



making sense of heritage

Land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

UAV Survey Assessment



Bristol City Museum Accession Number: BRSMG 2014.91
South Gloucestershire Council Planning Application Ref: PT/12/1930/O
Ref: 106802.01
November 2015



**Land at Fishpool Hill,
Filton, South Gloucestershire**

UAV Survey Assessment

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Land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

UAV Survey Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley to carry out an assessment of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-derived survey data on land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire. The assessment was undertaken in support of an outline planning application (ref. PT12/1930/O) for a mixed-use residential development in fields immediately south of Filton Airfield.



Land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

UAV Survey Assessment

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes Severn Valley, who commissioned and funded the assessment, Callen Lenz, who undertook the UAV survey and Paul Driscoll of South Gloucestershire Council for his advice.



Land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

UAV Survey Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Following consultation with Persimmon Homes Severn Valley and Paul Driscoll, South Gloucestershire County Archaeological advisor, Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned to carry out an assessment of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-derived survey data of earthworks on land at Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire. Previous survey methods, including Lidar, had not provided sufficient detail for a meaningful interpretation of the earthworks. The survey area, hereafter referred to as 'the Site', is centred on NGR 357588 179920.
- 1.1.2 The assessment was undertaken in support of an outline planning application (ref. PT12/1930/O) for a mixed-use residential development in fields immediately south of Filton Airfield, currently the subject of a continuing programme of archaeological assessment works. Its purpose was to provide an accurate survey and assessment of the earthworks which have long been assumed to be associated with the former medieval settlement known as Charlton.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the fields north of Wyck Beck Road and west of Fishpool Hill by WA in November and December 2014 (WA 2014). This followed earlier geophysical surveys (WA 2008 & 2011) and two desk based assessments (DBAs) (WA 2007 & 2012).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises 20 hectares of agricultural land to the west of Fishpool Hill and covers four fields of pasture, investigated during the 2014 evaluation. For continuity, this assessment utilises the ascribed evaluation descriptions, namely Fields 7, 8, 9 and 10, plus an additional field adjacent to Elm Farm to the north-east, described here as Field A (**Figure 1**).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 A series of ditched enclosures identified during the geophysical surveys were partially exposed during the 2014 evaluation and contained predominantly Romano-British finds, including ceramics, animal bone, iron implements, ceramic building material and stone roof slates and the structural remains of a building.
- 1.3.2 Earthworks within Fields 8 and 10 were interpreted as a droveway through a series of surrounding earthwork enclosures. The droveway is considered to be of possible medieval date, and is likely to be associated with the former village of Charlton, the full extent of Charlton has never been confirmed. The last vestiges of the village were located to the north and north-east of Elm Farm and were destroyed by construction of the Brabazon runway at Filton Airport.

- 1.3.3 The South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (SGHER) records the presence of earthworks associated with Charlton within the Site (HER reference 2983). A plan of the earthworks takes the form of six crofts with building platforms. Partial excavation in 1986 provided a date for features of the 11th to 14th centuries, followed by a later 18th-century phase. These features are thought to represent periods of expansion and contraction of Charlton village, the core of which lay beyond Elm Farm to the north. The excavated features were associated with ridge and furrow earthworks, the presence of which was also recorded in an earlier DBA (WA 2012).

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The UAV survey was carried out by Callen Lenz and resulted in the production of orthorectified full colour RGB (**Figure 4**) and near-infrared (NIR) aerial imagery (**Figure 5**) and a photogrammetry-derived Digital Surface Model (DSM) of the Study Area (**Figure 2**). The orthorectified aerial imagery has a horizontal resolution of 5cm, while the DSM has a horizontal resolution of 10cm.
- 2.1.2 Alongside the earthworks themselves, the DSM includes surface features, most notably vegetation in the form of field boundaries, trees and buildings on Fishpool Hill. It does not, therefore, provide a means of seeing beneath vegetation in the same way that LiDAR survey data does.
- 2.1.3 ArcGIS 10.3 was used to display and analyse the survey datasets and to record features. The Spatial Analyst extension was used as this provides additional tools that allow features within the datasets to be enhanced, making interpretation easier. A series of hillshades of the DSM were created, with the position of the light source increasing at 45° intervals. The hillshaded images provided a means of emphasising slight changes in height in the DEM, highlighting the banks and ditches characteristic of archaeological features.
- 2.1.4 Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was then carried out on the resulting eight hillshades, creating a single dataset in which common values across the eight datasets retained, effectively creating a single hillshade dataset (**Figure 3**).
- 2.1.5 A slope map of the DSM was created and styled in a manner allowing changes in the height values between adjacent cells to be highlighted.
- 2.1.6 Archaeological features were mapped in accordance with guidance developed by the National Mapping Programme (Aerial Survey and Investigation, Swindon 2010; Bishop and Oakey 2010; and National Mapping Programme 2010). They were recorded in a geodatabase that uses standard NMP forms and corresponding symbology.
- 2.1.7 Each component of an archaeological feature was mapped and once complete was contained within a 'monument polygon', with each monument polygon representing the full extent of the recorded feature (Bishop and Oakey 2010). A monument polygon can contain one feature or several associated features (e.g. a ditch and associated bank).
- 2.1.8 Monument polygons were assigned consecutive chronological numbers, starting with WA1001. A complete list of monument polygons, alongside descriptions of the transcribed features within, can be found in Appendix 1. The NGR is calculated as the centroid of the monument polygon.
- 2.1.9 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:



Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 - 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The interpretation resulted in the recording of 40 monument polygons, comprised of a total of 63 components. Features were observed across the Site, with a higher proportion recorded within the northern half, particularly in the area associated with the village earthworks in Field A.
- 3.1.2 Transcribed features included banks associated with the former village of Charlton, former field boundaries and areas of probable ridge and furrow, alongside a small number of more ephemeral features (**Figure 6**). Key earthwork features have also been transcribed onto a hachure plan (**Figure 7**).

3.2 Field 7

- 3.2.1 Former field boundaries are present in the form of 1033 and 1035. These features divide the northern half of the field into two. 1033 is present on the 1841 tithe map.
- 3.2.2 The southern half of the field is within an area of known Romano-British features, and although any further clear evidence of archaeological earthworks is lacking, two ephemeral rectilinear features visible in the NIR imagery (1039 and 1040; **Figure 3**) may both represent traces of Romano-British activity.

3.3 Field 8

- 3.3.1 Field 8 is dominated by what is likely to be ridge and furrow, four distinct parcels of which (1016, 1019, 1022 and 1027) are present in the data (**Figure 6**). These were highlighted in an earlier DBA (WA 2012) and may be associated with the earthwork features present in Field A to the east.
- 3.3.2 The ridge and furrow features are separated by former field boundaries. 1021 is present on the 1841 tithe map and historic OS mapping. While unrecorded on historic mapping, 1018 appears to perform a similar function. 1014 may also represent an earlier boundary. Additional boundaries to the south (1030 and, possibly, 1031), again present on the 1841 tithe map and historic OS mapping tithe map, represent further earlier division of land in the field.



3.3.3 An 80 m long gully represents a probable driveway as recorded in the 2014 evaluation (WA 2014). It marks the northern boundary to a ridge and furrow parcel to the south (1027) and appears to link the ridge and furrow remains in Field 8 to the earthwork remains in Field A.

3.3.4 An ephemeral rectilinear feature (1020) is present within 1022.

3.4 Field 9

3.4.1 The sole transcribed feature within Field 9 is 1037, A 65 m long bank. The bank is slight compared to other historic field boundaries and may represent a more pronounced ridge related to agricultural activity. It corresponds with a trend in the 2011 geophysical survey (WA 2011).

3.5 Field 10

3.5.1 A small number of linear features are present in Field 10. Of these, 1006 is interpreted as a modern service in the 2011 geophysical survey (WA 2011), probably representing a pipe.

3.5.2 1005, a 120 m long, east-west running ditch, is unmarked on historic mapping but may represent an earlier field boundary. This is hinted at on the 1886 OS map, which suggests the remnants of an earlier boundary at this location.

3.5.3 The north-south running ditch and associated bank feature 1008 may represent a northward extension of 1014 in Field 8.

3.6 Field A

3.6.1 Field A contains a number of features not marked on historic mapping (**Figure 6**). All of the features (1002-3, 1007, 1009-10, 1012-13, 1016-17, 1023 and 1026) are likely to represent remains of earthworks associated with the former village of Charlton.

3.6.2 Feature 1009 is a right-angled ditch and bank in the north-east corner of the field. It enclosed 1007, a more ephemeral feature on the same alignment. Taken together, these features may represent the location of former buildings. To the south-west lies 1012, a series of banks on a similar alignment. Again, these earthworks may be indicative of the positions of former buildings.

