

Archaeological Evaluation
at
HANHAM HALL,
WHITTUCKS ROAD, HANHAM ABBOTS,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
for
Barratt Bristol



Report No. 2006/2008
SGSMR No. 18583

By Andy King

SOUTH GLOS COUNCIL PLANNING TRANSPORTATION & STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT
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Archaeological Evaluation
at
**HANHAM HALL,
WHITTUCKS ROAD, HANHAM ABBOTS,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 64540 71626

Client: Barratt Bristol
Agent: ARUP

SOUTH GLOS COUNCIL
PLANNING TRANSPORTATION & STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	m	Metre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	n.d.	not dated
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCC	Bristol City Council	NMR	National Monuments Record
BCL	Bristol Central Library	OS	Ordnance Survey
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	SGC	South
Gloucestershire Council			
BRO	Bristol Record Office	SGSMR	South Gloucestershire Sites & Monuments Record
c.	Circa		
HER	Historic Environment Record		
Km	Kilometre		

NOTE

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September, 2008.

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SUMMARY

In August 2008 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of Hanham Hall, Whittucks Road, Hanham Abbots, South Gloucestershire. The fieldwork revealed Romano-British cut features of 3rd-4th century date in the garden areas. Around the main house, structural features were identified that would have been associated with former outbuildings, some of which were cartographically and photographically depicted in the 19th and early 20th century, together with a series of drainage runs dating from the later 17th-20th centuries.



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by ARUP to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of Hanham Hall, Whittucks Road, Hanham Abbots, South-Gloucestershire, centred on NGR ST 64540 71626. There are proposals to redevelop the site as residential accommodation.
- 1.2 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: *Archaeology and Planning*, issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.
- 1.3 An archaeological desktop study, building survey and evaluation were carried out at the site in the 1990s for a previous development application (BaRAS 1996a; 1996b; 1997). More recently, as part of the conditions for development of this site, the South Gloucestershire Archaeology & Conservation Officer Mr David Haigh requested a programme of evaluation by trial trenching in a 'Brief for Archaeological Evaluation' (Haigh 2008). A geophysical survey and aerial photographic interpretation have also been commissioned in 2008 (Stratascan 2008; Cox 2008).
- 1.4 The first stage of the evaluation involved the excavation of eleven trenches. The purpose of the evaluation was to examine up to 5% of the site to provide sufficient information to enable the importance of the surviving archaeology to be assessed in national and local terms and to guide the production of detailed design solutions. These solutions were intended to either achieve the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological resource or involve a further programme of recording by excavation or watching brief or a combination of both.
- 1.5 The fieldwork took place between the 11th and the 28th August 2008 and was directed by Andrew King who subsequently compiled this report. Simon Roper was responsible for the site survey, Ann Linge produced the illustrations. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IFA 1994). This stage of the evaluation has been assigned the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record No. SGSMR 18583.
- 1.6 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with nationally accepted guidelines (Brown 2007) and deposited with Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery Museum under Accession Number BRSMG 2008/58. A copy of the report will be sent to the National Monuments Record in Swindon.



2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site of Hanham Hall hospital is centred on NGR ST 64540 71626 and lies approximately 630m south-east of the centre of Hanham in the South Gloucestershire Unitary Authority area. The main part of the former hospital is Hanham Hall, a Grade II* Listed Building, known to date from the mid-17th-century, that has been heavily altered and extended (SGSMR 13737). Adjacent to the house are areas of hardstanding and to the south is an extensive grassed area, formerly gardens, planted with mature trees and saplings. The evaluation trenches were positioned around the main house and in the grassed areas (**Fig.1**).
- 2.2 There are several entries in the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record covering the immediate vicinity of the site (**Fig.2**), the most relevant of which are described below. Other standing structures on the site are Hanham Hall farm, dating from the mid 19th century, which may be contemporary with the former Occupational Health Centre (SGSMR 12751). The purportedly 18th-century boundary walls of Hanham Hall are Locally Listed (SGSMR 14000) and part of a single-storey building, dating from the 19th-century and most recently in use as a laundry, survives (SGSMR 12753). To the east of the main house are modern, single storey, hospital buildings, some of which are pre-fabricated, that were constructed in the 1980s.
- 2.3 On plan the site is irregular in shape, covering an area of about 65,834 square metres and is bounded to the north-west by Whittucks Road, north-east by an access road leading to a secure hostel for young offenders, south-west by an area of open land adjacent to the A4174 Ring Road and south by part of Hanham Green and properties of Gover Road.
- 2.4 The routes of live services run beneath the gardens and also surround the main house, this partially delimited some of the area available for investigation. Ground level on the site slopes gradually downwards from north to south between 62.24m and 61.24m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the boundaries of the development site. Hanham Abbots was designated a Conservation Area in 1989.
- 2.6 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Coal Measures (Pennant Series d^{6a}) of the Carboniferous System (*Geological Survey of England & Wales, 1967*).



3. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A trawl of the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record was provided by Mr Paul Driscoll. The trawl was undertaken for a 1000m radius from the centre of the study area. Entries selected from the trawl that are deemed to have implications for the archaeological potential of the study area are included in **Table 1** below. The incremental distances from the centre of the study area are given. Distances relate to the location of the HER entry on the trawl map and do not reflect the total curtilage of a feature (e.g. settlement area).

Table 1: Selected entries from South Gloucestershire HER trawl with incremental distances from centre of study area (see Fig. 2 for locations)

HER No.	0-250m from centre of study area	250-1000 m from centre of study area
1410		Roman coin hoard at Westfield Close, found in 1954
1412		Shrunken settlement, Bickley Farm, Abbots Road
4192		Old coal pit, Whittucks Road, noted on 1918 OS map
6416		Archaeological excavation, No. 30 Stonehill, Hanham
6417		Archaeological excavation, Nos 31-35 Stonehill, Hanham
7121		Drystone Pennant slab culvert & ponds, Stonehill to Hanham Green
7147		Coal mine shaft, land of Stonehill Farm
7463		Archaeological evaluation at Stonehill Farm
8072		Section of pond and possible boundary wall, pre-dating 1880s
8073		Bell Pit, Stonehill, Hanham
8104		Medieval midden site, east of Ring Road
8214	Hanham Hall, built 1655 for Richard Jones, with later alterations	
8215		Roman industrial site, Stonehill
8433		Artefact scatter – finds of medieval pottery & prehistoric flints
9607		Archaeological excavation at Aldemoor Way
9671		Archaeological excavation of Roman settlement, Stonehill
12751	Occupational Health Centre, Hanham Hall, predates 1842 Tithe map	
12752	Hanham Hall Hospital buildings 1917-1991	
12753	Single storey, former laundry, possibly a 19thC 'farm cottage'	
12814		Watching Brief, 1977, coal mining activity noted
12890		Archaeological excavation at No.50 Stonehill
13737	Hanham Hall, Whittucks Road, Grade II* Listed Building	
13988	Archaeological Evaluation at Hanham Hall Farm 1997	
13989	Hanham Hall Farm – 19thC	
13990	Building Recording at Hanham Hall Farm 1996	
13991		Archaeological excavation at Hanham Business Park
14000	Partly surviving enclosure walls to Hanham Hall, 18thC?	
14001	Survey of former gardens of Hanham Hall, 1996	
17006		Cropmark on land of Stonehill Farm
17007		Cropmark on land of Stonehill Farm

- 3.2 The general historical and archaeological background of the site to 1996 was covered in some detail in a previous desktop study (BaRAS 1996a), however, further work and research has since been carried out. The following is an updated summary, of relevance to the evaluation.

- 3.3 Prehistoric activity around Hanham is attested by cropmarks (SGSMR 17006-7) and discoveries made to the east of Hanham Hall during the watching brief to monitor the progress of the A4174 Ring Road in 1992 (Cross 1993). An archaeological desktop-study was carried out on land 350m to the south in 1996 (BaRAS 1996c).

- 3.4 Archaeological evidence for an extended period of Romano-British settlement in Hanham is well-documented. In addition to several 'findspots', notably a coin hoard at Westfield Close (SGSMR 1410), part of the route of the A431 is historically suggested as being on the line of a Roman road from Bath to Sea Mills. Fieldwork carried out between 1989 and 1994 on land that was formerly part of Stonehill Farm, approximately 680m to the north-east of Hanham Hall, recorded part of an agricultural building and at least one early bloomery iron-smelting furnace dating between the 2nd to early 4th-centuries (Stiles *et al* 1992; see **Table 1**). The industrial smelting process was possibly abandoned or moved in the early 4th century although agricultural settlement and use of enclosures seemed to have continued until the later 4th century (Yorkston & Piper 1994). Further excavations at No.50 Stonehill in 1998-9 only recorded residual Romano-British pottery (SGSMR 12890).

- 3.5 The manor of Hanham was held by a Saxon named Edric before the Norman Conquest. Edric's lands were granted to Ernulf de Hesding by William I and passed, through descent and probably marriage, to a Norman family that took its name from the manor. By the later 13th-century the manor house was at Hanham Court in the possession of the Salso Marisco family, a name Anglicised to Saltmarsh. The manor was sold to William de la Green and John Bagworth in 1329 who then gave it to Keynsham Abbey.

- 3.6 The old centre of Hanham village, straddling the A431 may have medieval origins, at Bickley Farm near Hanham Court there is evidence for a possible shrunken settlement (SGSMR 1412) and local histories have many anecdotal references to sites of ancient buildings in the area (Painter 1975). In 1990 the remains of an early medieval building, possibly agricultural in use and suggested to date from the 10th or 11th centuries, was recorded at Stonehill (Russett 1993). Medieval finds from the excavations at Stonehill in 1994 were limited to finds from a ditch and a soil horizon although evidence for use of coal was interpreted as indicating industrial processing in the vicinity. From both sites it was apparent that activity continued in this location through the 13th and 14th centuries. A medieval midden was recorded adjacent to the route of the Ring Road some 540m to the south-west of Hanham Hall (SGSMR 8104; Cross 1993, 56). A number of post-medieval farmsteads in Hanham may also have medieval origins.

- 3.7 The extensive estates of Keynsham Abbey were surrendered to the Crown in 1538 and much of the Hanham land and the manor house (at Hanham Court) were sold to Rowland Hayward in 1553. In 1555-6 Hayward further subdivided the estate selling it to John Reed and one John Lacey. In the 17th century Crown land, in and around the former Kingswood forest, was claimed by prominent members of the local gentry, with little or no official challenge; the natural resources of timber and particularly coal were widely exploited. The Lacey family held the manor of Hanham until 1663 when it was sold to T. Colston of Bristol who then sold it to Henry Creswicke in 1638. In 1655 Richard Jones built Hanham Hall, presumably on land purchased from the Creswicke family and possibly incorporating earlier buildings on the site. A plan of Hanham dated 1670 depicts *Mr Richards House* and a stylistic representation of the main building. Other plans from the 17th and 18th centuries, either of Kingswood Chace or such as that by Donn, depict names associated with Hanham Hall, or the surrounding land, but give no fine detail of the site. The property changed ownership again in 1697, 1726 and 1791 and was eventually purchased by a local landowner Samuel Whittuck in 1803.

- 3.8 A plan dated 1814 shows the site of Hanham Hall to be occupied by three main blocks of buildings within enclosures and with the lane leading to Hanham Common (now Whittucks Road) passing right next to the buildings (**Fig.3**). One of the enclosure walls appears to run up to the eastern side of the northern wing of the main house. Hanham Hall Farm is not depicted on this plan.

- 3.9 The Hanham Tithe map of 1843 gives more detail of Hanham Hall, evidently Samuel Whittuck had improved the property as several outbuildings are shown with a distinctive range extending east from the southern wing of the main house, part of which survives as the former Occupational Health Centre of the hospital. The buildings of Hanham Hall Farm are shown on the Tithe map as well as a fairly large, detached, building and an adjoining boundary to the south-east, occupying what would have been part of the formal gardens south of the main house (Fig.4). On the Tithe map there is a wall separating the entire southern wing (and the present-day courtyard area) from the roadway, but the northern wing appears to have an open courtyard facing the road. A semi-circular boundary on the opposite side of the road to the Hall may have been intended to allow carriages to turn without uncoupling their horses.
- 3.10 The 1882 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan (Fig.5) showed alterations had been made to the main house. The detached building in the garden area had been removed by this date and the garden area had been extended eastwards with a circuit of pathways, one of which followed the former line of a boundary shown on the 1843 Tithe map. Adjoining the eastern and western corners of the southern wing were conservatory structures. These conservatories are shown in a late 19th-century drawing by Lavars (Fig.6) and an Edwardian sketch by Loxton. A black & white photograph taken c1910 shows the southern wing of the main house from the adjoining field and at that time the eastern conservatory had been heavily altered (Fig.7).
- 3.11 Hanham Hall was held by the Whittuck family until it was sold to H.N. Burden in 1916. Burden had founded the National Institutions for Persons Requiring Care and Control in 1913 and Hanham Hall became a home for women and girls as an extension to his Stoke Park Colony. In 1940 most of the agricultural lands of the former Hanham Hall estate, including Stonehill Farm, were sold.
- 3.12 In 1948 the National Health Service took over control of the institution as a Mental Hospital and from then, until its recent closure, extensive alterations were carried out both within the main house and its surroundings (SGSMR 12752). A number of the 19th-century outbuildings were removed or replaced, additional hospital buildings were constructed in the former gardens. The western conservatory building was replaced by a more solid structure on a similar footprint. Between 1955 and 1960 a fairly large extension of the hospital adjoining the south-eastern corner of the main house was constructed (Fig.8). This extension was later replaced by other buildings.
- 3.13 In 1977 a watching brief was maintained prior to housing development to the north of Hanham Hall (SGSMR 12814), evidence for coal-mining activity was recorded. Historically coal-workings have been common in this area and numerous shafts and pits are known. The location of a possible Bell-Pit mine is recorded to the west of Whittucks Road on the 3rd-edition O.S. plan (SGSMR 4192). Another Bell Pit was recorded at Stonehill (SGSMR 8073) and a coal mine shaft was identified in fields to the west of the Ring Road (SGSMR 7147). A search by the Coal authority has not indicated coal-workings within the site area (Heap 2007).
- 3.14 As part of the conditions for a previous proposal to develop the site of Hanham Hall an archaeological desktop study was carried out in 1996 (SGSMR 13989). This was followed in 1997 by a building survey and evaluation at Hanham Hall Farm (SGSMR 13990, 13988). Seven evaluation trenches and a test-pit were excavated, the only archaeological features identified were a stone drain, wall footing and pitched-stone surface presumably associated with the farm.
- 3.15 For the present development proposals a geophysical survey of the grassed area south of the main house was undertaken by Stratascan Ltd in May 2008, the full results of which are contained in their report No. 2483. An aerial-photographic interpretation has also been carried out by Waterman CPM based on a search of the air-photograph collection held at the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon (Enquiry No. AP 20835), the results of which are presented in their report No. H3166_01.

