

**LAND AT
EMERSONS GREEN,
BRISTOL,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

CP. No: 10049/12

06/09/2013



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

WA Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd., to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 677 777). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No. PK04/1965/O) for the proposed city expansion which includes new residential, retail and commercial buildings. An environmental statement (Wardell Armstrong 2006), a geophysical & topographic survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2006) and a geotechnical investigation (Avon Archaeological Unit 2011) identified various features scattered around the study area showing human activity from prehistoric times to the Industrial Era. The features were concentrated in the northern part of the site and directly south of Hallen Farm which is located on top of a natural prominent ridge and consisted of coal mining activities which included backfilled mineshafts and bell pits. Also to the southeast of Hallen Farm features indicated a possible unknown Roman settlement. Also identified, were fragments of a lynchet based field system which is possibly prehistoric in origin in the northwest corner of the site along with a small number of other features that are possibly of prehistoric origin.

The Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken over 16 days between the 03/02/12 and 24/02/12. The evaluation involved the excavation of 38 trenches, totalling 2960m². Archaeological remains were identified in 13 of the 38 trenches which consisted of linear features, gullies and culverts dating from the Roman era and pits, possible quarry / bell pits and a backfilled mineshaft from the Industrial era. These appear to relate to early occupation of the area surrounding Hallen Farm and later mining in the surrounding area. Ten of the thirteen trenches were located in 3 fields, to the north, east and south, which surround Hallen Farm. The remaining three trenches were located separately, in the northwest and southeast corners of the site and also on the west side of the site.

As this archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of new residential buildings, work was deemed necessary given the high archaeological potential of the area around Hallen Farm.

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WA Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. WA Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank David Haigh, South Gloucestershire County Archaeologist, for all his assistance throughout the project.

WA Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Channel Plant Ltd. for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike McElligott, Angus Clark, Sean Johnson, Juan Morano and Alyx Mattison. The report was written by Mike McElligott and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey and Mike McElligott. The Environmental Archaeology Report was written by Don O'Meara. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Project Manager for WA Archaeology Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for WA Archaeology Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In February 2012, WA Archaeology were invited by Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd to undertake a archaeological evaluation on land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 677 777) (Figure 1), prior to groundworks associated with the development of the proposed city expansion which includes new residential, retail and commercial buildings. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 The land which comprises of the development lies directly to the east of the Science Park where the remains of medieval iron working industry and a 17th / 18th century farmhouse were uncovered during an evaluation and may extend into the current study area. Geophysical and geotechnical surveys also found evidence of early and post medieval coal mining activities along Roman and possible prehistoric features, most of which were concentrated around Hallen Farm. Therefore the potential for encountering Industrial Era archaeology with Roman and possible prehistoric features at the site was high.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the trial trenching undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by WA LLP in response to a request by Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by David Haigh of South Gloucestershire County Council, WA Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 38 trenches covering 2960m² of the proposed 100ha extraction area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains with the evaluation trenches located to target both geophysical anomalies and apparently 'sterile' areas. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2002).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the WA Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines,

and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (WA Archaeology Ltd Technical Director).

- 2.2.5 The 38 evaluation trenches were backfilled following excavation and recording.
- 2.2.6 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Thornbury, South Gloucestershire, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA12, EGB-A, CP 10049/12.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Emersons Green lies within undulating open agricultural and pasture land on the northern outskirts of Bristol (6 miles from the city centre), in South Gloucestershire. (Countryside Commission 1998) and lies at a height of approximately 53m AOD. The underlying geology is primarily Upper Pennant Series sandstone and Coal Measures with overlying Mercian Mudstone. The overlying soils are silty and of variable thickness and are wetter in the centre and northern parts of the site.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.

3.2.2 *Roman:* The Roman road (SMR 1353) runs along the eastern boundary of the study area and was the route between Bitton (possibly the Roman settlement *Trajectus*) and Gloucester.

3.2.3 *Medieval:* Medieval sources for the Emersons Green area are very limited but include references to people in Mangotsfield whose surnames possible reflect where they dwelt for example '*atte forde*' and '*atte broke*'. Only one medieval reference can be attributed to the area with certainty that of '*Roger atte Halle*' who is likely to be associated with the modern Hallen Farm. No references of medieval date pertaining directly to the study area were traced (Young 2011).

3.2.4 The study area lies across the boundary between the parishes of Pucklechurch and Mangotsfield within the area formerly covered by the Royal Forest of Kingswood. The establishment of the area's prestige from the early medieval period onwards is well-attested by a Saxon cemetery at Dyrham and historical evidence, commencing with the Battle of Dyrham in 577AD (WA 2006).

3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern:* Coal mining was first recorded in the area in 1228 but was probably carried out as early as the Roman period. In 1687 there were seventy workings in the area, while in 1656 a Mr. Copley had employed a graduate of Balliol College to try to solve the problem of using coal rather than charcoal in the iron industry. This was part of a search for new industrial materials and techniques which has since characterised the district. In 1743, for example, the first zinc works in Europe was established at Warmley. With this industrial growth the importance of infrastructure

increased and in 1727 the London and Chippenham road (which passes through Pucklechurch village) became the first of several routes from Bristol to become a turnpike road. A certain James Emerson of Hanham was actively involved in the development of industry in the area at the end of the 18th Century and as a tribute to his achievements the area was named after him (WA 2006)

- 3.2.6 Documents from the 18th and 19th centuries are plentiful for this part of South Gloucestershire. The South Gloucestershire HER is dominated by records of industrial activity, principally coal mining, although conclusive evidence for industrial activity on the study area is confined to a series of field and habitation names and a number of sunken and raised earthworks indicative of coal shaft and pit head locations. It is noted that neither the topography, form or pattern of the present medieval and later agricultural landscape provides any substantial evidence concerning earlier organisation or land use although it is also noted that the origin of both Dibben Lane and Howsmoor Lane are likely to be of medieval or earlier origin (Young 2011).
- 3.2.7 There are several indications of industrial activity, with two quarries (opposite Shortwood Brickworks and to the south of Greentree Farm) and further workings in the north eastern corner, possibly associated with the adjacent railway or Parkfield Colliery. The study area is crossed by several footpaths, including a path along the line of the Roman road (alongside the railway) and a diagonal path across Lyde Green Common. The latter follows a different alignment from that of earlier maps, and utilises a footbridge to the south of that maintained by Westerleigh in the late 18th century. This may denote an alteration in parochial administration and, combined with the assimilation of the northerly 'arm' of the common into adjoining farmland to leave just a track, illustrates the transition in usage of the common from agricultural to recreational (WA 2006).

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 Numerous excavations and investigations have occurred in the immediate area around Emersons Green, including a series of watching briefs, an evaluation, a geophysical / topographical survey and a preliminary geotechnical investigation.
- 3.3.2 Archaeological evaluation has also been carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit on the area of the Bristol & Bath Science Park, between the ring road and the application site's western boundary. The evaluation, which comprised desk-based research, geophysical survey and trial trenching, found the nationally important remains of a medieval ironworking industry and a substantial 17th – 18th century farmstead.

- 3.3.3 A series of watching briefs and associated recording works were carried out on construction of the Avon Ring Road (Shortwood Northern Link) and roundabouts in the 1990s. In the sections closest to the site, these exercises found a number of isolated flint artefacts, fragments of medieval and possibly Roman pottery, post-medieval finds, former boundary features and, most significantly, an iron-smelting furnace, which was undated but was shown to extend outside the road corridor.
- 3.3.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd. in 2004, within the study area. The survey revealed isolated linear features, fragments of lynchet based field system which is possibly prehistoric in origin in the northwest corner, possible early collieries with a concentration of features around Hallen Farm which is situated on top of a prominent natural ridge. The topographic survey was undertaken by Souterrain Archaeological Services (Roseveare 2006).
- 3.3.5 A preliminary geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken by Hydrock Ltd. and was monitored by Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd. in 2011. In the northern end of the site, extensive and numerous features were observed that were associated with post-medieval coal mining activity which included small, deep rectangular mineshafts and bell pits. Two large trenches were interpreted as the location of substantial open cast coal mining. Gullies, ditches and possible postholes were also observed and may have been evidence of timber structures. A geophysical survey indicated buried masonry pit head structures. Further coal mining activity was observed to the south of Hallen Farm in the form of two backfilled coal shafts and a series of stone drains. To the southeast of Hallen Farm, a large feature containing a large assemblage of Romano-British pottery dated to 2nd – 4th century AD was partially excavated and it was thought to be part of a possibly new and unrecorded Roman settlement. A small number of archaeological features were observed in the surrounding area that are possibly of prehistoric origin along with drains and culverts associated with post-medieval coal mining activities.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase, starting on the 3rd February 2012 and consisted of 38 trenches. The topsoil was stripped by a JCB 3CX with a toothless bucket. All the trenches measured 50m in length except for two which were 25m and all trenches were 1.6m wide. The evaluation extended over a total of 14 fields. (Figures 2 and 3)

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 Thirteen of the thirty-eight trenches recorded contained archaeological features and are discussed in detail below. For a full summary of all 38 trenches see Appendix 1.

4.2.2 *Trench 1:* Trench 1, which was located toward the southeast side of the site in a field to the east of Hallen Farm, was aligned N – S (Figures 4 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m revealing a mid yellow clay and orange/brown bedrock (102) below c.0.17m of light orange/brown silty clay subsoil (101) and c.0.43m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (100). Two archaeological features were observed within the trench and both consisted of possible bell / quarry pits, [103] and [105].

4.2.3 The first possible quarry pit [103], was located at the south end of the trench and was only partially visible. What was visible, measured 2m in length by 1.45m in width and it appeared to be sub-circular in shape. The fill (104) was mostly stony with loose dark brown silty clay mixed in. It appears to be a continuation of a very large quarry pit [3205], observed in Trench 32, which was located to the south.

4.2.4 The second possible quarry pit or bell pit [105] was located 0.2m to the north of [103]. It was only partially visible on the west side, extending beyond the side of the trench. What was visible, measured 5.1m in length by 1m and was possibly sub-circular in shape. The fill deposit (106) was a mostly stone fill with loose dark brown silty clay. This feature is possibly a bell pit given its size and compares to the feature Avon Archaeology observed in geotechnical trenches they monitored in 2010.



Plate 1: Shot of possible quarry pits [103] and [105], looking north

- 4.2.5 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located in the field to the east of Hallen Farm, at the northern end and was aligned NE-SW (Figures 2 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m revealing a firm light yellow natural clay (201) below c.0.14m of a moderately compact light brown silty clay subsoil (202) and c.0.30m of a loose mid brown silty clay topsoil (200). Two linear features, [203] and [205] were observed within the trench (Figure 5).
- 4.2.6 Linear [203] was located in the NW end of the trench and was aligned NW-SE with only its northeast side visible. It measured 3.2m in length by 0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m. It had a gradual sloping side on to what probably was a flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (204) was a moderately compact light grey silty clay. It appears to be continuation of linear [3004] which was observed in the northwest end of Trench 30. It appeared to truncate the northwest side of linear [205] which was to the southeast of [203].
- 4.2.7 Linear [205] was located in the NW end of the trench and was aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.9m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.40m. It had a gradually sloping northwest side, very steep southeast side with flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (206) was a moderately

compact mid grey brown silty clay. The linear appeared to be a continuation of linear [3012] which was observed in the southeast end of Trench 30. It was one of two linear features, [3010] was the second, running parallel to each other, but the dimensions of [3012] were very similar to [205].



Plate 2: Shot of linear features [203] & [205], looking southeast

4.2.9 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located in a field in the NW corner of the site and was aligned E-W (Figure 6). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m revealing a firm light orange natural clay (303) below c.0.14m of a compact mid orange / brown silty clay subsoil (302) and c.0.30m of a loose mid brown clayey silt topsoil (301). A single, oval shaped pit, [304], was observed in this trench.

4.2.10 Pit [304] was located near the centre of the trench on its south side. It measured 1.08m in length by 0.9m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It was oval shaped and shallow with gradual sloping sides and a

concave base. The fill (305) was a firm dark grey / orange brown clay that contained moderate amounts of burnt coal mixed in the sediment.



Plate 3: Shot of pit [304], looking west

- 4.2.11 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located on the east side of the field that is to the east of Hallen Farm and was aligned NW-SE (Figures 7 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m revealing a light yellow clay (401) below c.0.38m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (400). Three linear features [402], [409], [411], along with three gullies [413], [407], [405] and a possible culvert [419] were observed within the trench.
- 4.2.12 Linear [402] was located near the centre of the trench and was aligned E-W. It measured 1.9m in length (visible in trench) by 1.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides and had a V-shaped profile. The fill (403) was a firm dark grey silty clay that appeared to be well sorted with large stones on the base with occasional amounts of Roman pottery found under these stones. A single piece of worked flint was found also. This linear appears to be a continuation of a linear feature [3203] which was observed in Trench 32, which was to the south. However, from a previous geophysical survey done by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd in 2006, it appears to be a separate ditch running parallel to a possible square enclosure.



Plate 4: Shot of linear [402], looking southeast

- 4.2.13 Linear [409] was located at the northwestern end of the trench, 2.6m northwest of wide, shallow linear [411] and was aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.6m in length (visible) by 0.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base and was U-shaped in profile. The fill (410) was a moderately compact blackish / dark grey silty clay that contained occasional amounts of charcoal flecks and stone. It was truncated along its northwest side by a stone filled land drain and by another later drain that was backfilled with redeposited natural at its northeast end.
- 4.2.14 Linear [411] was located at the northwestern end of the trench, 2.6m southeast of linear [409] and it was aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.6m in length (visible) by 2.09m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It had gradual sloping sides with an uneven base. The fill (412) was a moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone.
- 4.2.15 Linear [419] was located at the northwest end of the trench and it was aligned NE-SW. It measured 2.2m in length (visible) by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. The northwest side of the feature was truncated by a ceramic land drain that followed the line of the feature. The southeast side had a gradual sloping side with a flat, slightly rounded base. The fill (421) was a firm dark grey / brown silty clay that contained occasional amounts of stone and charcoal flecks. The fill also contained 3

pieces of tile, 2 sherds of Roman pottery, 1 piece of worked flint and an animal tooth. The fill mostly covered a layer of flat stones (420) which covered most of the base and on the sides. The ceramic drain which truncated it appeared to re-use the stones to cover the pipe. It was possibly the remains of a culvert which was observed in a trench (Area K) (Figure 17) opened by Avon Archaeology in 2011. It also truncated a gully, [407] and a possible second gully, [405], on its southeast side.



Plate 5: Shot of linear [419], looking southwest

- 4.2.16 Gully [407] was located in the northwest end of the trench, 0.1m northeast of parallel gully [405] and was aligned WNW-ESE with its western side truncated by linear [419]. It measured 2.4m in length (visible in trench) by 0.64m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.17m. It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (408) was a moderately compact dark grey brown / black silty clay that contained occasional amounts of stone, charcoal flecks and pottery which was possibly Roman.
- 4.2.17 Gully [405] was located in the northwest end of the trench and was aligned WNW-ESE. It ran parallel with another gully, [407], 0.1m to the northeast and similarly, was truncated by linear [419] which it intersected with at the side of the trench. It measured 2.1m in length (visible in trench), terminating

at its east-southeast end, by 0.59m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m. It had sharp, steeply sloping sides with a flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile and had a rounded terminus. The fill (406) was a loose light grey / brown silty clay that contained occasional amounts of small stone and also one piece of Roman pottery.



