

Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Planning References: 08/04208/F, 08/03529/LC, 08/03961/FB and 08/03528/F

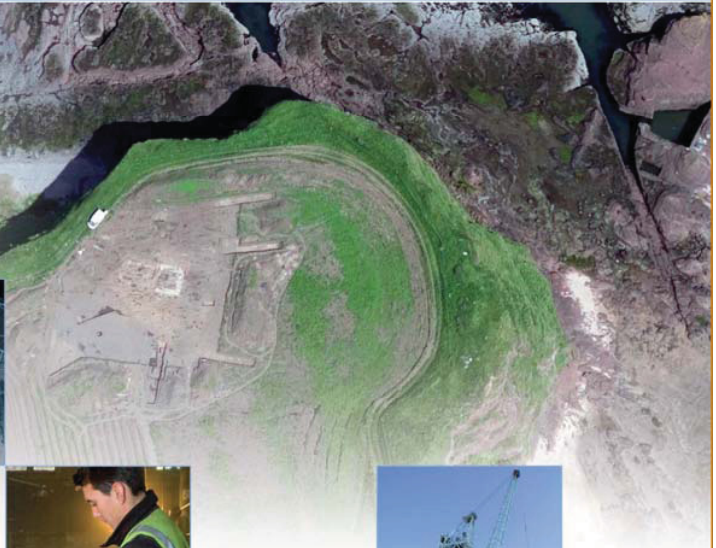
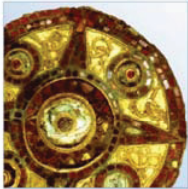
National Grid Reference Number: ST 5620 7147

AOC Project No: 30338

Site Code: BRSMG:2010/70

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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Commissioned by: Skanska Technology Ltd
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National Grid Reference (NGR): ST 5620 7147

AOC Project No: 30338

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Date of Fieldwork: 20th August 2010 to 28th January 2011

Date of Report: February 2011

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 20th August 2010 and 28th January 2011 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol. The watching brief was commissioned by Skanska Technology Ltd. The work comprised the recording of four trenches dug in close proximity to the existing school buildings.

The archaeological watching brief identified an absence of archaeological features within the four trenches, either due to limited impact of development or significant truncation of deposits in close proximity to the building footprint of the school. Where natural was encountered it was recorded as a silty clay deposit predominately overlain by modern made ground. No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The site is located on the western edge of Bristol, in the suburb of Bower Ashton, located approximately 700m to the southwest of the River Avon at National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 5620 7147 (Figure 1). The site is bound by Ashton Road to the south, residential properties to the east, Parklands Road to the north, and open fields to the west. The site is irregular rectangular in shape and covers an area of approximately 10.6 ha (Figure 2).
- 1.2 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in association with the construction of new school facilities and installation of associated services at Ashton Park School. During the course of the watching brief, the excavation of four trenches were observed and recorded.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Bristol City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Peter Insole, Bristol City Archaeological Officer.
- 2.2 The proposed scheme involves the construction of three temporary accommodation blocks as part of a larger programme of redevelopment at the school. There are four planning application numbers: 08/04208/F (provision of temporary access), 08/03529/LC (demolition of teaching areas), 08/03961/FB (provision of temporary teaching accommodation) and 08/03528/F (rationalisation of existing school) relating to the redevelopment.
- 2.3 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010) (PPS 5) and the recommendations of the City Archaeologist, an archaeological watching brief was to be carried out during demolition and construction works as a condition of planning permission. The condition states:
- No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
- Reason: To safeguard the archaeological interest in the site.*
- 2.4 The site lies within the Registered Park and Garden of Ashton Court and within the Bower Ashton Conservation area. A single Grade II* Listed building is present within the site boundary in the form of The Lower Lodge and attached gates, part of Ashton Court and constructed in c.1805. The site does not contain any known Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.5 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a desk-based assessment (AOC 2008).
- 2.6 In accordance with the planning consent, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared as a method statement for the archaeological investigation (AOC 2009). This WSI was approved by Peter Insole, Bristol City Archaeological Officer.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol (AOC 2008).
- 3.2 Terra Firma (Wales) Ltd conducted a geo-technical and geo-environmental desk based assessment of the site in August 2007. The report concluded the following:
- The geological map of the area shows the site to be underlain by rocks of the Mercia Mudstone Group, with the Carboniferous Coal Measures underlying these.
 - The site is shown to be underlain by superficial deposits of Undifferentiated Head Deposit of Quaternary Age comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel;
 - Made Ground is shown close to the south of the site;
 - Based on the available information the ground conditions across the site can be expected to comprise an upper layer of topsoil across the proposed sports pitch and tennis courts, and made ground below the school. A firm to stiff/medium dense red brown sand/silt mixture, clayey in places, gravel traces (Head Deposit) is expected between 0.5 and 1.5m below ground surface (bgs) and is 1 – 2m in thickness. Triassic Mercia Mudstone underlies the Head Deposit between 1.5 and 3m bgs. This deposit is approximately 37m in thickness and overlies the Carbonifer Coal Measures;
 - Although the Coal Authority Mining Report for the area shows that the site is in the likely zone of influence from workings in two seams of coal at 120m to 160m depth, there is considered no present risk to the site from past mining.
 - There is considered to be a very low risk of contamination within the site boundary.
- 3.3 The site is located on a south eastern slope with Ashton Estate on high ground to the north east. The site varies between c.20-50m above sea level.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol (AOC 2008).

