



Planning, Transport
and Environment

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title Bath-Lincoln (A46). M4 Tormarton - Upper Swainswick	Details Initial assessment of archaeological implications
Road Number A46 + M4	Date December 1990
Contractor Avon CC	
County Avon	
OS Reference ST 77	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 <input type="checkbox"/> Colour <input type="checkbox"/>	

A57/6

BATH TO LINCOLN TRUNK ROAD A46

M4 TORMARTON TO UPPER SWAINSWICK REALIGNMENT

An initial assessment of the archaeological implications

Jonathan G P Erskine

Vincent E J Russett

B A M B I M

M A (OXON)

Avon County Council Planning Department

December 1990

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	SECTION	1
METHODOLOGY	SECTION	2
THE ROAD LINE GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	SECTION	3
GAZETEER AND RECOMMENDATIONS		
WAPLEY AND CODRINGTON PARISH	SECTION	4
TORMARTON PARISH	SECTION	5
WEST LITTLETON PARISH	SECTION	6
DYRHAM AND HINTON PARISH	SECTION	7
MARSHFIELD PARISH	SECTION	8
COLD ASHTON PARISH	SECTION	9
SWAINSWICK PARISH	SECTION	10
BATHEASTON PARISH	SECTION	11
BIBLIOGRAPHY	SECTION	12
INDEX OF SITES	SECTION	13
FIGURES	SECTION	14
SURVEY ARCHIVE	SECTION	15
APPENDIX 1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RECORDING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS	SECTION	16
APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN	SECTION	17

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The preparation and design of the A46 improvement between Swainswick and Tormarton has been undertaken for the Department of Transport by two separate consultants. The MRM Partnership of Bristol designed the southern length from Upper Swainswick to Oldfield Gate Lodge, and the northern length, from Oldfield Gate Lodge to the M4 interchange at Tormarton was handled by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners of Reading.
- 1.2 The contract for an initial archaeological survey was let to Avon County Planning Department in June 1990, and the first stage of research for this project, solely on the southern length of the road, was carried out by Vincent Russett.
- 1.3 The work was interrupted by contractual and administrative difficulties outside the control of the County Council and the completion of the research and the field survey phase of this project were undertaken by J G P Erskine, the present writer, commencing in mid November 1990, after access to the sites had been arranged by the two consultants.
- 1.4 Thanks are due to the following for their help and co-operation in the compilation of this report:

M J Iles and M Widdowson of The MRM Partnership Bristol, D Weston of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners Reading, and all the many landowners and tenants of the land on the route who gave ready permission for the field survey.

METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The area which was surveyed in detail consisted of all existing land parcels which fell wholly or partially within a 200.00m wide corridor centred upon the centre line of the proposed road. This larger area takes account of areas liable to be damaged by temporary works connected with the road construction such as temporary access or diversions and accommodation camps or storage areas.
- 2.2 A search was made of the Avon Sites and Monuments Record and the collections of aerial photographs held by the County Planning Department, Highways and Engineering Department and the Bristol Office of the Ordnance Survey.
- 2.3 Searches were also made of the indices at the Bristol, Somerset and Gloucestershire Record Offices, concentrating on the Tithe Maps and Awards of 1839 to 1843 and all editions of the Ordnance Survey sheets from the first edition.
- 2.4 Searches were also made of published sources of local history available in the Bristol and Bath Reference Libraries and the Planning Department library.
- 2.5 All sites of archaeological interest were allocated County Sites and Monuments Record reference numbers (ASMR) which can be found on Figures 1 to 3 and also in the index of sites in section 13 below.
- 2.6 Some finds were recovered from non-systematic field walking. These have been washed and bagged up, marked with the O S parcel number and ASMR number and stored in the archive, together with all the original field notes and working documents.
- 2.7 The copyright in this publication, all text, drawings and photographs is held by J G P Erskine, V E J Russett and the Avon County Planning Department.
- 2.8 The maps and plans have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence No. LA 076457

3 THE ROAD LINE GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- 3.1 The sites are described from north to south and in order of the parishes as existing in approximately 1840, based on the Tithe Maps drawn up between 1839 and 1843. The references to the individual Tithe maps are given at the heading of each parish section. These and other references can be found in the Bibliography.
- 3.2 From junction 18 on the M4 motorway at Tormarton to the junction of the A46 and A420 at Cold Ashton roundabout, the land is high downland, approximately 200.00m above Ordnance Datum (O D). Apart from the hamlet at Pennsylvania, the road line passes through no nucleated settlement at all. The road also runs along the boundaries of a large number of parishes, where the population is likely always to have been sparse. These parishes comprise Codrington, Dyrham and Hinton, Tormarton, West Littleton, Marshfield and Cold Ashton. Codrington and West Littleton have been incorporated into Dodrington and Tormarton respectively.
- 3.3 South of the A420, the road line crosses the parishes of Swainswick and Batheaston until it meets the A4, considered to be the Roman Foss Way, at Lambridge. The area under consideration terminates north of Swainswick village, where it joins the separate road scheme, the archaeology of which has been described previously (Ellis 1987; Erskine 1990).
- 3.4 The A46 road line follows the western edge of the Jurassic Ridgeway, traversing the Greater Oolite and Fullers Earth series, preferring the steeper rise from the Bath Avon crossing, and avoiding the flatter but heavier clay lands of the Boyd Valley to the west.
- 3.5 The geology of this road in the Turnpike era was among the first to be scientifically analysed by William 'Strata' Smith in the late eighteenth century (Phillips 1844).
- 3.6 The present A46 seems to be development of the natural access routes from north to south in prehistoric times, the Jurassic Way, later linking the many hill forts in the area, for example, Little Solsbury and Hinton Camp (Grimes 1960, Fig 81). The Saxon Charters of the area mention the Herepath to the west of the study area near Pennsylvania hamlet (Grundy 1935, 78).
- 3.7 In historic times, up to the late eighteenth century (Atkyns 1748; Rudder 1779) the road system through the area seem to have been based on the Bath- Lansdown - Tog Hill -Tormarton route. The identification of this route as a salt traders' road (Smith 1964, i 20) is supported by several field names, especially Salters

Well in Tormarton Parish (BRO EP/A/32/39) and the Saltpath in Cold Ashton Parish (Smith 1964, iii 64). The present A46 was developed as part of the Turnpike Trust system of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

- 3.8 The village of Cold Aston is bypassed by both the A46 and the A420 now, although the indications are that the predecessors of both these roads passed through the village. Swainswick has always had the main highway passing through it until very recent times.
- 3.9 Field walking on the proposed route recovered a small amount of artefacts, none of which were of an unexpected type from such locations. A complete catalogue of the finds can be found in the Survey Archive (section 15, below). The fields to the north of Cold Ashton were nearly all under plough or young crop and therefore could yield finds, whereas the fields to the south were permanent pasture in the great majority, which meant that finds from casual field walking were of necessity rare.

GAZETEER OF THE SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The letter following each ASMR number refers to the site identification on the Figures 1 to 3 below.

4 WAPLEY AND CODRINGTON PARISH

4.1 The Tithe map for this parish is the Wapley and Codrington map, Bristol Record Office, Dowding and Chapman 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/40).

4.2 ASMR 7389 Fig.1; A
One field not destroyed by the Motorway Interchange, Training Centre and Carpark is affected by the proposals. It was called Long Leaze in 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/40). It was under plough in 1990 and seems to have no archaeologically significant structures, although two flints were recovered in field walking.

4.2.1 RECOMMENDATION

This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

4.3 ASMR 7342 Fig 1; B
Beacon Lane, originally all in Codrington or Tormarton parishes, survives as a walled lane leading from the high point at Bacon (Beacon) Piece in Dyrham and Hinton parish which is now mainly occupied by a covered reservoir and permanent pasture.