Plate 6: Shot of gullies [405] & [407], looking northwest

- 4.2.18 Gully [413] was located near the centre of the trench, 2.6m southeast of linear [411] and was aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.58m in length, terminating at its southwest end, by 0.29m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.08m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flattish concave base and had a U-shaped profile. The fill (414) was a moderately compact mid grey brown / black silty clay that contained 2 iron nails, 1 sherd of pottery along with occasional amount of stone and charcoal flecks.
- 4.2.19 **Trench 24:** Trench 24 was located in a field in the west side of the site, to the NW of Hallen Farm and was aligned NE-SW (Figure 8). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m revealing a firm light yellow natural clay (2401) below c.0.27m of a loose mid brown clayey silt topsoil (2400). A single linear feature [2402] was observed in the trench.
- 4.2.20 Linear feature [2402] was located in the SW side of the trench and was aligned E-W. It measured 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.36m. It had moderately steep sloping sides and flat base, which gave it a

U-shaped profile. The fill (2403) was a firm mid grey brown clay that contained very occasional amounts of stone. This section of the trench sloped to the west, towards a brook which makes up the western boundary of the field and the linear, which heads towards it, may just be a drainage ditch.



Plate 7: Shot of linear [2402], looking west

- 4.2.21 **Trench 28:** Trench 28 was located in a field, to the north of Hallen Farm and was aligned E-W (Figures 9 & 19). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m revealing a firm light yellow / orange natural clay and mid reddish brown bedrock (2801) below c.0.23m of a loose dark brown clayey silt topsoil (2800). A linear feature [2804] and possible drainage gully [2802] were observed within the trench. There was a modern rubbish dump was observed at the east end of the trench also.
- 4.2.22 Linear [2804] was located near the centre of the trench and was aligned N-S. It measured 0.95m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.49m. It was cut into the natural bedrock and had very steep sloping sides, slightly stepped due to the layer formation of the bedrock and had a flat base, which

gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (2805) was moderately loose mid brown silty clay that contained small amounts of stone and root activity.



Plate 8: Shot of linear [2804], looking north

4.2.23 Gully [2802] was located 2.2m west of linear [2804]. It consisted of 2 narrow shallow gullies cut into the natural bedrock. The first was L-shaped in plan, on the west side and measured 1.2m in length by 0.24m in width and was aligned N-S. It turned at a right angle to the east and measured 5.6m in length by 0.4m in width, terminating at the start of a higher band of the natural bedrock. The second was aligned N-S and was 2.4m east of the first N-S linear. It measured 1m in length by 0.6m in width, though the feature continued beyond the limit of the trench. The cut was moderate to gradual sloping sides with a flat base, giving a U-shaped profile. The fill (2803) was a moderately compact darkish mid brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and root activity and it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.17m.

4.2.24 **Trench 29:** Trench 29 was located in a field to the N of Hallen Farm and Trench 28 and was aligned NW-SE (Figures 10 & 19). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m revealing a dark orange natural bedrock, with a patch of light yellow natural clay in the NW corner (2901) below c.0.30m of a loose dark brown clayey silt topsoil (2900). A possible backfilled mineshaft [2902] was observed within the trench.

4.2.25 The feature [2902] was located near the centre of the trench and was aligned E-W. It was rectilinear in plan, and extended beyond either side of the trench. It was cut into the natural bedrock and had very steep to vertical sloping sides. It measured 2m in width, but length and depth were not established. The fill (2903) was a loose dark brown / black silty clay that contained frequent amounts of metal slag and charcoal flecks. It was only partially visible in the trench so its function was not certain though it may have been a backfilled mineshaft given the large quantity of slag in the fill.



Plate 9: Shot of possible backfilled mineshaft [2902], looking west

4.2.26 **Trench 30:** Trench 30 was located in the NW corner of the field to the east of Hallen Farm and was to the south of Trench 2 and to the north of Trench 20. It was aligned NW-SE (Figures 11 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m revealing a firm light yellow / brown silty clay (3001) below c.0.10m of a compact mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (3002) at the NW end of the trench, c.0.15m of a compact mid grey / brown silty clay subsoil (3003) at the SE end of the trench and c.0.25m of a moderately loose dark brown clayey silt topsoil (3000). Four linear features, [3014], [3004], [3010], [3012] along with two small pits [3006] and [3008] were observed within the trench.

- 4.2.27 Linear [3014] was located in the NW end of the trench. It was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.52m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base giving it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3015) was a firm mid pinkish / red brown silty clay that contained occasional amounts of stone, root activity and one piece of slag. The linear would appear to be of a later period compared with the other features in the trench, as it was just below the topsoil, cut into the subsoil and slightly into the bedrock. The single piece of slag was found near the base.
- 4.2.28 Curvilinear [3004] was located on the NW side, near the centre of the trench, initially aligned E-W, before turning in a SE direction. It measured 8.5m in length (visible), 1.95m in width and was excavated to a depth 0.17m. It was shallow, with steep sloping sides and flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3005) was firm darkish mid brown silty clay that contained small amounts of charcoal flecks, slag and 2 pieces of Roman pottery including a sherd of samian ware. The feature may be the edge of an enclosure, though not enough of it was visible to be certain.
- 4.2.29 Linear [3012] was located in the SE end of the trench, 0.3m NW of linear [3010] and was the larger of the two linear features. It was aligned N-S and measured 1.4m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m. It had steep sloping sides with a concave base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3013) was a loose mid brown grey silty clay that contained small amounts of irregular shaped stone and daub. It or [3010] may be the return of a possible enclosure, which included [3004], in the NW end of the trench, and linear [203] which were observed in Trench 2, which was to the north of Trench 30.
- 4.2.30 Linear [3010] was located in SE end of the trench, 0.3 SE of linear [3012], which runs parallel to it, aligned N-S. It measured 0.9m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (3011) was loose mid brown / grey silty clay that contained small amounts of Roman pottery and irregular shaped stone. The linear was not visible in Trench 2 which was located to the north which may indicate that it terminated between these two trenches.



Plate 10: Shot of linear [3004] and pits [3006] & [3008], looking west



Plate 11: Shot of linear features [3010] & [3012], looking southwest

4.2.31 Pit [3006] was located 0.1m to the south of the south edge of curvilinear [3004] and 0.06m west of pit [3008]. It was sub-oval in plan with steep sloping sides and a rounded base in profile. It measured 0.6m in length by 0.35m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. The fill (3007) was a

firmly compacted darkish mid brown silty clay that contained occasional amounts of charcoal flecks.

- 4.2.32 Pit [3008] was located 0.02m south of the south edge of curvilinear [3004] and 0.06m east of pit [3006]. It was elongated, sub-oval in plan with steep sloping sides and rounded base. It measured 0.95m in length by 0.25m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m. The fill (3009) was a firm darkish mid brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks.
- 4.2.33 **Trench 31:** Trench 31 was located in the northern end of the field to the east of Hallen Farm and was to the north of Trench 1 and to the N of Trench 32. It was aligned E-W (Figures 12 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m revealing a firm light yellow / brown silty clay (3101) below c.0.22m of a moderately loose mid brown slightly sandy silt clay subsoil (3102) and c.0.4m of a moderately loose dark brown silty clay topsoil (3100). A possible bell pit [3103] was observed in the western extent of the trench.
- 4.2.34 The possible bell pit [3103] was probably circular in shape and measured 5.8m in length and 1.6m in width. The fill (3104) consisted of stone backfill mixed with a loose darkish mid brown silty clay, similar to the topsoil (3100).
- 4.2.35 **Trench 32:** Trench 32 was located in the southern end of the field to the east of Hallen Farm and was to the south of Trenches 1 and 4. It was aligned E-W (Figures 13 & 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m revealing a firm light yellow clay (3202) below c.0.13m of a compact light brown clay subsoil (3201) and c.0.30m of a loose mid brown silty clay topsoil (3200). A linear feature [3203] and a very large quarry pit [3205] were observed within the trench.
- 4.2.36 Linear [3203] was located in the western side of the trench and was aligned N-S. It measured 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.17m. It had very steep sloping sides with a concave base which gave it a V-shaped profile. The fill (3204) was a loose dark grey / brown silty clay that contained frequent amounts of stone, moderate amounts of charcoal flecking and a small amount of Roman pottery and a worked piece of flint. Linear feature [402] in Trench 4 is possibly a continuation of [3203] and may represent part of an enclosure.



Plate 12: Shot of linear feature [3202], looking north

- 4.2.37 Quarry pit [3205] was located in the eastern side of the trench and measured c.17m in length with curved edges at both ends which would indicate that it is either circular or oval in shape. The fill (3206) consisted of loose stone mixed with a mid brown silty clay. The feature was not excavated, only planned. Quarry pit [103] which was observed in Trench 1, to the north, appeared to be a continuation of this pit
- 4.2.38 **Trench 33:** Trench 33 was located in the eastern side of the field to the south of Hallen Farm. It was aligned N-S and its southern end joined with the eastern end of Trench 34 (Figures 14 & 18). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m revealing a firm mid reddish orange clay (3301) below c.0.28m of a loose dark brown clayey silt topsoil (3300). A total of 8 features were uncovered within the trench and included a single linear feature [3304], and 6 drainage gullies, [3306], [3314], [3308], [3010], [3312], [3302] along with a single possible linear / pit [3316].
- 4.2.39 Linear [3304] was located in the northern end of the trench and was aligned E-W. It measured 1.67m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. It had steep, concave sloping sides with an undulating base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3305) was a moderately loose grey / brown clayey silt that contained frequent amounts of large stone, Roman pottery along with large pieces of slag and charcoal flecking.



Plate 13: Shot of linear feature [3304], looking west

- 4.2.40 Gully [3306] was located in the southern half of the trench, 0.86m north of narrow gully [3302]. It was curvilinear in plan, initially aligned E-W before turning to the NE. It measured 0.82m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base that gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3307) was a moderately compact mid brown silty clay.
- 4.2.41 Gully [3314] was located near the centre of the trench and was 0.16m to the west of shallow linear / pit [3316]. It was aligned NW-SE and measured 2.1m in length by 0.12m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.06m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded base, which gave it a U-shaped profile. The gully appeared to terminate at its northwest end, just before the side of the trench. The fill (3315) was light grey moderately compact silty clay that contained occasional fragments of coal.
- 4.2.42 Feature [3316] was located near the centre of the trench and was 0.16m to the east of narrow, shallow gully [3314], roughly running parallel to it. Only its southwest side and northwest end were visible in the trench and from its shape it appeared to be either a pit or a linear which like [3314], terminated at its northwest end. It measured 1.85m in length by 0.76m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.10m. It had a gradual sloping side with a flat base.

The fill (3317) was a moderately compacted mid brown silty clay that contained occasional fragments of coal.



Plate 14: Shot of gully [3314] & feature [3316], looking southeast

4.2.43 Gully [3308] was located in the northern half of the trench, near to the centre. It was a narrow, shallow gully which measured 0.21m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.09m. It was aligned E-W. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3309) was a firmly compacted light grey silty clay.

4.2.44 Gully [3310] was located in the northern half of the trench, 0.8m south of gully [3312]. It was aligned E-W and it measured 0.28m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3311) was a firmly compacted light grey silty clay.

4.2.45 Gully [3312] was located in the northern half of the trench and was 0.8m north of gully [3310] and 1.4m south of linear feature [3304], all running parallel to each other. It was aligned E-W and measured 0.48m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.23m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a

large rounded, partially flat base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3313) was a firmly compacted dark grey silty clay which contained frequent cobbles.

- 4.2.46 Gully [3302] was located in the southern half of the trench 0.2m north of a modern stone filled land drain. It was aligned E-W and measured 0.58m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a flat base that gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3303) consisted of a moderately compact mid greyish brown clayey silt that contained a small amount of large sub-angular stones along with Roman pottery and a single piece of worked flint. It was possibly a drainage gully that may be associated the culvert {3404} which was in Trench 34, to the south.
- 4.2.47 *Trench 34:* Trench 34 was located in the eastern side of the field to the south of Hallen Farm and its eastern end joined with the southern end of Trench 33. It was aligned E-W (Figures 15 & 18). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m revealing a firm light yellow clay (3401) below c.0.20m of loose mid brown silty clay subsoil (3402) and c.0.40m of loose dark brown clayey silt topsoil (3400). A stone culvert {3404} and three small stone filled drains [3407], [3409], [3411] were observed within the trench.
- 4.2.48 Stone culvert {3404} was located in the eastern side of the trench, aligned E-W though it turned to the northwest on its western side. It measured 28m in length by 0.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.20m. It was of drystone construction and consisted of two courses of flat, square, oblong or triangular shaped pieces of sandstone which created a channel 0.2m (at the east end) – 0.5m (at the west end) wide with large flagstones on top with the natural clay as the base. The flagstones were visible for the 7.2m on the east side going west. But after that, the culvert appears to have been damaged, possibly by ploughing as there was a pile of stone 1.1m wide spread across the culvert and it was like this for the remaining 20.8m where it continues beyond the north side of the trench. The sides of the culvert appear to be intact and it was just the flagstones that had been removed. To the northwest of the trench, the culvert continued, flagstones intact as was observed by Avon Archaeology in a trench (Area Q) (Figure 18) in 2010.
- 4.2.49 The cut [3403] mostly linear shaped in plan, curved slightly at its east end and centre. It consisted of sharp steep sloping sides with a flat base, which gave it a U-shaped profile. The culvert was covered by deposit (3405) which was a loose light brown silty clay that contained moderate amounts of Roman pottery. The fill was mostly concentrated over the disturbed part of the culvert and was mixed with large stone. It was in this section that most of the pottery was found along a blue glass bead (SF#1), and a jet spacer bead (SF#2). A second fill (3406), was a loose light/mid brown silty clay that

was located in the channel of the culvert that was covered by the flagstones and was very similar to (3405) which covered the culvert. There were 3 narrow stone filled drains, [3407], [3409] (north side) and [3411] (south side) that may be associated with the culvert, though initially all 3 were thought to be modern stone filled land drains.



Plate 15: Shot of culvert {3404}, looking west

4.2.50 Drains [3407] and [3409] were located in the eastern side of the trench, on the north side of the culvert [3404] and drain [3411] was located near the centre of the trench on the south side the culvert. Drain [3407] was roughly aligned NE-SW and N-S and measured 0.92m in length by 0.16m in width and was 0.11m in depth. Drain [3409] was roughly aligned N-S and measured 0.82m in length by 0.22m in width and was 0.13m in depth. Drain [3411] was roughly aligned NE-SW and measured 0.76m in length by 0.16m in width and was 0.10m in depth. The three drains all had steep sloping sides and flat bases. And the three drains had very similar fills, (3408), (3410) and (3412)

respectively, which consisted mostly of stones mixed with a mid brown silty clay. The features abut up against the culvert's north and south sides but did not appear part of the structure though they could be an additional run-off for water making it contemporary with the culvert or it may have been truncated by it.



Plate 16: Shot of culvert {3404}, looking northeast

- 4.2.51 **Trench 39:** Trench 39 was located in a field to the southeast of Hallen Farm in the southeast corner of the site and it was aligned E-W (Figure 16). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.89m revealing a firm light yellow clay (3901), on the west side and mid reddish brown bedrock (3903) on the east side below c.0.25m of a moderately compact light brown clayey silt subsoil (3902) and c.0.20m of a loose mid brown clayey silt topsoil (3900). Part of a possible bell / quarry pit [3904] was observed in the east end of the trench.
- 4.2.52 Possible bell / quarry pit [3904] was located in the east end of the trench and was only partially visible. It measured 5m in length and continued beyond the extent of the trench and on both sides indicating a quarry pit instead of bell pit. The fill (3905) was a stone fill mixed with loose mid brown silty clay.