Prehistoric

- 4.2 The Bristol Avon is known for its significant Pleistocene fluvial landscapes and associated archaeological deposits. There are notable clusters of deposits within the Bristol Avon Valley, representing the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic, despite the over all decrease in density of finds to the west of the South West of England region. The main concentrations of recovered artefacts of a Middle Palaeolithic date are from Shirehampton and Abbots Leigh, where the artefacts were recovered from Head Gravels (which overlie the river terrace gravels). The record for the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic is more sparse.
- 4.3 Records for the Mesolithic, within the Bristol Avon, are sparse. Locally, excavations at Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton in 1978 recovered a little Mesolithic material (Hosfield 2007, 50), although further details of this were not known at the time of writing.

- 4.4 Records for the Neolithic, within the Bristol Avon, are few. Within the area a Neolithic polished greenstone axe was found in December 1953 in an area of made ground (the soil having come from a railway cutting). Flints had also reportedly been found nearby, including a lithic scatter of unknown date (NMR 197945).

Bronze Age (2,400 – 700 BC)

- 4.5 It is argued that the south side of the Bristol Channel (from Gloucestershire to Somerset) played a significant role in the flow-control of Bronze, as it was imported from Ireland and the continent (Pollard 2007, 72; Needham 2004) to accumulate in Wessex. Few of the finds associated with this trade have clustered in the area immediately surrounding Ashton, south of Bristol. An exception to this would, however, be the Period 4 (1700-1500 BC) hoard from Ashton Court (found within the 'Show Ground', two fields away from the western boundary of the site), which may have included a dagger, tanged spearhead and Arreton Style low-flanged axe (Pollard 2007, 65; NMR 198522). A scatter of flint finds in nearby Long Ashton included a Barbed and Tanged arrowhead (NMR 197945).

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.6 There is a notable increase in the number of records for the Iron Age, within the vicinity. Three hillforts lie in close proximity to the site (Burwalls, Stokeleigh Camp and Clifton Camp). Burgh Walls (ST 5624 7299, 1.2 km north of the site), a multivallate promontory hillfort, lies on the west bank of the River Avon, at the point where the Clifton Suspension Bridge now crosses. A system of earthworks within the land now used as a golf course (c. 700 metres northwest of the site) was interpreted as Iron Age, and contemporary with Bower Walls. Stokeleigh (ST 5595 7328, 2 km north of the site) is another multivallate promontory hillfort with occupation dating to the late pre-Roman Iron Age to the mid to late 2nd century AD. The date of the construction of the earthworks has never been established, despite excavations in 1966-1967 (Pastscape, NMR number ST 57 SE 35).

