

# Land at Patchway Community Sports Centre, Hempton Lane, Patchway, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Desk-Based  
Assessment

NGR ST 60468 82323

Planning Application Reference PT18/1046/F



On behalf of

**Olympus Academy Trust**

Emma Ings BA

**Avon Archaeology Limited**

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## CONTENTS

ABSTRACT  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
NOTES  
COPYRIGHT  
ABBREVIATIONS

1	INTRODUCTION
2	METHODOLOGY
3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY
4	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
6	HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE
7	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE
8	SITE VISIT
9	PLANNING POLICIES
10	SUMMARY
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PRIMARY HISTORICAL SOURCES
12	APPENDIX: RESULTS OF NMR TRAWL

## TABLES

Table 1	Extract from Almondsbury tithe apportionment, 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/2)
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## FIGURES

1	Site Location Plan
2	Boundary of the Study Area
3	Detailed extract from the Almondsbury tithe map
4	Detailed extract from the 1881 1st edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.9; LXVIII.5
5	Detailed extract from 1903 2nd edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.9; LXVIII.5
6	Detailed extract from 1935 3rd edition 25" OS map. Sheet LXVIII.9; LXVIII.5
7	Detailed extract from the 1951 1:25000 OS map, ST 68



- 8 Detailed extract from the 1972 1:2500 OS map ST 6082-6182
- 9 Detailed extract from the 1983 1:2500 OS map, adapted by Esso Petroleum Company Ltd
- 10 Aerial photograph RAF/540/1649, Frame No. 0004, showing potential ridge and furrow to the north-west and the southern playing fields in agricultural use
- 11 South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record: Events. Results of data trawl
- 12 South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record: Monuments. Results of data trawl
- 13 Detailed extract from the South Gloucestershire HER trawl: Monuments, showing only the medieval HER entries
- 14 South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record: NMR. Results of data trawl
- 15 Reproduction of landscape surveys at Hempton by Ellis (1984)

## PLATES

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Cover   | Aerial photograph of study area and Patchway Community School. Source: AAL drone  |
| Plate 1 | Panorama of the northern field, which encompasses our site, looking west to east. Taken from the south-western edge of the field      |
| Plate 2 | Panorama of the southern field, looking east to west. Taken from the north-western edge of the field                                  |
| Plate 3 | View across our study area, looking north-east  |
| Plate 4 | View across the southern half of our study area, showing some possible gentle undulation. Looking east                                |
| Plate 5 | Aerial view of study site. Looking north-north-east. Source: AAL drone  |
| Plate 6 | Aerial view of the southern field, showing possible ridge and furrow. Looking north-north-east. Source: AAL drone                     |
| Plate 7 | Detailed extract from BRO 37959/15, 1862, showing the manor boundary between Almondsbury and Hempton and Patchway at Almondsbury Hill |
| Plate 8 | Detailed extract from GRO D674a/T236, 1849, showing the enclosure of many of the fields around our site                               |
| Plate 9 | Detailed extract from GRO D3806/3/1, 1707, referring to the 'Manor of Hempton, Stanshawes & Brockenborows'                            |



## ABSTRACT

*Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Olympus Academy Trust of Bradley Stoke Community School to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Patchway, in South Gloucestershire., now the location of the Patchway Community Sports Centre, which is part of, and attached to, Patchway Community School. The project involves upgrading the northern half of the sports ground, to the south of the school, to an all-weather sports pitch with associated under-surface drainage. The work will also involve the insertion of new fencing around the upgraded facility, and by definition this will require the establishment of a series of supporting posts, with excavated footings.*

*Our study site sits between the historic hamlets of Hempton and Patchway, originally in the ancient parish of Almondsbury. Early forms of all of the above names suggest their establishment at least by the late Anglo-Saxon period. Although presumably originally forming part of the manor of Almondsbury, in the very late medieval period both Hempton and Patchway became heads of their own manorial estates. The area of our site itself, until the Second World War, was in continuous use as farmland probably throughout the medieval and later periods, chiefly for pasture and grazing, and probably attached to either Hempton or Patchway manor. By 1849 it was a single very large field, due to a concurrent act of enclosure. In the late 1860s, the Great Western Railway was extended through this area and was established to the south of the site, running south-east/north-west. It now forms the southern boundary of the complex of playing fields attached to Patchway School on which our site is situated.*

*Overspill housing developments in Patchway began in the 1950s, continuing in the 1970s, and again in the late 1980s/early 1990s. Eventually the business and technology development of Aztec West swallowed up the small hamlet of Hempton, immediately to the north and west of the site. Patchway Community School was established on its present site in the early 1950s, and the school complex expanded intermittently in phases from that date. In addition, a host of other individual historic farmsteads and hamlets were subsumed and destroyed as development progressed, mainly in the 1970s and 1980s. The site is now entirely surrounded by modern development, both houses and light industrial, office, and business premises. The current Patchway Community School playing fields represent one of the few still open and undeveloped areas to the south of the M5 motorway which runs through Almondsbury. In fact, the southern school playing field appears to have been farmland until about 1980.*

*There is no known archaeological resource within the strict bounds of the site itself – the northern school playing field - but a historic field name, Chestles, in the southern playing field, suggests very strongly the presence of an occupation site of Romano-British date. In addition, two fields with the name Blacklands, not far away to the east, have been newly identified during the course of this study, and these again are names*



*highly indicative of Romano-British settlement. The South Gloucestershire HER identifies a number of potentially significant prehistoric, Romano-British, and medieval sites in the immediate vicinity; however, aside from the general historic landscape context which they provide, for present purposes they are of limited relevance because they are now overwhelmingly subsumed beneath, and have been destroyed by, the very extensive post-war development which surrounds the study site. For the purposes of this study, by far the most significant finding is the indicative field name in the southern part of the site, and further highly indicative names close by to the east, although the latter are now built over. If the Chestles name does indeed indicate a site of Romano-British occupation, it is possible that it may extend to the north, into the impact area of the proposed development, and indeed in other directions.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## NOTES

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd	OE	Old English
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum		
BRO	Bristol Record Office		
GRO	Gloucester Record Office		
NGR	National Grid Reference		
OS	Ordnance Survey		



## 1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the Olympus Academy Trust, Bradley Stoke Community School to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at the Patchway Community College, Hempton Lane, Patchway, South Gloucestershire. The site is centred on NGR ST 60464 82342, and the site postcode is BS32 4UD. The land forms part of the college's extensive area of sports playing pitches which lie immediately to the south of its main buildings, and which are divided into two main fields, north and south, by a boundary which runs east-west across the playing area. Under South Gloucestershire planning application reference PT18/1046/F, a new all-weather pitch is being constructed to the south of the main school buildings in the northern field (**Figures 1 and 2**). The work will require the surface of the present sports field to be completely stripped to a depth of 0.3 – 0.4m below the present ground surface. However, deeper trenching for an under-surface drainage system, together with excavations to insert post holes for both fencing around the new facility and stanchions for floodlights will be carried out; to a maximum expected depth of 0.56m below the present ground surface. The formal development site encompasses an area of just under 1.2ha, and it is oriented north-east/south-west; its sides are about 95m x 135m in length.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Gloucestershire and Bristol Record Offices. 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 otherwise<sup>1</sup>. For reasons which are not clear to us, LIDAR data was available

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<sup>1</sup>[www.copac.ac.uk](http://www.copac.ac.uk); [www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk); <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>;  
[www.scholar.google.com](http://www.scholar.google.com)





from the Environment Agency website for only a small part of the overall site, and was not informative for present purposes. Consequently it is not presented here as a formal figure. In addition, a trawl of the local authority's online HER was carried out by Dr Paul Driscoll, and the most salient results of that search have been incorporated within this report. Site visits were made on Monday, 16<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and Thursday, 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018, and a digital photographic record was made both on the ground and with the use of the AAL drone.

### 3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site of Patchway Community College, the associated sports centre, and all the playing and sports pitches to their south, lie for the most part within a band of the Blue Anchor Mudstone formation, which was laid down during the late Triassic Period. In terms of its physical characteristics, the BGS account of this deposit notes that it

typically comprises pale green-grey, dolomitic silty mudstones and siltstones with thin arenaceous lenses and a few thin, commonly discontinuous beds of hard, dolomitic, pale yellowish-grey, porcellanous mudstone and siltstone (the so-called "Tea Green Marl".....). In southern England and Wales only, the "Tea Green Marl" is overlain by the "Grey Marls".....This unit (equivalent to the upper part of the Rydon Member and the whole of the Williton Member).....comprises grey, black, green and, rarely, red-brown dolomitic mudstones with, in the higher beds, yellowish-grey dolostones; also present are laminated siltstone beds with mudcracks, scarce pseudomorphs after halite, and locally abundant gypsum; miospores occur throughout and bivalve fossils and bioturbation become increasingly common upwards (BGS).

This is, then, physically, a highly variable deposit, and towards the eastern margin of the site gives way to a rather different set of mudstones of the Penarth Group, which are also early Triassic in origin, but which were being laid down over a far shorter timescale, and which lie stratigraphically on top of the Blue Anchor deposits.

In terms of its topography, the development site itself is fairly level, although with a gentle slope southwards in the southern field, with an aOD value of about 68.60m (see **Site Visit**).

#### 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Our study site falls between the post-medieval settlements of Hempton and Patchway, historically within the parish of Almondsbury. Since 1953 Patchway has been its own civil parish, and Hempton was mostly destroyed in 1983 to make way for the present-day Aztec West development.

The Domesday Book places Almondsbury within the Hundred of Berkeley (Moore 1982). However, by 1779, only the tithing of Almondsbury itself lay within Berkeley Hundred; the three other tithings which completed the parish fell into distinct Hundreds (Rudder 1779, 222). Both Hempton and Patchway, at that date, lay within the Hundred of Langley and Swinehead (Smith 1964, 74), but the tithing of Gaunt's Earthcott lay within Thornbury Hundred (Rudder 1779, 222-224; Youngs 1979, 162). Almondsbury's modern-day boundaries actually include parts of Henbury Hundred (Smith 1964, 105). Smith (1964, 105) suggests that the place name of Almondsbury evolved from the OE personal name *Æpelmōd* or *Æpelmund* and OE *burh* 'fortified place', creating 'Æpelmōd or Æpelmund's fortified place'. Its derivation from Old English suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin for the settlement. In around 1148, the manor of Almondsbury, presumably including both Hempton and Patchway, was gifted to St Augustine's Abbey in Bristol, which granted it a charter for fairs, markets, and free-warren (Rudder 1779, 222; Sabin 1960, 135). When the abbey was dissolved in around 1545, the manor of Almondsbury was granted to Miles Partridge (Rudder 1779, 223). For a short period it was held by the Darcy family, but in around 1558 it was sold to the Chester family, later the Chester-Master family, who held it until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.; GRO D4855/2/1/10 (part)). It



became its own civil parish in 1935, with its modern boundaries put in place in 1974 (Youngs 1979, 162).

Although they probably originally formed part of the manor of Almondsbury (cf. GRO D674/a/T37), from the very late medieval/very early post-medieval period onwards up to three distinct manors with their corresponding manorial estates existed within 1km of the study site: Hempton, Patchway, and Brokenborough (now lost). The hamlet of Hempton was in existence until 1983, when the Aztec West development was constructed over the top of it (see **Historic Map Evidence**). This places the hamlet of Hempton around a mere 100m from our site to the west, with the present town of Patchway being about 200m to the east. As the manor of Brokenborough is now lost, we cannot pinpoint its location with conviction (although see **Archaeological Background**). However, we know that it held lands at Almondsbury Hill, 1.5km to the north of our site, from the 1490s (Sabin 1960, 84); and documents from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century group it with Over and Caddibrook 1.5km to the west and north-west of our site respectively (GRO D674a/T14).

