

Land at Wotton Road, Rangeworthy, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR ST 69027 85831
Planning Reference: PT18/1428/O



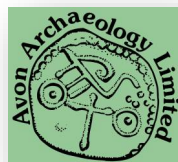
On behalf of

Mrs E. Felton

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Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: June 2018



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mrs E Felton of Pool Farm to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Wotton Road, Rangeworthy, South Gloucestershire, as part of planning application PT18/1428/O. This application is for the construction of 14 new dwellings with associated access. The proposed development site, centred on NGR ST 69027 85831, is split between two fields; the field to the north will be the location of the new access road, and that to the south will be the housing development proper.

Known archaeological remains of pre-medieval date are scarce if not non-existent in the vicinity of Rangeworthy. The earliest certain physical evidence of the settlement dates to the 11th century in the form of Holy Trinity Church, and by the mid-1300s Rangeworthy was a manor in its own right within the Hundred of Thornbury. However, the church seems never to have been a major landholder there. Medieval Rangeworthy may have possessed a manorial deer park and an assart, which probably became Rangeworthy Common; evidence for ridge and furrow is minimal. During the 17th and 18th centuries, local trade and industry in Rangeworthy included coal mining, quarrying, blacksmithing, milling, and two public houses. Wotton Road itself probably formed part of the late 18th century Bristol – Gloucester turnpike road. Rangeworthy remained a chapelry of Thornbury church until 1745, at which point it became an ecclesiastical parish. Its common was enclosed in the early 1800s, leading to the canalisation of the stream which formed the boundary between Rangeworthy and Yate, and by the time of the tithe, two thirds of its lands were arable. Its two independent places of worship, Bethel Chapel and Ebenezer Chapel, were established in the late 18th/early 19th centuries and by 1844 respectively. It became a civil parish in 1866; by 1880 it boasted a school and vicarage and by 1921 a post office. Apart from a few



short bursts of construction in the north and south of the parish in the early and late 20th century, the Rangeworthy of today closely resembles the settlement of the 19th century in size and layout.

The land within the site boundary itself was either arable (in the field of the housing development) or pasture land (in the field of the new access road) during the early 19th century. There is an outside chance of medieval ridge and furrow remaining, although unlikely, and there is an equally small possibility of post-medieval quarrying. LIDAR indicates the possible presence of a number of circular features of varying sizes and unknown origin close to or within the site boundary, perhaps corroborated by aerial photographs.



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NOTES

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BRO	Bristol Record Office
DB	Domesday Book
GRO	Gloucester Record Office
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mrs E Felton of Pool Farm to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Wotton Road, Rangeworthy, South Gloucestershire, as part of planning application PT18/1428/O. This application is for the construction of 14 new dwellings with associated access. The proposed development site, centred on NGR ST 69027 85831, is split between two fields; the field to the north will be the location of the new access road, and that to the south will be the housing development proper. The total area of the site is 0.76 hectares.

2 METHODOLOGY

Information was collated from the collections of the Gloucester and Bristol Record Offices, Bristol Central Library, and the National Monuments Record in Swindon. Additionally, Dr Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and Historic Environment Record Officer for South Gloucestershire Council, conducted a trawl of the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record on behalf of AAL. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably COPAC, BIAB, the Archaeology Data Service, and Google Scholar, were used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise¹. From this, the author was directed to various relevant listings and entries on the Historic England and Pastscape websites. A visit to the site was made by the author on Friday, 15th June 2018 in order to create a digital photographic record. The area is not yet covered by the Gloucestershire Victoria County History.

¹www.copac.ac.uk; www.biab.ac.uk; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; www.scholar.google.com



3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is situated on flat ground at about 65m aOD, and is currently fallow pasture and meadow. Although the site itself sits within an area of the Mangotsfield Member, there are various seams of distinct geology within 200m-500m to the east and south-east of the site.

BGS describes the Mangotsfield Member as:

Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

The three different geological seams which are found to the east and south-east of the site (moving from the site eastwards, towards the King's Field road) are:

Downend Member. Sandstone And Conglomerate, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

Downend Member. Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation (undifferentiated). Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the modern civil parish of Rangeworthy, previously part of Thornbury. Thornbury lay in the Gloucestershire Hundred of Langley at the time of Domesday Book (Morris 1982); the estate is not named in any pre-Conquest documentary source, but it can safely be assumed that it was a large entity by the late Anglo-Saxon period, as it was listed as a royal holding of 11 hides. It had a market, a reeve, and a mill, as well as an established salt



trade with Droitwich. It seems, therefore, that it functioned as a town in all but name, and may have been identified as such before 1066 by the local population. Thornbury became head of its own Hundred during the 12th century, which included the parishes of Falfield, Rangeworthy, Oldbury, Rockhampton, Iron Acton and Tytherington, as well as Thornbury itself (La Trobe-Bateman 1996, 3), but it did not achieve formal borough status until the mid-13th century (La Trobe-Bateman 1996, 3). All indications are that Thornbury flourished up to the 16th century; Rudder (1779, 750) mentions a 'great road' running through it at this time, allowing for trade and 'travelling business'. However, this period of prosperity was followed by a gradual decline, perhaps in part due to its isolation from the new Bristol – Gloucester turnpike road, which superseded the previous 'great road' (La Trobe-Bateman 1996, 3 and 21; Rudder 1779, 750).

We will now briefly examine the development of Rangeworthy itself.

Administrative Boundary

Although we cannot be certain, it is highly likely that Rangeworthy formed part of the large royal estate of Thornbury at the time of the DB; it certainly lay within Thornbury during the high middle ages, a situation which continued into relatively modern times (La Trobe-Bateman 1996; Youngs 1979, 183). The place name itself is attested from 1167 in the form of *Rengeswurda*, probably OE personal name *Hrencga* + *wordīg* 'enclosure' (Smith 1964, 11-12), although other authors suggest OE *hyrnge* + *wordīg*, 'enclosure made of stakes' (Mills 2011, 383). A manor existed at Rangeworthy from at least the late medieval period onwards (discussed below). Despite this, Rangeworthy remained a chapelry within and dependent of the parish of Thornbury until 1745, at which time it became a separate ecclesiastical parish (Youngs 1979, 183). It became a civil parish in 1866 (Youngs 1979, 183).



The nearby hamlet of Bagstone, now in the civil parish of Rangeworthy and to the north of the village proper, may have been part of Rangeworthy manor during the post-medieval period. Although in DB (Morris 1982) it is listed as its own Hundred and was subsumed into Thornbury Hundred at the same time as Rangeworthy (Smith 1964, 22), there is an entire section of the 17th century court rolls of Rangeworthy manor (GRO D9125/2/6706) dedicated to it. Bagstone's entry amongst the legal and juridical documents of Rangeworthy manor strongly indicates that Bagstone was under the ownership of that manor.

The Manor

Rudder (1779, 620) writes that the manor of Rangeworthy was held by Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, in the 21st regnal year of Edward III, which ran from January 1347 to January 1348. The manor is also mentioned in the Gloucester Feet of Fines of 1448 (Elrington 2003, 135); during the 1600s it passed through the Hale family, but by the late 18th century was in the hands of the Phelps family, in whose possession it remained into the mid-19th century (Rudder 1779, 620; GRO DGDR/T1/181). Although the location of the estate is never expressly stated, it was almost certainly centred on Rangeworthy Court Farm, for the following reasons. Firstly, of course, there is the name, and the current farmhouse can be dated to 1664 (see **Archaeological Background**). Secondly, Holy Trinity Church, sometimes known as 'Rangeworthy Chapel', is situated next to the farm, and in terms of its foundation is probably of at least 11th century date. Thirdly, there is the existence of a 'Lippiat Gate' on two of the earliest maps (**Figures 3 and 6**) as well as nearby topographic features which, combined, often indicate the presence of a deer park, traditionally attached to a manor (Lay and Iles 1979).



Roads

By 1818, the main road through Rangeworthy (now Wotton Road) was a turnpike road (GRO Q/RUm/62/2; **Figures 9 and 10**). However, the existence of the Rose and Crown Inn alongside this road by 1811 may indicate the establishment of a turnpike at an earlier date. It is thought very likely that Wotton Road formed part of the Bristol – Gloucester turnpike which Rudder refers to (see above). Rudder does not give a date for the construction of this road, but, from his wording, it seems to have been a recent event.

Places of Worship

20th century Rangeworthy was home to three places of worship (Holy Trinity Church, Bethel Chapel, and Ebenezer Chapel). Ebenezer Chapel makes its first appearance in 1844 (see **Table 1** and compare **Figures 12 and 13**), but both the Holy Trinity Church and Bethel Chapel have much longer histories.

A small anonymous leaflet from about 1984 (GRO P264/MI/7) tells us that the first recorded vicar was Richard of Overton in 1324. Although the lack of an author or any form of referencing means that we must be cautious about trusting this assertion, Historic England accept that the original church could be of 11th century date (see **Archaeological Background**).

Interestingly, Rangeworthy seems never to have incorporated glebe lands, and owed very little to the church. The earliest glebe terrier available (GRO GDR/V5/247T/1), dating to 1679, states categorically that ‘there is not any house ?pasture?² stables orchard or garden belonging to the Minister...there is not any Glebe Lands belonging there unto, or ?augmentations? added to the ...church’. Several years later, in 1683, documents indicated that there was still only half of one house and garden held by the minister, and no monies, bonds, or similar owed to him (GRO GDR/V5/247T/2). By 1807, only

² “?” enclosing a word indicates that the word was unclear in the original text.



two plots of land, held by the Rangeworthy Poor, owed any debts to the minister (GRO GDR/V5/247T/5). However, there may have been a change of situation, whether temporary or permanent, during the early 1700s (GRO GDR/V5/247T/3), when all of the corn tithes in the hamlet of Rangeworthy went to the parsonage.

The exact date of construction of the Bethel Chapel was not found, but a 'Meeting House' in that location is labelled on both the 1811 Plan of Rangeworthy Manor (**Figure 8**) and the late 18th/early 19th century plan of Rangeworthy Green (**Figure 3**), indicating that the Bethel Chapel was in place in some form from at least the turn of the 19th century.

Land Use

Land use within Rangeworthy seems to have fluctuated throughout the centuries. The earliest source that I have found for present purposes is the survey of Rangeworthy Manor from 1665 (GRO D9125/2/6706), which lists a number of land uses within the various indentures of lease. These include pasture, meadow, woodlands, and a number of large meadows (Laddon Mead, Common Mead, and ?Borkney? Mead). It is interesting that there are several specific references to 'timber trees' and coppicing within the indentures of lease within the same document bundle, as well as a significant number of field names referencing woods. This could suggest that there was a greater amount of extant woodland in the 17th century than in 1811, and that there had previously been more woodland still. By Rudder's day, it seems that Rangeworthy was comprised 'almost wholly of pasture land, with a pretty large common of a strong soil, overgrown with fern, where a coal-pit has lately been opened' (Rudder 1779, 620; see below for further discussion). However, the 1844 tithe apportionment (GRO DGDR/T1/181) splits the total 895 acres of the tithing into 533 acres of arable land and only 362 acres of pasture. By this time also, it is clear that only one small area of woodland remained (see



Historic Map Evidence). Furthermore, there existed a fish pond for several centuries; Abraham Pratt was given the use of it by Matthew Hale in around 1649 (GRO D9125/2/6706), and it is still shown on the 1844 tithe map (**Figure 12**).