4.3.1 RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

4.4 ASMR 7396 Fig 1; \$
A boundary stone is recorded on the OS plan of 1921 between Tormarton and Codrington parishes together with a Thorn tree, possibly deliberately reminiscent of the parish name (Smith 1964, iii 56) at NGR ST 75737760. This stone could not be located in 1990 due to the very overgrown state of its site.

4.4.1 RECOMMENDATION

This stone should be located and protected during construction of the new road (if necessary by removal to a place of safety). It should be preserved *in situ* (or replaced precisely if it has been removed).

- 5 TORMARTON PARISH
- 5.1 The Tithe Map for this parish is Bristol Record Office, Weaver 1839, BRO EP/A/32/39.
- 5.2 ASMR 7390 Fig 1; C
The field names Great Nye (near water Smith 1964, iii 57) and Salterswell (self explanatory) reflect the ancient use of the area by salt traders along the line of the mediaeval road from Lansdown via Gorse Lane northwards. A row of ponds, some of which were in existence by 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/39), still exists. These fields in the old parish of Tormarton are not directly affected by the proposed road line, but they are areas which might be used temporarily for construction camps or similar activities.
- 5.2.1 RECOMMENDATION
These sites should be subject to appropriate evaluation.
- 5.3 ASMR 7339 Fig 1; D
A row of gardens, which existed by 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/39), to the north of Burton Lane (NGR ST 761772) still have their outlines preserved by hedge and field boundaries.
- 5.3.1 RECOMMENDATION
These sites should be protected from damage during road construction.
- 5.4 ASMR 1966 Fig 1; E
This site is described in the Avon Sites and Monuments Record as a ring ditch, possible round barrow, at NGR ST 76157743 (Smith 1971).
- 5.4.1 RECOMMENDATION
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should must be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 5.5 ASMR 1967 Fig 1; E
This site is an undated rectangular cropmark at NGR ST 76387746, visible on aerial photographs of several series (Avon C C 1974, MAFF 1982 and OS 1989 (29-119). It is interpreted as an internally divided enclosure. There was no visible archaeology on the ground in 1990.
- 5.5.1 RECOMMENDATION
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of

geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- 5.6 ASMR 4452 Fig 1; E
This site is described as a ring ditch or round barrow at NGR ST 76307749 (Smith 1971). It is marked on the 1921 OS map (scale 1:2500) as a regular subrectangular depression measuring 50.00m x 12.00m. The site was under grass in 1990 and no clear surface indication of this site could be seen.

- 5.6.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- 5.7 Burton Lane itself is a turnpike road (Cossons 1968) from Bristol via Pucklechurch to Christian Malford as is indicated by a cast iron milepost (ASMR 7335) on the northeast corner of the Tolldown crossroads (see below section 7.11). The farm and cottage on West Littleton Down to the east both called 'Turnpike' confirm this. The name Tolldown possibly indicates a toll house, possibly at the crossroads and for both the north-south and east-west turnpikes.

- 5.7.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.

- 6 WEST LITTLETON PARISH
(now combined with Tormarton)
- 6.1 The Tithe Map for this parish is Bristol Record Office, Weaver 1840, BRO EP/A/32/25.
- 6.2 ASMR 7338 Fig 1; G
Field OS parcel 7840, called Quarry Piece in 1840 (BRO EP/A/32/25), has a disused quarry, now visible as a low rock face, with an access road to the southeast shown on the 1921 map no longer visible on the ground.
- 6.2.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 6.3 ASMR 7382 Fig 1; H
In field OS parcel 2047 an oddly shaped field boundary in 1840, now removed, skirts a soilmark seen on an aerial photograph (MAFF 1982, 83 05) to the north of Cock Leaze. The beet crop in 1990 would not grow here.
- 6.3.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be destroyed by the road and should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of trial excavation, with subsequent full archaeological recording as is shown to be appropriate.
- 6.4 ASMR 7337 Fig 1; I
Dunsdown House is a listed building grade II, reference 6/280 (DOE 1985, 134) and has many modern additions to an idiosyncratic rubble and ashlar frontage.
- 6.4.1 RECOMMENDATION
As a building of national importance there is a presumption in favour of the preservation of Dunsdown House and all efforts should be made to ensure this. However, if it is to be demolished, a complete drawn and photographic record should be made of all external and internal details.
- 6.5 The tithe map field names to the south of Dunsdown House, Beggar Dunsdon and Starveall, are interesting echoes of the poor quality of the limestone downland in the early nineteenth century.
- 6.6 Lot Meads, OS parcels 5090 and 6489, small enclosures within Little Bridge Furlands (OS parcels 3879 and 7187) have been incorporated since 1976 and the field boundaries exist now only as slight earthworks.
- 6.6.1 RECOMMENDATION
These boundaries are presumed to be of post Inclosure date and no further action is necessary.

6.7 ASMR 7349 Fig 1; J
Littleton Wood Barn, north of Slait Lane, is a cruciform barn and adjoining beast house, listed building grade II reference 9/283 (DOE 1985, 135). It is in good condition, but has a corrugated iron lean-to addition.

6.7.1 RECOMMENDATION
As a building of national importance, there is a presumption in favour of the preservation of Littleton Wood Barn and all efforts should be made to ensure this. However, if it is to be demolished, a complete drawn and photographic record should be made of all external and internal details.

- 7 DYRRHAM AND HINTON PARISH
- 7.1 The Tithe Map for this parish is Bristol Record Office, Sturge and Marmont 1843, BRO EP/A/32/16.
- 7.2 Apart from Beacon Piece, there are no field names of archaeological significance.
- 7.3 ASMR 7388 Fig 1; K
A crop mark visible on the aerial photograph (MAFF 1982, 83 67) in The Close, OS parcel 0942, is marked on the OS map of 1921 as a three sided rectangular structure with no description at NGR ST 75127740. It is now a marshy area avoided in cultivation and is probably a pond and/or spring.
- 7.4.2 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 7.5 ASMR 7395 Fig 1; B
Ten Acres (OS parcel 3442) and Twelve Acres (OS parcel 3758) were under young crop but show no evidence of archaeological activity; a few flint chips were recovered from Ten Acres, including a tanged arrowhead.
- 7.5.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be destroyed by the road and should be subject to evaluation by means of trial excavation, with subsequent full archaeological recording as is shown to be appropriate.
- 7.6 Tormarton Field Piece (OS parcel 6143) which will be heavily affected showed two depressions alongside the road. These can be seen on the ground and they are almost certainly road side scoop quarries for road metal of uncertain date.
- 7.6.1 RECOMMENDATION
It is recommended that there should be archaeological observation and recording during road construction.
- 7.7 ASMR 7391 Fig 1; AA
A similar quarry was seen in Homeclose (OS parcel 4700) approximately 500.00m to the south. Field walking produced one flint and a sherd of Romano-British pottery.
- 7.7.1 RECOMMENDATION
It is recommended that there should be archaeological observation and recording during road construction.
- 7.8 ASMR 7340 Fig 1; L
The field boundaries between Eight Acres (OS parcel 1300), Little Down (part of OS parcel 1300), and The Down (OS parcel 2500) which are drystone walls have been interrupted by a rectangular stone and mortar

pond, overgrown but in good condition. It is earlier than 1843 (BRO EP/A/32/16).

7.8.1

RECOMMENDATION

This site, which will be affected by the proposed road line should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of trial excavation, with subsequent full archaeological recording as is shown to be appropriate.

7.9

ASMR 7341 Fig 1; M

Also in The Down are the remains of Tolldown Barn and Barton (ST 75207712) with the access road eastwards to the main road still visible as a very slight earthwork. This building appears on the 1843 Tithe Map and was still standing in 1921 (OS 1921). It is now totally derelict with only the west gable standing to a height of about 1.70m. The site has been tipped on recently.

7.9.1

RECOMMENDATION

This site, which will be affected by the proposed road line should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of trial excavation, with subsequent full archaeological recording as is shown to be appropriate.