5 FINDS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 A total of 280 artefacts, weighing a total of 4.22kg, were recovered from 19 contexts in six trenches (4, 29-30, 32-34). Two small finds were recovered from Trench 34. Artefacts recovered during the processing of the heavy residues from environmental samples have been included in this report. No finds were recovered from Trenches 1-3, 24, 28, 31 and 39. The remaining trenches were void of archaeological features.
- 5.1.2 Artefact types recovered consisted of Late Iron Age to Early Roman Pottery, Roman pottery, ceramic building material, iron artefacts, worked flint, worked stone, glass and jet beads and metalworking residues. A concordance of finds by context is present in Appendix 3.
- 5.1.3 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Metalwork has been stored according to material type, in a sealed dry box with silica gel. All artefacts have been boxed up, according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery (accession number yet to be assigned).
- 5.1.4 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.2 THE WORKED FLINT

- 5.2.1 A total of three pieces of worked flint, weighing 0.005 kg, were recovered from three contexts. Two blades were recovered from ditch fill (402) and linear fill (421). Both blades are broken, and the one from linear fill (421) shows evidence of reuse, as the edges have been retouched, turning it into a scraper. A secondary debitage flake was recovered from gully fill (3303). Both blades are of Early Neolithic dating, whereas the flake can only be broadly dated to the Neolithic.
- 5.2.2. All are residual, being present alongside Roman pottery.

5.3 THE POTTERY

5.3.1 LATE IRON AGE TO EARLY ROMAN POTTERY

- 5.3.1.1 Two sherds of Late Iron to Early Roman pottery, weighing 0.029 kg, were recovered from two contexts. Both sherds are similar to calcite-tempered 'native ware', characteristic of the Bristol Channel / Severn Estuary (Allen,

1998). A storage jar rim sherd, with an upright bead rim, was recovered from gully fill (3303). The other sherd was an bodysherd, probably also from a storage jar type vessel, was recovered from culvert fill (3405).

5.3.1.2 Both sherds are residual, being present alongside Roman pottery.

5.3.2 ROMAN POTTERY

5.3.2.1 A total of 211 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1.74 kg, were recovered from fourteen contexts.

5.3.2.2 The majority of fabric types present are coarse utilitarian type wares, such as local produced (unsourced) greywares, miscellaneous oxidised wares, black burnished ware and an imitation Black Burnished type, Savernake and Severn Valley ware. Storage jars were the predominate vessel type, but examples of cups, bowls and tankards were present. Two mortaria sherds were present, both in an oxidised fabric, and came from linear fill (3011) and shallow linear / pit fill (3317).

5.3.2.3 Culvert fill (3405) and linear fill (3305) produced the largest concentration of sherds, with 85 sherds (0.710 kg) and 41 sherds (0.228 kg) respectively.

5.3.2.4 A total of five sherds of Gaulish produced samian ware, weighing 0.013 kg, were recovered from three contexts. All sherds exhibited a moderate amount of abrasion, resulting in a loss of the surface slip. Of note was evidence of repair on a bodysherd from stone culvert fill (3405). A small rivet hole was present on the edge of the sherd.

5.3.2.5 Two tankard base sherds of a white slipped oxidised ware, of 4th Century dating, were recovered from linear fill (3305).

5.3.2.6 The predominance of utilitarian vessels is indicative of a 'lower status' more rural Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of the site, probably a small farmstead, in comparison to the site at Sea Mills (Ellis, 1987). No amphora sherds were present, suggesting a more native style of diet and minimal trade links. The assemblage exhibits similar characteristics to that of the site at Henbury, Bristol (McSloy, 2006, 22), with reduced wares dominating the assemblage.

5.4 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

5.4.1 A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 0.21 kg, were recovered from five contexts. Apart from a fragment of tegula and a piece of flue tile from linear fill (3421), the other four fragments were un-diagnostic in form. They were recovered from linear fills (3013), (3204) and culvert fill (3405).

5.4.2 Both the tegula and the flue tile are indicative of a higher status Roman building in the vicinity of the site.

5.5 THE SMALL FINDS

- 5.5.1 Two items of Personal Adornment were recovered from culvert fill (3405), both beads.
- 5.5.2 SF#1 consisted of an incomplete large blue glass cylinder bead, with a circular section. Both ends are incomplete. Simple cylindrical beads, such as SF#1, are a common site find during the Roman Period, in the south of Britain, with a peak in popularity after the 2nd Century AD (Allason-Jones & Miket, 1984, 278). A dark blue cylindrical bead was found amongst a grave deposit at the Butt Road cemetery site, Colchester (Crummy, 1983, 33, #990) and has been dated to c. 320 to c. 450 AD. Two blue beads, one translucent (#4.28) and one opaque (#4.30) have been recorded as part of the South Shields Roman Fort assemblage (Allason-Jones & Miket, 1984, 278).
- 5.5.3 SF#2 consisted of a jet plano-convex spacer bead, with two transverse perforations. A circular indentation present on the upper surface indicates that it was made on lathe. Coarse file marks are present on the lower surface. The origin of the jet is likely to have been Whitby, North Yorkshire as jet was a common off shore find and there was a thriving jet artefact manufacturing industry there during the Roman period (Guido, 1975, 63). Several similar examples have been recovered from other sites, ranging in date from 2nd Century AD at Brough on Humber (Wacher, 1969, fig 46, #12) to 3rd Century AD at Lydney, Gloucestershire (Wheeler & Wheeler, 1932, fig 1, #76-79) to 4th Century AD and later at the Butt Road Cemetery site, Colchester (Crummy, 1983, 33, fig 35, #956). Several similar examples were found at South Shields Roman Fort (Allason-Jones & Miket, 1984, 306, #7.54-7.56), however none of them come from a secure context.

5.6 THE METALWORK

- 5.6.1 A total of three metal artefacts, weighing 0.016 kg, were recovered from two contexts. Metalworking residue, weighing 2.08 kg, were recovered from four contexts. Four fragments of coal, weighing 0.01 kg, were recovered from two contexts.

5.6.1.1 THE IRON ARTEFACTS

- 5.6.1.2 A total of three iron artefacts, weighing 0.016 kg, were recovered from two contexts. They consisted of two joining fragments of a square sectioned nail shank, the head is missing from gully fill (3414).
- 5.6.1.3 The other iron artefact was an incomplete hobnail, with a sub circular head and incomplete square sectioned shank, retrieved from the bulk environmental sample <5> taken from linear fill (3204). Hobnails were used to prolong the lifespan of footwear sole leather, and the method of nailed

construction for footwear manufacture was the most commonly used technique throughout the Roman period (Mould, 1997, 328).

5.6.2 EVIDENCE FOR METALWORKING

5.6.2.1 Evidence for metalworking in the vicinity of the site is provided by a total of 2.08 kg of iron smelting slag, from four contexts and four pieces of coal, weighing 0.01 kg, from two contexts.

5.6.2.2 Two types of slag are present: tap slag and undiagnostic. No hammerscale was recovered during the processing of bulk environmental samples.

5.6.2.3 Tap slag is a by-product of the bloomery smelting process, a method of obtaining iron from iron ore that was used from the 7th Century BC until around 16th Century AD. During the Roman Period, slag-tapping furnaces were typically in use. These would have a hole to allow the slag to be removed whilst it was still hot and fluid. Probable mine shaft fill (2903) produced a total of 1.60 kg of tap slag. Iron slags of all types tended to be dumped in negative features such as mine shafts, ditches and pits (Bayley et al, 2008, 13).

5.6.2.4 Morphological details present in the slag can provide information on the construction and operational details of furnaces. Analysis of the elemental composition of the slags can provide information on the raw materials, metals produced and conditions under which it was produced. The volume of slag present can suggest the scale of the industry and provide a estimate of its economic significance for the area. Impressions of wood, charcoal and straw can survive in some slag examples, and these provide environmental evidence for the furnace surroundings (Bayley et al, 2008, 44-5).

5.6.2.5 Fragments of undiagnostic slag, which exhibit a typical shape and coloration but none of the diagnostic surface morphology of the different slag types, were recovered from curvi-linear fill (3005), large linear fill (3204) and linear fill (3305).

5.6.2.6 The volume of slag that can be present at iron smelting sites of Roman dating, can vary from several kilograms to up to thousands of tonnes (Bayley et al, 2008, 13). Similar quantities of undiagnostic slag were recovered from Henbury School, Henbury, but the majority was residual, being present in either post medieval contexts or unstratified (Inder, 2006, 36). Therefore the small amount of slag recovered from Emersons Green is not unusual for the area but the area around Trench 29 should be worth investigating to see if more evidence of smelting is present.

5.6.2.7 The four pieces of coal were recovered from gully fill (3315) and shallow linear / pit fill (3317). Coal was used as a fuel source for iron smelting, so its presence on a site which has produced metalworking debris is not unusual.

Coal deposits are known in the Severn Valley area, around Bristol and the Forest of Dean and coal extraction was known to have occurred in the vicinity of the site.

5.7 THE WORKED STONE

- 5.7.1 A total of two pieces of probable worked stone, weighing 0.114 kg, were recovered from two contexts. Both were recovered from linear fill (3305) and shallow linear / pit fill (3317). They are sub circular in shape, and are either counters or lids or incomplete stone roof tile fragments.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 During the course of an archaeological evaluation twenty-six samples were taken. Samples were taken to extract material that may aid the understanding the depositional history of these contexts. This could include evidence of human activity that may have left preserved archaeological material during the prehistoric or historic periods. As well as anthropogenic evidence the remains of wild plants may allow inferences to be made regarding the local environment. Due to the nature of this evaluation and the lack of artefactual dating evidence these samples could conceivably contain material from a very broad period, though these might not necessarily be of anthropogenic origin..
- 6.1.2 The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components: the flot, the residue, the clay-silt and the sand-silt. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was floated into a 300-micron geological sieve, while the heavy residue was retained within a 1mm plastic mesh, then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit. This would include charred plant remains, bones, pottery, burnt clay and charcoal. Where found charcoal fragments larger than 1cm x 1cm would be retained for later analysis or for use in radiometric dating should they prove suitable. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Archaeological Datasheets of the Historical Metallurgical Society (1995) and the English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (2001).
- 6.1.3 An experienced environmental archaeologist examined all of the dried residues. It was appreciated from the assessment phase that the heavy clay soils may, in some cases, not allow a completely efficient separation of the charred organic remains from the inorganic residue. In this case much of the chaff and some grains may be retained in the residue. Therefore it was seen as a priority that as little of this material be lost as possible.
- 6.1.4 The washover was dried slowly and scanned at x40 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at WA Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers

et al. 2010) (Berggren 1981) (Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

- 6.1.5 Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of organic remains that may produce a valuable suite of information, in respect of the depositional environment of the material, thus enabling assessment of anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy associated with the features from which the samples are removed. In this case the sandy, well drained, base rich nature of the soil would be suitable for the preservation of charred plant remains and bone (should mineral replacement occur to offset the leeching of calcium from deposited bones material).
- 6.1.6 Sample numbers appear in brackets thus < >, whilst context numbers appear in brackets thus () for all analysis and discussion below. Information on the residue contents and the quantities of plant remains recovered are available on Table one below. For material from the residue the relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest). Plant remains have been recorded on a scale from A-E. This is calculated as; A=1-2, B=3-10, C=11-30, D=30-100, E=c.100+. The exception being unidentified seeds, where the numbers of unidentified species is given, rather than their relative abundance. The presence of an asterisk on the table indicates charred material.
- 6.1.7 For the purposes of clarity the references to 'seeds' identified here refer to the seed or fruit structures unless otherwise stated; that is to say the propagule or disseminule structures. Cereal grain was recovered in a charred condition and where mentioned refers to the charred caryopsis. Chaff fragments are specified in the text as being either rachis, paleas, lemmas, glumes, awns or culms and culm nodes. Carex nutlets are classed as either lenticular or trigonus, though further identification was not undertaken. As these plants did not occur with particularly high frequency, and as they generally indicated wet environments it was not thought that a more detailed examination would improve our knowledge of the context in which these remains occur.

6.2 RESULTS

- 6.2.1 The twenty-six samples are presented in table one in the format as described in section 7.1.6.

6.3 DISCUSSION OF THE PLANT REMAINS

- 6.3.1 Cereal grains were found in seven of the twenty-six contexts. In total the assemblage produced four hundred and five individual charred cereal caryopsis, along with five hundred and ninety-three glume bases. Wheat varieties present were *Triticum spelta* (Spelt wheat) and possible naked wheat. The glume wheat chaff was identified as belonging to spelt and

accounts for a total of five hundred and ninety-three glume bases. Indeterminate grains were found in six samples represented by three hundred and twenty-seven grains. Little more can be said at this stage regarding this material, but that the grains surfaces were often heavily eroded.

- 6.3.2 Evidence for cultivation of spelt and bread wheat was recovered. Wheat dominates the assemblage with significant volumes of both grain and chaff in two samples (26) <410> and (22) <408> making tentative analysis of the cereal processing on or near the site possible. The significant ratio and volumes of glume bases to grain suggests the close proximity of processing. The cereal remains are interestingly limited to grains and glume bases, all samples lack rachis or other hardy sections of the plant such as culm-nodes. This ratio of remains suggests a later stage of processing where only the grain and smaller chaff of glume bases remain.
- 6.3.3 Though a range of wild plant remains were recovered from these samples the frequency of material present is not extensive. The material is generally poorly preserved and represented varieties that have been noted elsewhere as indicative of poor preservation (Kenward et al. 1986). In this case the durable seeds of Chenopodiaceae species, Rubus species and Polygonum species occur most commonly. A number of filamentous intrusions were also noted in significant quantities throughout every sample.
- 6.3.4 The general picture that emerges from this site is of an open landscape in close proximity to late stage cereal processing and other human activity as signalled by the ratio of cereal remains and presence of a pottery assemblage.

6.4 DISCUSSION OF THE HEAVY RESIDUES

- 6.4.1 *Magnetic Residues:* The procedure for examining magnetic residues follows from standard methods (English Heritage 2001). The material collected derived from naturally occurring magnetic minerals.
- 6.4.2 *Metal Working:* Worked Iron objects feature in only two samples (5) <3204> and (22) <408>. The objects encountered are both iron nails [Fe]. This concentration of metal ferrous objects demonstrates anthropogenic impact on the landscape and proximity to human activity. The ring and hob nails are also the usual result of the onsite human burials. With the exception of the ring, it is not likely that the examination of this material by a specialist would yield any more information than already provided by the analysis of the material recovered during the evaluation.

- 6.4.3 **Bone:** Burnt bone fragments were limited to three samples (20) <403>, (21) <406> and (22) <408>, and were examined for their zooarchaeological potential. However, their fragmentary nature did not allow identification. The material recovered is not of zooarchaeological significant, except as probable evidence of proximity to human activity. The analysis of the bones recovered during excavation is located in the following zooarchaeological section.
- 6.4.4 **Pottery:** seven of the twenty six samples contained pottery, with dimensions less than 3 cm. It is not likely that the examination of this material by a specialist would yield any more information than already provided by the analysis of the material recovered during the evaluation.