Industry

Under the umbrella of industry, I will discuss coal mining, quarrying, and local trades and trading institutions.

Rangeworthy lies within a few miles of several established centres of post-medieval coal mining – Coal Pit Heath, Iron Acton, and Yate (Cornwell 2008; Rudder 1779, 854). Of course, we have already seen that geological seams of Lower and Middle Coal Measures lie within a few hundred metres of our study site (see **Topography and Geology**). Documentary evidence attests to the mining of coal in Rangeworthy parish itself, although the exact extent of this is unclear. The earliest reference to coal comes from the court rolls of the 17th century (GRO D9125/2/6706), which specify in several of the indentures that the lessees are prohibited from using the coal mines situated within the manor lands. As already noted, Rudder tells us that a coal mine had been opened not long before 1779 on Rangeworthy Common. Moving on to 1802, GRO D7191/2 (**Plate 8**) records a ten year lease of coal mines from John Phelps to Thomas Brooke. The locations given for these coal mines are somewhat vague; Thomas can dig in ‘any part’ of the wastelands of Rangeworthy as well as in a ‘certain piece of arable land ...known by the name of The Wood and now in the position of occupation by Daniel ?Huton?...tenant of the aforesaid John Delafield Phelps’. ‘The Wood’ must be the plot named as such in the 1811 Plan of Rangeworthy Manor; however, ‘the wastelands’ could refer to any area of common, unenclosed land – possibly Rangeworthy Common, in line with Rudder. Either way, it does indicate that there was a notable level of mining in the parish. Indeed, the concurrent Act of Enclosure (GRO



D9125/1/10299) includes a section specifically stating that all mines, seams, and beds of coal and other minerals belonged to the lord of the manor; and in order for this to be specified there must have been sufficient mining to warrant it. Later mentions of mines come from the 1880 1st edition OS map onwards, as discussed below (**Historic Map Evidence**). Two of these shafts are situated right next to Holy Trinity Church and Rangeworthy Court Farm, and therefore are likely to have been under the jurisdiction of the manor.

The earliest documentary evidence of quarrying in the area comes also from the court rolls of the 17th century; again, these seem to be strictly for the use of the lord of the manor (GRO D9125/2/6706). By 1811, however, the quarries were communal (GRO D9125/1/10299). Possible oblique references to quarrying come from two fields in the 1665 manor survey and four in the 1811 manor plan which are known as 'Stony Field' (**Figure 4**; see **Historic Map Evidence**). One of these quarries can be found on the 1811 plan of Rangeworthy Manor (**Figure 7**; see **Historic Map Evidence**); this is located within 100m to the east of our study site. It is also adjacent to the road, and Nick Corcos (pers. comm.) has suggested that this quarry was used specifically for obtaining stone for road resurfacing. Although it was in use during the 1840s (GRO DGDR/T1/181), it does not appear in the 1880 1st edition OS map, so must have been closed during the intervening years. Historic quarrying is also suggested by the NMR trawl (see **Archaeological Background**).

A number of local trades had been operating within Rangeworthy since at least the 17th century onwards. This included a mill, the use of which was granted by Matthew Hale to William ?Dale? of Rangeworthy in the 1650s (GRO D9125/2/6706); a smithy; and the Rose and Crown Inn. There are no further references to a mill in the sources investigated, although there may be an indication of one from the 1880 1st edition OS map, at the side of the fish



pond (**Figure 6** and **13**). There are records of blacksmiths within the parish of Rangeworthy from 1748 onwards (GRO GDR/Q1/1748/entry number 63), a smithy is noted on the 1880 1st edition OS map, and a smithy is identified in Kelly's Directory of Gloucestershire until 1931; therefore it is likely that there was a smithy in Rangeworthy for almost two centuries at least. The Rose and Crown Inn is named on the 1811 Plan of Rangeworthy Manor and in the 1844 tithe apportionment, but its location on a turnpike road makes it likely that it has a longer history. It would be logical to consider the smithy, too, sited next to the road as it is, as a consequence of the establishment of this road.

Enclosure

Rangeworthy was the subject of a Parliamentary Act which enclosed its common, dividing the large communal open lands into smaller, more regular, individually-owned fields (Tate 1943)³. The cartographic evidence for this is discussed in much greater detail below. The official act of enclosure for Rangeworthy Common was passed in 1811 (GRO D9125/1/10299; D9125/1/10300; Clifford/533; **Plate 9**) and awarded in 1813 (Tate 1943, 62); the 1811 plan of Rangeworthy Manor (see **Historic Map Evidence**) shows that by this time open field plots had indeed been enclosed and were in the process of being sold to individual owners. Tate (1943, 62) informs us that the total land enclosed came to 311 acres, over a third of the total area of Rangeworthy. This must have had a huge impact on the poor of Rangeworthy. Some of the drastic effects of enclosure in the wider area were highlighted in earlier days by Rudder (1779, 854), who remarks that '...it may not be expedient to enclose (Yate Common), as it would incapacitate many poor families from pursuing their present business, who now employ themselves in carrying coal from the pits to sell round about the country, and depasture their

³ It is worth noting here that enclosure was a legal term, and to do with the extinguishing of common rights (i.e. enclosed land was no longer for communal use, but belonged to one particular individual). Sometimes the enacting of the enclosure culminated in plots being physically enclosed with fences or hedges, but this was not necessarily the case.



horses on these commons.’ However, it is clear that enclosure was being discussed, if not enacted, long before 1811. Rangeworthy Heath, for example (exact location unknown), was already enclosed by 1718 (GRO D1086/T74 and **Plate 7**).

The Study Site

The study site remained a farmed field throughout the time period discussed above, maintaining the same dimensions and boundaries (see **Historic Map Evidence** and **Site Visit**).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

All HER entries discussed below are represented in **Figures 18** and **19**.

Little is known about the study site archaeologically, as apart from a small excavation to the south of Holy Trinity Church, no archaeological investigations have taken place in the area. Although it is clear from other sources that the village has its origins in the early medieval period (recognised under HER 9063) and that some mining activity was taking place in the post-medieval period, there is no archaeological evidence for any earlier settlement. There have been suggestions, based on aerial photography, that the Roman road from Bitton to Berkeley and its posting station were located about 1000m to the east of the site (HER 6052; https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?a=0&hob_id=1009265). Margary has also proposed that there was a Redwick to Rangeworthy Roman road (HER 17598). However, neither of these have been validated during subsequent research or excavations, and HER 17598 has been reclassified as a non-antiquity.



Of the medieval and post-medieval archaeological evidence, Historic England notes that Holy Trinity Church and churchyard (HER 12260 and 14546) are probably of 11th century date, with significant alterations in the 15th century (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116020>). They suggest that the baptismal font could be of 13th century date; this is pertinent, as the performing of baptismal rights could indicate a certain level of independence from the mother church (Nick Corcos, pers. comm.). In 1847 a vicarage was established (HER 19064), and the church underwent a complete restoration. Historic England also recognises Rangeworthy Court Farm itself (HER 1507), (https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?a=0&hob_id=201463), whose date stone reads 1664. The nearby fish ponds (HER 3303), as discussed in previous and subsequent sections, were probably under the ownership of the manor⁴. A number of HER entries relate to other buildings within Rangeworthy and are discussed in greater detail under **Historical Background** and **Historic Map Evidence**. These include: HER 12259 (Rose and Crown Inn), HER 13968 (Ebenezer Chapel), HER 1640 (Bethel Chapel), HER 16446 (smithy), HER 4411 (pound), and HER 16449 (school). HER 2149 and 16443, two mine shafts situated next to Rangeworthy Court Farm, are also expanded upon in later sections. Further out from the centre of Rangeworthy can be found HER 14414, the nucleus of a possible southern settlement focussed on Patch Elm Farm (HER 1447). Smith (1964, 12) notes that the name derives from ME surname *Patty* combined with the element *place*, forming its initial incarnation as *Patisplace*. Very close by is Rock Tavern (HER 16446), which is named on the 1880 1st edition OS map but is probably represented on the earlier tithe map as well as the later plan of 1811. A late 18th/early 18th century milestone (HER 12258) can also be found to the south-east.

HER entries related to earthworks and field boundaries include HER 2775, 8148, and 8149. The first of these is located about 400m to the north-north-

⁴ The HER describes these features as ‘medieval’, but in fact they are entirely undated, and are first attested in surviving documentary records only in the 17th century (GRO D9125/2/6706).



west of our site. It consists of a series of earthworks to the south of Holy Trinity Church, uncovered during the excavation of the Seabank to Pucklechurch pipeline and standing about half a metre high. The HER suggests that they are most likely the remains of an unknown, unlocated settlement, but I find it interesting that in 1811 a field in this area was known as 'The Close' (see **Figure 6**). I suggest instead that they are the remains of earlier buildings or closes, or the farming enclosures related to these, from the medieval settlement of Rangeworthy. HER 8148, 400m to the east of the site, is listed as a square enclosure of unknown date which was identified from aerial photography. HER 8149, located very close by, is merely a linear crop mark which reflects the field boundaries of the 1880 1st edition OS map.

Figure 19 highlights some medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval field boundaries as well as two possible quarries. The first is located in exactly the same location as the fish pond, and so is more likely to represent the latter feature. The second, however, sits about 50m-100m to the west of the four Stony Fields noted, and so there could be some truth in the suggestion that this is a historic quarry.

6 SITE VISIT

A site visit was made by the author on Friday 15th June 2018 (see **Plates**). A walk-over was conducted, and the hedge line between the housing development proper and the associated new access road was inspected. Nothing of particular note was identified during the walk-over (such as undulations indicating ridge and furrow); but it must be borne in mind that during the time of the visit the grass was particularly high, potentially obscuring any traces of earlier activity. However, a large area of very high nettles was noticed in the field containing the new access road, although probably not within the bounds of the access road itself. A small bank and ditch running along the line of the hedge was noted, along with a 19th or 20th



century drain which ran through the ditch (**Plate 4**). It is impossible to say whether the bank and ditch was constructed in order to create a channel for the drain to lie in, or whether the drain was laid down along a pre-existing ditch. There was also a small section of wall present, again of the 19th or 20th century date, which served as a post for the gate which separated the two fields under development; the wall did not seem to continue further along the line of the hedge (**Plate 5**).

During the visit, the client, Mrs Felton of Pool Farm, was met by the author, and in the course of discussion the author was informed of several potentially relevant points. Firstly, that the area had been pastureland from 'time immemorial' and that as of yet no artefacts had been recovered during the course of farming activities. Secondly, when discussing the local bedrock in the area, Mrs Felton suggested that this was in some places no more than about 0.3m deep but in others much deeper, depending upon where excavation took place. This may suggest remnants of ridge and furrow or other archaeological features, such as stone or coal pits - given our site's proximity to quarries, mines, and 'Stony Field' names (see **Historical Background** and **Historic Map Evidence**) - or even the circular features indicated by LIDAR (see **Aerial Photographic and LIDAR evidence**). The large patch of nettles noted above may also indicate a negative archaeological feature.

