

# Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, Bristol, Avon: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

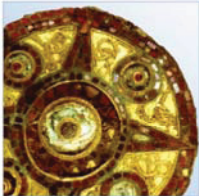
Planning Application: 11/03898/FB

National Grid Reference Number: ST 5989 7289

AOC Project No: 32101

Site Code: BRSMG: 2012/8

Date: May 2012



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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# Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, Bristol, Avon: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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On Behalf of: **SKANSKA**  
Building and Central Regions  
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Bristol  
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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** ST 5989 7289

**AOC Project No:** 32101

**Prepared by:** Les Capon

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**Date:** May 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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**Date:** May 2012

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**Date:** May 2012

**Draft Report Stage:**

**Date:** May 2012

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## Summary

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Hannah More School, Bristol. The watching brief was carried out during excavations for new services. These services relate to the construction of a new school building founded on piles. The piles are to be driven. The service trench revealed two different dumps of made ground on either side of a stone wall. One dump was primarily building material, the other primarily waste from a glassworks.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at Hannah More Primary School, St Philip's, in Bristol (Figure 1). The archaeological works comprised monitoring of service runs for new drainage associated an extension to the existing school building and the widening of an adjacent footpath.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 5989 7289 and is located on the eastern side of New Kingsley Road, c.1km from the city centre. The school grounds and playing fields cover a roughly rectangular area of c.0.9ha and are bounded to the north by Jubilee Street, to the south by various plots including a Jewish Burial Ground, and to the east by Horton Street (Figure 2).
- 1.3 Hannah More School was opened in 1891, and has a large central hall, originally with separate entrances for girls and boys. The school has been enlarged since the Second world War

## 2. Development Proposal and Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Bristol City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Bob Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer.
- 2.2 There are no known designated or previously identified heritage assets within the proposed development site, although part of the site's southern boundary wall is shared with a Grade II listed Jewish Burial Ground.
- 2.3 Desk-based assessments have been produced by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2004, 2011). The planning application (11/03898/FB) was granted with an archaeological condition for a watching brief during development groundworks (Condition 9). The condition states:

*The applicant/developer shall ensure that all groundworks, including geotechnical works, are monitored and recorded by an archaeologist or an archaeological organisation to be approved by the council in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition.*

*Reason: To record remains of archaeological interest before destruction.*

- 2.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation was created, detailing the methodology that would be used for the Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief, and including some background history of the site (AOC 2012).
- 2.5 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2012), approved by Bob Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. It was designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
  - English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
  - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).

## 3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site of the new building and services is broadly flat, at around 11.2mOD, although the local topography drops generally eastwards and southwards. It lies just 300m north of the winding River Avon. The British Geological Survey maps the geology of the site as clay, silt and sand overlying Lias Group mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone (BGS 2012).
- 3.2 No previous geotechnical investigations are known to have been undertaken on site.

## **4. Archaeological And Historical Background**

4.0.1 The information below has been drawn from the desk-based assessments prepared by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2004, 2011).

### **4.1 The Prehistoric Periods**

**(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)**

4.1.1 There is no evidence to suggest any prehistoric occupation within the St Philip's Marsh area.

### **4.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)**

4.2.1 Evidence for the Romano-British period comprises coin finds from three locations in the wider vicinity of the area at Lawrence Hill, Queen Anne Road and Barton Hill. It has also been postulated that part of the route of the Roman road (Margary 1973, 54) between Bath (Aqua Sulis) and Sea Mills (Abone) follows the line of Church Road, some 900m to the north-east.

4.2.2 Further afield, Roman inhumation burials were found at Victoria Avenue (BSMR 21201) and Roseberry Road, Redfield (BSMR 3027).

### **4.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)**

4.3.1 No specific evidence has been found for early medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site. However, it lies in the historic manor of Barton Regis (referred to as 'Bertune') which is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

4.3.2 SS Philip and Jacob Church (BUAD 197M) is of medieval foundation and lies c. 350m west of the study area.

### **4.3 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present )**

4.3.1 John Rocque's 1742 map depicts the entire site area as undeveloped land, the southern portion forming part of 'The Brick Fields' and part of what appears to be a garden, the northern portion appearing to comprise laid-out market gardens/allotments with light tree-cover (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 9).