6.5 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.5.1 The material is generally poorly preserved and represented varieties that have been noted elsewhere as indicative of poor preservation (Kenward et al. 1986). In this case the durable seeds of Chenopodiaceae species, Rubus species and Polygonum species. A number of filamentous intrusions were also noted in significant quantities throughout every sample.
- 6.5.2 The samples containing significant quantities of charred cereal remains are all located in trench 4 of the evaluation. This area contained Roman pottery, CMB and a piece of worked flint in the fill of a possible enclosure ditch. The accompanying pottery of the linears and gullies of the trench as well as the spelt dominated nature of the assemblage soundly support the Roman interpretation of these features.
- 6.5.3 The closest recorded Roman remains to the evaluation was a Roman road (SMR 1353) running along the eastern boundary of the study area. The concentration and volume of remains seem however out of proportion for human activity merely around a road. Avon Archaeological unit's excavation southeast of Hallen Farm (Young, 2011) suggest a possible 2nd – 4th century unrecorded Romano-British settlement. This settlement or activity connected to it offer a more meaningful explanation for the charred assemblage recovered in this evaluation.
- 6.5.4 It is not recommended that further work be undertaken on the samples from this site. The preservation of wild plant remains appears to be generally poor. It is not likely that further work would reveal more information regarding the vegetational history of this site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at on land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire, 38 trenches were excavated over 14 fields, covering 2960m² of the proposed 100ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target both geophysical anomalies and apparently 'sterile' areas. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 7.1.2 A total of 11 trenches were devoid of both archaeological and modern features while 14 trenches contained only modern land drains. Thirteen trenches contained archaeological features, mostly concentrated in the area around Hallen Farm with isolated features in the northwest and southeast corners of the site.
- 7.1.3 Trenches 1, 2, 4, 30, 31 and 32 were located in the field to the east of Hallen Farm. Industrial Era quarry pits and a possible bell pit and the possible remains of a Roman stone culvert along with gullies and ditches of which two that may be part of a possible enclosure were uncovered in these trenches. Trenches 33 and 34 were located in the field to the south of Hallen Farm. A Roman stone culvert, several gullies, linear features and stone drains were uncovered. Trenches 28 and 29 were located in the field to the north of Hallen Farm. Industrial Era gullies, ditch and possible backfilled mine shaft were uncovered. Trenches 3 and 24 were located in the northwest corner of the site while trench 39 was located in the southeast corner. Single features were found in each one and consist of a small pit and a large quarry pit which are probably Industrial Era and a ditch of unknown date.
- 7.1.4 The finds consisted of Roman pottery that was found in several linear features and gullies in 6 of the 13 trenches that contained features and they all were in the fields that surround Hallen Farm. Trench 4 had Roman pottery, CMB and a piece of worked flint in the fill of a possible enclosure ditch. Roman pottery was also found in the possible remains of a stone culvert along with 3 pieces of tile and a single piece of worked flint. Roman pottery was found in one gully and 2 iron nail fragments were found another. Slag was found in the backfill of a possible mineshaft in Trench 29. Roman pottery was found in 3 linear features in Trench 30 and a single piece of slag in one linear. It was also found in the fill of a possible enclosure ditch in Trench 32 along with Roman pottery. In Trench 33, Roman pottery was found 4 gullies along with a single flint micro blade in one of them. Roman pottery was also found in a linear feature

- along with some pieces of slag. In Trench 34, within the fill of the stone culvert, Roman pottery, a blue glass bead and a jet spacer bead were found.
- 7.1.5 The results obtained during the present evaluation, and from previous archaeological investigations suggest that the study area has been used in the past for mining purposes rather than agricultural. Historical records and previous investigations have recorded bell pits and mineshafts, especially in the northern end of the site and in the field to the south of Hallen Farm. Most of the activity appears to be on the east and south slopes of the ridge that Hallen Farm sits on.
- 7.1.6 In the south field, on top of the ridge, previous investigations found there are several possible mineshafts and other mine-workings, while the present investigation revealed a several gully features which may be associated with these activities though slag was found a linear feature that also contained Roman pottery. A possible enclosure ditch in the field to the east of the farm also had slag in the fill along with Roman pottery, which may indicate mining in the area goes back to at least Roman times but possibly goes back further as the naturally prominent site of Hallen Farm is believed to have been settled since Neolithic times.
- 7.1.7 Three flints, two of which appear to be micro blade technology, were found in these two fields in contexts that also contained Roman pottery. In the field to the east of the farmhouse, there appeared to be part of a square / rectangular enclosure in the southwest side with shallower linear features toward the northwest end which may have been part of a field system and all may be part a settlement on the ridge. There appears to be mining activity on the east side of the field with 3 possible quarry pits observed and another one, in the field to the south. In the field to the north of the farm, a possible backfilled mineshaft was observed along with a single linear feature, both cut into the natural bedrock.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.64m **Minimum:** 0.38m

OS Co-ordinates: 1 367619.8209 177767.1312
(Easting, Northing)

1 367619.9848 177717.1663

TOPSOIL: DARK GREY/BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.43m

SUBSOIL: LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.17m

NATURAL: MID ORANGE BROWN / YELLOW FIRM BEDROCK / CLAY **Depth:** 0.04m

Description of any features

Trench contained two possible bell / quarry pits, [103] and [105]; located at its south end and a stone filled land drain at its north end.

Trench 2

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 25.00m

Maximum: 0.50m **Minimum:** 0.40m

OS Co-ordinates: 2 367550.9620 177828.9178
(Easting, Northing)

2 367575.2418 177822.4931

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.30m

SUBSOIL: LIGHT BROWN MOD-COMPACT SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.14m

NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench contained two linear features, [203] and [205].

Trench 3

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.54m **Minimum:** 0.45m

OS Co-ordinates: 3 367179.4831 178174.0148
(Easting, Northing)

3 367229.5305 178174.0148

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth:	0.30m
SUBSOIL: MID ORANGE/BROWN	LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.14m
NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench contained a single, oval shaped pit, [304], located near its centre.

Trench 4

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.45m **Minimum:** 0.38m

OS Co-ordinates: 4 367551.0093 177755.2961
(Easting, Northing)

4 367584.6838 177718.3333

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.35m
SUBSOIL			Depth:	
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench contained 3 linear features, [402], [409] and [411], 3 gullies [405], [407] and [4013], and a possible remains of a culvert [419].

Trench 5

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.48m **Minimum:** 0.42m

OS Co-ordinates: 5 367256.1481 178148.6353
(Easting, Northing)

5 367306.3593 178148.5934

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth:	0.32m
SUBSOIL			Depth:	
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOWY	COMPACTED	CLAY	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 6

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.31m **Minimum:** 0.28m

OS Co-ordinates: 6 367432.0184 178200.2624
(Easting, Northing)

6 367432.7167 178150.5010

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.23m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: MID/DARK GREY /ORANGE FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench contained a single land drain and was devoid of Archaeological features.

Trench 7

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.32m **Minimum:** 0.30m

OS Co-ordinates: 7 367482.6628 178220.4254
(Easting, Northing)

7 367524.8626 178193.3701

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.27m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 8

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.45m **Minimum:** 0.30m

OS Co-ordinates: 8 367552.1297 178197.0583
(Easting, Northing)

8 367596.3984 178173.8040

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.24m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 9

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m
Maximum: 0.45m **Minimum:** 0.30m
OS Co-ordinates: 9 367478.3282 178160.7639
(Easting, Northing)
9 367528.3108 178160.6941

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth: 0.30m
SUBSOIL			Depth:
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW	FIRM	CLAY	Depth: 0.08m

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 10

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m
Maximum: 0.36m **Minimum:** 0.26m
OS Co-ordinates: 10 367362.4452 177754.2936
(Easting, Northing)
10 367415.4693 177752.9331

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth: 0.23m
SUBSOIL			Depth:
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW	FIRM	CLAY	Depth: -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 4 stone filled land drains.

Trench 11

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m
Maximum: 0.50m **Minimum:** 0.26m
OS Co-ordinates: 11 367259.0511 178031.0711
(Easting, Northing)
11 367309.0677 178030.8266

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth: 0.30m
SUBSOIL: LIGHT BROWN	LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth: 0.1m
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW	COMPACTED	CLAY	Depth: 0.1m

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 3 stone filled land drains.

Trench 12

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.50m **Minimum:** 0.26m

OS Co-ordinates: 12 367471.7046 177913.3606

(Easting, Northing)

12 367472.4442 177963.5050

TOPSOIL: DARK GREYISH BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.22m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 3 stone filled land drains.

Trench 13

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.39m **Minimum:** 0.31m

OS Co-ordinates: 13 367512.4535 177970.1116

(Easting, Northing)

13 367555.7258 177945.4279

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.27m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT PALE ORANGE FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 14

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.46m **Minimum:** 0.28m

OS Co-ordinates: 14 367542.2356 177916.0728

(Easting, Northing)

14 367572.3809 177876.3469

TOPSOIL: MID GREYISH BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.28m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW MOD-COMPACTED CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 15

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.64m **Minimum:** 0.32m

OS Co-ordinates: 15 367435.3652 178084.0821

(Easting, Northing)

15 367474.8975 178053.3463

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.36m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: MID ORANGE/BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 16

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.37m **Minimum:** 0.31m

OS Co-ordinates: 16 481480.1538 238329.6258

(Easting, Northing)

16 481479.8108 238959.6262

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.27m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 17

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.53m **Minimum:** 0.31m

OS Co-ordinates: 17 367539.9116 178069.1425

(Easting, Northing)

17 367539.5365 178119.0633

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.27m
SUBSOIL **Depth:**
NATURAL: LIGHT REDDISH BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 18

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.46m **Minimum:** 0.30m

OS Co-ordinates: 18 367593.7911 178076.1682
(Easting, Northing)

18 367638.0387 178052.9025

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.28m
SUBSOIL **Depth:**
NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE BROWN FIRM CLAY / BEDROCK **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 19

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.51m **Minimum:** 0.28m

OS Co-ordinates: 19 367711.4115 178067.5483
(Easting, Northing)

19 367713.8383 178017.8703

TOPSOIL: DARK GREYISH BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.23m
SUBSOIL **Depth:**
NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGEY GREY FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained a single field drain.

Trench 20

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 25.00m

Maximum: 0.6m **Minimum:** 0.46m

OS Co-ordinates: 20 367513.8953 177815.9598

(Easting, Northing)

20 367530.3310 177797.0731

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.33m
SUBSOIL: DARK BROWN	LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.2m
NATURAL: MID PINK/RED GREY	SOLID	BEDROCK	Depth:	0.07m

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 21

The trench was not opened due to the field being severely waterlogged.

Trench 22**Width:** 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m**Maximum:** 0.50m **Minimum:** 0.24m**OS Co-ordinates:** 22 367230.2848 177907.5250**(Easting, Northing)**

22 367280.3222 177907.5485

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth:	0.40m
SUBSOIL			Depth:	
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOWY	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	0.1M

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 23**Width:** 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m**Maximum:** 0.35m **Minimum:** 0.23m**OS Co-ordinates:** 23 367317.1169 177954.9644**(Easting, Northing)**

23 367331.7677 177906.9733

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth:	0.30m
SUBSOIL			Depth:	
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW / PINKISH RED	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 3 stone filled land drains.

Trench 24**Width:** 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m**Maximum:** 0.40m **Minimum:** 0.32m**OS Co-ordinates:** 24 367253.5530 177827.0958**(Easting, Northing)**

24 367292.2619 177858.7366

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.30m**SUBSOIL****Depth:****NATURAL:** LIGHT YELLOW FIRM CLAY **Depth:** 0.04m**Description of any features**

Trench contained a single linear feature, [2402] and single stone filled land drain.

Trench 25**Width:** 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m**Maximum:** 0.58m **Minimum:** 0.31m**OS Co-ordinates:** 25 367378.4682 177845.8200**(Easting, Northing)**

25 367428.4663 177845.6470

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.30m**SUBSOIL****Depth:****NATURAL:** LIGHT YELLOW / BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -**Description of any features**

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 4 stone filled land drains.

Trench 26**Width:** 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m**Maximum:** 0.50m **Minimum:** 0.26m**OS Co-ordinates:** 26 367315.8924 177784.9367**(Easting, Northing)**

26 367337.5901 177739.8159

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.30m**SUBSOIL****Depth:****NATURAL:** LIGHT YELLOW BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained a single stone filled land drain.

Trench 27

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.60m **Minimum:** 0.25m

OS Co-ordinates: 27 367354.9168 177657.6657
(Easting, Northing)

27 367405.0114 177657.5419

TOPSOIL: DARK GREYISH BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.30m

SUBSOIL: MID BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** 0.25m

NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological features. It contained 7 land drains.

Trench 28

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.58m **Minimum:** 0.28m

OS Co-ordinates: 28 367458.7771 177755.7490
(Easting, Northing)

28 367508.8154 177755.7562

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.23m

SUBSOIL **Depth:**

NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW / MID RED BROWN FIRM CLAY/BEDROCK **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench contained a single linear feature, [2804], cut into the natural bedrock.

Trench 29

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.60m **Minimum:** 0.26m

OS Co-ordinates: 29 367442.1510 177846.1460
(Easting, Northing)

29 367485.9869 177822.0993

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	LOOSE	CLAYEY SILT	Depth:	0.30m
SUBSOIL			Depth:	
NATURAL: DARK ORANGE	SOLID	BEDROCK	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench contained a possible backfilled mineshaft.

Trench 30

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.60m **Minimum:** 0.27m

OS Co-ordinates: 30 367520.5276 177838.9683
(Easting, Northing)

30 367563.7796 177813.8236

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	MOD-LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.25m
SUBSOIL 1: MID REDDISH BROWN	MOD-FIRM	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.10m
SUBSOIL 2: MID GREYISH BROWN	MOD-LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.15m
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW BROWN	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	-

Description of any features

Trench contained 3 linear features [3004], [3010], and [3012], 2 pits [3006] and [3008]. It also contained 3 stone filled land drains.

Trench 31

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.60m **Minimum:** 0.27m

OS Co-ordinates: 31 367575.1059 177794.5537
(Easting, Northing)

31 367625.0943 177794.5377

TOPSOIL: DARK BROWN	MOD-LOOSE	SILTY CLAY	Depth:	0.20m – 0.40m
SUBSOIL: MID BROWN	MOD-LOOSE	SILT, SAND, CLAY	Depth:	0.22m
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW / BROWN	FIRM	CLAY	Depth:	0.03m

Description of any features

Trench contained possible bell / quarry pit [3103] and 2 stone filled land drains.

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.21m
SUBSOIL
NATURAL: LIGHT ORANGE BROWN FIRM CLAY **Depth:** -

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological. It contained 2 land drains.

Trench 38

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.49m **Minimum:** 0.32m

OS Co-ordinates: 38 367615.6193 177541.9270
(Easting, Northing)

38 367651.7234 177507.4224

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.24m
SUBSOIL: MID BROWN MOD-COMPACTED SILTY CLAY **Depth:** 0.2m
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW / BROWN COMPACTED CLAY / BEDROCK **Depth:** 0.04m

Description of any features

Trench devoid of Archaeological or Modern features.