On the grounds of Pool Farm itself, there are several agricultural barns which could be of 19th century date (**Plate 6**).

7 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

The earliest cartographic evidence available is a late 18th or early 19th century Plan of Rangeworthy Green (**Figure 3**) from the GRO (D6947/1) and an 1811



Plan of Rangeworthy Manor (**Figures 4 – 8**), held at the BRO (37959/28). These excellent maps give us a thorough understanding of Rangeworthy both before and during the enclosure of its common.

If we start with the manorial boundaries of the manor as shown in the 1811 plan, it is clear that there has been substantial alteration of the natural landscape to the east in order to accommodate the enclosing of land. The stream which separates Rangeworthy from Yate (and was clearly the established basis of that boundary) was canalised as part of the enclosure act, presumably to make land division an easier and neater task and to improve drainage. It appears that this had not yet been undertaken in 1811. Although the plan shows the intended course of the canalisation, it also shows the course of the original stream, along with a note written along its edge: 'allow ten links for the ditch' (see **Figure 5**). We can also see in this figure that, although Rangeworthy Common has been enclosed, some of the allotments are still for sale; and that many of the newly created plots have been allotted to John Phelps Esq., lord of the manor, at the expense of either private individuals or of the local poor. It is possible that the remarkably straight road which separates Rangeworthy from Iron Acton along the southern boundary is also the consequence of earlier enclosing. Lastly in **Figure 5**, it is worth noting that one plot is still woodland, and named as 'The Wood'. The shape of Rangeworthy Common, in fact, resembles the shape of a medieval assart (Bishop 1935). It is possible that 'The Wood' may have been all that remained of the woodland into which the assart encroached.

Both the plan of the manor and that of Rangeworthy Green show a 'Lippiat gate' close to Holy Trinity Church and to Rangeworthy Court Farm. (Incidentally, the latter map locates Rangeworthy Green on the site of the later Hardwicks Green and vicarage (compare with **Table 1** and **Figures 3, 12, and 13**)). Lippiats (or 'leap gates') were part of the enclosure system for medieval



deer parks, allowing the deer to enter the park but not leave, most often due to a ditch on the inside of the enclosure (Lay and Iles 1979; Birrell 1992, 120). The remainder of the enclosure boundary was often composed of a wooden fence, bank, and ditch, which kept the deer contained (ibid.). However, in some cases water courses were used as enclosure boundaries (Cantor and Hatherly 1979, 71; see also Bond 1994 and Fletcher 2011); and it is interesting to note that the 1811 plan shows what is presumably a stream, possibly canalised, in the fields surrounding the supposed manor (indicated by blue directional arrows; see **Figure 4**). Deer parks also tended to contain other valuable assets under manorial control, such as fish ponds, warrens, mills, woodlands, and timber trees (Lay and Iles 1979, 5; Birrell 1992, 112), which are often reflected in field names. We already know that there was a mill attached to the manor in the 17th century, as well as woodland and timber trees. If we look at **Figure 6** we see that there is a fish pond within around 200m south-west of the lippiat; we have seen that this was in place as early as the mid-17th century. Furthermore, plot 88, located around 200m south of the gate, is known as 'The Woodlands'. Lastly, the curving boundaries of the fields immediately to the north of Rangeworthy Court Farm must reflect something other than open field and furlong systems. Although there is an absence of warren, park, or mill fieldnames, we still must wonder whether we do indeed have the remains of a deer park attached to the medieval manor.

Figures 6 to 8 give us a closer look at some of the particulars of the plan which could be relevant to our study site. **Figure 6** tells us that Holy Trinity Church is known as 'Rangeworthy Chapel', and that the plot below this is 'The Close'. As already discussed, this field name could explain the earthworks found during excavation in the area (HER 2775; see **Archaeological Background**). **Figure 7** shows the location of a quarry to the east of our site, on the opposite side of the road and within about 100m of our site boundary. About 200m to the west, our site is bounded by three consecutive fields



running north-south: Chapel Stony Field, Middle Stony Field, and Little Stony Field; there is a fourth Stony Field further south of these also. This could indicate additional historic quarrying activities in the area; and indeed, two of these field names appear in the 1665 survey of Rangeworthy Manor (GRO D9125/2/6706). The pound is also in existence. **Figure 8** names the Rose and Crown Inn, as well as a 'Baptist Meeting House' on the site of the later Bethel Chapel. The plot occupied by our site already exhibits the double dogleg boundary with the plot to the west that can be seen at the present day; there is no indication of why this unusual boundary is in existence, but it could reflect an initial separation of the two plots using pre-existing furlong boundaries.

There are no notable or relevant changes between the 1811 plan and the 1844 Rangeworthy tithe map (**Figures 11 and 12**), aside from the demolition of several houses in the northern part of Rangeworthy and the disappearance of 'The Wood', now plot 191. There is also a new track or road running north-south from the south-eastern corner of the parish past this plot, to join with the existing west-east road which connects Rangeworthy to Yate parish; Church Lane is also in place by this date.

Study of the apportionment for this tithe map tells us the plot or field names, as well as their uses, which gives us an insight into land use and pre-tithe, historic topology. This section looks at the plots surrounding our study site (**Figure 12**) as well as a few relevant plots further afield, and presents this information with a subsequent discussion. Our site is located within plots 97, 112, and 113.



Table 1

Extract from Rangeworthy tithe apportionment, 1844 (GRO DGDR/T1/181)

A – Acres; R – Roods; P – Perches⁵

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot name	Land use	A	R	P
William Ovens, George Powell, Daniel Packer, Charles Roach, Trustees for the Society of Methodists of Rangeworthy	themselves	72	Chapel and yard		0	0	6
James Packer	himself	76	House Garden and Barton		0	1	39
James Packer	himself	77	Garden		0	1	31
James Packer	himself	78	Orchard	Pasture orchard	1	0	37
James Packer	William Wall	79	Home Leaze	arable	3	1	25
Sarah Alway	Moses Smith	80	Bicknage	arable	6	2	28
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	87	Little Stony Field	arable	5	0	19
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	88	The Woodlands	pasture	10	3	8
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	89	Bicknage or Five Acres	arable	5	0	36
John Phelps, Esq.	Isaac Britton	90	Little Close	Pasture	1	1	30
John Phelps, Esq.	himself	91	Waste by turnpike road		0	0	38
John Phelps, Esq.	Isaac Britton	92	House and Garden		0	2	12
John Phelps, Esq.	Isaac Britton	93	Orchard	Pasture orchard	0	1	22
John Tompkins	John Hunt	94	House and Garden		0	2	21
John Tompkins	Thomas Ridley and Robert Griffin	95	Garden		0	0	13
John Tompkins	Thomas Ridley and Robert Griffin	96	Two tenements		0	0	4
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	97	The Seven Acres	arable	6	3	21
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	98	Dry Leaze	pasture	4	3	8
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	99	Rushy Leaze	pasture	6	2	33
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	100	Middle Stony field	arable	7	3	30
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	102	Chapel Stony field	pasture	9	1	8
John Phelps, Esq.	Underlet to Thomas Peace and John Spill and Charlotte Werrett	103	The Close	pasture	1	1	24
John Phelps, Esq.	Underlet to Thomas Peace and John Spill and Charlotte Werrett	104	House Garden and Barton		0	3	13
John Phelps, Esq.	Underlet to Thomas Peace and John Spill and Charlotte Werrett	109	Parish Leaze or Hobb's ?Wibbys?	pasture	5	2	16
John Phelps, Esq.	Underlet to Thomas Peace and John Spill and Charlotte Werrett	110	Garden		0	1	5
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	111	Orchard		2	2	15
John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	112	Home Ground	pasture	3	2	24
John Phelps, Esq.	himself	113	Waste by turnpike road		0	0	33

⁵ There were traditionally 4 roods to the acre, and 40 perches to the rood. An acre is the equivalent of 0.405ha (or just over 4,000m²), and this therefore makes a rood about 1012m², and a perch just over 25m²



Land at Wotton Road, Rangeworthy, South Gloucestershire
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

John Phelps, Esq.	David Randall	114	House Garden Outbuildings and Barton		1	2	9
John Phelps, Esq.	Richard Chandler	122	Part of Hardwick's Green	arable	1	1	37
William Chandler	himself	134	Chapel and Yard		0	0	18
John Phelps, Esq.	Underlet to Thomas Peace and John Spill and Charlotte Werrett	138	Rose Crown Inn Gardens and Outbuildings		0	2	36
Roads and Wastes		143	Parish Pound		0	0	3
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch Free School	Richard Drew	144	House Outbuildings Garden		0	1	30
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch Free School	Robert Drew	145	The Home Ground and Little Piece	Pasture	5	0	19
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch Free School	Robert Drew	146	Garden		0	1	16
John Drew	Edward Smith	147	House and Garden		0	1	5
William Chandler	Himself and Charles Reeves	148	Four tenements and Garden		0	0	30
William Chandler	Himself, Ann Turner, William Windmill	149	Shop Lease	arable	2	0	19
John Garner lessee under John Phelps, Esq.	himself	150	House and Garden		0	0	8
The Freeholders of Rangeworthy	Daniel Chandler	151	Two tenements and Garden		0	0	7
The Freeholders of Rangeworthy	Void	152	Quarry		0	0	20
The Freeholders of Rangeworthy	Daniel Chandler	153	Garden		0	1	36
William Chandler	Tomas Ridley	154	Garden		0	2	14
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch Free School	Robert Drew	172	in Rangeworthy Common	Arable now pasture	4	0	15
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch Free School	Robert Drew	229	Moxham's Riding	arable	3	0	8
The Churchwarden and Overseers of Rangeworthy Trustees for the Poor of Rangeworthy	Moses Smith	230	Three acres and Barley Close	arable	5	0	37
The Churchwarden and Overseers of Rangeworthy Trustees for the Poor of Rangeworthy	Sundry tenants	234	Poor Houses and Garden		0	1	26
Mary Coles lessee under John Phelps, Esq.	herself	235	House and Garden		0	1	36



Richard Bennett, lease under John Phelps, Esq.	himself	236	House and Garden			1	9
John Phelps, Esq.	Thomas Drew	237	House and Garden		0	1	9
John Phelps, Esq.	Mary Coles	238	Pitts Green	arable	0	3	29
John Phelps, Esq.	George Coles	240	House and Garden		0	1	19
William Harvey, George Cowney, Richard Foster, Pucklechurch free school	Robert Drew	241	Moxham's Orchard		0	3	12

Several of the field names close to our study site are clearly merely descriptions of the topography or geography, historic or actual, to be found on that plot. Hence, the 'leaze' element is commonplace, deriving from OE *læs* 'meadow, pasture land' (Smith 1965), combined with descriptive elements such as 'dry', 'home', or 'rushy'. 'The Woodlands' can be included amongst these. However, the vast majority of plots are described by either their usage (house, garden, tenement, waste, etc.) or their size (five acres, seven acres, etc.). Of the field names that may be of interest there are only the three 'Stony Fields', 'The Close', 'Bicknage', 'Moxham's Orchard/Riding', and 'Hobb's Wibby's'.