4.3.2 A burial ground for Jews (BHER 1130M) at Barton Road is mentioned in 1759 (Samuel 1997, 74) although this does not appear to have been in existence in 1750. It abuts the southern flank of the study area. The burial ground is clearly depicted on Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 map (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 11). The boundary walls of the burial ground are Grade II listed (901-1/42/359).

4.3.3 Buildings were constructed on the site by the time of Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 survey (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 11). The plan shows that much of the site was part of 'Barley Field'. Eleven buildings are depicted on the plan. One of the buildings is possibly associated with a watercourse (i.e. the Wain Brook). Most of the land appears to be in use for market gardening/allotments, with two small portions in use as an orchard and scrub pasture. Three streets/tracks leading to buildings are depicted on the plan. It is likely that most of the buildings were houses either for those involved in market gardening, or local industrial workers. The Jewish Burial Ground is depicted abutting the southern flank of the site.

4.3.4 The site had undergone partial development by the time of the 1847 St Philip & St Jacob tithe-commutation map (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 12). This included the Jubilee Street along the northern flank (with houses and gardens on the site) and more houses fronting Upper Cheese Lane (now New Kingsley Road).

- 4.3.5 By the time of the Ashmead's 1870s survey (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 14), two substantial buildings of the W. Pope & Co.'s ironworks (the Barleyfields Works) had been constructed. Part of Louisa Street with flanking buildings is depicted crossing the eastern portion of the site, which also includes a 'School' (BHER 1713M) on the western side of the street.
- 4.3.6 The site remained generally unchanged until a number of buildings were demolished in the 1890s, including the western building of the Barleyfields Works, to make way for the new Barleyfields Schools (BHER 1278M). The remaining buildings comprised the eastern building of the Barleyfields Works (ironworks), houses along Jubilee Street, Upper Cheese Lane and Louisa Street/Barton Road, and the Louisa Street School (BHER 1713M) (BaRAS 2004, Fig. 17).
- 4.3.7 Hannah More School (BHER 1278M), originally the Barleyfields Schools, was built by the Bristol School Board (inaugurated 1871), opening in December 1891. The school was one of many board schools built in Bristol and its suburbs in the late 19th and early 20th century. The school was constructed in the 'Jacobean' style to the design of Messrs Hansom & Bond.
- 4.3.8 By the late 1940s, the eastern building of the Barleyfields Works had been removed. It is suggested this was possibly undertaken during the Second World War (1939-45) to create a Corporation depot. Access to the depot was via a narrow lane off New Kingsley Road. The suggestion is that this was followed by the construction of a school immediately after the War, essentially comprising three long buildings. The new school area later became the 'Hannah More Centre'.
- 4.3.9 An 'Elliott' building had been added to the Hannah More Centre by the mid-1970s. The three long buildings comprising the Hannah More Centre were still present in 1984 but have since been removed, although their footprints remain visible. In 2005, a new extension was constructed on the north-east side of the main school building (BCC File 52552).

#### **4.4 Previous Archaeological Work**

- 4.4.1 In 2004, an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches was undertaken adjacent to the northern edge of the site (BHER 4166). Evidence for masonry structures, notably cellars of houses fronting New Kingsley Road and Jubilee Street, were recorded. The remains of a substantial masonry boundary wall on the line of a former hedgerow were also observed.
- 4.4.2 In 2005, a watching brief was undertaken in the area of the Girls' Play Shed (BHER4249). A masonry boundary wall was recorded.

## **5. Strategy**

### **5.1 Aims of the Investigation**

- 5.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
  - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
  - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
  - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
  - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
  - To enable the archaeology advisor to Bristol City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.

- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.1.2 The specific aim of the watching brief was as follows:

- To record any post-medieval structural remains disturbed as a result of the development.

5.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## **5.2 Methodology**

5.2.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008a).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008b).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).

5.2.2 Three trenches numbered 1-3, were excavated. Trench 1 was excavated across the footprint of the new build. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of up to 1.2m for a new service run, and Trench 3 was examined in the location of a widened footpath (Figure 2).

5.2.3 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code for the project, BRSMG:2012/8, was assigned by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.

5.2.4 The watching brief was carried out during April 2012.

5.2.5 Levels for each context were established, taken from a survey provided by the client.

5.2.6 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Paul Mason. The site was monitored by Bob Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council.