Trench 39

Width: 1.60m **Length:** 50.00m

Maximum: 0.49m **Minimum:** 0.32m

OS Co-ordinates: 39 367612.5786 177617.5590
(Easting, Northing)

39 367662.5391 177617.5743

TOPSOIL: MID BROWN LOOSE CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.20m
SUBSOIL: LIGHT BROWN MOD-COMPACTED CLAYEY SILT **Depth:** 0.25m
NATURAL: LIGHT YELLOW / BROWN COMPACT CLAY / BEDROCK **Depth:** 0.08m

Description of any features

Trench contained a single possible bell/quarry pit [3904]. It contained 3 land drains.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Trench
(100)	Deposit	Topsoil	1
(101)	Deposit	Subsoil	1
(102)	Deposit	Natural	1
[103]	Cut	Possible cut of a quarry pit = [3205] – Tr32	1
(104)	Deposit	Stony fill of [103]	1
[105]	Cut	Possible cut of bell / quarry pit	1
(106)	Deposit	Stony fill of [105]	1
(200)	Deposit	Topsoil	2
(201)	Deposit	Natural	2
(202)	Deposit	Subsoil	2
[203]	Cut	Cut of linear feature (possibly = [3004] – Tr30)	2
(204)	Deposit	Light grey silty clay fill of [203]	2
[205]	Cut	Cut of linear feature (possibly = [3012] – Tr30)	2
(206)	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of [205]	2
(301)	Deposit	Topsoil	3
(302)	Deposit	Subsoil	3
(303)	Deposit	Natural	3
[304]	Cut	Cut of an oval shaped pit	3
(305)	Deposit	Dark grey orange / brown clay fill	3
(400)	Deposit	Topsoil	4
(401)	Deposit	Natural	4
[402]	Cut	Cut of large deep ditch (= [3203] – Tr32)	4
(403)	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay fill of [402]	4
(404)	Deposit	Same as (403)	4
[405]	Cut	Cut of gully	4
(406)	Deposit	Mixed grey silty clay fill of [405]	4
[407]	Cut	Cut of gully	4
(408)	Deposit	Dark grey brown / black silty clay fill of [407]	4
[409]	Cut	Cut of a linear feature	4
(410)	Deposit	Blackish dark grey silty clay fill of [409]	4
[411]	Cut	Cut of a linear feature	4
(412)	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of [411]	4
[413]	Cut	Cut of a gully	4
(414)	Deposit	Mid grey brown / black silty clay fill of [413]	4
415	-	VOID	-
416	-	VOID	-
417	-	VOID	-
418	-	VOID	-
[419]	Cut	Cut of a linear feature / possible remains of a culvert	4
(420)	Deposit	Layer of flat stones on base of [419]	4
(421)	Deposit	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [419]	4
(500)	Deposit	Topsoil	5
(501)	Deposit	Natural	5
(600)	Deposit	Topsoil	6
(601)	Deposit	Natural	6
(700)	Deposit	Topsoil	7
(701)	Deposit	Natural	7
(800)	Deposit	Topsoil	8
(801)	Deposit	Natural	8
(900)	Deposit	Topsoil	9
(901)	Deposit	Natural	9

(1000)	Deposit	Topsoil	10
(1001)	Deposit	Natural	10
(1100)	Deposit	Topsoil	11
(1101)	Deposit	Natural	11
(1200)	Deposit	Topsoil	12
(1201)	Deposit	Natural	12
(1300)	Deposit	Topsoil	13
(1301)	Deposit	Natural	13
(1400)	Deposit	Topsoil	14
(1401)	Deposit	Natural	14
(1500)	Deposit	Topsoil	15
(1501)	Deposit	Natural (Clay)	15
(1502)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	15
(1600)	Deposit	Topsoil	16
(1601)	Deposit	Natural	16
(1700)	Deposit	Topsoil	17
(1701)	Deposit	Natural	17
(1800)	Deposit	Topsoil	18
(1801)	Deposit	Natural (Clay)	18
(1802)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	18
(1900)	Deposit	Topsoil	19
(1901)	Deposit	Natural	19
(2000)	Deposit	Topsoil	20
(2001)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	20
(2002)	Deposit	Subsoil	20
(2200)	Deposit	Topsoil	22
(2201)	Deposit	Natural	22
(2300)	Deposit	Topsoil	23
(2301)	Deposit	Natural	23
(2400)	Deposit	Topsoil	24
(2401)	Deposit	Natural	24
[2402]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	24
(2403)	Deposit	Mid grey / brown clay fill of [2402]	24
(2500)	Deposit	Topsoil	25
(2501)	Deposit	Natural	25
(2600)	Deposit	Topsoil	26
(2601)	Deposit	Natural	26
(2700)	Deposit	Topsoil	27
(2701)	Deposit	Natural	27
(2702)	Deposit	Subsoil	27
(2800)	Deposit	Topsoil	28
(2801)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	28
[2802]	Cut	Cut of a gully	28
(2803)	Deposit	Darkish mid brown silty clay fill of [2802]	28
[2804]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	28
(2805)	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of [2804]	28
(2900)	Deposit	Topsoil	29
(2901)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	29
[2902]	Cut	Cut of possible mine shaft	29
(2903)	Deposit	Black / Dark grey backfill within [2902]	29
(3000)	Deposit	Topsoil	30
(3001)	Deposit	Natural	30
(3002)	Deposit	Subsoil (northwest side)	30
(3003)	Deposit	Subsoil (southeast side)	30
[3004]	Cut	Cut of a curvo-linear feature (possibly = [203] – Tr2)	30
(3005)	Deposit	Mid / dark brown silty clay fill of [3004]	30
[3006]	Cut	Cut of sub oval shaped pit	30

(3007)	Deposit	Mid / dark brown silty clay fill of [3006]	30
[3008]	Cut	Cut of elongated oval shaped pit	30
(3009)	Deposit	Mid / dark brown silty clay fill of [3008]	30
[3010]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	30
(3011)	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay fill of [3010]	30
[3012]	Cut	Cut of linear feature (possibly = to [205] – Tr2)	30
(3013)	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay fill of [3012]	30
[3014]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	30
(3015)	Deposit	Mid pinkish / reddish brown silty clay fill of [3014]	30
(3100)	Deposit	Topsoil	31
(3101)	Deposit	Natural	31
(3102)	Deposit	Subsoil	31
[3103]	Cut	Cut of possible bell / quarry pit	31
(3104)	Deposit	Stony backfill of [3103]	31
(3200)	Deposit	Topsoil	32
(3201)	Deposit	Subsoil	32
(3202)	Deposit	Natural	32
[3203]	Cut	Cut of large linear feature (= [402] – Tr4)	32
(3204)	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay fill of [3203]	32
[3205]	Cut	Cut of possible quarry pit	32
(3206)	Deposit	Stony backfill of [3205]	32
(3300)	Deposit	Topsoil	33
(3301)	Deposit	Natural	33
[3302]	Cut	Cut of a narrow gully	33
(3303)	Deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill of [3302]	33
[3304]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	33
(3305)	Deposit	Grey brown silty clay fill of [3304]	33
[3306]	Cut	Cut of shallow gully	33
(3307)	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of [3306]	33
[3308]	Cut	Cut of small gully	33
(3309)	Deposit	Light grey silty clay fill of [3308]	33
[3310]	Cut	Cut of a narrow, shallow gully	33
(3311)	Deposit	Light grey silty clay fill of [3310]	33
[3312]	Cut	Cut of gully	33
(3313)	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay fill of [3312]	33
[3314]	Cut	Cut of gully	33
(3315)	Deposit	Light grey silty clay fill of [3314]	33
[3316]	Cut	Cut of shallow linear / pit	33
(3317)	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of [3316]	33
(3400)	Deposit	Topsoil	34
(3401)	Deposit	Natural	34
(3402)	Deposit	Subsoil	34
[3403]	Cut	Cut of stone culvert	34
{3404}	Structure	Stone culvert	34
(3405)	Deposit	Light brown silty clay fill of [3403]	34
(3406)	Deposit	Light / mid brown silty clay fill from channel of {3404}	34
[3407]	Cut	Cut of stone filled drain	34
(3408)	Deposit	Fill of [3407]	34
[3409]	Cut	Cut of stone filled drain	34
(3410)	Deposit	Fill of [3409]	34
[3411]	Cut	Cut of stone filled drain	34
(3412)	Deposit	Fill of [3411]	34
(3500)	Deposit	Topsoil	35
(3501)	Deposit	Natural	35
(3600)	Deposit	Topsoil	36
(3601)	Deposit	Natural	36
(3700)	Deposit	Topsoil	37

(3701)	Deposit	Natural	37
(3800)	Deposit	Topsoil	38
(3801)	Deposit	Natural (Clay)	38
(3802)	Deposit	Subsoil	38
(3803)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	38
(3900)	Deposit	Topsoil	39
(3901)	Deposit	Natural (Clay)	39
(3902)	Deposit	Subsoil	39
(3903)	Deposit	Natural (Bedrock)	39
[3904]	Cut	Cut of a possible bell / quarry pit	39
(3905)	Deposit	Stony backfill of [3904]	39

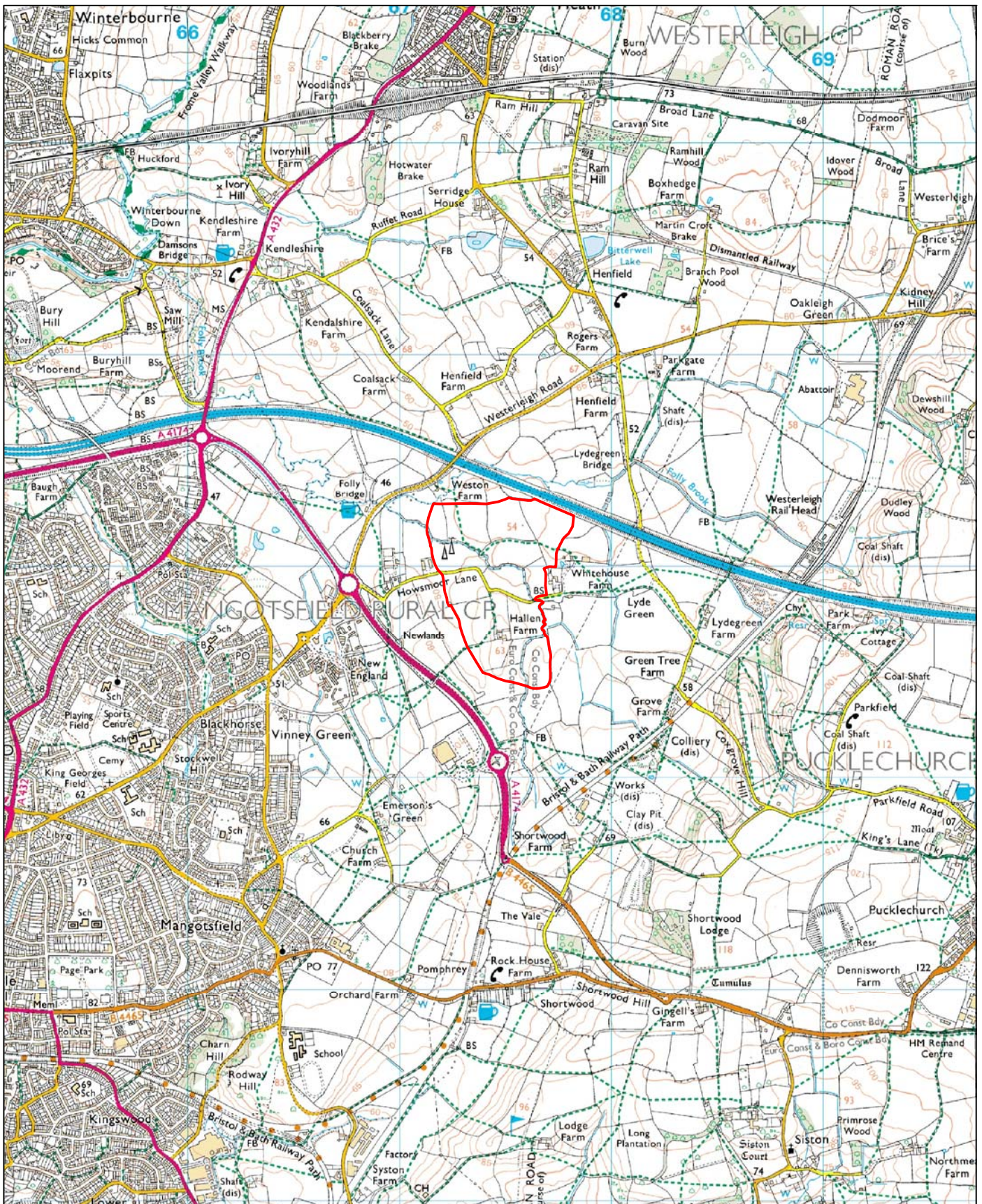
Table 4: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Trench No	Context	Category	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot-Date
Total			280	4.2181	
0	u/s	Roman pottery: Black Burnished imitation; Savernake; samian; miscellaneous oxidised; greyware	7	0.0375	C2-C4
4	u/s	Roman pottery: miscellaneous oxidised	1	0.0020	C2-C4
	403	Roman pottery: Black Burnished imitation, greyware; miscellaneous oxidised; samian; Ceramic building material: miscellaneous	10	0.0860	C1-C4
		Flint: blade	1	0.0210	
			1	0.0024	ENE0
	406 <21>	Roman pottery: Black Burnished	1	0.0030	C2-C4
	408	Roman pottery: Black Burnished	1	0.0050	C1-C3
	414	Iron: nail	2	0.0150	RB
421	Roman pottery: miscellaneous oxidised; Severn Valley ware Ceramic building material: Flue tile; tegula Flint: Blade	4	0.0850	C2-C4	
		2	0.1700		
		1	0.0009	ENE0	
29	2903	Slag: tap, undiagnostic	33	1.5230	BA-MED
	2903 <19>	Slag: tap	5	0.0740	BA-MED
30	3005	Roman pottery: Black burnished imitation; Severn Valley ware	2	0.0300	C2-C4
		Slag: undiagnostic	2	0.1380	
	3011	Roman pottery: miscellaneous oxidised mortarium	1	0.0250	C2-C3
3013	Ceramic building material: Miscellaneous	1	0.0190	RB	
32	3204	Roman pottery: Black Burnished imitation; greyware; miscellaneous oxidised; samian	12	0.0750	C2-C4
		Ceramic building material: Miscellaneous	1	0.0010	
		Slag: undiagnostic	3	0.0950	
3204 <5>	Iron: Hobnail	1	0.0008	RB	
33	3303	Late Iron age to Early Roman pottery: calcite tempered 'native ware'	1	0.0260	BC C1- C1 AD
		Roman pottery: Black Burnished; Black Burnished imitation; greyware; miscellaneous oxidised	16	0.1580	C2-C4
		Flint: flake	1	0.0017	NEO
	3303 <11>	Roman pottery: Greyware	1	0.0010	C2-C4
	3305	Roman pottery: Black Burnished; Black Burnished Imitation; greyware; Severn Valley ware; white slipped oxidised Slag: undiagnostic Worked stone: uncertain	41	0.2280	C2-C4
			4	0.2540	
1			0.0580		
3307	Roman pottery: Savernake	1	0.0250	MLC1	
3309	Roman pottery: miscellaneous oxidised; Savernake	2	0.0270	C2-C4	

Trench No	Context	Category	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot-Date
	3315	Roman pottery: Black Burnished; Black Burnished Imitation; greyware; Severn Valley ware	15	0.1040	C2-C4
	3315 <10>	Roman pottery: greyware Coal	1 2	0.0070 0.0070	C2-C4
	3317	Roman pottery: Black Burnish imitation; greyware; Savernake; miscellaneous oxidised mortarium; miscellaneous black slipped oxidised Worked stone: uncertain Coal	7 1 2	0.0840 0.0560 0.0030	C2-C4
34	3405	Late Iron age to Early Roman pottery: calcite tempered 'native ware' Roman pottery: Savernake; Black Burnished imitation; miscellaneous black slipped oxidised; greyware; miscellaneous oxidised; samian Ceramic Building Material: Miscellaneous	1 85 1	0.0030 0.7100 0.0030	MLIA-ER C4
	3405 SF1	Glass bead: Plain blue cylinder, circular sectioned	1	0.0007	C4-C5
	3405 SF2	Jet bead: Plano-convex spacer bead, two perforations. Plain.	1	0.0012	C4-C5
	3405 <14>	Roman pottery: Black Burnished; greyware; miscellaneous oxidised	3	0.0520	C2-C4