As discussed in the **Historical Background**, the 'Stony Field' plots could indicate historic quarrying activities in the area, for they must be descriptions of the type of soil and geology present and are identified as such from at least the mid-17th century. 'The Close', as discussed further in the **Archaeological Background**, may well refer to historic dwellings sited close to the original nucleus of the settlement. 'Bicknage', according to Smith (1964, 12) derives from OE personal name *Bica* + OE *ecg* 'escarpment', forming 'Bica's escarpment'. Smith (1964) offers no explanation or gives even a mention of the Moxham or 'Hobb's Wibby's' field names, leaving room only for speculation. Of the latter, 'Wibbys' probably refers to withies or willows (OE *wilig*, 'willow' (Field 1972, 255), but the 'Hobb' element could be OE *hobbe* 'tussocky grass', ME *hob* 'goblin', or, this author believes, a personal name (cf. Field 1972, 105) – forming 'Hobb's willows'.



It is more the uses of the plots which are of interest. For example, we know that there were several tenements as well as single houses in the village; that there was at least one plot given over to poor houses; and that there were two small greens remaining in the parish, Pitts Green and Hardwick Green (on the site of the previous Rangeworthy Green). Although enclosed, Rangeworthy Common is still at this time a recognised entity, as revealed by Plot 172 (given here as an example of a number of such entries throughout the apportionment). One term which is common is 'barton', which the Oxford Dictionary tells us refers to a farmyard; possibly in this instance a singular building used for farming-related activities. The fields which fall within our study site have a variety of uses – pasture, arable, and waste.

As is noted above and in prior sections, both the Baptist Chapel and the Rose and Crown Inn are by this period in place. However, we can now see that the Ebenezer Wesleyan Chapel has also appeared, held by William Chandler. Wotton Road continues to function as a turnpike, but the school seen on the 1880 1st edition OS map is not yet in place.

Something can also be said about the individuals and community of Rangeworthy. Clearly, thanks to enclosure, John Phelps held the majority of the land. We can perhaps speculate that the members of the Drew family of Plots 229, 237, and 241 are related to the blacksmiths named Drew of the 18th century (see **Historical Background**). We also discover that there were several social and religious institutions in Rangeworthy, such as the Trustees for the Poor of Rangeworthy, The Freeholders of Rangeworthy, and the Society of Methodists of Rangeworthy. It is likely that they had some amount of financial power to have held a number of plots each.

It is worth noting here that Plot 63 on the Yate tithe map of 1838 (**Figure 11**) was still a Common at this time, and had not yet been enclosed.



Moving on to the 1880 1st edition OS (**Figure 13**), we can see that very little has changed in the way of dwellings and other buildings, but that a school and a vicarage had been constructed around Holy Trinity Church. Most of the differences come in the form of name changes or newly named buildings, such as: Court Farm, Pool Farm, Rock Farm, Trinity Church, Bethel Chapel, Ebenezer Chapel, Oldwood Lane, and the smithy directly to the south-south-east of our site. A few field boundaries have changed close to our site - such as the combining of plot 77 with 78, and 92 with 90 – but not within the site itself. Lastly, a colliery has been opened near the south-eastern edge of the parish boundary, along with a mine shaft called ‘Old Shaft’ on the western side of Holy Trinity Church. The HER (see **Archaeological Background**) confirms that there were in fact two historic shafts in that area, and it is probable that, sited where they are, they belonged to the manor. Lastly, the fish pond seems to have been filled in and planted over by that time.

Again, few changes are discernible by the time of 1903 2nd edition OS map (**Figure 14**). Trinity Church has become Holy Trinity Church and boasts a new cemetery to the south of Church Lane. On previous maps (see **Figure 13**) the graveyard was located at the eastern side of the church. It appears that this was closed and that the new cemetery was put in place in about 1891 (GRO P264/CW/3/3). The same archive within the GRO also notes the closure of the burial ground at Rangeworthy Meeting House in 1899; this may refer to the Bethel Chapel, whose burial ground in **Figure 13** had disappeared by 1903.

Only two notable changes take place within the 1921 3rd edition OS (**Figure 15**): the relabelling of Court Farm as Rangeworthy Court, and of Rock Farm as Berrows Farm. Two of the three buildings around the smithy have also disappeared, and nearby a post office has been established.



OS map coverage of Rangeworthy post-1921 is sporadic; however, a map from 1966 (**Figure 16**) and another from 1973 (**Figure 17**) provide some information about the life of the village in the 20th century. We can see that some building had taken place to the south of the village by 1966, between our site and Patch Elm Farm and around New Road. This is also the first time that 'Wotton Road' is named as such. The layout in the same in 1973, apart from that the fact that there are now two school sites on either side of Church Lane. By this time, Bethel Chapel is no longer shown, although there remains a church on the site of Ebenezer Chapel. Between 1973 and the present day, additional housing development took place around New Road, creating the Rangeworthy of today (<http://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=southglos>).

8 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIDAR EVIDENCE

Aerial photographs were sourced from the NMR in Swindon, but failed to show any indication of medieval ridge and furrow. One photograph (RAF /58/1126, Frame 71), however, may have shown circular features which appeared to correspond with what is indicated by LIDAR, although these were extremely faint, and the photograph in question only covered half of the study area. These circular features have been highlighted along with the LIDAR imagery in **Figure 20**. The only other observation of note is that the southern possible quarry shown in **Figure 19** appears in four photographs from 1946 until 1962, but had disappeared by 1989 – quite possibly it was filled in by the landowner. These photographs are listed in the bibliography.

LIDAR of the site indicates that there could be a small number of circular features in the study area (**Figure 20**). Most of these features appear to lie outside the site boundaries; however, three lie within the site boundary, as do two adjoining linear features. Of course, their forms do not give any further



indication as to exactly what kind of features they may be, although the largest of the three is around 18m in diameter.

9 PLANNING POLICIES

In South Gloucestershire, planning policies both national and local related explicitly to matters of the historic environment, including archaeology, and which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, are as follows:

At the national level, guidance is set down by the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 12, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 30-32.

For South Gloucestershire specifically, the relevant sections of the Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted 2013) states that:

2.5 Relics of historic settlements and the industrial past (coal mining and manufacturing) texture the landscape. A rich and varied heritage of historic buildings, settlements, parks and gardens and archaeological features make an important contribution to the character of the area. South Gloucestershire also has a rich natural environment and an array of ecological assets, from international designations in the Severn Estuary to species of critical importance for local biodiversity. The Severn Levels is also an area of high archaeological potential.

5.4 The policy sets out criteria for the assessment of high quality design in new development. In particular, through Design & Access Statements, development proposals should demonstrate a clear understanding of both the



site and locality's historic, archaeological, ecological and landscape context in drawing up development proposals. The policy also sets out key design priorities and a standard against the established national assessment methodology, 'Building for Life' (BfL12), that residential development proposals will be expected to achieve.

8.8 South Gloucestershire has an important legacy of heritage and cultural assets, including over 2000 listed buildings, approximately 1500 locally listed buildings, 30 conservation areas, 8 registered historic parks and gardens, and 37 scheduled monuments. There are a wide range of undesignated historic buildings, archaeological sites and remains, and historic parks and gardens as well as places, areas and landscapes of historic interest. Information about heritage assets can be found in the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Register (HER). These assets make a significant contribution to the identity of the locality in which they are set, helping to create a sense of place. Applications for development which affect heritage assets and their settings directly or indirectly will need to describe the nature of the significance of the assets affected, and set out how development will maintain and enhance heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to that significance. New development should seek opportunities to draw on the historic environment in order to maintain and enhance local character and distinctiveness.

10 CONCLUSION

Rangeworthy, historically in the Hundred of Thornbury and named by 1167, was the seat of a manor from the mid-14th century at least. The adjacent church, presumably attached to the manor, could be of 11th century date, suggesting an even earlier origin for the settlement. It is thought that the modern day Rangeworthy Court Farm and Holy Trinity Church are located in



approximately the same locations as the manor house and church pertaining to the original settlement. Unusually, the church seems never to have been a major landholder in the parish, even though, until 1745, Rangeworthy was a chapelry of Thornbury church. Apart from a few short bursts of construction in the north and south of the parish, the Rangeworthy of today closely resembles the settlement of the 19th century in size and layout.

It has been suggested that the medieval manor estate could have included a deer park, with timber trees, fish pond and mill, and that Rangeworthy Common could have been created through medieval assarting. At that time, the nearby settlement of Bagstone may have been included within the manor of Rangeworthy. Aerial photographic evidence for medieval ridge and furrow in the village is minimal.

Post-medieval Rangeworthy lay close to the coal-mining centres of Coal Pit Heath and Iron Acton, as well as the more localised mining of Yate Common. It is abundantly clear that some mining activity was also present in Rangeworthy itself, though certainly to a lesser degree. Stone quarrying was undertaken in the immediate area. Although Rangeworthy in the 18th century may have had a significant area of pastureland, by the time of the tithe two thirds of its lands were arable.

In 1811 Rangeworthy was subject to enclosure of its common and communal lands. Most of its assets were placed in the hands of the lord of the manor, although the quarries, at least, remained communal. The stream which served as the eastern boundary between Rangeworthy and Yate was canalised at that time. However, it appears that some enclosure had taken place almost a century before that date.



The main route through the village, the present Wotton Road, was a turnpike by 1818 and is likely to have been turnpiked several decades before, probably forming part of the main Bristol to Gloucester route. This may have led to the establishment of both the Rose and Crown Inn and smithy. Documentary evidence points to the existence of a smithy on the same site from the mid-18th century through to 1931. Bethel Chapel, which is shown on maps until 1921, probably has its origins in the later 18th/early 19th centuries, but Ebenezer Chapel first appears in the 1844 tithe map. A school and vicarage were present from the late 19th century onwards, and post office by 1921.

Our study area itself appears to have been either arable (in the field of the housing development) or pasture land (in the field of the new access road). Within 200m of either side of the site are the known or likely locations of stone quarries, although the site itself appears to have been undeveloped throughout most of its history. However, there is the outside chance of medieval ridge and furrow remaining, and there is an equally small possibility of post-medieval quarrying. LIDAR indicates the possible presence of a number of circular features of varying sizes and of unknown function and origin within the southern field, which may be corroborated by aerial photographs.