All three manorial sites, as noted, were located within the Hundred of Langley and Swinehead but also within the parish of Almondsbury, and have their place name origins in the mid – late 13<sup>th</sup> century; 1248, 1276, and 1269 respectively. The earliest forms of both Hempton (OE *hēah* + *tūn* ‘(at) the high farmstead’) and Patchway (OE personal name *Pēot* + *haga* ‘Pēot’s enclosure’) refer to occupation, whilst Brokenborough (OE *brocen* + *beorg* ‘broken hill or barrow’) likely derives from the surname Brockenborough, possibly referring to the settlement of the same name in Wiltshire (Smith 1964, 106 – 108). As all of the above have their derivations from Old English, it is likely that they are Anglo-Saxon in origin. Whether they were manorial estates or merely hamlets during their earliest incarnations is unclear, although Rudder (1779, 224) asserts that a chantry was erected in Brokenborough, under the patronage of the Abbey of the St. Augustine, in the same year that Almondsbury was given to the abbey. The

singing out of Brokenborough to be the location of a chantry must imply an acknowledgement of some kind of economic or political power or prestige associated with that place. However, we must be careful of taking his account too literally; Roffey (2007) reminds us that chantries were strictly only the act of singing masses for the dead, and often took place in pre-existing ecclesiastical buildings. Whatever their earliest origins, certainly by the 1490s all three were referred to as their own manorial estates; Hempton may well have reached this status several decades before, in 1436, being held by Margaret, widow of Nicholas Stanshaw (GRO D10904/Acc10904/Box2/16; Rudder 1779, 224; Sabin 1960, 84 and 117).

The relationship of the three seems to evolve during the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which time Brokenborough is lost (although, see **Archaeological Background** for further discussion). During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries Brokenborough is referred to alternatively as its own entity and as incorporating the manor of Stanshawes; occasionally it is linked to Hempton manor. In 1606, for example, it is known as the 'Manor of Brokenborowe and Stanshawes' (GRO D4431/1/E1/6), and documents from 1747 (GRO D10904) suggest that Brokenborough and Stanshawes formed one manorial estate; presumably their lands had been combined under the banner of Brokenborough. Examples of Brokenborough being distinguished as its own entity include documents from 1622, in which Brokenborough manor house is described as decayed (GRO D674a/T14), and 1656, when it and its associated buildings, mining and/or quarry pits, and timber trees were given to Thomas Chester of Almondsbury and Knowle (GRO D674/a/T37). In 1707, both Brokenborough and Stanshawes form one manor with Hempton (GRO D3806/3/3; **Plate 9**); possibly also alluded to in GRO D10904). By 1779, however, Brokenborough and indeed Stanshawes had begun to fade into obscurity; Rudder (1779, 224) refers to it merely as 'a place' within the Almondsbury tithing of Gaunt's Earthcott. No later references could be found.

The earliest available records, dating to the mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, indicate that Hempton and Patchway were the seats of two separate manors at this time, although lands within them are included in the Court Rolls of Almondsbury (Sabin 1960, 84; Rudder 1779, 224; GRO D674a/M8). It appears that this remained so into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the two being identified as distinct entities in 1606 and 1654 (GRO D4431/1/E1/6 and GRO D674/a/T37 respectively). Hempton and Patchway appear together as one hamlet in Rudder (1779, 224), and he notes that ‘Mrs Wilmott has a good estate at Hempton, but Mr Chester has the chief estate at Patchway’, perhaps suggesting that the two are beginning to be classed as one manorial estate. By 1806, this is certainly the case (GRO D3806/3/3). However, some of the lands around the estate were held by the feoffees of Almondsbury church (see **Table 1**).

The exact locations of these manors and of their estate boundaries have, unfortunately, been lost with the passing of time. It may be that the manor house of Hempton is reflected in one of the three farms which form the settlement’s nucleus (see **Historic Map Evidence**); it can only be assumed that the manor house of Patchway also occupied one of the longstanding farms in that hamlet. What can be said with certainty, however, is that, by 1834, the lands of the manor of Hempton and Patchway extended as far north as Almondsbury Hill (BRO 37959/15; **Plate 7**); earlier records from the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century suggest that the estate boundaries could have extended as far west as Caddibrook (GRO D674a/T50). The boundaries of Brokenborough manor are likewise lost, but again we know that during the 1490s, the manor held lands in Almondsbury Hill, and during the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century held lands in Compton Greenfield (Sabin 1960, 82; GRO D674/a/T37). The description for HER 1514 (see **Archaeological Background**; cf. GRO D10904) proposes that the Stoneham manor house of Brokenborough was located about 500m to the north of our study area; if this is so, then the manor houses of Brokenborough, Hempton, and Patchway could form a rough triangle, with each being about 500m equidistant from the other.



Indentures of lease and of sale, dating to 1656 for Brokenborough (GRO D674/a/T37) and 1812/mid-1800s for Hempton and Patchway (GRO D3806/3/3 and GRO D674a/E103) suggest that all three manorial estates contained coal pits and/or stone quarries and timber trees. In addition, Quarter Sessions from 1748 to 1852 reveal that gamekeepers were employed within Patchway (GRO Q/SO/7 (part) and GRO Q/SO/14 (part) respectively).

The economic and industrial background of both Hempton and Patchway was dominated up until the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century by agriculture and related activities. This is discussed in much greater detail in **Historic Map Evidence**, but we will highlight here that the only industrial/agricultural building present at the time of the tithe was a smithy. The New Inn, the Methodist chapel, and Patchway School (distinct from our site) are not known until the 1881 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. It is slightly surprising that there was not at least a public house noted by the time of the tithe, seeing that the north-south road to the east of our site and which separates Hempton from Patchway was part of the Bristol to Gloucester turnpike road. As is discussed in greater detail in **Archaeological Background** and **Historic Map Evidence**, the area saw the construction of the railway in 1863, and large-scale housing development during the mid- to late-20<sup>th</sup> century.

All documentary sources suggest that our study area was farmland during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and remained so until quite late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see **Aerial Photographic Evidence**). However, it is clear that this farmland must have been included within one of the above three manorial estates – certainly Hempton, if not Patchway as well – which could indicate that it was subject to more intensive farming activities than if the land had been left as common or waste ground.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A search was conducted by Dr Paul Driscoll of the South Gloucestershire HER on behalf of AAL, which provided the basis for this section. All HER entries mentioned can be found in **Figures 12** and **13**, but any represented on those figures which have been deemed irrelevant are not discussed here.

A number of prehistoric, Roman, and medieval settlements and/or artefacts have been found within a 1km radius of the site, indicating some amount of historic activity in the area. Possibly the most relevant for us are the Roman and medieval finds.

A small but significant area of prehistoric activity was found in the early 1990s in Bradley Stoke centre (Erskine 1991), about 1km east of our site and grouped under HER 9000 (**Figure 11**). Several trial trenches opened during a large-scale evaluation contained finds and features of probable Bronze Age date. The excavator proposed that the finds represented evidence for prehistoric occupation. This is all the more significant as domestic remains of Bronze Age date are markedly rarer in the archaeological record than remains resulting from religious or ritual activity. Also recovered during the evaluation were some sparse and probably residual Romano-British finds.

HER 18637, again about 1km distant from our site and to the south-west, was the location of a second archaeological evaluation, which revealed Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the west and east of the intervention study area, in the form of a possible waterhole, pits, and ditches (Meara 2008, 24 – 25; **Figure 11**). A number of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery fragments were also recovered from across the site.

Although there have been no prehistoric remains found closer to our site, a large number of Roman pottery sherds, coins, and brooches have been found through amateur metal detecting at 'The Tumps' at Coniston Road, around

400m west of our site, understood to be the local name for the dumps of material from the construction of the nearby railway tunnel (HER 10559; **Figure 12**). Given the existence of the *Chestles* field name assigned to the field directly south of the proposed works (HER 12959; **Figure 12**), it seems likely that these finds formed part of a related, wider landscape of Roman occupation (discussed in **Historic Map Evidence**).

By far the best represented periods archaeologically in the vicinity of the study area are the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, with a number of medieval farmsteads recorded within a radius of 1km of our site, many of which continued in use into later centuries (**Figure 12**). A total of seven medieval farmsteads are recorded: HER 5381 (Hempton Lane Farm; probably also listed under HER 2415), 5382 (Hempton Farm), 5387 (Pond Farm), 5388 (Patchway Common Farm), 5389 (Green Farm), 5390 (Patchway Farm), and 5392 (also known as Patchway Farm, but distinct from 5390). Also noted is HER 1514, discussed in greater detail below, and HER 1515, the find-site of two pieces of late medieval pottery. In addition, it is known that HER 5381, 5388, and 5390 formed part of the desmesne lands of St Augustine's abbey, whilst HER 5382 constituted the desmesne lands of the Manor of Brokenborough (desmesne lands being those held and in use by the lord of the manor, rather than let out to tenants; see the relevant Oxford English Dictionary entry). To complete the picture of medieval Hempton and Patchway we have HER 9654, the settlement of Little Stoke, and HER 20179, two areas of Patchway Common which remain today. All of the above HER entries are shown separately in **Figure 13**, which highlights their proximity to both each other and our study site. From this we can see that even during the medieval period, there was significant settlement in and around our study area.

Two of the aforementioned HER entries are worth discussing in greater detail. The first is HER 1514, around 750m from our study site and centred on present-day Ash Ridge Road. Aerial photography has noted a distinct rectangular



feature in this field, along with a significant scatter of building stone, and trial trenching has revealed a very deep V-shaped ditch, although unfortunately no finds were recovered from the feature (Iles and White 1985, 63). It must be highlighted here, however, that steeply-sided V-shaped ditches are most often representative of Romano-British development. Therefore, it could be that occupation of the site has earlier origins than the medieval period. Furthermore, the field has been known historically as both “Great Stanshaws” and “Stoneham” (Iles and White 1985, 63). Consequently, Pullin has suggested that HER 1514 is the location of the moated manor house of Stanshawes Court (Iles and White 1985, 63). Pertinent for us is that several historic documents indicate that for some time the manor of Stanshawes was attached to Brokenborough manor (see **Historic Background**).

The second entry to discuss is HER 5381, originally centred on Lower Hempton Farm and now under the Aztec West development, only 100-200m north-north-west of our site. Landscape surveys undertaken in 1977, before the construction of Aztec West, indicated a number of related medieval features, including a possible moated manor site under the later farmhouse itself; building platforms and building remains around the junction of Hempton Lane and the farm; and a possible quarry to the south of Hempton Court (Ellis 1984; **Figure 15**). This means that we have two probable medieval manors within 200-800m of our site; it is almost certain that at least one of them used our site as farmland, and potentially, at one time, the location of outlying structures.

There are a great number of post-medieval buildings also present within the area, suggesting growth during that period in the hamlets of both Hempton and of Patchway (**Figure 12**). Post-medieval farmhouses include: HER 2780 (Upper Hempton Farm), 5383 (Aztec West), 12850 (The Roses), 15573 (Pond Farm; probably the HER 5387 - its occupation clearly spans both periods), 17966 (Cottage, 168 Gloucester Road), and 19554 (Rose Cottage). There is also a mill pond (HER 18931) with associated water wheel (HER 18930), a pound (HER

2398), a smithy (HER 1516/6252), public houses (HER 16331/16328/17403), and a Methodist church (HER 12851). There is also a pillow mound in the nearby Over estate (HER 3077); these refer to managed rabbit warrens which often formed part of deer parks, such as that of Over. Its exact location is unknown, but it lies probably about 700m to the north-west of the study area.

The latest historical event which directly affected our study site was the construction of the Bristol and South Wales Junction Railway Line through Ashley Down and Patchway, which was completed in 1863 (HER 16320; Buchanan 1976, 240-241). This railway line cuts directly through the southern field of our study area – in fact, through HER 12959 (but see **Historic Map Evidence**) – and therefore may well have disturbed any remaining archaeological deposits along its route.

## 6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

The earliest historic map or plan of the area to be found was the 1839 Almondsbury tithe map, which, in addition to giving us details of land ownership and usage, provides us with field names, some of which can be extremely useful in identifying historic or archaeological activity. The plots on which our study site sits are Nos. 634 and 629.

