

Cotham School, Cotham Road, Bristol

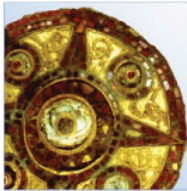
An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Planning Application Number: 08/03765/FB
National Grid Reference Number: ST 5834 7400

AOC Project no: 30349

HER Event No: 24695

Date: August 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Cotham School, Cotham Road, Bristol

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: **Skanska Construction**
200 Woodlands Court Road
Ash Ridge Road
Almondsbury
Bristol
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National Grid Reference (NGR): **ST 5834 7400**

AOC Project No: **30349**

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Date of Excavation: **February – June 2009**

Date of Report: **August 2009**

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

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Cotham School, Bristol by AOC Archaeology on behalf of Skanska Construction between February and June 2009. The Watching Brief was carried out on all intrusive excavations including pad foundations, a biomass pit, ground reduction and service trenches.

Natural deposits were recorded across much of the site at depths of between 0.20m and 1.50m. These deposits were overlain in most cases by modern made ground or topsoil. A late post-medieval drainage system was recorded in the south of the site. This, a well and a series of walls in the area seem likely to represent late 19th century housing known to have existed in this area of the site. A series of walls were also recorded in the north of the site, thought to represent boundary walls also dating from the 19th or 20th century. The archaeological remains are of low significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report detailing the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during at enabling and construction works at Cotham School, Cotham Road, Bristol (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site was located off Cotham Road, Bristol and is currently occupied by the grounds and buildings of Cotham School. The site is bounded to the north by Cotham Lawn Road, Hartfield Avenue to the east, Cotham Road to the south and residential properties in the west and north east. It is centred on NGR ST 5834 7400 and measures approximately 3.09 hectares (Figure 2).

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Bristol City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the City Archaeologist, Peter Insole.
- 2.2 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990) and the recommendations of the City Archaeologist, an archaeological investigation was required as a condition of planning permission.
- 2.3 The development comprises the construction of a new DT / Sciences and Art block in the western area of the site, and an expansion to the current hard standing play area in the southwest corner. The main school building was to be refurbished and there was a small new construction in the northeast of the school, linking the older main building to the later existing school buildings. A car park was proposed in the southeast of the site with some minor landscaping.
- 2.4 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2007). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared to fulfil the requirement for a detailed project design for the second stage in the process, an archaeological watching brief (AOC 2008).

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 Terra Firma (Wales) Ltd were commissioned in August 2007 to conduct a geo-technical and geo-environmental assessment of the site by Skanska Integrated Projects. The report concluded the following:
 - The geological map of the area (BGS Sheet 264) shows the northern half of the site is underlain by the Mudstone rocks of the Salford Shale Member, moving progressively south, the site is underlain by interbedded Limestone and Mudstone of the Wilmcote Limestone Member, Limestone of the Langport member and interbedded Mudstone and Limestone of the Westbury Formation in the far south.
 - There are no superficial deposits shown underlying the site.
- 3.2 The site in general lies at a topography of 75m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD,) rising to 80m AOD in the far northwest and south.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of Cotham School, Cotham Road, Bristol* (AOC 2007).

Prehistoric (Before c.AD 43)

- 4.2 The settlement of Bristol originates from the Anglo-Saxon period. However, settlement in this region of Avon dates back to the prehistoric period. In the settlement area of Bristol itself, archaeological evidence includes examples of early prehistoric flint artefacts, through Bronze Age sites and on to the number of Iron Age Forts that dot the area such as Blaise Castle, just south of Lawrence Weston and Clifton, west of the Cotham district of the City.
- 4.3 The HER does not contain any records of prehistoric features within 500m of the site.

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 4.4 There was a strong Roman presence in this area, primarily directed to the large settlement at Sea Mills, but with numerous Villas and farmsteads in the surrounding 'catchment' area such as Knowle West, Lawrence Weston and Avonmouth, villas at Brislington and Kings Weston and other settlements such as at Inns Court.
- 4.5 There are no recorded features within 500m of the proposed site of re-development dating to the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.6 In the Saxon period the settlement grew to the south of the main Roman settlement of Sea Mills between the rivers of the Avon and Frome, at the site of a river crossing from where its place name originates; *Bricgstow* meaning 'the place by the bridge'. There is a lack of information on Saxon Bristol partly because Bristol does not have its own entry in the Domesday Book, and partly because there are a lack of Anglo-Saxon charters relating to the settlement.
- 4.7 The settlement developed into a defensive settlement with a ditch and rampart possibly dating to the time of Offa around the end of the 8th century, and a larger and stronger fortification at the end of 9th/beginning of the 10th century, mainly in response to the threat from the Danes in the east. The HER contains no records of Saxon features within 500m of the site.

Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

- 4.8 The settlement at Bristol continued into the medieval period, with the earlier ditch and rampart being replaced by stone fortifications in the Norman period. The town grew through trade to become one of the most prominent towns in England, and its growth continued into the post-medieval period with its important maritime ship building industry.
- 4.9 There are no medieval features recorded within 500m of the development site.

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 4.10 The city developed during the 19th and 20th centuries to cover a wider area, although by the 19th century the port began to decline.
- 4.11 The HER records eleven post-medieval features within 500m of the development site. These include Cotham's Lodge and associated formal gardens, orchards and avenues. It is not known exactly when the lodge was built but it is visible on Roque's Map of 1742.
- 4.12 The 1828 survey of Bristol records Cothams Gate and an associated Toll House: both were demolished in the 1880s. Other features recorded in the area include the 19th century Baptist Chapel at Elmgrove Road, a tree avenue and crenellated gate on Cotham Road and 19 Cotham Road a two storey 19th century house.
- 4.13 The 1828 Map by Plumley and Ashtead (AOC 2007) shows agricultural land across the site. It is not until the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map that buildings can be seen on the site, including a small ancillary building possibly associated with Cotham lawn in the eastern and central parts of the site. Three houses can be seen in the southern part of the site, while the northern part of site remains undeveloped.
- 4.14 Further significant development cannot be seen until the 1951 and 1963 Ordnance Survey maps; these show Cotham Grammar School has been built in the northwest of the site and Cotham Lawn is now labelled as Hartfield House.

5. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 5.1 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 the Bristol City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the Watching Brief were
- To determine the presence of any remains of post-Medieval date.
 - To determine the presence of features relating to post-medieval agricultural activity.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 An archaeologist was present to observe ground works, primarily involved with the control and direction of earth-moving machinery. This was done positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. When access to the trench was required the machine would cease operations and relocate to ensure safe access.
- 6.2 No archaeologists entered unshored trenches over 1.2m in depth.
- 6.3 Machining was carried out with a flat bladed bucket (toothless) in horizontal spits.
- 6.4 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, consisted of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 6.5 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the watching brief was made. Plans and sections of features were drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.
- 6.6 A unique site code (BRSMG: 2008/87) obtained prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 6.7 At the beginning of the project (prior to commencement of fieldwork) the landowner and the relevant museum were contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.
- 6.8 The Watching Brief was monitored by Mr Peter Insole, Bristol City Archaeologist on the behalf of Bristol City Council and Andy Leonard and Catherine Edwards for AOC Archaeology.

7. RESULTS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The watching brief was carried out on various areas of the site including the excavation of pad foundations for temporary buildings in the south east of the site, the excavation of service trenches and foundation trenches, ground reduction for the construction of a new school building and the excavation of a biomass pit.

7.2 Pad Foundation Trenches.

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	101	Topsoil
0.20m	102	Made ground
0.60m	105	Natural
0.15m	106	Redeposited Natural
0.50m	107	Made Ground
0.85m	108	Buried Topsoil
0.50m	113	Made Ground
1.02m	115	Made Ground
1.50m	116	Natural
1.72m	117	Natural

7.2.1 A total of 143 pad foundation trenches were recorded in two areas (Figure 3). The trenches were 1.60m square. Natural pale brownish yellow clay (105) was observed in most of the north-eastern trenches, at an average depth of 0.60m below ground level. In the southern and western trenches pale brownish blue natural clay (117) was revealed at a depth of 1.74m, overlain by brownish orange natural clay (116) which was 0.37m thick.

7.2.2 In the southern and western trenches natural clay (116) was overlain by grey brown silty clay (115) 0.20m thick. Natural deposit (105) was directly overlain in Trenches I1 and J1 by a stone built wall [112] bonded with sand lime mortar, it was 7.5m long, 0.50m wide and 0.76m high and ran south-east to north-west. A second wall [111] could be seen in Trench V2 running south-west to north-east, it was constructed of unfrogged red bricks in stretcher bond with a grey mortar matrix. The wall was 0.30m wide, 0.20m high and was thought to be part of a manhole. Concrete manhole base [110] was recorded in Trench W4, it was 0.35m wide and 0.15m high. A manhole wall [109] identical to [111] sat directly upon foundation [110].

7.2.3 To the south-east of the manholes a deposit of buried topsoil (108) was recorded. It was dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.30m thick and was observed at a depth of 1.15m below ground level. Deposit (108) and the manhole walls were overlain by made ground (107), consisting of dark brown silty clay with frequent CBM inclusions, 0.30m thick.

7.2.4 In the north-west the made ground (107) was overlain by another deposit of made ground (113). This consisted of tarmac rubble 0.12m thick. All of the trenches were sealed by a sequence of redeposited natural clay (106) 0.40m thick, overlain by pale grey made ground (102) 0.40m thick.

Across much of the site layer (102) was overlain by greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (101) 0.20m thick.

7.2.5 No significant archaeological remains were observed in this area.

7.3 Trench 3. Ground Reduction for New School Building

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	301	Made Ground
1.0m	302	Made Ground
1.50m	310	Natural
0.00m	311	Made Ground

7.3.1 A large area in the centre of the site was reduced for the construction of a new school building (Figure 4). This area measured approximated 30m x 30m and was 2.50m deep.

7.3.2 The natural deposit of yellowish orange silt clay with frequent limestone inclusions (310) and was observed at a depth of 2.45m below ground level. The natural deposit was cut by a soakaway [325] and an associated drain [324].

7.3.3 Soakaway cut [325] could not be observed as later made ground obscured it. The dimensions of the cut can be deduced from the size of the soakaway as being approximately 3.30m long, 2.20m wide and 1.80m deep. Within the cut were four walls, [316], [317], [318] and [319], the southern wall [316] ran east – west, it was constructed of random coursed limestone blocks with no bonding material, the wall was 3.30m long, 0.40m wide and 1.80m deep. Wall [317] was constructed in the same way as [316] and had the same dimensions; it formed the northern wall of the soakaway. The eastern and western soakaway walls [318] and [319] respectively, both ran north – south and were 2.20m long, 0.40m wide and 1.80m in depth, and were both constructed from random coursed limestone with no bonding material.

7.3.4 The soakaway walls were overlain by a vaulted top [315]; this sat directly on the walls and was constructed from limestone blocks measuring 250 x 130 x 80mm, and unfrosted red bricks measuring 215 x 110 x 65mm, in stretcher pattern bonded with lime mortar. It measured 3.30m x 2.20m x 0.25m. In the centre of [315] was a probable inspection hole [314], consisting of random coursed limestone blocks built into a curving wall. This probably originally formed a circular wall but had been truncated during groundworks. The wall measured 0.90m in height, 0.60m in length and 0.15m in width. Within the soakaway a primary fill (313) was present consisting of dark blackish brown silt 0.50m thick. It was overlain by loose rubble filled backfilled material (312) 1.6m thick. A tea cup dated to the 19th century was retained from this context.

7.3.5 A drain was connected to wall [316] and rain southwest. The drain cut [324] was 4.7m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.80m deep, it was linear, vertical sided and flat based. Within the cut, a base for the drain had been constructed [323]. This consisted of unfrosted red bricks measuring 215 x 110 x 65mm set in stretcher pattern and bonded with lime mortar. It was 4.7m long, 0.40m wide and 0.07m thick. This was overlain by the drain walls [322] which formed an arch and were constructed in the same way as the base and measured 4.70 x 0.15 x 0.80m. The drain trench fill (321) consisted of loose dark grey silty clay; it was 4.70m long, 0.03m wide and 0.80m thick. The drain contained a single fill (320) very similar to soakaway fill (313), 0.10m thick.