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NMR, Aerial Photographs

1946	RAF/106G/UK/1721	Frame 3198
1947	RAF/CPE/UK/1961	Frame 3148
1953	RAF/58/1126	Frame 70
1953	RAF/58/1126	Frame 71
1962	MAL/62535	Frame 101325
1989	OS/89301	Frame 138



Appendix: Results of NMR trawl

HISTORIC ENGLAND
Air Photographs
Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 113892

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
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/19	175	V	5028	P	ST 693 853	1	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/19	175	V	5029	P	ST 684 853	1	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	FV	7022	N	ST 698 885	35	06 SEP 1946	AC	59600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	RP	3197	P	ST 696 865	14	06 SEP 1946	AC	9930	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	RP	3198	P	ST 690 865	14	06 SEP 1946	AC	9930	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RP	3148	P	ST 685 861	8	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RP	3149	P	ST 691 861	8	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RS	4148	P	ST 688 843	16	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	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/58/1126	1454	F21	69	P	ST 679 851	4	12 MAY 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1126	1454	F21	70	P	ST 686 851	4	12 MAY 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1126	1454	F21	71	P	ST 683 868	5	12 MAY 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2689	1886	F21	155	P	ST 688 872	7	25 JAN 1959	AB	20000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2689	1886	F21	156	P	ST 699 864	7	25 JAN 1959	AB	20000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2332	2166	V	108	P	ST 669 817	10	26 JUL 1963	AB	60600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	RAF
RAF/543/2332	2166	V	109	P	ST 721 818	10	26 JUL 1963	AB	60600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	RAF
RAF/CPE/UK/1826	2750	V	5016	P	ST 691 853	1	04 NOV 1946	A	15800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
RAF/CPE/UK/1826	2750	V	5017	P	ST 695 862	1	04 NOV 1946	A	15800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
RAF/540/5	5057	V	5007	N	ST 689 849	1	07 MAY 1948	A	30000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/540/5	5057	V	5008	N	ST 714 848	1	07 MAY 1948	A	30000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/T/001	8627	FS	235	P	ST 696 847	2	11 SEP 1940	A	54000	8	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/T/001	8627	FS	236	P	ST 706 860	2	11 SEP 1940	A	54000	8	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
OS/65113	9393	V	27	P	ST 704 871	2	19 JUN 1965	A	22000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65113	9393	V	28	P	ST 689 871	2	19 JUN 1965	A	22000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80012	12424	V	205	N	ST 686 863	1	05 APR 1980	A	24200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80012	12424	V	206	N	ST 709 864	1	05 APR 1980	A	24200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	99	P	ST 687 869	3	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	100	P	ST 694 869	3	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR



HISTORIC ENGLAND Air Photographs

OS/89301	13558	V	137	P	ST 694 856	4	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	138	P	ST 687 856	4	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94291	15449	V	114	N	ST 689 867	3	22 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94291	15449	V	115	N	ST 696 867	3	22 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94291	15449	V	211	N	ST 692 858	4	22 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94291	15449	V	212	N	ST 685 857	4	22 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00947	15731	V	9048	N	ST 702 856	1	27 JUN 2000	A	9000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00947	15731	V	9049	N	ST 695 856	1	27 JUN 2000	A	9000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/62532	21184	V	101318	P	ST 691 866	7	09 JUN 1962	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/62532	21184	V	101319	P	ST 695 863	7	09 JUN 1962	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/62532	21184	V	101320	P	ST 700 860	7	09 JUN 1962	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/62532	21184	V	101324	P	ST 690 862	8	09 JUN 1962	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/62532	21184	V	101325	P	ST 685 860	8	09 JUN 1962	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	45	N	ST 695 864	2	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	46	N	ST 690 865	2	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	47	N	ST 685 864	2	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	127	N	ST 694 854	4	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	128	N	ST 690 854	4	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99099	22928	V	129	N	ST 684 854	4	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1414	N	ST 695 856	5	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1415	N	ST 688 856	5	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1472	N	ST 688 869	6	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1473	N	ST 695 869	6	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05900(Z)	24640	V	380	N	ST 688 849	2	17 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05900(Z)	24640	V	381	N	ST 697 849	2	17 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05900(Z)	24640	V	392	N	ST 700 866	3	17 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05900(Z)	24640	V	393	N	ST 691 866	3	17 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05900(Z)	24640	V	394	N	ST 683 866	3	17 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1757	N	ST 682 850	13	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1758	N	ST 691 850	13	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1759	N	ST 701 850	13	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1764	N	ST 700 866	14	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1765	N	ST 691 866	14	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1766	N	ST 682 866	14	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR

Total Frames 62



Figure 1



Site Location Plan



2005 edition OS. Scale: 1:25000 © Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence Number: AL 10005802



Figure 2

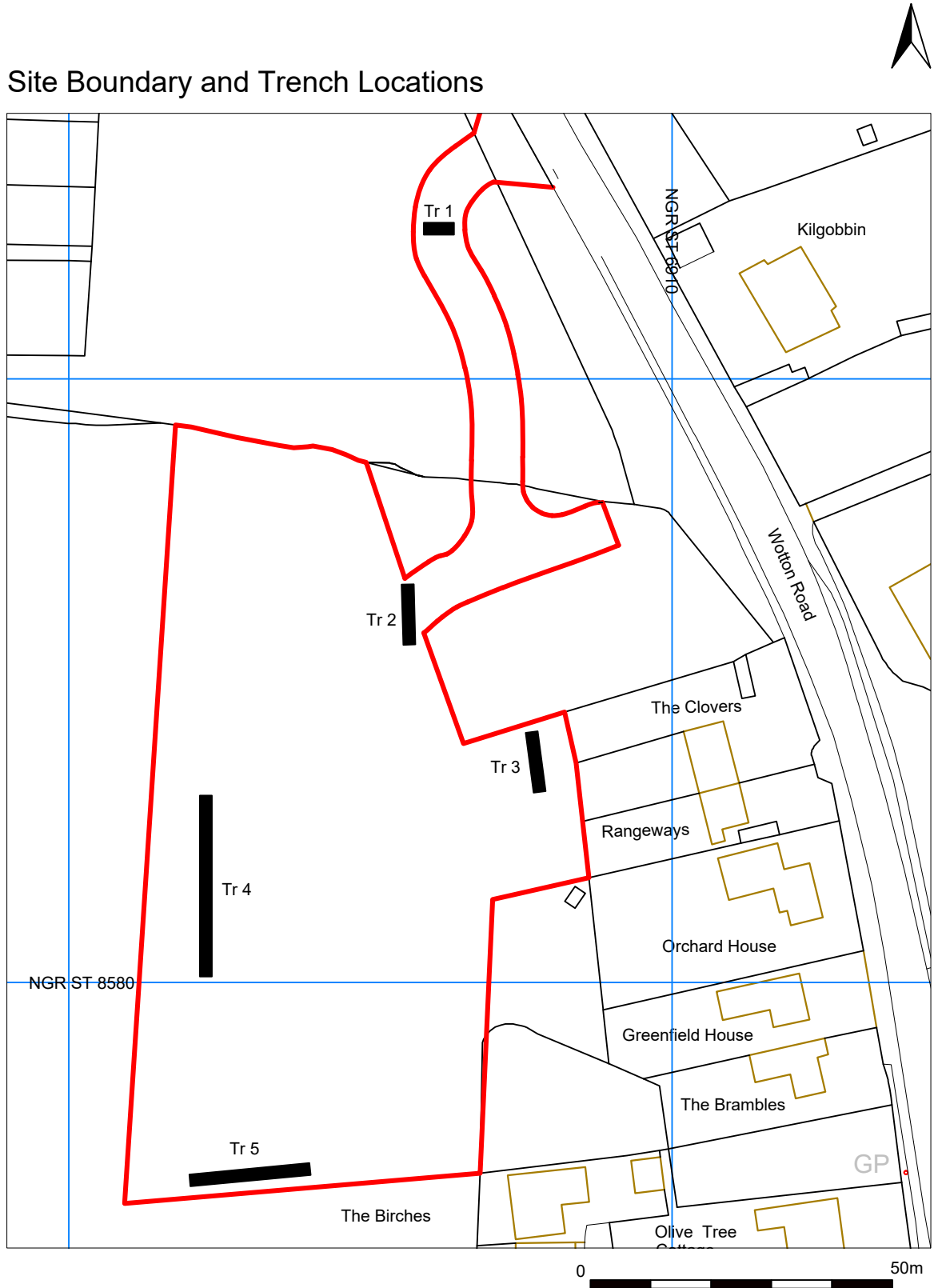
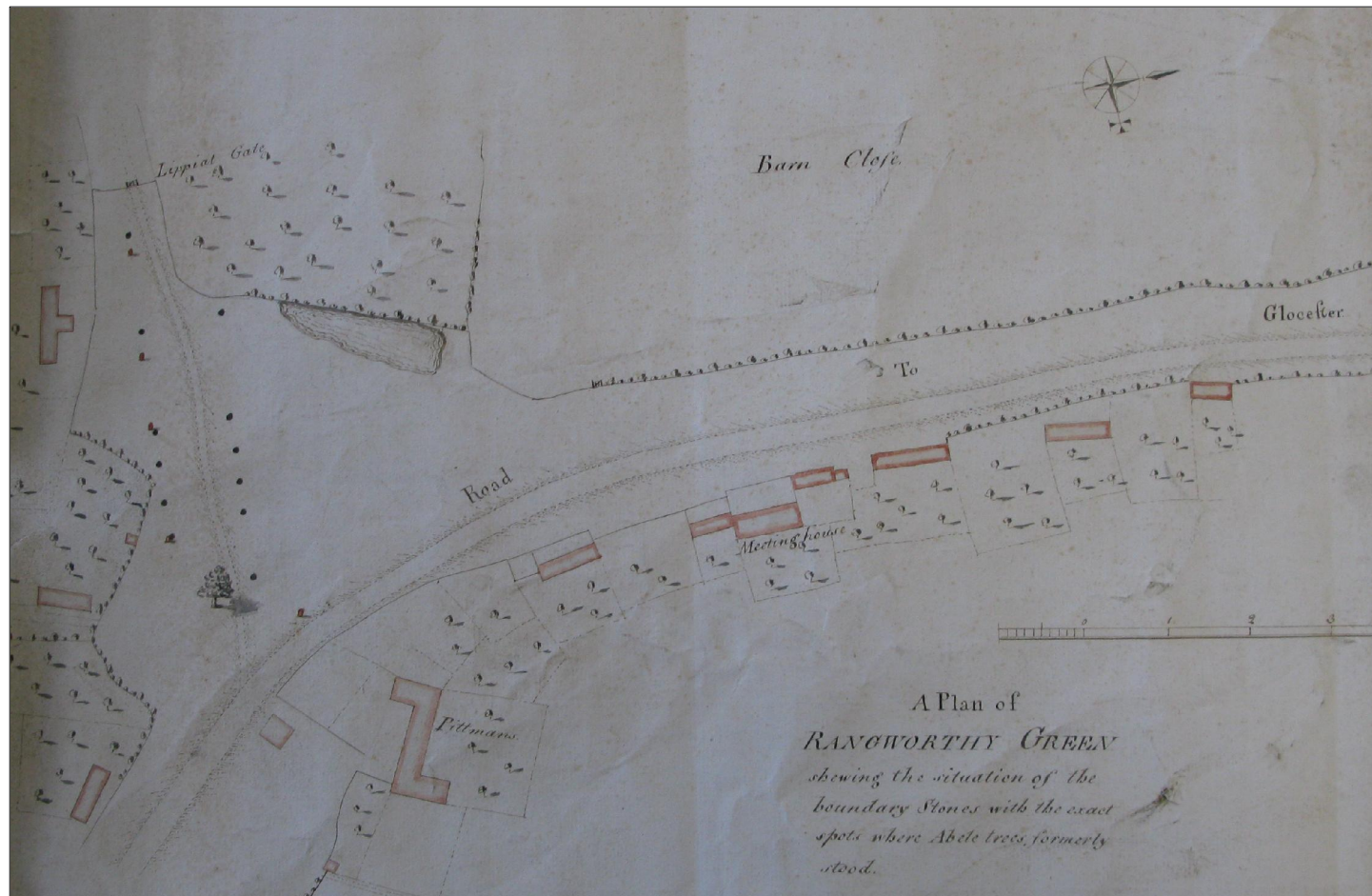