3.6.3 The southernmost features in Field A, 1023 and 1026, represent further earthworks associated with the former village of Charlton, with 1023 providing a northern boundary (possibly a driveway) to the three parallel banks recorded as 1026; additionally, 1017 may represent a further bank similar to those in 1026. These banks help provide further evidence for the possible building platforms and crofts as listed in the SGHER.

3.6.4 Of the features in the north-west corner of Field A, 1010 and 1013 are similar enough in size and alignment to also be associated with the former village. Furthermore, 1002 may represent a northern extension of 1010.

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 The assessment has proved successful in mapping a number of features across the area, in particular those relating to the earthworks in Field A. When viewed in terms of the recorded presence of a southern extension to the former medieval village of Charlton the presence of these features demonstrates the archaeological potential of the field immediately south-west of Elm Farm.



- 4.1.2 Furthermore, these earthworks can be seen in association with four parcels of ridge and furrow in Field 8, themselves bounded by banks and ditches representing earlier field boundaries, some of which are field boundaries recorded on historic mapping, with other features following a similar alignment.
- 4.1.3 A gully interpreted as a driveway appears to link the possible settlement features in Field A with the ridge and furrow in Field 8.
- 4.1.4 Although the UAV assessment was unable to provide further evidence of Romano-British activity in the southern fields, some ephemeral features are present.

5 REFERENCES

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6 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of transcribed features

WA No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1001	A 12 m long section of ditch with a depth of 25 cm in the north-east corner of Field 10, possibly part of an earlier field boundary unmarked on historic mapping.	Undated	357763	180024
1002	A 30 m long, north-south running section of bank within Field 8, abutting a present-day field boundary. The feature is unmarked on historic mapping.	Undated	357834	180007
1003	A slight, 55 m long north-south running bank immediately to the east of WA1003. The feature is unmarked on historic mapping.	Undated	357841	180001
1004	A slight, intermittent, 35 m long north-south running bank in Field 10. The feature is broken by modern tracks and is unmarked on historic mapping.	Undated	357753	179998
1005	A 120 m long, east-west running ditch in Field 10. Although unmarked on historic mapping, the 1886 OS map suggests the remnants of an earlier field boundary in this location.	19th century	357625	179992
1006	A 60 m long, SSW-NNE running ditch in Field 10. The feature is interpreted as a modern service in the 2011 geophysical survey report (WA 2011).	Modern	357708	179990
1007	A faint, sub-circular feature enclosing approximately 100m ² is visible on aerial imagery in Field A. It is incomplete in the south-west corner and is enclosed by WA1009. It may be related to the former village of Charlton.	Undated	357948	179986
1008	A ditch and associated bank in Field 10, running for 70 m in a north-south direction. It may represent a northward extension of WA1014.	Undated	357684	179987
1009	A right-angled bank and ditch in Field A, visible in both the DEM-derived datasets and the aerial imagery. It measures 70 m in length and encloses WA1007. The 1886 OS map hints at a possible arboricultural use. Its origins may extend back further this, and it may represent remains associated with the former village Charlton.	Medieval	357942	179983
1010	A small system of ditches in the north-west corner of Field A. the southern ditch runs east-west for 80 m and is bisected by a present-day track. A north-south running spur runs for 25 m from the southern ditch, enclosing the north-west corner of the field.	Undated	357790	179969
1011	A small ditch feature visible on aerial imagery in Field A, covering an area of 10 m x 7 m. The sides are largely straight and the corners right-angled. The feature appears related to agriculture, possibly representing a pen. It is likely to be modern.	Undated	357850	179947