## 6. Results

### 6.1 Trench 1

Context	Description	Depth	OD Height of deposit
1	Hardcore surface	0.15m	11.40m
2	Tarmac surface	0.03m	11.40m
4	Demolition deposit	0.85m	10.99m
9	Industrial dump	>1.10m	11.25m
7	Stone wall	>1.10m	11.25m

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located close to the northern edge of the new building, oriented east-west. It measured 11.35m long and was 0.60m wide (Figure 3).
- 6.1.2 The earliest feature revealed was a stone wall [7], constructed of sandstone blocks, roughly squared and laid in courses. The blocks were generally 0.10m thick, and up to 0.33m across. There was no bonding mortar apparent. The northeast face, towards Jubilee Street appeared to be whitewashed, suggesting that, should this wall represent a cellar. There may be an associated feature such as a floor present beneath the base of the trench. 1.10m depth of this wall was seen.
- 6.1.3 On the northeast side of the wall was a dump of mid reddish brown silty clay (5) with a high proportion of ceramic building materials, mostly brick rubble. This was 0.85m deep, and continued below the limit of excavation. This was sealed by a second layer of rubble-rich soil (3), which was of modern date, as proved by the presence of scraps of terram, plastic and concrete.
- 6.1.4 South of the stone wall, made ground comprised a thick dump of industrial waste, comprising heat-affected clay, small quantities of brick rubble, occasional lenses of silty clay, but predominantly ash, furnace waste and glass waste (9). This is probably waste from a nearby glassworks, used to make the ground up. It could be in part, from the known ironworks on site, but the quantity of glass cullet suggests a glassworks origin.
- 6.1.5 The industrial waste was sealed by 0.12m depth of coal and clinker (8), with a thin lens of tarmac above (2), lying at 11.40m OD. This formed the recent car park surface of the school, and continued across the playground.

### 6.2 Trench 2

Context	Description	Depth	OD Height of deposit
1	Hardcore surface	0.15m	11.03m to 11.23m
2	Tarmac surface	0.03m	11.23m to 11.29m
4	Demolition deposit	0.44m	10.77m
9	Industrial dump	>0.70m	10.97m
7	Stone wall	>0.70m	10.99m
10	Brick wall footing	>0.50m	10.77m

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was located southeast of the footprint of the new building, and was 26.8m long, and an average of 0.50m wide (Figure 4). The topography of the site shows a drop of 0.17m from Trench 1.
- 6.2.2 The earliest feature revealed was a stone wall, clearly the same wall seen in Trench 1 [7]. This was also constructed of sandstone blocks, roughly squared and laid in courses. The blocks were generally 0.10m thick, and up to 0.33m across. There was no bonding mortar apparent, rather gritty black sand was present between the courses. One course of limestone blocks was present, c. 0.20m

thick. The base of the wall was not seen in this trench. The wall was oriented northwest-southeast, parallel with Jubilee Street. Its top lay at 11.00mOD.

- 6.2.3 A second wall was seen in the northwest edge of the trench, close to Jubilee Street, running northeast-southwest. This wall [10] was constructed of brick, and was collapsing eastwards. The bricks measured 240mm by 105mm by 70mm, and were clearly 19<sup>th</sup> century or later in date. Because this was only seen in the edge of the trench, its full extent was not determined, nor whether it was an in situ, or a large piece of dumped masonry. The surface of the brick was at 10.77m OD.
- 6.2.4 The stone wall was sealed by very different deposits on the two sides. On the northeast side was a layer of mid reddish brown sandy clay (5), containing occasional fragments of brick. This appeared to be a dumped deposit. Next to the wall was a small dump of greyish black gritty sand (6). This did not appear to be lying in a cut. Above this was a dump of mid reddish brown silty clay (5) with a high proportion of ceramic building materials, but, notably, no roofing material. The bricks were of two sorts: refractory bricks (240mm x 106mm x 70mm) and smaller stock red bricks (220mm x 106mm x 70mm). Neither had maker's stamps. Floor tile was also present, rectangular ceramic slabs measuring 306mm x 282mm and 46mm thick. The top of this deposit, at 10.77mOD, was level with the top of the northern wall. This was sealed by a second layer of rubble-rich soil (3), which was of modern date, as proved by the presence of scraps of terram, plastic and concrete. The plastic included fast food wrappers. This lay at 10.88mOD at the north end of the site, next to Jubilee Street, rising to 11.23mOD next to the stone wall. The rubble was sealed by stone hardcore (1) to the north, and tarmac (2) to the south.
- 6.2.5 South of the stone wall, made ground comprised a thick dump of industrial waste, comprising heat-affected clay, small quantities of brick rubble, occasional lenses of silty clay, but predominantly ash, furnace waste and glass waste (9). This is probably waste from a nearby glassworks, used to make the ground up. It could be in part, from the known ironworks on site, but the quantity of glass cullet suggests a glassworks origin.
- 6.2.6 The industrial waste was sealed by 0.12m depth of coal and clinker (8), with a thin lens of tarmac above (2), lying at 11.23m OD. This formed the recent car park surface of the school, and continued across the playground.