Figure 3



Late 18th/early 19th century
Plan of Rangworthy Green,
showing a 'Meeting House'.
Unscaled

Source: GRO



Figure 4



1811 Plan of Rangeworthy
Manor, showing new
enclosures throughout
Rangeworthy Common

Source: BRO

0 200m



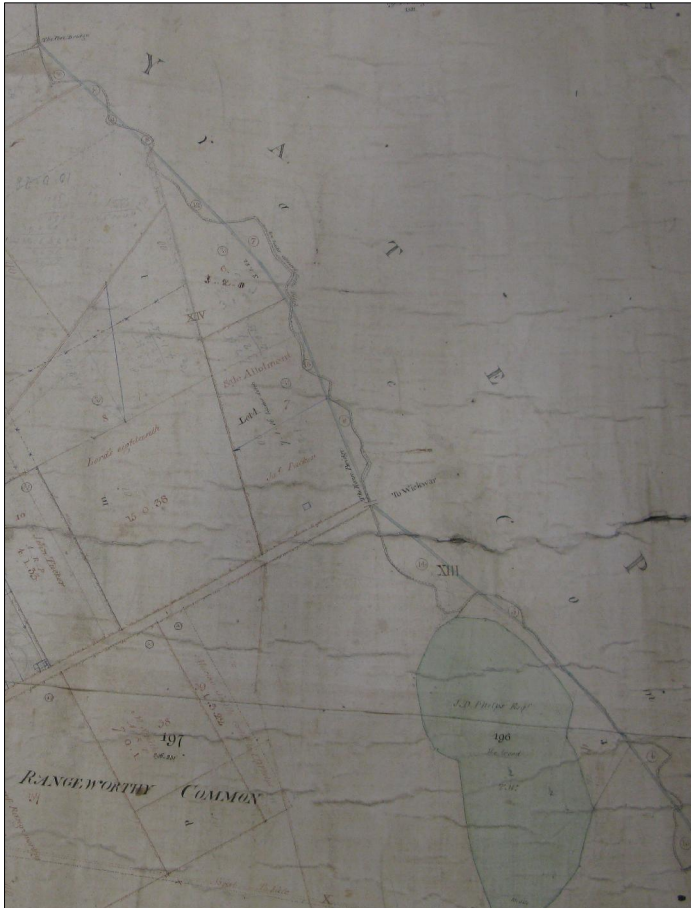
— Site boundary





Figure 5

Detailed extract from the 1881 plan of Rangeworthy Manor, showing the original course of the stream and the proposed canalisation. Along the original stream course can be seen 'ten links allowed for the ditch'. Note also plot 196, 'The Wood', and the sale allotments. Unscaled



Source: BRO



Figure 6

Detailed extract from the 1811 plan of

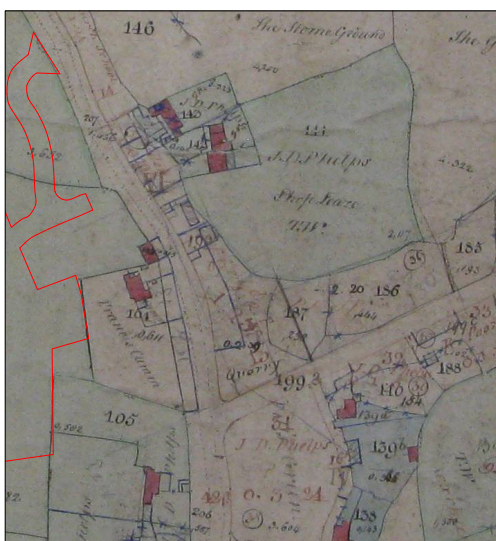
Rangeworthy Manor, showing the pond, Trinity Church as 'Rangeworthy Chapel', Lippiat Gate, fish pond, and fields 'The Close', 'Chapel Stony Field', 'Middle Stony Field' and 'Little Stony Field'. Unscaled

Source: BRO

Figure 7

Detailed extract from 1811 plan Rangeworthy Manor, showing location of quarry. Unscaled

Source: BRO



— Site boundary



Figure 8

Detailed extract of the 1811 Plan of Rangeworthy Manor, showing the Rose and Crown and Baptist Meeting House

Source: BRO

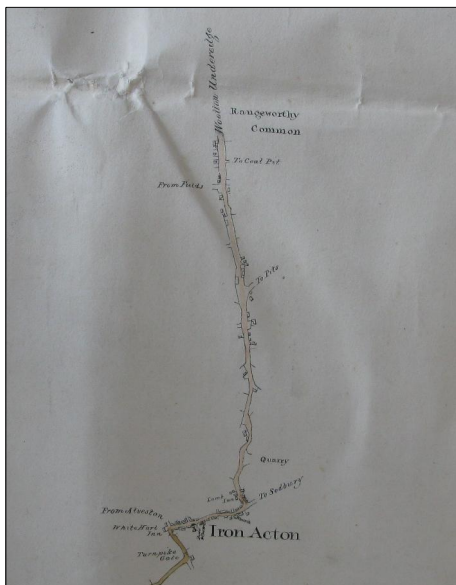


Figure 9

Detailed extract of the 1818 map of the Bristol turnpike roads (Division B), showing Rangeworthy

Source: GRO

Figure 10

Detailed extract from an 1830 map of the Gloucestershire principal turnpike roads, showing Rangeworthy

Source: Bristol Central Library



— Site boundary

Figure 11

Rangeworthy tithe map, showing parts of the surrounding tithings. The large empty space to the east (in Yate tithing) is plot 63. Unscaled



Figure 12

Detailed extract of
Rangeworthy from the
tithe map

Source: Know Your Place (South
Gloucestershire)

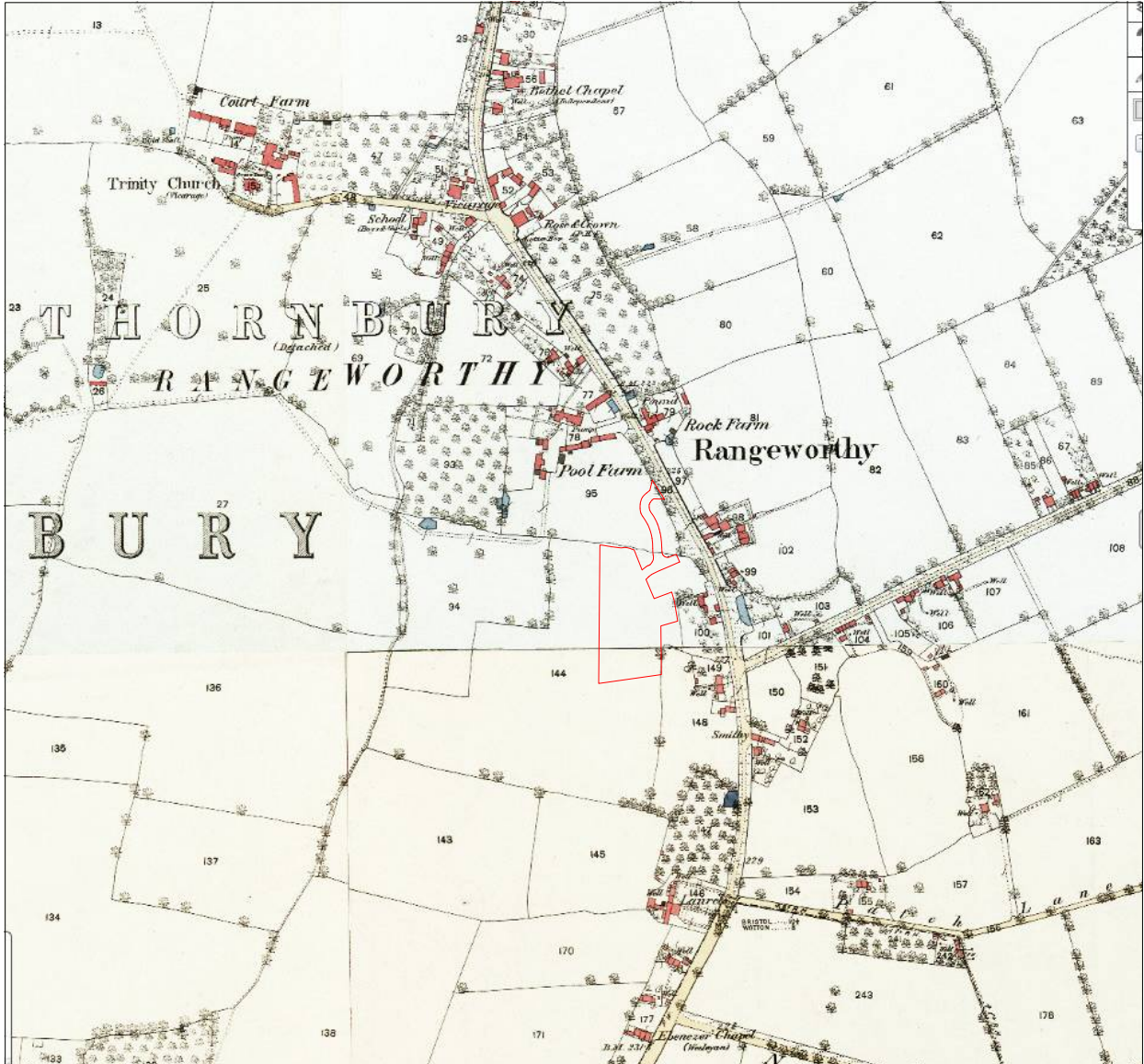
— Site boundary

0 200m



Figure 13

Extract from the 1880 1st edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.4; LXIV.13;
LXIII.16; LXIX.1