Roman (43 – 410 AD)

- 4.7 Early in the 20th century Roman pottery sherds were recovered from ground within Smyth Field (one field to the western edge of the site boundary), when a pipeline was put in. The extensive and well preserved field system within the golf course land (c. 700 metres to the northwest), identified above as Iron Age, may more possibly have been Roman. Roman pottery was recovered during the landscaping for the course (Pastscape, NMR Number ST 57 SE 39).
- 4.8 An excavated Scheduled Roman settlement lies 4 km south west of the site, at Gatcombe. The excavations were run by the Clevedon and District Archaeology Society in 1954, by the University of Bristol Department of Classics in 1965-66 and again in 1972 (Pastscape; Branigan 1977; Rodwell 1975). Here, the evidence suggested two phases, firstly a small farmstead, extant circa AD 50/100-200 and secondly a massively walled town, circa AD 280. It is thought that this may be related to the Ashton Estate field system to the north (NMR monument number 197955).
- 4.9 A Roman road runs from Gatcombe to Abbot's Leigh, which is situated to the north of the site, near to Stokeleigh Hillfort (NMR Monument number 984183). Roughly 400m to the southwest of the western most edge of the school field, a possible Iron Age or Roman quern quarry was identified (NMR number ST 57 SE 154, ST 556 712). Pottery has also been found at Church Wood (c. 700 metres west of the site; Pastscape, NMR Number ST 57 SE 93).

Saxon (410 – 1066 AD)

- 4.10 It has been suggested that certain hillforts in the Bristol area were reoccupied during the 5-6th centuries.
- 4.11 The Bristol Avon appears to have been used as a boundary dividing the *Hwicce* from the people of Somerset, and which possibly later divided Mercia from Wessex (Webster, 175,). The move to use the river for the boundary may have taken place in the 10th century. It is argued (although this is contentious) that this is the boundary that the West Wansdyke was built to defend (Webster, 183); this would make the Wansdyke a later monument than suggested by other strands of evidence which put it roughly in the 5th century AD. It has also been asserted that the extent of the dyke to the west suggests a continuation to Stokeleigh Camp.
- 4.12 Late Saxon pottery was recovered at Long Ashton which suggests that there was a settlement in the Long Ashton area contemporary with the Saxon settlement of Bricgstow.

Medieval (1066 – 1485 AD)

- 4.13 The school site was originally part of Ashton Court Estate, which is at least early Medieval in date, being mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (*Aestune*). Prior to this it was, along with the land covered by the Art College, part of the (14th century?) medieval village of Bower Ashton (NMR Monument Number 198467, ST 559 714). Fields to the north of the site contain terraced strip fields of lynchets that are considered to be related to this village.
- 4.14 This is one of several deserted medieval villages (dmv) which lie nearby. Yanley (ST 548 703, 2 km southwest of the site), lies at the south end of the Ashton Court Estate; its existence was based largely on the presence of the nearby Chapel of St James (13), which has a medieval foundation. Excavations, run by the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, took place there in 1978 (Pastscape, NMR Number ST 57 SW 28).
- 4.15 Another dmv (NMR Monument Number 198579) is situated 400m north of Fenswood Farm (3 km to the southwest of the site, ST 5325 7048) and also comprises a Romano-British field system which is part of a wider landscape including more field systems and a town (see above). A third lies at Dundry (ST 55 68, NMR Monument Number 197906), 2 km south of Gatcombe.
- 4.16 The 13th century name for Ashton Court (Ashton Lyons) originates with the change of ownership that occurred during 1280 (Bristol City Council c. 1991, 5).

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900 AD)

- 4.17 The Ashton deer park has its historical roots in the late 14th century, when Thomas de Lyons was granted permission to enclose land for a deer park by means of the construction of a large stone wall.
- 4.18 The building alterations and land purchases (parts of neighbouring estates Ashton Merriets and Ashton Theynes) that largely gave the modern estate its size and appearance occurred during the 15th and 16th centuries. It was thus that the deer park was extended in 1610 (Bristol City Council c.

