



BRISTOL & WEST ARCHAEOLOGY

Land between Iron Acton Way and North
Road, Engine Common

Desk-Based Heritage Assessment Report

Project Ref: 11/2390

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In line with current government guidelines and national legislation, the Historic Environment Records Officer of South Gloucestershire Council has asked for a desk-based heritage assessment of a c. 14.8 ha strip of land (the study area) located north of Iron Acton Way, between Dyers' Lane, Mission Road and North Road, Yate (centred NGR ST 69606 83639). The desk-based assessment was requested in advance of a proposed planning application for the construction of housing and other mixed development within the study area.

The results of this assessment are set out in the following report and summarised here. An inspection of the study area has shown that a large part of the land is rural, composed of fields enclosed by hedges, drainage ditches and fences. Land use is largely agricultural, both arable and pastoral farming are in evidence. In the south-eastern quadrant of the study area there is a small stadium and associated features, the home of Yate Town Football Club. Shallow earthworks were observed in fields west and north of the stadium. These could be evidence for medieval and early post-medieval agricultural activity. Shallow earthworks were also observed in the north-eastern field, but these could not be resolved into any distinct pattern. In the far north-eastern corner of this field is a stone-lined sunken feature associated with a shallow mound. This is thought to be a soakaway of post-medieval or modern origin, though its exact purpose has not been confirmed. Along the southern boundary of this field is a dilapidated and overgrown stone wall that predates the construction of No. 277 North Road.

A review of the documentary evidence has established the study area was part of the parish of Iron Acton during the Middle Ages. The parish was so named because it appears to have been a local centre for iron smelting. This industry had almost died out by the early 18th century, but two 18th century antiquarian writers observed that traces of it were still evident and plentiful in their lifetimes. It is not known whether any iron working was undertaken within the study area, but a known site was identified 440m to the southwest. Geophysical survey has identified a possible spread of iron working debris in a field southwest of the stadium.

There were two manors in the parish during the Middle Ages, Iron Acton and Acton Ilger. They were merged in the 16th century. The centre of the manor was at Acton Court, some distance from the study area, which lay at the extreme eastern edge of the parish. It is not known within which manor the study area lay and there appears to be no documentary evidence for its land use and ownership history during that time.

The earliest detailed map to show the study area dates from the land enclosures of 1780. The broad outline of the study area can be discerned on this map. At this date the land was a mixture of arable and pasture, but there were more subdivisions of the fields than there are now. In the northern and north-eastern parts of the study area were short rows of strips, possibly indicating a remnant of medieval strip field agriculture. A lane ran from the southern corner of Dyer's Lane in a north-eastward direction, before terminating in the middle of the fields. This was possibly an access lane for a former medieval great field. None of these features was shown on later detailed mapping. An overgrown strip or broad field boundary was observed on this map following a north-northeast alignment. This may represent an overgrown strip, or possibly the route of a former lane. It lay not far off a projected alignment of a Roman road believed to have passed through the study area. This feature had also been removed on later historic mapping, though a single boundary on this alignment has been retained to the present day.

Subsequent maps from 1842, 1881 and 1903 show a progressive amalgamation of fields. During this time the study area remained entirely rural in use. This situation pertained until 1984 when the present Yate Town FC stadium was built in part of the southern half

of the study area. At about the same time Iron Acton Way was built to the south of the study area.

A review of the archaeological evidence has indicated there is little known about this part of South Gloucestershire before the 18th century. The course of a Roman road from Gloucester to Bitton is believed to have passed through the north-eastern field. No evidence for prehistoric or medieval activity is known. Previous archaeological fieldwork has been limited to investigation of sites on the possible course of the Roman road. There are no listed structures or scheduled ancient monuments within the study area or its immediate vicinity.

Evidence from historic aerial photographs has indicated that parts of the study area were cultivated before the 1780 enclosures, probably during the earlier post-medieval period and later Middle Ages. Some indistinct features were observed that could potentially relate to earlier land use and/or possible settlement. These features could not be confirmed and may require further investigation.

Geophysical survey was undertaken over parts of the study area in April 2012. These indicated the possibility of buried archaeological remains within all the surveyed areas, with particular concentrations of features in the north-eastern field, the fields north and west of the stadium, and the far south-western field. The large field to the north west of the stadium could not be surveyed as it was under crop at the time. The course of the Roman road was not evident from this survey.

To sum up, there is good documentary evidence for the agricultural nature and land use of the study area from 1780 to the present. There is some evidence for the arable use of the study area in the later Middle Ages and earlier post-medieval period, particularly in the northern half of the study area. There is evidence the course of a Roman road from Gloucester to Bitton passed through the eastern side of the study area. There is possible (but unconfirmed) evidence for prehistoric activity. As none of this evidence has been tested in the field by archaeological evaluation; the presence or absence of archaeological features within the study area cannot be determined from the documentary and geophysical evidence alone.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 South Gloucestershire Council has requested a Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of c. 14.8 ha of land north of Iron Acton Way, east of Dyer's Lane, west of North Road and south of Mission Road, Yate, South Gloucestershire (centred NGR ST 69606 83639). This work was requested prior to the submission of a planning application on the study area, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impact of any proposed development on identified and potential heritage assets. The project was commissioned by WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.

1.2 Site Location and Topography and Land Use (see Figure 1)

- 1.2.1 The study area lies within the watershed of the river Frome, on the northern side of the Frome valley, west of the confluence with the Ladden brook, a major tributary. At this point the Frome valley is virtually non-existent.
- 1.2.2 The overall topography of the study area is flat, with a slight slope southwards, towards the Frome. Land at the northernmost edge of the study area is 70.3m aOD while at the south-western tip it is 68.9m aOD (Dando Surveying Limited 2010), giving an overall fall of 1.4m. The land does not appear to be well drained, field boundaries are characterised by the presence of drainage ditches. During the site inspection standing water was observed in several fields. No evidence was observed on the ground or from aerial photographs for the presence of land drains within the fields.
- 1.2.3 The majority of the land is currently in agricultural use. Some of the land is pasture while some is under arable cultivation. Land on the southeast side is currently occupied by a small stadium, the present home of Yate Town Football Club.

1.3 Geology

- 1.3.1 The underlying bedrock of the majority of the study area is comprised of mudstone and sandstone belonging to the Mangotsfield member of the Pennant Sandstone Formation (BGS 2012a; BGS 2012b). Along the eastern edge of the study area runs a belt of sandstone and conglomerate known as the Downend Member of the Pennant Sandstone Formation (BGS 2012a; BGS 2012b). No superficial deposits have been recorded by the BGS across the study area. The Mangotsfield member is not thought to be coal bearing, although coal has been known from the Downend member. East of North Road there were two former collieries, located on deposits of the South Wales lower and middle coal measures. These collieries are not thought to have impinged on the study area and no collieries are known in this area west of North Road.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 In compiling this desk-based assessment the standards and guidelines of the IfA, PPS5 and South Gloucestershire Council were followed as appropriate (IfA 2011; DCLG 2010; DCLG, DCMS & EH 2010; South Gloucestershire Council 2012).
- 1.4.2 Searches were made of all indices of information held on the South Gloucestershire Council Sites and Monuments Record Database. Indices and collections were also consulted in the Bristol Record Office and Bristol Central Library. The SMR record number for this report is SGSMR 20061.
- 1.4.3 The author carried out the survey in January and February 2012. An HER trawl of the study area was requested on 26 January and received on 27 January 2012. The study area was visited on 27 January 2012, during which digital still photographs were taken and field notes made. Aerial photographs at the NMR Centre, Swindon, were viewed on 9

February 2012. Stratascan Limited undertook a fluxgate gradiometer survey over parts of the study area in April 2012.

- 1.4.4 This document was compiled using MS Word 10, figures were produced using QGIS 1.70, and photographs were taken with a Fuji Finepix HS10 digital SLR camera.

2 BASELINE SURVEY

2.1 Site Inspection (see Figure 1, Figure 2, and Plates)

- 2.1.1 The author undertook a brief walkover and photographic survey on 27 January 2012. The study area lies within a parcel of land enclosed by Mission Road to the north, North Road to the east, Iron Acton Way to the south and Dyers Lane to the west. As the study area is largely rural in character it consists of several fields and other parcels of land. For ease of reference these have been divided into Areas 1-8.
- 2.1.2 The study area is approximately 520m long north to south by 340m wide east to west. In plan it is an irregular polygon, with an eastward extension to the north and a westward extension to the south.

2.2 Area 1

- 2.2.1 This is the largest Area, and comprises a single ploughed field in the north-western quadrant of the study area. In shape the field is an irregular polygon, of which the southern boundary is the simplest, being a post and wire fence forming the boundary with Area 2. The western boundary is a mature hedgerow, supplemented with a wire fence, forming the boundary with Area 7 and Area 8. Along parts of the boundary with Area 8 the remains of a raised earthen bank could be seen. The shorter boundary with Area 8 was also defined by a drainage ditch. The northern boundary is rectilinear, respecting adjoining fields and properties fronting the south side of Mission Road. This bends southwards, to the rear of properties fronting Dyers Lane, before following the lane southwards in a straight line. Here the boundary is formed by a well-kept hedgerow with a drainage ditch along the side of the road. Vehicular access to Area 1 is provided by a short causeway from Dyers Lane over a stone culvert, via a gate in the hedge.
- 2.2.2 Like most of the study area, Area 1 is generally flat, rising slightly to the north and west. The field had been ploughed but was well weathered. It had been planted with an Autumn/Winter sown cereal crop.



Plate a: View across Area 1, looking northeast.

2.3 Area 2

- 2.3.1 Area 2 is in effect a southern extension of Area 1, the only boundary between them is a modern post and wire fence. At the time of this survey this field was pasture for grazing sheep. The western boundary is a continuation of the hedge and ditch along Dyer's Lane. The eastern boundary is a continuation of the hedge line with Area 8, which also forms the boundary with Areas 5 and 6. The southern boundary is a Cypressa



Plate b: View across Area 2, looking southwest from Area 1.

hedgerow with a chain link fence, Rose Cottage to the south.

- 2.3.2 In the south-western corner of this field is an area sub-divided from the rest by a low post and wire fence, surrounding a modern barrel-roofed barn and yard area, with gated access from Dyer's Lane. The yard is characterized by the presence of a quantity of old agricultural machinery and tractor implements. There is a stockpile of local and imported stone located on the south side of the yard.

2.4 Area 3

- 2.4.1 This area is a small sub-rectangular field accessed from Dyer's Lane via a footbridge and stile across the northern boundary hedgerow and ditch. The eastern and southern boundaries are also hedgerows. The western boundary with Bradfield Farm is largely formed by the irregular farm buildings. Vehicular access to this field is via the farm. At the time of this survey the field was under grass.

2.5 Area 4

- 2.5.1 Access to this sub-rectangular field was via a gated gap in the eastern hedgerow of Area 3. The remaining field boundaries are all hedgerows. Like Area 3, Area 4 was under grass at the time of this survey. Some slight linear irregularities could be seen on the surface of this field. These were aligned roughly northwest to southeast, i.e. parallel to the long axis of the field. These could reflect former medieval or early post-medieval cultivation strips. To the south of these was a shallow rectilinear area, defined by the presence of standing water. This may represent a former trackway.



Plate c: Possible earthworks in Area 4 partly highlighted by standing water, looking west from the boundary with Area 5.

2.6 Area 5

- 2.6.1 This is a small, almost triangular shaped area of grass located between Areas 2, 4 and 6. It was not possible to access this area at the time of this survey. The south-eastern boundary is a chain link fence while the northern boundary with the stadium is a sheet metal fence. Some slight undulations in the ground surface were visible through the chain link fence, but these could not be resolved without closer inspection. Against the western hedgerow stands an LPG supply point.

2.7 Area 6

- 2.7.1 Area 6 is an irregular polygon representing the footprint of the Yate Town Football Club stadium and associated features. Access to the pitch and club buildings was not required as these were considered to be of no heritage potential in themselves and unlikely to yield any surface evidence for buried archaeological remains. The hardcore surfaced car park in the



Plate d: Area 6, view of the clubhouse, with hardstanding car park in the foreground and the stadium to the rear.

southern corner of this area was briefly inspected, but as expected yielded no information of note. Access to Area 6 was via a short track leading off Lodge Road through a mature hedgerow forming the south-eastern boundary of the study area at this point. The eastern and northern boundaries of Area 6 are of chain link fences with mature Cypressa hedges.

2.8 Area 7

2.8.1 Area 7 represents a roughly triangular shaped field, aligned north-northeast, with irregular eastern and western boundaries. The southern side bounds Area 6. At the time of inspection the field was under grass and used as sheep pasturage. The western hedgerow forms the boundary with Areas 1 and 2, while the eastern hedgerow (with barbed wire fence) formed the boundary of the study area with properties fronting the west side of North Road and four plots of land to their rear. In the southeast corner is a large soil dump.



Plate e: Part of the southern boundary of Area 8, showing a dilapidated and overgrown stone wall.

2.8.2 The surface of Area 7 is irregular, with slight raised areas that could be remnant earthworks, possibly related to earlier cultivation. Some of the features appeared to be linear, on a northwest to southeast alignment.



Plate f: View across Area 8, looking east from the northwest corner.