- 7.3.6 The natural deposit (310) was overlain by a second, smaller soakaway to the north-west of the larger one. Soakaway walls [306], [307], [308] and [309] sat directly on the natural deposit. The southern and northern walls, [306] and [307] respectively, both ran east-west and were constructed of random coursed limestone blocks. The walls both measured 1.60m long and 0.80m high. Wall [306] was 0.45m wide, while [307] was 0.25m wide. Wall [308] was constructed in the same way as [306] and [307] but ran north-south and formed the eastern wall; it was 0.95m long, 0.25m wide but only 0.20m high due to previous truncation. The western wall [309] was constructed in the same manner as [308] but was 0.80m high.
- 7.3.7 Wall [308] had been repaired with a newer wall built in the same manner [305]; it was 0.80m long, 0.25m wide and 0.60m high. The soakaway walls were sealed by a limestone slab [303] 1.60m long, 10.2m wide and 0.09m thick. The soakaway had been backfilled at a later date by loose silt with frequent rubble inclusions (304). 0.20m thick.
- 7.3.8 The southern part of the area was sealed by mid brownish yellow loose limestone made ground (311), 1.9m thick which also overlay the larger soakaway and drain. To the north the smaller soakaway was overlain by mid brownish yellow made ground (302) 0.50m thick and mid brownish grey sandy silt made ground (301) 1.0m thick.

7.4 Service Trenches

- 7.4.1 Four service trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 4). Trench 2 was a situated in the south and centre of the site and ran east and north, Trench 4 was a northern extension of Trench 2, Trench 5 was located immediately north of the amphitheatre, Trench 6 was excavated in the south-western corner of the site.

Trench 2

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	200	Topsoil
0.30m	201	Natural
0.68m	203	Natural
0.30m	204	Modern Disturbance
0.68m	206	Natural

- 7.4.2 Trench 2 was approximately 132m long and 0.70m wide. Natural mudstone bedrock (206) was recorded in the north of the trench at a depth of 0.35m below ground level. Natural yellowish grebe clay (203) was observed in the south-east of the trench at a depth of 1.05m. Both of the deposits were overlain by natural orangey grey silty clay (102) which was recorded throughout the trench at a depth between 0.30m and 0.50m below ground level. The deposit was between 0.38 and 1.40m thick.
- 7.4.3 In the northeast of the trench a red brick wall [204] was recorded running east-west. It was constructed in stretcher bond with cement mortar. It was 0.45m wide and 1.0m high. Just to the south of the wall was an 8m long area of modern disturbance consisting of greyish green silt clay with tarmac inclusions, it was 1.70m deep. The entire trench was sealed by dark brown sandy clay topsoil (201), 0.30m in thickness.

Trench 4

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	401	Modern Overburden
0.25m	402	Natural

7.4.4 Trench 4 was 10 x 1.5m and ran north-south. Natural mid brown clay with limestone block inclusions (402) was observed at a depth of 0.25m below ground level. This was overlain by modern overburden (401) consisting of dark brown silty clay, tarmac and turf. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 5

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	501	Topsoil
0.50m	502	Made Ground

7.4.5 Trench 5 was 5m x 5m in size. The earliest deposit encountered was a loose grey modern made ground (502) at a depth of 0.50m which was overlain by dark brown silty clay imported topsoil (501) 0.50m thick. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 6

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	601	Made Ground

7.4.6 Trench 6 extended along the south-western perimeter of the site and measured 60m x 0.90m. Only compact brown gravel made ground (601) overlain by tarmac was observed. This deposit was 0.80m thick but not fully excavated. No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 7

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	701	Carpark Surface
0.45m	702	Natural

7.4.7 Trench 7 was situated in the south-west of the site. It measured 4.50m x 1.60m and was aligned east-west. Natural limestone (703) was observed at a depth of 0.45m below ground level. The cut for a post-medieval well [704] truncated the natural deposit at the eastern end of the trench. This cut was circular, vertical and 1.20m in diameter and 6.0m deep but not fully excavated. The well itself (702) was constructed from limestone blocks 220 x 120 x 60mm in size. It was irregularly coursed with no bonding material. The entire trench was sealed by a layer of gravel and tarmac (701) 0.45m thick.

Trench 8. Biomass Pit

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	801	Concrete
0.00m	802	Made ground
1.80m	803	Paved Surface
1.88m	804	Bedding Layer
1.98m	806	Natural

7.4.8 The biomass pit was located in the south of the site (Figure 4) and measured 12.65m x 12.40m. Natural yellowish grey limestone with patches of dark grey limestone (806) was observed at a depth of 1.80m below ground level. This was overlain by a wall foundation [805] in the north of the pit and a bedding layer (804) in the south. The wall foundation ran north-south, sat directly upon the natural deposit and was constructed of red bricks 220 x 110 x 70mm in stretcher pattern, bonded with cement mortar. It was 1.80m long, 0.60m wide and 1.20m high.

7.4.9 Bedding layer (804) overlay the natural limestone and consisted of loose dark brownish grey sand. It measured 6.80m x 3.50m and was 0.10m thick. It was overlain by an associated flagstone floor (803). This was extremely fragmentary, consisting of square limestone flags 0.80m square and 0.08m thick, although few of these remained *in situ*. The entire pit was sealed by a layer of loose sandy made ground (802) 1.80m thick which was overlain at its eastern end by a layer of concrete (801) 1.20m thick.

Trench 9

Depth (BGL)	Context	Description
0.00m	901	Made Ground
2.00m	902	Natural

7.4.10 Trench 9 was located just north of Trench 4 (Figure 4); it was 20m square in size. Natural bedrock (902) was observed at a depth of 2.00m. This was overlain by dark grey sandy silt made ground (901). No archaeology was encountered in this trench.

8. FINDS

8.1 Only two finds were retained from the site. These were a willow pattern cup from the backfill of the soakaway (312) dated to the 19th century, and a brick from the drain base (323) dated to the 20th century.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 No significant archaeological remains were identified during the archaeological watching brief. A late post-medieval drainage system was recorded, probably associated with the late 19th century or early 20th century houses which previously stood in the south of the site. The wall foundation, flagstone floor and well found in the southern part of the site are likely to be associated with these structures as well. To the north more late post-medieval drainage structures and walls were recorded. The remains only show evidence of 19th and 20th century domestic activity.
- 9.2 The results of the Watching Brief will be made public via the ADS OASIS project (Appendix B). A copy of this report will be made available to the local studies library. No further analysis or reporting is considered necessary.