1991, 5). The formal gardens of the 16th -17th centuries are represented by earthwork terraces (Pastscape).

- 4.19 Further landscaping took place in order to improve the setting of the house, probably during the 18th century, especially within the land to the west of the mansion. It was laid out with advice from Humphry Repton, who also designed Blaise Castle and Leigh Court (Bristol City Council, 4)
- 4.20 The high walls surrounding the site are thought to be those referred to in 'Ashton Court Lottery Update (Bristol city Council, 7) as the earliest surviving phase, dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The early phase is said to be distinguished by its random stonework and distinctive local cappings of firestone/slag. These were a useful by-product of the non-ferrous smelting industry in Easton, during the 18th and 19th centuries (Bristol City Council, 7). The later 19th century capping is of blue-black glazed clay substitute. The section running alongside Ashton Road is one of only two of the longest lengths of surviving old wall and formed part of the recent Lottery Restoration Project. It reaches its original full height along this section.
- 4.21 The Ashton Court Estate is also a neighbour to the 19th century National Trust property, Tyntesfield House (a Grade I listed building) and Estate; the house lies 5 km to the southwest of the site.

Modern (1900 AD - present)

- 4.22 Ashton Court remained a home until the beginning of the Second World War, when it was requisitioned by the British Army. As the last claimant to the estate died just after the war, the house remained uninhabited until 1959, when the City Council purchased the estate (Bristol City Council c. 1991, 5-8).

Listed Buildings

- 4.23 The Lower Lodge and attached gates, part of Ashton Court, are Grade II* Listed and located within the site boundary and is utilised as the Gateway to Ashton Park School. It was constructed in c.1805 by Henry Wood for Sir Hugh Smyth. It is Tudor style gateway flanked by octagonal towers and single storey wings. The lodge is two storey limestone ashlar.
- 4.24 The site was original part of the Ashton Court Estate; the mansion of which is located to the west of the school and is Grade I Listed. The country house was constructed in the 15th century and extended c.1635 (the south west wing). There were further alterations made in the late 18th and early 19th century.
- 4.25 There is a single Grade II Listed Building within the 500m of the school. Park Farm is located on the north side of the Parklands Road and is of early 19th century date. The building is rendered with limestone dressing and has a pantile roof, and has been converted to two attached buildings.

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 Mr Peter Insole, on behalf of Bristol City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any requirement for further work.
- 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 are:

- To determine the presence of any prehistoric remains, particularly those of an Iron Age date that may be associated to the hillforts within the surrounding area.
- To determine the presence of any Roman remains, especially those associated with the nearby road, field system and quern stone quarry.
- To determine the presence of any remains associated with the Medieval and Post Medieval Ashton Estate.

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

6 Methodology

6.1 The watching brief was carried out intermittently between 20th August 2010 and 28th January 2011 and was focussed on the monitoring of four trenches (Areas 1 – 4) dug adjacent to the existing school buildings in the eastern area of the site as part of the construction of new school facilities and installation of associated services (Figures 2 & 3).

6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).

6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 6.4 Archaeological recording 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, where obtainable.
- 6.5 A unique site code, **BRSMG:2010/70**, was obtained from Bristol Museums and Art Gallery prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This was used as the site identifier on all records.
- 6.6 During the course of the works all Ordnance Datum measurements were established based on the main contractor's survey data.
- 6.7 The watching brief was undertaken by Gary Baddeley, Nick Carter, Ian Hogg and Helen MacQuarrie, under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; AOC Operations Director. The work was monitored by Peter Insole of Bristol City Council.

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 Surface of Trench = 16.50m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
16.50-16.20m	0.00m	(101)	Topsoil. Loose, dark brown, sandy silt.
16.25-16.05m	0.30-0.50m	(102)	Made ground. Loose, light orangey brown, clayey silt, with plastic and concrete inclusions.
16.20-16.15m	0.30-0.25m (NFE)	(103)	Subsoil. Firm, light brown, sandy silt.