2.9 Area 8

2.9.1 The last remaining area is an almost rectangular field in the north-eastern extremity of the study area. This area is bounded to the north by a mature hedgerow and to the east by a hedgerow fronting the west side of North Road. The western boundary adjoins Areas 1 and 7. The southern boundary is of some interest, being formed part of hedgerow with an overgrown and dilapidated stone wall between 0.5 and 1.2m high. On the far side of this wall the remains of two derelict structures adjoining the wall could be observed in land to the rear of No. 237 North Road. This stone wall terminates some 46m west of North Road and is replaced by a modern concrete block wall associated with No. 237.



Plate g: A stone-lined hollow in the northeast corner of Area 8.

2.9.2 An electricity power line is carried along the northern boundary of the study area on wooden posts. A public

footpath runs along the inside of the northern boundary, accessed from North Road by a stile.

- 2.9.3 In the northeast corner of the field is a stone lined sunken feature associated with a nearby low mound just to the north. The feature is located at approximately NGR ST 69863 83840. A hollow space in the western edge of the walling suggests this feature may be a soakaway. The mound can reasonably be interpreted as the spoil from the excavation of this feature.
- 2.9.4 The surface of Area 8 is irregular, with slight depressions and raised areas, all indeterminate of nature but possibly representing earlier cultivation patterns of the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

2.10 A History of Iron Acton Parish

- 2.10.1 The study area was located within the medieval parish of Iron Acton, in the Hundred of Grimbold's Ash. Much of the parish contained the manor of Iron Acton, for which the manor house, Acton Court, is still extant. The medieval church of St James the Less is also still extant, located in the centre of the village, approximately 1.5km west of the study area.
- 2.10.2 At the time of Domesday (1086) there were two recorded manors within the parish, Iron Acton and Acton Ilger. The principal text, for Iron Acton, is translated thus:

69 LAND OF HUMPHREY THE CHAMBERLAIN

In BAGSTONE Hundred

6 (Iron) ACTON. Harold, a man of Alfwy Hiles', held it and could go where he would. 2 ½ hides. In lordship 1 plough;

3 villagers and 3 smallholders with ½ plough.

2 slaves; 1 ½ mills at 64d; meadow, 5 acres.

The Value is and was 40s.

The Queen gave these two villages of (Iron) Acton and Wickwar to Humphrey. (Morris 1982).

- 2.10.3 The text for Acton Ilger is translated as follows:

6 LAND OF THE BISHOP OF COUTANCES

In BAGSTONE Hundred

1 The Bishop of St. Lô holds 'ACTON (ilger)' and Ilger [from him.

2½hides. In lordship 1 plough;

4 villagers, 5 smallholders, 1 male and 2 female slaves with 1½ploughs.

½ mill at 16d; meadow, 10 acres; woodland, 1 furlong.

The value is and was 40s.

Ebbi, a man of Brictric son of Algar, held this manor. (Morris 1982).

- 2.10.4 John de Acton held the manor of Iron Acton in 1216 (Rudder 1977:214). Subsequent records claim his family had held the manor for some time previously. In c. 1344 the last John de Acton died without a direct male heir and the manor passed through marriage to Sir John Poyntz. The Poyntz family continued to hold the manor until 1680, when the widow of a later Sir John sold the manor to William Player. It was later purchased by Samuel Astry. At the time of Rudder (1779) it was in the hands of Walter Long of South Wraxhall, Wiltshire (Rudder 1977:214).
- 2.10.5 Acton Ilger was held by Thomas de Berkeley in the reign of Edward III. By the reign of Edward IV it was in the hands of Margaret, countess of Shrewsbury. In 1557 it was held by Sir Nicholas Poyntz of Iron Acton (The History of Parliament Trust 1981), and is presumed to have descended with the rest of his estate thereafter.

- 2.10.6 Both Rudder and Atkyns observe the parish was formerly well known for iron working, hence the name, and that in their time the remains of these workings were clearly visible and commonplace. Evidence for iron working was found c. 440m southwest of the study area (SGSMR 14713).
- 2.10.7 The name Engine Common probably derives from the presence of former coalmines east of North Road, the engine or ‘gin’ being the horse or steam driven winding and pumping machines.

2.11 A History of the Study Area

- 2.11.1 Nothing is known of the history of the study area before the 18th century, although it is possible to infer some things from the later evidence. Donn’s *Map of the country 11 miles around Bristol* dated 1769 shows nothing at this location. The earliest surviving detailed map of the study area is the 1780 Iron Acton enclosure map (see **Figure 3**). This, and the accompanying award document, appears to show lands recently enclosed from the former common (unshaded), together with lands previously enclosed (shaded). While the basic outline of the study area is visible, many of the field boundaries shown have since been removed. In particular the shaded areas to the north and east were still in strips, indicating medieval and early post-medieval strip field agriculture had been practiced. This in turn suggests that part of the land had in fact been part of a medieval great field, rather than common land.
- 2.11.2 There are two other features of note on the 1780 enclosure map. Running through the centre of the map in a northeast to southwest direction was a lane, not evidenced on later mapping. The lane terminated at an area of strip fields, suggesting it was a former access lane to the supposed great field. The enclosures would have made this lane redundant, explaining why it is not shown on later mapping.
- 2.11.3 The second feature is a narrow shaded strip running north-northeast by south-southwest. This strip connects with a lane (Lodge Road, still extant), and may represent a former lane that had become overgrown by the time of the survey. It is not shown on later mapping and it is presumed this had subsequently been removed. The alignment and location of this strip is not far off the author’s postulated course of the Roman road from Gloucester to Bitton (see **Figure 8**). The strip could therefore represent the fossilised remains in the landscape of the former Roman road.
- 2.11.4 The study area next appears in the cartographic record on the 1842 Tithe map of Iron Acton Parish (BRO/EP/A/32/24, see **Figure 4**). By that date most of the fields had acquired their present shape. The large field (Area 1) was still subdivided into three. Strips in the northeast corner had been amalgamated into one rectangular field. The accompanying apportionment lists the owners, occupiers and land use, indicated in the table below

Number	Owner	Occupier	Description	Land Use	Acres	Rods	Perches
100	William Walker	Himself	Allotment	Arable	2	3	35
106	John Wadham	Joseph Stealy	Allotment	Pasture	8	2	10
107	John Wadham	Joseph Stealy	Allotment	Arable	7	3	9
111	John Wadham	Joseph Stealy	Allotment	Arable	3	3	25
112	John Wadham	Joseph Stealy	Allotment	Arable	8	1	8
113	John Higgs	Himself	Allotment	Arable	3	3	6
114	John Wadham	Joseph Stealy	Paddock	Pasture	3	2	14
115	George Burton	Himself	Allotment	Pasture	4	1	9

- 2.11.5 The above table indicates that a large portion of the study area was arable land at the time of the Tithe survey. John Wadham appears to have been the principal landowner. None of the landowners appear to have hailed from the gentry.
- 2.11.6 In 1881 the first detailed Ordnance Survey mapping of the study area was published (OS 1881; see **Figure 5**). By this date the boundaries between Tithe plots 107, 111 and 112 had been removed, as had the boundary between plots 106 and 113. To the east of the study area there had been increasing settlement along modern North Road; a mixed school had been built on the east side of the road to serve the community. Adjacent to the study area on the west side of the road was the Codrington Arms, on the site of a structure listed in the Tithe survey as a cottage, garden and lands (plot 96).
- 2.11.7 Very little appears to have changed within the study area by the OS map of 1903. The main changes appear to have taken place to the north of the study area. Modern Mission Road had been laid out, linking Acton Lane (modern North Road) with Dyer's Lane, while a 'Mission Room' was indicated on the south side of Mission Road, adjacent to the northern edge of the study area. A structure is indicated at this location on the OS map of 1881, but was not labelled. On the 1842 Tithe map this was listed as plot 97, a cottage, garden and land. A similar plot (96) lay to the south, but had been removed by 1881.
- 2.11.8 Little information could be retrieved about the Mission Room. It is not a listed structure and is not mentioned on the South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record. It is listed in the 'Non-conformist chapels of North Avon' (Stanbrook and Powney 1989:no. 116), but the authors had no further details about it. In the Bristol Record Office is a correspondence file (BRO/EPaddtl2002/K7/4/2) from the Bristol Diocesan Board of Finance Trusts, regarding a Mission Room in Iron Acton. The file is dated 1956-59 and is currently restricted. If the documents refer to the structure extant in 1903 they would indicate this was not a non-conformist chapel but an Anglican 'chapel of ease' or something similar. These were usually constructed in the late 19th century when the parish covered an unusually large area and/or the centre of population was no longer around the parish church.
- 2.11.9 Between 1946 and 1948 the area was overflowed by RAF air photoreconnaissance teams collecting images for use by the OS. These images are available for public consultation at the NMR, Swindon. The earliest clear image dates from January 1946 (RAF/3G/TUD/UK/1519/V/5063). These photographs show very little material change in the study area, all of which appeared to have been under recent arable cultivation. Vertical aerial photographs of the study area were also made in 1955. Again, these showed no significant changes to the study area.
- 2.11.10 Two notable changes occurred in the 1980s. First Iron Acton Way was constructed, forming the extreme southern periphery of the study area. This was accompanied by burgeoning industrial estates on the south side of the road, altering the overall character of the general area. Secondly, in 1984 Yate Town Football Club moved into a purpose built football stadium located in the southern half of the study area (Yate Town FC 2007).
- 2.11.11 As a result of this survey it has been possible to identify potentially historic hedgerows that may be covered under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (UK Parliament 1997). These may include hedgerows that are defined as having been in existence for at least 30 years. The following field boundaries are potentially 30 years old or more:

Boundary between Area	with Area(s)	Evidence
Area 1	Area 8	shown on OS 1881, possibly on 1780 enclosure map

Boundary between Area	with Area(s)	Evidence
Area 1	Area 7 and Dyer's Lane	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 1	Land to the north of the study area	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 2	Areas 4, 5, 6, 7 and Dyer's Lane	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 3	Dyer's Lane	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 3	Area 4	shown on 1881 map
Area 4	Areas 5 and 6	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 6	Lodge Road	shown on 1881 map
Area 6	Land to the east of the study area	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 7	Land to the east of the study area	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 7	Area 8	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 8	Land to the north of the study area	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 8	North Road	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps
Area 8	Land to the south of the area	shown on 1881 and 1780 maps

2.11.12 The above information is not intended to define whether a hedgerow is covered under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, but may be helpful in determining this fact.

2.12 Previous Archaeological Evidence

2.12.1 A 1km radius trawl of the English Heritage National Monuments Record has revealed there are no scheduled ancient monuments within the trawl radius. Three monuments records were revealed, none of which are located within the study area or relate directly to it. These are: the Thornbury and Yate Railway, UI 201467; the sites of two deer parks located east and west of Acton Court, UI 201580; and the site of the former Yate airfield and Parnall's aircraft factory, UI 1487121.

2.12.2 A 1 km trawl of the National Heritage List for England, undertaken on 12/2/2012 confirmed there are no scheduled ancient monuments within the trawl area. There are no World Heritage sites, registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens within the trawl radius. Two listed buildings were retrieved from the trawl, both some distance west of the study area. These buildings are Wisteria Lodge, and the Poplar farmhouse and barn, both Grade II listed buildings located on the north side of Yate Road.

2.12.3 A 1km trawl of the South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record has revealed several records. These are broken down into their relevant groups and explained in the following paragraphs.

2.12.4 A trawl of listed buildings and locally listed structures (see **Figure 7**) has revealed two listed buildings (as above) and four locally listed structures. These are:

SGSMR No.	Description
15502	Post box at Wisteria Lodge.
15479	Post box, post office, North Road, Yate.
15480	No. 4 Engine Common Lane, Yate.
15490	Boundary wall at the junction of Mission Road (N. side) and Dyer's Lane.