### 6.3 Trench 3

- 6.3.1 The footpath along the northern edge of the site will be widened by 1m, taking in part of the school grounds. This involved the stripping of 0.25m depth of turf and topsoil. No other deposits were seen. (Figure 2).

## 7 Finds

- 7.1 The finds assemblage comprises pottery and industrial waste. The pottery all post-dates 1780, being porcelain with transfer pattern and other modern typical 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century decorative styles. The pottery mostly came from the dump of building materials (4), but a large part of a domestic plate came from the industrial dump (9).
- 7.2 Due to their very limited research value, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the late post-medieval pottery.

## 8 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 8.1.1 During the course of the archaeological watching brief, structural remains were identified. The stone wall identified lies close to, or on the line of a wall shown on the Ordnance Survey maps until the houses fronting Jubilee Street came down. This, therefore, represents the physical boundary between the Barleyfields Works (ironworks) and the houses. The wall in the north end of the trench may represent an individual property boundary of the terrace. Without a full sequence to natural deposits, the dumped events are only broadly datable to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 8.1.2 The formation level for the pile caps and beams for the new build were such that they sat high up within the depth of the modern deposits observed during the watching brief and did not affect the structural remains observed in the service trenches.

## 9 Further Work and Publication

- 9.1 No further work is anticipated.
- 9.2 A short summary of the results will be submitted to the local archaeological round-up.
- 9.3 This report will be added to the grey literature available on the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

## 10 Archive Deposition

- 10.1 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery with the developer/landowner. Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the museum and in accordance with national (UKIC 1990) and local guidelines. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 10.2 In the case where finds are retained, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the museum. An Archaeological Archive Consent Form will be drawn up for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.
- 10.3 The site archive will be deposited with the local recipient museum within six months of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible.