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES






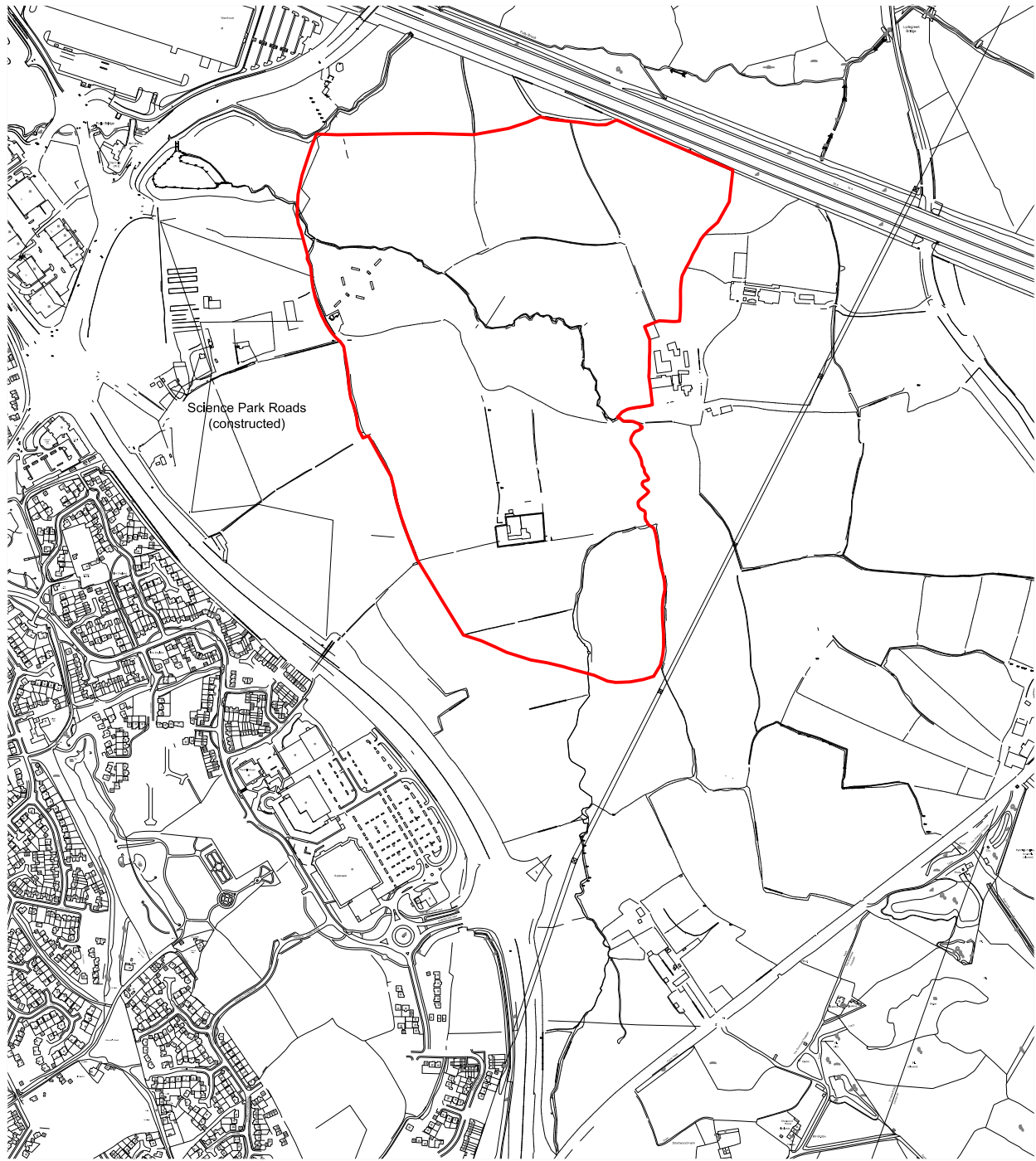
 <p>WA Archaeology Ltd 2012</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10049</p> <p>CLIENT Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd.</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2012</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Area of evaluation</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



WA Archaeology Ltd
2012

PROJECT: Land at Emersons Green, Bristol,
South Gloucestershire
SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4
REPORT No: CP10049
CLIENT: Gallagher Estates, Heron Land
Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates
and Developments Ltd.
DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: March 2012
FIGURE: 2

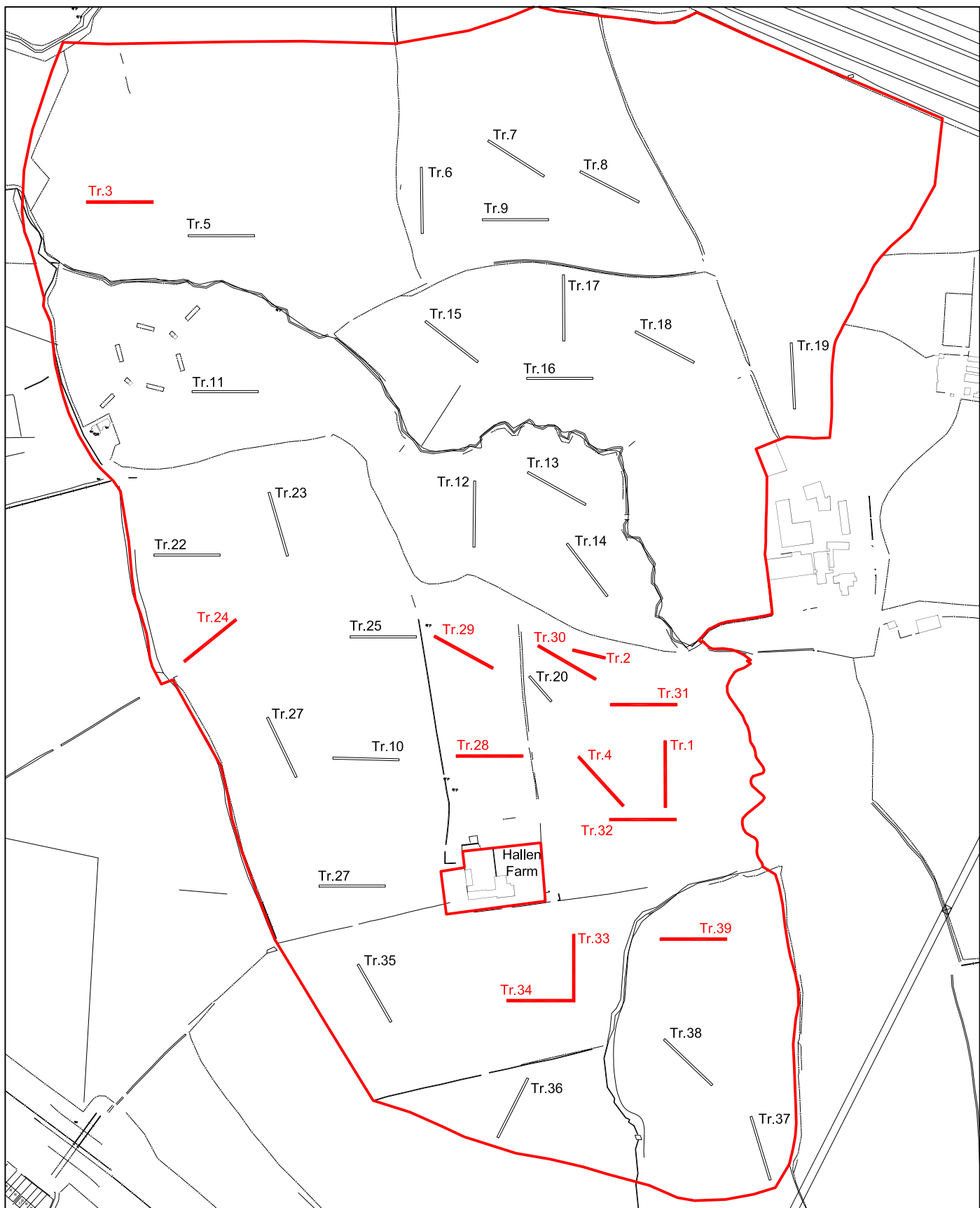
KEY:

 Area of evaluation



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Figure 2: Site location; detail.








 <p>WA Archaeology Ltd 2012</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10049</p> <p>CLIENT: Gallagher Estates, Heron Land Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates and Developments Ltd.</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2012</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Outline of evaluation area  Evaluation trench  Trenches containing archaeology 	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 3: Trench location plan.

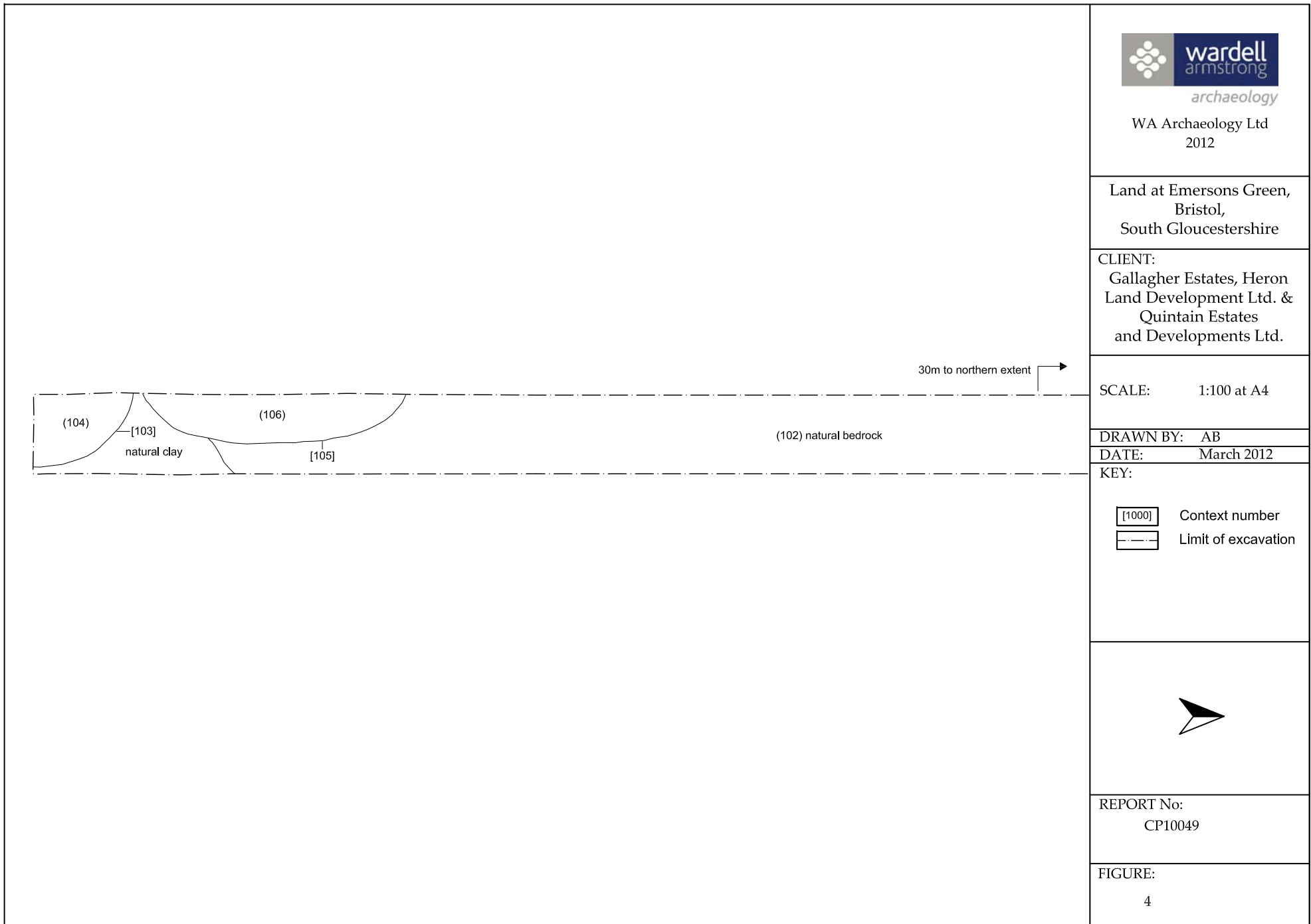


Figure 4: Trench 1, plan.

Land at Emersons Green, Bristol,
South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:
Gallagher Estates, Heron Land
Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates
and Developments Ltd.

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2012

KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- Section
- Height mAOD
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation

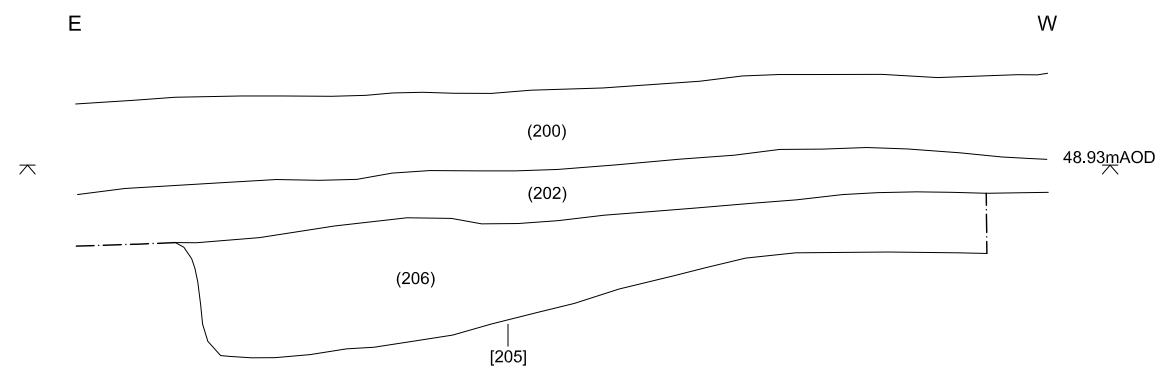


REPORT No:

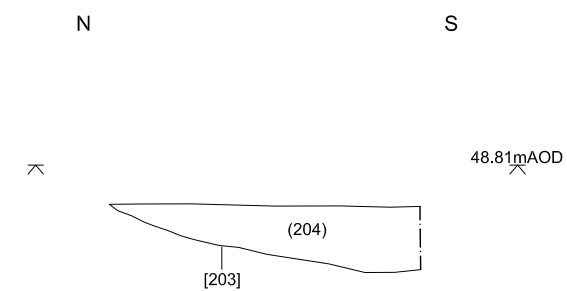
CP10049

FIGURE:

5



Section 1. North facing section across linear [205].



Section 2. West facing section across linear [203].

Figure 5: Trench 2, plan and sections.

Land at Emersons Green, Bristol,
South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:
Gallagher Estates, Heron Land
Developments Ltd. & Quintain Estates
and Developments Ltd.

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Section 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2012

- KEY:
- [1000] Context number
 - Section
 - Height mAOD
 - Excavated portion
 - Limit of excavation



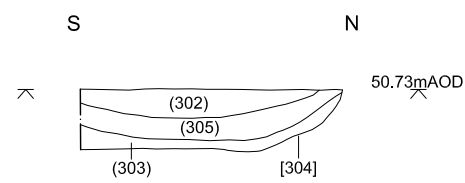
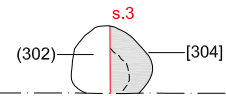
REPORT No:
CP10049

FIGURE:
6

← 8m to western extent

17m to eastern extent →

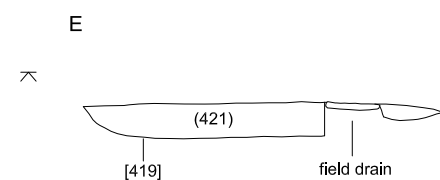
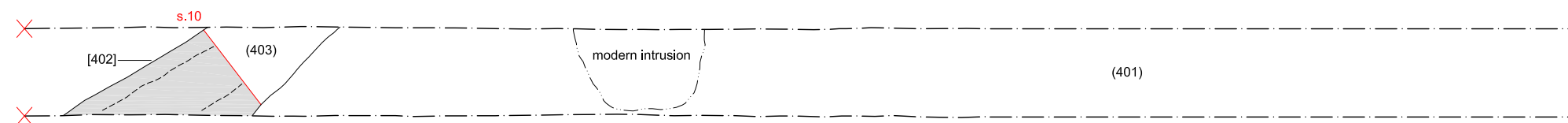
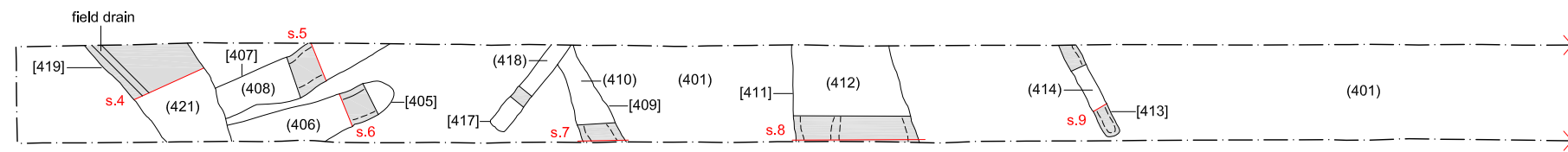
(302)



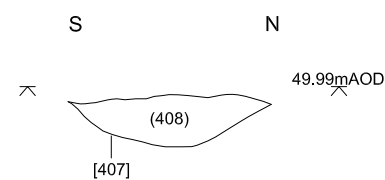
Section 3. East facing section across [304].