- 2.12.5 None of these structures should have a direct impact upon development proposals for the study area, however structure 15490 could be vulnerable to construction traffic if Dyer's Lane or Mission Road were used as access routes.
- 2.12.6 A trawl of monuments has retrieved 35 records (see **Figure 8** and Appendix 1, Table 1). The majority of these records have no direct bearing on the study area. The main record of note is the projected course of the former Roman road from Bitton to Gloucester (SGSMR 6052), Margary no. 541a (Margary 1967:141).
- 2.12.7 The course of the Roman Road, as projected on the South Gloucestershire SMR would take the road through the southeast corner of Area 8. However this route is subject to variation as there are no known earthworks associated with the road within the study area, and none were observed during the site inspection. The nearest observed earthworks and cropmarks indicating the road were at NGR ST 69975 84645 (RAF aerial photograph 106G/UK/1721/FP/1197, September 1946). A projected line between this point and the next known point of the road, near Says Court at NGR ST 69366 80941, places the course of the road some 38m west of the South Gloucestershire projection (see **Figure 8**). This would still be within Area 8, but also raises the possibility that parts of the eastern boundaries of Areas 6 and 7 might represent the course of the road, as they are within 17m of the author's projection and were shown as part of an overgrown strip of land on the 1780 Enclosure map (see **Figure 3**).
- 2.12.8 However, as there appears to be no good evidence for the course of the Roman road through Yate, it is entirely possible the road passed through another part of the study area or did not pass through the study area at all. Archaeological trial trenching at The Chestnuts (No. 11 Lodge Road, opposite the football stadium), on the line of the road as projected by South Gloucestershire, revealed no evidence for it at that location (SGSMR 17381; see **Figure 9** and Appendix 1, Table 2). An archaeological watching brief held along a water pipeline excavation along North Road revealed no evidence for the Roman road or its possible course (SGSMR 18379; see **Figure 9** and Appendix 1, Table 2). Similarly, an archaeological evaluation and watching brief over the suggested course of the road, during redevelopment of land at Nibley, failed to locate the course of the road, though it was noted that deposits may have been truncated by previous development (SGSMR 17630; see **Figure 9** and Appendix 1, Table 2).
- 2.12.9 Evidence for coal mining east of the study area can be discounted as this was unlikely to have impinged upon the study area due to a change in the underlying bedrock (see para. 1.3 above).
- 2.12.10 Evidence for historic iron working was found some 440m southwest of the study area (SGSMR 14713 and 14714, see **Figure 8**, **Figure 9** and Appendix 1).
- 2.12.11 Other records in the immediate vicinity of the study area represent: The Codrington Arms, first recorded in 1881 (SGSMR 18603); a former Baptist chapel on the east side of North Road (SGSMR 18602); The Nook, No. 244 North Road (SGSMR 19604); a post box on North Road (SGSMR 15479); and the site of 19th century Pool Farm, Dyers Lane south side (SGSMR 15974).
- 2.12.12 To sum up the known archaeological evidence: the course of a Roman road from Gloucester to Bitton is believed to pass through the study area. There is good evidence

of its presence north of Engine Common and south of Nibley, but as yet no evidence has been found for its route through modern Yate. While it is likely the course of the road ran through the easternmost part of the study area, this has not been confirmed. Coal mining to the east of North Road would have had little impact on the study area. Historic iron working is known from the parish, but the nearest known site was located some 440m southwest of the study area. There is a locally listed wall on the corner of Dyers Lane and Mission Road that could be vulnerable to construction traffic. There are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the study area and no scheduled ancient monuments within a 1km radius of the study area. The study area has not been subject to archaeological investigation before this report was compiled.

2.13 The Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 2.13.1 Historic vertical aerial photographs of the study area were viewed in the NMR Centre, Swindon, on the 9 February 2012. All available prints (31, see **Appendix 2**) were studied for either evidence of archaeological or other heritage asset potential within or impinging upon the study area. Notes and sketches were made and photocopies of selected prints taken. The earliest available prints dated from January 1946 while the latest prints dated from June 1989.
- 2.13.2 The principal results have been sketched onto **Figure 11** and are as follows.
- 2.13.3 A series of roughly parallel dark linear cropmarks were observed on several RAF photographs within Areas 1 and 8. These are interpreted as representing the traces of former ridge and furrow cultivation that would have pre-dated the 1780 enclosures but is unlikely to be earlier than the later Middle Ages (c. AD 1100-1540). In Area 1 it is likely that all surface traces have been ploughed out. In Area 8 there are surface irregularities that may relate to former ridge and furrow cultivation. Their presence indicates these parts of the study area were probably part of a medieval 'great field' and were therefore not used for settlement at that time. As archaeological features they are commonplace in lowland England. Unless surviving examples are of exceptional quality they do not usually merit preservation in situ. Within the context of the study area and its environs these examples are not considered to meet this standard.
- 2.13.4 A single linear feature traversing Areas 1 and 2 from northwest to southeast was observed on aerial photographs from the late 1940s. As this was respected by the ploughing of the time it is interpreted as a modern field boundary that was not recorded by the Ordnance Survey. This boundary is no longer extant.
- 2.13.5 It is worth noting that no evidence was observed for the presence of field drains of 19th or 20th century date. These usually show up as dendritic or herringbone crop marks. While their absence from the study area cannot be confirmed it seems likely the study area was never subjected to significant attempts to drain the land. During the site visit standing water was observed in Areas 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8, again suggesting the land is not particularly well drained.
- 2.13.6 A single linear parch mark feature, aligned roughly northwest to southeast, located in the northern corner of Area 1, is interpreted as a footpath, probably of post-medieval or 20th century origin. No trace of this feature was observed on the ground during the site visit.
- 2.13.7 A series of indistinct dark crop marks were observed on aerial photographs from February and April 1955. These were located in Areas 1, 2 and 7. They were generally circular or semi-circular in form. Because of their indistinct nature the interpretation of these features is therefore highly speculative. They could possibly represent traces of settlement or field patterns that pre-date the later Middle Ages, however they could equally be a product of the underlying geology, which at these locations is believed to be relatively shallow.

- 2.13.8 Three small sub-rectangular cropmarks were observed on the same aerial photographs. These were located in Areas 5 and 6. The latter has now been largely covered by the football stadium and associated development.
- 2.13.9 There was an apparent concentration of cropmark and other evidence in Area 8. The evidence for ridge and furrow has already been mentioned above.
- 2.13.10 Three indistinct cropmarks were observed in this field. The westernmost appeared to be horseshoe shaped, with the open end to the north. The central feature was more bulbous in shape, while the eastern feature was rectilinear in form. The western two features could represent some form of soil dumping of unknown date. The westernmost feature is on the suggested course of the Roman Road from Gloucester to Bitton.
- 2.13.11 In the northeast corner of the study area, an irregular patch of surface scarring was observed on January 1946 photographs. The cause of this scarring could not be determined but may have been due to contemporary ground disturbance, possibly by livestock. A small rectangular structure, interpreted as a shed, was located in the vicinity. These features, including the shed, were not present when the area was photographed again in September 1946.
- 2.13.12 Aerial photographs from the 1950s indicate some temporary rectangular structures had been erected within Area 8. Two were in a row inside the North Road frontage, while a further two were located against the southern boundary. A strip of darker land inside the North Road frontage may indicate allotment cultivation. An unusual structure was observed in the far north-eastern corner. This appeared to be an upright structure of pyramidal shape, rather like a small obelisk. None of these upstanding features were observed on the 1940s aerial photographs and none were observed on subsequent aerial photographs from 1970 and 1989. The rectangular structures were probably sheds.
- 2.13.13 To sum up the results of the aerial photographic interpretation exercise, several features have been observed within the former study area that probably relate to pre-1780 agricultural use of the land. These are not considered significant to warrant further investigation on their own. Some features appear to relate specifically to land use in parts of the study area during the late 1940s and 1950s. Again, these do not appear to warrant further investigation. Some indistinct features have been observed in Areas 1, 2, 7 and 8 that may possibly relate to pre-medieval land use. These features may require further field investigation.

2.14 Geophysical Survey

- 2.14.1 During April 2012, parts of the study area (Areas 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8) were subjected to non-intrusive geophysical survey (Smalley 2012). Area 1 was unavailable for survey due to the presence of a barley crop. Area 5 was deemed too small to yield meaningful results, while Area 6 is dominated by the Yate Town football club pitch and associated features.
- 2.14.2 The survey was undertaken by Stratascan Limited, using a fluxgate gradiometer (Smalley 2012:5). This survey was undertaken as part of the present planning submission.
- 2.14.3 The survey identified several features of possible archaeological origin, together with features that are likely to be modern in origin e.g. buried services (Smalley 2012:6-7). No features of probable archaeological origin were identified by this survey (ibid.).
- 2.14.4 As expected there was a reasonable amount of magnetic interference around the field boundaries, resulting from the presence or former presence of metal fencing e.g. barbed wire (Smalley 2012:11, figs. 5, 8 and 10). This has potentially masked any archaeological features that may be present in those areas.
- 2.14.5 Dealing with the areas in numerical sequence, Area 2 (Smalley 2012:fig. 5) yielded 11 spikes indicating the presence of buried ferrous objects, with a notable concentration of these towards the southern corner of the field. Some short curvi-linear features and

possible pits were identified in the north-western corner (ibid.). From the north-western to the southern corners there was a narrow linear feature (ibid.), possibly representing a drainage gully of the last 250 years. The southern corner of the field was partially enclosed by a narrow curvi-linear gully (ibid.), possibly indicating the course of a former field boundary. Within this area was one broad but short possible linear ditch feature (ibid.). Seven of the eleven ferrous spikes were located within this partial enclosure (ibid.). Together these features suggest the enclosed area represents a former habitation zone. To the northeast of this area three parallel linear features on a northwest to southeast alignment have been suggested (ibid.). These appear to represent part of a truncated field boundary comprising a bank with a ditch on either side, similar to extant field boundaries within and around the study area.

- 2.14.6 Area 3 was heavily disturbed by magnetic interference around the field boundaries (Smalley 2012:fig. 5). Despite this, 13 ferrous object spikes were identified, largely clustered towards the centre of the field (ibid.). Six broad features of possible archaeological significance were identified (ibid.). The easternmost two features were irregular linear in shape and parallel to each other, on a northwest to southeast alignment (ibid.). These suggest the presence of a former trackway flanked on either side by broad drainage ditches. A sharp kink in the westernmost of these features also suggests this feature respected an earlier feature evident at the time of construction but not found during this survey. Towards the western side of the field is a broad rectilinear feature, with what appears to be a separate short continuation northward (ibid.). This might typically represent a drainage gully around a rectangular structure, e.g. a house or a barn. Nothing is noted at this location on the historic map evidence or the South Gloucestershire HER (see Figures 3-10). The cumulative geophysical evidence appears to suggest the presence of one or more rectangular structures with an associated trackway.
- 2.14.7 Immediately to the east, Area 4 appears to have been subject to scattered magnetic debris of unknown origin (Smalley 2012:11 and fig. 5). One possible cause of this might be a spread of iron working debris, the possibility of which should be taken into account given the historic association of the parish with iron working (see above). However no thermoremanent features (e.g. hearths) were indicated in this area, or indeed throughout the whole of the survey area (Smalley 2012:9, 13 and fig. 10). This does not necessarily mean there were no heat-affected areas, but does suggest that if there were, then either the physical evidence has been removed by subsequent ploughing, or the ground conditions prevented the equipment from picking them up. A single irregular sided linear gully on a northwest to southeast alignment is suggested (Smalley 2012:fig. 5). To the west of this four ferrous object spikes are indicated (ibid.). The possible linear gully may be associated with potential ridge and furrow (historic cultivation) earthworks on a similar alignment observed by the author in this field during the site inspection (see section. 2.1 above).
- 2.14.8 The geophysical results from Area 7 are dominated by the presence of several various linear features, all on an approximate northwest to southeast alignment (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). Seven fairly evenly spaced narrow linear features cross the field in on a roughly west-northwest by east-southeast alignment, encompassing approximately the northern three quarters of Area 7 (ibid.). These features are suggested by Stratascan to represent possible land drains (ibid.). Against this it may be argued that during the site inspection the author noted this field was far from being well drained. Furthermore, the spacing between these features is reminiscent of the narrow pre-enclosure strip field boundaries indicated in adjoining fields on the 1780 enclosure map (see Figure 3).
- 2.14.9 The northern two thirds of Area 7 are also dominated by seven north-northwest to south-southeast aligned narrow linear features, interpreted by Stratascan as associated with ploughing (Smalley 2012:12 and fig. 8). The alignment of these features, which parallels that of the northeast boundary of Area 7, does suggest this is indeed the case. The date

of these features is open to question, but the general spacing does suggest they may represent ridge and furrow cultivation, which would normally date to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

- 2.14.10 On a roughly similar alignment are a series of broad and narrow linear ditch-like features located mostly in the southern third of Area 7 (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). The broader features are irregularly sided, while both broad and narrow features are slightly irregular in alignment (ibid.). Two of the broader features appear partially to enclose an area rather like opposed brackets (ibid.). The two narrower features pass between them, with a broad bank-like feature running into the enclosed area from the north (ibid.). These features may represent agricultural activity in a better state of preservation, although some of them may possibly represent a former trackway flanked by drainage ditches. The author observed this part of the field was more prone to flooding than the rest, with the northern and north-western sides the least prone.
- 2.14.11 The most enigmatic feature indicated by this survey is a series of eight pits arranged in an irregular ring towards the south-western corner of Area 8 (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). Given its form, this feature is almost certainly of human origin. Three irregular pits were located within the feature towards the southwest quadrant, while a narrow curvi-linear negative feature and a linear positive feature enter the ring from the north (ibid.). Several possible interpretations are presented. The most modern cause for this feature is the possibility this site was used as a barrage balloon tether during the Second World War. Typically this would consist of earthfast concrete blocks arranged in a ring or concentric rings around a central group of blocks (Bacon, Fuller, and Playfair 1944:142-143). The central blocks tethered the balloon whilst airborne, with the rings of blocks used to tether the balloon while inflated but on standby (ibid.). The presence of the Yate airfield and aircraft factory (SGSMR 8899) located some distance south of the study area would provide a possible context for a barrage balloon tether, as would the slightly closer railway.
- 2.14.12 Against this interpretation it must be argued that nothing of this nature was visible on the 1946 aerial photographs (see **Figure 11**), while the irregular spacing of the indicated pits would be contrary to standard practice for such a site (Bacon, Fuller, and Playfair 1944:143). Also, no central features were indicated on this survey. Typically ring ditch features of this size are dated from the early Neolithic to the early Roman period, however most are usually complete or near complete circles. They often represent settlement enclosures, although some of the earlier examples may have had a more symbolic use e.g. henges. This feature may represent an incomplete ring ditch of prehistoric or early Roman date. Another possibility may be the former presence of a stone or timber circle, for which only the construction/demolition pits remain. The feature also bears a passing resemblance to a causewayed enclosure, an early Neolithic structure thought to have symbolic use (Oswald 2011). These features are largely found in the Thames Valley, though one has been found as far west as Devon (Megaw and Simpson 1979:80). At approximately 25 metres diameter this feature is probably too small to be considered a causewayed enclosure. It is worth noting again that all the above speculations are at present highly subjective.
- 2.14.13 Area 8 is crossed by a series of nine irregularly spaced linear features, all roughly parallel to the northern and southern boundaries of the field (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). These are interpreted by Stratascan as representing former ploughing (Smalley 2012:12 and fig. 8), an interpretation supported by their alignment with the modern field boundaries. The slightly irregular spacing argues for ridge and furrow cultivation, probably of post-medieval date.
- 2.14.14 Apparently connected to the ring of pits on the eastern side, on a tangent to it parallel to the northern and southern sides of the field is a broad linear feature suggesting the presence of a former ditch or gully (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). A shorter length of a similar

feature is located on the same alignment some way to the south (ibid.). These could represent drainage gullies north and south of a rectangular settlement area, alternatively they could represent the remains of agricultural activity. This area was formerly divided into linear strips (see **Figure 3**) and these possible gullies may represent the former boundaries of those strips.