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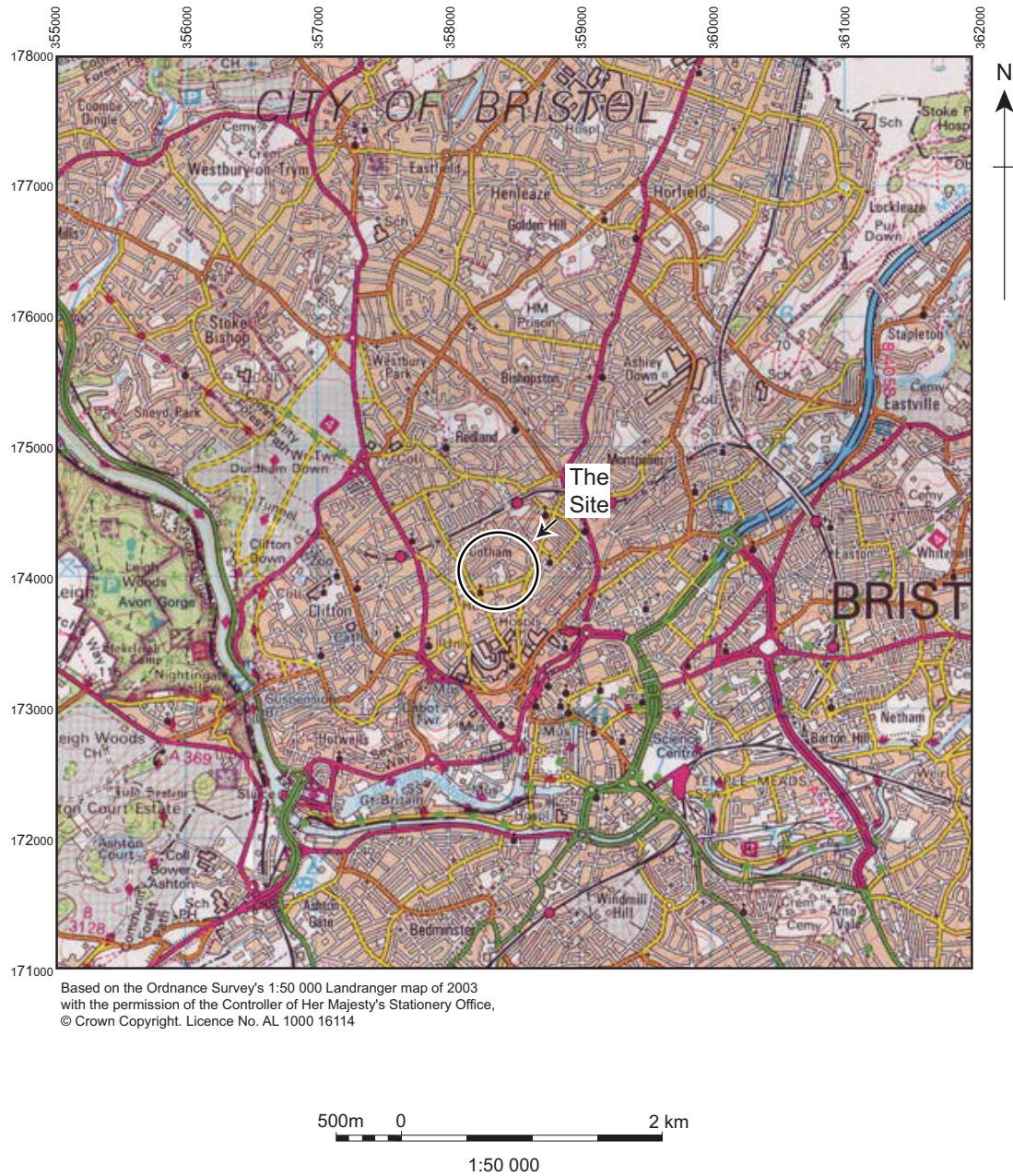
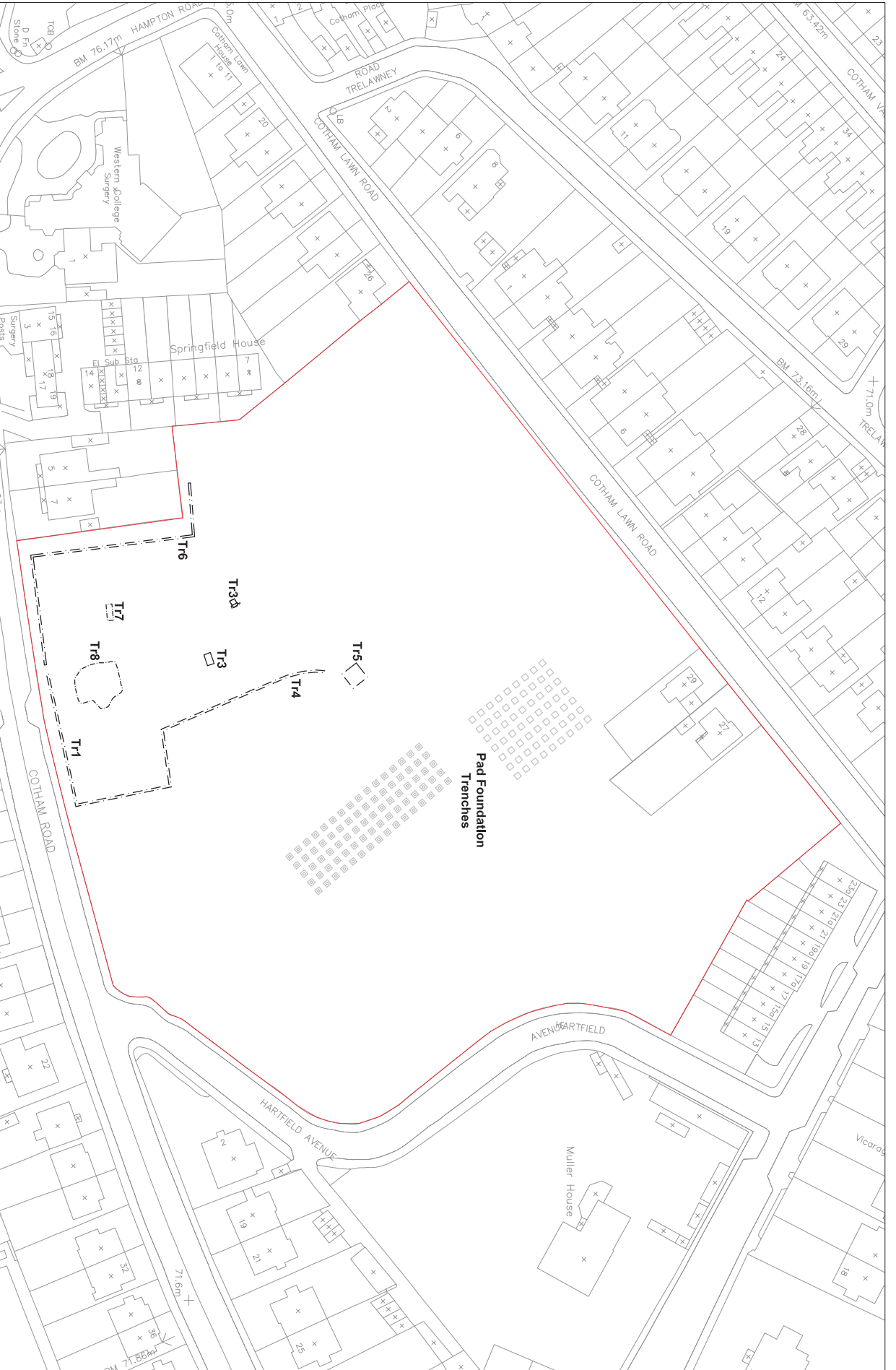


Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Scaleplan Digital Data of 2008
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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

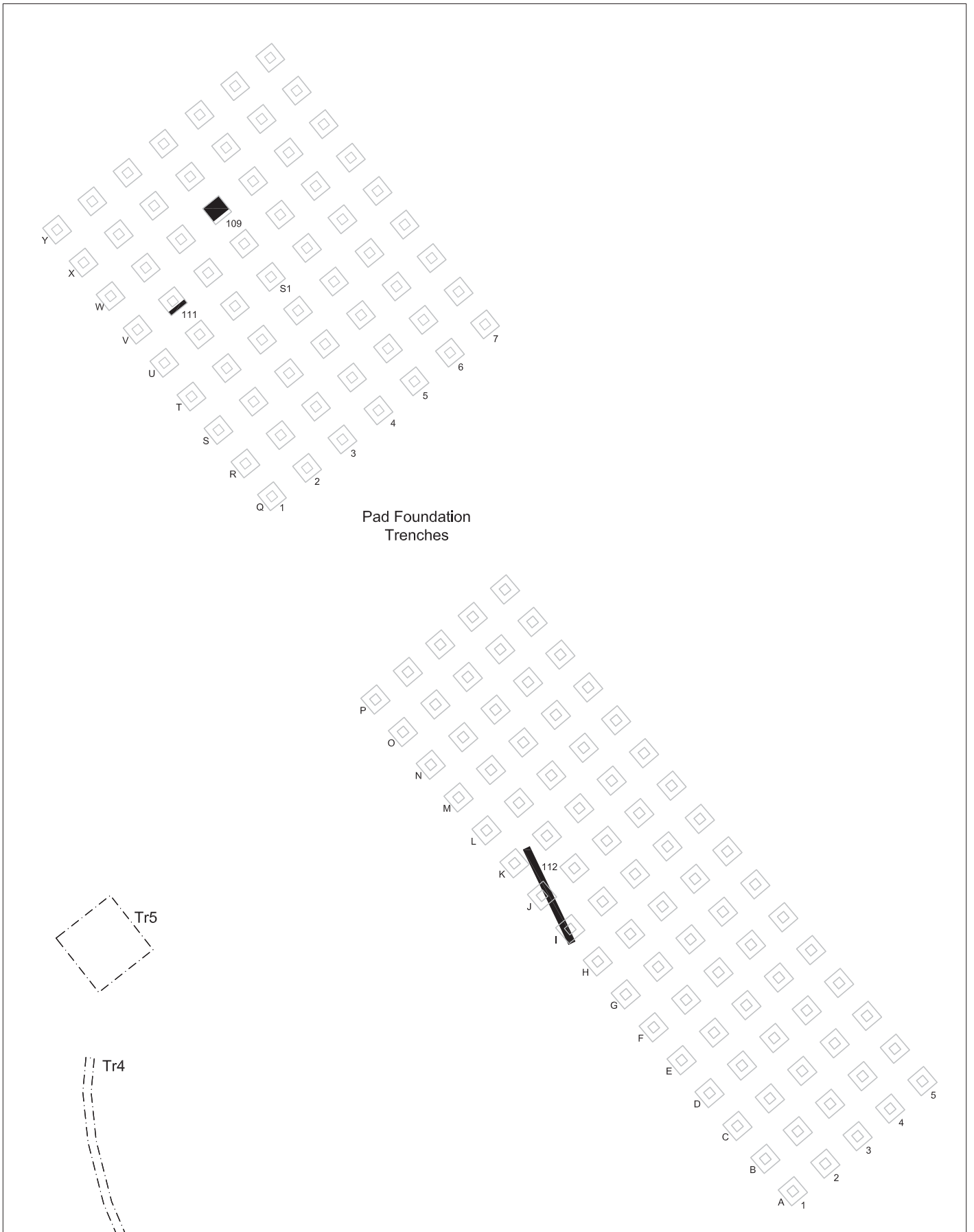
