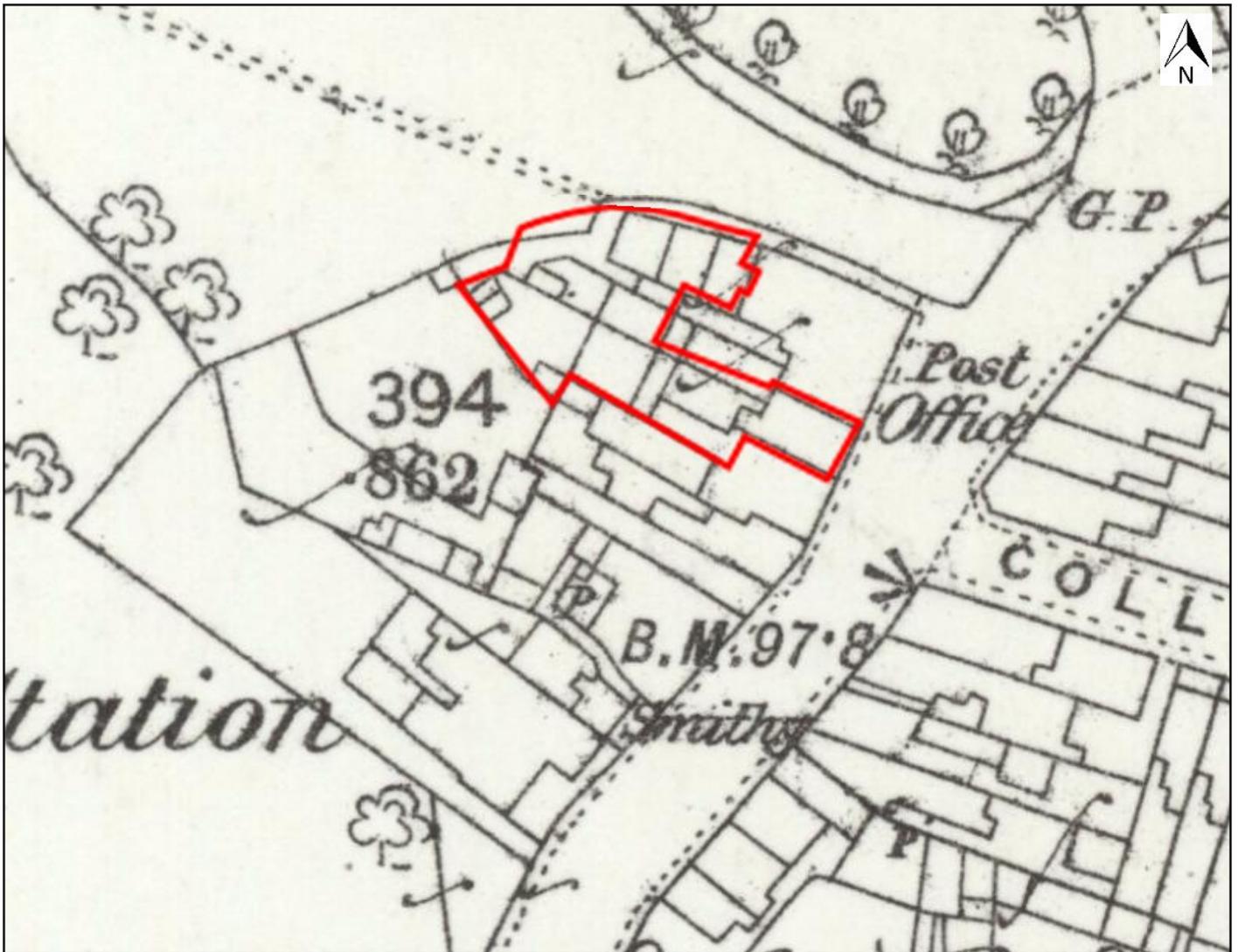


Figure 5

Extract from First Edition OS 25" Glos. Sheet 71.8. Surveyed 1879/80, published 1881. Source: National Library of Scotland. Watching brief area outlined in red. Best fit to this survey. Not to scale.



Plates



Plate 1. Southern edge of Wall 130 in west-facing section, Trench 17. Also shows Cut 133, Fill 129. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 2. Wall 139 from west, partially demolished, with Deposit 131 to north. West-facing section, Trench 13.



Plate 5. Cistern (Structure 122), north end of Trench 8, from west. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 6. Wall 135 from west, north edge of Trench 18. Shows that wall is sited directly upon Deposit 131. Truncated remnant of Wall 130 juts out to centre right of frame.

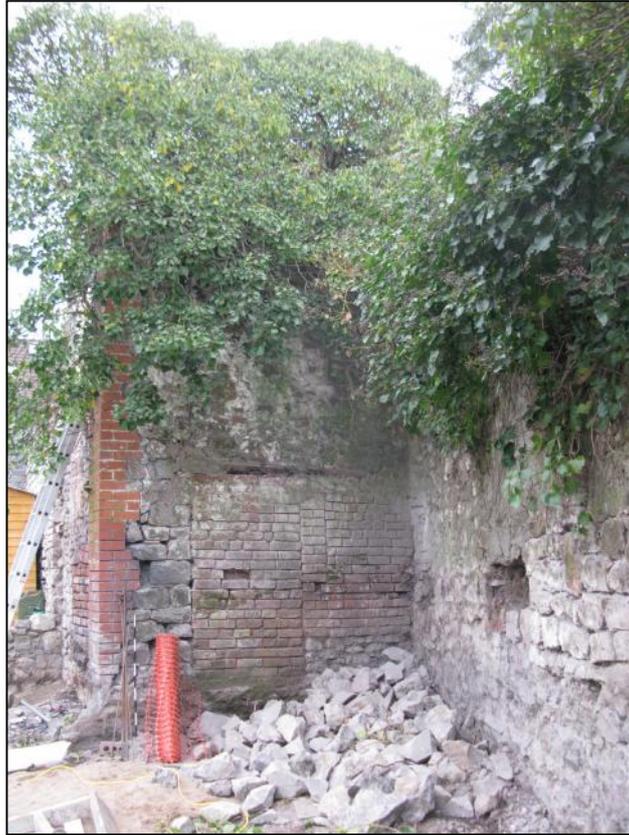


Plate 9. View of north-west facing elevation of Wall 128 (return to Wall 127), from north-west. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 10. Cut 133, from south-west, in south-west facing elevation of Trench 17. The cut can be seen running diagonally from top left to bottom right of frame, truncating clay deposit 137.



Plate 11. Cut [116], Fill (117) recorded in west-facing section, Trench 6.
Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 12. Cut [140] Fill (138) from east, north end of Trench 13. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 7. Culvert 102 within Wall 103, recorded at south-east facing perimeter of site, after ground reduction. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 8. View from north-east of interior elevation of gable end (Wall 127) of surviving building bordering southern perimeter of site. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 3. Well 112 in foreground, with Structure 121 directly behind. View from west, north end of Trench 6. Scale: 1 x 1m.



Plate 4. Section through east side of Well 112 and Fill 113, showing that well is cut into red silty clay deposit (106). North end of Trench 6, scale: 1 x 1m.