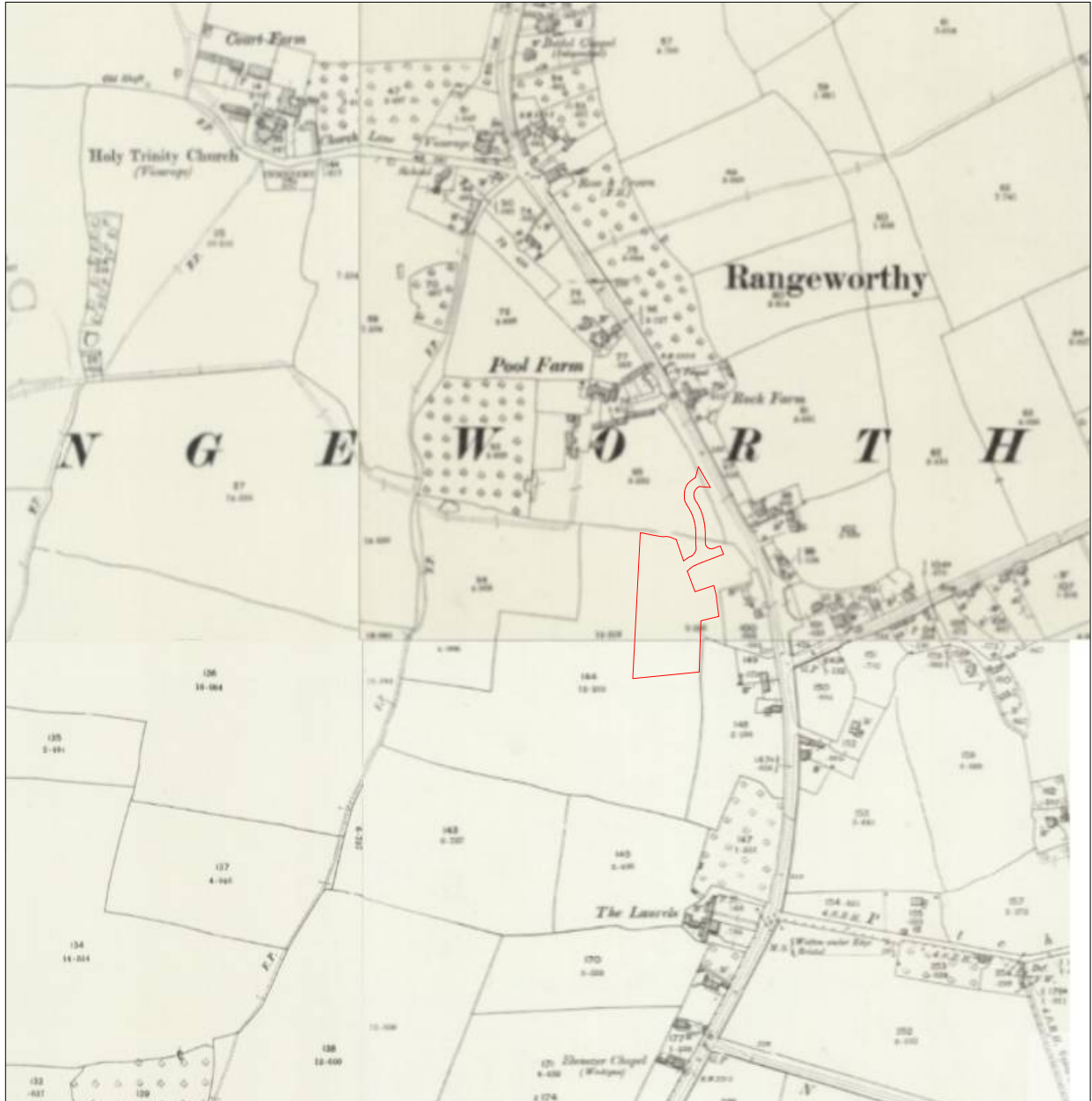
Source: Know Your Place (South Gloucestershire)

— Site boundary



Figure 14

Extract from the 1903 2nd edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.4; LXIV.13;
LXIII.16; LXIX.1



0 200m

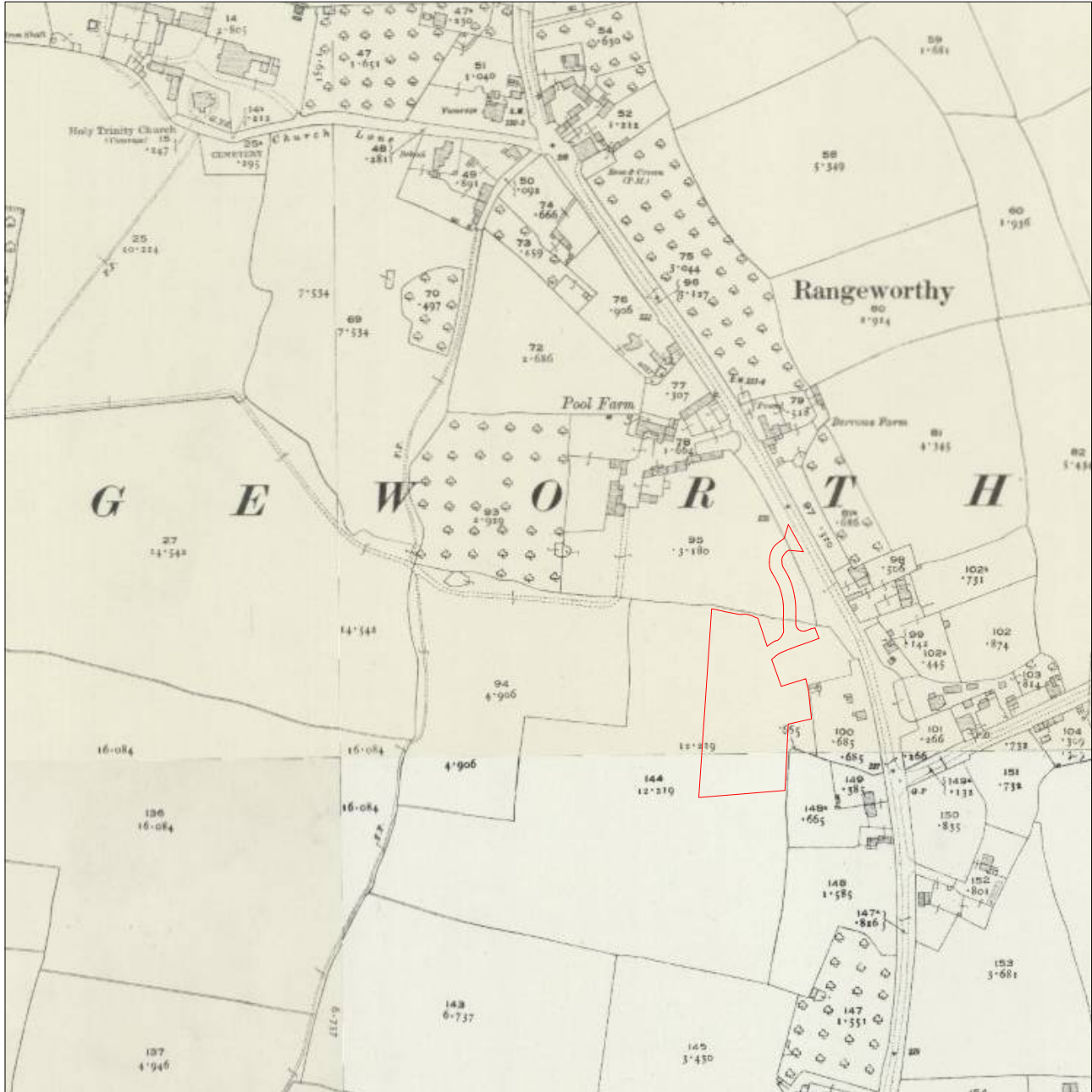
Source: National Library of Scotland

— Site boundary



Figure 15

Extract from the 1921 3rd edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.4; LXIV.13;
LXIII.16; LXIX.1



Source: Know Your Place (South Gloucestershire)

0 200m

— Site boundary



Figure 16

Extract from the 1966 25" OS map. Plan ST 6885 and ST 6985. Gridlines
at 100m intervals



— Site boundary

Source: GRO



Figure 17

Extract from the 1973 1:10,000 OS map. Sheet ST 68 NE. Gridlines at 1000m intervals



— Site boundary

Source: AAL



Figure 18

South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record: Monuments.
Results of data trawl. HER 17598 is to the east of area shown

