



Winterbourne Medieval Barn Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



Accession Code: BRSMG tbc
Ref: 116640.01
May 2017



**Winterbourne Medieval Barn,
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

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April 2017

**WA Report Ref 116640.01
Accession Code: BRSMG tbc
South Gloucestershire Planning Application: tbc**



Quality Assurance

Project Code	116640	Accession Code	BRSMG tbc	Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	N/A	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	364130, 180933		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	TS	KN	<i>K. Nichol</i>	24/04/2017
File:	X:\Projects\116640_Reports\				
	F			<i>K. Nichol</i>	20/07/2017
File:	X:\Projects\116640_Reports\Submitted				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Figure

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Plate 7: TP4 showing the base of the breeze block wall and associated soils, looking north, 0.50m scale



Winterbourne Medieval Barn Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by West Waddy ADP to undertake an archaeological trial evaluation at the site of Winterbourne Medieval Barn, near Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 364130, 180933.

The archaeological work, which comprised the hand excavation of three 1m² test pits and the machine excavation of four trenches of various sizes. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 18th and 20th of April 2017. Two small gullies and a boundary ditch were recorded in the trenches in the rear paddock, which cut through a buried soil layer dated to around the 10th – 12th century. Three stone-lined drains were exposed in the trench adjacent to the south-western corner of the barn, one of which cut through an earlier drain containing 12th – 14th-century pottery. The test pits to the north of the barn revealed the depths of wall footings and a possible post pad in Test Pit 1.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology (WA) would like to thank West Waddy ADP for commissioning the archaeological on behalf of Winterbourne Medieval Barn Trust and for their assistance throughout the project. We would also like to thank the members of the Trust itself for their historic background information and for help on site during the Evaluation. We would also like to thank Paul Driscoll, South Gloucestershire County Archaeological Officer (SGCAO), for his advice.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Roy Krackowicz, Tracey Smith, Carey Mackenzie and Wojciech Mach. Finds were assessed by Cai Mason. The report was written and compiled by Tracey Smith, with illustrations by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Kirsty Nichol.

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Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by West Waddy ADP on behalf of Winterbourne Medieval Barn Trust (hereafter 'the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Winterbourne Medieval Barn, near Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 364130, 180933 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The works comprised the hand excavation of four test pits (**Figure 1**) to the north of the barn, and four machine-excavated trenches to the south of the barn.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises a cluster of buildings, forming part of Court Farm, located approximately 600 m west of Winterbourne, immediately south of the church of St Michael the Archangel, at BS36 1SD on the west side of Church Lane. Bradley Brook lies c. 300m to the west of the Site. Topography of the Site is fairly level at a height of approximately 42 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.2 The underlying Geology is mapped as the Mercia Mudstone Group (Mudstone and Halite-stone). The area has superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravels, BGS).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Saxon

2.1.1 A Saxon strap-end (SGHER 15087) has been reported from a site due west of Winterbourne Medieval Barn (Stewart 1987).

2.2 Medieval

2.2.1 The settlement at Winterbourne Court (SGHER 14473) almost certainly has medieval origins, it is centred on the Church of St Michael (SGHER 1524), which was called St Mary's until 1770. The chancel is known to date to the 12th century, and has a 14th-century tower (Verey, 1976). Early medieval cist burials (SGHER 5211) formed by rough stone slabs were discovered during the widening of Church Lane in 1905. The approximate extent of the churchyard, recorded as SGHER 14566, is taken from the 1880-82 Published Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) plan. Listed chest tombs are recorded within the bounds of the churchyard proper, and 14th-century monumental tombs of the Bradeston Family survive within the Manor Chapel.

2.2.2 Winterbourne Court (SGHER 17044) is believed to be the site of the medieval Manor House of Winterbourne, which was destroyed by fire in 1883. A raised terrace (SGHER 3956) on the north side of the churchyard may have been the house platform. It is recorded on the HER as being in two symmetrical parts (each c. 20m in length) from a central gap with 2 flights of 6 steps.