### Extract from Almondsbury tithe apportionment, 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/2)

A – Acres; R – Roods; P – Perches<sup>2</sup>

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot name	Land use	A	R	P
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	408	New Lease		4	2	27
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	409	The Field	Pasture	10	2	7
Ann Young	Herself	417	Orchard	Pasture Orchard	0	2	38
Ann Young	Herself	418	Paddock	Pasture	1	0	26

<sup>2</sup> 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 4,000m<sup>2</sup>), and this therefore makes a rood about 1012m<sup>2</sup>, and a perch just over 25m<sup>2</sup>

Land at Patchway Community Sports Centre, Hempton Lane, Patchway, South Gloucestershire  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Aaron Knight	Himself	420	House and Garden		0	0	6
Daniel Knight	Himself	421	House and Garden		0	0	12
Hannah Cooper	Herself	422	House and Garden		0	0	19
Elizabeth Burfit	Amelia Burfit	423	House and Garden	Arable	0	0	20
Elizabeth Grant	John Wiltshire	424	Paddock and Barn	Pasture	0	3	39
George Luton and John Hill	William Collard	440	Black Lands	Pasture	2	0	7
George Luton and John Hill	William Collard	441	Black Lands	Arable	2	3	10
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	443	Patchway Paddock	Arable	4	1	21
William Chester Master	Joseph Wilcox	444	Home Ground	Pasture	6	2	24
William Chester Master	Joseph Wilcox	450	How Mead		6	2	20
George Luton and John Hill	George George	452	The Ham	Pasture	6	2	28
Elizabeth Dodds	Mary Young	453	Stoke Ground	Pasture	4	0	9
Roads, Commons, Wastes	Roads, Commons, Wastes	468	Bristol and Gloucester Turnpike Road		16	1	18
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	610	Skinnners Croft	Pasture	9	0	38
George Alexander Hullerton	Josiah Hunt	611b	Home Ground	Pasture	12	1	34
George Alexander Hullerton	Josiah Hunt	612	Paddock	Arable	1	2	27
George Alexander Hullerton	Josiah Hunt	613	Dorrns Close	Pasture	8	0	12
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	614a	Chestles	Arable	4	1	32
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	618	Hollow Mead	Pasture	1	3	35
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	619	Hollow Mead	Pasture	3	1	20
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	620	Causeway Paddock	Arable	5	1	7
George Luton And John Hill	William Collard	621	Six Acres	Pasture	5	2	24
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	622	Causeway Paddock	Pasture	3	1	1
Celia Barrett	Herself	624	House and Garden		0	0	12
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	625	Blacksmith's Shop Ground	Pasture	3	3	24
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	626	Little Ground	Pasture	1	3	38
Daniel Burges	Arthur Parker	627	Long Ground	Arable	4	1	7
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	628	Upper Field	Arable	2	3	8
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	629	Three Acres or The Field	Arable	3	1	27
Eboneza Ludlow	Edmund Crooker	630	Strip	Arable	0	2	12
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	631	Long Ground	Pasture	2	1	7
George Luton and John Hill	William Collard	632	Home Ground	Pasture	7	0	38
George Luton and John Hill	William Collard	634	Orchard	Pasture	1	0	4
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	635	Orchard	Pasture Orchard	0	1	18
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	636	Homestead Hampton Farm		1	3	29
Roads, Commons, Wastes	Roads, Commons, Wastes	637	Hempton Lane and Waste		4	1	35
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	638	Cow Stall, Yard and Garden	Arable	0	3	12
George Alexander Hullerton	Charles Hunt	638	Courstace Yard and Garden	Arable	0	3	12
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	639	Homestead Garden	Pasture	4	0	0
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	640	Land Pool Paddock	Pasture	5	0	3
George Fullerton	Josiah Hunt	641	The Mead	Arable	8	2	17
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	654	Oak	Pasture	4	2	26
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	655	Oak Leaze	Pasture	3	1	10
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	656	Hollowback Ground	Pasture	5	0	5



William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	657	Hollowback Ground	Pasture	5	0	5
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	658	Paddock	Pasture	5	0	5
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	659	Home Ground	Pasture	3	0	28
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	660	Orchard	Orchard	0	1	33
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	661	Paddock	Arable	0	3	8
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	662	Homestead	Pasture	0	2	24
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	663	Orchard and Rick Yard	Pasture	0	2	24
William Diaper Brice	Arthur Parker	664	Orchard	Pasture	0	1	23
George Luton and John Hill	George George	665	Home Field or Beast Close	Pasture	9	2	8
John Hopkins	Himself	666	House Garden and Smithy		0	1	14
Jon Halsak	John Wiltshire	667	House and Garden		0	1	1
Eboneza Ludlow	Ann Young	668		Pasture	2	3	7
George Luton And John Hill	George George	669	Plot	Arable	0	2	4
George Luton and John Hill	George George	670	House Garden and Lane	Arable	0	2	4
George Fullerton	Chris Hunt	671	Front Home Ground	Pasture	12	3	27
Eboneza Ludlow	Isaac Niblett	675	Six Acres or Rings Field	Arable	6	2	36
George Luton and John Hill	William Thomas	699	Hill Tops	Pasture	4	3	33
George Alexander Hullerton	Thomas Nicholls	700	Paddock or Grays Close	Arable	1	0	8
George Alexander Hullerton	Thomas Nicholls	701	Paddock or Grays Close	Pasture	1	1	6
George Alexander Hullerton	Thomas Nicholls	702	Homestead	Arable	1	3	0
George Alexander Hullerton	Thomas Nicholls	703	Orchard	Pasture	1	0	24
George Alexander Hullerton	Thomas Nicholls	704	Home Ground	Pasture	10	3	8

Many of the field names are self-explanatory, and are either descriptions of their use or their dimensions. *Land Pool Paddock*, *Oak Leaze* (from OE *læs* 'meadow, pasture land'), and *The Ham* (OE *hamm* 'water-meadow') are descriptions of the local environment (Smith 1964, 110; Smith 1965). It is likely that so too are the plots *Hollow Mead* and *Hollowback Ground*, quite possibly referring to depressions of the ground surface; of unknown origin. This may be of relevance to us as the former sits within the southern school playing field.

Two names which warrant serious attention are *Black Lands* and *Chestles*. Both, in the vast majority of cases, relate directly to Romano-British occupation, and are often the only indication that such occupation exists (for *Chestles*, see: Eagles and Swan 1973; Field 1993, 213; Gerrard 2007; for *Black Lands*, see: Williams 1982; Philip 1997; Young 2004; Shawyer 2003; Webster and Brunning 2007; Wessex Archaeology 2007). The term 'black lands' is thought to reflect the concentration and build-up of a variety of organic and domestic material, which creates a very dark, very rich soil. *Chestles* can derive from two distinct

place name elements with very different meanings. However, Smith (1964, 110) confirms for us that the original incarnation of our *Chestles* is OE *ceastel* ‘heap of stones’, the form which, later in its history, took on the secondary meaning of ‘Roman stone building’. Unfortunately, neither of these field names were found in any of the earlier historic documents consulted<sup>3</sup>. It must however be borne in mind that field names have a tendency to drift slightly, and so the original field to which this name was applied may be several fields away from its present-day location (Nick Corcos, pers. comm.). Therefore, there is the potential for the original *Chestles* and *Black Lands* to have been anywhere within approximately a 50 – 100m radius of the study area.

Whereas, in the present day, our study area is divided into only two fields, the tithe map shows that originally they were separated into a number of field strips, many with curved, S-shaped edges (**Figure 3**). The dimensions and shape of these field strips are strongly indicative of medieval open field systems (Eyre 1955). In terms of settlement layout, in Hempton all three of the farms (Hempton Farm, Lower Hempton Farm, and Upper Hempton Farm) were in place at the time of the tithe. However, on the tithe map, there is no indication of the mill pond later associated with Hempton. We can see from the apportionment (**Table 1**) that at least one smithy was operational within Patchway. The field name ‘Blacksmith’s Shop Ground’ is probably a misnomer, as the tithe map shows no building on that field; it may be that that field was the location of a previous blacksmith’s, lost by that time. Despite the Bristol – Gloucester turnpike road running through Patchway, as listed in the apportionment, there was no associated public house.

Several small changes had occurred by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, in 1881 (**Figure 4**). Most relevant to our site is that, as mentioned, the group of small field strips in which our study site sits had become two large fields,

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<sup>3</sup> It may be that document GRO D10904 contained reference to these names, but as is explained in footnote 4, time constraints prevented this document from being fully studied.

separated by a new hedge line. This event was presumably due to the parliamentary act of enclosure of the common lands and wastes in this part of Almondsbury in 1849, as shown by the enclosure plans of this date (**Plate 8**; GRO D674a/T241 and GRO D674a/T236; cf. Tate 1943). We can see that the smithy present at the time of the tithe was still in place, and that there had been a number of additions to the built environment throughout Hempton and Patchway. This included extensions and/or new builds within Plots 624, 425 - 427, and 670, which included both Lower and Upper Hempton Farm; the removal of one building in Plot 639 (Hempton Farm); the New Inn; a mixed sex school; a Methodist church; and a lodge on Gloucester Road, within the footprint of the later Patchway Junior County School. The mill pond attached to Hempton Farm had also been excavated by that date. The most obvious change, however, was the addition of the railway, which runs to the south of the study area (see **Figure 3** and **4**). Although the railway is included **Figure 3**, under plot 2000, it was a later addition to the tithe map and tithe apportionment and so has not been included in **Table 1**, in order that **Table 1** accurately reflects the original tithe survey of 1839.

Very little had changed by the time of the 1903 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (**Figure 5**), although all three farms in Hempton were, by that time, named and distinguished from each other. Hempton Farm itself had a sluice and water wheel attached to its mill pond; although it may be that these two elements had existed earlier and were not shown on previous maps. By 1903, St. Chad's church had been established, and several of the fields around it had been converted to allotment gardens.

Again, by the time of the 1935 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS map (**Figure 6**), there were few changes; the smithy was no longer identified, Hempton Farm was renamed Hempton Court, and several new houses were built to the west of the Methodist church.

It appears that from the 1950s onwards, Hempton and Patchway were significantly expanded. As discussed, aerial photographs from 1953 show the establishment of Patchway Community School and its sister junior school. The new houses which were constructed along the western and northern sides of our study area were in existence by 1951, as shown by 1:25000 OS map from that year (**Figure 7**).

Another far greater burst of expansion had occurred by 1972, when land to the north and south of our site and running along the eastern side of Gloucester Road was heavily redeveloped with new housing (**Figure 8**). As part of this, St. Chad's church was demolished. This was also the first time that the small school shown in the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map was referred to as a Church of England school, and two of the Hempton farms underwent name changes. Upper Hempton Farm was became known as Hempton Cottages, whilst Lower Hempton became Lower Hempton Cottages.

As mentioned in previous sections, the hamlet of Hempton was almost completely destroyed by the Aztec West development, which was built around 1983 (**Figure 9**). It was around that time that the field directly to the south of our site became a secondary playing field. The development of the area around Patchway continued throughout the 1980s and into the early 1990s. It may be that Patchway C of E school was relocated about 200m to the west around the same time as Aztec West was built, and it was certainly in existence by 1991 (compare **Figure 9** with <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/360500/182500/10/101322>).

## 7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

AAL staff visited the National Monuments Record at Swindon to examine historic aerial photographic material relating to the site. An example is reproduced here as **Figure 10**, which shows the site as it was in the mid-1950s.

Although the aerial photographs available showed indications of a medieval open field system only in some of the surrounding enclosures, **Figure 14**, compiled from the HER trawl, suggests that there is additional photographic evidence at the NMR of medieval ridge and furrow on our study site itself.

During the time of the first widely available historic aerial photographic cover in the mid-1940s, both of the large enclosures of which the site now consists were still in agricultural use, but their northern and eastern margins had been developed for housing (see **Historic Map Evidence**). By 1950, this situation remained unchanged (RAF/541/T/57, Frame No. 3015). However, by 1953, the site of the present school and its sister junior school had been developed, and it is clear that this had happened in the intervening three years. Those original, early 1950s school buildings still survive, and they lie at the heart of the now much-expanded complex which forms the modern Patchway Community College (RAF/58/1126, Frame No. 0001); various additions have been made to the school throughout its history, particularly between 2001 and 2005. The Patchway Junior County School, seen in **Figure 8**, appears on all the APs that were examined, from its first appearance up to the 1980s, but on an image taken in June 1989 (OS/89300, Frame No. 083) it has been abandoned, and it seems very likely that this was because the junior school was incorporated into the main school slightly before this date. The site is now entirely laid down to grass, apart from a couple of narrow tarmac footpaths.