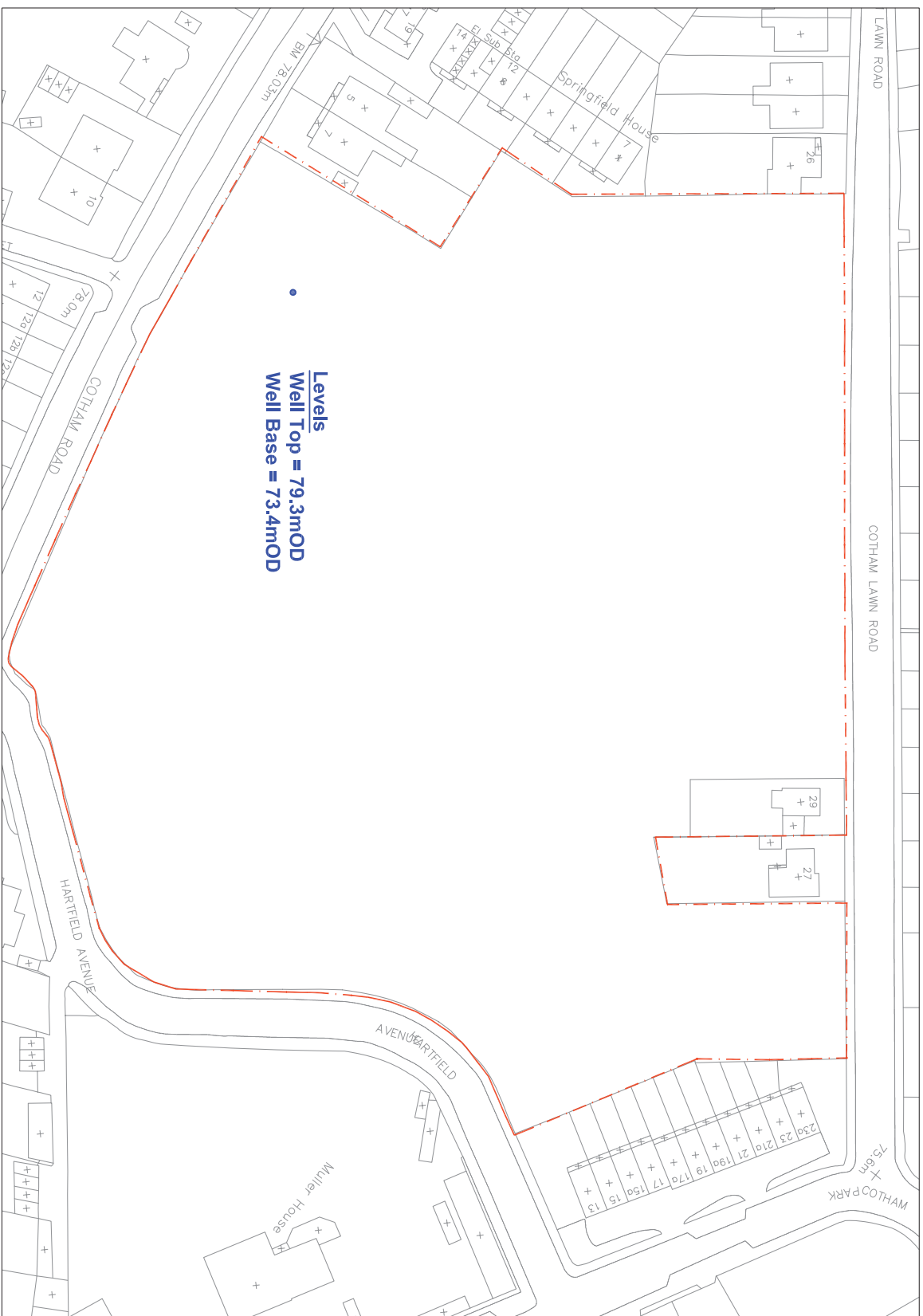
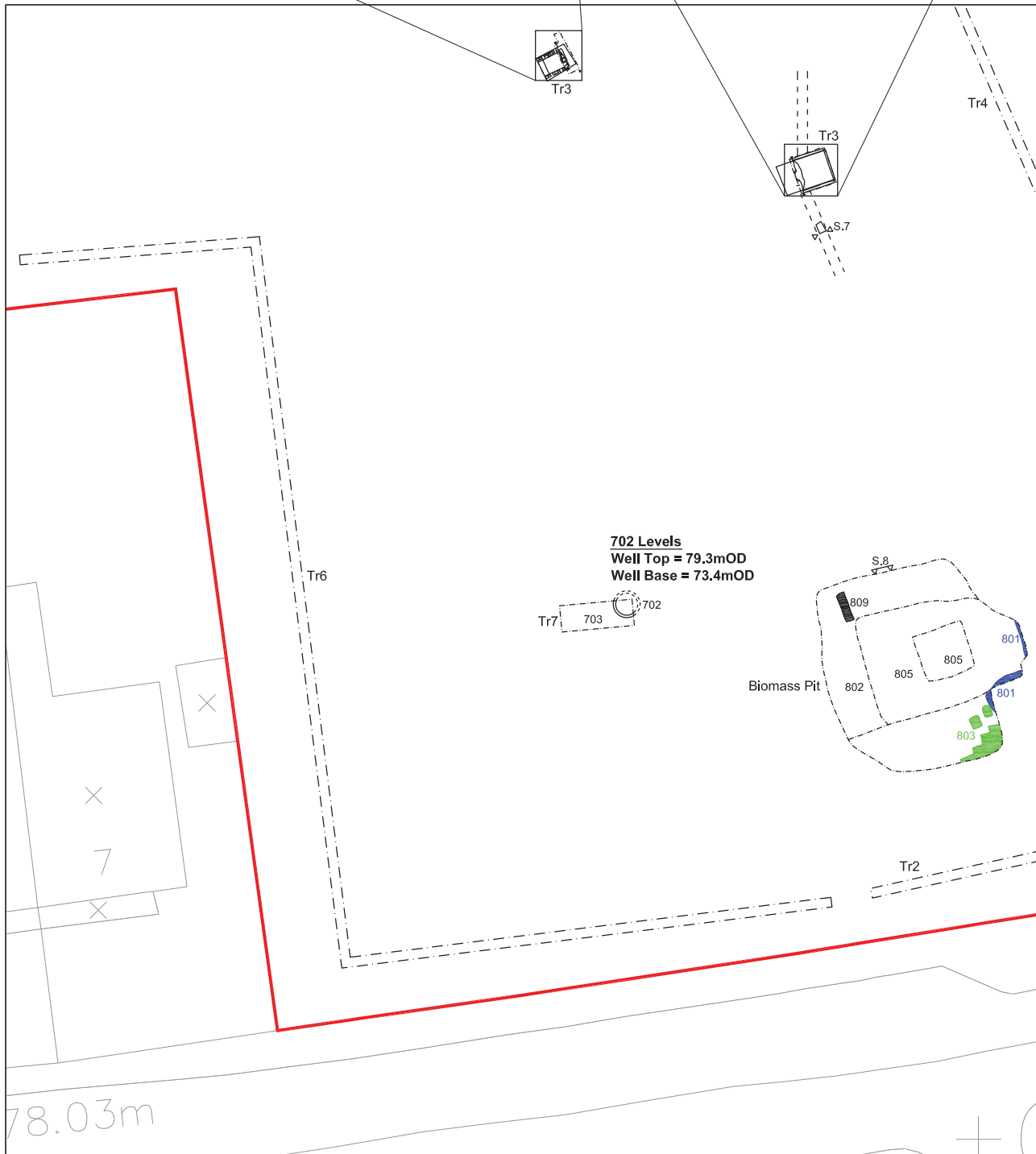
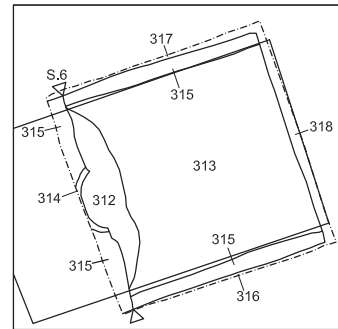
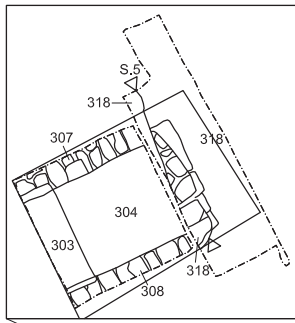
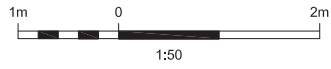