- 2.14.15 Towards the eastern end of Area 8 are some narrow rectilinear and curvilinear features that could represent former gullies (Smalley 2012:fig. 8). Some of these are in an area of disturbance identified from aerial photographs (see above and **Figure 11**). Their arrangement suggests they may possibly respect a rectangular feature not evidenced by the geophysics, but this is not confirmed. Stratascan have identified other features on the eastern side of Area 8 as likely to have been caused by the presence of modern services (Smalley 2012:fig. 8).
- 2.14.16 It was observed that no obvious trace of the Roman road was identified in any of the areas surveyed. Though the course of other possible former trackways may have been identified in the geophysics, none would appear to be on the correct alignment or position to be in any way associated with the course of the road. It is therefore possible, though not proven, that the course of the Roman road did not pass through the study area.
- 2.14.17 Given the possible presence of archaeological features in Areas 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, as indicated in the geophysical survey results, it follows that an assessment of the archaeological potential of those areas not surveyed is undertaken, in the light of those results. The possible presence of linear, curvi-linear and sub-circular features indicated by aerial photographs of Area 1 (see above and **Figure 11**), does seem more likely in the light of these results, as similar features have been suggested by the geophysical survey in the surrounding areas. The same applies for features seen on aerial photographs taken of Areas 5 and 6, prior to the construction of the stadium.
- 2.14.18 While geophysics techniques are able to indicate the presence of archaeological features, they are susceptible to the limitations of the equipment used, potential operator error, background 'noise' from geological and other sources, and the soil conditions on the day of recording. It follows therefore that the presence or absence of archaeological features suggested by any geophysical survey cannot be confirmed by the survey alone.

3 IMPACT STATEMENT

3.1 Preamble

- 3.1.1 In-line with current planning policy guidelines a statement outlining the known and potential heritage assets of the study area, together with an assessment of the likely impact upon them of the proposed development, is now a standard component of an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in England.
- 3.1.2 In the absence of specific detailed guidelines, an assessment criteria and impact assessment methodology devised by the author for the Heritage Chapter of Environmental Impact Assessments has been adapted for use in desk-based assessments.

3.2 Significance Criteria

- 3.2.1 Planning Policy Statement 5 stresses the importance of retaining the heritage asset, rather than retaining a documentary record of it (DCLG 2010, para. HE12.1). In the following scheme therefore, preservation by record of any part of the resource is viewed as an adverse impact where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.
- 3.2.2 Table of Significance Criteria.

Significance Criteria	Description of Criteria
Substantial beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained with: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Moderate beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained, with 2-3 of the following: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Minor beneficial	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained, with 1 of the following: a) enhanced protection and monitoring, b) the removal of identified threats, c) the non-intrusive recording of the resource against unspecified future threat, d) improved accessibility of sites and information to the general public
Negligible	The archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained
Minor adverse	The majority of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource is retained, only peripheral elements cannot be preserved.
Moderate adverse	Some core elements of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource cannot be retained, but a substantial proportion remain.
Substantial adverse	All or a significant majority of the core archaeological and cultural heritage resource cannot be retained.

3.3 Impact Assessment

3.3.1 The presence or absence of significant buried archaeological remains has yet to be determined with certainty across the study area. For the purposes of this chapter it has therefore been assumed that archaeological remains may be present in those areas of the application site affected by the proposed development.

3.3.2 Table of Construction Zones Impact Assessment

Zone	Predicted Impact
Areas within the application site where no construction is proposed	Negligible
Areas where building construction is proposed	Substantial adverse, where buried archaeological remains and historic standing structures are present
Construction zone operating areas	Moderate adverse to substantial adverse, where buried archaeological remains and historic standing structures are present
Other ground surface and below ground surface modifying operations e.g. landscaping, drainage, roads	Moderate adverse to substantial adverse, where buried archaeological remains and historic standing structures are present
Broader study area	Negligible to moderate impact to heritage assets resulting from the risks generated by passing construction traffic. Minor to moderate adverse impact on views from, to and across the study area

3.3.3 Table of Operational Phase Impact Assessment

Zone	Predicted Impact
Areas within the application site where no construction or modification is proposed, except below.	Negligible to moderate adverse on the heritage resource through local population increase resulting in vandalism and increased anthropogenic erosion.
Areas where alterations have been made to the present storm water drainage patterns.	Negligible to substantial adverse on the buried archaeological resource, dependant on the present ground water conditions and the predicted impact of any proposed alterations to storm water drainage.
Broader study area	Minor to moderate impact on the heritage resource Minor to moderate adverse impact on views from, to and across the study area

3.3.4 The long-term impact on the archaeological and cultural resource is partly defined by the short-term impact. If a resource has been destroyed or modified during the construction phase then it is no longer available in its original form at a later date, i.e. the resource is finite.

3.3.5 Table of Specific Areas Impact Assessment

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
Boundary wall at the junction of Mission Road (N. side) and Dyer's Lane.	None. Outwith the study area, but lies on a potential route for construction traffic.	Built heritage Locally listed structure.	At risk to damage from construction traffic if either road is used as a route.
		Archaeology Not specifically assessed but thought to be low.	Negligible.
Area 1.	Housing, with access routes.	Built Heritage None identified within the study area. The remains of a former mission room stand outside the northern corner of Area 1.	N/A to study area. The threat to the former mission room is thought to be minor to substantial adverse, the presence of a derelict building adjacent to a new housing estate may attract vandalism and requests for its demolition/making safe.
		Archaeology Cropmarks suggest the area was formerly subject to ridge and furrow cultivation. Cropmarks on RAF photos suggest there may have been activity in this area prior to the Middle Ages	Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.
		Historic Field Boundaries Boundaries with Areas 7 and 8. Boundary with land to the north of the study area.	Substantial adverse in areas of potential removal. Substantial adverse where access routes through the boundaries are proposed. Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries. Minor to substantial adverse risk from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.
Area 2	Housing, with access routes.	Built Heritage None of the built structures in the southeast corner are thought to be heritage assets	N/A

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Cropmarks on RAF photos suggest there may have been activity in this area prior to the Middle Ages</p> <p>Geophysical survey indicates buried features that may possibly indicate an area of former settlement in the south of this area.</p>	Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundaries with Areas 4, 5, 6, 7 and Dyer's Lane</p>	<p>Substantial adverse in areas of potential removal.</p> <p>Substantial adverse where access routes through the boundaries are proposed.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>
Area 3	Industrial/Office.	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Geophysical survey indicates the possible presence of archaeological features that could indicate the former presence of two rectangular structures. These are not shown on historic mapping and therefore probably earlier than 1780.</p>	Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundary with Dyer's Lane, boundary with Area 4</p>	<p>Substantial adverse in areas of potential removal.</p> <p>Substantial adverse where access routes through the boundaries are proposed.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk to surviving boundaries from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>
Area 4	Industrial/Office.	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Minor earthworks possibly representing a former trackway and cultivation marks have been identified.</p> <p>Course of former lane indicated on 1780 map, running along the northern boundary.</p> <p>Geophysical survey indicates a diffuse spread of magnetic material, possibly indicating a spread of metalworking debris. A linear gully and several buried ferrous objects are also indicated.</p>	Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundary with Areas 5 and 6</p>	<p>Substantial adverse in areas of potential removal.</p> <p>Substantial adverse where access routes through the boundaries are proposed.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk to surviving boundaries from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>
Area 5	Retained	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Minor earthworks have been observed.</p> <p>Course of former lane indicated on 1780 map, running along the northern boundary.</p> <p>Cropmarks on RAF photos suggest there may have been activity in this area prior to the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>In areas of below ground operations substantial adverse, if archaeological remains are present.</p> <p>Otherwise negligible</p>
Area 6	Retained	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>None identified.</p>	N/A

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Course of former lane indicated on 1780 map, running along the western boundary.</p> <p>The course of a Roman road may have run along part of the eastern boundary of this area.</p> <p>Cropmarks on RAF photos suggest there may have been activity in this area prior to the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>In areas of below ground operations substantial adverse, if archaeological remains are present.</p> <p>Otherwise negligible</p>
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundaries with Lodge Road and land to the east of the study area.</p>	<p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>
Area 7	Housing with access routes.	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>None identified</p>	N/A
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Minor earthworks identified, possibly representing former cultivation.</p> <p>Course of former lane indicated on 1780 map, running inside the western boundary.</p> <p>The course of a Roman road may have run along part of the eastern boundary of this area.</p> <p>Cropmarks on RAF photos suggest there may have been activity in this area prior to the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Geophysical survey has suggested the presence of several buried linear features, located in the southern half of this area. The northern half appears to have been dominated by features of probable agricultural origin.</p>	<p>Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.</p>

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundary with Area 8, Boundary with land to the east of the study area.</p>	<p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>
Area 8	Part housing part 'village green'.	<p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Post-medieval stone wall forms a substantial part of the southern boundary.</p> <p>Presence of undated but probably post-medieval subterranean stone feature in the northeast corner of the study area.</p>	Minor to substantial adverse, dependent on construction proposals. The southern boundary wall will also be at risk from vandalism post-construction.
		<p>Archaeology</p> <p>Presence of cropmarks indication former ridge and furrow cultivation.</p> <p>Enclosed strip fields indicated on 1780 enclosure map.</p> <p>Presence of minor indeterminate earthworks.</p> <p>Presence of sub-rectangular and sub-circular cropmarks possibly indicating the buried remains of former structures.</p> <p>3 unidentified structures on mid-20th century air photos, now demolished/removed.</p> <p>Probability the course of a Roman road passed through Area 8.</p> <p>Geophysics has indicated the presence of an unidentified sub-circular feature c. 25 metres across, located in the western half of this area. Features in the eastern half suggest the possible presence of remains relating to one or more rectangular structures.</p>	Substantial adverse in areas of below ground operations, if archaeological remains are present.