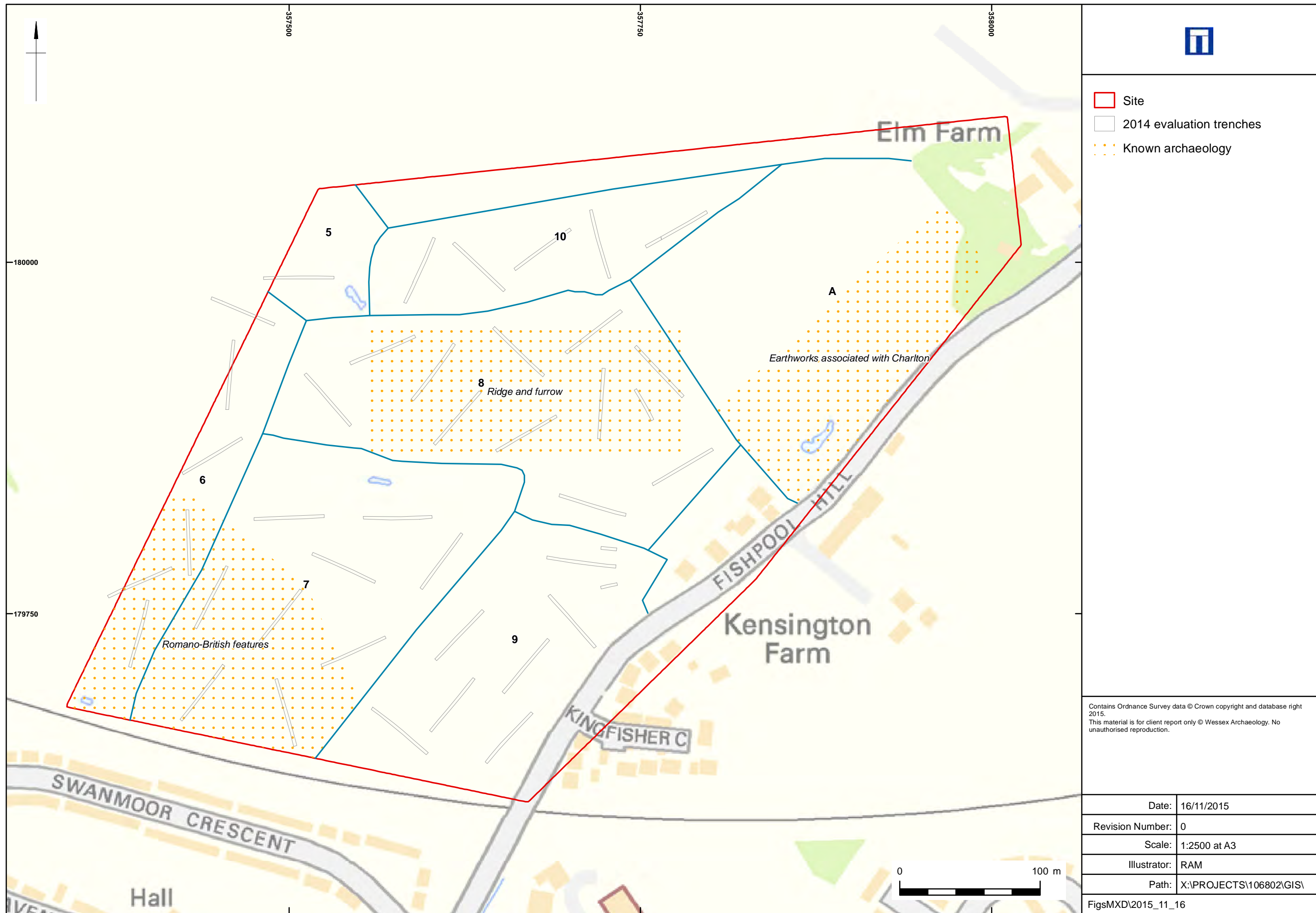
WA No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1012	A series of banks with in Field A, partly visible on RGB aerial imagery but more so in the NIR. The features are also clear in the DEM-derived datasets. They are likely to be related to the former village of Charlton.	Medieval	357909	179944
1013	A slight, curved ditch in Field A, located between WA1017 and WA1010. It appears related to both of these features.	Undated	357809	179944
1014	A 50 m long, north-south running ditch in Field 8, possibly a southward extension of WA1008. It is unmarked on historic mapping.	Undated	357695	179921
1015	An elongated 'U' shaped ditch in Field A, visible on all datasets. It abuts a modern track and is probably related to this.	Undated	357860	179919
1016	A 65 m x 65 m (at the greatest extent) block containing evidence of agricultural activity in Field 8. The block is less clear in the DEM-derived datasets and is instead most pronounced in the aerial imagery. It probably represents remains of ridge and furrow.	Medieval	357718	179917
1017	A slight, 45 m long bank to the south of WA1013.	Undated	357825	179908
1018	A 60 m long, north-south running bank in Field 8, possibly a northward continuation of WA1028. The bank acts as an eastern boundary to WA1019.	Undated	357686	179907
1019	A 90 m x 65 m block containing evidence of agricultural activity in Field 8, probably ridge and furrow. It is located to the east of an old field boundary (WA1021).	Medieval	357654	179897
1020	A very slight, rectilinear feature is visible on NIR imagery in the west of Field 8. It covers an area 17 m x 10 m. It is similar in form to WA1011, suggesting a similar use, possibly as a pen.	Undated	357556	179895
1021	A 100 m long, north-south running bank in Field 8, interrupted by a tree. The bank is slight, but is visible on the DEM-derived datasets. The feature marks the position of a field boundary recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map and 1886 OS map, but which had fallen out of use by the early 20th century.	19th century	357623	179886
1022	A 120 m x 85 m block containing evidence of agricultural activity in Field 8. The activity is similar to ridge and furrow in appearance, although less pronounced than both WA1019 and WA1027. The features are located to the west of an old field boundary (WA1021) and are enclosed within the bounds of a field marked on the 1841 Tithe Map and the 1886 OS map.	Medieval	357566	179886
1023	A 60 m long, east-west running ditch marking the northern extent of there banks recorded on WA1026. it is likely to represent remains of the former village of Charlton, possibly a droveway.	Medieval	357842	179879