4. THE EVALUATION

Objectives & Methodology

- 4.1 The locations of the eleven evaluation trenches, numbered 1-11, were agreed by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Mr David Haigh. Trenches 1-4 had specific objectives to record ancillary buildings and surfaces associated with the main house (Fig.9). Six of the trenches were located to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded by the Stratascan survey carried out in May 2008. Trench 8 lay outside the area of the geophysical survey, but within the area of the former garden.
- 4.2 The presence of services meant that trench 3 had to be reduced in length. A further trench, number 12, was therefore dug close to the main house at the request of the Conservation & Archaeological Officer for South Gloucestershire.
- 4.3 Manifestly modern material and topsoil was removed under archaeological supervision to the top of what were deemed to be archaeologically significant deposits, using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 600mm wide toothless grading bucket. The trenches were then hand cleaned and recorded using the Bristol & Region Archaeological Services' continuous numbered single context recording system. The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:20 and representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record of the site was compiled using monochrome print film and digital photography.
- 4.4 Separate survey grids were maintained for each trench. The trench locations were related to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum levels. The primary site benchmark used was transferred from an O.S. spot-height in the middle of the highway outside No.108 Whittucks Road at a height of 62.20m above Ordnance Datum. Three temporary benchmarks were established for use on the site, one outside the former bike-sheds at the eastern edge of the site at a height of 62.52m, one south of the main house on a concrete pad in the central path of the grassed area at 61.48m and the third in the car-parking area near the current site entrance at 62.27m.
- 4.5 Despite the area of the excavation being checked with a cable detector and genny scan, service runs were encountered in seven of the trenches. Following completion of the fieldwork the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil but not reinstated.

Trench 1 (Figs.10 & 11)

- 4.6 Trench 1 measured 8.8m x 1.5m and was located at NGR ST 64455 71636 in a concreted car-park immediately east of the main house (Plate 1). The purpose of this trench was to investigate the 'yard' area to the rear of the hall. Historic maps suggest that outbuildings may have been situated in this area. A sondage roughly in the centre of the trench revealed undisturbed natural in the form of loose, reddish-orange sandy clay (context 122), at a height of 61.08m above Ordnance Datum. Overlying the natural was a mid-brown silty clay, up to 100mm in depth, containing occasional charcoal inclusions and small stones (123) characteristic of a subsoil.
- 4.7 The earliest anthropogenic deposit encountered was a loose, grey, silty clay and stone layer (124), up to 220mm in depth that had been truncated by the cut [112] for a substantial stone-built drain (114) aligned roughly north-south. Drain 114 was constructed of Pennant Sandstone with a clay bonding and slab covering. However, internally the drain appeared to have been built without a base, either of stone or clay, but was resting directly on top of the underlying natural. This would probably have resulted in a blockage occurring within a short time of its completion (Plate 2).
- 4.8 Towards the eastern edge of the trench was a Pennant-stone wall (105) bonded with mid grey-ash and buff-coloured mortar, indicative of an early-mid 19th-century date of construction, on the same alignment as drain 114. Wall 105 survived to a height of approximately 61.67m

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aOD and was 450mm in width. The base of the wall was not exposed. At the eastern edge of trench 1 a friable, blackish silty-clay (102) was partially exposed.

- 4.9 Abutting the western side of 105, overlying 124 and sealing drain 114 was a firm, reddish-brown stone and mortar layer (106) up to 70mm in thickness. The mortar within 106 had the same consistency as that in wall 105 indicating a contemporaneity of construction. Deposit 106 sealed 124 and the backfill material (113) of drain 114.
- 4.10 To the east of wall 105 and overlying deposit 102 was another mortar layer (103), similar in colour and inclusions to the bonding material of 105, however there were the distinct impressions of a brick surface within 103, the bricks having been removed in antiquity.
- 4.11 To the west of drain 114 and following the same alignment, was the footing of a brick and Pennant Sandstone wall (115), 400mm in width, bonded with a grey-ash mortar characteristic of a mid 19th-century date of construction. Overlying deposit 106 was a thin layer (40mm) of greyish-brown silty clay and small stones (107), this in turn was sealed by another thin layer of blackish silt (108). Deposits 107 and 108 were evidently associated with the demolition of the building represented by wall 105 and surface 106.
- 4.12 At the western end of trench 1 was another stone wall also bonded in grey-ash mortar (120), surviving to a height of 61.96m aOD and on a similar alignment to 115. Walls 115 and 120 were both 400mm in width, however 120 was a more substantially built structure. Abutting the western side of wall 115 was a deposit of silty clay containing buff and pale-grey coloured mortar and fragments of brick and stone rubble (117) possibly associated with the demolition of 115.
- 4.13 Truncating deposits 124 and 106-108 was the cut [109] for a modern sewer pipe running across the width of trench 1. Cut 109 and walls 105, 115 and 120 were sealed by a layer of demolition rubble up to 400mm in depth (101). Cut into 101 was a brick-lined channel for a modern water pipe (118). The demolition rubble 101 was sealed by the scalplings and concrete of the present car park (100).

Trench 2 (Figs.12 & 13)

- 4.14 Trench 2 measured 10m x 1.5m and was located at NGR ST 64410 71624 in the courtyard to the west of the main house. The purpose of trench 2 was to find evidence for an earlier surface of the courtyard. The top of the undisturbed natural, a firm, reddish-brown sandy clay (223), was reached at a height of 61.62m aOD. Overlying 223 was an extensive subsoil deposit up to 400mm in depth, varying in consistency from weathered natural to a mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (212).
- 4.15 Running across the western end of trench 2 and cut into deposit 212, was a substantial stone-built drain (218) exposed at 62.43m aOD (**Plate 3**). The capstones of this drain measured up to 600mm x 400mm. Drain 218 was up to 780mm in width, with a slab base and had a bonding of pale buff-coloured mortar containing moderate lime and charcoal flecks indicative of the later 17th century in this part of Bristol. To the north-east of 218 were scatters of stones in a greyish-brown, silty clay with moderate inclusions of buff-coloured mortar (224), the same mortar as that bonding 218. Deposit 224 probably represents activity associated with the construction of 218.
- 4.16 Overlying 212 and covering drain 218 was a mixed deposit consisting of greyish-brown, silty clay (206) with inclusions of charcoal, stones of various sizes and buff-mortar flecks, indicative of a former garden soil or ground surface. Cut into 206 at the north-eastern end of trench 2 was a second stone-built drain (204), not as substantial as 218 and bonded with a buff and grey-ash mortar, similar to that used within wall 105 in trench 1 and probably dating from the early-mid 19th century.

- 4.17 Three sub-circular pits [213, 215, 225] of similar dimensions, had been cut into deposit 206 and formed a semi-circle in plan. Later features had truncated two of the pits. The most complete pit, 215 had a diameter of 340mm and survived for a depth of 110mm. The fills of these pits (214, 216, 226) consisted of black, sooty clay with inclusions of small stones and tiny fragments of corroded copper-alloy.
- 4.18 Towards the western end of trench 2 a larger, sub-circular pit [207] was partially exposed, that had cut through 206 and into 212. The fill of 207 was a greyish-brown silty clay (208) and had inclusions of mortar similar to that used in drain 204.
- 4.19 The cut for a modern water main [209] ran diagonally north-south across the centre of the trench; this cut and all other archaeological features had been sealed by up to 200mm of mixed, dark-brown, silty clay and stone (201), evidently imported to raise the ground level. This in turn had been truncated by the route of a cable [219] at the western end of the trench. Deposit 201 was covered by the scalplings and tarmac (200) of the present yard surface.

Trench 3 (Fig.14)

- 4.20 Trench 3 measured 5m x 1.5m and was positioned at NGR ST 64399 71594, adjacent to the south-western corner of the main house, with the aim of identifying the remains of a conservatory structure known to have stood in this location. The top of the underlying natural bedrock (315) was encountered at 61.41m aOD at the southern end of the trench. Immediately above 315 was a firm matrix of reddish-brown, silty clay and stone (314) up to 330mm in depth, indicative of disturbed natural.
- 4.21 Overlying 314 were the footings of a brick wall (310) bonded with the same kind of buff and grey-ash mortar found in wall 105 in trench 1 and drain 204 in trench 2. Wall 310 survived to a height of 62.03m aOD in the southern section of the trench. Wall 310 was up to 600mm in width with bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 65mm that would suggest an early-mid 19th-century date for construction. Contemporary with wall 310 were the remains of a stone and brick foundation (317) into which a brick-lined flue (311) and a rectangular recess (319) had been set (**Plate 4**). These features were evidently part of an underfloor heating system for the conservatory; parts of the original pale-pink-coloured stone-tile floor survived in places (312, 316).
- 4.22 At the northern end of trench 3, a brick wall bonded with black mortar (302), on an east-west alignment with a northern return, was adjoined by a red, clay-tile surface (303) at a height of 62.24m aOD. Wall 302 and surface 303 represent a later phase of the conservatory structure (**Plate 5**).
- 4.23 The cut for a modern water main [309] truncated 317, this cut was sealed by a loose deposit of silt and clinker (306) that formed the bedding for a 100mm thick layer of concrete (305), presumably to deliberately 'cap' the pipe. Layer 305 was in turn covered by a concrete floor (304) that appeared to have been in use at the same time as floor 303. Wall 302 and surfaces 303 and 305 were sealed by the scalplings and tarmac (301, 300) of the present ground surface.

Trench 4

- 4.24 Trench 4 measured 10m x 1.5m and was located at NGR ST 64430 71597 in the pathway on the southern side of the main house. The purpose of this trench was to investigate the survival of former ground levels. Natural bedrock was reached approximately 400mm below present ground level at a height of 61.52m aOD (**Plate 6**). Overlying the bedrock at the eastern end of trench 4 was a mixed deposit of dark-brown, silty clay (403/407) up to 350mm in depth, containing flecks of buff mortar, charcoal, fragments of Pennant Sandstone and brick. Deposit 403/407 was characteristic of a former garden soil that had been heavily disturbed; pottery from this deposit dated from the 18th-19th centuries and included one sherd of English tin-glazed ware.

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4.25 Cut through deposit 403/407 and into the top of the underlying bedrock was a stone-built drain (409) running east-west along the centre of the trench. The western 2.4m of drain 409 had evidently been repaired in brick in antiquity (411). Drain 409 was not nearly as substantial as drains 114, 204 and 218 in trenches 1-2, no bonding material was present but the brick sizes were characteristic of an early-mid 19th-century date of manufacture. Traces of mortar on some of the capstones may indicate re-use of the slabs.

4.26 The eastern 1.5m of drain 409 had been truncated by a brick-built drain (405) running diagonally across the trench from north-east to south-west. The bricks of 405 were of a slightly larger size than those used in 409 and had been laid on-edge on a stone base. The mid-brown sandy mortar bonding would indicate a mid-late 19th-century date for this drain. A mixed layer of rubble and silt (401) overlying 405 and 409 was sealed by the present tarmac surface (400).

Trench 5

4.27 Trench 5 was positioned in the grassed area, to the south-west of the main house at NGR ST 64399 71575 (**Plate 7**). This was one of a series of trenches located to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded by the Stratascan survey in May 2008. The top of the weathered natural bedrock (502) was reached 400mm below the surface at approximately 61.46m aOD. Immediately overlying the bedrock was mid-reddish-brown, silty clay (501), up to 150mm in depth containing moderate root-disturbance, this in turn was covered by up to 250mm of topsoil (500). Trench 5 contained no archaeological deposits or features and no finds were present in this location.

Trench 6 (Figs. 15 - 17)

4.28 Trench 6 was positioned across the pathway through the grassed area south of the main house at NGR ST 64426 71575. The top of the disturbed natural sandstone bedrock and compacted gravel (614) was encountered at a maximum height of 60.79m aOD, approximately 980mm below ground level.