It seems clear from APs that the southern field was not incorporated into the complex of school playing fields until a relatively late date, and up to that point continued to be used for agricultural purposes, almost certainly as arable land. But at some point probably not long before 1980, the school had acquired at least the eastern two thirds of the southern enclosure (former OS field number 5300), and an AP of that date shows that it also had been added to the school's sports facilities (OS/80156, Frame No. 717). The western third (OS field number 3816) continued in agricultural use, but interestingly, an image of 1989 shows



the southern enclosure as just a single field (OS/89300, Frame No. 083). By the early 1990s both fields in their entirety had been turned into playing and sports pitches attached to the school.

Despite careful examination, it was not possible to discern any indication of a feature or features, on any of the APs that we looked at, which might be interpreted as a building of Romano-British date, possibly related to the historic *Chestles* field name identified from the tithe survey, and which is noted on the HER (12959). The HER places this site pretty much right in the middle of the southern set of sports pitches, although the exact position is problematic, and the APs were negative here. It is possible, though, that at least indications of the junior school site may survive archaeologically, even if, as clearly happened, the buildings were completely removed. Various regular features within the northern field – the location of our site - showing as grassmarks on **Figure 10** and a variety of APs are clearly the outlines of sports and games pitches of various kinds, and are not archaeological.

Unfortunately, LIDAR imaging does not cover our study area and therefore cannot offer us any additional information.

## 8 SITE VISIT

**Plates 1 to 6** form part of the photographic record captured during site visits made on Monday 16<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018. Both school playing fields were subjected to a walkover survey to investigate any topographical features that may have been of relevance.

Both fields are at present school playing fields, which are open to the public outside of school hours. The grass is mown regularly in order to keep it short at all times, and the fields are in frequent use for a variety of ball games. Both fields are located on a gentle gradient, which rises to the north and north-west.

There is also a slight but noticeable dip in the centre of the northern field, in which our study site is located; the eastern side of the study site falls within this area. On the ground, there is no real indication of ridge and furrow, although there are a small number of shallow undulations in the north-west corner of our study site and throughout the field to the south (**Plates 1 – 4**). However, aerial images taken with the AAL drone strongly indicate some extant ridge and furrow in the southern field (compare **Plates 5 and 6**). As far as the client knows, neither of the two fields inspected have ever been subjected to any type of groundwork or intervention.

## 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 SUMMARY

There have been a number of archaeologically significant prehistoric and Romano-British finds within 1km of our study site, including probable prehistoric domestic occupation centred on Bradley Stoke; residual Romano-British pottery and metal finds from 'The Tumps' on Coniston Road; and a small number of probable Iron Age and Romano-British agricultural remains centred on Filton Airfield. The occurrence of the field name *Chestles* directly to the south of our site, as well two *Black Lands* field names 200m to the west, are of particular importance, as in the vast majority of cases these two names are clear indications of Roman occupation. Occupation of the area continued into the early medieval and medieval periods, when there were, for a short time, three different manors within around 500m of each other – Hempton, Patchway, and Brokenborough. Documents suggest that the boundaries and ownership of these changed significantly over the years, leading to Brokenborough being lost some time in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological investigation centred on Aztec West (previously Upper Hempton Farm) and close to the present-day Ash Ridge Road, both to the north, suggest that two of these manors had a moat, and that occupation on one of the sites could have had its origins in the Roman period. The HER also shows that several outlying farmsteads were present throughout these periods and within a radius of 500m from the study area. A small amount of expansion in Hempton and Patchway occurred during the post-medieval period, and the open field system previously present on our study site was converted into two enclosed fields by 1849, but the majority of development took place between 1950 and 2000. This included the substantial expansion of Patchway itself and the demolition of Hempton to make way for the Aztec West development and its associated infrastructure. Patchway Community School was established in the early 1950s and underwent a number of small additions and extensions in the intervening years.

The occurrence of both *Chestles* and *Black Lands* field names, in addition to the nearby residual Romano-British finds found in the spoil from the construction of

the railway, may well indicate Romano-British occupation in the immediate vicinity and possibly within the bounds of our study site itself. However, our study site appears to have been a farmed field for much of its history. Indeed, medieval buildings, presumably associated with the probable moated manor house located under the Aztec West development, encroached directly into the north-western corner of the Patchway Community School northern playing fields; our study site must therefore have been part of its farmland during this period. Aerial photographs noted in the South Gloucestershire HER do in fact evidence the survival of medieval ridge and furrow there. There is an outlying chance, in my opinion, that there is the potential for some medieval construction, temporary or otherwise, in our study site itself. It seems that our site remained part of an open field system until encroachment in 1849, at which time the land was divided into two large fields, which remain to the present day.

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- 1654-1659 Messuage formerly copyhold of Almondsbury manor called Pattishawe; cottage on Almondsbury Down (1654); closes in Almondsbury Marsh; messuage in Northwick; another cottage; messuage and close cd. cole-pitts adj. Park Pale; messuage and



lands in Compton Greenfield part of Brokenborough als. Brokenbrowes manor (1656); closes called Coldcroft in Almondsbury marsh; close called Dagon's Field in Pilnend;  $\frac{3}{4}$  messuage in the Worthy in Almondsbury. GRO D674/a/T37

1681 – 1798 16 messuages in manor, in Patchway and Hempton including messuage called the Lower House in Caddibrook and the Knap House; capital messuage called the Old Farm. GRO D674a/T50

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<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, this document was uncovered at the very end of the research, and time constraints prevented it from being fully studied; therefore, any future interested parties are strongly encouraged to view the document themselves.

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- 1920 Sale particulars of The Knole Park Estate with the Home Farm, Cattybrook Farm, Lower Hempton Farm, Lower Court Farm, the Court Farm, the Pound Farm, Lower Knole Farm, Townsend Farm, The Beeches, cottages on Almondsbury Hill and in Almondsbury Village, and the Bowl Inn, all in Almondsbury, sold by Bruton Knowles and Company, Bristol, on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel R C Chester-Master. GRO D4855/2/1/10 (part)
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1950	RAF/541/T/57	Frame No. 3015
1953	RAF/58/1126	Frame No. 0001
1955	RAF/540/1649	Frame No. 0004
1980	OS/80156	Frame No. 717
1989	OS/89300	Frame No. 083



## APPENDIX: RESULTS OF NMR TRAWL

### HISTORIC ENGLAND Air Photographs

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order

Customer enquiry reference: 114335

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	5117	P	ST 604 825	3	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RP	3403	P	ST 609 820	4	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RP	3404	P	ST 602 820	4	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1885	525	RS	4106	P	ST 603 818	13	10 DEC 1946	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1885	525	RS	4107	P	ST 610 818	13	10 DEC 1946	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1126	1454	F22	1	P	ST 606 823	6	12 MAY 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1126	1454	F22	2	P	ST 599 823	6	12 MAY 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F22	116	P	ST 604 817	6	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F22	176	P	ST 601 827	4	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F22	177	P	ST 605 827	4	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1649	1673	F22	4	P	ST 605 823	9	25 JUN 1955	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F21	32	P	ST 598 820	37	26 JUL 1963	AB	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F21	33	P	ST 605 820	37	26 JUL 1963	AB	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/541/T/57	2581	RP	3015	P	ST 605 823	1	14 OCT 1950	A	11666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/540/1530	2842	F21	36	P	ST 604 827	1	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/540/1530	2842	F21	107	P	ST 605 818	2	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
MAL/68068	5101	V	7	P	ST 603 819	1	15 OCT 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68068	5101	V	8	P	ST 603 827	1	15 OCT 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR



## HISTORIC ENGLAND Air Photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length <small>(in inches)</small>	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
MAL/70058	5716	V	17	P	ST 605 821	1	01 JUL 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70058	5716	V	18	P	ST 605 823	1	01 JUL 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70058	5717	V	124	P	ST 605 820	3	02 JUL 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70058	5717	V	125	P	ST 605 823	3	02 JUL 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/70058	5717	V	126	P	ST 605 825	3	02 JUL 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/93	8336	FP	1010	P	ST 607 816	2	05 JAN 1945	A	15000	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
OS/69310	11683	V	105	P	ST 610 822	6	30 JUN 1969	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/69310	11683	V	106	P	ST 603 822	6	30 JUN 1969	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80156	12471	V	716	P	ST 603 825	12	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80156	12471	V	717	P	ST 607 825	12	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89300	13557	V	83	P	ST 607 817	3	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89300	13557	V	84	P	ST 601 817	3	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90030	13654	V	349	P	ST 602 819	3	26 MAR 1990	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90030	13654	V	350	P	ST 606 819	3	26 MAR 1990	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98515	22696	V	11	N	ST 598 823	1	02 MAY 1998	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98515	22696	V	12	N	ST 604 826	1	02 MAY 1998	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99100	22929	V	216	N	ST 610 825	6	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99100	22929	V	217	N	ST 604 825	6	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99100	22929	V	218	N	ST 599 825	6	30 APR 1999	A	6700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1328	N	ST 599 817	2	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031026(Z)	24361	V	1329	N	ST 607 817	2	09 SEP 2003	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR



## HISTORIC ENGLAND Air Photographs

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
OS/05927	24675	V	1694	N	ST 599 818	11	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/05927	24675	V	1695	N	ST 609 818	11	21 AUG 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/083	26121	V	129	N	ST 611 827	5	25 APR 1982	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/083	26121	V	130	N	ST 602 828	5	25 APR 1982	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties 21