## 11. Bibliography

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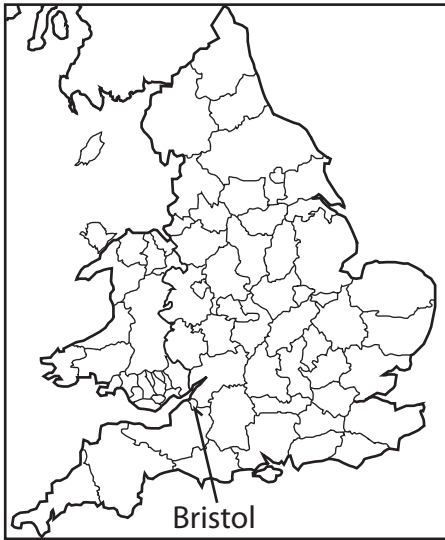
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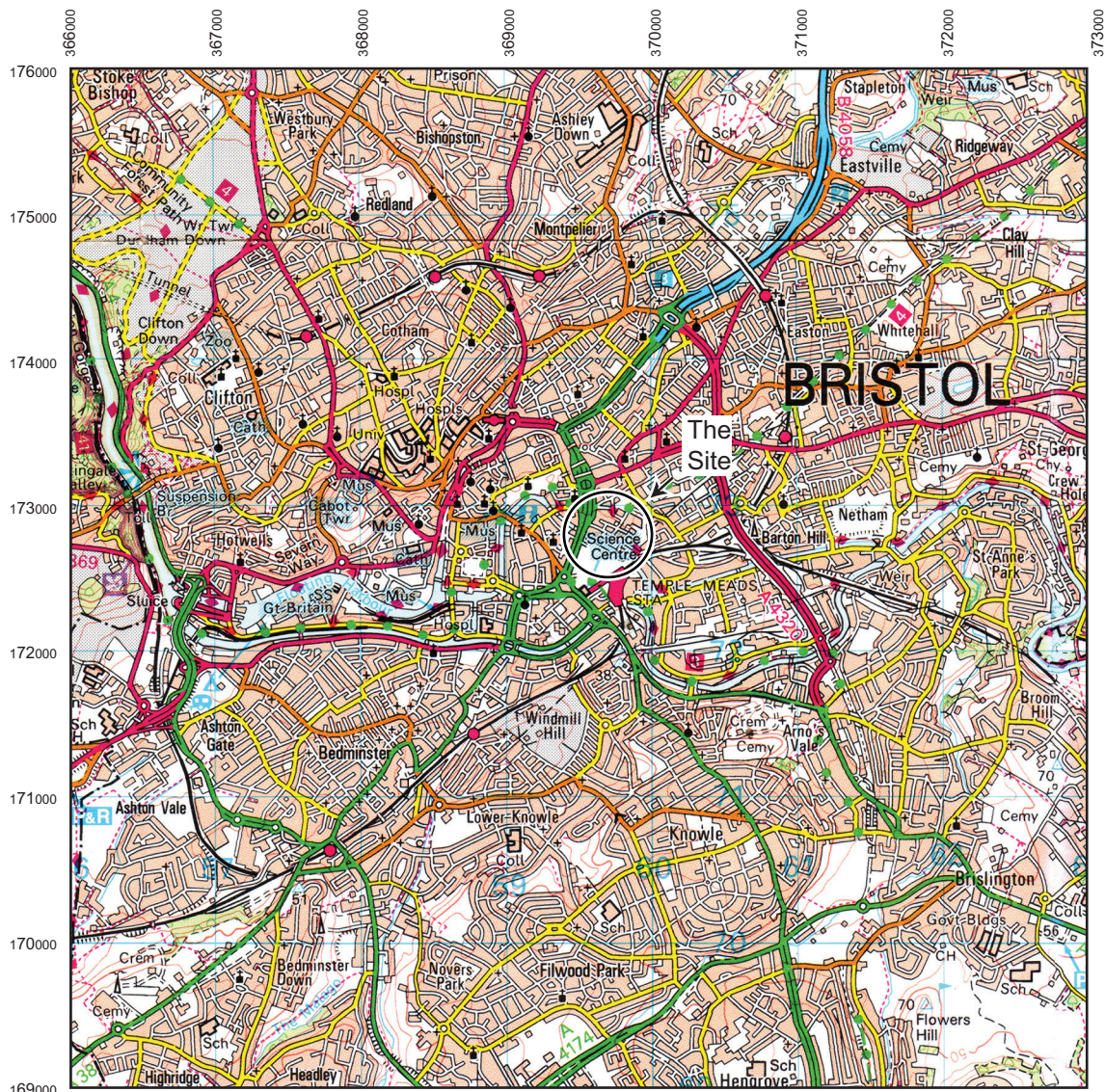
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HANNAH MORE PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEW KINGSLEY ROAD, BRISTOL, AVON:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



Approximate Site Location  
Within England & Wales



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2002 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