WA No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1024	An 80 m long gully marking the northern boundary of the ridge and furrow recorded as WA1027. It represents the same feature considered to be a droveway in the 2014 evaluation.	Medieval	357742	179877
1025	A slight, 6 m long arced bank in Field 6, possibly an area of spoil.	Undated	357457	179871
1026	Three parallel banks in Field A, appearing to demarcate terraces and abutting WA1023. They are likely to represent earthwork remains of the former village of Charlton.	Medieval	357862	179864
1027	An area of probable ridge and furrow in Field 8, recorded in the 2011 DBA (WA 2011). The features are enclosed within an area measuring 110 m east-west and 75 m north-south at the greatest extent.	Medieval	357760	179845
1028	A 70 m long, 'L'-shaped ditch within Field 8. The feature bounds the area of probable ridge and furrow recorded in WA1027. It may represent an earlier, unmarked field boundary, of which WA1018 may represent a northward extension.	Undated	357691	179831
1029	A slight, 45 m long, SSW-NNE running bank in Field 7.	Undated	357490	179822
1030	An 80 m long circuit of bank within Field 8. It marks the location of a field boundary recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map and the 1886 OS map, which had fallen out of use by the early 20th century. Although slight, the feature is visible on the DEM-derived datasets.	19th century	357729	179810
1031	A 25 m long section of bank to the east of WA1030. It appears related and may mark a section of field boundary recorded on the 1886 OS map.	19th century	357770	179803
1032	A slight, 6 m long, north-south running, ditch feature visible on the NIR imagery in Field 7. It may be related to a modern track.	Undated	357567	179802
1033	A 160 m long, 'L'-shaped bank within Field 7, representing the remains of an old field boundary marked on the 1841 Tithe map and 1886 OS map. The southern, east-west running section is also recorded on the 1903 and 1942 OS maps.	19th century	357544	179764
1034	Two parallel banks visible on the NIR imagery in Field 6.	Undated	357399	179762
1035	A 65 m long stretch of bank in Field 7, acting as a westwards extension of the southern section of WA1033. The feature is marked on the 1903 and 1942 OS maps.	Modern	357486	179759
1036	A 10 m long ditch in Field 7, visible on both the DEM-derived datasets and the NIR imagery.	Undated	357385	179738
1037	A 65 m long bank within Field 7. The feature does not appear on historic mapping and is slight compared to other historic field boundaries. It may be a more pronounced ridge related to agricultural activity.	Undated	357645	179717



WA No.	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1038	A slight 135 m long, intermittent ditch in Field 7, possibly related to agricultural activity.	Undated	357493	179703
1039	A slight 'L'-shaped ditch in Field 7, most clear on the NIR imagery. The feature measures 35 m in length.	Undated	357491	179699
1040	A slight rectilinear enclosure, covering an area measuring 3.5 m x 7.5 m, in Field 7. It is most clearly visible on the NIR imagery. Although on a different alignment it may be related to WA1039.	Undated	357471	179663



- Site
- 2014 evaluation trenches
- Known archaeology

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Site location and archaeological sites

Figure 1



□ Site

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Full colour aerial imagery

Figure 2



□ Site

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Near-infrared aerial imagery