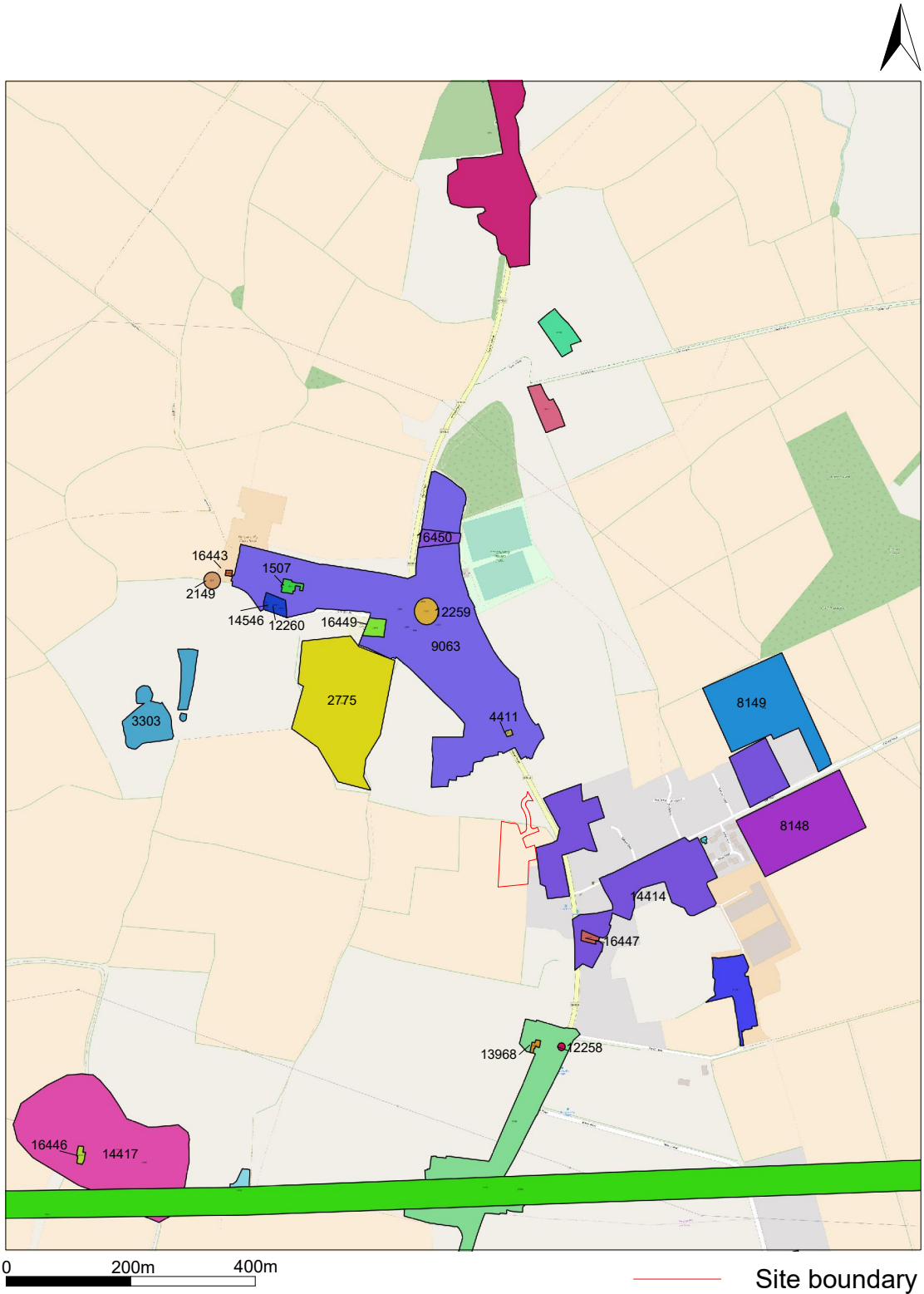
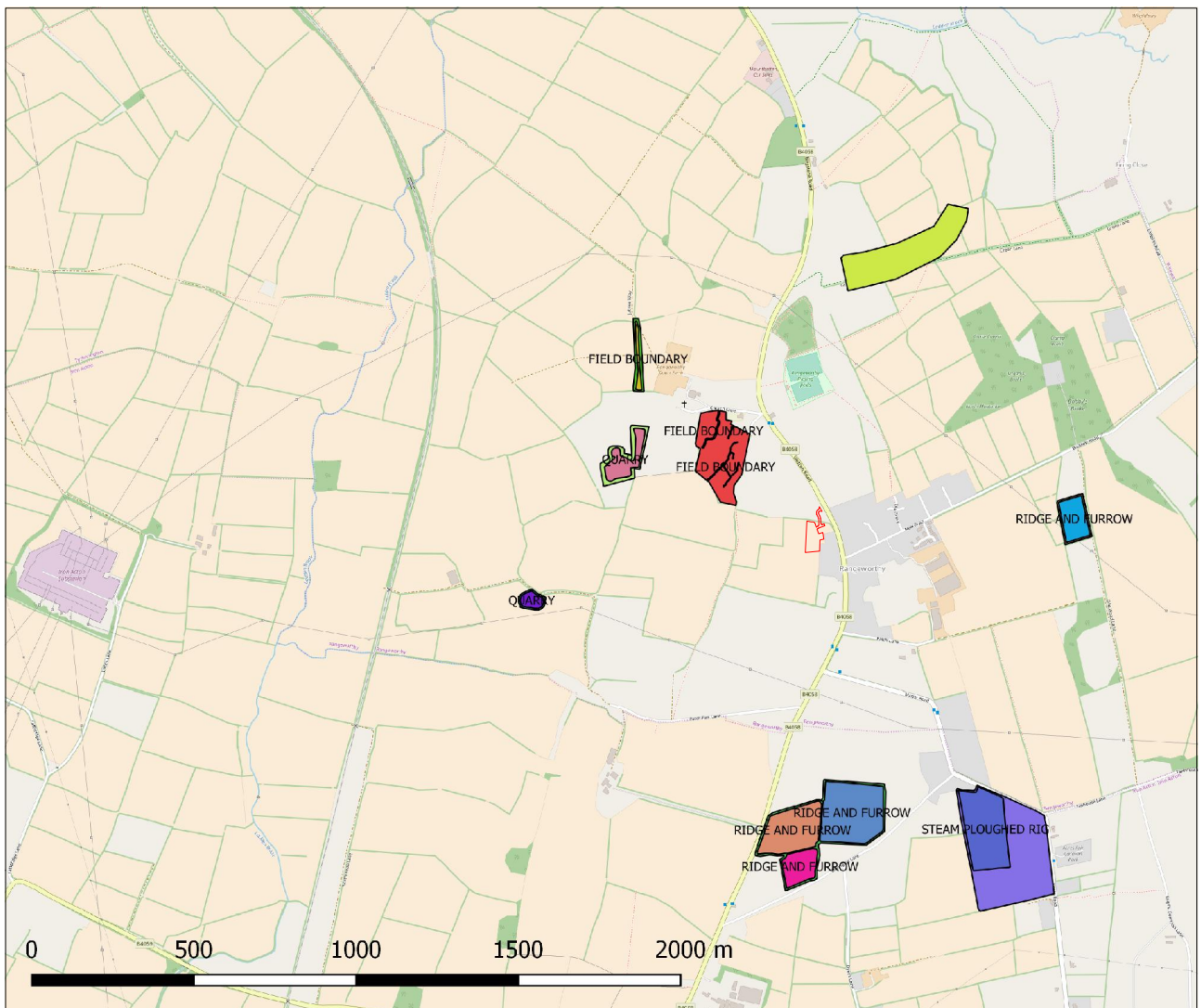


Figure 19

South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record: NMR. Results of data trawl

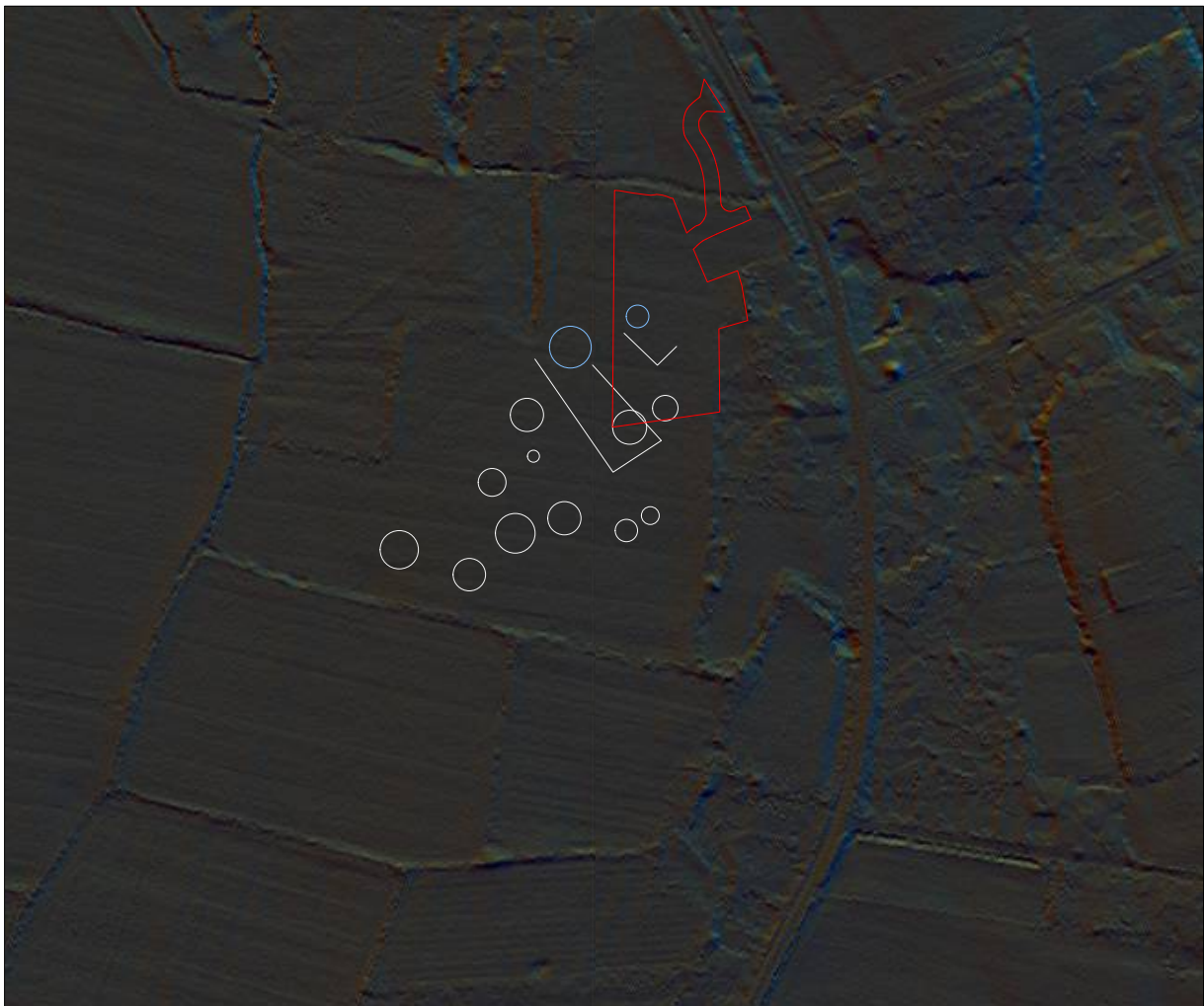


— Site boundary

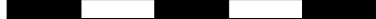


Figure 20

LIDAR image of the study site, generated from Environment Agency data, showing a number of circular and linear features of unknown date. 1m resolution. Hillshading from multiple directions. No. of directions: 16. Sun elevation angle: 10°. Circles in blue correspond with the possible crop marks seen on aerial photograph RAF/58/1126, Frame 71



0 40m 80m 120m 160m 200m



— Site boundary





PLATE 1: Panorama of the northern half of the site (area of new access road and trench 1), looking west to north.



PLATE 2: Panorama of the southern half of the site (area of housing development and trenches 2 to 5), looking east to south-east. Taken from the north-western corner of the field.



PLATE 3: Panorama of the southern half of the site (area of housing development and trenches 2 to 5), looking north to east. Taken from the south-western corner of the field.



PLATE 4:

Small bank and ditch within the hedge line which separate the two halves of the site, with the drain at the base. Looking south-east.



PLATE 5

Wall which serves as a post for the gate separating the two halves of the site. Looking south.



PLATE 6:

Agricultural barn at Pool Farm, possibly of 19th century date. Located within the north-western corner of the farm grounds.





PLATE 7:
GRO D1086/T74:
Rangeworthy Heath
enclosure agreement,
1718

PLATE 8:
GRO D7191/2: Thornbury:
lease for 10 years of coal,
coalmines, works and quarries
on, and licence to extract coal
from, wasteland and arable
land known as the Wood at
Rangeworthy Manor, 1802

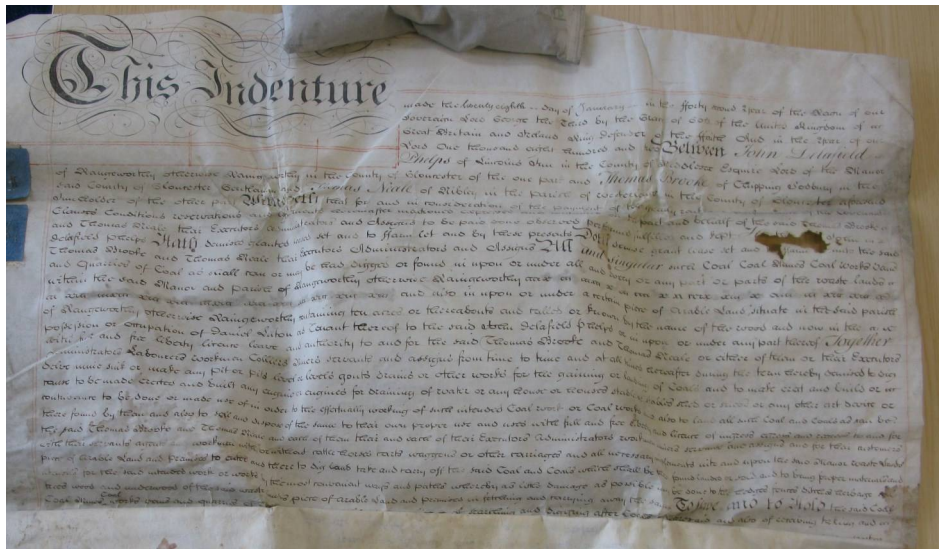


PLATE 9:
GRO D9125/1/10300: Copy of order for
extinguishing rights of common
at Rangeworthy. 1811