**Figure 1:** Site Location

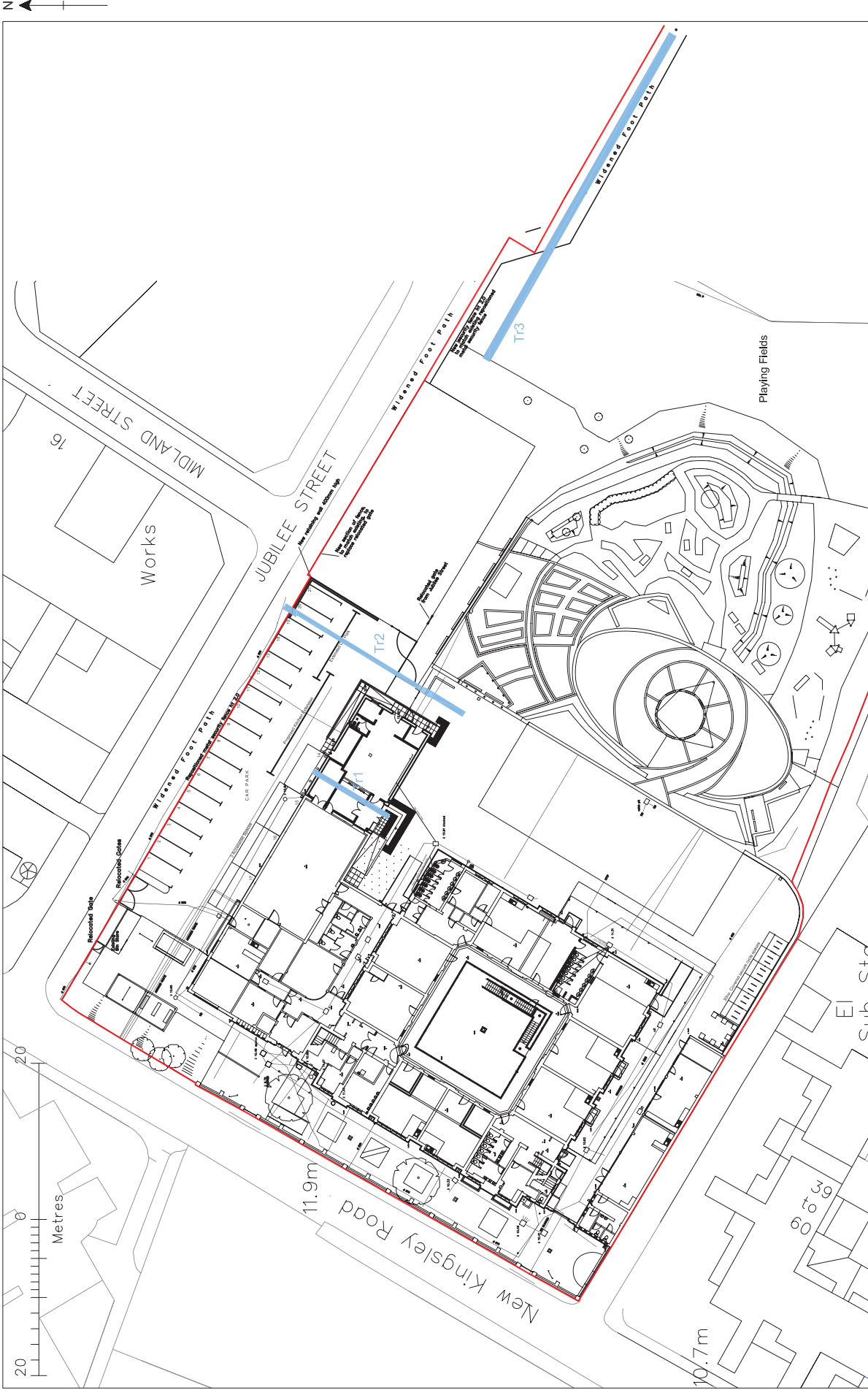
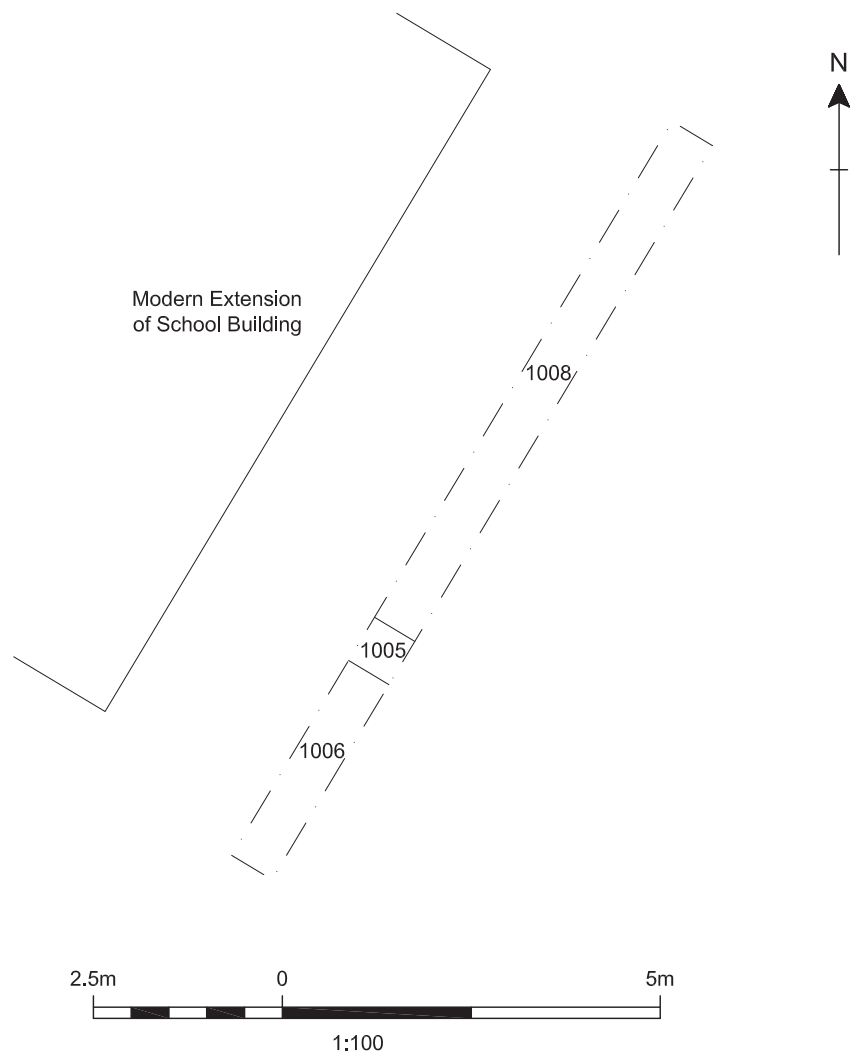