- 2.2.3 Roof timbers from Court Farm Tithe Barn (SGHER 6541) from which the 'Medieval Barn' name originates, have been tree-ring dated to AD 1342 (Hillam 1991). Around two thirds of the superstructure is original and its raised cruck roof virtually complete. The western third of the barn was rebuilt in the late 18th-early 19th century, retaining the original southern wall and part of the west wall. The main eastern part of the barn has a flagstone floor which appears to cover the whole floor area. Its internal measurements of 143 feet (original length) by 25 feet wide compare with the great barn at Bradford on Avon which measures 167 by 30 feet internally. It was clearly a very important building, possibly the only medieval barn in the former Northavon and it is certainly the only barn of this size.
- 2.2.4 A Medieval fishpond complex (SGHER 3305) known locally as the Monks Pool is located to the west of the Site, on the eastern bank of the Bradley Brook. It comprises four pools or ponds, which were fed by the brook via a leat, with the ponds being interconnected by shorter channels (Dennison & Iles 1985). The leat is a substantial feature itself, measuring 450m in length (SGHER 12953). Other undated earthworks (SGHER 10281) are located to the south-west of the Site, they form an L-shaped depression on the ground.
- 2.2.5 A late Medieval Dovecote (SGHER 2784) also survives within the Court Farm complex, although it has been altered. It is circular in plan and has rubble walls, which are buttressed, it is a single storey high with a conical slate roof, and a small lean-to against one buttress.

2.3 Post-Medieval

- 2.3.1 The Manor House was rebuilt in the 19th century (SGHER 19662), possibly on the opposite side of the church to the medieval manor and was majorly reworked in the 1960s when it was subdivided. Several other buildings associated with the Farm complex survive on the ground, and are also annotated on the 1880s OS Map. These include the Dairy (SGHER 17164) which is a small stone building to the east of Winterbourne Court Barn; a pigsty (SGHER 17185) located at the eastern end of a series of lean-to structures to the north of Winterbourne Court Barn and a pump (SGHER 17162).
- 2.3.2 Other features recorded on the HER in the immediate area of the farm include Stock Ponds (SGHER 17163), which are a group of (originally four) ponds joined by tunnels and fed by the pump located within Winterbourne Court. A post-medieval Warren (SGHER 5150) to the south-east, has also been identified from the Tithe Award dated 1840 (Nash & Pullin 1984). A quarry is also depicted on the 1880s OS Map within the bounds of the Conservation Area to the south-east of the Site (SGHER 17475).

2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.4.1 A Geophysical Survey carried out in 2004 (SGHER Event No. 17457, Martin & Jackson) revealed a number of potential archaeological features, the most convincing of which was a large ditch, orientated east-west along the southern boundary of the site. It also revealed the potential presence of buried walls on an alignment that suggested that they predated the medieval barn.
- 2.4.2 A Watching Brief undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit Limited (SGHER Event No. 18613) was commissioned by South Gloucestershire Council in 2008 to monitor a 35 m length of service trenching at Winterbourne Court Farm, which revealed an un-mortared Pennant Sandstone wall on a north-west to south-east alignment that was completely different from the alignment of the barn (SGSMR 18621); this may have been one of the walls detected by the geophysical survey. However, no datable artefacts were recovered, a gravel and cobble surface, was also revealed very close to the surface in the southern half of the trench. The surface dated to the 19th century.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim of the evaluation was to expose and record the archaeological resources within specified areas using appropriate methods and practices in compliance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of the ClfA.

3.1.2 In furtherance of the project aim, the objectives were:

- *To locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork;*
- *To assess the significance and rarity value of individual finds, or groups of artefacts;*
- *To identify artefacts which may require further research and publication;*
- *To ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context;*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the excavation.*

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 A detailed description of the evaluation methodology is set out in the WSI (WA 2017).

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant supervision by an experienced WA archaeologist. Deposits were removed in discrete 0.10 m spits and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the top of natural deposits (whichever was encountered soonest).

3.2.3 Trenches were targeted on a possible moat ditch which had been identified by Geophysical Survey. Test Pits were excavated to investigate the wall footings of the barn and to investigate the in-situ soils of both the old cow sheds (Test Pits 1 & 2) and the old stable block (Test Pits 3 & 4).

3.2.4 The South Gloucestershire County Archaeological Officer (SGCAO) was kept informed of the progress of the archaeological fieldwork throughout the project, a monitoring visit was made on the 18th April.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 Recording of exposed deposits and features was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique context number. Representative soil profile sections were drawn to 1:10 and located on the site plan.