4.29 At the eastern end of trench 6 was a linear, cut-feature [602] on a north-south alignment, surviving for a depth of 500mm, up to 1m in width at the top and 300mm in width at the base, with sides at approximately 45° from vertical (**Plate 8**). The fill of 602 was a loose, dark-brown silty clay (603) containing inclusions of charcoal, stones <100mm and a single rim-sherd of Romano-British pottery which dated from the 1st-2nd century AD. Cut 602 could either be part of a boundary ditch or possibly a drainage run. In the north-eastern corner of trench 6 and extending beyond the edge of the trench was part of a second cut-feature [604], sub-circular in shape and over 120mm in depth. The fill (605) of cut 604 was similar in consistency to 603, however no dating material was present in the area available for excavation.

4.30 Running diagonally across the centre of trench 6 was a wide, cut-feature [610] at least 3m in width in section, up to 250mm in depth and filled by a loose, mid-brown silty clay (611) containing frequent inclusions of stones <200mm x 200mm. Cut 610 may have been a pit or a linear cut but this could not be determined in the trench area.

4.31 Sealing cuts 602, 605 and 610 was a 150mm-deep deposit of dark-brown silty subsoil (601/609). Visible in the north-facing section of trench 6 was a cut-feature [612] that had been made through 601/609 and into an outcrop of bedrock. The mid-brown silty clay fill of 612 was similar in consistency to 611 but with moderate inclusions of medium-sized stones, up to 200mm x 200mm. These stones had the appearance of being worked rather than random rocks. No dating evidence was present in 613 and the fact that no discernible continuation of 612 could be seen in the south-facing section of the trench makes its purpose uncertain.

4.32 In the centre of the trench, overlying 601/609, was a 130mm-deep deposit of loose, silty clay containing frequent inclusions of buff-coloured mortar and yellowish rounded gravel (608).

Deposit 608 was 270mm below the present path surface and represents an earlier path on the same alignment, possibly dating from the mid-late 19th century (**Plate 9**).

- 4.33 Towards the western end of trench 6 the bedrock appeared to have been quite heavily disturbed, at the time of the evaluation it was interpreted as being the route of a mains service [615]. Deposit 608 had been covered by a loose deposit of stone and reddish-brown silt (607) that formed the bedding for the present tarmac path surface. Deposit 601/609 was sealed by up to 250mm of topsoil (600).

Trench 7

- 4.34 Trench 7 was the longest of the trenches measuring 20m x 1.5m, positioned to the west of the main path through the grassed area at NGR ST 64414 71557 (**Plate 10**). Natural sandstone bedrock (702) was close to the surface in this trench at a maximum height of 61.20m aOD, approximately 350mm below present ground level. No archaeological deposits or features were present, a plastic cable in a sand-filled cut and a BT cable-pipe were exposed running north-south towards the eastern end of the trench, one of these was picked up by the geophysical survey in May 2008. A mid-reddish brown subsoil (701) up to 100mm in depth was sealed by up to 250 mm of topsoil (700).

Trench 8

- 4.35 The presence of service runs meant that trench 8, located in an area of car parking to the south-east of the main house, measured 9.75m x 1.5m at NGR ST 64465 71583. The top of the weathered natural sandstone (803) was reached at a maximum height of 60.83m aOD, around 640mm below present ground level. Overlying 803 was a reddish-brown subsoil (802) up to 250mm in depth, containing charcoal flecks and small pieces of buff-coloured mortar.
- 4.36 Within deposit 802 across the eastern end of trench 8 was a linear cut-feature on an east-west alignment [804], up to 400mm in width and exposed for 3m in length, depth varied up to 150mm (**Plate 11**). The fill (805) of cut 804 was a mixed deposit containing fragments of plaster, stone rubble, buff mortar and sherds of late 19th-century pottery and glass. There was no evidence that this was a robbed-out wall footing but may have been associated with an eastern extension to the main house constructed between 1955 and 1960 when Hanham hall was in use as a hospital.
- 4.37 Approximately in the centre of trench 8 and also cut through 802 was the base of a sub-circular cut-feature [806] up to 1.2m in diameter and up to 310mm in depth. The fill of 806 was a greyish-brown, silt containing fragments of Pennant Sandstone, plaster and occasional flecks of buff mortar (807). As with cut 804, no obvious purpose was apparent.
- 4.38 Above 802 was a mixed deposit of greyish-brown silt (808), evidently imported to this location as it sealed cuts 804 and 806. Finds retrieved from this layer varied from residual Romano-British pottery to the early 20th-century. Deposit 808 was covered by the bedding-layer of scalplings (801) and the modern tarmac surfacing (800) of the present car park.

Trench 9 (Figs. 18 & 19)

- 4.39 Trench 9 measured 10m x 1.5m and was positioned to the east of the pathway through the grassed area at NGR ST 6441 71542. In this trench the natural sandstone bedrock and compacted gravel (914) was approximately 400mm below the present ground level, between 60.72 and 60.92m aOD. Two subcircular pits were cut into 914, the first pit [910] measured 500mm in diameter and survived for a depth of 160mm with a flat base. The fill of 910 was a charcoal-rich, blackish-brown, silty clay (911) containing pieces of Pennant Sandstone, furnace-bottom slag, a single fragment of an iron object, and Late Iron Age/1st-century AD pottery sherds. Pit 912 was slightly larger with a diameter of 740mm and 340mm in depth (**Plate 12**). The fill (913) of cut 912 was similar in consistency to 911 and had the same type of inclusions. The slag 'blooms' from 911 and 913 would have been broken up from larger lumps before their deposition in these pits. No evidence was present within trench 9 for episodes of in-situ heat production.

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- 4.40 At the eastern end of trench 9 was part of a heavily truncated, linear cut-feature [904], up to 400mm in width, on an approximate east to west alignment, surviving for a maximum depth of 600mm. The fill of 904 was a dark, greyish-black sandy clay (905) not only containing pieces of furnace-bottom slag similar to that in pits 910 and 912, but also 1st and 2nd-century pottery sherds.
- 4.41 Cut 904 had been truncated by two parallel, linear cut-features on a north-south alignment [906, 908]. The fills of 906 and 908 comprised reddish-brown sandy clay and thus differed markedly in colour and consistency from those of 905, 910 and 912. Cut 908 measured 900mm in width and survived for a depth of 350mm, the fill (909) contained slag blooms, Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st – 4th centuries including a piece of Samian Ware and a nail. Cut 906 was slightly smaller at 500mm wide and 290mm in depth and the fill (907) had only a single piece of Romano-British pottery and a broken flint.
- 4.42 Cuts 904, 906 and 908 probably represent boundary or drainage ditches and there may be some connection between the cuts recorded in trench 6 and those of trench 9 (Fig.20). The pottery and slag blooms recovered from trench 9 were quite abraded and consisted of fairly small pieces indicating that they had been in regularly worked soil before their deposition in the cut features. Sealing the cut features in trench 9 was a mid-brown subsoil (902) up to 200mm in depth.
- 4.43 In the south-facing section at the eastern end of the trench was an 80mm deep layer of yellow, rounded gravel in a matrix of reddish-brown sandy clay (901). This deposit was similar to context 608 in trench 6 and would appear to be the remains of a pathway depicted in this location on the 1880s O.S. plan. The route of an electric cable trench ran north-east to south-west across the eastern end of the trench, partially truncating the north side of 913. All deposits and features were covered by up to 200mm of topsoil (900).

Trench 10

- 4.44 Trench 10 measured 10m x 1.5m and was positioned in the grassed area, south of the main house at NGR ST 64401 71535 (Plate 13). The top of the natural weathered sandstone (1003) was exposed at a maximum height of 60.92m aOD, approximately 510mm below the ground surface. A depression caused by a tree-throw (1004), roughly in the centre of trench 10, contained mixed deposits of greyish-brown silty clays and evidence of root disturbance (1005-7), a single, residual sherd of Samian Ware and a piece of broken flint were recovered from context 1005. Investigation of a reddish-brown sandy clay (1008) revealed this to be a deposit of weathered natural within a dip in the bedrock.

- 4.45 Overlying 1003 was a reddish-brown, sandy clay subsoil (1002) up to 200mm in depth covered by 300mm of topsoil. No archaeological deposits or features were present in this trench.

Trench 11

- 4.46 Trench 11 measured 10m x 1.5m in the grassed area south of the main house at NGR ST 64416 71524 (Plate 14). The top of the natural weathered bedrock (1105) was exposed at a maximum height of 60.77m aOD around 500mm below ground level. Immediately overlying the natural was a 400mm deep deposit of reddish-brown, sandy silt (1102) containing frequent inclusions of tap-slag pieces, and occasional sherds of late Romano-British and medieval pottery. As with the furnace-bottom slag in trench 9, the abraded and relatively small size of the slag in 1102 indicates that this material had been imported to this part of the site, rather than being associated with smelting activity in the immediate vicinity. The abraded nature and wide date-range of the pottery is characteristic of residual sherds in plough-soil. The cut for a BT cable-duct (1103), that was also picked up in trench 7, was revealed at the north-eastern end of the trench. Subsoil 1102 was sealed by up to 120mm of topsoil (1101).

4.47 **Trench 12 (Fig.21)**

Trench 12 was an additional trench to those initially specified in the Brief for archaeological works, it was requested by the County Archaeological Officer as trench 3 had to be foreshortened due to the presence of services. Trench 12 measured 3.1m x 3m at its maximum extent and was located in the pathway adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the main house at NGR ST 64445 71598. The purpose of this trench, as with trench 3, was to identify evidence for the conservatory structure that stood in this location (see Fig.7).

4.48 At the northern edge of trench 12 a sondage revealed dark, reddish-brown silty clay (1212) containing occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent patches of pinkish-brown mortar. Deposit 1212 may represent the ground surface prior to the construction of the conservatory. An 8m length of the footings of a Pennant Sandstone and brick-built wall (1206), on an east-west alignment, survived to a height of 61.72m aOD approximately 140mm below the ground surface. A northern return to this wall was exposed for 800mm. The bonding of wall 1206 was a buff and grey-ash mortar similar to that in wall 310 in trench 3, indicating an early-mid 19th-century date of construction. The bricks used within 1206 were incomplete but appeared to be of similar dimensions to those in 310.

4.49 Contemporary with wall 1206 and cut through deposit 1212 was a Pennant Sandstone and brick-built flue (1207/1209), with a slab base that had a sharp, upwards slope at its southern end. A sooty deposit covering the internal faces of 1207/1209 indicate that it was probably part of an underfloor heating system for the conservatory, possibly connected to the chimney at the south-eastern corner of the main house.

4.50 Sealing 1212 was a mixed deposit containing frequent small pieces of brick and stone rubble and buff and grey-ash mortar (1204), this was interpreted as the bedding layer for the original pink, stone-tile floor surface (1210) of the conservatory, fragments of which adjoined the upper, external edge of 1207/1209. Similar tiles survived within trench 3 (312, 316).

4.51 Abutting the southern face of wall 1206 at 61.69m aOD, was a firm, reddish deposit of crushed-brick, buff-coloured mortar and small pieces of stone (1203). Deposit 1203 was evidently the bedding layer for a dark-brown/black layer of gritty silt, containing flecks of charcoal, buff-mortar and brick (1202) that may represent part of an earlier path surface. All deposits and features in trench 12 were sealed by the scalpings (1201) and tarmac (1200) of the present ground surface.





5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The fieldwork has shown that although significant disturbance from service routes has occurred in the areas of hardstanding around the main house, preservation of structural elements and deposits is generally good. These relate to the known constructional phasing of Hanham Hall from the mid 17th to late 19th/early 20th century. The limited size of the trenches and their distance from the northern wing precluded any investigation of a possible earlier foundation for Hanham Hall.
- 5.2 Romano-British cut features dating from the late 3rd-4th centuries AD are present within the former garden area, identified in trenches 6 and 9. Residual pottery sherds including Late Iron Age and Samian Ware have also been recovered from these features. The presence of furnace-bottom slag and tap-slag in cut features and within subsoil layers may have a connection with the known presence of a Romano-British industrial site to the north of the A431 at Stonehill.
- 5.3 Residual medieval pottery sherds were also recovered spanning the late 12th to late 14th centuries, although no definite medieval cut-features could be identified.
- 5.4 Traces of pathways shown on late 19th-century plans were identified in trenches 6 and 9, part of the yard surface south of the house was exposed in trench 12.
- 5.5 The survival of inorganic artefacts, particularly metalwork, is relatively good across the evaluation site, however, animal bone was not identified in any of the trenches, indicating that the well-drained nature of the soils and the proximity of the bedrock is not conducive to preservation of organic material.
- 5.6 Across the evaluation area the bedrock was relatively close to the surface at approximately 500mm below ground level.
- 5.7 Evidence from archaeological fieldwork in the surrounding area and entries in the HER Trawl (**Table 1**) indicates that the Hanham area was probably in use for agricultural purposes during the Romano-British and medieval periods, possibly earlier.
- 5.8 The burial environment is therefore likely to incorporate the following:
- a. Features, deposits or finds pre-dating the medieval period (prehistoric, Roman);
 - b. Features, deposits or finds dating to the medieval period;
 - c. Features, deposits or finds dating to the post-medieval period and structures associated with Hanham Hall
- 5.9 The documentary evidence examined and known archaeology suggests that the site and its environs comprises land having some archaeological potential. The proposed project is likely to have an impact on the soil strata and archaeological remains that might be preserved below the surface as subterranean features or deposits (Davis *et al.* 2004).
- 5.10 In respect of § 5.8 - 5.9, it is important that any intact archaeological structures, features or deposits which may lie below the surface, and which will be disturbed by the proposed development project, are identified and recorded in an appropriate manner. Further archaeological recording prior to, or during, construction will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer for South Gloucestershire Council.