7.10

ASMR 7335 Fig 1; N

A milestone at NGR ST 75257693 in cast iron with raised lettering bolted to a round headed stone has been repositioned recently on the northwest corner of the Tolldown crossroads. It reads 'To Xⁿ Malford 14 Puckleⁿ 4 Bristol 11'. This marked one of the Bristol Trust Turnpikes, the largest in Britain, with J L McAdam, Senior, as the General Surveyor (Cossons 1968). It is a listed building grade II reference 6/137 (DOE 1985, 70).

7.11.1

RECOMMENDATION

This milestone should be protected during construction of the new road (if necessary by removal to a place of safety), and should be subsequently restored as close as possible to the original site and preserved *in situ*.

7.12

ASMR 2854 Fig 1; O

The Tolldown Inn, now called The Crown, is originally eighteenth century but has been extensively remodelled in the 1970s with numerous additions to the rear. It is a listed building grade II, reference 6/138 (DOE 1985, 70).

7.12.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

- 7.13 ASMR 1965 Fig 1; P
A barrow, in Tolldown (OS parcel 1681) at NGR ST 75247687 was recorded by Grinsell as a possible long barrow (O'Neil and Grinsell 1961). It has been extensively damaged by road building and verge widening for visibility on a busy and hazardous junction. It has also been damaged by ploughing. The site can only be seen now by a rise in the level of the drystone wall. The barrow is called the Mouse Barrow in the Anglo Saxon Charters (Grundy 1935). Three flint flakes were recovered in field walking.
- 7.13.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 7.14 ASMR 7350 Fig 1; Q
Also in OS parcel 1681 a road side quarry can be seen both in the aerial photographs (M A F F 1982). On the ground it appears as a shallow depression in a cultivated field.
- 7.14.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 7.15 ASMR 7334 Fig 1; R
Nine Acres (OS parcel 3778) has a disused quarry marked as such on the 1921 OS map. The quarry face is concealed behind a recently reconstructed stone wall to the east of the field. It is not recorded on the Tithe Map (BRO EP/A/32/16) and therefore it is probably post 1843.
- 7.15.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 7.16 ASMR 7336 Fig 1; S
A very shallow quarry, approximately 1.00m, in field OS parcel 2062 has been considerably enlarged since 1843.
- 7.16.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 7.17 ASMRs 7343 7344 Fig 1; T
The eastern boundary of Dyrham Park is not directly affected by the proposed road line, but ASMRs 7343 and 7344 are both listed buildings, grade II references 5/166 and 8/167 (DOE 1985, 85).
- 7.17.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary as long as there are to be no works planned for the west side of the present A46.

- 7.16 ASMR 3612 Fig 1; U
This site is a boundary stone, *in situ* in 1990, between Dyrham and Hinton, West Littleton and Marshfield parishes. It is sited very close to the south edge of Middledown Road at NGR 74777484.
- 7.18.1 RECOMMENDATION
This monument should be protected during construction of the new road (if necessary by removal to a place of safety) and must be subsequently restored as close as possible to its original site and preserved *in situ*.
- 7.19 ASMRs 7345 7346 Fig 1; V
Two early nineteenth century gardens, now overgrown, exist at NGR 74747485 (ASMR 7345) and NGR 74717491 (ASMR 7346).
- 7.19.1 RECOMMENDATION
These sites should be protected from damage during road construction.
- 7.20 ASMR 2349 Fig 1; W
Oldfield Gate House, a gate house for the turnpike, which is now a cafe with modern additions to the rear, is early nineteenth century. It is a listed building grade II, reference 8/168 (DOE 1985, 86). It is sited alongside one of the Bristol Turnpike Trust roads (Cossons 1968).
- 7.20.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 7.21 ASMR 2013 Fig 2; A
OS parcel 1700, called Turks and Turks Ground on the Tithe Map (BRO EP/A/32/16) was the find spot for two Roman coffins in 1932. Under plough in 1990, this field produced a few sherds of Romano-British pottery, a fragment of a Romano-British coin, a fragmentary whetstone and three flint flakes. The name is probably associated with the stream rising in the northeast corner (Smith 1964,).
- 7.21.1 RECOMMENDATION
If this site is to be affected in any way by permanent or temporary road works, it should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 7.22.1 ASMR 2010 Fig 2; B
The road adjoining OS parcel 1700, Gorse Lane, was, until the late eighteenth century, the main highway from Bath to the north (Donn 1769), known as The Saltway (Smith 1964, i 20). It became diverted from its original route, now marked only by field boundaries and a trackway towards the east into

Marshfield parish. This was prompted probably by waterlogging caused by the headwaters of the stream which rises at NGR ST 74507426 and flows towards Doynton through Dyrham Wood.

- 7.22.2 The Tithe Map for Marshfield (BRO EP/A/32/27) indicates that the road did not continue past the point NGR ST 74387405, probably as the bulk of the traffic had been taken by the new turnpike, built sometime before 1787 (Thorpe 1787).

- 7.22.3 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.

- 7.23 ASMR 7348 Fig 2; C
The rising stream at NGR ST 74497427 is now used to fill a mortared stone built cattle drinking trough at NGR 74457427, of uncertain date.

- 7.23.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.

- 7.24 ASMR 4465 Fig 2; D
The Fern Barrow at NGR 738736 is mentioned in the Anglo Saxon Charters and is probably associated with "The Heathen Burial Places" (Smith 1964, iii 64). It also probably was used to determine the junction of three parishes, Dyrham and Hinton, Cold Ashton and Doynton.

- 7.24.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- 8 MARSHFIELD PARISH
- 8.1 The Tithe Map for this parish is Bristol Record Office, Anon 1841 BRO EP/A/32/27
- 8.2 ASMR 3611 Fig 1; X
A quarry in field OS parcel 7969 has now been ploughed intensively and possibly filled and appears only as a shallow depression with no sign of the access road.
- 8.2.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 8.3 ASMR 7347 Fig 1; Y
A roadside quarry in OS parcel 7154, described as a plantation in 1841 is now being tipped over.
- 8.3.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 8.4 ASMR 3603 Fig 1; Z
A cast iron on stone milestone from the Bath to Tetbury Turnpike of the Bristol Turnpike Trust (Cossons 1968, 12) at NGR ST 74707459 reads:
- XXVI To CIRENCESTER
XVI To TETBURY
VII To BATH
- This is a listed building, grade II, reference 9/178 (DOE 1985, 135).
- 8.4.1 RECOMMENDATION
This monument should be protected during construction of the new road (if necessary by removal to a place of safety) and subsequently preserved *in situ* having been replaced precisely.
- 8.5 ASMR 3615 Fig 2; E
Great Field, OS parcel 9547. Many flints were found here (Russett 1985, 17). There was no visible archaeology in 1990 when the site was under young corn.
- 8.5.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 8.6 ASMR 3610 Fig 2; F
Another quarry, post 1841, in OS parcel 8300, ASMR 3610, is being tipped over and ploughed and will soon be totally concealed. Field walking in the vicinity recovered some Romano-British pottery and ten flint flakes.

- 8.6.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this site appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 8.7 ASMR 7351 Fig 2; G
OS parcel 8300 was named in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/27) Part of Great Field. An area isolated within it, centred at NGR ST 74907425 was called Spite Acre. This was a part of the Glebe Land, obviously difficult of access, and could be a nice example of rural resistance to real or imaginary impositions!
- 8.7.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
This site, ASMR 7351, is in the same parcel as ASMR 3610, above, and recommendation 8.6.1. therefore applies.
- 8.8 ASMR 2010 Fig 2; B
Gorse Lane realignment; see Dyrham and Hinton section 7.22 (above).
- 8.9 ASMR 3913 Fig 2; H
A building in OS parcel 6234, at NGR ST 74557430, standing according to the 1973 OS plan, has now been demolished. It was built at some time after 1921 and was probably a barn or cattle shed constructed of brick, concrete and asbestos. This was confirmed by the presence of building debris at the site in 1990 which was not collected.
- 8.9.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.
- 8.10 ASMR 7354 Fig 2; I
The western boundary of the parish possibly marks the line of the Anglo-Saxon herepath (Smith 1964, 64). This road line extends to the hamlet of Pennsylvania and south to Hawkwell at NGR ST 74797115. An alternative line could well be the line of the track to the west of Pennsylvania village leading more directly to the Fern Barrow (see 7.24, above) from Hawkwell.
- 8.10.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.
- 8.11 ASMR 7352 Fig 2; J
A pond in the eastern corner of OS parcel 4500, Heron Field, is overgrown and neglected. The field name is probably identical to Hern Field, immediately to the

west in Cold Ashton parish, meaning an angle or corner (Smith 1964, iv 144).