Figure 3



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Digital Surface Model

Figure 4



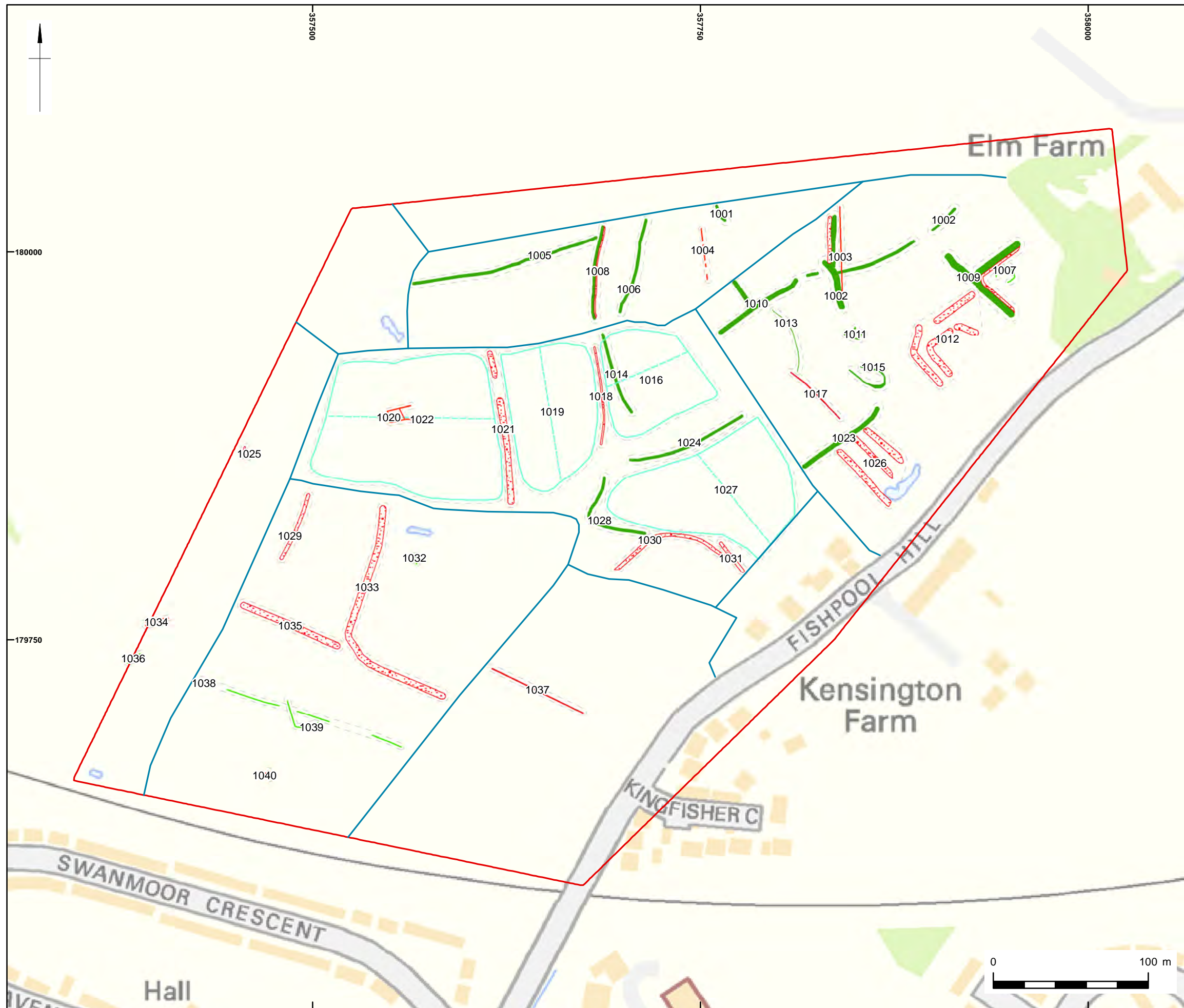
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Principal Components Analysis (PCA) on multiple hillshades

Figure 5



- Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Ridge and Furrow

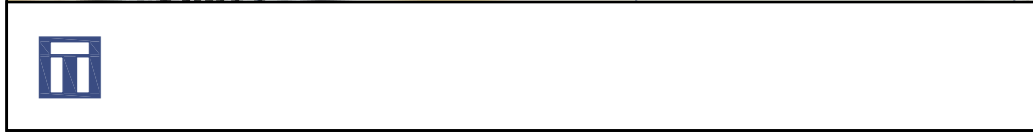
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Transcribed features

Figure 6



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Interpretive hachure plan

Figure 7



Plate 1: Field 8, looking south-east

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