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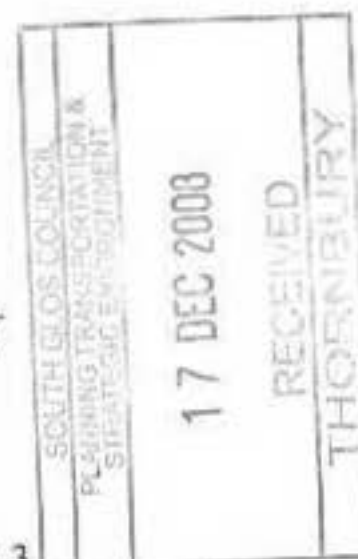
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APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

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

NATIONAL POLICIES

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

LOCAL POLICIES

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

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

South Gloucestershire's Local Plan (adopted January 2006) states:

Archaeology L11

Development which would not physically preserve sites of national archaeological importance, whether scheduled or not, or would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains, will not be permitted.

Planning permission will not be granted for development on sites or landscapes of archaeological interest or of high archaeological potential without an archaeological assessment and if necessary a field evaluation.

Where the assessment indicates that the proposed development would harm a site, structure or landscape of archaeological or historic importance or its setting, development will not be permitted unless applicants can demonstrate a satisfactory scheme indicating how the impact of the proposal on the archaeological resource can be mitigated. The council will negotiate agreements to preserve and manage archaeological remains.





APPENDIX 2: THE PREHISTORIC & ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

By Jane Timby

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 58 sherds of pottery weighing 443 g dating to the later Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods.
- 1.2 Pottery was recovered from 10 recorded contexts. Most of the individual groups were quite small the largest being 19 sherds from context 909. The sherds are quite fragmented and worn, with an overall average sherd weight of just 7.6 g. Despite the condition some sherds clearly belong to the same vessels.
- 1.3 For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to determine the form and fabrics and the likely date of the pieces. These were quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. The resulting data is summarised in **Table 1**.
- 1.4 The assemblage has been recorded independently of any detailed knowledge of the archaeology of the site. No detailed library research has been undertaken in conjunction with this assessment.

2. Later Iron Age

- 2.1 Some 13 sherds, 22.4% of the assemblage, date to the Iron Age although most of this appears to be residual.
- 2.2 Sherds of Iron Age date came from contexts 909, 905, 911 and 913. Five sherds from context 913 come from a handmade, beaded-rim jar in a very vesicular (limestone) tempered fabric. Typologically this suggests a 1st century AD date. Similar vesicular sherds came from context 911, 909 and 905. In addition a grog-tempered sherd came from 909.

3. Romano-British

- 3.1 Most of the assemblage, some 44 sherds, date to the Romano-British period. This seems to fall chronologically into two groups, a late Roman and an early Roman component.
- 3.2 Although small, the assemblage comprises a mixture of continental, regional and local wares.
- 3.3 Two sherds of Samian ware are present, imported from Central Gaul (contexts 1005 and 909).
- 3.4 Regional wares include 11 sherds of Dorset and South-West Black-Burnished Ware (BB1) and one small sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware.
- 3.5 The BB1 assemblage includes jars with rims typical of the 2nd-century from context 905 but also part of a conical, flanged bowl and a jar with a just oblique burnished line lattice suggestive of a later 3rd-4th-century date from 909.
- 3.6 Five sherds of Severn Valley Ware are present, both oxidised and reduced sherds. Most sherds have organic tempering to a lesser or greater degree suggesting a 1st-century date.
- 3.7 Other wares include a possible sherd of North Somerset grey ware, a black ware copy of the BB1 jar, micaceous greyware and other miscellaneous grey or oxidised wares of presumed local origin.
- 3.8 Two contexts appear to contain later Roman sherds: 1102 and 909. The assemblage from the latter was very mixed with later Iron Age and early Roman wares present, alongside the later

pieces indicating considerable disturbance. In all the other contexts with Romano-British pottery it appears to be early.

4. Summary and recommendations

- 4.1 This is a very small assemblage hinting at activity at the site from the later Iron Age to 4th-century Romano-British periods. As such it can be added to a number of other sites within Bristol and its suburbs where small scale Iron Age and/or Roman activity has been documented, for example, Lawrence Weston (Boore 1999), Filwood Park (Cox 1998), Bedminster (Avon Archaeology forthcoming) and Henbury (Evans *et al.* 2006) amongst others.
- 4.2 If additional work is carried out in the area this assemblage should be included in any further subsequent analysis.



APPENDIX 3: THE MEDIEVAL & LATER POTTERY AND FINDS

By Reg Jackson

BPT = Bristol Pottery Fabric Type series number

BRF = Bristol Roof Tile fabric series number

Context 403/407

Context Date: probably 18th/19th century

15 sherds of locally produced late post-medieval red ware (BPT201)

1 sherd of English tin-glazed earthenware (BPT99)

1 fragment of clear glass

1 fragment of light green glass

Context 805

Context Date: late 19th century

3 sherds of transfer-printed ware (BPT278)

2 sherds of late white china (BPT202)

1 sherd of miscellaneous Staffordshire ware (BPT339)

1 sherd of locally produced late post-medieval red ware (flowerpot) (BPT201)

1 fragment of red earthenware roof tile (BRF13)

Rim fragment of a dark green-brown glass storage vessel

1 fragment of dark green-brown glass bottle

1 fragment of clear window glass

Context 808

Context Date: probably late 19th/early 20th century

1 sherd of late white china (BPT202)

2 fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem

1 fragment of brown tinted glass

1 fragment of clear glass

Context 1100

A single base from a post-medieval/modern flower-pot was recovered from context 1100.

Context 1102

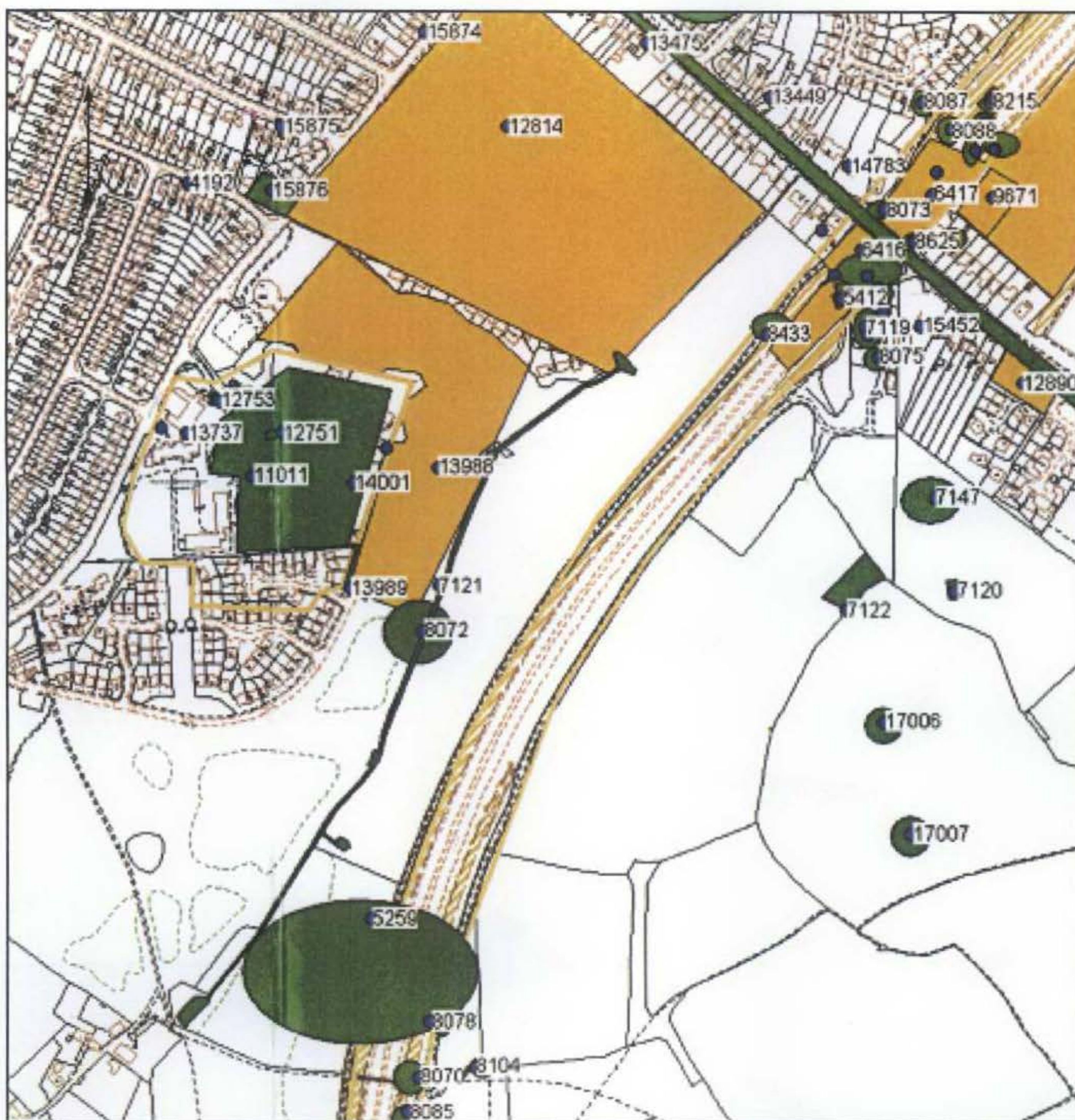
1 sherd of medieval green glazed jug in a fine, sandy, red fabric with abundant small, rounded, quartz inclusions. Late 13th/14th century. (Not identifiable to a BPT fabric).

1 sherd of medieval cooking pot, small and very abraded (probably BPT32 and therefore late 12th/early 13th century).





Fig.1 Site and trench location based on Ordnance Survey plan, scale 1:1000



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Fig.2 Location of South Gloucestershire HER entries



Fig.3 Plan dated 1814 showing Hanham Hall buildings & enclosure boundaries (BRSMG M471)



Fig.4 Detail from Hanham Tithe map of 1842

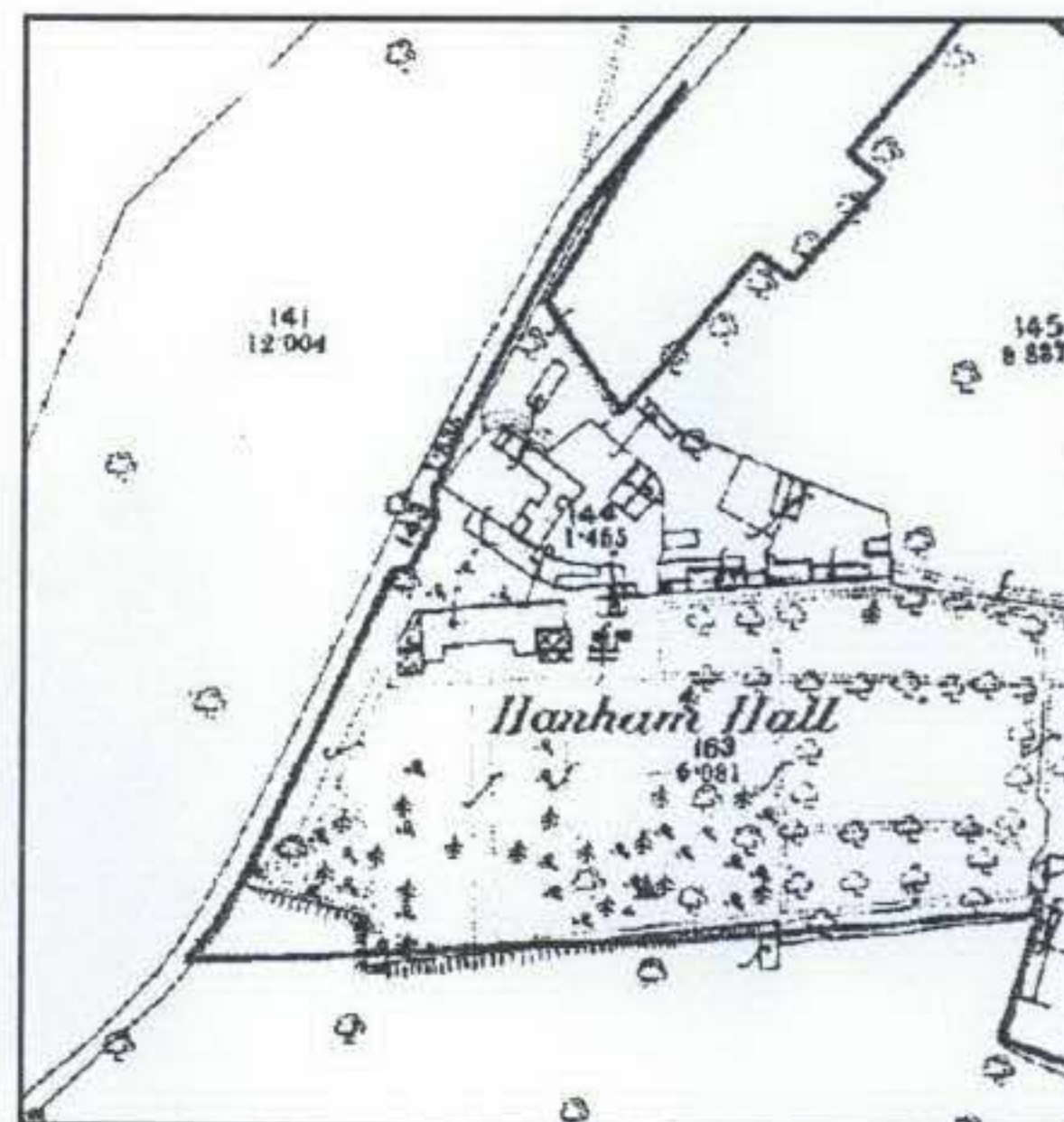


Fig.5 Detail from 1882 published edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan



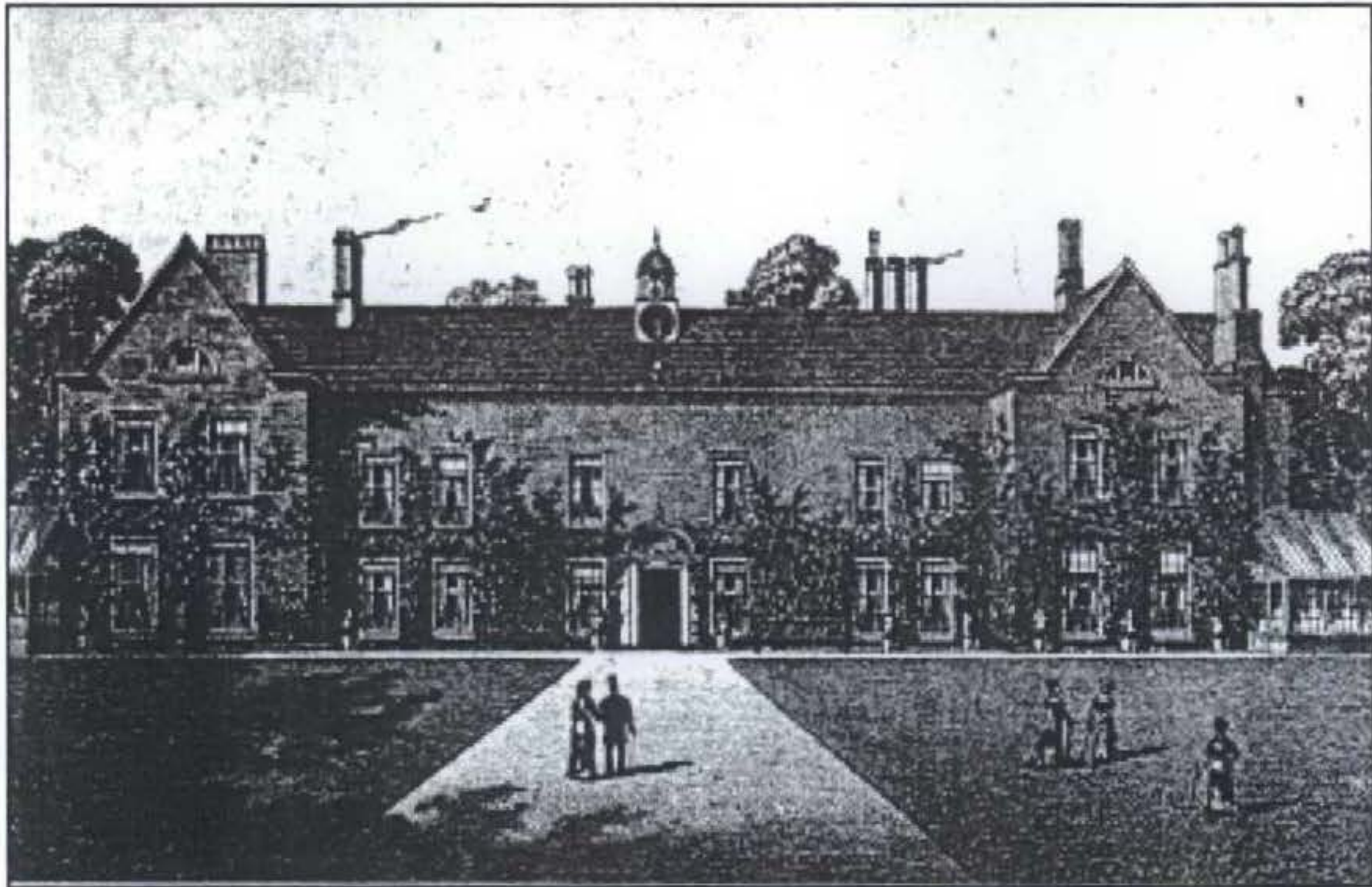


Fig.6 Late 19th-century drawing by Lavars (Bristol Reference Library)



Fig.7 Black & white photograph c1910 showing south wing of Hanham Hall (after Fisher J. & D. n.d.)



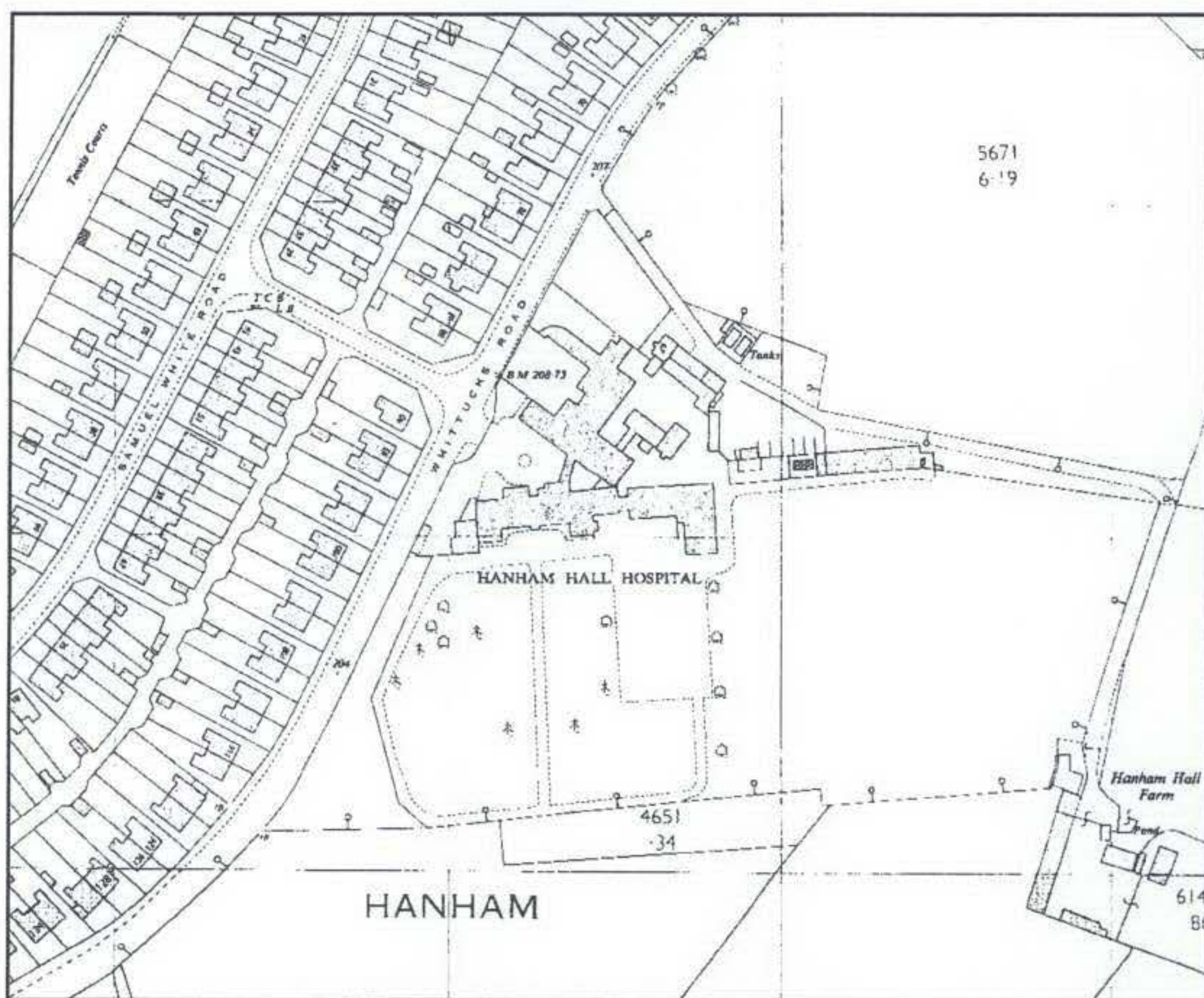
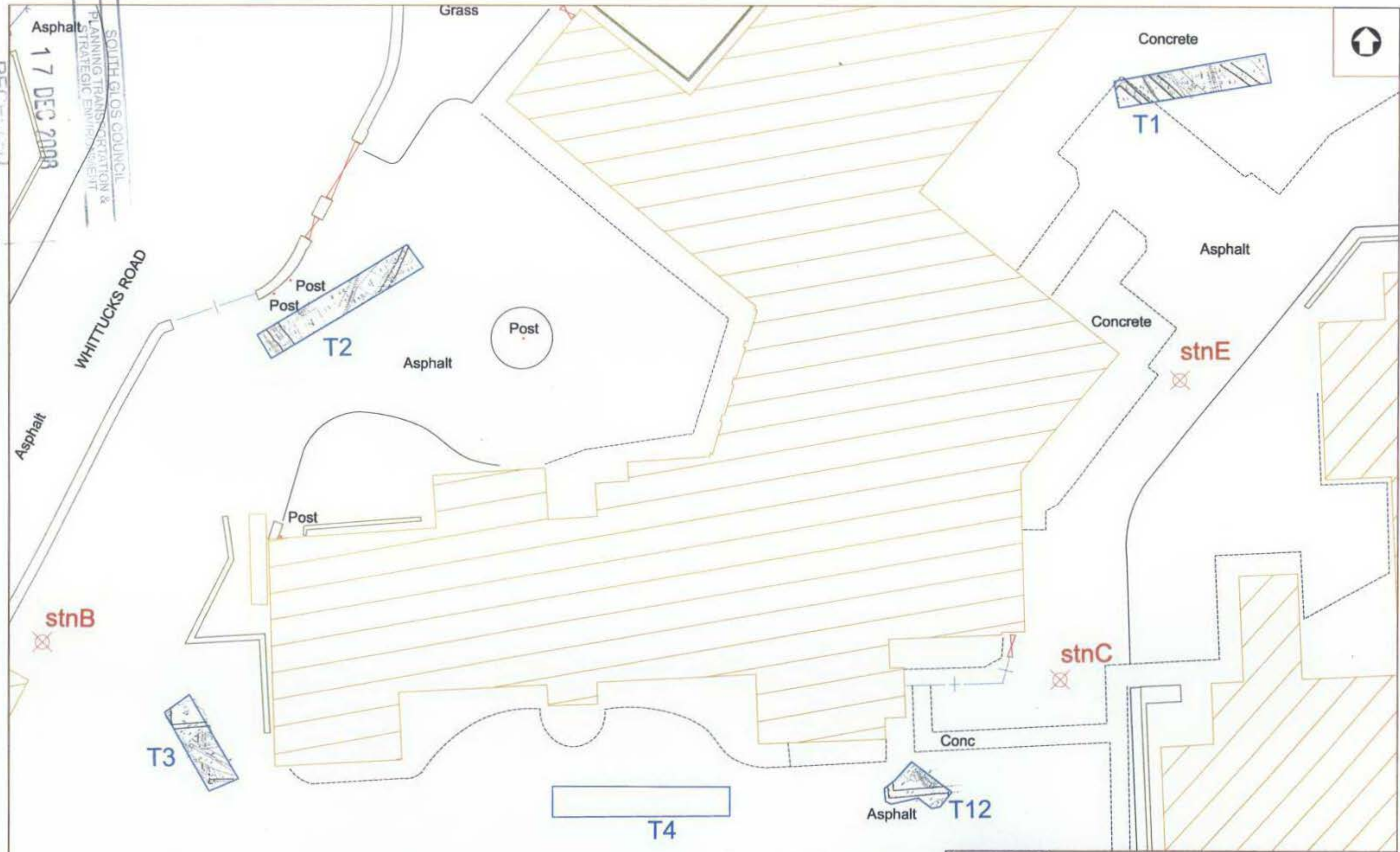


Fig.8 Detail from 1960 published edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan

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HANHAM HALL		drawn by	SR
Fig.9 Plan showing location of trenches 1-4 & 12 with principal features		date	10th Sept 08
Bristol & Region Archaeological Services St Nicholas Church, St Nicholas Street, Bristol, BS1 1UE. Tel: 0117 9039010 Fax: 0117 9039011 www.bras.org.uk		scale	1:200
		drwg. no.	2008/HH/3