8.11.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

8.12

ASMR 3602 Fig 2; K

Shrubbery Farm. One of the buildings is pre 1841, when the site was described as a House and Garden (BRO EP/A/32/27).

8.12.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary, although this building should be considered for inclusion in the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

8.13

ASMR 7353 Fig 2; L

Little Folly Field, OS parcel 5359, is under permanent pasture and shows complete coverage of ridge and furrow on the steeply sloping westerly facing field.

8.13.1

RECOMMENDATION

If it is intended that any use is to be made of this field during the construction phase, an archaeological record should be made by means of a field survey.

8.14

ASMR 3609 Fig 2; M

Great Folly Field, OS parcel 8159. This is an area where many flints have been found since 1982 (Russett 1985).

8.14.1

RECOMMENDATION

Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- 9 COLD ASHTON PARISH
- 9.1 The Tithe Map for this parish is Bristol Record Office, Weaver 1842, BRO EP/A/32/5.
- 9.1.1 Cold Ashton parish is centred on the present day village and manor, the settlement dating from pre Conquest times (Grundy 1935). This area is not to be affected by the proposed road scheme.
- 9.1.2 The subsidiary hamlet of Pennsylvania consists mainly of pre 1841 houses with a few modern additions. Some of the buildings are described as miners' cottages (Cuff Adams 1988, 8) and may have been associated with coal extraction in the area: old coal workings are recorded (Rudder 1779, 239; Smith 1964, iii 12 note 2). The Swan Inn and the Garage are developments at the side of the Turnpike road which forms the present A46.
- 9.2 All the fields to the west and northwest of the hamlet of Pennsylvania were the North Common Field of Cold Ashton parish (Cuff Adams 1988, 27) and in 1842 described as In Hern Field (BRO EP/A/32/5).
- 9.2.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.3 ASMR 7381 Fig 2; N
Clines Well, in OS parcel 3300, still exists as an overgrown and partially infilled pond at NGR ST 74317294.
- 9.3.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be destroyed by the road and should be subject to evaluation by means of trial excavation.
- 9.4 ASMR 6345 Fig 2; O
The present A46 is a development by the Bristol Turnpike Trust of the prehistoric trackway, recorded by Grimes (Grimes 1960, Fig 81). At Shrubbery Farm or Pennsylvania hamlet (see 8.10, above) it coincides with the herepath of AD 972 (Smith 1964, iii 64).
- 9.4.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.5 ASMR 6133 Fig 2; P
OS parcel 5700, centred at NGR ST 747729 named "The Park" and "Park Mead" in the 1842 Tithe Award (BRO EP/A/32/5) possibly represents the park associated with Ashton Manor.
- 9.5.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.

- 9.6 ASMR 7355 Fig 2; Q
This is a disused and now filled and cultivated roadside quarry at NGR ST 74627278. It was called Cockle Shord in 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/5). This field name is usually interpreted as Tares Gap (Smith 1964, iii, 63) but in this instance maybe it was named from the fossils found in the oolite.
- 9.6.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.7 ASMR 7356 Fig 2; R
This site is a disused quarry, now the garden of Cockleshurds Cottage (see 9.6 above), at NGR ST 74717257.
- 9.7.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.8 ASMR 7357 Fig 2; S
A field called Quarry Piece in 1842 (BRO/EP/A/32/5), it has the remains of a linear quarry face approximately 1.00m high.
- 9.8.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.9 ASMR 7394 Fig 2; £
A crop mark seen on an aerial photograph (Somerset C C 1971, 4994) at ST 74227268, is possibly a rectangular divided enclosure.
- 9.9.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 9.10 ASMR 7358 Fig 2; T
In OS parcel 3560 are the remains of a demolished drystone wall, marked on the 1842 map alongside a track, possibly indicating the old byway from Cold Ashton village to the present A420 westwards towards Tog Hill.
- 9.10.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be destroyed by the road and should be subject to evaluation by means of trial excavation.
- 9.11 ASMR 7383 Fig 2; U
A group of derelict buildings in OS parcel 8537 and in an unnumbered field to the west of Shaplunds Farm are all World War II military buildings.

- 9.11.1 RECOMMENDATION
If the buildings are to be demolished a complete drawn and photographic record should be made of all internal and external features.
- 9.12 ASMR 3558 Fig 2; V
This area is recorded as containing World War trenches and earthworks at NGR ST 74857235. These were not visible in 1990.
- 9.12.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.13 ASMR 7359 Fig 2; W
These earthworks in Strawborough, OS parcel 8724, are interpreted as a trackway leading off Slough Lane and two strip lynchets of uncertain date.
- 9.13.1 RECOMMENDATION
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 9.14 ASMR 2015 Fig 2; X
This monument is an extensive series of well preserved mediaeval strip lynchets to the west of the A46, named as Parson's Ditch, adjacent to Parson's Lynch and Cattle Hill on the 1842 Tithe Map (BRO EP/A/32/5). It was probably Glebe Land and it includes a probable hollow way to the south. These are on very steeply sloping land to the south and west of the proposed road line and should not be affected by the construction phase. A small cottage at the foot of the valley at NGR ST 74507218 in 1842 was abandoned by about 1900 (Cuff Adams 1988, 2).
- 9.14.1 RECOMMENDATION
This monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road and the state of its preservation is such that it should be preserved *in situ*. Care should be exercised that it is not damaged in the construction process or by any works ancilliary to that.
- 9.15 ASMR 7384 Fig 2; Z
This is a Congregational Church dated 1865. It is a listed building, grade II reference 8/37 (DOE 1985, 19) in poor condition but it appeared to be undergoing renovation in 1990.

- 9.15.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
As a building of national importance there is a presumption in favour of the preservation of the Congregational Church, and all efforts should be made to ensure this.
- 9.15.2 Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, in the event that it is threatened, it should subsequently be excavated and recorded by means of a drawn and photographic record, as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation, of all external and internal details.
- 9.16 ASMR 7385 Fig 2; Y
Chapel Cottage is adjacent to the above and of similar date.
- 9.16.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Recommendation 9.15.1 above applies.
- 9.17 ASMR 7386 Fig 3; A
Juniper Lodge and outbuildings, due to be demolished, are of late twentieth century date.
- 9.17.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.18 ASMR 4717 Fig 3; B
Henley Hill is a natural summit on the extreme edge of the area affected by the road proposals. This site has produced a large number of flints since the 1930s. This fact, taken with the morphology of the site, including soil marks seen on the aerial photographs (MAFF 1982, 184) and the alignment of the hedges and earthworks indicate that this could be a prehistoric occupation and/or defended site. The element Hen in the place name is often indicative of ancient occupation (Smith 1964, iii, 63).
- 9.18.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 9.19 ASMR 7360 Fig 3; C
The quarry on the summit of the hill covered a larger area in 1921 than in 1973 (OS Plans Gloucestershire LXXVII, 3 and ST 7471). The quarry dates from before 1904.
- 9.19.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.