Area or Structure	Proposed Development	Significance Assessment	Overall Impact Assessment
		<p>Historic Field Boundaries</p> <p>Boundaries with North Road and land to the south of Area 8.</p>	<p>Substantial adverse in areas of potential removal.</p> <p>Substantial adverse where access routes through the boundaries are proposed.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk from change of land use to surviving boundaries.</p> <p>Minor to substantial adverse risk to surviving boundaries from anthropogenic erosion during construction and operational phases.</p>

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 A desk-based heritage assessment has been undertaken of c. 14.8 ha of land between North Road, Iron Acton Way Dyer's Lane and Mission Road, Engine Common, Yate (centred NGR ST 69606 83639). The study area is generally flat agricultural land in the watershed of the River Frome, at about 70m aOD. There is a small football stadium located in the southern half of the study area. This desk-based assessment has been undertaken at the request of the office of the South Gloucestershire Council Department of Environment and Community Services, as a preliminary to a proposed mixed development.
- 4.1.2 This study has found there are no scheduled ancient monuments and two listed structures within a 1km radius of the study area.
- 4.1.3 A map regression exercise has established the following. The land has been in agricultural use since at least 1780. It appears to have been part of a common, but may also have included former medieval and early post-medieval strip fields. Part of the land had been enclosed by 1780 and the remainder was enclosed at that date. The remains of one former lane and the possible remnant of another were recorded on the enclosure map of 1780 – these had been removed by the next earliest mapping in 1842.
- 4.1.4 Subsequent mapping showed a gradual amalgamation of fields between 1780 and 1903, but the study area remained rural and under agricultural use until the 1980s, when Iron Acton Way was built along the south side of the study area and the Lodge Road stadium was built in the southern part of the study area. The remainder of the land is still in agricultural use.
- 4.1.5 A walkover survey found possible traces of earthworks in fields north and south of the stadium. These traces may represent the remains of former ridge and furrow cultivation that dates from the medieval and early post-medieval period. In the north-eastern field that fronts North Road, other shallow earthworks of indeterminate nature and date could be observed. In the north-eastern corner of this field is a stone wall lined depression that may represent a soakaway, associated with a small mound that may represent spoil from its excavation. The date of these features is not known but is assumed to be later post-medieval or early modern. The southern boundary of this field is largely composed of a dilapidated and overgrown stone wall that pre-dates the present No. 237 fronting North Road.
- 4.1.6 A review of the archaeological evidence has found there is only one known heritage asset within the study area. The course of the former Roman road from Bitton to Gloucester is thought to have passed through the north-eastern field of the study area, based on recorded and extant stretches of the road north and south of the study area. However the exact course of the road has not been determined and there is no direct evidence for the route of it through the study area. It is possible the road deviated and missed the study area altogether. The author has attempted to reconstruct the route based on evidence from historic aerial photographs, suggesting the route passed through the study area some 40m west of the North Road boundary, on a roughly north northeast by south southwest alignment. This would place it close to and approximately on the same alignment with the possible remnant lane recorded on the 1780 enclosure map.
- 4.1.7 A review of the air photo evidence has also identified possible evidence for medieval and post-medieval cultivation in several fields, but this is thought to be of low archaeological importance. Sub-circular cropmarks in the large north-western field, the eastern field and the north-eastern field could indicate earlier settlement or land use, but they were not distinct enough to be certain, and they could possibly represent patterns in the underlying bedrock. These features may require further evaluation.
- 4.1.8 A geophysical survey has been undertaken over some parts of the study area that were not under crop or built over in April 2012. The results have indicated that archaeological

features may possibly be present over most of the surveyed area. Particular significant concentrations were noted in the top northeast field, where an unidentified sub-circular feature is indicated; the field north of the stadium, where a concentration of linear features is suggested in the southern half of the field; the field west of the stadium where a possible former settlement area is suggested in the southern corner; and the south western field, where another area of possible settlement is indicated.

- 4.1.9 Historically Iron Acton was known as a centre for iron working in the later Middle Ages, though by the early 18th century the industry had almost died out. This study has found no evidence for early ironworking within the study area, but the possibility cannot be entirely ruled out given the history of the parish. An ironworking site was found some 440m to the southwest of the study area. In the field southwest of the stadium geophysical survey indicated a possible spread of magnetic material. This may possibly represent a spread of ironworking debris. The name Engine Common probably derives from the presence of former coalmines east of North Road, the engine or 'gin' being the horse or steam driven winding and pumping machines. West of North Road the geology changes and the rocks under the study area are not thought to be coal bearing. Coal mining is therefore unlikely to have taken place except at the extreme eastern edges of the study area.
- 4.1.10 Based on the results of this study the overall archaeological potential of the study area is therefore likely to be moderate, with the exception of the north-eastern field, the western field and the south western field, where it is likely to be moderate to high. However the presence or absence of archaeological remains cannot be established from documentary evidence and geophysical survey alone and has not been tested within the study area by intrusive archaeological fieldwork.

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Abbreviations

aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BCL	Bristol Central Library
BGS	British Geological Survey
BRO	Bristol Record Office
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
EH	English Heritage
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
n.d.	No date
NMR	National Monuments Record
NMRC	National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon
OS	Ordnance Survey
SGSMR	South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record

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FIGURE 1

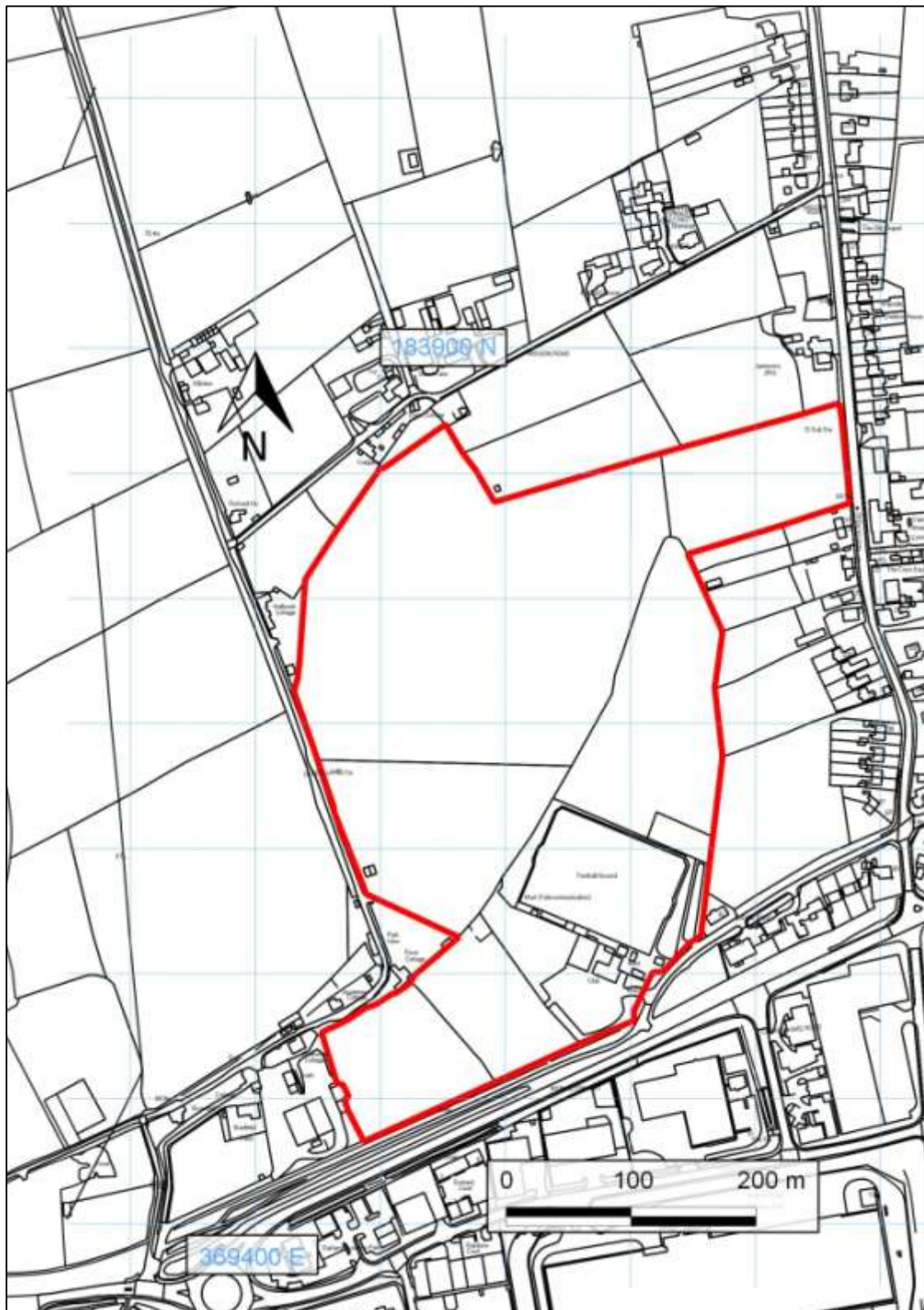


Figure 1: Detail of the study area with the approximate boundary outlined in red. Approximate scale 1:5,000.

FIGURE 2

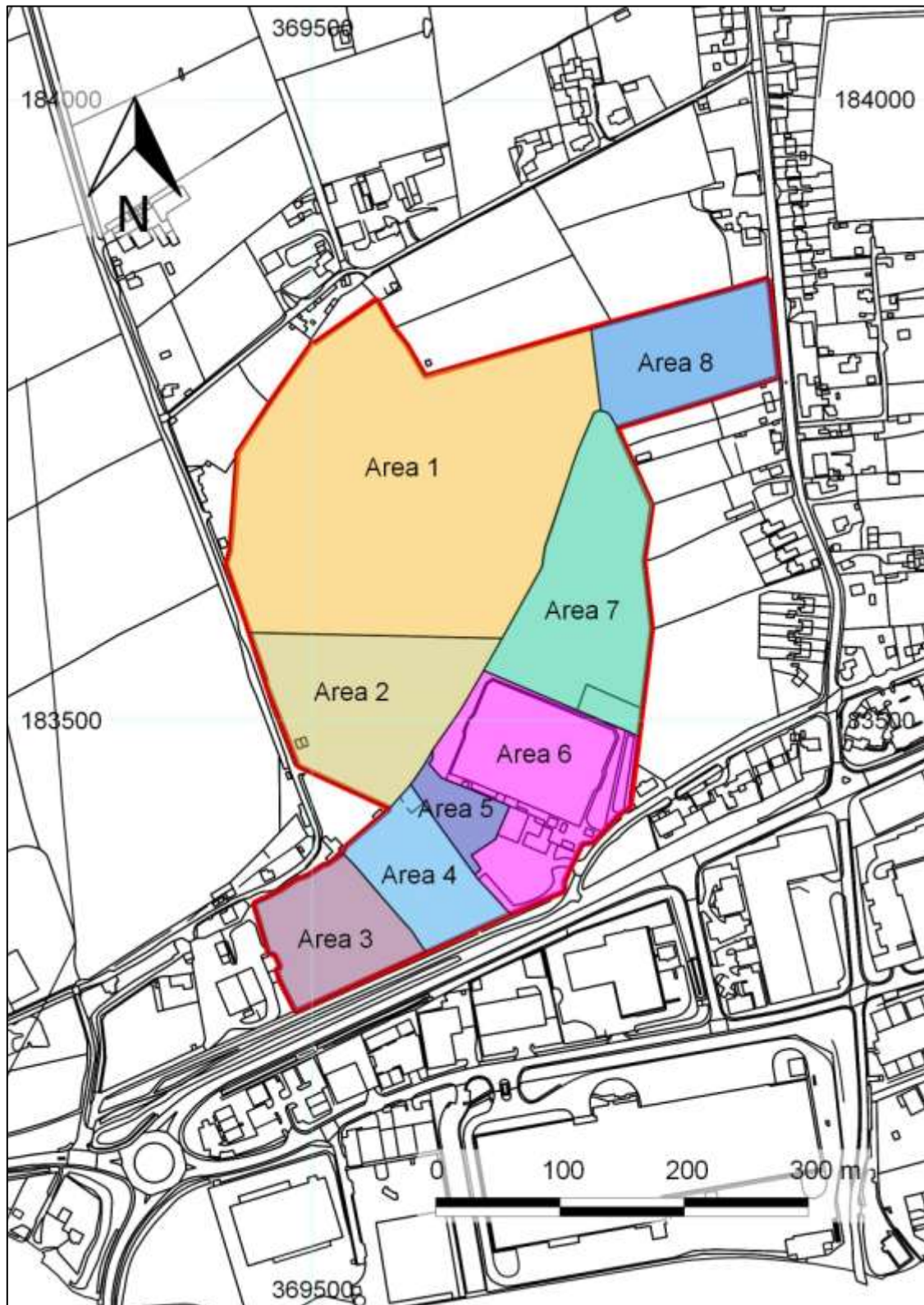


Figure 2: subdivisions of the study area for descriptive purposes. Boundary of the study area outlined in red. Approximate scale 1:5,000.