- 7.1.2 Trench 1 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 70m by 15m in plan (Figure 3).
- 7.1.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a firm, light brown, sandy silt possible subsoil deposit (103), which was recorded at its highest at 16.20m AOD (Figure 4). The limited depth of Trench 1 exposed the upper 0.05m of a possible subsoil (103) at the southeast end of the trench preventing a conclusive interpretation being reached. Overlying context (103) throughout the majority of the trench was an orangey brown, clayey silt made ground deposit (102) which contained fragments of modern debris. Made ground (102) in excess of 0.20m thick and was recorded reaching a maximum height of 16.25m AOD in the northwest end of the trench. Sealing both deposits was a 0.30m thick layer of dark brown, sandy silt topsoil.
- 7.1.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 1.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 Surface of Trench = 16.65m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
16.65-16.40m	0.00-0.25m (NFE)	(201)	Topsoil. Loose, dark brown, sandy silt.
16.40-16.25m	0.25-0.40m (NFE)	(203)	Concrete Slab.

7.2.2 Trench 2 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 22m by 12m in plan (Figure 3).

7.2.3 At the point of recording Trench 2 has already been excavated and a 0.15m thick concrete slab (203) laid across the full area of the trench preventing observations on the bases of the trench being made (Figure 4). The top of the slab was at a height of 16.40m AOD. Protruding above the slab in section was a layer of dark brown, sandy silt topsoil (201) in excess of 0.25m thick.

7.2.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 2.

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Surface of Trench = 16.20m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
16.20-15.40m	0.00-0.80m	(301)	Made Ground. Loose, greyish brown, silty clay, with modern inclusions.
15.40-14.80m	0.80-1.40m (NFE)	(302)	Natural: firm, orangey brown, silty clay.

7.3.2 Trench 3 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 33m by 10.5m (Figure 3).

7.3.3 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was a firm, orangey brown, silty clay (302) identified as the natural deposit (Figure 4). The natural was recorded at its highest at 15.40m AOD. Overlying the natural across the full area of the trench was a layer of greyish brown, silty clay made ground (301) which contained modern building debris, and measured up to 0.80m thick.

7.3.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 3.

7.4 Trench 4

7.4.1 Surface of Trench = 16.80m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
16.80-16.50m	0.00m	(401)	Made Ground. Loose, brownish grey, gravelly clay, with modern building debris.

16.50-14.50m	0.30-2.30m (NFE)	(402)	Natural: firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay.
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- 7.4.2 Trench 4 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 36m in length by up to 2m wide (Figure 3).
- 7.4.3 The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay deposit (402), interpreted as the natural deposit and recorded at a height of 16.50m AOD (Figure 4). Overlying natural (402) was a deposit of loose, brownish grey, gravelly clay made ground (401) which contained frequent fragments of modern building debris, reaching a maximum thickness of 0.30m.
- 7.4.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 4.

8 Finds

- 8.1 No finds were collected during the course of the watching brief.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief on site the nature and extent of the archaeological potential was observed, in addition to the associated disturbance of this potential. A limited sequence of deposits was identified in each of the four trenches. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified during the course of the archaeological watching brief.
- 9.2 Natural silty clay deposits were identified in Trenches 3 and 4. The height of the natural varied between 15.40m AOD to 16.50m AOD. Natural was not identified in Trenches 1 and 2 due to the limited depth of impact.
- 9.3 In Trench 1 the depth of impact was limited to a maximum of 0.50m, which was deep enough to uncover possible undisturbed subsoil deposits of the southeast end of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of made ground which increased in depth towards the northwest end of Trench 1 and appeared to be a modern layer designed to create a localised levelled area. Subsequently, imported topsoil was deposit above this to form the current playing field environment.
- 9.4 The level of impact in Trench 2 also appeared to be limited, restricted to approximately 0.40m. Unfortunately, a full assessment of the archaeological potential of the trench could not be attained due to concrete slab in place at the base of the trench. If the depth of topsoil in Trench 2 is similar to that in Trench 1, then the impact would have been restricted to approximately the top 0.10m horizon of the underlying deposit.
- 9.5 The same sequence of deposits was observed in both Trenches 3 and 4, consisting of a silty clay natural overlain by varying depth of modern made ground. The varying depth at which natural was found supports the interpretation that a previous phase of horizontal truncation has taken place, removing the soil horizons overlying natural, most likely associated with the original construction of Ashton Park School.
- 9.6 The results of the watching brief at Ashton Park School identified an absence of archaeological features or significant deposits. In regards to Trenches 1 and 2 the limited depth of excavation appears to have restricted the impact to overlying topsoil and made ground deposits, so not intruding into any potential archaeological horizons. Observations from Trenches 3 and 4 clearly demonstrated that horizontal truncation of deposits has taken place, probably associated with the