Figure 3: Plan of Watching Brief Areas: North



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:1250 Superplan Digital Data of 2008
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Figure 3: Well Location Plan



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Figure 4: Plan of Watching Brief Areas: South



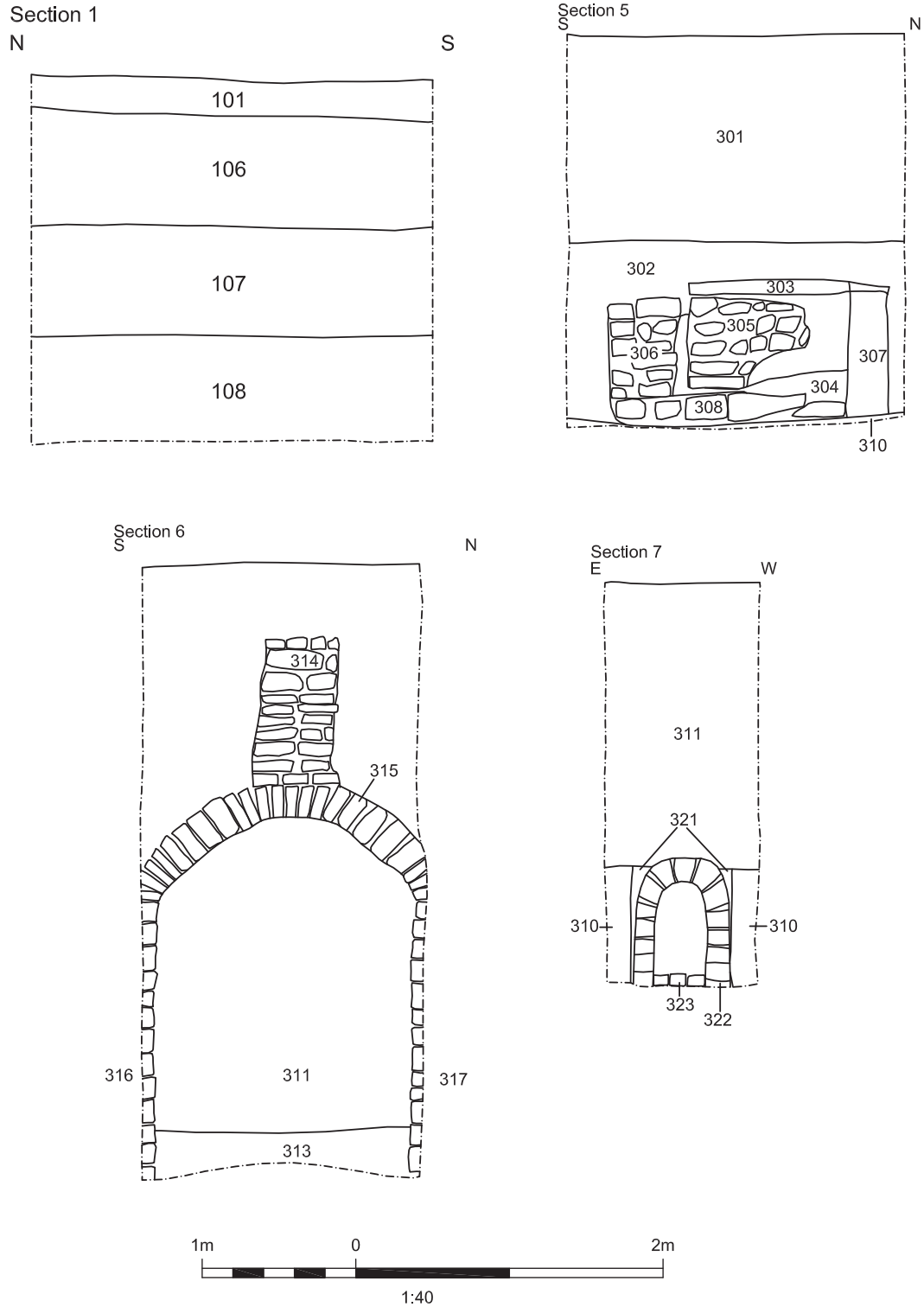
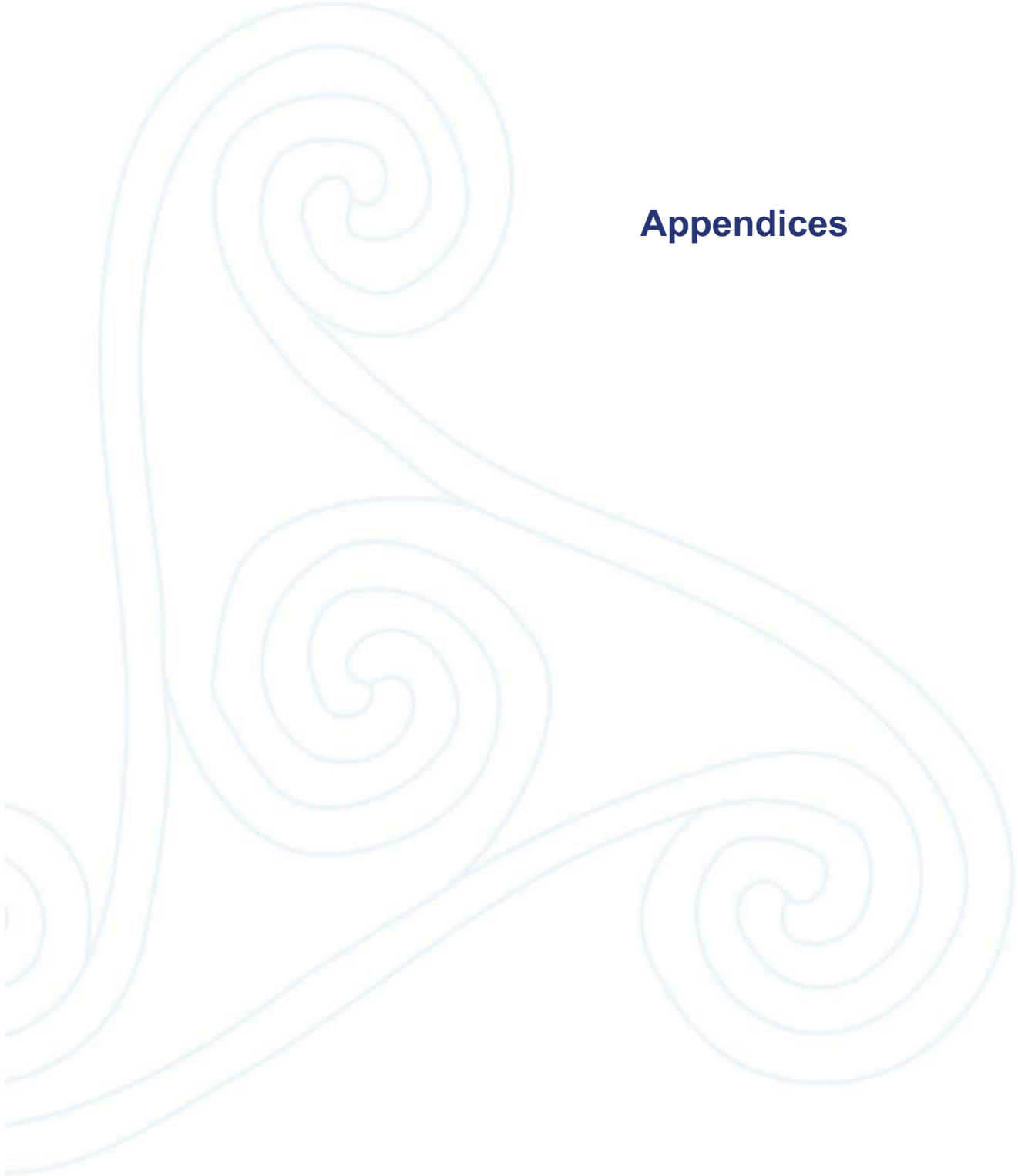