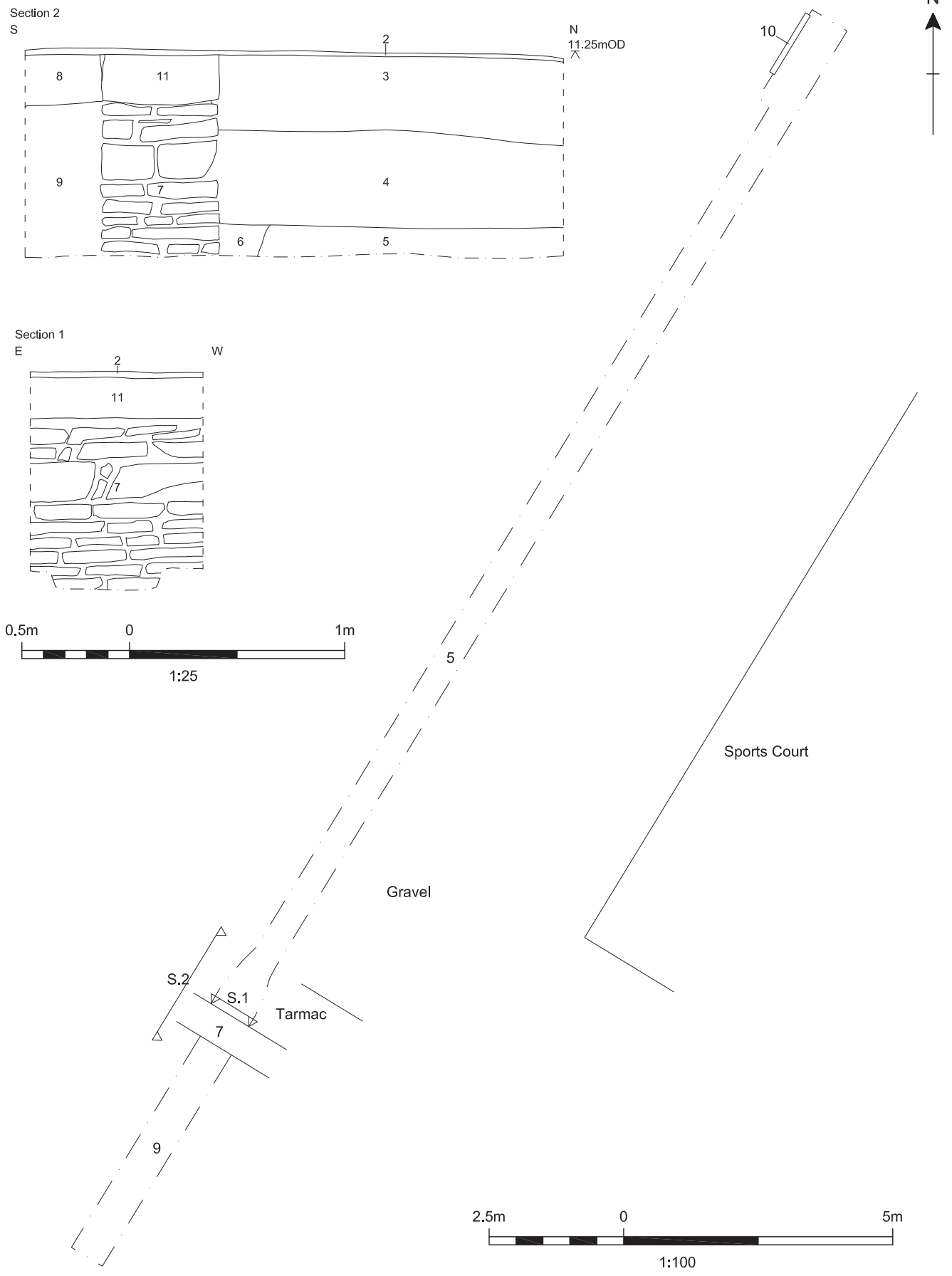
Figure 2: Detailed Site / Watching Brief Location Plan