3.3.2 A full photographic record of the fieldwork was made using a Pentax K50 digital camera with a 16 megapixel image sensor. The photographic record illustrated the general context of construction works, exposed features and deposits and general views of the Site as a

whole. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

- 3.3.3 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the current British National Grid coordinate system.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (9m x 1.85m x 1.28m at deepest point)

- 4.1.1 The natural geology was reached at 0.85 m below ground surface (BGS) at the southern end of the trench, it consisted of very dense, stiff pink-brown clay, containing frequent lumps of degraded mudstone and coarse sand (105). Overlying this was a red-brown sandy-clay, with lumps of degraded mudstone but no further inclusions (104), first recorded at a depth of 0.65m BGS this has been interpreted as being probable pasture soil, with evidence for bioturbation, rather than a disturbed plough soil.
- 4.1.2 Cut through deposit 104 were three linear features, all aligned east-west. The earliest was a small ditch located at the southern end of Trench 1 and had a U-shaped profile (112) which had gradually silted up, becoming backfilled by a dark pink-brown fine textured clay-silt with green pockets, and organic staining at the base (113, **Plate 1**). A number of fragments of pottery were recovered from deposit 113, including large joining sherds from a late Ham Green Ware jug dating from the mid-13th century. A later stone-lined drain (114), re-using the original line of the earlier ditch, had been dug through the silted backfill 113. The stone slabs (115) of drain 114 sat on the natural subsoil at the base of the ditch, and were probably an attempt to allow water to flow more freely. The cut for drain 114 had also been allowed to silt up (116). The similarity between soil type 116 and 113 were suggestive of the same method of deposition.
- 4.1.3 Immediately to the north of 114, were two stone-lined drains, again on an east-west alignment, both of which also cut through buried soil 104. Both drains were much shallower than 114 (**Plate 2**). The northernmost (106) was only stone-lined to the west (107), with the line of its cut becoming less distinct towards the eastern side of the evaluation trench. Drain 106 was backfilled with a dark grey-brown silt which contained the remains of smashed glass bottle fragments dating from between 1905 and 1930. The top of drain 106 was revealed at 0.65 m BGS, and measured 0.20 m in depth and 0.40 m wide.
- 4.1.4 The second drain (109) was better constructed, with stones lining the sides along its length (110) and a dark red-brown clay-silt fill with no noted inclusions (111). It was 0.60 m wide and orientated west-south-west to east-north-east which means that it may have intersected drain 106 to the east (beyond the edge of the evaluation trench).
- 4.1.5 Overlying, and sealing, the drains and ditch was a layer of dumped stone rubble and mortar, intermixed with disturbed red clay (103). This deposit was concentrated towards the southern end of the trench, and likely to be a levelling layer derived from the demolition of 19th-century outbuildings on the Site. Deposit 103 was a maximum of 0.24 m in depth. Overlying 103 was a red-brown sandy-silt (102) containing 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems, mixed with mid to late 20th-century plastics. Deposit 102 was noted at a depth of 0.10 m BGS, and appeared to be a deliberate dump of material to make up the ground surface over the demolition spread and prepare it for re-turfing (101).