- 9.20 ASMR 7387 Fig 3; D
The derelict buildings on the summit are military buildings, probably World War II or later, possibly Royal Observer Corps structures (pers.comm.).
- 9.20.1 RECOMMENDATION
If the buildings are to be demolished a complete drawn and photographic record should be made of all internal and external details.
- 9.21 ASMR 7361 Fig 3; E
A well at NGR ST 74737151 in OS parcel 6945 has a circular brick built shaft, approximately 1.50m in diameter and about 2.00m deep, with the remains of the wind operated pump. It is dated to the early twentieth century.
- 9.21.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 9.22 The milestone on the A46 at Five Mile View (NGR ST 74637153) could not be located in 1990 Cuff Adams 1988, 9).
- 9.22.1 The stone should be located and protected during construction of the new road. It should be preserved *in situ* (or replaced precisely if it has been removed).
- 9.23 The boundary stone at NGR ST 74517091 between Cold Ashton and Batheaston parishes, marked on the 1904 OS plan could not be found, but could well be buried under a collapsed dry stone wall at that location.
- 9.23.1 RECOMMENDATION
Recommendation 9.22.1 applies.

- 10 SWAINSWICK PARISH
- 10.1 The Tithe Map reference for this parish is Somerset Record Office, Cotterell and Cooper 1839, SRO D/D/Rt 95
- 10.2 ASMR 7362 Fig 3; F
This site is a garden on an area of the parish isolated by the turnpike, dating from pre 1839 (SRO D/D/Rt 95), still existing at NGR ST 74567082.
- 10.2.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
This site should be protected from damage during road construction.
- 10.3 ASMR 7366 Fig 3; G
This is a pre 1904 well, at NGR ST 74667053. It is now bricked in and covered by a concrete slab.
- 10.3.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.
- 10.4 ASMR 7367 Fig 3; H
The disused stone quarries here at NGR ST 74717052, date from before 1839 (SRO D/D/Rt 95).
- 10.4.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
No further action is considered necessary.
- 10.5 ASMR 7369 Fig 3; I
The field named Tatwick Close and Tatwick Wood in 1839, OS parcel 7428, centred at NGR ST 747703 is now heavily disturbed. This could be caused by mining, quarrying or dumping. It is possibly associated with the World War II constructions at Charmy Down Airfield. There are also seven square masonry limestone block foundations alongside the modern road of unknown purpose, but which could be demolished limekilns.
- 10.5.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this site appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 10.6 ASMR 7370 Fig 3; J
The terrace consisting of the two Hartley Cottages, which date from before 1839 (SRO D/D/Rt 95), are on the extreme edge of the road line and appear due for demolition.

- 10.6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS
If demolition is to be considered, a complete drawn and photographic record of these buildings including all internal and external details should be made before demolition.
- 10.6.2 In any event, this terrace should be considered for inclusion in the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest by the Secretary of State for the Environment.
- 10.7 The milestone in Fisher Leaze at NGR ST 75107022, recorded on the 1904 OS plan could not be found in 1990.
- 10.7.1 RECOMMENDATION
The stone should be located and protected during the construction of the new road (if necessary by removal to a place of safety). It should be preserved *in situ* (or replaced precisely if it has been removed).
- 10.8 ASMR 7376 Fig 3; K
This site is a disused quarry, now occupied by the buildings of Down Farm. It is recorded in the 1839 Tithe Award as belonging to the Trustees of the Bath to Gloucester Turnpike, and was probably used for road stone.
- 10.8.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 10.9 ASMR 7378 Fig 3; L
This site, covering part of the fields of Sheep Down was surveyed and described by Grimes (Grimes 1960, Fig 80) and noted on the aerial photographs (Somerset CC 1971, 4999). Large areas have escaped the destruction caused by the construction of Charmy Down airfield.
- 10.9.1 RECOMMENDATION
Although this site appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 10.10 ASMR 1705 Fig 3; L
This site was described by Grimes (Grimes 1960, Fig 80) as Iron Age and Romano-British fields and has also partially escaped damage. Grimes points out:

"The accompanying maps (Figs. 80,95) are based therefore upon the air-photographs (M 406-434 inclusive) checked by field work on the ground: accuracy is not claimed for them as a piece of surveying: they present nevertheless a true general

picture of the remains. In addition to the plateau fields there are signs of ancient cultivation on the hillsides, particularly to the south and west." (Grimes 1960, 225).

10.10.1

RECOMMENDATION

Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation before any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently surveyed, excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

10.11

ASMR 7379 Fig 3; M

This is a disused quarry at NGR ST 75746905 of uncertain date, but pre 1902.

10.11.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

10.12

ASMR 2657 Fig 3; N

These mediaeval strip lynchets in West Wood and Westwood Coppice, previously recorded from aerial photographs taken in 1946 (RAF 106G-UK-1415-4025), are now very overgrown and neglected. It was not possible to check the state of preservation in 1990.

10.12.1

RECOMMENDATION

This monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road and the state of its preservation is such that it should be preserved *in situ*. Care should be exercised that it is not damaged in the construction process or by any works ancilliary to that.

10.13

ASMR 7380 Fig 3; O

This site is a disused quarry at the east of Down Hill at NGR ST 75826885, dated post 1902 (OS Somerset Sheet VIII.10).

10.13.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

10.14

ASMR 1698 Fig 3; P

Slaughter Lane is all that remains of the prehistoric trackway over Charmy Down (Grimes 1960, 202). The modern parish boundary follows this line. It will not be affected by the proposed road line.

10.14.1

RECOMMENDATION

No further action is considered necessary.

10.15 The southernmost 1060m approximately of the proposed road line follows an earlier realignment and reconstruction of the A46 in a deep cutting. No archaeologically significant sites are affected.

10.15.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.

- 11 BATHEASTON PARISH
- 11.1 The Tithe Map reference for this parish is Somerset Record Office Weaver 1840 SRO D/D/Rt 352
- 11.2 ASMR 7363 Fig 3; Q
This site is a World War II military tower. Only the concrete base panels survived in 1990.
- 11.2.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 11.3 ASMR 7365 Fig 3; R
This site is a spring in Clay Pool, OS parcel 8289.
- 11.3.1 RECOMMENDATION
No further action is considered necessary.
- 11.4 ASMR 7364 Fig 3; S
This site comprises a limekiln with associated quarry face and possibly access tracks. It is in good condition but overgrown and can be identified as Type C (Taylor 1989, 22). It is of pre 1902 date and the site was used for lime burning before 1840, as confirmed by the field name, Limekiln Ground (SRO D/D/Rt 352). The site covers OS parcel 9371 and the eastern part of 7660.
- 11.4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS
As this site is to be completely destroyed, and as it probably represents a continuous industrial process rather than an *ad hoc* batch kiln (Taylor 1980, 19), the whole area should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of trial excavation, together with the necessary documentary research. Subsequently, an appropriate programme of archaeological survey, excavation and recording should be undertaken prior to the destruction of the site.
- 11.5 ASMR 1697 and 1706
The entire area to the south of the access road to Hartley Farm and the perimeter road for Charmy Down airfield (centred at NGR ST 75566972 and NGR ST 75506985) was recorded by Grimes (Grimes 1960, Fig 95) as Iron Age or Romano-British fields and enclosures and has been destroyed by World War II structures, since themselves mostly demolished.
- 11.5.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 11.6. ASMR 1707 Fig 3; T
This is an area of surviving earthworks noted by Grimes (Grimes 1960, 225) in OS parcel 2540 and 4044

which are described as Fields and an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure (Grimes, 1960).