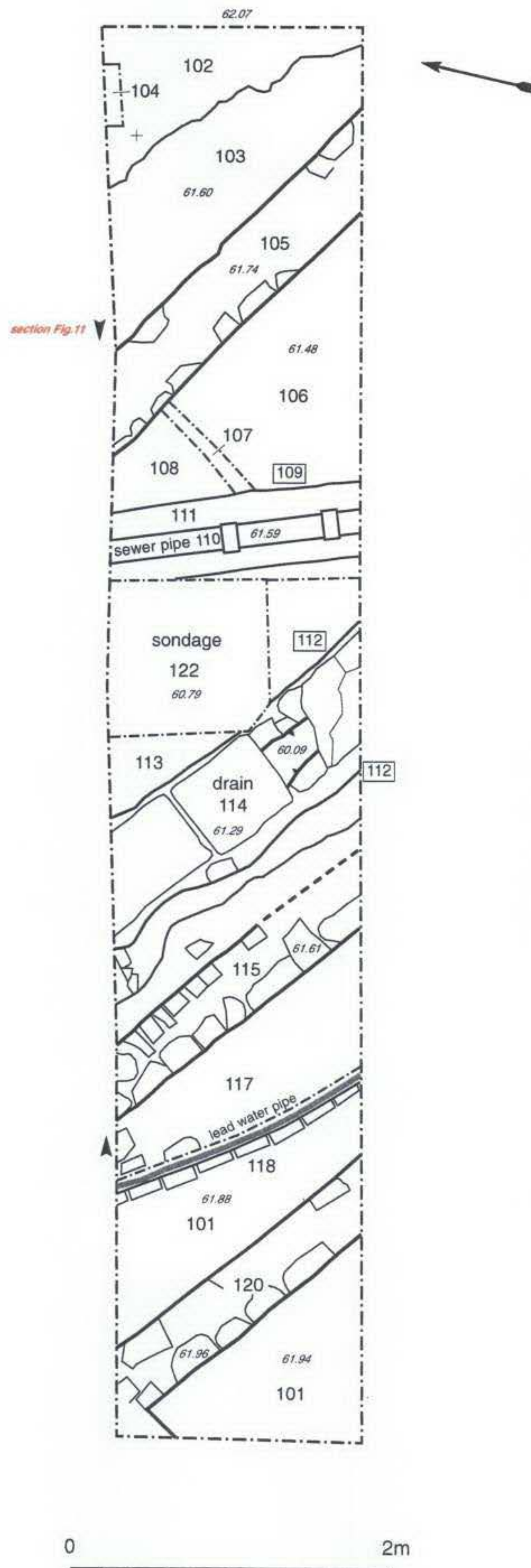


Fig.10 Plan of trench 1, scale 1:40



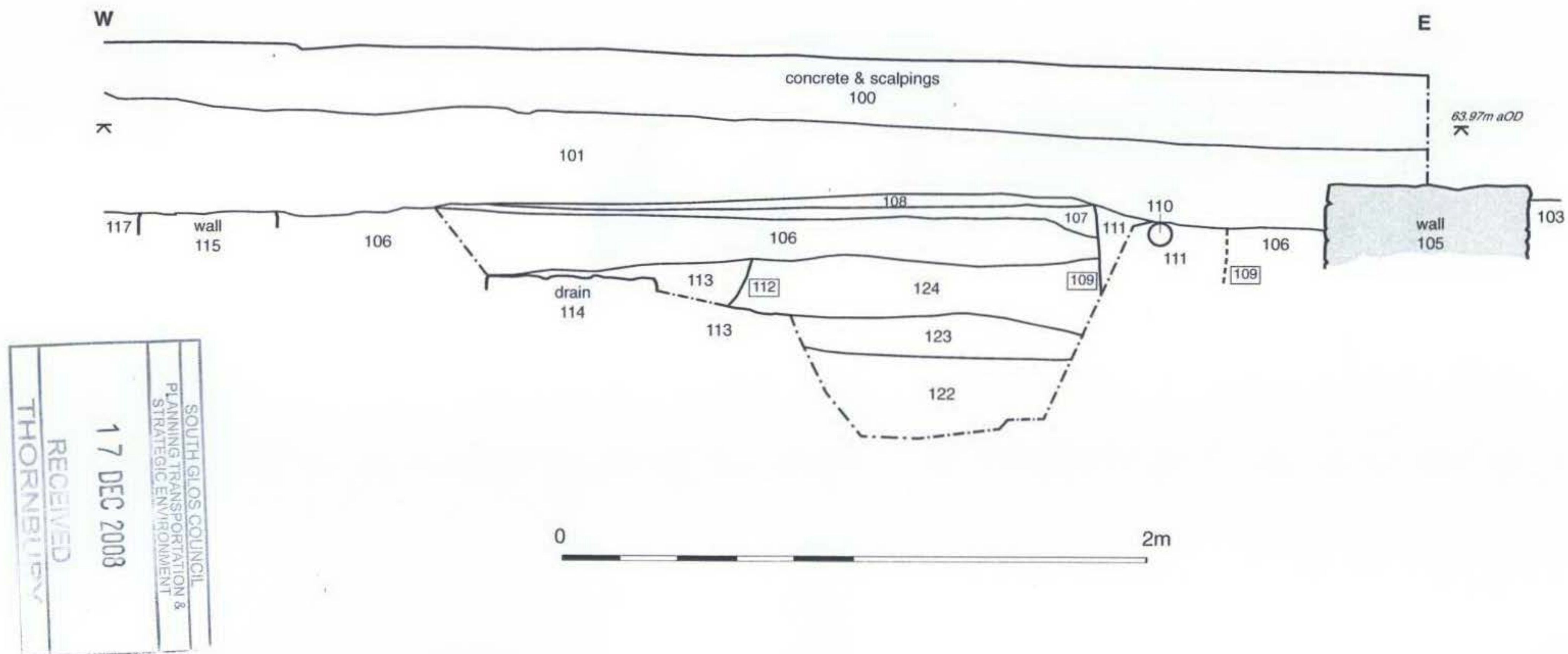
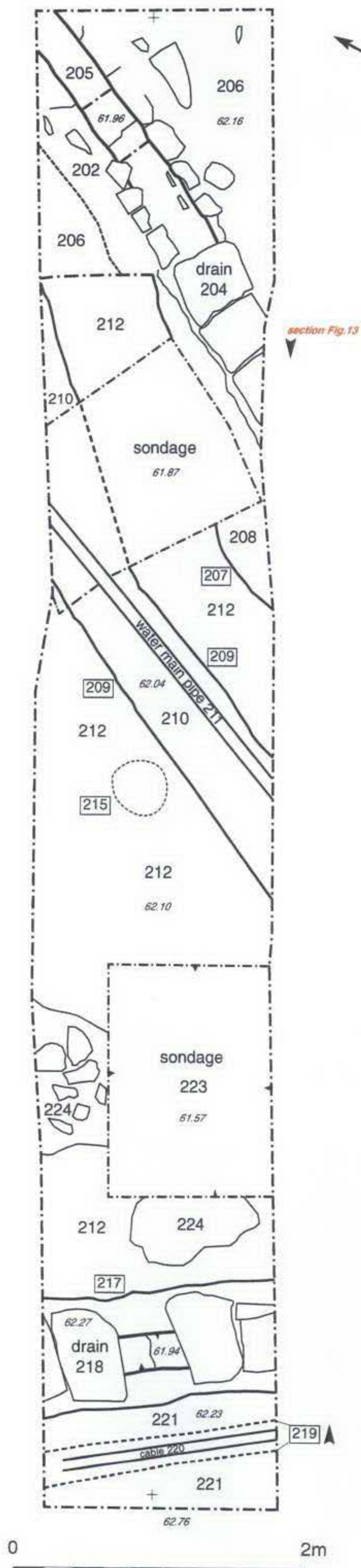
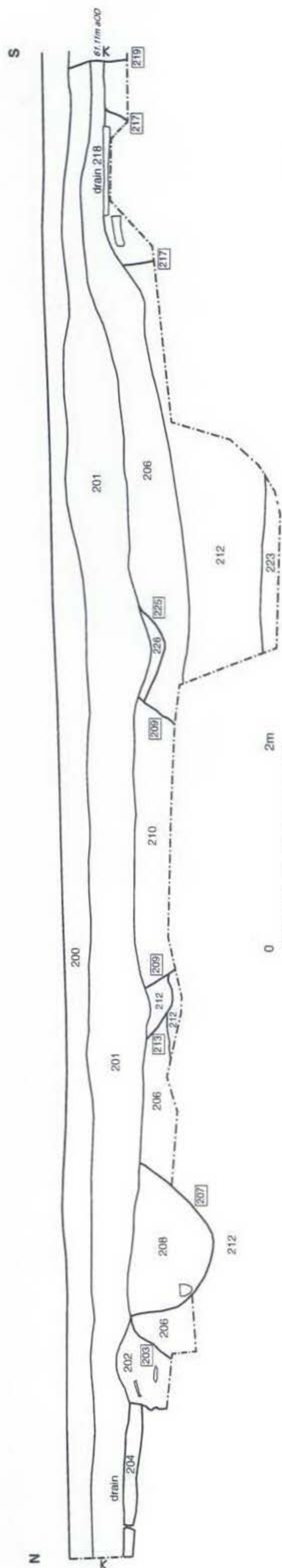


Fig.11 South-facing section of trench 1, scale 1:40



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Fig.12 Plan of trench 2, scale 1:40



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Fig.13 North-west-facing section of trench 2, scale 1:40