Figure 6: Trench 3, plan and section.

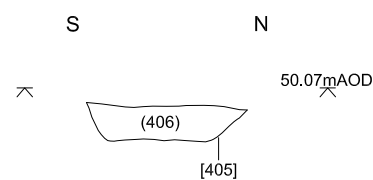
- [1000] Context number
- Section
- Height mAOD
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation



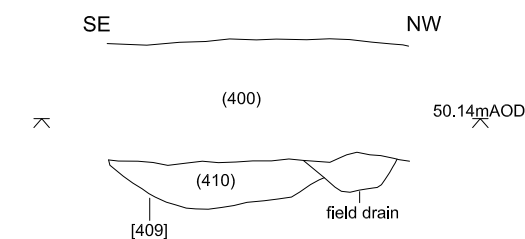
Section 4. North facing section across [419].



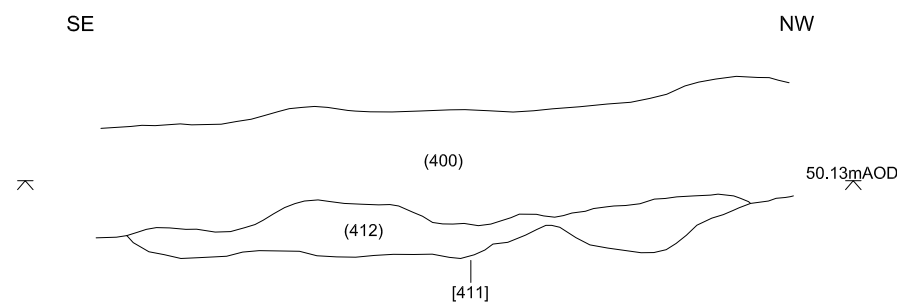
Section 5. East facing section across [407].



Section 6. East facing section across [405].



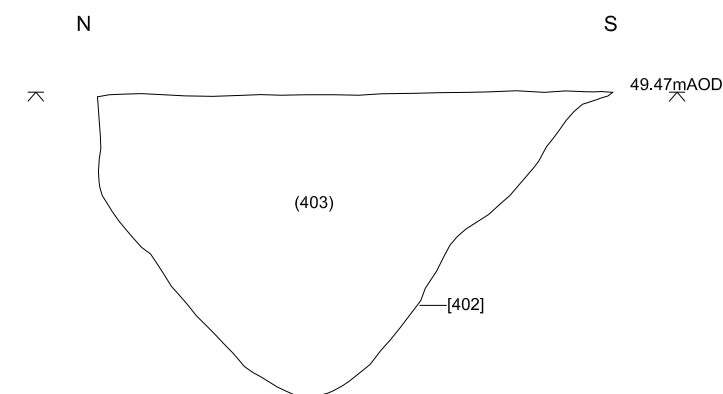
Section 7. North-east facing section across [409].



Section 8. North-east facing section across [411].



Section 9. South-west facing section across [413].



Section 10. West facing section across [402].

Figure 7: Trench 4, plan and sections.

Land at Emersons Green, Bristol,
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and Developments Ltd.

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Section 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

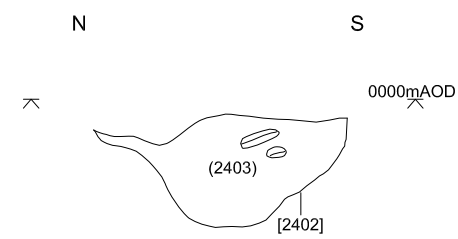
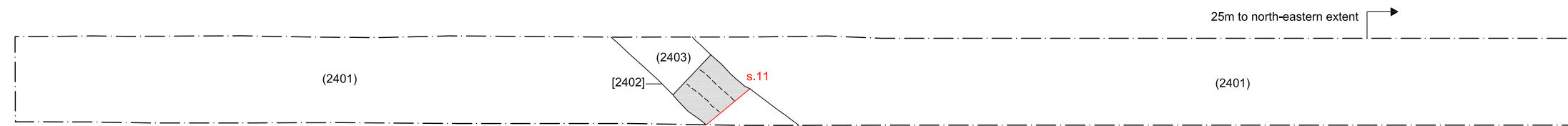
DATE: March 2012

- KEY:
- [1000] Context number
 - Section
 - Height mAOD
 - Excavated portion
 - Limit of excavation



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FIGURE:
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Section 11. West facing section across [2402].

Figure 8: Trench 24, plan and section.

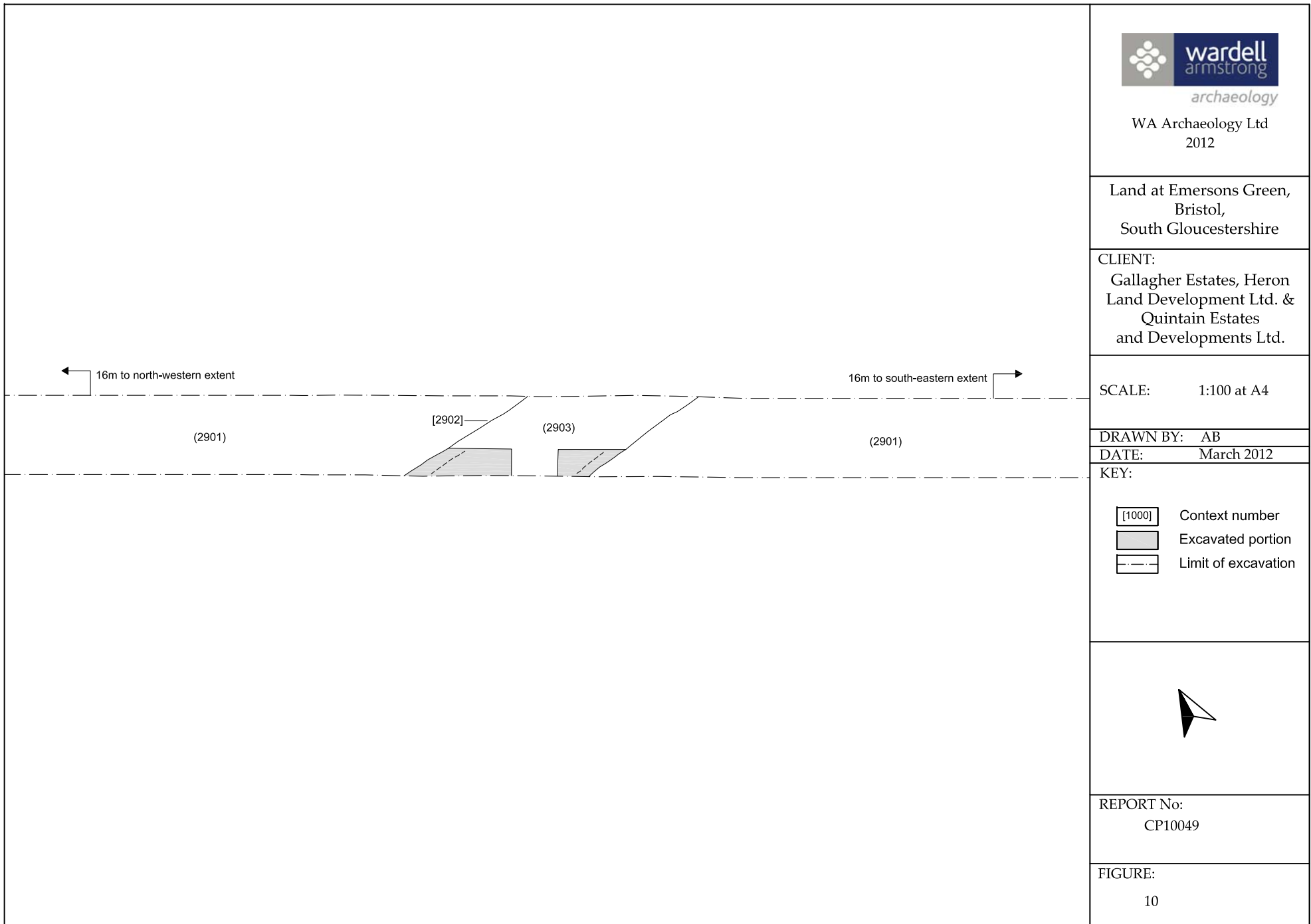


Figure 10: Trench 29, plan.

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DATE: March 2012

KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- Section
- Height mAOD
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation

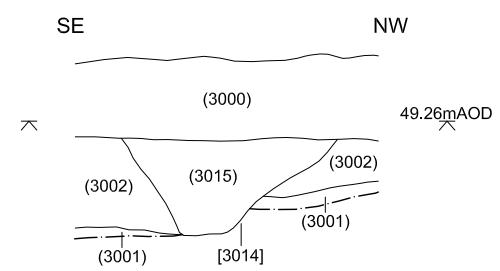
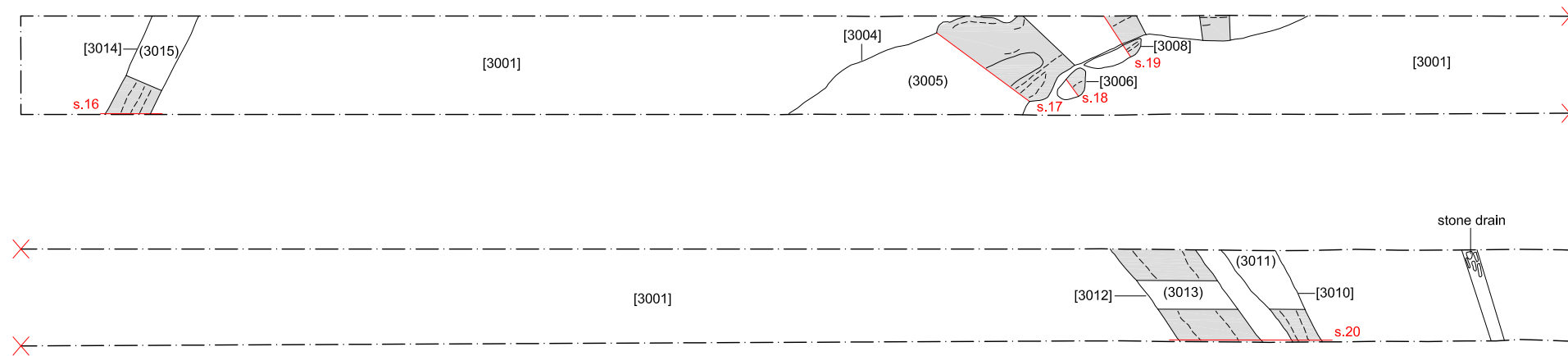


REPORT No:

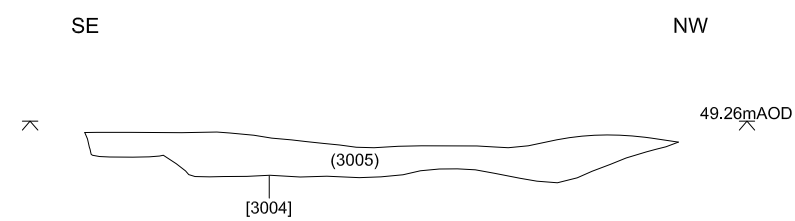
CP10049

FIGURE:

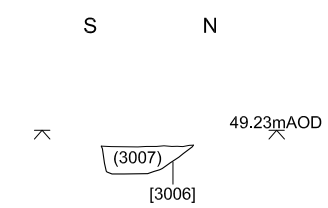
11



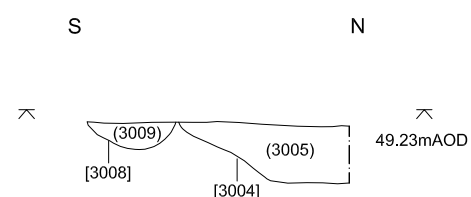
Section 16. North-east facing section across [3014].



Section 17. North-east facing section across [3004].



Section 18. East facing section across [3006].



Section 19. East facing section across [3008] and [3004].



Section 20. North-east facing section across [3010] and [3012].

Figure 11: Trench 30, plan and sections.



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SCALE: 1:100 at A4

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DATE: March 2012

KEY:

[1000] Context number
--- Limit of excavation



REPORT No:
CP10049

FIGURE:
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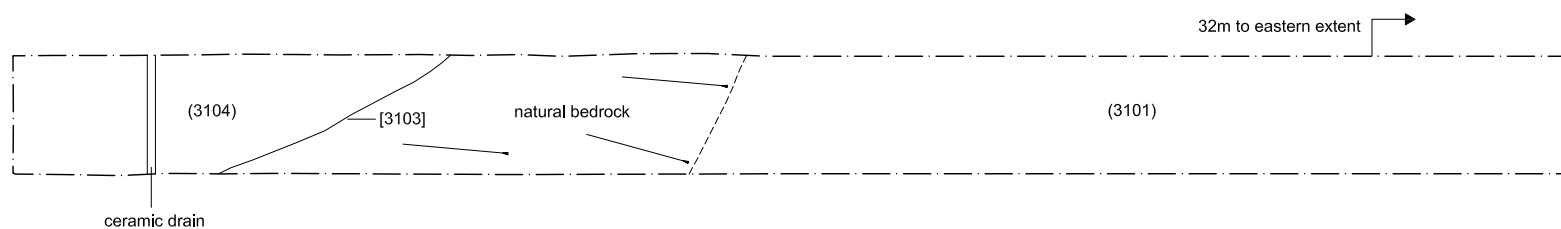
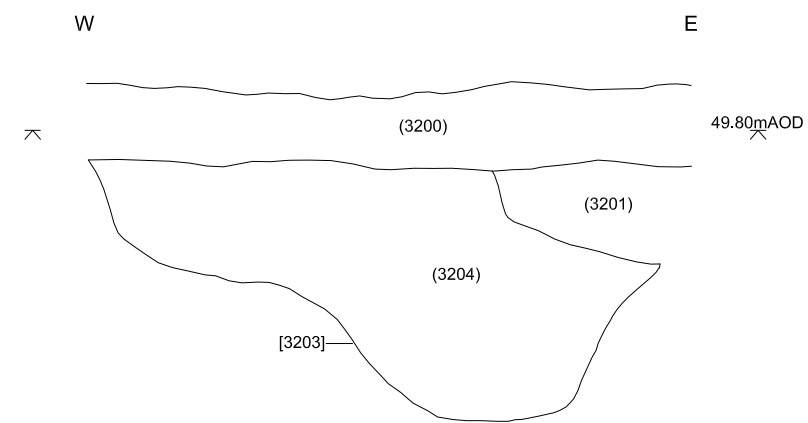
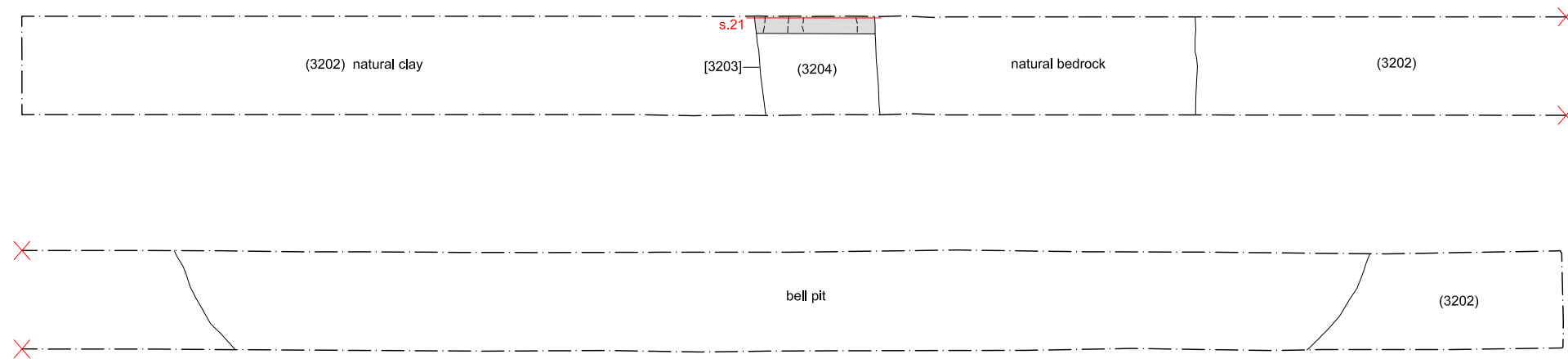


Figure 12: Trench 31, plan.