Figure 5: Sections

Appendices



Appendix A: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Topsoil	40.00m	40.00m	0.20m
102	Made Ground	40.00m	40.00m	0.40m
105	Natural	40.00m	40.00m	nfe
106	Redeposited natural	1.50m	1.50m	0.40m
107	Rubble layer	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m
108	Buried topsoil	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m
109	Brick well	1.50m	0.30m	0.20m
110	Concrete base	1.50m	0.35m	0.15m
111	Manhole wall	1.50m	0.30m	0.20m
112	Boundary Wall	5.00m	0.50m	0.76m
113	Made ground	1.60m	2.00m	0.12m
115	Made Ground	1.60m	2.00m	0.20m
116	Natural	1.60m	2.00m	0.37m
117	Natural	1.60m	2.00m	nfe
200	Topsoil	1.60m	0.70m	0.30m
201	Natural	1.60m	0.70m	1.40m
203	Natural	1.60m	0.70m	0.15m
204	Wall	0.35m	0.45m	1.00m
205	Modern ground	8.50m	0.70m	1.70m
206	Natural	1.60m	0.70m	0.35m
301	Made ground	15.00m	30.00m	1.0m
302	Made ground	15.00m	30.00m	0.50m
303	Soakaway top	1.60m	1.02m	0.09m
304	Backfill	1.60m	0.95m	0.20m
305	Wall repair	0.80m	0.25m	0.60m
306	Wall	1.60m	0.45m	0.80m
307	Wall	1.60m	0.25m	0.80m
308	Wall	0.85m	0.25m	0.20m
309	Wall	0.95m	0.25m	0.80m
310	Natural	30.00m	30.00m	0.05m
311	Made ground	15.00m	30.00m	1.90m

312	Backfill	3.30m	2.20m	1.60m
313	Soakaway fill	3.30m	2.20m	0.50m
314	Inspection hole	0.90m	0.40m	0.90m
315	Soakaway roof	3.30m	2.20m	0.22m
316	Wall	3.30m	0.40m	1.80m
317	Wall	3.30m	0.40m	1.80m
318	Wall	2.20m	0.40m	1.80m
319	Wall	2.20m	0.40m	1.80m
320	Drain fill	4.70m	0.40m	0.10m
321	Drain trench fill	4.70m	0.03m	0.80m
322	Drain walls and top	4.70m	0.15m	0.80m
323	Drain base	4.70m	0.40m	0.07m
324	Drain Cut	4.70m	0.60m	0.80m
325	Soakaway cut	unknown	unknown	1.80m
401	Modern overburden	10.00m	1.50m	0.25m
402	Natural	10.00m	1.50m	0.75m
501	Imported topsoil	5.00m	5.00m	0.40m
502	made ground	5.00m	5.00m	2.50m
601	Made ground	60.00m	0.90m	0.80m
701	Carpark surface	4.50m	1.20m	0.45m
702	Well	1.20m	1.20m	6.00m
703	Natural	4.50m	1.20m	0.10m
704	Well cut	1.20m	1.20m	6.00m
801	Concrete slab	5.00m	3.50m	1.20m
802	Made ground	12.65m	12.40m	1.80m
803	Flagstones	3.00m	2.00m	0.08m
804	Bedding layer	6.80m	3.50m	0.10m
805	Wall foundation	1.80m	0.60m	1.20m
806	Natural	12.65m	12.40m	3.20m
901	Made Gound	20.00m	20.00m	0.50m
902	Natural	20.00m	20.00m	0.50m

Appendix B: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: aocarcha1-52914

Project details

Project name Cotham School, Cotham Road, Bristol

Short description of the project Natural deposits were observed across much of the site, a drainage system, well, floor and wall all probably relating to the 19th century houses known to have existed in the south of the site were recorded. A rubbish pit, boundary wall and another well all probably dating to the late post medieval period were recorded.

Project dates Start: 05-02-2009 End: 05-06-2009

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference 30349 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference 24695 - HER event no. codes

Any associated project reference BRSMG:2008/87 - Museum accession ID codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type SOAKAWAY Uncertain

Monument type SOAKAWAY Modern

Monument type DRAIN Modern

Monument type WELL Uncertain

Monument type FLOOR Uncertain

Monument type WALL FOUNDATION Uncertain

Monument type WELL Uncertain

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Cotham School,
Cotham Road, Bristol

Study area 3.09 Hectares

Site coordinates 358340 174000 358340 00 00 N 174000 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project originator brief Bristol City Council

Project originator design AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Chris Pole

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Skanska

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper recipient Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 20 August 2009

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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