- 11.6.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 11.7 ASMR 2026 Fig 3; T
This site is a surviving earthwork described by Grimes (Grimes 1960, 225) as an Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure in OS parcel 4044.
- 11.7.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should be subsequently excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 11.8 ASMR 2025
This Bronze Age barrow was excavated in 1941/2 (Grimes 1960, 215). NGR ST 75547032.
- 11.8.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 11.9 ASMR 2027
This bronze Age barrow was excavated in 1941/2 (Grimes 1960, 215). NGR ST 75547034.
- 11.9.1 **RECOMMENDATION**
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- 11.10 ASMR 2037
These prehistoric earthworks, Bronze or Iron Age, (centred at NGR ST 757705) were noted by Grimes (Grimes 1960, 225) and it is possible that they have been totally destroyed.
- 11.10.1 RECOMMENDATION
Although this monument appears to be outside the direct line of the proposed road, it should be subject to prior archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation if any works of any nature connected with access, accommodation or storage are planned for this site. In the event that it is threatened, it should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.
- 11.11 ASMR 7377 Fig 3; U
This group of two hexagonal concrete and brick pillboxes is centred at NGR ST 75426995.
- 11.11.1 RECOMMENDATION
These two examples of World War II airfield defence systems should be subject to archaeological evaluation with a view to designing an appropriate programme of archaeological field survey and recording.
- 11.12 ASMR 7375 Fig 3; V
This site is a surviving part of the field system noted by Grimes (Grimes 1960, Fig 95) and confirmed by the present writer.
- 11.12.1 RECOMMENDATION
This site will be totally destroyed by the proposed road works. It should be subject to archaeological evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial excavation. It should subsequently be excavated and recorded as is shown to be appropriate by the evaluation.

- Aston M and Iles R Archaeology of Avon Bristol 1987
- Atkins R The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire London 1748
- Avon C C Aerial Survey Photographs Bristol 1974
- Collinson J The History and Antiquities of Somersetshire London 1791
- Cossons N Turnpike Roads of the Bristol Region, Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society Journal I Bristol 1968
- Cuff Adams E Cold Ashton Parish Survey Bristol 1988
- DOE 1985 Department of the Environment List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of Northavon London 1985
- Dobbie B An English Rural Community Bath 1969
- Donn B Map of the Country 11 Miles round the City of Bristol Bristol 1769
- Ellis P Batheaston/Swainswick By-pass: a preliminary archaeological assessment unpublished typescript 1987
- Erskine J Batheaston By-Pass Bristol 1990
- Grimes W Excavations on Defence Sites 1939-45 London 1960
- Grundy G Saxon Charters and Field Names Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 53 Bristol 1935
- Iles R The Southern Cotswolds, Bristol and Avon Archaeology 3 Bristol 1984
- MAFF 1982 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Aerial Photographs, ADAS, Films RC5/81, RC5/83 Cambridge 1982
- O'Neill H and Grinsell L Gloucestershire Barrows, Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 79 Bristol 1961

Phillips J	Memoirs of William Smith London 1844
Rudder S	A New History of Gloucestershire Cirencester 1779
Russett V	Marshfield An Archaeological Survey Bristol 1985
Smith A	The Place Names of Gloucestershire, four volumes, Cambridge 1964
Smith I	Index of Ring Ditches in East and Central Gloucestershire unpublished manuscript 1971
Somerset C C	County Aerial Survey Film 118. Taunton 1971
Taylor E	Three Regional Styles of Limekiln, Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society Journal 21 Bristol 1989
Thorpe J et al.	An Improved Map of the Villages, Roads, Farm Houses,&c. Five miles round the City of Bath Bath 1787

Tithe Maps and Apportionments from all the parishes
Bristol (BRO) or Somerset (SRO) Record Offices.

Batheaston	1840	SRO D/D/Rt 352
Cold Ashton	1842	BRO/EP/A/32/5
Dyrham and Hinton	1843	BRO/EP/A/32/16
Marshfield	1841	BRO/EP/A/32/27
Swainswick	1839	SRO D/D/Rt 95
Tormarton	1839	BRO/EP/A/32/39
Wapley and Codrington	1839	BRO/EP/A/32/40
West Littleton	1840	BRO EP/A/32/25

INDEX OF SITES BY ASMR NUMBERS AND PAGES

ASMR NUMBER	PAGE NO. IN THIS REPORT
-------------	-------------------------

1697	29
1698	27
1705	26
1706	29
1707	29
1959	39
1965	14, 39
1966	8
1967	8
2010	15, 18
2013	15, 39
2015	22
2025	30
2026	30
2027	30
2037	31
2349	15
2657	27
2854	13
3558	22
3602	19
3603	17
3609	19, 40
3610	17, 39
3611	17
3612	15
3615	17
3913	18
4452	9
4465	16
4717	23
6133	20
6345	20
7334	14
7335	13
7336	14
7337	10
7338	10
7339	8
7340	12
7341	13
7342	7
7343	14
7344	14
7345	15
7346	15
7347	17

ASMR NUMBER	PAGE NO. IN THIS REPORT
-------------	-------------------------

7348	16
7349	11
7350	14
7351	18
7352	18
7353	19
7354	18
7355	21
7356	21
7357	21
7358	21
7359	22
7360	23
7361	24
7362	25
7363	29
7364	29
7365	29
7366	25
7367	25
7369	25
7370	25
7375	31
7376	26
7377	31
7378	26
7379	27
7380	27
7381	20
7382	10, 39
7383	21
7384	22
7385	23
7386	23
7387	24
7388	12
7389	7, 39
7390	8
7391	12, 39
7392	39
7393	39
7394	21
7395	12, 39
7396	7
7397	39
7398	39
7399	39
7400	39
7401	39
7402	40
7403	40
7404	40

A46 Tormarton - Swainswick

Realignment

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

ASMR No Letter on Plan

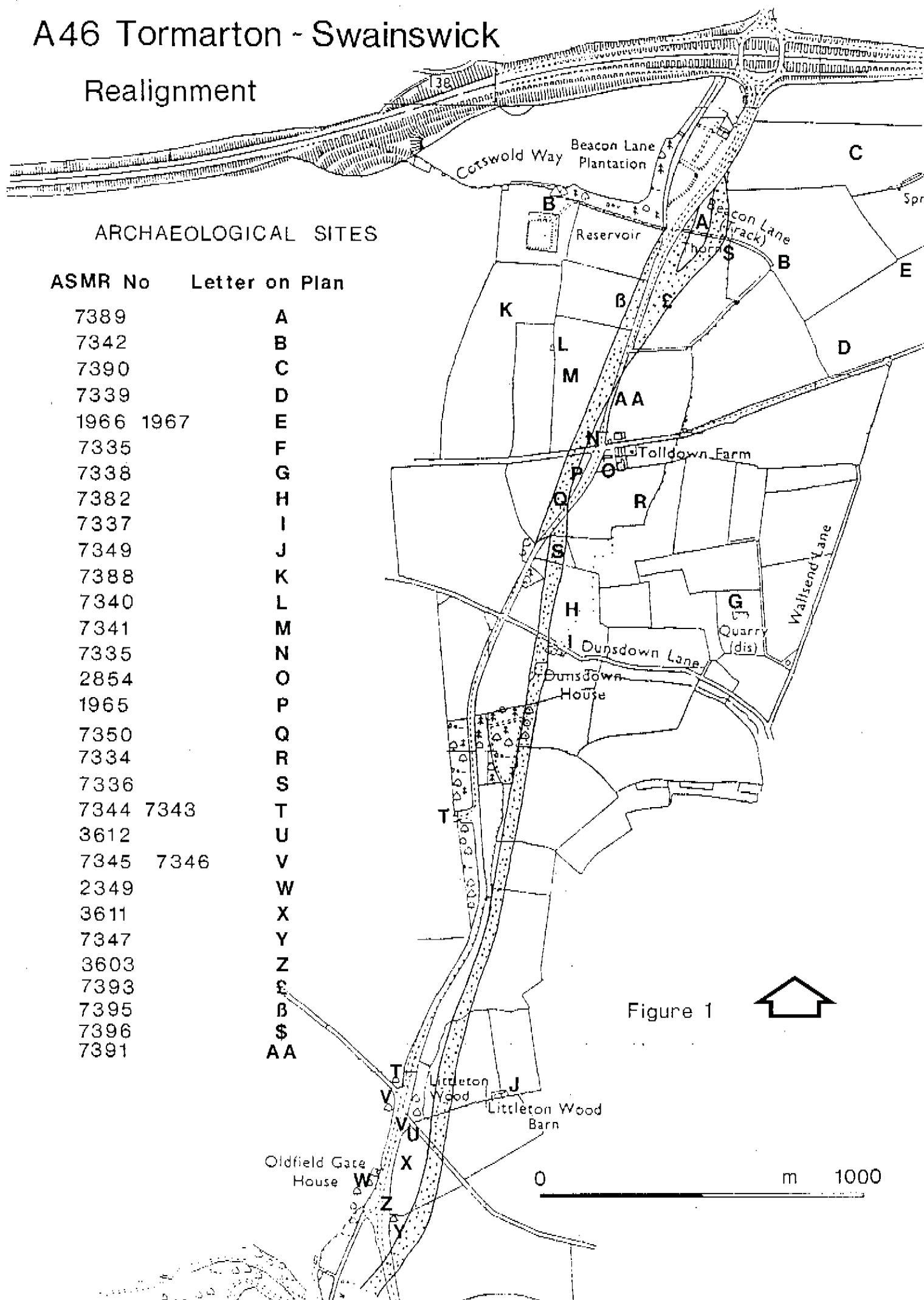
7389	A
7342	B
7390	C
7339	D
1966 1967	E
7335	F
7338	G
7382	H
7337	I
7349	J
7388	K
7340	L
7341	M
7335	N
2854	O
1965	P
7350	Q
7334	R
7336	S
7344 7343	T
3612	U
7345 7346	V
2349	W
3611	X
7347	Y
3603	Z
7393	£
7395	B
7396	\$
7391	AA