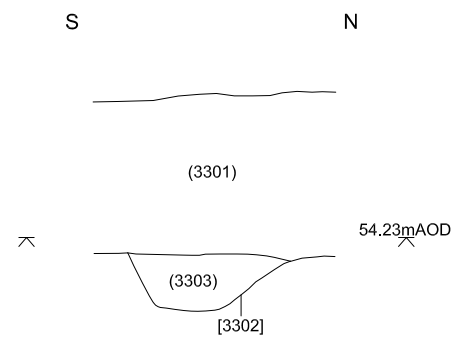
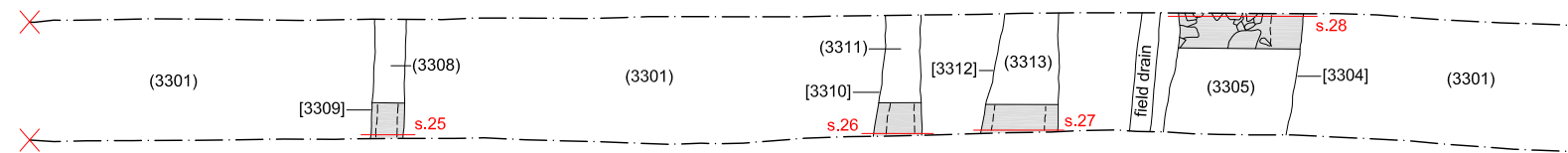
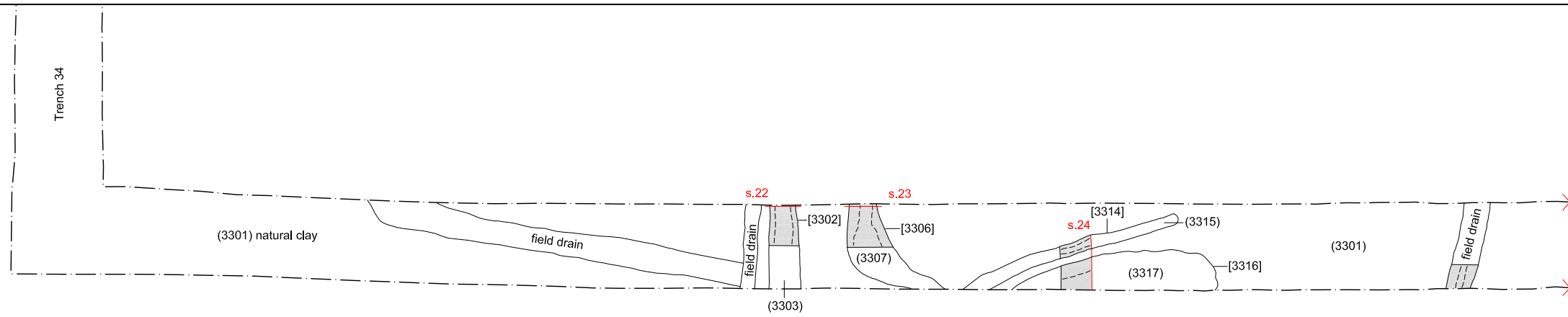
- KEY:
- [1000] Context number
 - Section
 - Height mAOD
 - Excavated portion
 - Limit of excavation



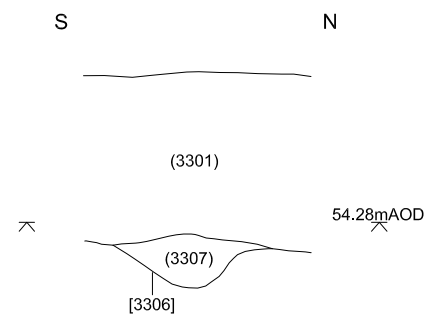
Section 21. South facing section across [3203].

Figure 13: Trench 32, plan and section.

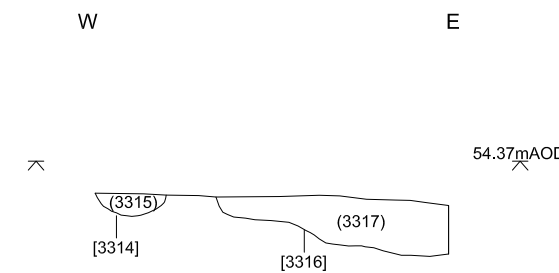
- [1000] Context number
- Section
- Height mAOD
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation



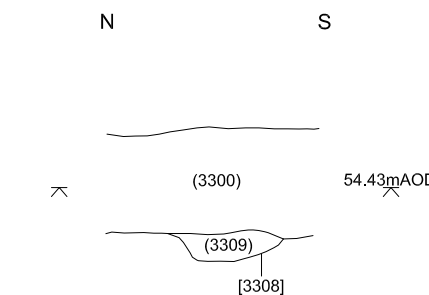
Section 22. East facing section across [3302].



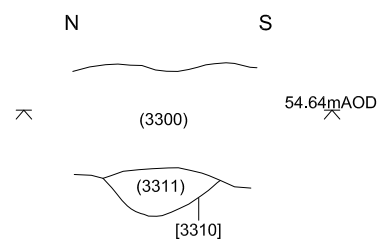
Section 23. East facing section across [3306].



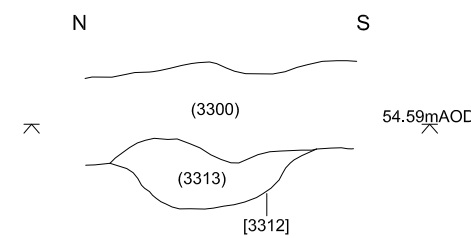
Section 24. South facing section across [3314] and [3316].



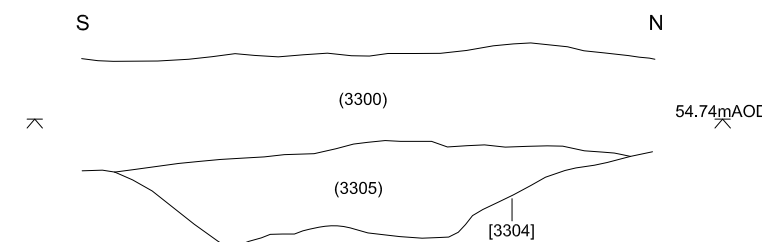
Section 25. West facing section across [3308].



Section 26. West facing section across [3310].



Section 27. West facing section across [3312].



Section 28. East facing section across [3304].

Figure 14: Trench 33, plan and sections.

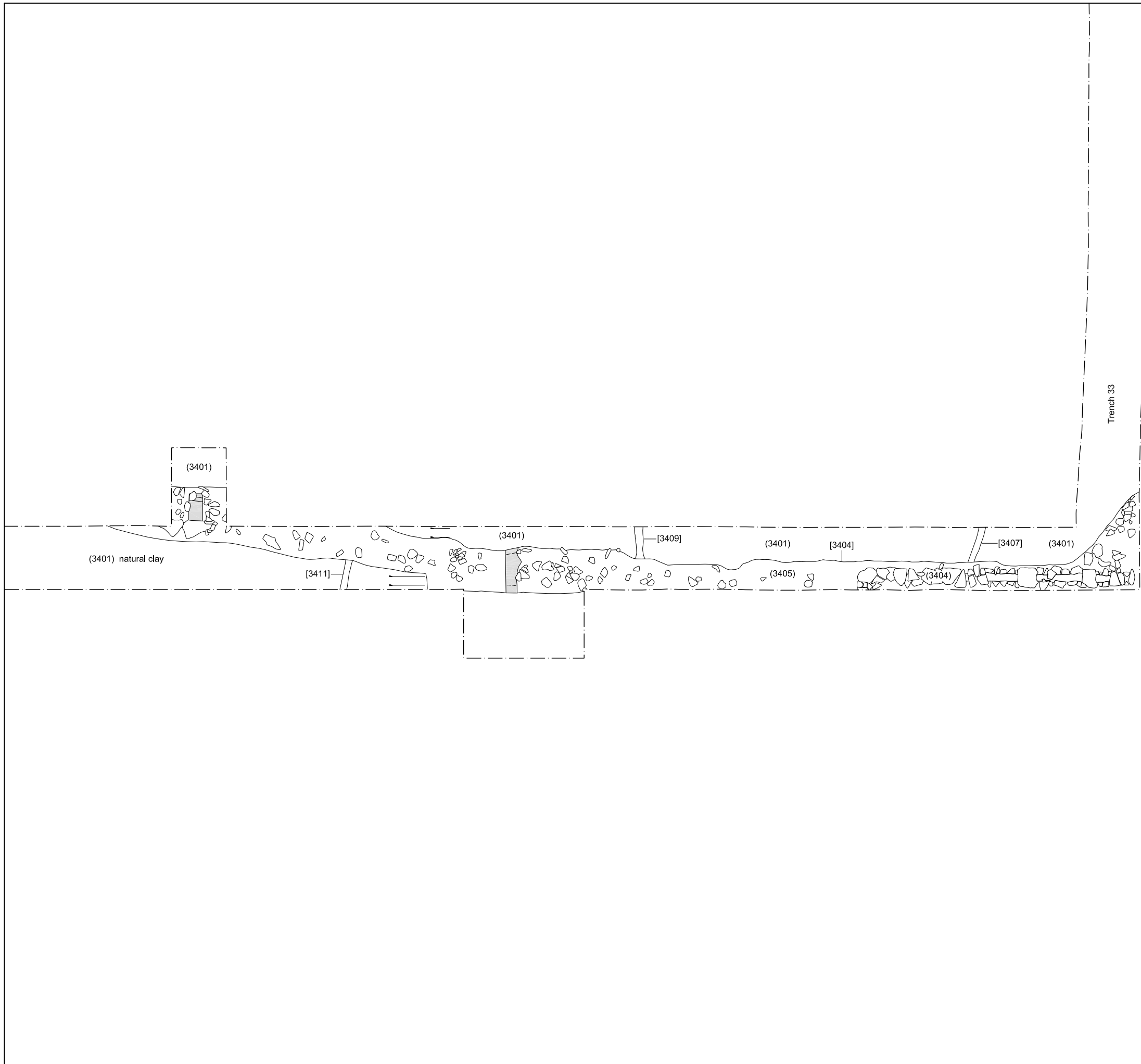
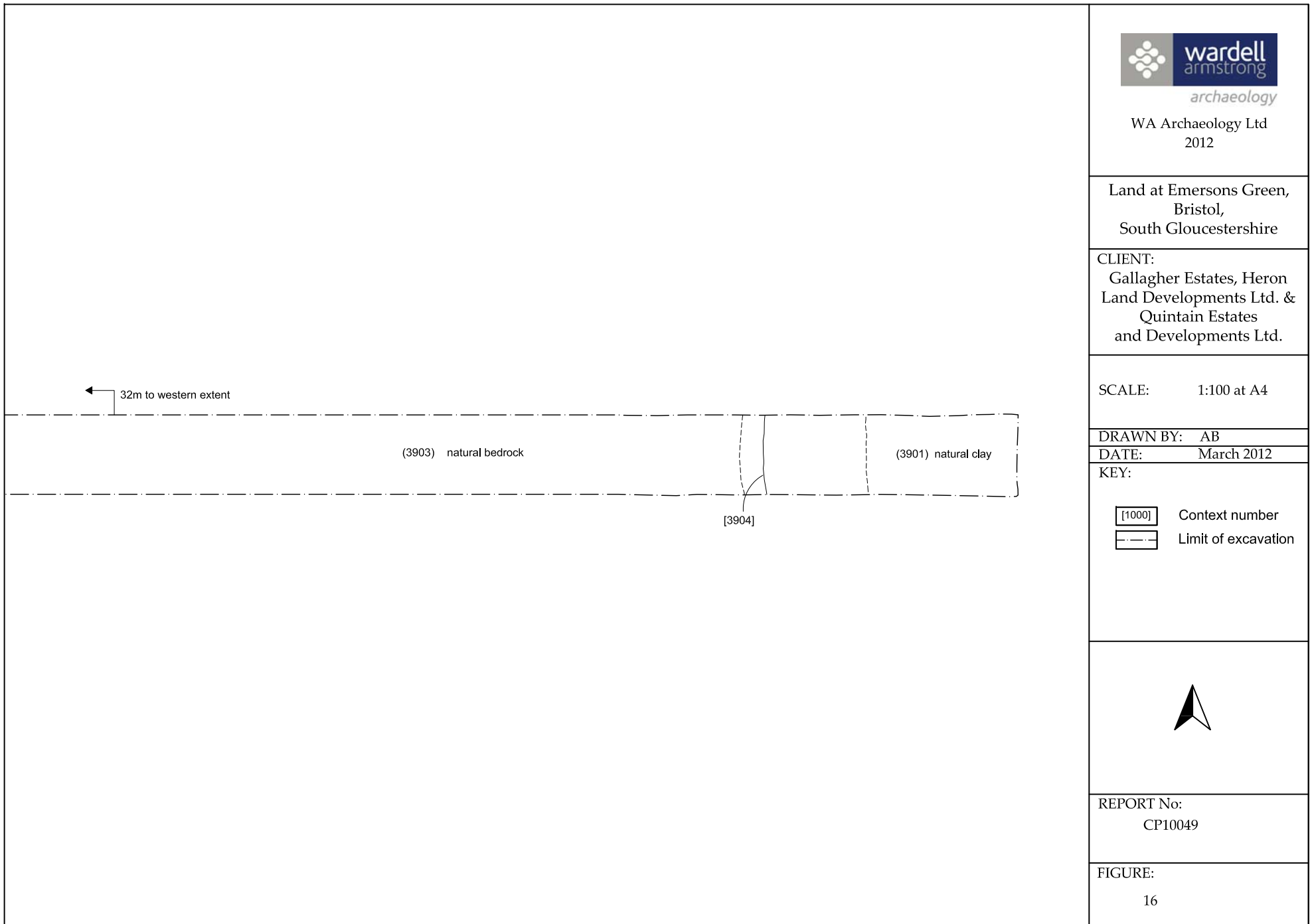


Figure 15: Trench 34, plan.



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KEY:

- [1000] Context number
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FIGURE:
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Figure 16: Trench 39, plan.