construction of the school. This phase of horizontal truncation appears to have removed any potential archaeological horizons, leaving modern made ground directly overlying natural.

- 9.7 The archaeological watching brief has identified an absence of archaeological features within the four trenches, either due to limited impact of development or significant truncation of deposits in close proximity to the building footprint of the school. No features were identified which could be directly associated with the known prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity occurring within the vicinity of the site.
- 9.8 No further fieldwork is recommended.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Bristol Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, and digital records will be deposited with Bristol Museums and Art Gallery.

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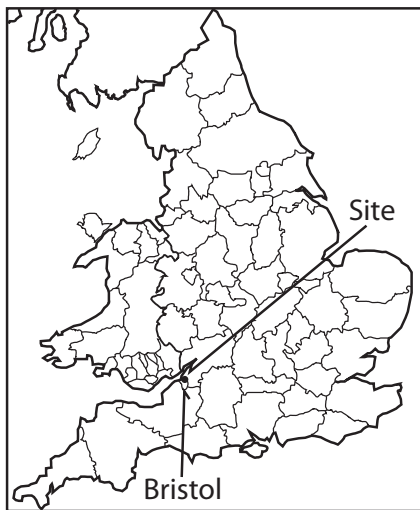
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Approximate Site Location
Within England & Wales



Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Plans Produced by Atkins

Not To Scale


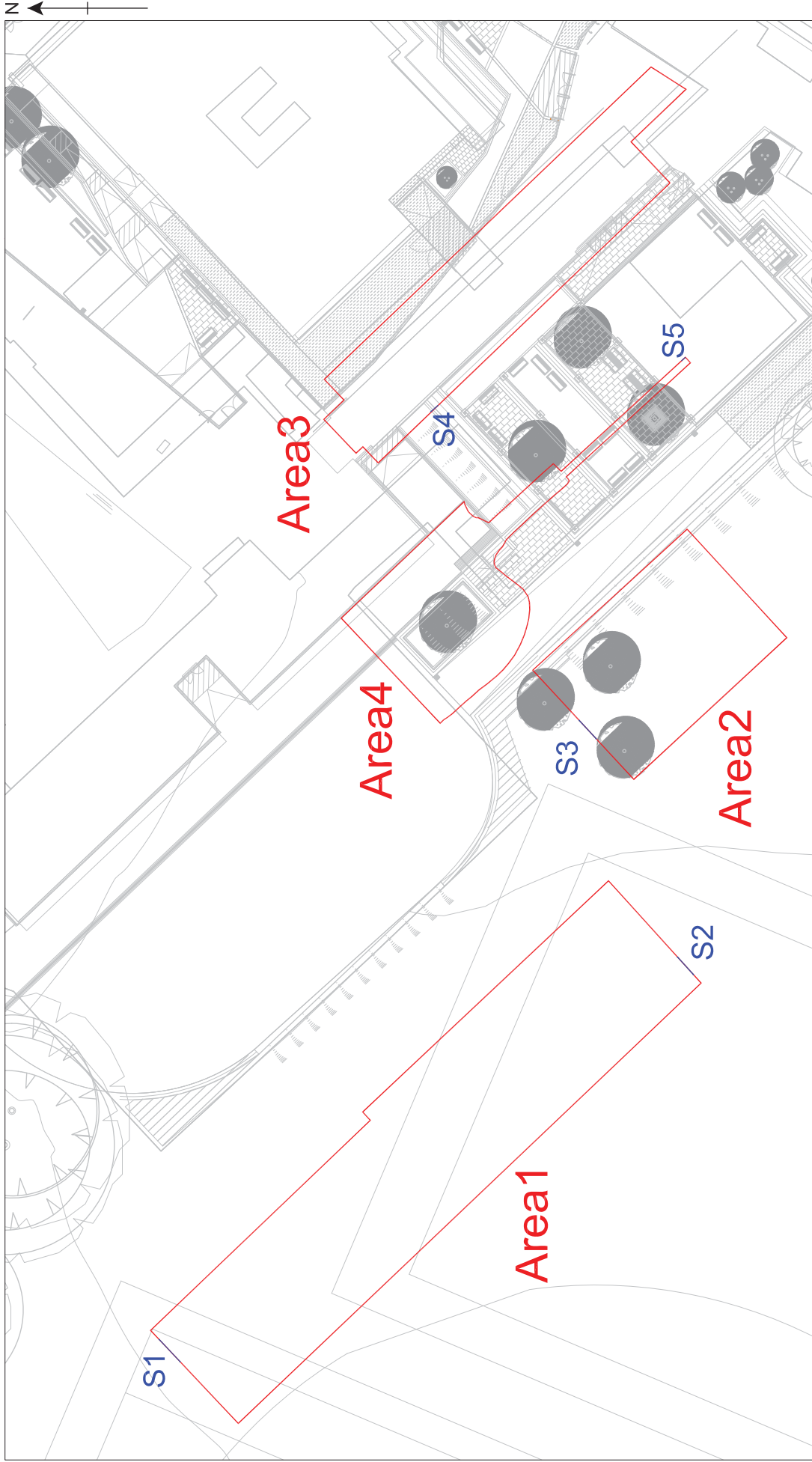
 Area Shown in Figure 3

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



Based on the Plans Provided by SKANSKA

Figure 3: Detailed Watching Brief Location Plan

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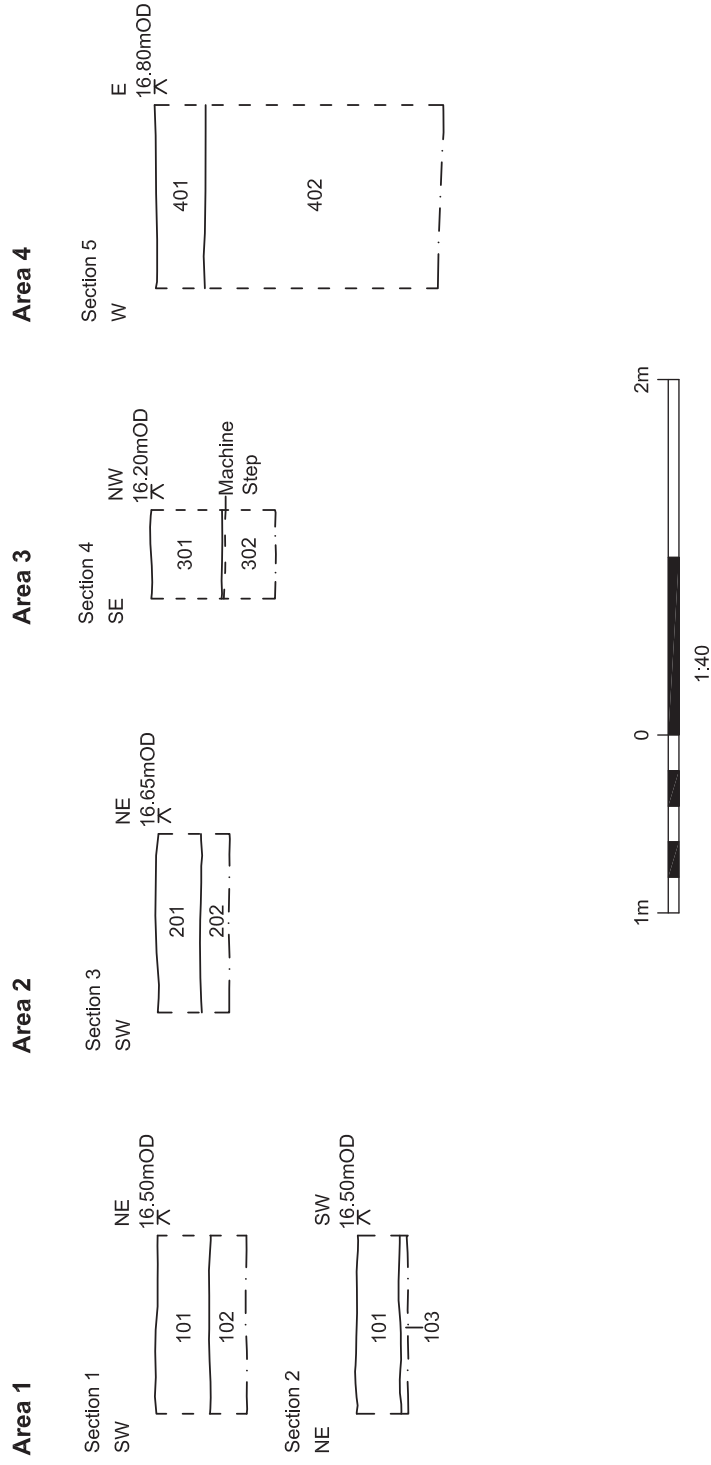