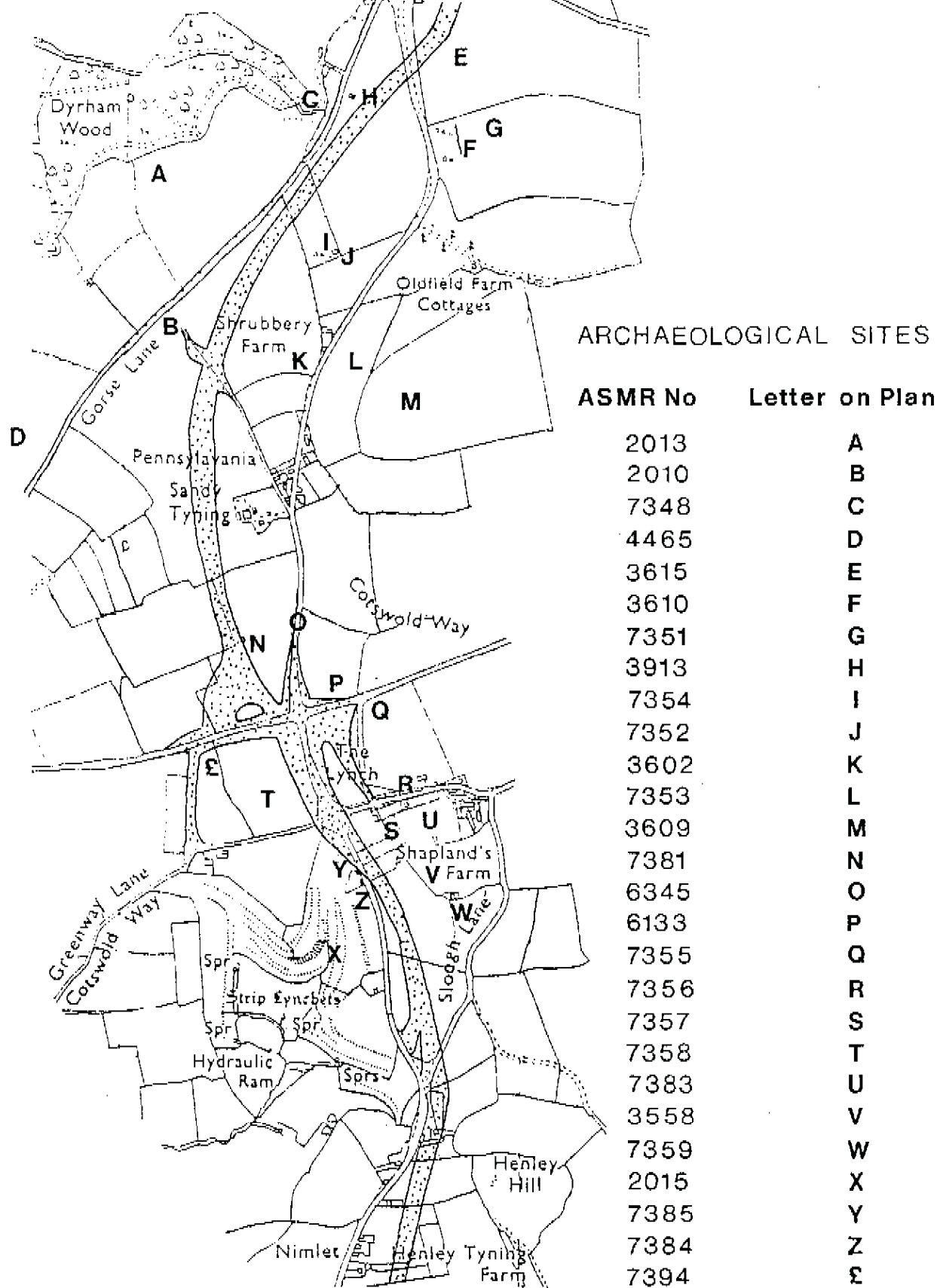
Littleton Wood
Littleton Wood Barn
Oldfield Gate House

Figure 1



0 m 1000





A46 Tormarton ~ Swainswick Realignment

Figure 2



0 m 1000

A46 Tormarton - Realignment

Swainswick

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

ASMR No Letter on Plan

7386	A
4717	B
7360	C
7387	D
7361	E
7362	F
7366	G
7367	H
7369	I
7370	J
7376	K
7378 1705	L
7379	M
2657	N
7380	O
1698	P
7363	Q
7365	R
7364	S
1707 2026	T
7377	U
7375	V
7404	W