FIGURE 3

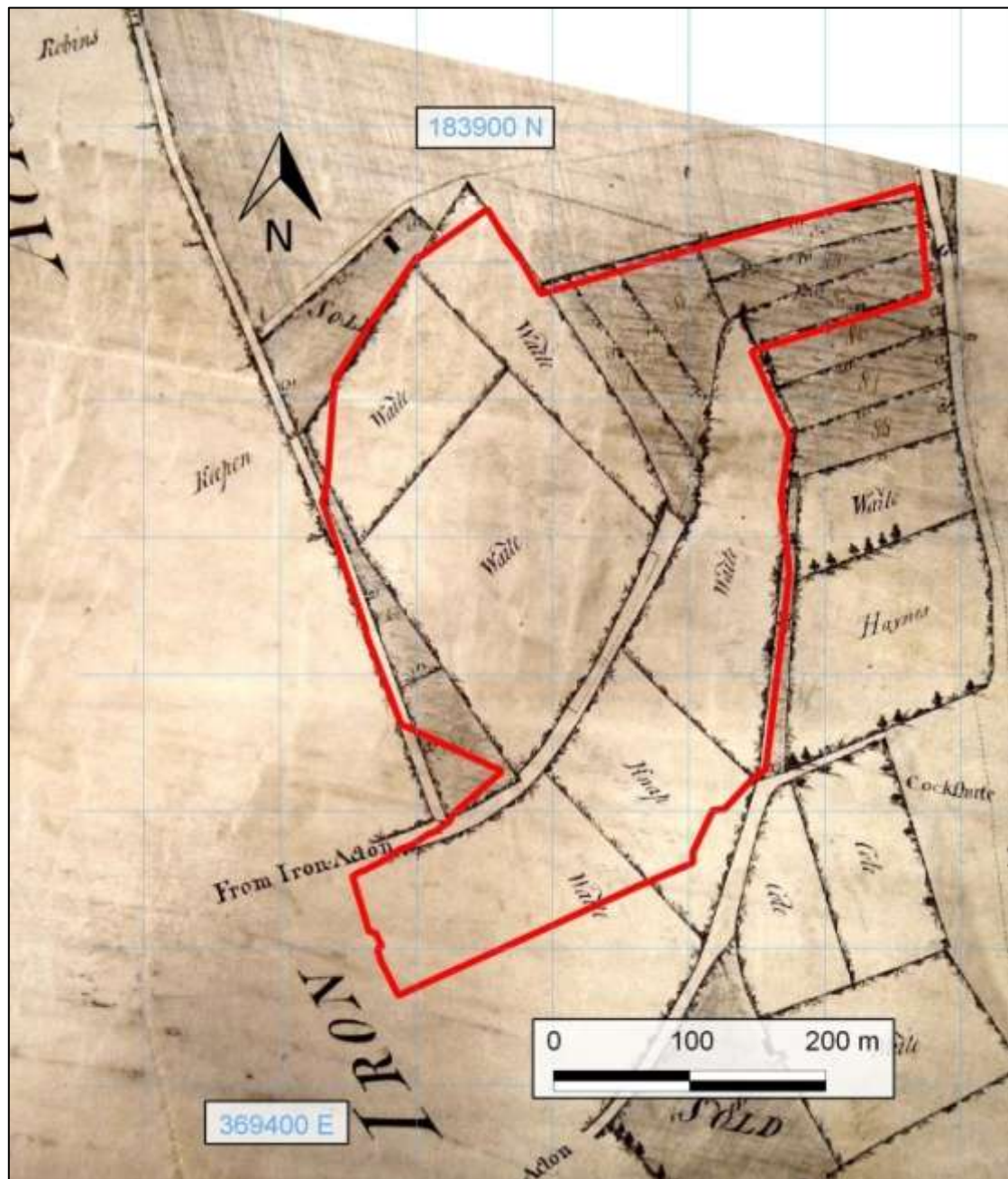


Figure 3: An extract from the 1780 Iron Acton enclosure map, BRO/40087, rectified and reproduced at an approximate scale of 1:5,000. The approximate boundary and location of the study area is outlined in red.

FIGURE 4

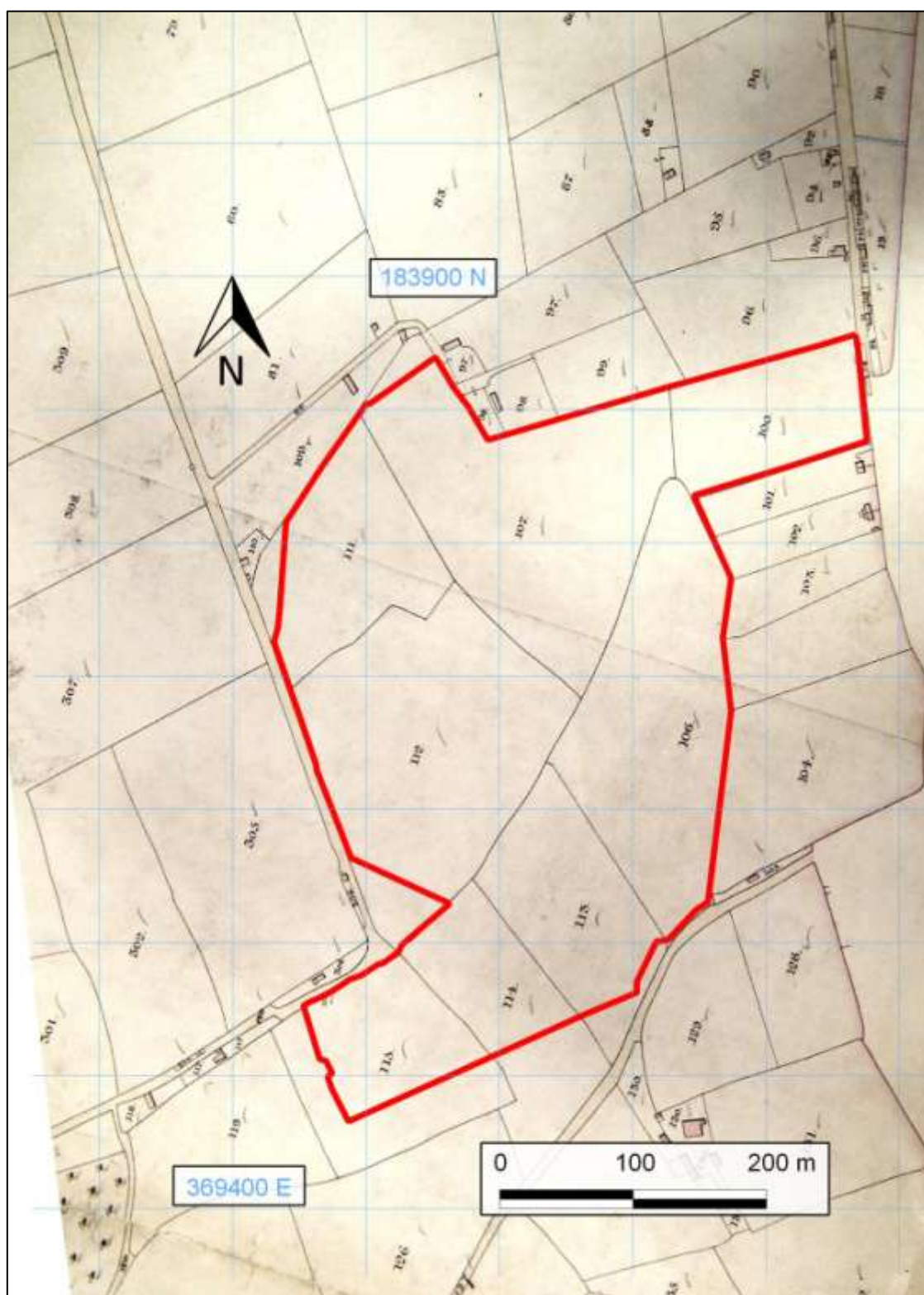


Figure 4: An extract from the 1842 Tithe map of Iron Acton, BRO/EP/A/32/24, rectified and reproduced at an approximate scale of 1:5,000. The approximate boundary and location of the study area is outlined in red.

FIGURE 5

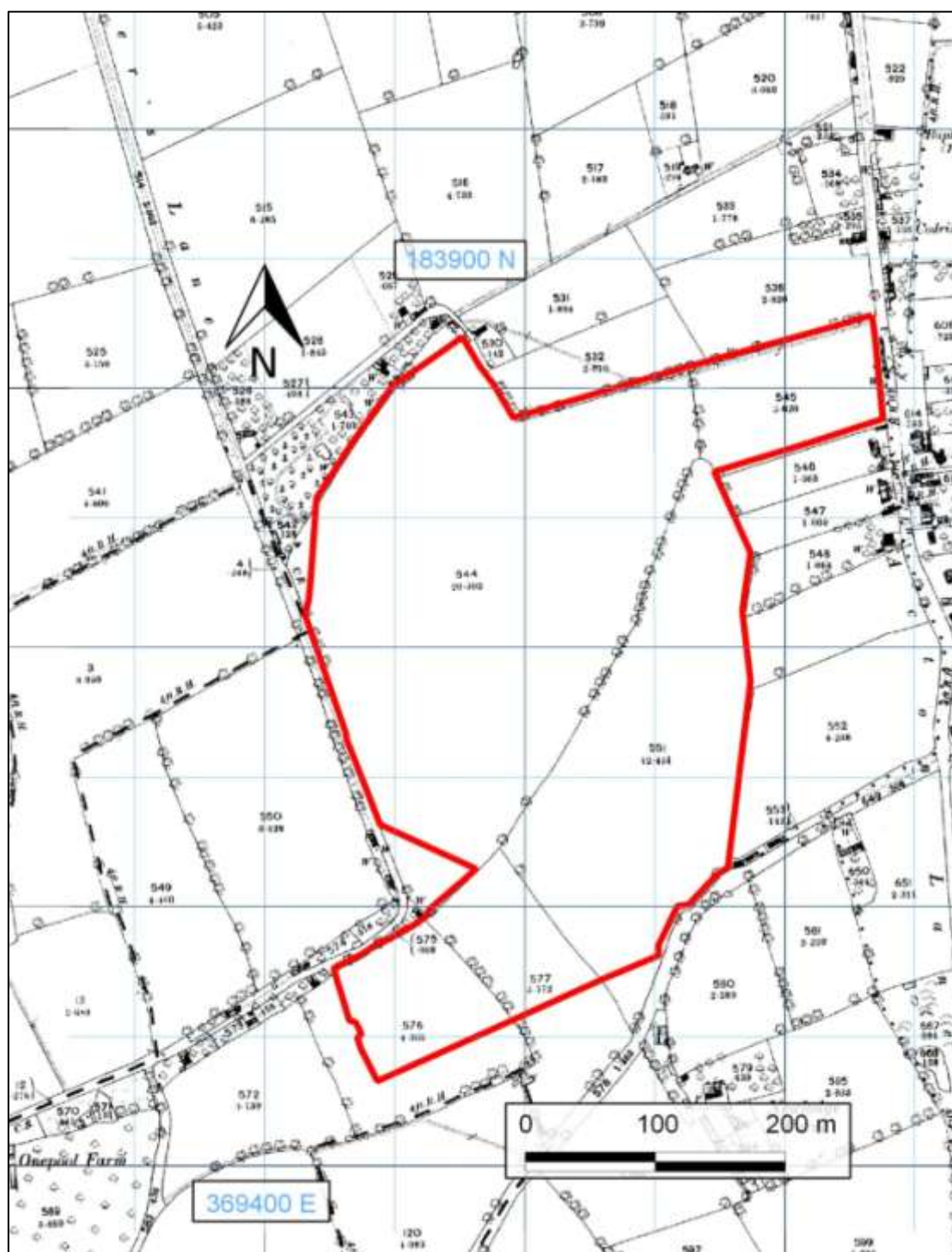


Figure 5: An extract from the 1881 1:2,500 scale OS map of Gloucestershire © Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2012. The approximate boundary and location of the study area is outlined in red.

FIGURE 6

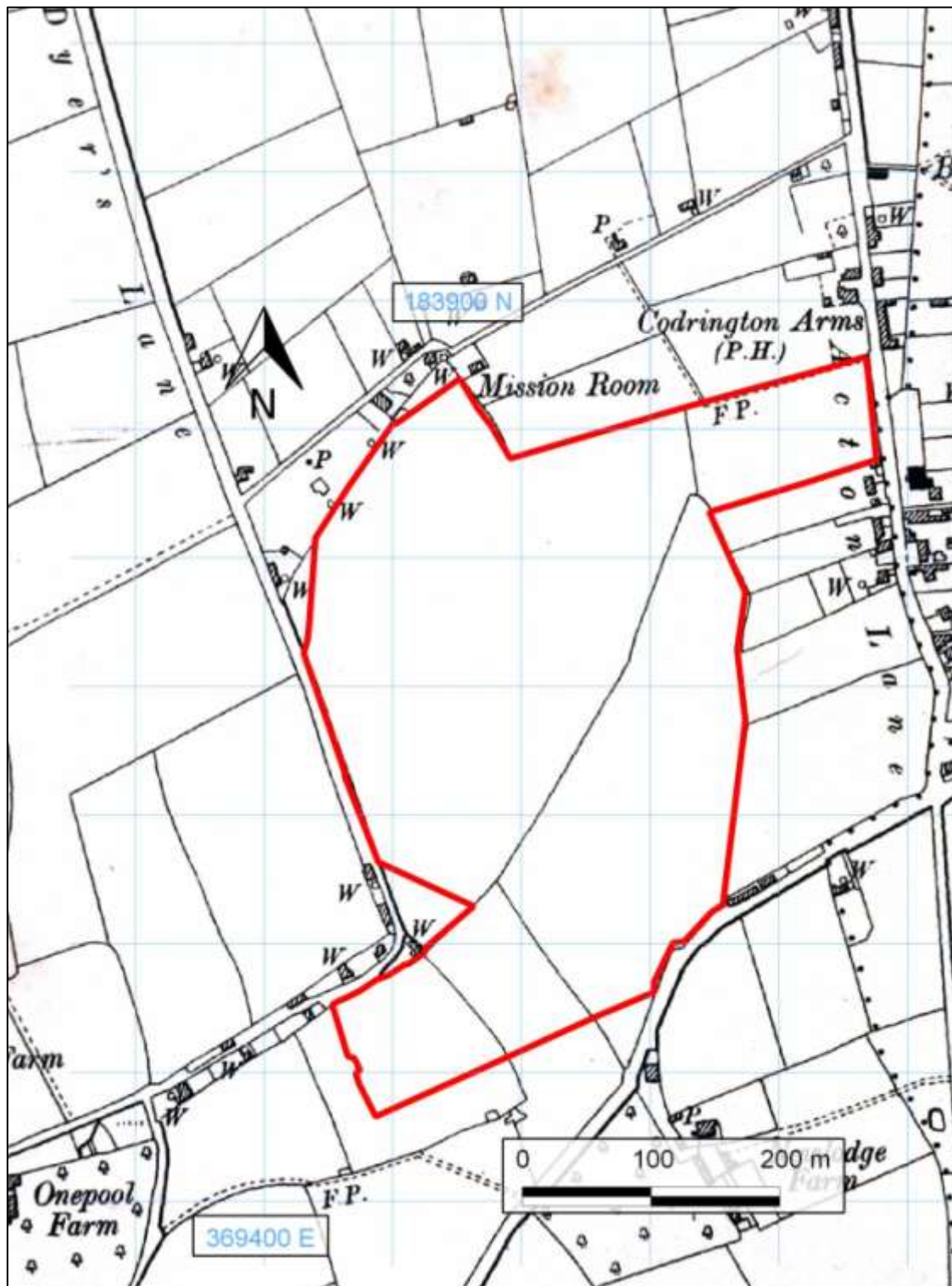


Figure 6: An extract from the 1903 1:10,560 scale OS map of Gloucestershire, sheet 79 NW (BRO/AC/PI/150/1).