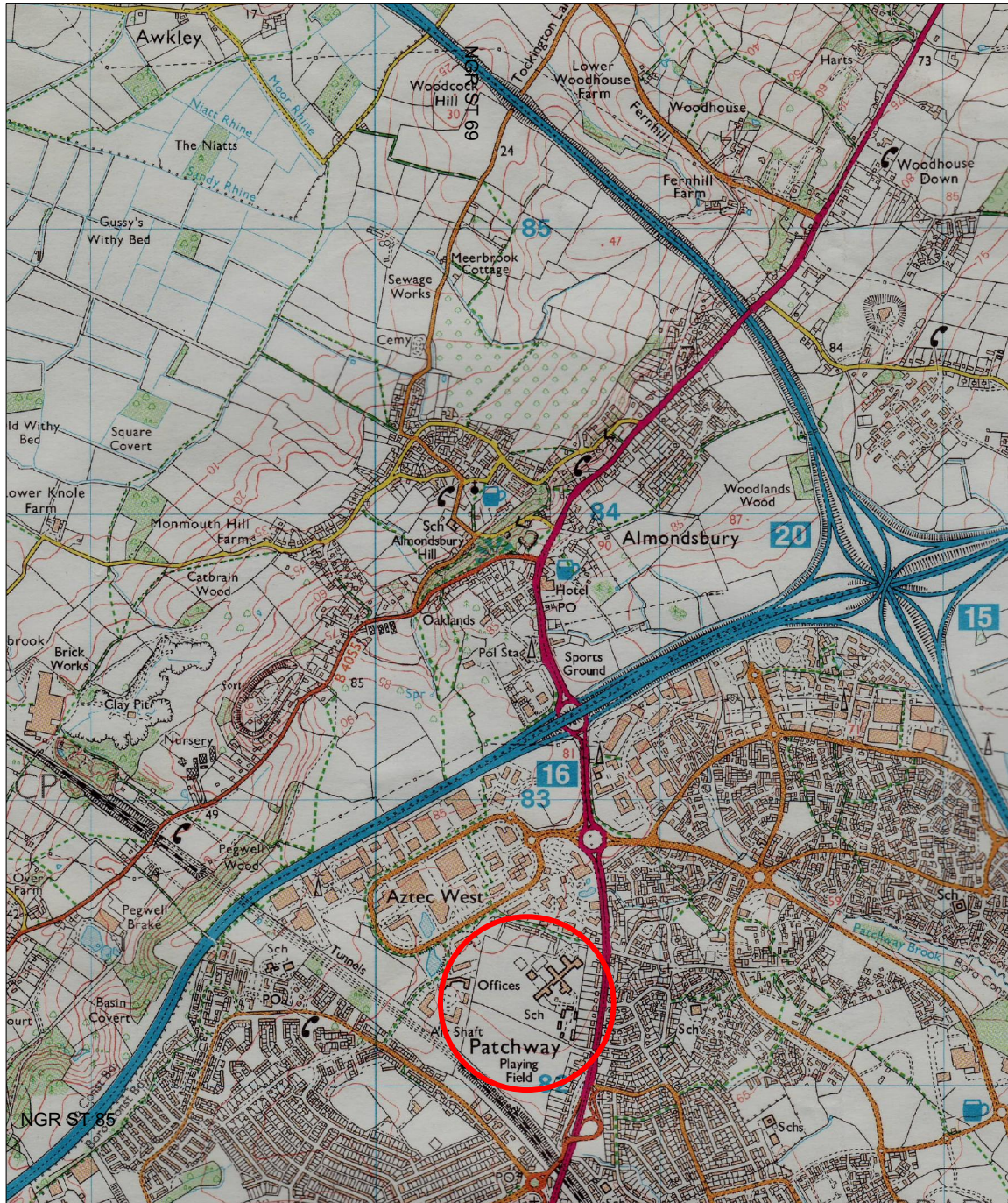
Total Frames 43



Figure 1

Site Location Plan

Grid lines at 1km intervals



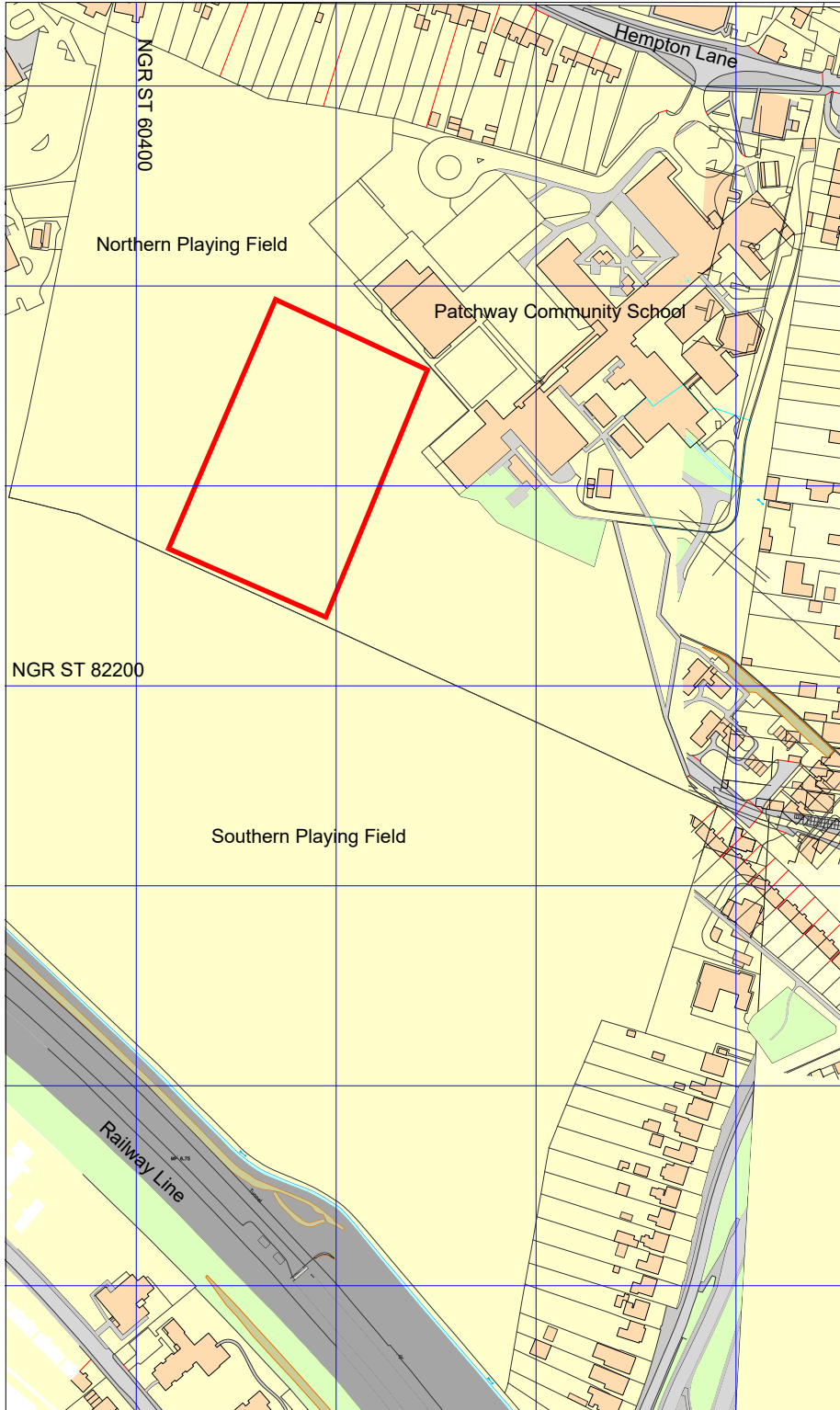
2005 edition OS. Scale: 1:25000 © Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence Number: AL 100005802

— Site boundary



Figure 2

Boundary of the Study Area. Grid lines at 100m intervals



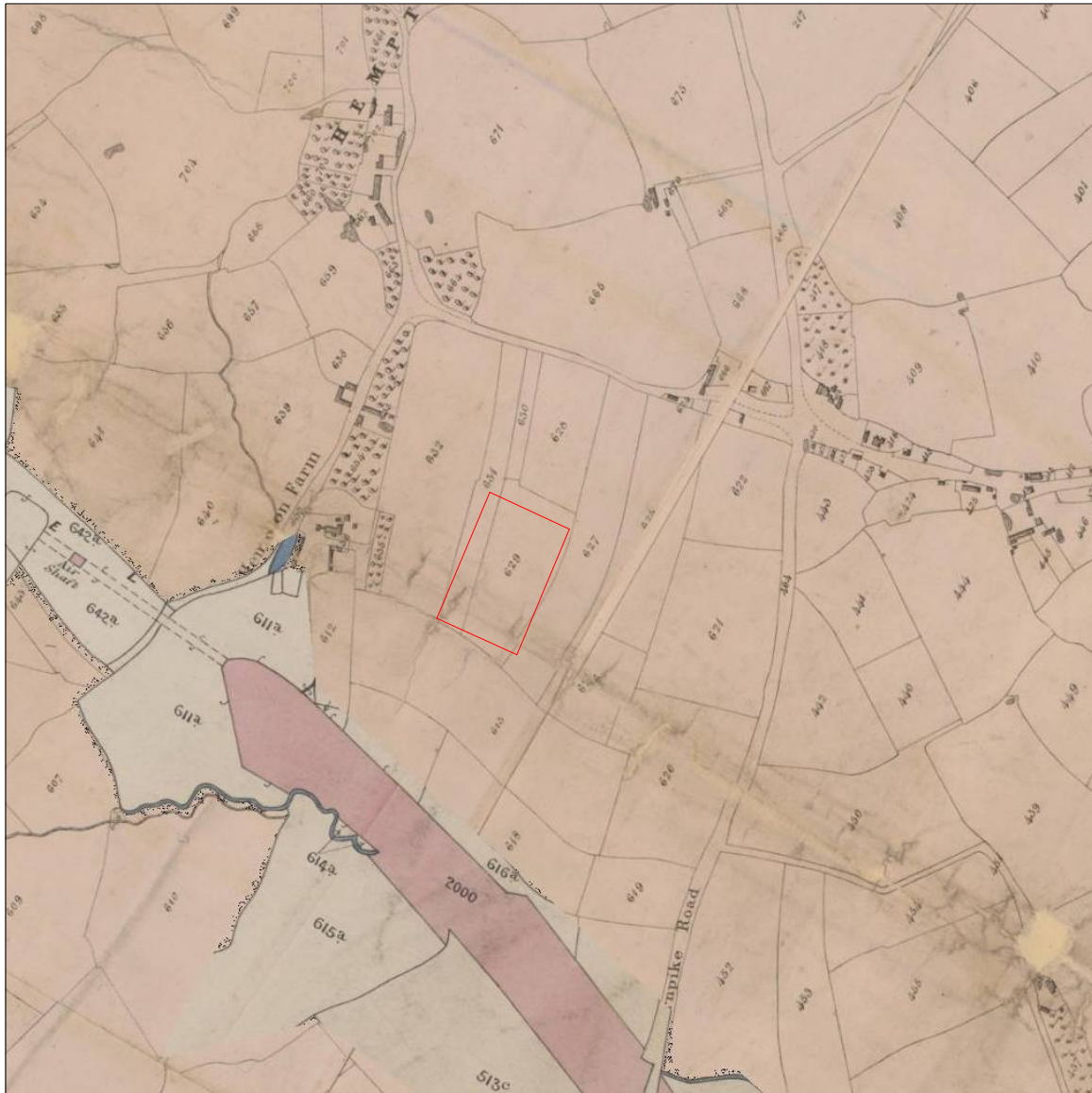
— Site boundary



### Figure 3

### Detailed extract from the Almondsbury tithe map

Source: Know Your Place (South Gloucestershire)



— Site boundary

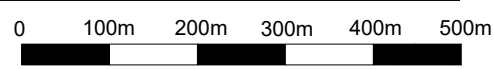




Figure 4

Detailed extract from the 1881 1st edition 25" OS map

Source: Know Your Place (South Gloucestershire)



— Site boundary

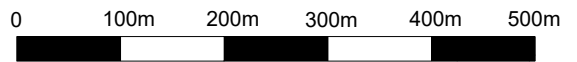
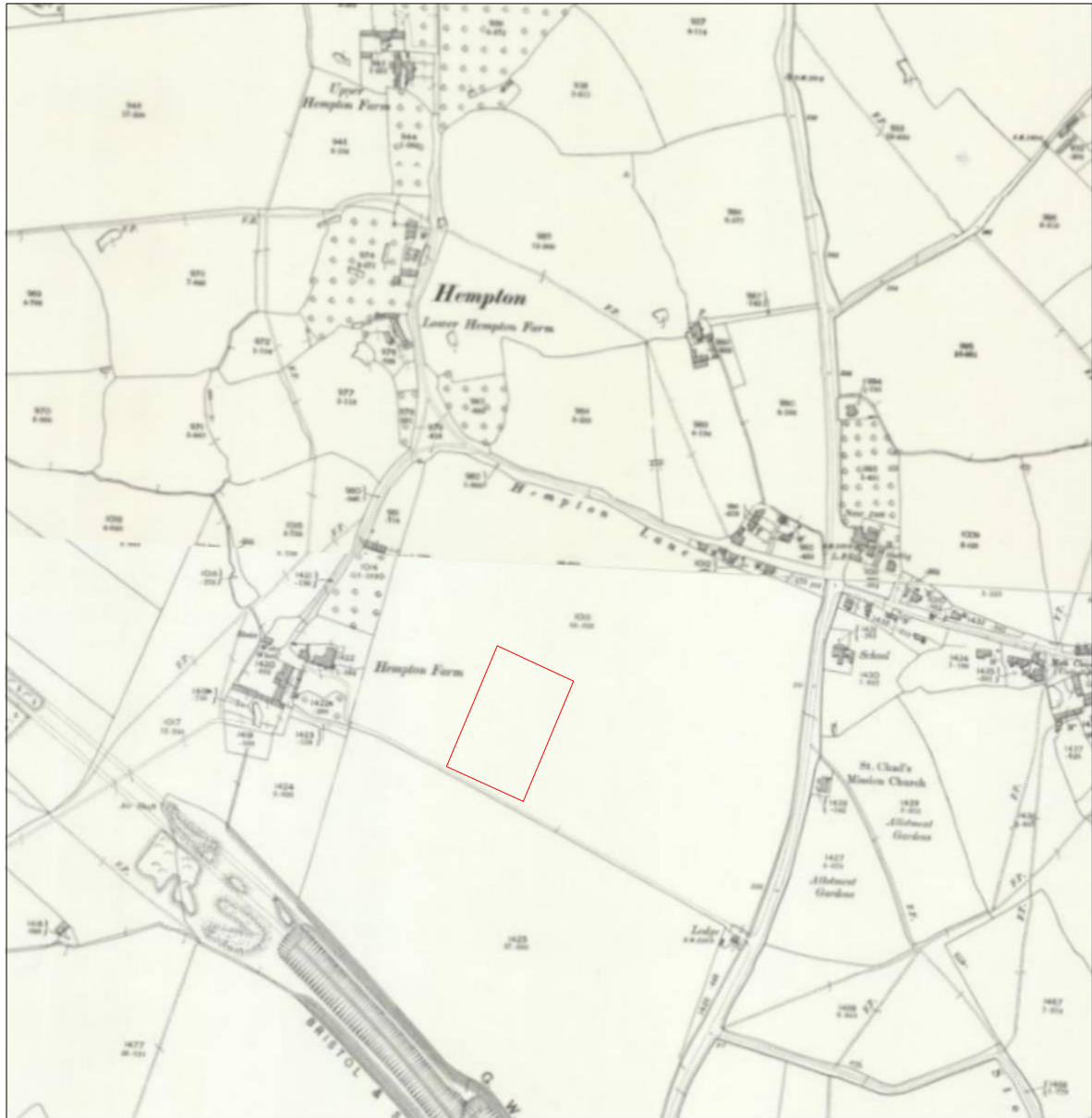