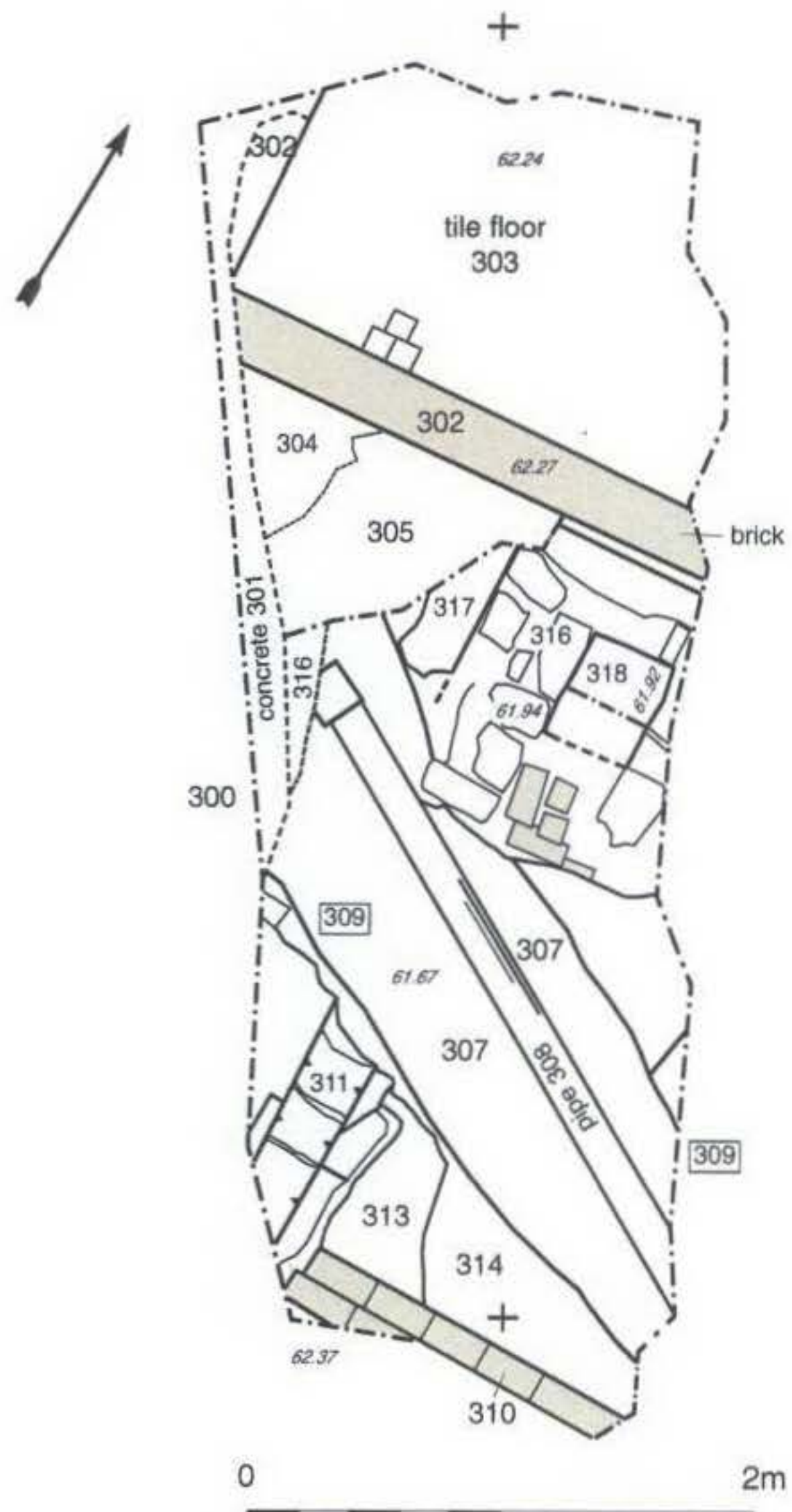


Fig.14 Plan of trench 3, scale 1:40



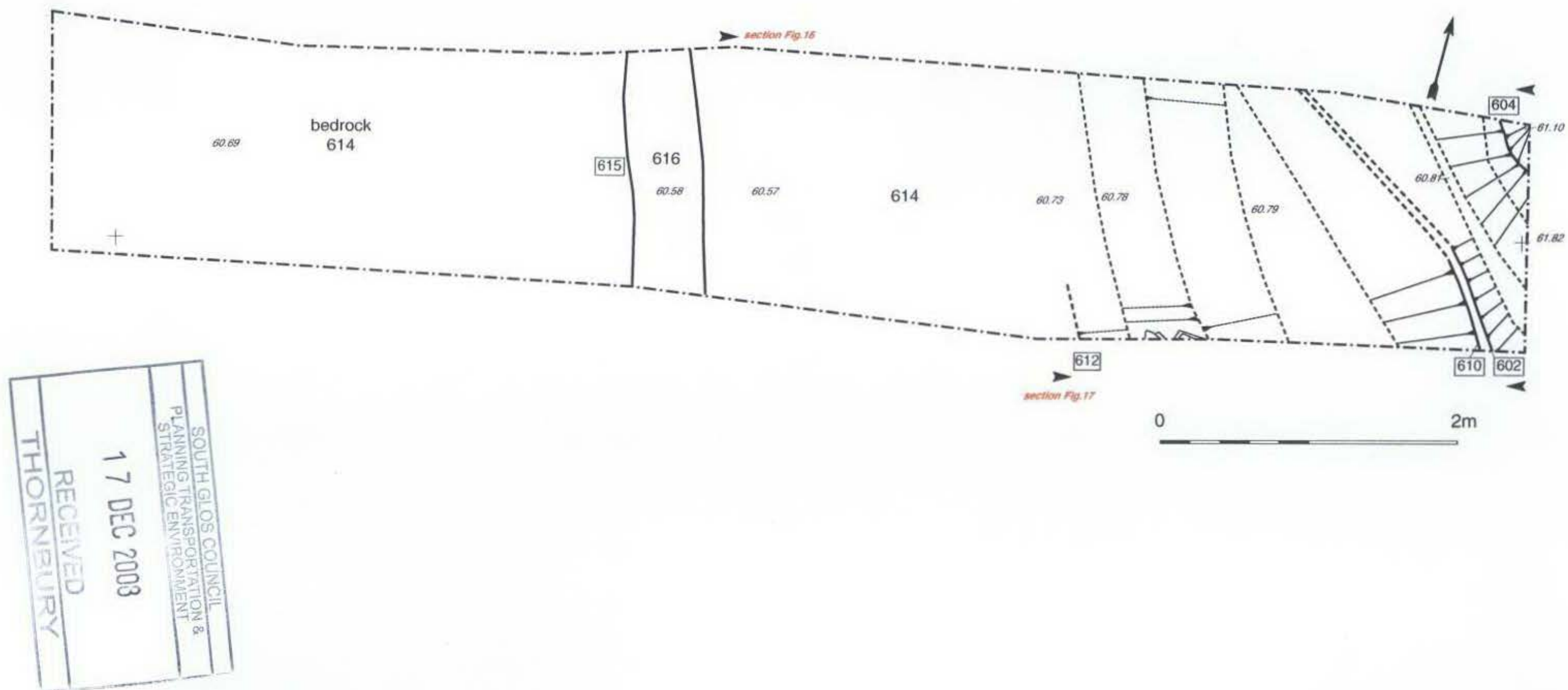


Fig.15 Plan of trench 6, scale 1:40

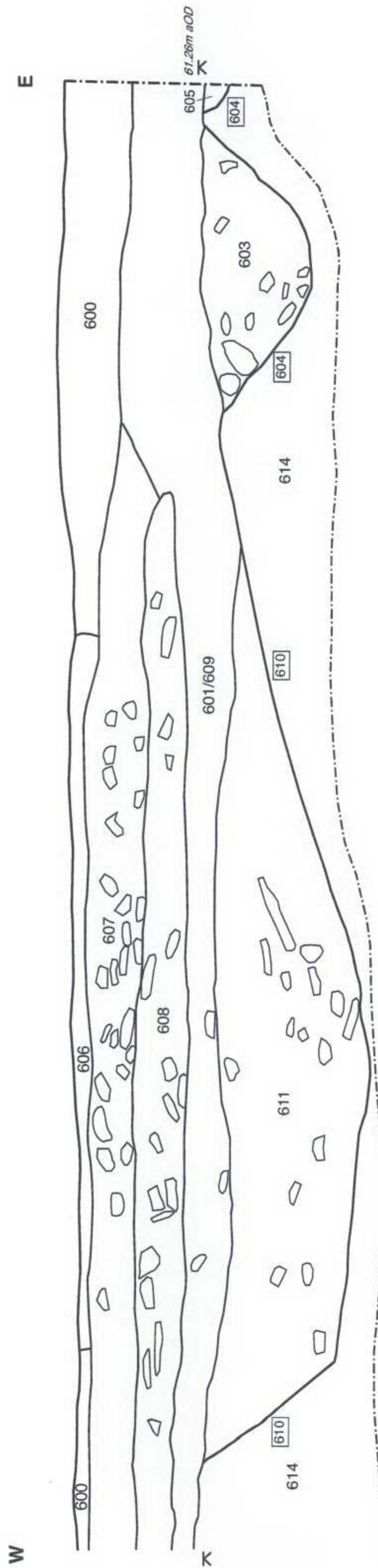


Fig.16 South-facing section of trench 6, scale 1:40

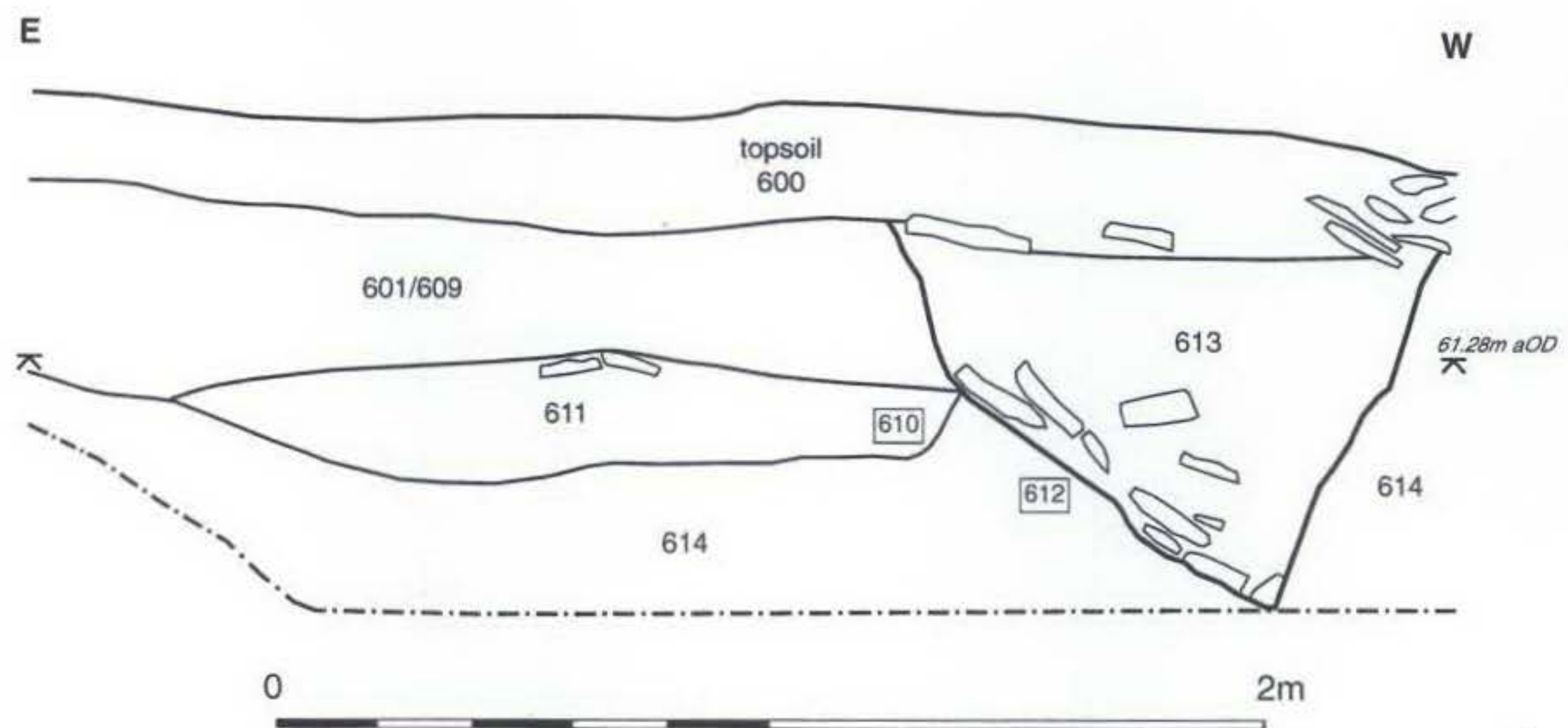


Fig.17 North-facing section of trench 6, scale 1:20

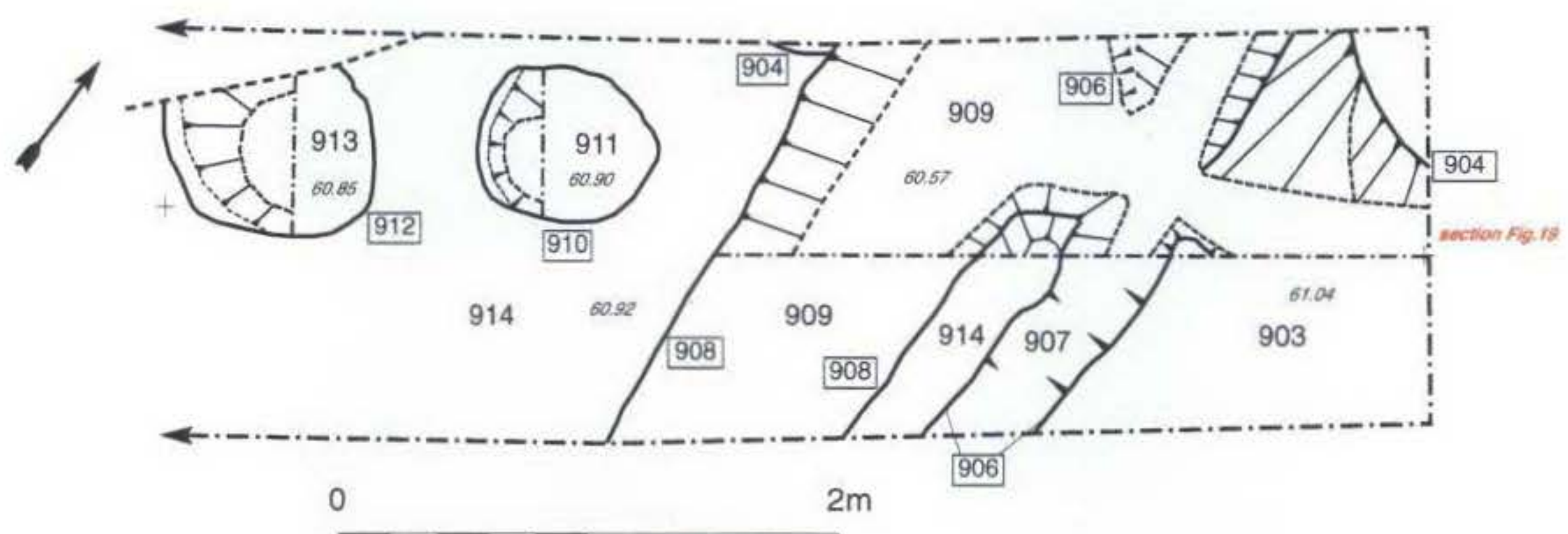


Fig.18 Plan of trench 9, scale 1:40

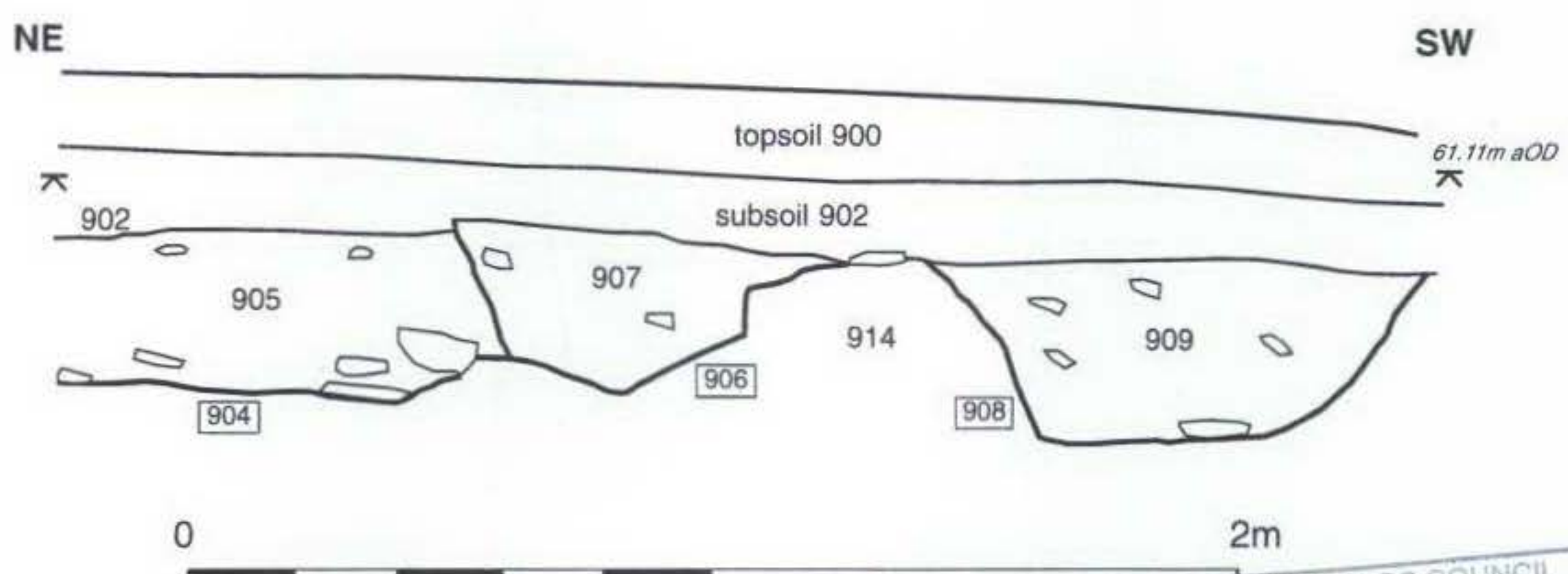
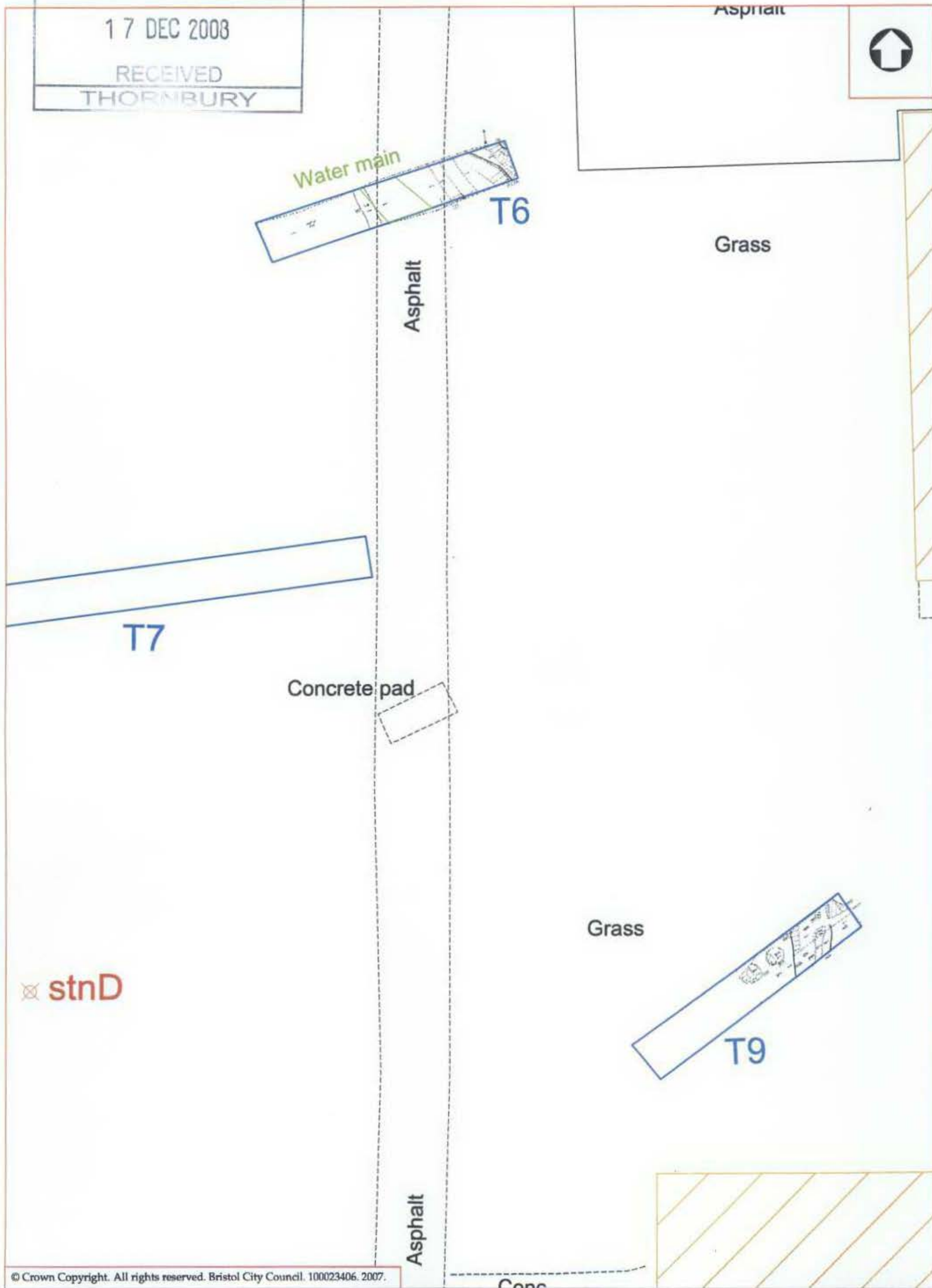


Fig.19 North-west-facing section within trench 9, scale 1:20



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	TRENCH DETAILS SOUTH END OF SITE		date	12th Sept 08	
	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services		scale	1:200	
	St. Nicholas Church, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, BS1 1UE. Tel: 0117 9039010 Fax: 0117 9039011		www.baras.org.uk		

Fig.20 Location plan of trenches 6 and 9 showing detail of cut features, scale 1:200

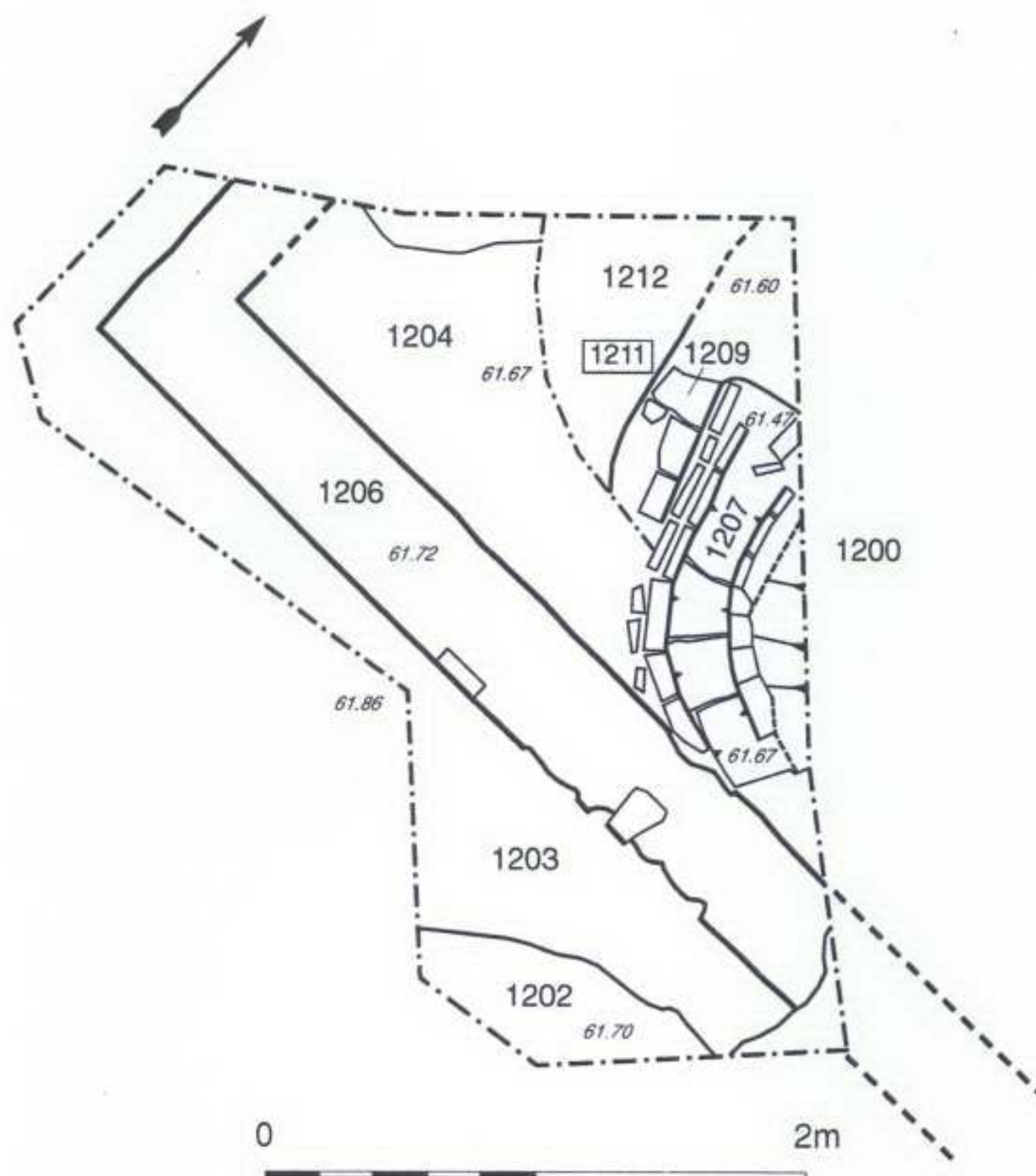


Fig.21 Plan of trench 12, scale 1:40

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Plate 1 Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 2 Trench 1, drain 114 after removal of capstone, looking north



Plate 3
Trench 2, drain 218 after removal of capstone, looking north-west





Plate 4 Trench 3 showing wall 310 and footing 317, looking south-east



Plate 5 Trench 3 showing wall 302 and tile surface 303, looking south-east