4.2 Trenches 2, 3 and 4

- 4.2.1 These three trenches were located in the southern paddock (**Figure 1**) Trench 2 measured 3.4 m x 1.85 m x 0.76 m, Trench 3 measured 6.74 m x 1.85 m x 1 m, and Trench 4 measured 6.20 m x 1.85 m x 1.20 m. They were targeted at the potential large ditch interpreted from the geophysical survey.
- 4.2.2 In all three trenches the undisturbed natural geology was exposed at approximately 0.74 – 0.80m BGS. In Trenches 2 and 3 this consisted of a very compact red-brown clay with pockets of degraded yellow sandstone throughout (203) and (305). In Trench 4 the natural clay was more grey in colour, with red-brown mottling throughout (406).
- 4.2.3 Overlying the natural subsoil at a depth of between 0.36 m and 0.4 m BGS was a compacted deposit of red-brown clay-silt, interpreted as pasture soil (202, 305 and 405). This was a similar deposit as 104 in Trench 1. Three small fragments of abraded Romano-British pottery were recovered from 202.
- 4.2.4 In each trench a linear ditch-like feature was found to cut through the compacted soil layers. In Trench 2 the ditch was 0.35 m wide and 0.66 m in depth (204), it was orientated east-west at the southern end of the trench before turning ninety degrees northwards, along the eastern edge of the trench. The fill of 204 was a compact red-orange-brown silty-clay, with occasional carbonised wood fragments and small stone fragments (205). The western continuation of ditch 204 was recorded in Trench 3 (304). The fill of 304 (303) was identical to that of 204 in Trench 2 (**Plate 3**). No dateable finds were recovered from 304.
- 4.2.5 In Trench 4 a ditch (404) was observed cutting diagonally across the trench, orientated north-west to south-east. This was wider than the ditch recorded in both Trenches 2 and 3, being 0.90 m wide at the top and 0.40 m wide at the base, with a depth of 0.58 m (**Plate 4**). The moderately sloping sides were more suggestive of a boundary ditch than a drainage ditch and its original function may have been as a field boundary. It was filled with a mid-brown sandy silt rich clay, with occasional small stone fragments and carbonised wood flecks (403). No datable finds were recovered from 404.
- 4.2.6 In all three trenches a spread of stone rubble was observed at a height of c. 0.10 m BGS. It consisted of small and medium sized angular stones mixed with grey mortar and occasional bricks. It overlay the upper fills (201, (302 and 402) of all three ditches. This layer was similar to 103 recorded in Trench 1 and is likely to have also derived from the demolition of outbuildings on the Site. Deposit 103 was overlain by topsoil and turf (301 and 401).

4.3 Test Pits

- 4.3.1 Test Pit 1 was located against the western Site boundary wall (1004), adjacent to the edge of the (demolished) Old Cow Barn concrete floor (**Figure 1**). A compacted mid-orange-brown sandy-silt (1002) was revealed at 0.35 m BGS. Deposit 1002 contained occasional stone rubble fragments, and there was evidence for animal burrowing up against the boundary wall. Deposit 1002 was excavated to a depth of 0.69 m, to expose the footings of 1004.
- 4.3.2 Wall 1004 had a stepped footing which extended c. 50 mm to the east. The footing was observed at c. 0.24 m BGS, equal to the depth of two courses below the turf line. The construction trench (1003) for wall 1004 was visible cutting through 1002, to a depth of 0.54 m. A single large mortared lump of stone and rubble (1006) was revealed up against the 1004 in the south-western corner of the test pit and formed a flat 'pedestal' at the same

height as the footings and may have originally formed a post-pad, potentially for an open fronted barn with timber posts (**Plate 5**).

- 4.3.3 Overlying 1002 and 1006, and post-dating the construction of wall 1004, was a deposit of stone rubble in a grey-brown silt (1001). Deposit 1001 appeared to have been laid as a levelling layer as bedding for the most recent floor of the Old Cow Barn. It measured 0.25 m in depth on the northern side of the test pit, reduced to only 0.10 m on the southern side. Deposit 1001 was overlain by a layer of topsoil and turf (1005) forming the existing lawn.
- 4.3.4 It should also be noted that boundary wall 1004 appears to be of 19th-century date, being bonded with a mid-grey mortar with coal flecks and pointed with an off-white mortar containing inclusions of washed coal and lime flecks. The lowest stones of the stepped footing are un-coursed and only roughly bonded. Of interest is the fact that the gable wall of the Old Cow Barn, has several phases of rebuilding, and whilst the upper courses also appear to be 19th-century in date, the central section of the wall is bonded by pink and buff-brown mortars suggestive of an earlier, possibly 18th-century date.
- 4.3.5 Test Pit 2 was located against the northern boundary wall within the footprint of the Old Cow Barn. However, the concrete floor of the barn was intact at this location so it was photographed and abandoned (**Plate 6**).
- 4.3.6 Test Pits 3 and 4 were located inside what was known as the Old Stable on the northern side of the main barn. Deposits in both pits showed identical sequences; the upper layer being a hard, compacted brown-red sandy-clay which was revealed at 0.50 m BGL (3003 and 4003). This deposit was also excavated in TP3 and was found to extend to at least 0.25 m deeper than in TP4. The
- 4.3.7 Overlying 3003 and 4003 was a layer of disturbed red-orange sandy clay with frequent medium and small sized stone fragments (3002 and 4002), observed at c. 0.24 m BGS. This layer was also very compacted and contained late-17th-century pottery sherds in Test Pit 4, as well as a handmade nail and flecks of carbonised wood and ash. This seems to have been a deliberately dumped layer, probably to make up the ground level prior to building work. The Tithe Map, dating to 1840, depicts a smaller building in the area of the stable than that shown on later mapping, so it possible that layer 3002/4002 relates to either just before or just after the Old Stable building was in use. The construction trench for the later concrete block wall also cut through all deposits in TP3 and TP4 (**Plate 7**).
- 4.3.8 Sealing this rubble deposit 3002/4002 and extending across the whole area, was a layer of stone chippings and small stone rubble of 20th-century date (3001 and 4001) extending to a depth of 0.24 m and abutting the concrete wall, thus probably contemporary with its construction.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was collected during the evaluation, all from stratified deposits. The assemblage comprises pottery and a small quantity of glass. The finds have a date range spanning the Roman to modern periods. The finds have been quantified by material type and context; the results are presented in **Appendix 2** below