Figure 5

Detailed extract from 1903 2nd edition 25" OS map

Source: National Library of Scotland



— Site boundary

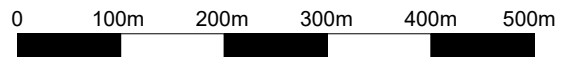


Figure 6

Detailed extract from 1935 3rd edition 25" OS map

Source: National Library of Scotland



— Site boundary

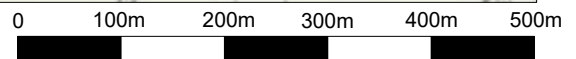
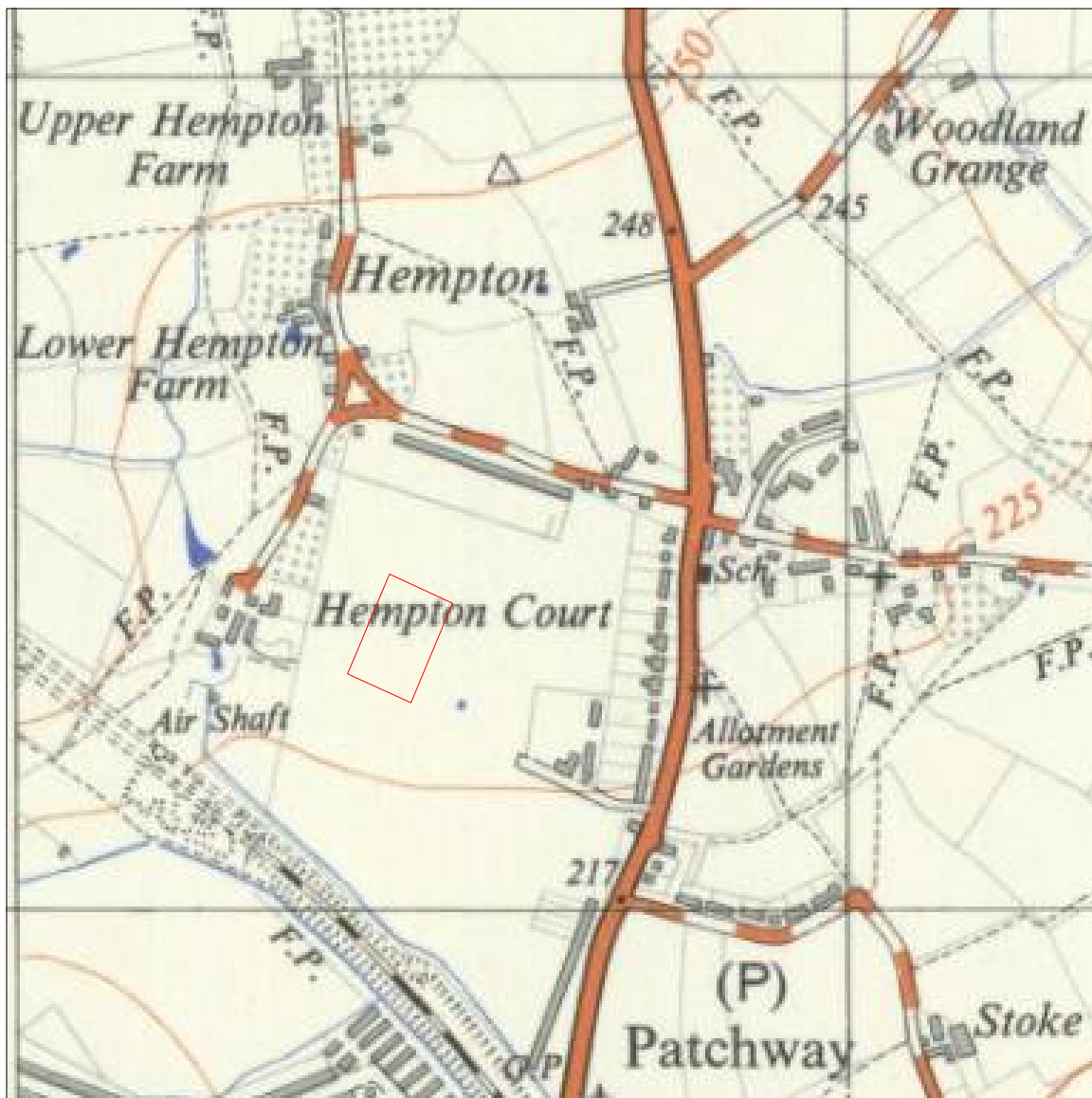


Figure 7

Detailed extract from the 1951 1:25000 OS map, ST 68. Grid lines at 1km intervals

Source: National Library of Scotland



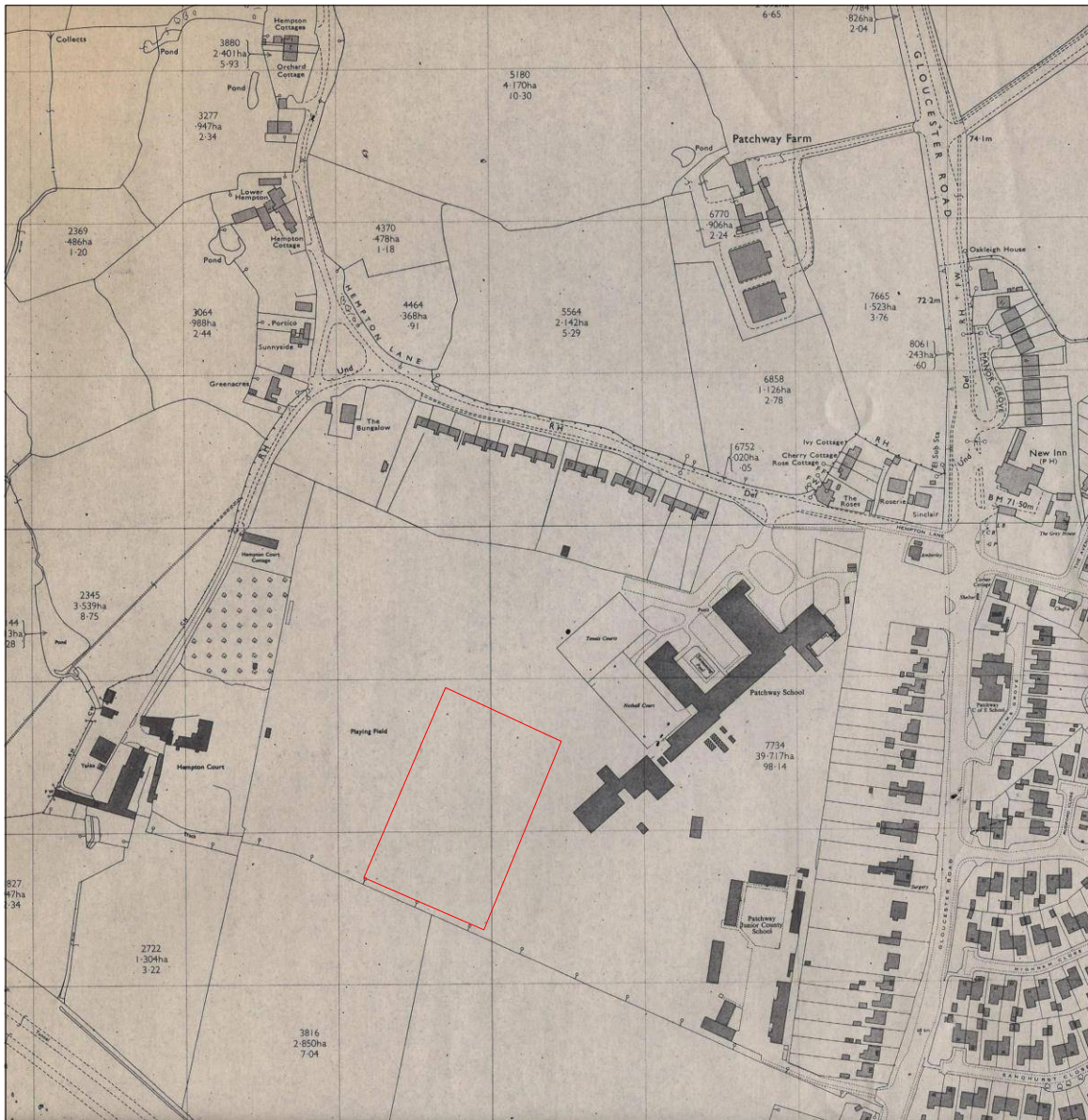
— Site boundary



Figure 8

Detailed extract from the 1972 1:2500 OS map ST 6082-6182. Grids at 100m intervals

Source: AAL



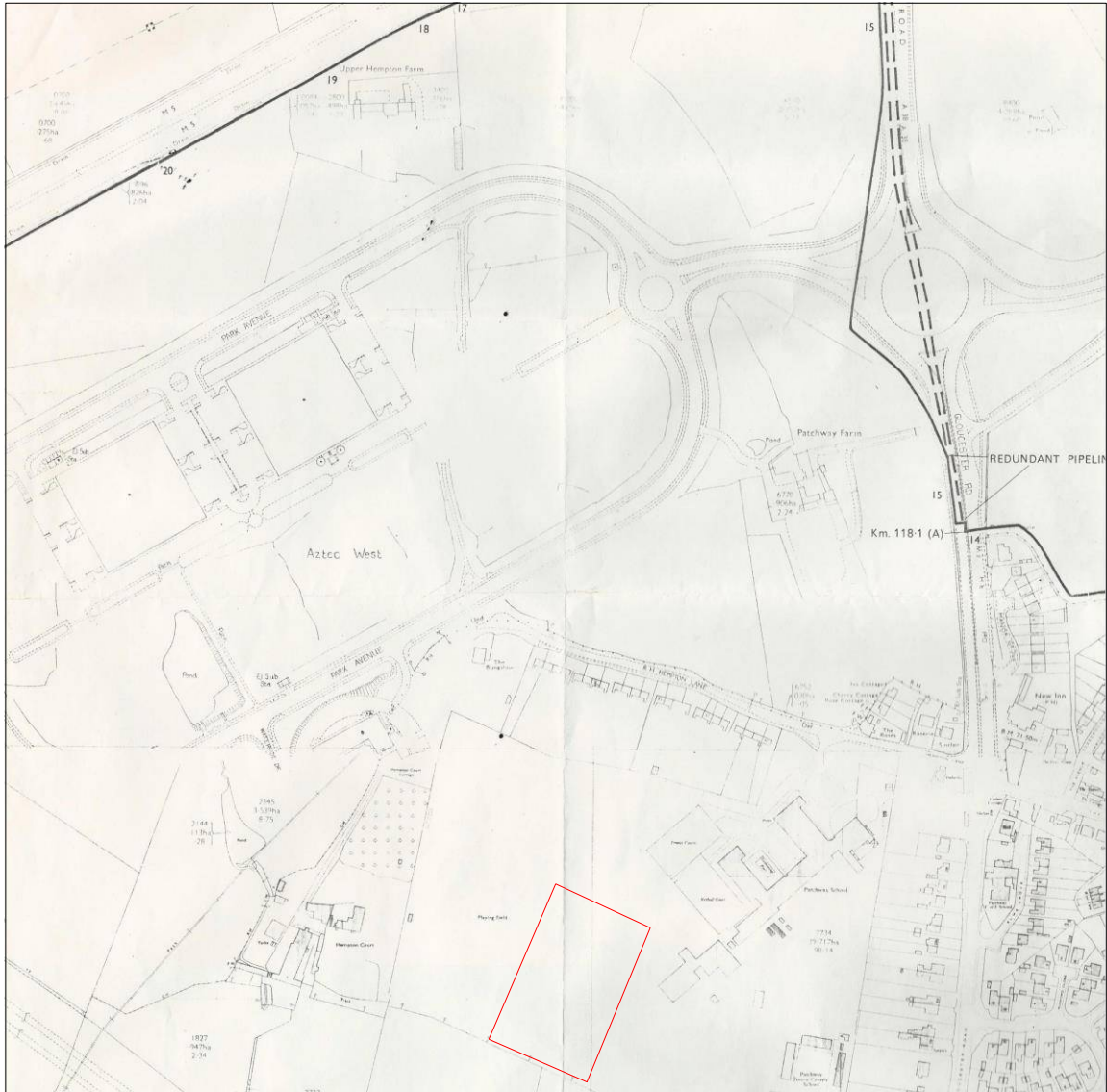
— Site boundary



## Figure 9

Detailed extract from the 1983 1:2500 OS map, adapted by Esso  
Petroleum Company Ltd. Grids at 100m intervals