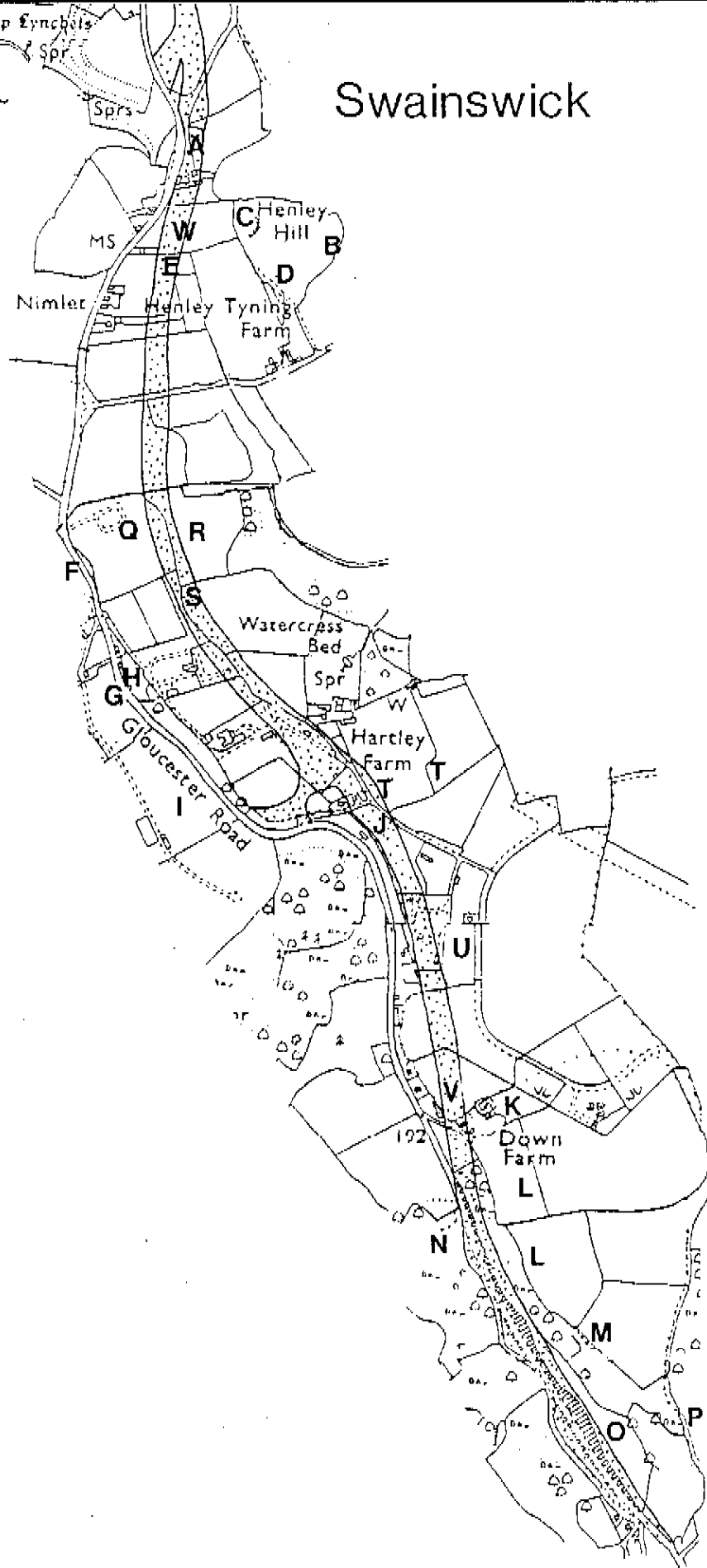


Figure 3



0 m 1000

Eleven sheets of annotated OS plans,
scale 1:2500

One looseleaf folder of field notes

19 bags of finds from field walking as follows:-

OS Sheet No.	ASMR No	NGR No (ST)	Details
7577	7391	754770	1 flint 1 R/B sherd
7577	7395	753774	1 tanged flint arrowhead 22x14mm 1 flint
7577	7393	755774	1 flint
7577	7392	752770	3 flints worked
7477	1959	748773	3 flints 1 Med sherd
7577	7389	756776	2 flints
7576	1965	752768	3 flints
7576	7382	751764	1 Post Med sherd
7575	7398	750758	1 Post Med pot lid handle
7575	7397	750753	5 flints 2 Med sherds
7474	7401	749748	2 flints
7474	3610	749742	11 flints 4 R/B sherds 1 Med sherd 1 tobacco pipe
7474	2013	742740	3 flints 3 R/B sherds 1 R/B coin frag 1 whetstone frag 1 tile frag 1 tobacco pipe
7474	7399	746742	2 flints 1 Post Med sherd
7474	7400	747740	2 flints 2 Post Med sherds 3 tobacco pipe

7473	3609	747735	5 flints
7472	7403	748720	1 Post Med sherd
7472	7402	742725	1 flint
			1 ironstone sherd
			German 17th cent
7471	7404	747715	1 flint
			3 Post Med sherds
			1 lead tag
			perforated
			"S T]"

One copy of the final report

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RECORDING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY
OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

16.1 For all major development schemes, it is now common practice to seek a staged archaeological programme along the following lines:

(i) evaluation of known archaeological sites and discovery of previously unrecorded ones within the area of the proposed development, by means of a programme which will include the examination of map and other topographical information, aerial photographic evidence, information contained in existing record systems (including the County Sites and Monuments Record, County Record Offices, Museums, local archaeological and historical groups, etc.) and fieldwork and the observation by archaeologists of any geotechnical ground investigations (particularly test pits) undertaken in preparation for the development.

(ii) evaluation of the survival of archaeological stratigraphy on specific sites threatened by the development proposals, utilising methods such as geophysical survey and trial excavation.

(iii) full archaeological recording of those sites which are both threatened by the development proposals and, upon evaluation (stage ii), are shown to contain surviving archaeological stratigraphy. (It is assumed that the choice of precise locations for components of the development and its detailed design will, as far as is feasible, be informed by the desirability of preserving sites of archaeological interest and their settings.)

(iv) on-site archaeological observation and recording during soil movement associated with construction of the development.

(v) post survey and post excavation analysis of the data collected by the above processes and the appropriate reporting of the results.

16.2 Clearly the project design of each stage of such a programme will be informed by the results of the preceding stage except that analysis and reporting (stage v) will follow from stage i onwards, even if no further stages of the programme are deemed to be necessary.

A46 IMPROVEMENTS: UPPER SWAINSWICK TO M4 MOTORWAY

Summary project design for the enhancement of the Avon County Sites and Monuments Record for the purpose of advising interested parties, including the Local Planning Authorities, upon the archaeological implications of proposed improvements to the A46 trunk road north of Bath, Avon.

1 PURPOSE OF PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- 1.1 The purpose of the assessment is to define the extent to which the proposed road improvements will affect the known archaeology of its route; to record hitherto unrecorded sites of archaeological interest on the route; to recommend a programme of geophysical survey and trial excavation which would permit decisions to be made on priorities for preservation in situ or appropriate archaeological recording, analysis of data, and publication.
- 1.2 Such a preliminary assessment would form stage (i) of a full programme of archaeological recording; of which stages (i) and (ii) would provide survey and assessment of the implications of the road proposals, and stages (iii) and (iv) archaeological recording. Stage (v) would consist of the essential analysis of the previous stages of work.

2 PROJECT DESIGN: PRE FIELDWORK DATA COLLECTION

- 2.1 Collect existing archaeological data (Avon County Sites and Monuments Record, Bath City Museum, published sources, etc).
- 2.2 Collect historical and topographical data (County Record Offices, published sources, etc).
- 2.3 Collect aerial photographic evidence (County Council, National Monuments Record, etc).
- 2.4 Collect drift geology and land use data (published sources and fieldwork).

3 PROJECT DESIGN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

- 3.1 Field by field examination of the route of the route of the proposed road improvements.
- 3.2 Collection of a representative sample of material from observed surface scatters of artefacts.
- 3.3 Rapid recording (eg sketch plans, photography, descriptive text) of all archaeological evidence recovered in field survey.

- 4 PROJECT DESIGN: POST FIELD SURVEY ANALYSIS OF DATA
 - 4.1 Collected data will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record in the form of new entries and amendments to existing entries.
 - 4.2 Collected artefacts will be appropriately labelled and packed in preparation for long term storage by the appropriate museum.
 - 4.3 A report will be prepared which will set out:
 - an appropriate summary of the results of the survey.
 - recommendations for a programme of site specific archaeological assessment by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and site evaluation.
 - 4.4 The results of the programme of evaluation recommended by the report (4.3) will provide the Department of Transport with the information necessary to minimise damage to the archaeology of the route in designing their scheme:
 - either by providing for the preservation of archaeological sites and landscapes within the design of the road,
 - or by providing for the appropriate archaeological recording, data analysis and publication of the sites and landscapes which it is not appropriate to preserve.
- 5 FURTHER STAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME
 - 5.1 Stage (ii): detailed assessment by geophysical survey and site evaluation of the survival of archaeological deposits on sites within the road corridor.
 - 5.2 Stage (iii): full archaeological recording of those sites which are both within the road corridor and which, upon site evaluation, are shown to contain surviving archaeological stratigraphy. It is assumed that the choice of route and the design of the road will, as far as possible, be informed by the desirability of preserving sites and landscapes of archaeological interest.
 - 5.3 Stage (iv): on site observation and recording of archaeological evidence revealed during construction of the road.
 - 5.4 Stage (v): post survey and post excavation analysis of the data collected during stages (i) to (iv) above; preparation of archival material and reports; appropriate publication of the results.

6 STAFFING AND FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

- 6.1 The preliminary archaeological assessment described above would require the employment of one archaeologist for a period of eleven weeks.
- 6.2 Avon County Council would be able to recruit, employ and supervise a temporary member of staff to undertake the survey and produce a report as outlined above (4.3).
- 6.3 Funding would be necessary from the Department of Transport to enable the County Council to undertake the survey project.