Figure 4: Sample Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Topsoil	70.00m	15.00m	0.30m
102	Made Ground	60.00m	15.00m	0.20m+
103	Subsoil	10.00m	15.00m	0.05m+
201	Topsoil	22.00m	12.00m	0.25m
202	Concrete	22.00m	12.00m	0.15m
301	Made Ground	33.00m	10.50m	0.80m
302	Natural	33.00m	10.50m	0.40m+
401	Made Ground	36.00m	2.00m	0.30m
402	Natural	36.00m	2.00m	2.00m+

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-85064

Project details

Project name Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol. The work comprised the recording of four trenches dug in close proximity to the existing school buildings. The archaeological watching brief identified an absence of archaeological features within the four trenches, either due to limited impact of development or significant truncation of deposits in close proximity to the building footprint of the school. Where natural was encountered it was recorded as a silty clay deposit predominately overlain by modern made ground. No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

Project dates Start: 20-08-2010 End: 28-01-2011

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any project codes associated 24956 - HER event no. reference

Any project codes associated 30338 - Contracting Unit No. reference

Any project codes associated 53839 - OASIS form ID reference

Any project codes associated 24640 - Related HER No. reference

Any project codes associated 08/04208/F - Planning Application No. reference

Any associated 08/03529/LC - Planning Application No.

project reference
codes

Any associated 08/03961/FB - Planning Application No.
project reference
codes

Any associated 08/03528/F - Planning Application No.
project reference
codes

Any associated BRSMG:2010/70 - Museum accession ID
project reference
codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England

Site location CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton

Postcode BS3 2JL

Study area 10.60 Hectares

Site coordinates ST 5620 7147 51.4400384859 -2.630244813620 51 26 24 N 002 37 48 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 15.40m Max: 16.50m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Melissa Melikian
director/manager

Project supervisor Helen MacQuarrie

Type of Consultancy
sponsor/funding
body

Name of SKANSKA
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
recipient

Digital Archive ID BRSMG:2010/70

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Paper recipient Archive Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID BRSMG:2010/70

Paper Contents 'none'

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

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton, Bristol: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P., Pole, C., and Fidler, T.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 text, 2 illustrations, 26 pages bound between plastic covers

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ASHTON PARK SCHOOL, BOWER ASHTON, BRISTOL: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C

Date 2011

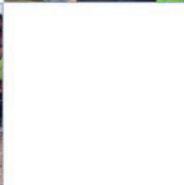
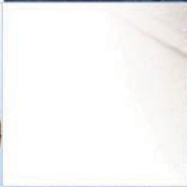
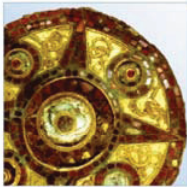
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

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Entered by Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 10 February 2011



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