FIGURE 7

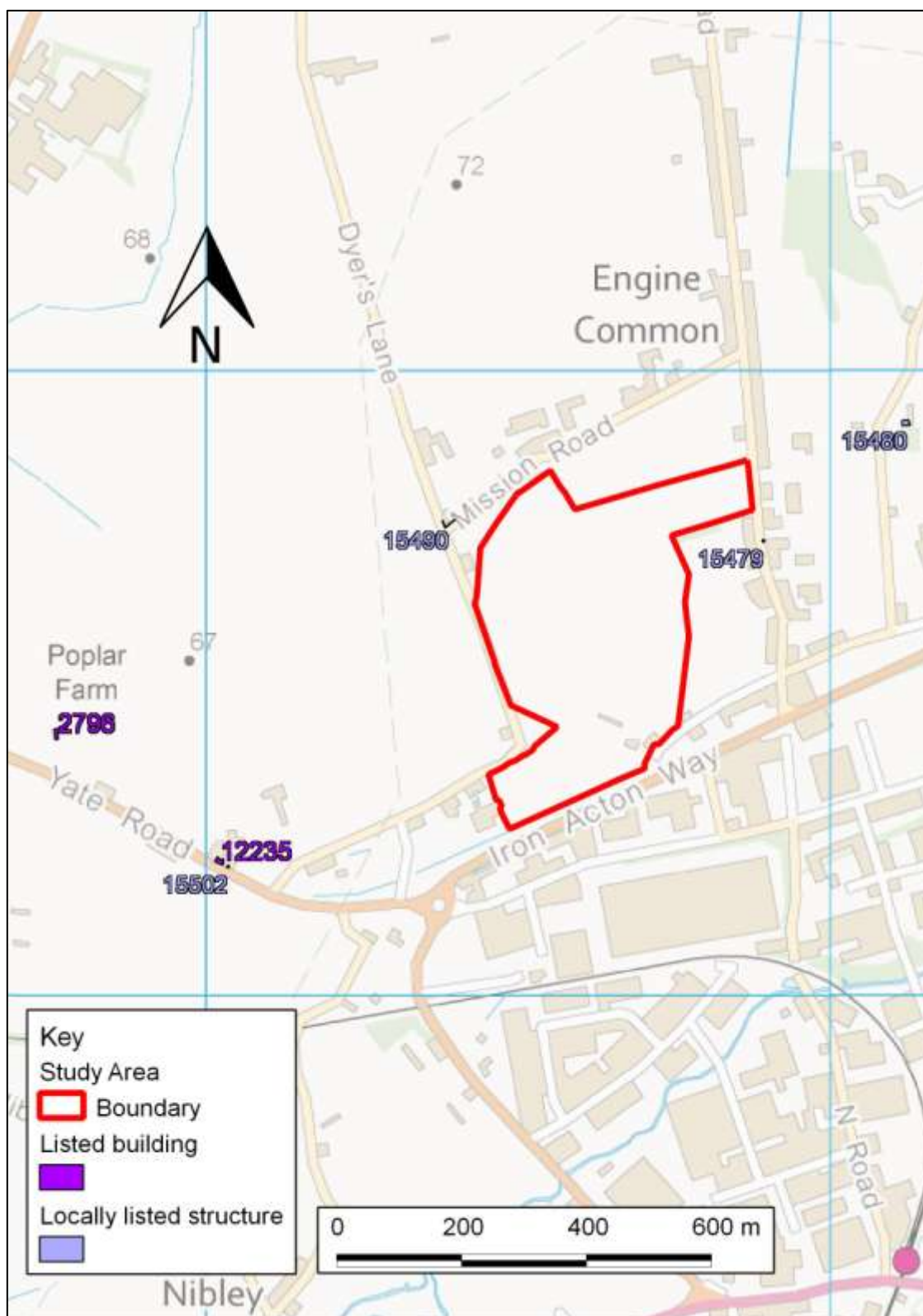


Figure 7: Location of listed and locally listed structures within a 500m radius of the study area. Based on information supplied by and reproduced by permission of South Gloucestershire Council. Approximate scale 1:10,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012.

FIGURE 8

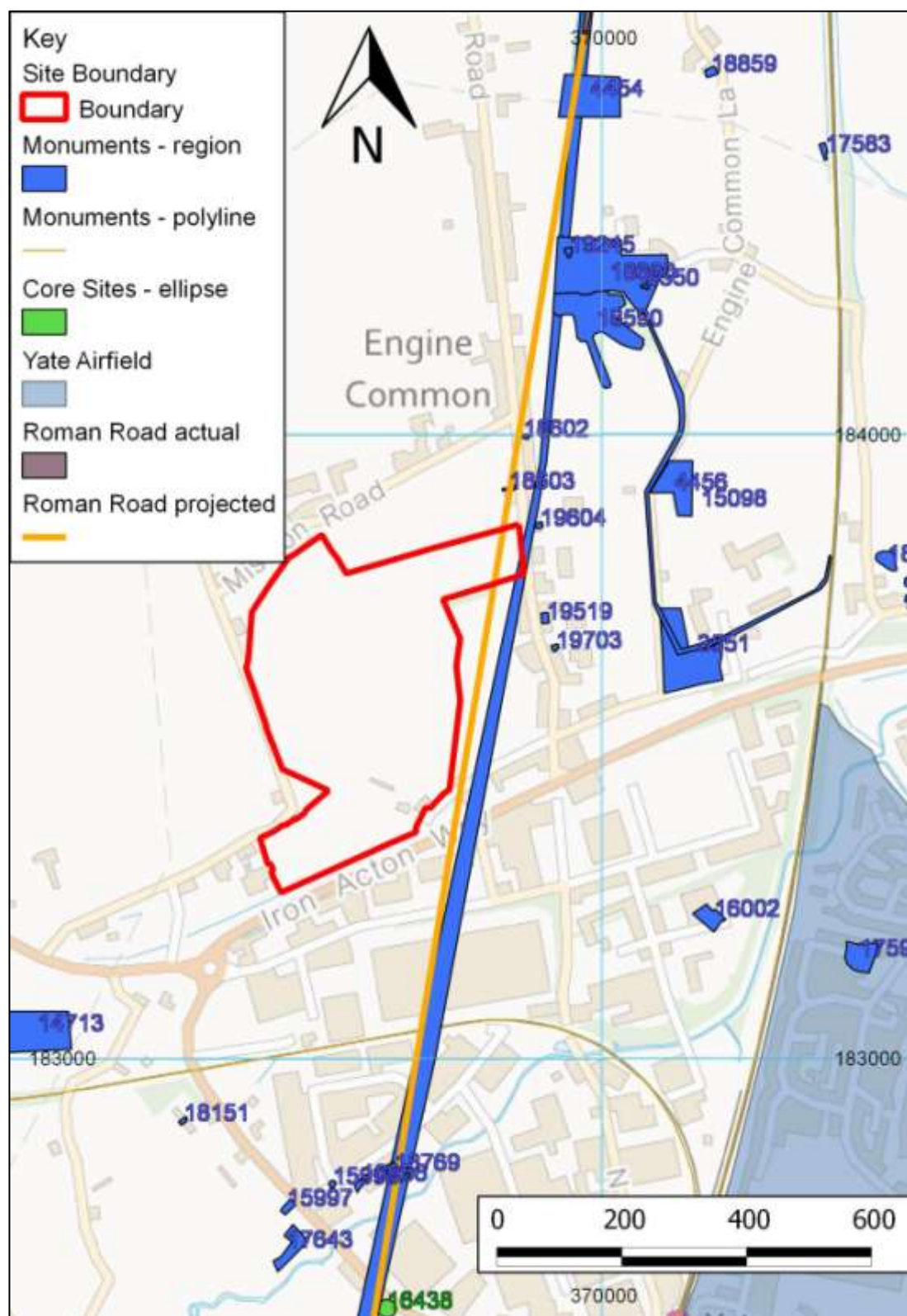


Figure 8: Location of core sites and monuments within a 500m radius of the study area. Based on information supplied by and reproduced by permission of South Gloucestershire Council. Approximate scale 1:10,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012.

FIGURE 9



Figure 9: Location of core events within a 500m radius of the study area. Based on information supplied by and reproduced by permission of South Gloucestershire Council. Approximate scale 1:10,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012.

FIGURE 10

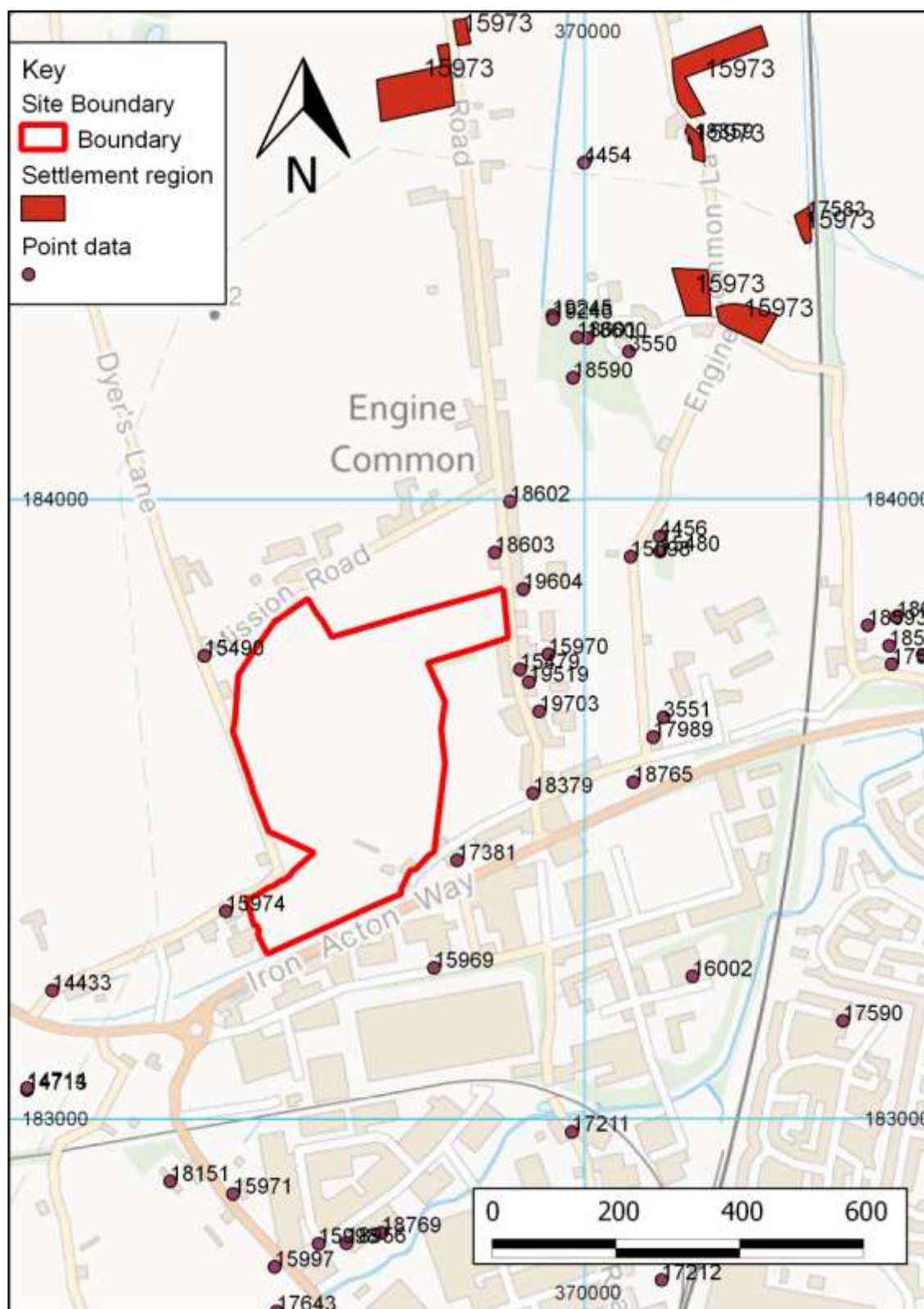


Figure 10: Location of settlement regions and data points within a 500m radius of the study area. Based on information supplied by and reproduced by permission of South Gloucestershire Council. Approximate scale 1:10,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012.