Plate 6 Trench 4 showing drains 409 & 405, looking east

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Plate 7
Trench 5, looking
south-east



Plate 8 Trench 6, looking east towards
Romano-British cuts 602 & 604



Plate 9
Trench 6, south-facing sec-
tion showing 19th-century
path surface 608

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Plate 10
Trench 7 looking west, (BT cable-
duct visible beyond scale-rods)



Plate 11 Trench 8, looking north at cut 804, deposit 802 & exposed natural 803



Plate 12 Trench 9, cut 912, looking north-east



Plate 13 Trench 10, looking south-east



Plate 14 Trench 11 looking south-west, BT cable-duct visible in foreground

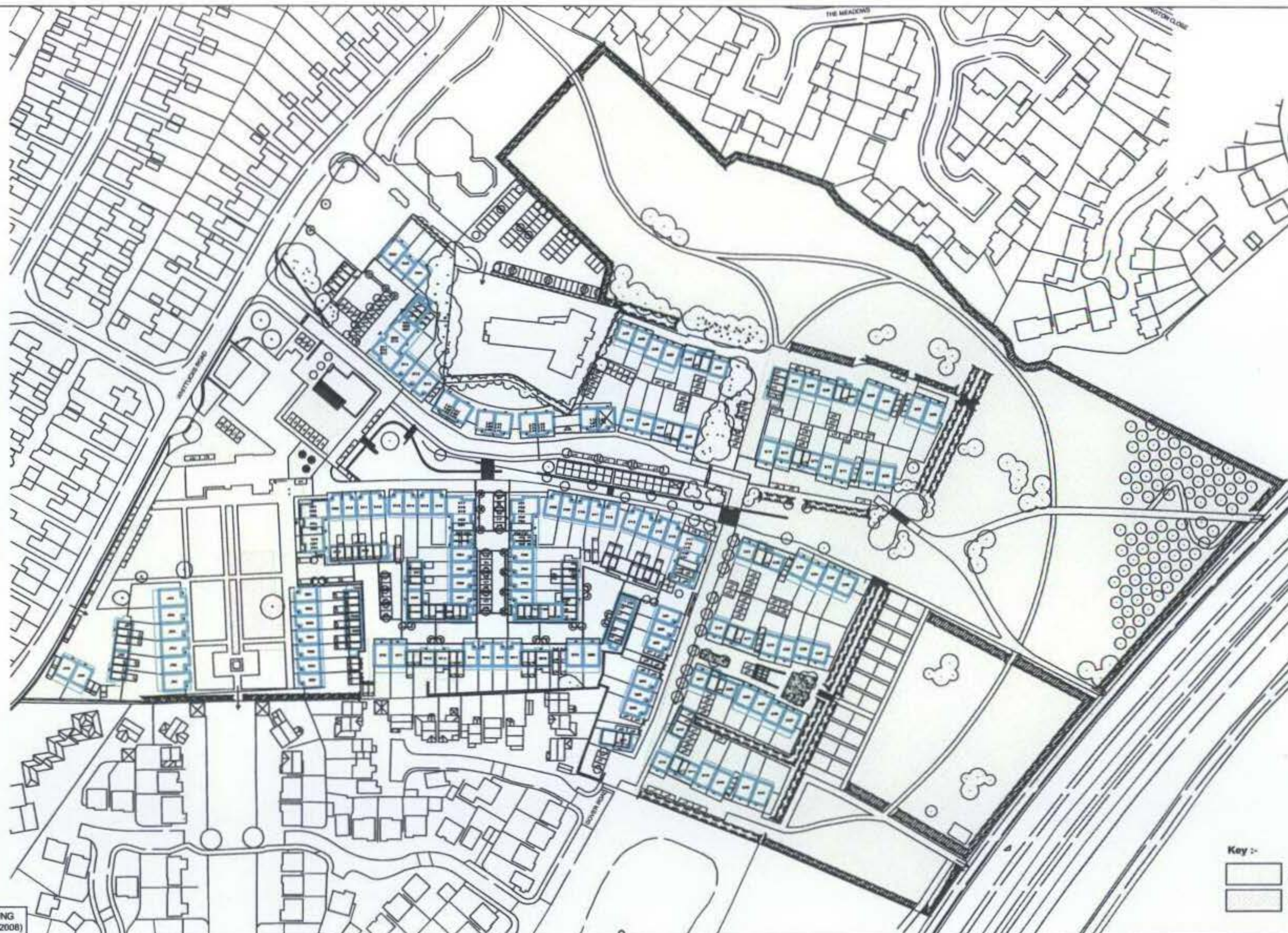


Plate 15 Trench 12, looking north at wall 1206 and flue 1207



FIGURES





Key :-
 [Shaded Blue Box] Area of watching brief recording
 [Shaded Grey Box] Area of strip, map and sample recording

THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON HTA DRAWING
 NUMBER H-B AL 1-1103 RevB.dwg (08/12/2008)

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Client

Barratt Bristol

Job Title

Hanham Hall

Drawing Title

Archaeological
 Mitigation

8th December 2008

Scale at A4
 1:2500

Discipline
 Heritage

Drawing Status

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Job No

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Drawing No

Figure 1

Issue

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