HANNAH MORE PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEW KINGSLEY ROAD, BRISTOL, AVON:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



**Figure 3:** Trench 1: Plan

HANNAH MORE PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEW KINGSLEY ROAD, BRISTOL, AVON:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



**Figure 4:** Trench 2: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:25)



## Appendices

## Appendix A - Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Hardcore surface	20.40m	0.50m	0.15m
2	Tarmac surface	6.40m	0.80m	0.03m
3	Made ground	21.60m	0.50m	0.38m
4	Demolition deposit	21.60m	0.50m	0.44m
5	Made ground	21.30m	0.50m	0.15m
6	Dumped deposit	0.30m	0.50m	0.15m
7	Stone wall	0.80m	0.55m	>0.70m
8	Bedding for (2)	4.60m	0.50m	0.24m
9	Industrial dump	4.60m	0.50m	>0.70m
10	Brick wall footing	2.00m	N/A	>0.50m
11	Concrete strip	0.80m	0.55m	0.23m

## Appendix B – Finds Reports

### THE POTTERY by Les Capon

A small collection of household porcelain was collected from the dumped ground on the northeast side of the wall (4). This comprised fragments of transfer printed wares; plates, saucers and cups. Their presence in a general post-medieval dump is of low value, but does provide dating evidence for the deposit. The pottery post dates 1850, and, given the known presence of buildings on the site until they were demolished, not unexpected.

The finds from the industrial waste (9) include discoloured, burnt household pottery, as well as a couple of examples of glass cullett. Again, their presence in a dumped deposit informs little about the site, beyond suggesting that this dump did not originate in the immediate locale, such as the ironworks, but slightly further afield.

## Appendix C - OASIS Form

### **OASIS ID: aocarcha1-120320**

#### Project details

Project name Hannah More School

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Hannah More School, Bristol. The watching brief was carried during excavations for new services. These services relate to the construction of a new school building founded on piles. The piles are to be driven. The service trench revealed two different dumps of made ground on either side of a stone wall. One dump is of primarily building material, the other is primarily waste from a glassworks.

Project dates Start: 25-04-2012 End: 27-04-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 25099 - HER event no.

Any project codes associated reference 32101 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference BRSMG:2012/8 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds      GLASS CULLET Modern

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### Project location

Country                      England  
Site location                CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Hannah More Primary School  
  
Postcode                    BS2 0LT  
  
Study area                  0.90 Hectares  
  
Site coordinates            ST 359893 172899 50.9509359904 -2.911362991360 50 57 03 N 002 54 40 W  
Point

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### Project creators

Name                      of AOC Archaeology  
Organisation

Project                    brief Bristol City Council  
originator

Project                    design AOC Archaeology  
originator

Project                    Paul Mason  
director/manager

Project supervisor      Les Capon

Type                      of developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name                      of SKANSKA  
sponsor/funding  
body

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Physical Archive ID BRSMG:2012/8

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Paper Archive recipient Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID BRSMG:2012/8

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Microfilm','Unpublished Text'

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Hannah More Primary School,New Kingsley Road,Bristol,Avon: An archaeological watching brief report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon,L.

Date 2012

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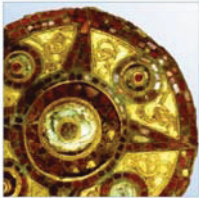
Description A4 portrait style,full colour text and site location graphics

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Entered by fitz (paul.fitz@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on

29 May 2012



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