Source: AAL



— Site boundary



Figure 10

Aerial photograph RAF/540/1649, Frame No. 0004, showing potential ridge and furrow to the north-west and the southern playing fields in agricultural use

Source: NMR

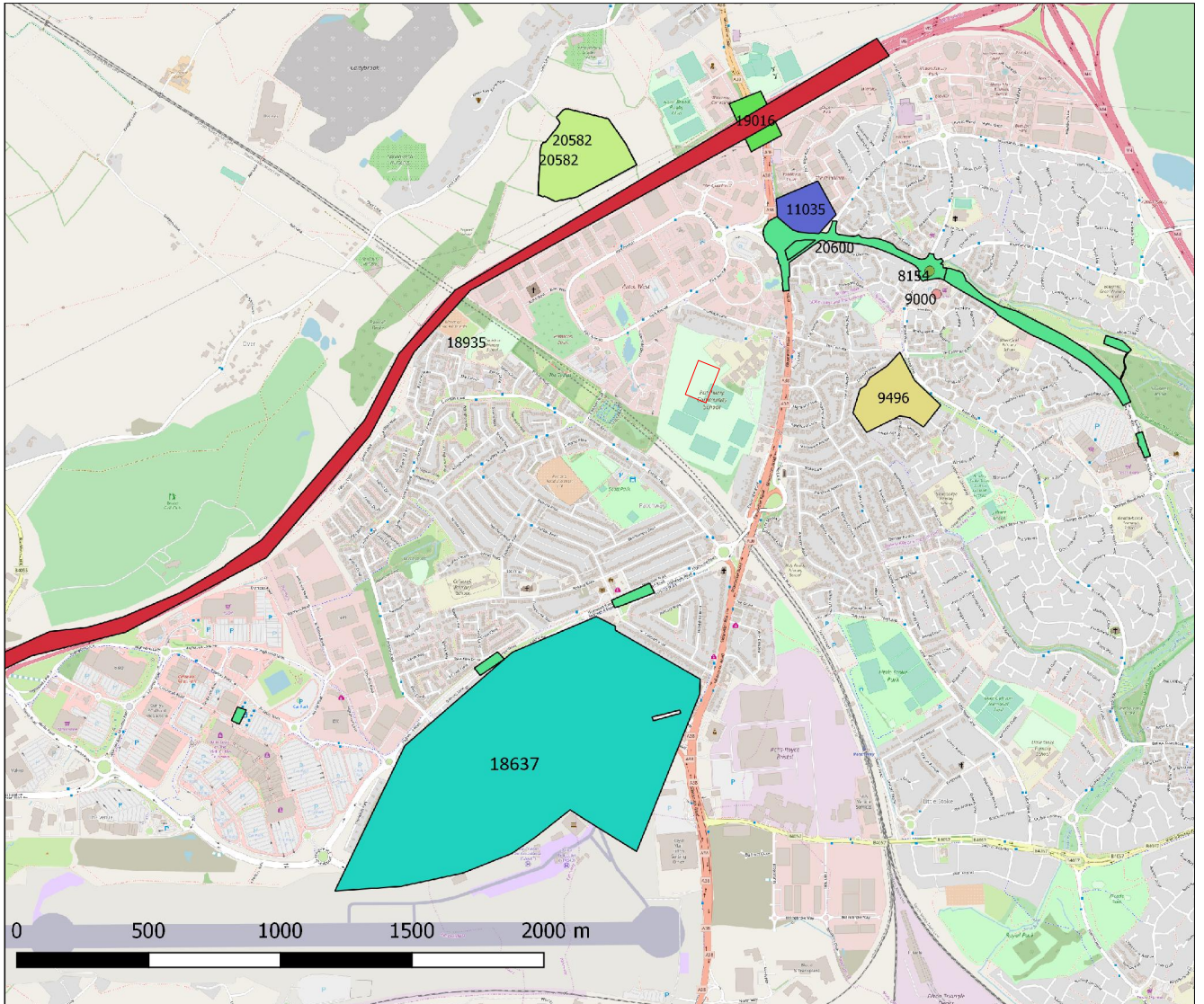


— Site boundary



Figure 11

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



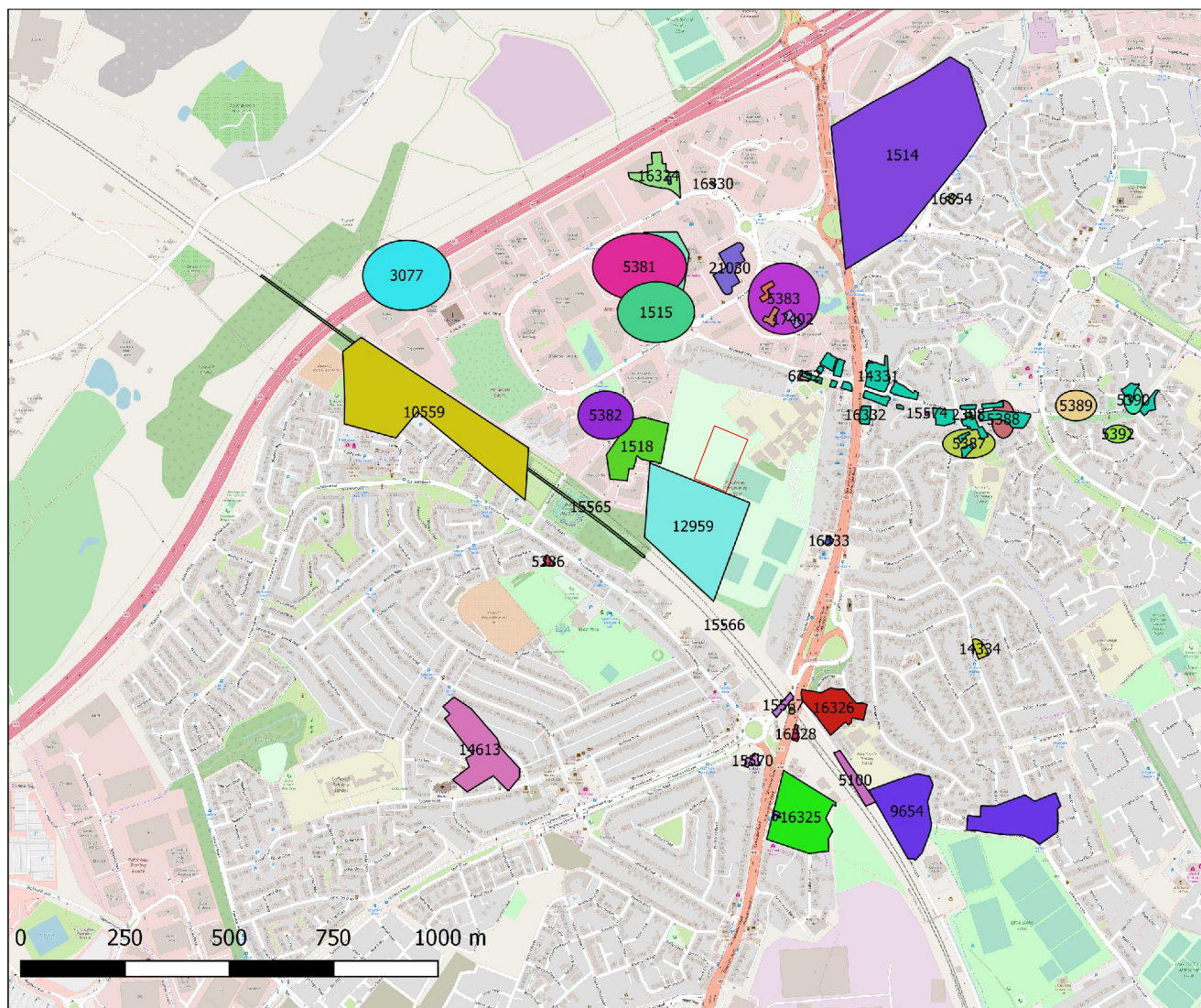
— Site boundary





Figure 12

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

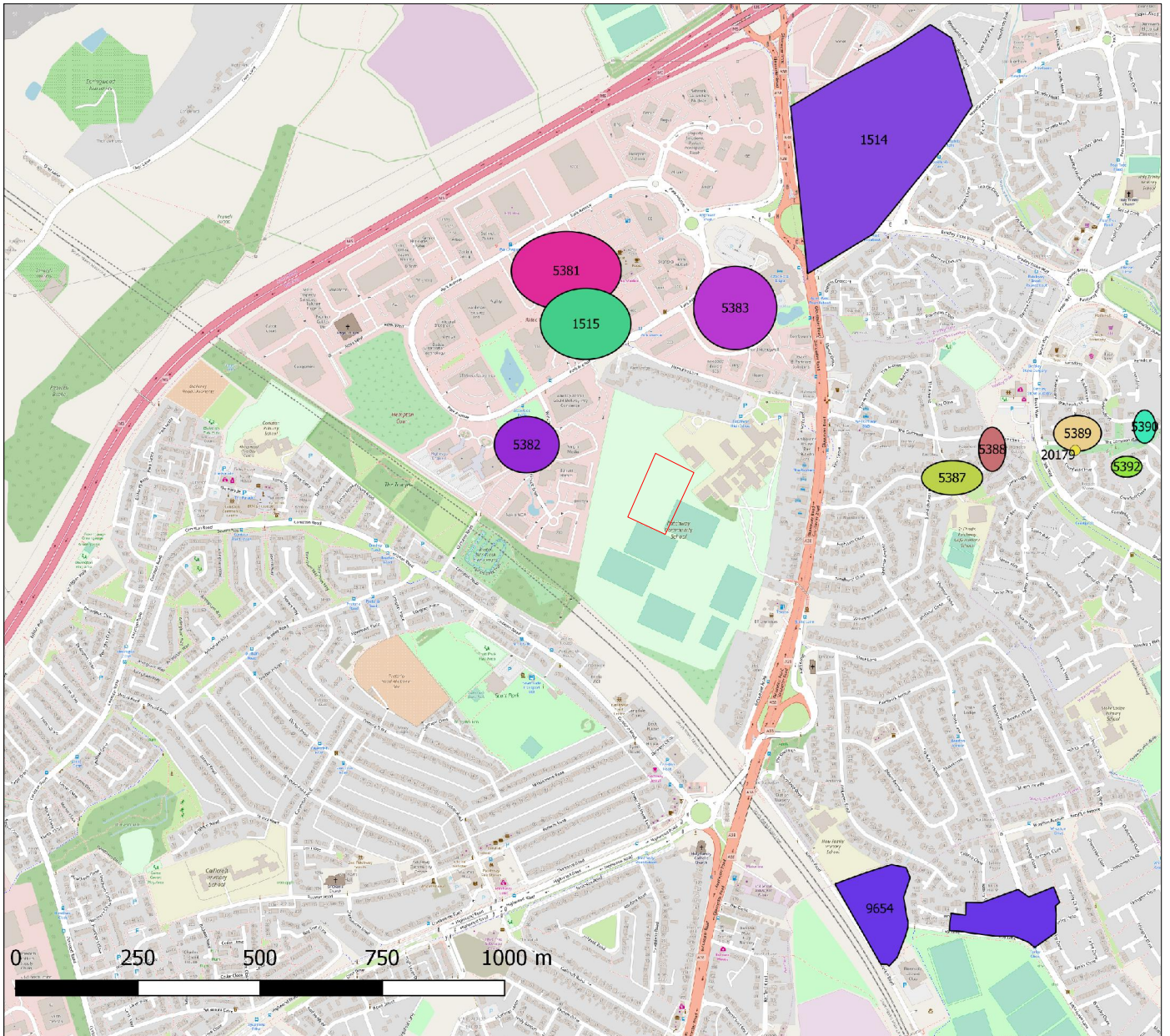


— Site boundary



Figure 13

Detailed extract from the South Gloucestershire HER trawl: Monuments, showing only the medieval HER entries

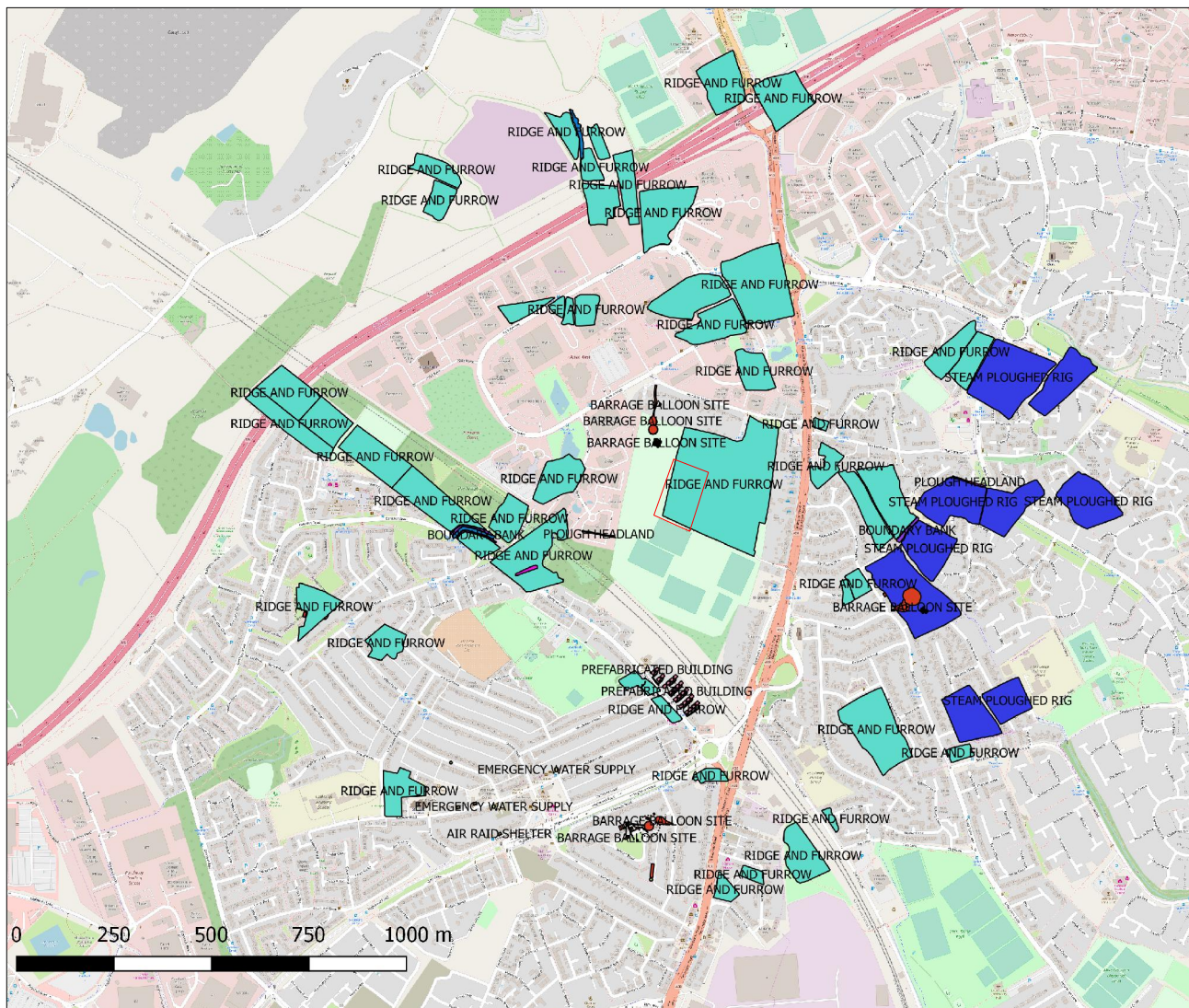


— Site boundary



Figure 14

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



— Site boundary



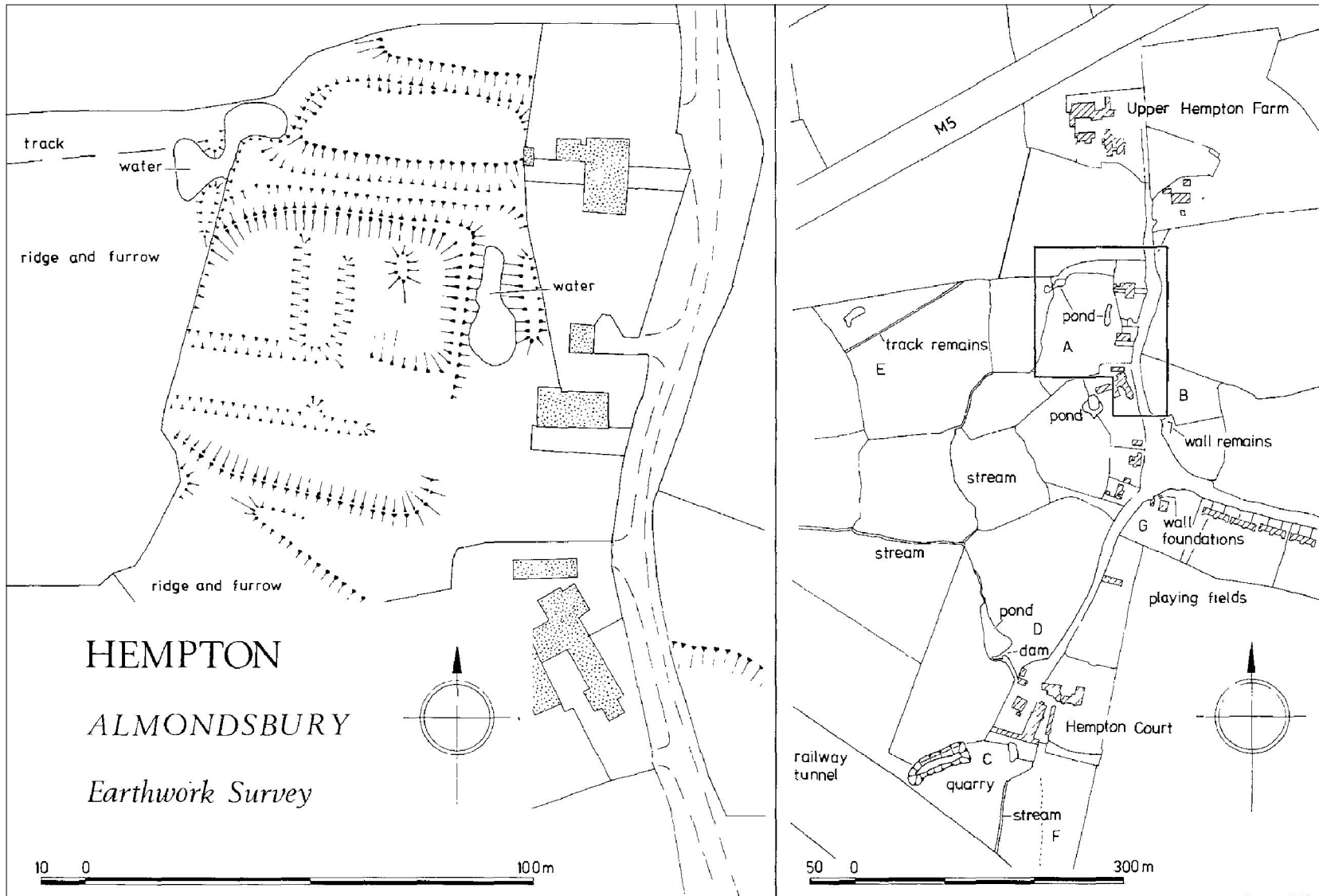


Figure 15  
Reproduction of landscape surveys at Hempton by Ellis (1984). The plan of the possible moated site on the left refers to area A on the right. Building platforms were seen in area B, and building remains in area G. Area C represents a possible quarry

— Site boundary





**PLATE 1:** Panorama of the northern field, which encompasses our site, looking west to east. Taken from the south-western edge of the field.



**PLATE 2:** Panorama of the southern field, looking east to west. Taken from the north-western edge of the field.



▲ **PLATE 3:** View across our study area, looking north-east.



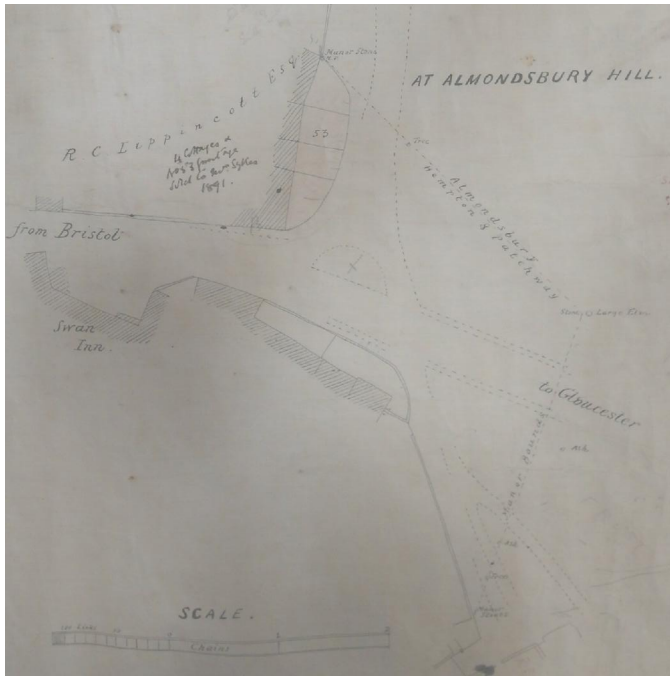
**PLATE 4:** View across the southern half of our study area, showing some possible gentle undulation. Looking east. ▲



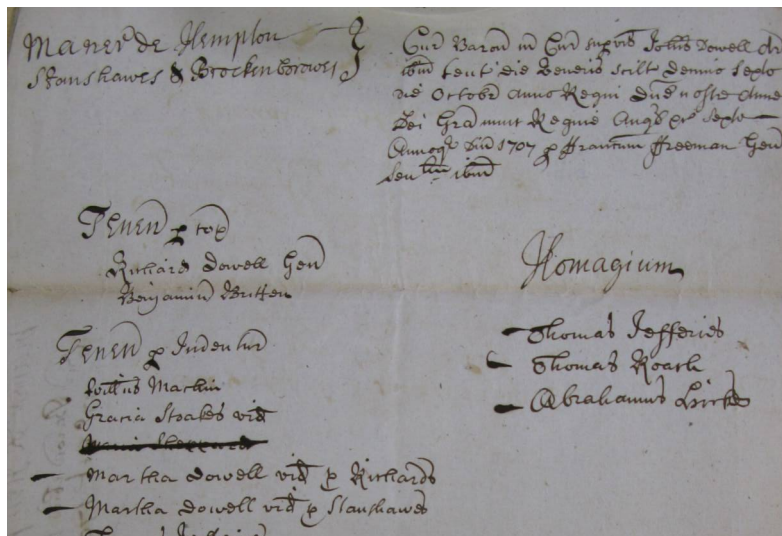


**PLATE 5:** Aerial view of the northern field and study site. Looking north-north-east. Source: AAL drone

**PLATE 6:** Aerial view of the southern field, showing possible ridge and furrow. Looking north-north-east. Source: AAL drone



▲ **PLATE 7:** Detailed extract from BRO 37959/15, 1862, showing the manor boundary between Almondsbury and Hempton and Patchway at Almondsbury Hill.



▲ **PLATE 8:** Detailed extract from GRO D674a/T236, 1849, showing the enclosure of many of the fields around our site.

◀ **PLATE 9:** Detailed extract from GRO D3806/3/1, 1707, referring to the 'Manor of Hempton, Stanshawes & Brockenborows'