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Four sherds of abraded Roman greyware were recovered from deposits across the site, three from a buried soil (202) and one from a modern levelling layer (402). The sherds from context 202 had a coarse hard-fired fabric with abundant sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz

inclusions. The sherd from 402 is from an everted-rimmed jar with a finer-grained sandy fabric.

5.2.2 Five large joining sherds from a Ham Green Ware jug were recovered from the fill (113) of ditch 112. The jug has a buff fabric with a grey core and patchy drab green glaze. It is simply decorated with close-set horizontal grooves on the body and shoulder. Ponsford (1991, 91–8) considered this to be the later style of decoration used on Ham Green jugs, dating from c. 1225–75 (McSloy 2013, 162). The Ham Green Ware sherds from context 113 were found in association with a small sherd of 13th–15th-century Bristol Redcliff Ware and a sherd of unsourced medieval coarseware. The coarseware sherd has a reduced sandy fabric with abundant calcareous inclusions, many of which have leached out.

5.2.3 A single sherd of Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware dating from the late 17th or early 18th century was also recovered from modern levelling layer 402.

5.3 Glass

5.3.1 Four shards of aqua bottle glass were recovered from the silt (108) of stone-lined drain 106. Two of the fragments, a rim and a base, are part of a machine-made spirits bottle, possibly the same vessel. The base shard is from a square-section bottle, embossed with the words 'WALKER[']S] KILMARN[']OCK]' which can be identified as part of a 'Walker's Kilmarnock Whisky' bottle. Walker's introduced the square-section bottle in 1870 and changed the name to 'Jonnie Walkers Whisky' in 1908 (Grace's Guide 2017), which suggests that this bottle was produced before this date. Machine-made bottles are rare in England prior to c. 1905, which suggests that the bottle was probably manufactured 1905–8.

5.3.2 Two other two shards are from a cylindrical vessel, possibly a sauce bottle, with 1011 embossed on the base. It is unclear if this bottle was mould-blown or machine-made. It can therefore only be broadly dated to the period c. 1870–1930.

5.4 Discussion

5.4.1 The presence of four small sherds of abraded Romano British pottery is notable. However, given the small quantity and the fact that they were found residually in a buried soil and a modern layer, it is not considered to be evidence of occupation in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

5.4.2 The small assemblage from context 113 is all medieval. The presence of large sherds of late Ham Green Ware and a single sherd of Redcliff Ware, suggests a probable deposition date in the second half of the 13th century.

5.4.3 The fill from drain 106 dates from the beginning of the 20th century, which suggests that it had gone out of use at this date.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1.1 Trench 1, which was located just to the south of the barn, revealed a ditch containing 12th to 14th-century pottery. This dating suggests that it was probably contemporary with the barn, and represents the earliest drainage system on the site, which was later replaced by a series of stone lined drains of probable 18th and 19th-century date.

6.1.2 Further to the south, largely undisturbed soils dating to the early medieval period were revealed overlying the natural geology as well as a narrow drainage ditch, and a wider boundary ditch. Although the ditches did not contain any datable artefacts their fills showed leaching over time suggesting that they are not modern in date and may be later medieval

or early post medieval in origin. There was no evidence for a moat ever having been present in this location.

- 6.1.3 Test Pits to the north of the barn indicated fairly wide spread disturbance and levelling up of the ground across this area. However, there is good potential for pre-modern soils and features to survive not far below the current ground surface.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 Prior to deposition with Bristol Museum, the archive will be temporarily stored at the Wessex Archaeology's Bristol office under site code of **116640**. Prior to deposition, all elements of the site archive will be marked with an accession number issued by Bristol Museum and Art Galleries.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). Two copies of the archive report will be deposited with the museum. A copy of the report and the surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the South Gloucestershire HER.

7.3 OASIS

- 7.3.1 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>), has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation have been entered under OASIS ID **wessexar1-282432**. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

7.4 Discard Policy

- 7.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal...* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.5 Copyright

- 7.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

7.6 Security Copy

- 7.6.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)	
101	Layer	Turf and topsoil; dark red-brown sandy-silt, bioturbated	0.0 – 0.10m
102	Layer	Made ground; red-brown silty-sand of fine texture, occasional small fragments of mudstone	0.10 – 0.50m
103	Layer	Made ground; off-white to dark grey mortar and silt with stone rubble	0.50 – 0.65m
104	Deposit	Stiff compact silty-clay, red-brown, with fragments of degraded stone	0.65 – 0.85m
105	Natural	Very compact dense red-brown clay with pale yellow-green mottling and degraded stone fragments	0.85 – 1.28m
106	Cut	Cut for drain 107, linear cut oriented east – west	0.65 – 0.90m
107	Structure	Stone lining of drain 106, local stone, crudely constructed	0.65 – 0.90m
108	Fill	Silted fill of 106, dark grey-brown, early 20th-century glass	0.65 – 0.90m
109	Cut	Cut for drain 110, linear oriented ENE - WSW, unexc	0.65 –
110	Structure	Stone lining of 109, local stone, no capping	0.65 –
111	Fill	Silted fill of 109, dark brown clay-silt, unexc	0.65 –
112	Cut	Cut for ditch, moderately sloping sides	0.11 – 0.30m
113	Fill	Fill of 112, mid red-brown with pockets of yellow-green clay-silt, 13th-century pottery	0.30 – 0.45m
114	Cut	Cut for drain, cuts earlier ditch fill 113	0.45 – 0.46m
115	Structure	Stone structure inside drain cut 114	0.46 – 0.55m
116	Fill	Fill of 114, mid red-brown clay-silt, fragments of degraded stone	0.10 – 0.11m
201	Layer	Demolition debris; Orange-grey mortar rich silt with abundant stone rubble and occasional brick rubble. Fe objects, plastic (discarded)	0.0 – 0.46m
202	Layer	Buried soil; very compact, mid orange-brown sandy clay. Infrequent inclusions of small stone fragments and degraded Romano British pottery sherds	0.46 – 0.74m
203	Natural	Very dense sandy-clay with occasional degraded stone patches	0.74 – 1m
204	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, steep sided U-shaped profile, orientated east-west before returning north along the eastern side of the trench	0.46 – 1m
205	Fill	Fill of 204, moderately compact mid orange-brown silty-clay with occasional carbonised wood fragments	0.46 – 1m
301	Layer	Turf and topsoil; mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt, loose, with abundant small stone fragments	0.0 – 0.10m



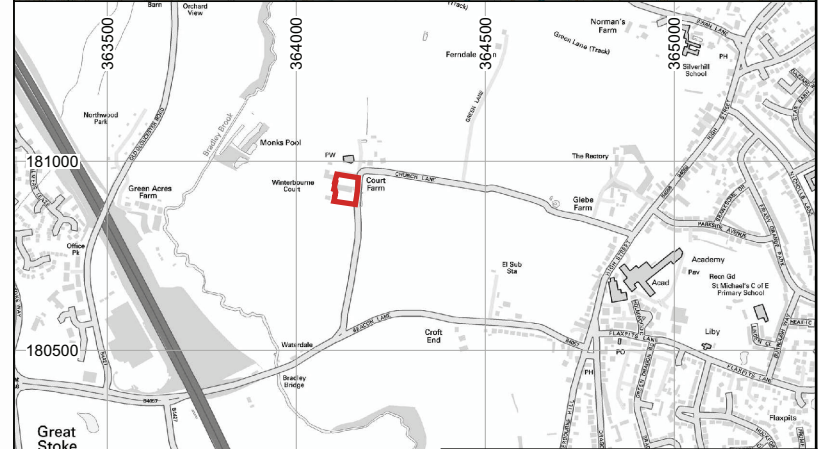
302	Layer	Demolition debris; orange-grey mortar rich silt with abundant stone rubble and occasional brick rubble. Fe objects, plastic (discarded)	0.10 – 0.36m
303	Fill	Fill of 304, mid-brown, slightly sandy silt-clay, moderately compact. Infrequent flecks of carbonised wood and possible clinker fragments at base of linear	0.36 – 1.02m
304	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, steep sided U-shaped profile, oriented east - west	0.36 – 1.02m
305	Deposit	Buried soil; very compact, mid orange-brown sandy clay. Infrequent inclusions of small stone fragments	0.36 – 0.86m
306	Natural	Very dense sandy-clay, compact, occasional degraded stone, some iron panning and manganese flecks	0.86 – 1.02m



Context	Description		Depth BGL (m)
401	Layer	Turf and topsoil; mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt, loose, with abundant small stone fragments	0.0 – 0.10m
402	Layer	Demolition debris; orange-grey mortar rich silt with abundant stone rubble and occasional brick rubble. Fe objects, plastic (discarded)	0.10 – 0.42m
403	Fill	Fill of 404, mid-brown sandy-clay, occasional small stone fragments, infrequent carbonised wood flecks	0.42 – 0.97m
404	Cut	Boundary ditch, moderately sloping sides, flat base	0.42 – 0.97m
405	Deposit	Buried soil; very compact, mid orange-brown sandy clay, infrequent small stone fragments	0.46 – 0.55m
406	Natural	Very dense sandy-clay, compact, occasional degraded stone, some iron panning and manganese flecks	0.90 – 1.20m
1001	Layer	Mid to dark grey-brown sandy-silt with abundant small and medium sized stone fragments, demolition rubble spread	0.0 – 0.35m
1002	Deposit	Buried soil; very compact, mid orange-brown sandy clay, infrequent medium sized stone fragments	0.35 – 0.69m
1003	Cut	Cut for standing wall 1004, truncates 1002	0.30 – 0.45m
1004	Wall	Standing wall, roughly quarried local stone, not dressed, bonded with mid grey mortar in footings, pointed with a light off-white mortar. Likely 19th century	0.45 – 0.46m
1005	Layer	Turf and topsoil; dark brown sandy silt, loose, with abundant small stone fragments, rooting	0.46 – 0.55m
1006	Structure	Mortared square 'pad' of stone abutting standing wall, possibly a post pad?	0.24 – 0.40m
3001	Layer	20th century dumped stone chippings and rubble, levelling layer	0.0 – 0.24m
3002	Layer	Moderately compact red-brown silty-clay with abundant medium sized stone rubble fragments	0.24 – 0.35m
3003	Deposit	Very compact subsoil, brown-red sandy-clay, manganese flecks	0.30 – 0.45m
4001	Layer	20th century dumped stone chippings and rubble, levelling layer	0.0 – 0.24m
4002	Layer	Moderately compact red-brown silty-clay with abundant medium sized stone rubble fragments	0.24 – 0.50m
4003	Deposit	Very compact subsoil, brown-red sandy-clay with manganese flecks	0.50 –

9.2 Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Glass	Pottery
108	4/295	
113		7/295
202		3/12
402		2/38
Total/Weight	4/295	12/345



- Site boundary
- Trench
- Archaeology
- Utility trench
- Test Pit



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Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Ditch 112 in trench 1 with stone based drain 114 cutting through it, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 2: Stone lined drains 106 and 109, looking east, 1m scale


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Plate 3: Linear gully 304 in trench 3 looking west, 0.50m scale



Plate 4: Linear ditch 404 in trench 4, looking north-west, 0.50m scale

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Plate 5: Wall 1004 and stone post pad 1006 in test pit 1, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 6: Location of TP2, showing floor of the old cow barn, looking north, 1m scale



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Plate 7: TP4 showing the base of the breeze block wall and associated soils, looking north, 0.50m scale

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