FIGURE 11

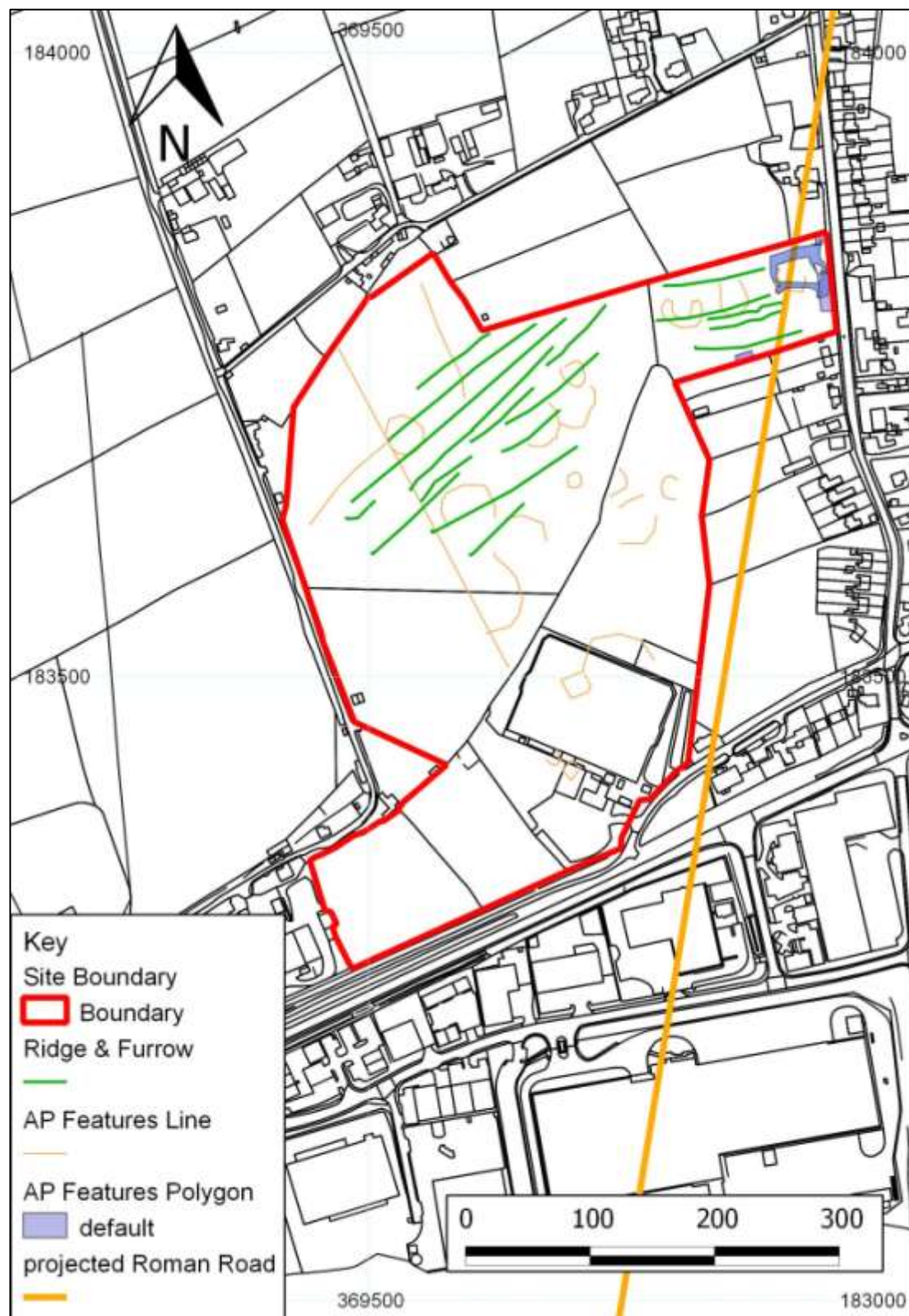


Figure 11: Features observed on vertical aerial photographs held in the NMRC, Swindon. Approximate scale 1:5,000.

APPENDIX 1: South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record Data.

Table 1: Core sites and monuments region data. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012. See **Figure 8** for distribution plot.

SMR NO.	SITE NAME
3550	Engine House Yate No 2 Colliery
3551	COALMINE
4454	Coal mine North Road Engine common
4456	Coal Mine
6052	ROMAN ROAD
8899	YATE AIRFIELD
11157	Railway
13945	Barn Wistaria Lodge
14009	Branch Railway to Thornbury
14713	Iron Working Site
15098	Tramway Yate Colliery
15989	Barn
15997	Chapel
15998	Quarry
16002	Barn
16438	Milestone
17583	Barn
17584	Barn
17590	Coal Mine
17643	Quarry
17722	Barn
18151	The Laurels Stover Road Yate
18590	Colliery Spoil Heap
18591	Coal Shaft
18593	Spoil Heap
18600	Yate No 2 Colliery
18602	Baptist Chapel
18603	Codrington Arms
18769	Quarry
18859	Engine Inn
18956	Quarry
19245	Winding Engine House
19519	The Cross Keys
19592	Coal Shaft
19604	The Nook 244 North Road
19703	Providence House

Table 2: Events data. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012. See **Figure 9** for distribution plot.

SMR NO.	SITE NAME
14714	Excavation 14713
17381	The Chestnuts Assessment
17630	Evaluation Nibley MMI
17989	Excavation Yate No 1 Colliery
18379	Watching Brief
18601	Salvage Excavation
18615	Land at Yate area B
18765	DTS Broad Lane Yate
19246	Excavation Winding Engine House

Table 3: Settlement region data. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012. See **Figure 10** for distribution plot.

SMR NO.	SITE NAME	NOTES
15973	Engine Common (north)	by 1881

Table 4: Point data. HER information © South Gloucestershire Council 2012. See **Figure 10** for distribution plot.

SMR NO.	MONUMENT UID	RECORD TYPE	SITE NAME	MONUMENT TYPE4
2796	MSG2674	MON	Poplar Farmhouse (The Poplars) Yate Road Iron Acton	FARMHOUSE
3551	MSG2961	MON	Colliery Yate No 1 Colliery Broad Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	COLLIERY
4454	MSG3445	MON	Coal Mine North Road Engine Common Iron Acton	COLLIERY
4456	MSG3447	MON	Coal Mine Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	COLLIERY
12235	MSG434	MON	Wisteria Lodge Yate Road Iron Acton	HOUSE
12848	MSG7017	MON	Mill Leat Nibley Mill Nibley Iron Acton	LEAT
13945	MSG8071	MON	Barn Wistaria Lodge Yate Road Iron Acton	BARN
14425	MSG8496	MON	Settlement Green Lane Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
14426	MSG8497	MON	Settlement Sunnyside Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
14433	MSG8504	MON	Settlement Pool Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
14434	MSG8505	MON	Settlement Lavenham Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
14713	MSG8831	MON	Bloomery Mounds Yate Road Bridge Road Iron Acton	BLOOMERY
14714	MSG8832	MON	Geophysical Survey Bloomery Mounds Yate Road Bridge Road Iron Acton	SITE
15053	MSG9056	MON	Splatt Cottage (Splatt House) Wotton Road Iron Acton	HOUSE
15098	MSG9101	MON	Railway Branch Yate Collieries Engine Common Iron Acton	RAILWAY
15969	MSG9334	MON	Settlement Newlodge Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT

15970	MSG9335	MON	Settlement Engine Common south Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
15971	MSG9336	MON	Settlement Stover Road Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
15974	MSG9339	MON	Settlement Dyers Lane Pool Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
15996	MSG9341	MON	Settlement Yate Road Pool Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
15989	MSG9359	MON	Barn Dyers Lane Iron Acton	BARN
15997	MSG9366	MON	Chapel Stover Road Iron Acton	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL
15998	MSG9367	MON	Quarry (1) Stover Road Iron Acton	QUARRY
16002	MSG9370	MON	Barn North Road Iron Acton	BARN
16438	MSG9797	MON	Milestone Stover Road Nibley Westerleigh	MILESTONE
17211	MSG10258	MON	Settlement Stover Westerleigh	SETTLEMENT
17212	MSG10259	MON	Settlement Warren Farm Westerleigh	SETTLEMENT
17213	MSG10260	MON	Settlement Terrace Stover Westerleigh	SETTLEMENT
15479	MSG10630	MON	Post Box North Road Engine Common Iron Acton	POST BOX
15480	MSG10631	MON	No 4 Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	HOUSE
15490	MSG10640	MON	Wall Orchard House Dyers Lane Iron Acton	WALL
17379	MSG11251	MON	Settlement Poplar Farm Iron Acton	SETTLEMENT
17583	MSG11432	MON	Barn Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	BARN
17584	MSG11433	MON	Barn (1) Broad Lane Yate	BARN
17590	MSG11438	MON	Coal Mine Station Road Yate	COLLIERY
17643	MSG11504	MON	Quarry Stover Road Nibley Iron Acton	QUARRY
17381	MSG11523	EVA	Evaluation The Chestnuts Lodge Road Yate Iron Acton	SITE
17722	MSG11589	MON	Barn Poplar Farmhouse Yate Road Iron Acton	BARN
17989	MSG11870	MON	Excavation Colliery Yate No 1 Colliery Broad Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	SITE
18151	MSG12018	MON	The Laurels Stover Road Yate (rejected LLB)	HOUSE
3550	MSG2960	MON	Winding Engine House (1) Yate No 2 Colliery Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	WINDER HOUSE
18603	MSG12496	MON	Codrington Arms North Road Engine Common Yate	PUBLIC HOUSE
18602	MSG12497	MON	Baptist Chapel North Road Engine Common Yate	BAPTIST CHAPEL
18600	MSG12508	MON	Yate No 2 Colliery Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	COLLIERY
18590	MSG12509	MON	Yate No 2 Colliery Extension Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	COLLIERY
18591	MSG12510	MON	Coal Mine Shaft (1) Broad Lane Yate	MINE SHAFT
18592	MSG12511	MON	Coal Mine Shaft (2) Broad Lane Yate	MINE SHAFT
18593	MSG12512	MON	Coal Mine Spoil Heap Broad Lane Yate	SPOIL HEAP
18379	MSG12522	EVA	Watching Brief Water Pipeline North Road Yate	SITE
18601	MSG12579	EVA	Excavation Yate No 2 Colliery Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron	SITE

			Acton	
18615	MSG12581	EVA	Archaeological Assessment Broad Lane Tanhouse Lane Yate	SITE
18765	MSG12644	EVA	Desk Top Study Broad Lane Goose Green Way Yate	SITE
18769	MSG12709	MON	Quarry (2) Stover Road Iron Acton	QUARRY
18956	MSG12710	MON	Quarry (3) Stover Road Iron Acton	QUARRY
18859	MSG12803	MON	The Engine Inn Engine Common Lane Engine Common Yate	PUBLIC HOUSE
19245	MSG13174	MON	Winding Engine House (2) Yate No 2 Colliery Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	WINDER HOUSE
19246	MSG13175	EVA	Excavation Winding Engine House (2) Yate No 2 Colliery Engine Common Lane Engine Common Iron Acton	WINDER HOUSE
19519	MSG13505	MON	The Cross Keys Public House North Road Yate Iron Acton	PUBLIC HOUSE
19604	MSG13591	MON	The Nook 244 North Road Engine Common	HOUSE
19703	MSG13689	MON	Providence House North Road Yate	HOUSE
15502	MSG10649	MON	Post Box Wisteria Lodge Yate Road Iron Acton	POST BOX

APPENDIX 2: Aerial photographs consulted in the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/19	175	V	5063	P	ST 692 833	2	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/19	175	V	5064	P	ST 699 834	2	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RS	4390	P	ST 697 835	9	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RS	4391	P	ST 690 835	9	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	FP	1196	P	ST 701 841	4	06 SEP 1946	AC	9930	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	FP	1197	P	ST 695 842	4	06 SEP 1946	AC	9930	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1912	524	RS	4047	P	ST 689 844	3	30 DEC 1946	A	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1912	524	RS	4048	P	ST 698 844	3	30 DEC 1946	A	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RS	4149	P	ST 694 844	16	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RS	4150	P	ST 701 844	16	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	206	P	ST 691 835	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	207	P	ST 694 836	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	208	P	ST 696 836	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	209	P	ST 699 836	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	210	P	ST 702 837	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1530	2842	F21	1	P	ST 694 828	1	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1530	2842	F21	2	P	ST 691 828	1	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1530	2842	F22	1	P	ST 695 838	7	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1530	2842	F22	2	P	ST 692 838	7	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
MAL/70076	5733	V	183	P	ST 699 832	2	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

MAL/70076	5733	V	184	P	ST 701 832	3	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70076	5733	V	185	P	ST 699 832	4	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70076	5733	V	186	P	ST 696 830	4	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76020	8146	V	102	P	ST 689 828	8	20 APR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76020	8146	V	103	N	ST 687 834	8	20 APR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89300	13557	V	120	P	ST 695 830	4	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89300	13557	V	121	P	ST 702 830	4	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	184	P	ST 689 844	5	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	185	P	ST 696 844	5	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	186	P	ST 703 844	5	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/52050	21618	V	4577	P	ST 694 835	4	01 AUG 1952	A	5500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/52050	21618	V	4578	P	ST 698 835	4	01 AUG 1952	A	5500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR