

# Land off Tyndall's Park Road Bristol

## Archaeological Watching Brief

*for*

**Bray and Slaughter Limited**


CA Project: 4090  
CA Report: 13438  
Bristol City HER Event no.: 25178

August 2013

# Land off Tyndall's Park Road Bristol

## Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 4090  
CA Report: 13438

prepared by	Jamie Wright, Project Officer and Charlotte Haines, Project Supervisor
date	15 August 2013
checked by	Richard Young, Project Manager
date	15 August 2013
approved by	Cliff Bateman, Principal Fieldwork Manager
signed	
date	23 August 2013
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Tyndall's Park Road
<b>Location:</b>	Bristol
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 5787 7356
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Date:</b>	4 April - 28 June 2013
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	12/02168/F
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Site Code:</b>	TYD 13

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the erection of a new, one and two storey detached building with associated car parking and landscaping works on land off Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.

Three residential property boundary walls of late 19th and early 20th-century date were observed. One of the walls corresponds to the boundary between Westbury-on-Trym and St Michaels parishes which is first depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol. The parish boundary appears to have been 'fossilised' as this property boundary. A further wall identified is believed to relate to terracing in the formal garden of neighbouring Samber House which was built between 1840 and 1855. No archaeological remains pre-dating the modern period were identified. It is possible earlier archaeological remains associated with the parish boundaries have been removed through truncation probably during the construction of neighbouring residential properties in the mid 19th and early 20th-centuries or that they exist within the site but were not exposed during the course of the project.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April and June 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Bray and Slaughter Limited on land off Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 5787 7356; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent for the erection of a new one and two storey detached building for student residential use, with associated car parking and landscaping works (Planning ref: 12/02168/F). The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and approved by Bristol City Council (BCC) acting on the advice of Bob Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer, BCC, archaeological advisor to BCC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The development area is approximately 0.1ha, and comprises level ground, covered in tarmac, that was previously used as a car park (Fig. 2). It lies at approximately 56m AOD, and is bounded by Tyndall's Park Road to the north, the back gardens of properties fronting Elmdale Road to the east and south, and by car parks for offices fronting Whiteladies Road to the west.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as of the area is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group (Mudstone and Halite-Stone) of the Early Triassic Period (BGS 2013). The red clay substrate and the bedrock observed during the watching brief corresponds with the dominantly red mudstones and sandstones of the Mercia Group.



### **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 A search of Bristol City Council's Historic Environment Record was carried out prior to the compilation of the WSI. This revealed that no previous archaeological interventions, known sites or other relevant heritage assets are recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity.
- 1.6 Consultation of historic mapping of shows that the site was open land in agricultural use until the mid 19th century (Ashmead 1828, Tithe Map 1840). Field boundaries correspond to the boundaries between St Michael's, Clifton and Westbury-on-Trym parishes which intersect at a single point within the current site. The line of the division between the city of Bristol and the county, established in 1373, also corresponds to the line of the parish boundaries on the mapping, and is depicted running diagonally north-eastwards across the site at its south end before returning within the site to run to the north-north-west (along the division between Clifton and St Michael's) and then returning again to run north-east again (as the boundary between Westbury-on-Trym and St Michael's), while the boundary between Clifton and Westbury-on-Trym continues north-north-west. These boundaries remained 'fossilised' as property divisions when the area was developed from the mid 19th century.
- 1.7 By the compilation of the later Ashmead map of 1855 the development of residential properties along Whiteladies Road had begun, with one detached (Adderley Villa) and two semi-detached properties (later depicted as Samber House and Frankfurt House) shown immediately west of the current site. The rear boundary of these properties run parallel to Whiteladies Road and forms the boundary between these properties and the current site to the present day. By the time of Ashmead's 1874 map the length of Whiteladies Road and Elmdale Road had been developed for residential use, typically for larger villas. However, in the vicinity of this site a number of different buildings are depicted along the street frontage of Tyndall's Park Road, with the eastern boundary of this plot corresponding to the modern eastern boundary of the site. Further south the boundary of this plot corresponds to the north-east running County boundary. Immediately south of this boundary a building formed of three blocks is depicted on the very western edge of a large plot fronting onto Elmdale Road. The footprint of the western part of this structure lies within the current development site. By the time of the 1880s First Edition Ordnance Survey map, this plot is depicted as a large formal garden with greenhouses along the

northern boundary and the large building on the 1874 map appears to be a house. The structures along Tyndall's Park Road are shown as a terrace of three buildings on this map. To their rear their original plot has been sub-divided, with the southern part now part of the extended garden of Samber House on the corner of Whiteladies Road and Tyndall's Park Road. By the early 1900s, the large building within the plot had been sub-divided from the eastern part. The western part had clearly been incorporated into the property of Adderley Villa, as the boundary wall to the rear of Adderley Villa had been taken down, and this is still open to the present day. This arrangement continued through the 1949 OS mapping; the buildings along Tyndall's Park Road and within the rest of the plot were demolished in the second half of the 20th century and the site turned into a car-park.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

1.8 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

### ***Methodology***

1.9 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2013). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising ground level reduction (Area 1), the excavation of building foundations (Area 2), the underpinning of an existing party wall (Area 3), service trenches (Areas 4 and 6), the excavation of a rubble filled cellar (Area 5) and the excavation of a soakaway (Area 7) (Fig. 2).

1.10 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).



- 1.11 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery in due course. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 2.1 A similar stratigraphy was observed across the site. Bedrock 703 was exposed in Area 7 at a depth of 1.8m below present ground level (bpgl) and consisted of red Mercia Mudstone. It was covered by natural red clay 702, typically 0.82m in thickness. Throughout the remainder of the site, with the exception of Area 1, the natural clays were the earliest deposit observed. In Areas 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 the natural clays were covered by a layer of re-deposited clay (201/302/501/601/701) which averaged 0.57m in thickness. A layer of subsoil, 102, was the earliest deposit observed in Area 1. The subsoil and re-deposited clay layers were sealed by modern made ground (101/200/401/600/700) in Areas 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7. This layer varied in thickness between 0.2m and 0.8m and was covered by the tarmac surface of the existing car park (100/613/707) in Areas 1, 6 and 7.

### *Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4*

- 2.2 Evidence of a demolished modern structure was observed in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4. The concrete foundations (104/205/303/404) of this structure post-dated subsoil 102 in Area 1 and the re-deposited natural clay, 201/302, observed in Areas 2 and 3. They cut the substrate 402 in Area 4. A paved surface 105 (n.i.) also identified in Area 1 also post-dated the subsoil and is likely to be associated with the structure. In parts of Area 2 the concrete foundations had been removed and replaced with a deposit of loose grey ashy silt, 205, containing modern demolition rubble. A short section of stone built wall 206 (n.i.), also post-dating re-deposited clay 201, was also identified in Area 2. This wall formed the southern return of the cellar recorded in Area 5. All of the above features were sealed by made ground 101/200/401.

### *Area 5*

- 2.3 Groundworks undertaken in Area 5 comprised the excavation of the rubble fill of a cellar. The earliest deposit observed was natural clay 502 at 0.8m bpgl. This deposit was sealed by a layer of re-deposited clay, 501, into which the cellar was cut. The



brick and stone cellar walls, 503, stood to a height of 2.7m and the flagstone cellar floor 504 was observed. The cellar was filled with loose brick and stone rubble 505.

#### Area 6

- 2.4 Natural clay 602 was the earliest deposit observed in Area 6, at a depth of 0.75m bpgl. It was cut by the construction cut 615 for wall 616 towards the northern end of the area (see Fig. 3, section BB). Wall 616 was aligned east/west and was constructed of large, undressed red sandstone bonded with dark grey and white ashy mortar. It revetted the natural clay on its southern side and was abutted by a layer of buried topsoil, 617, on its northern face. A layer of modern demolition rubble 614 abutted its two upper courses on its south facing side.
- 2.5 A layer of re-deposited natural clay 601, the same deposit as that seen in Areas 2, 3 and 5 (201/301/501), was observed in the southern part of Area 6, overlying the natural substrate. This deposit was cut by three further stone wall foundations, 603, 605 and 607 (Fig. 3, section AA). All comprised roughly coursed undressed stone walls bonded with dark grey ashy mortar set into construction cuts 604, 606 and 608 respectively. The walls broadly align with walls depicted on Ashmead's map of 1874 (Fig. 2).
- 2.6 A large modern structure, comprising narrow brick walls set onto a concrete slab 609 that was set on gravel bedding 612 was observed in the central part of Area 6. This structure was set into construction cut 611 which cut re-deposited clay layer 601, demolition layer 614, buried topsoil layer 617 and truncated wall 616. The structure was sealed by buried topsoil 610 which also abutted the upper courses of wall 607. The buried topsoil layer 610 and walls 603 and 605 were sealed by made ground 600 which was in turn overlain by tarmac car park surface 613 in the northern part of the area.

#### Area 7

- 2.7 Several structural features were observed cutting re-deposited clay layer 701 in Area 7 (see Fig. 3, section CC). Wall 705 was aligned north-east/south-west and appears to be a continuation of wall 607 identified in Area 6. In the western part of the area it revetted the re-deposited clay layer on its southern side but was abutted by a layer of buried topsoil 706 on its northern face (n.i.). In the eastern part of the area it was fully set into construction cut 704.

- 2.8 A modern east/west aligned wall foundation 714 (*not illus.*) identified in the north-western corner of the Area 7 comprised roughly coursed stone and a concrete slab bonded with cement. It was set into a construction cut 713 which cut buried topsoil layer 706. The edge of a very large modern cut feature 715 was also observed in the north-western corner of Area 7. This intrusion had near vertical sides, was over 2.2m in depth and contained two fills. The earlier fill 717 comprised loose grey silt containing fragments of modern ceramics and glass. The later fill 716 comprised dumped natural clay.
- 2.9 A brick built service inspection chamber 711 was recorded in the south-eastern part of the area. The construction cut for this structure cut re-deposited clay layer 701. The northern and western walls 708 (n.i.) of the cellar recorded in Area 5 were also observed in the south-eastern corner of Area 7. The layer of re-deposited clay 701 and uppermost fill 716 of the large modern truncation 715 were cut by a construction cut 712 for a large concrete and brick built structure 718. This was the same structure which was recorded in Area 6 as feature 609. This structure, wall 705, inspection chamber 711, wall 715 and cellar 708 were all sealed by made ground 700 which was in turn overlain by tarmac car park surface 707.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The watching brief identified a number of structural features dating to the modern period. Whilst no remains pre-dating the modern era were identified, wall 607/705 corresponds to a boundary first depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map demarcating the boundary between the parishes of Westbury-on-Trym and St Michaels. The wall may therefore represent the 'fossilisation' of this parish boundary as a property boundary. In 1828 the site was in agricultural use but by the time of Ashmead's 1874 map the residential development of Whiteladies Road and Elmdale Road had taken place. The parish boundary is depicted as a wall in this period forming a northern property boundary for a building, formed of three blocks, on the very western edge of a large plot fronting Elmdale Road. Walls 603 and 605 broadly align with this structure and are likely to be foundations associated with it. It is also likely that the cellar recorded in Areas 2, 5 and 7 is also associated with this building. The boundary wall remains depicted on Ordnance Survey maps until 1949 but is absent by 1956 when the whole site was incorporated as the property of Adderley Villa,

which fronts Whiteladies Road. The two eastern blocks of the building, which correspond to walls 603 and 605, had been demolished by 1949 probably at the time of the construction of 25 and 26 Elmdale Road.

- 3.2 Revetment wall 616, identified in Area 6, aligns with a garden feature depicted on the 1880s First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map and most probably represents a terrace in the formal garden of Samber House.
- 3.3 The concrete foundations 104 identified in Area 1 correspond to a building depicted on OS maps between 1956 and 1992 to the rear of Adderley Villa. It is probable that paved surface 105, also recorded in Area 1, concrete and brick-built structure 609/718 recorded in Areas 6 and 7 and stone and concrete wall 714 recorded in Area 7 are associated with this building.
- 3.4 Other than the 'fossilisation' of the north-east/south-west aligned boundary between the parishes of Westbury-upon-Trym and St Michaels as wall 607, no evidence for the parish boundaries which are known to have intersected within the site was identified during the watching brief. The layer of re-deposited clay (201/302/501/601/701) observed across much of the site lying directly on top of the natural substrate suggests the site has undergone significant truncation, most probably during landscaping at the time of the construction of the residential properties fronting Whiteladies and Elmdale Road. The large modern intrusion 715 identified in Area 7 further evidences significant disturbance of the site in the modern era. It is possible archaeological remains associated with the boundaries, pre-dating the 19th-century, were destroyed by the residential development surrounding the site or that the boundaries survive in areas of the site which were not exposed during groundworks associated with this project.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, Jamie Wright and Charlotte Haines. The report was written by Jamie Wright and Charlotte Haines. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Charlotte Haines, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

## 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 3 May 2013)

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Car Park, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Car park	Tarmac			0.2	Modern
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble in dark grey and brown silty sand			0.4	Modern
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Red Brown sandy silt			0.4	
1	103	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	16	0.5	0.24	
1	104	Fill	103	Foundations	Concrete	16	0.5	0.24	Modern
1	105	Masonry		Paved surface	Limestone paving slabs	5.2	3.8		
2	200	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble in dark grey and brown silty sand			0.15	Modern
2	201	Layer		Re-deposited clay	Red brown clay			0.53	
2	202	VOID							
2	203	Layer		Natural substrate	Red clay			0.57	
2	204	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base		0.7	0.87	
2	205	Fill	204	Backfill	Dark grey ashy silt with rubble		0.7	0.87	
2	206	Masonry		Cellar wall	Stone built wall				
3	301	Layer		Made ground	Grey red clay			0.85	Modern
3	302	Layer		Natural Substrate	Red clay				
3	303	Masonry		Foundations	Concrete wall footing				Modern
4	401	Layer		Made ground	Brown clay, topsoil				
4	402	Layer		Natural Substrate	Red clay				
4	403	Fill		Backfill of service trench	Brown clay with occasional bricks				Modern
4	404	Masonry		Foundations	Concrete wall footings				Modern
5	501	Layer		Re-deposited clay	Brown red clay			0.8	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Red clay				
5	503	Masonry		Wall	Brick and stone cellar wall			2.7	
5	504	Masonry		Floor	Flagstone cellar floor				
5	505	Deposit		Rubble cellar fill	Brick and stone rubble			2.7	
6	600	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble in dark grey and brown silty sand			0.25	Modern
6	601	Layer		Re-deposited clay	Brown red silty clay			0.38	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Red clay				
6	603	Masonry	604	Wall	E/W stone wall with dark grey ashy mortar	>0.5	0.7	0.65	
6	604	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	>0.5	0.7	0.65	
6	605	Masonry	606	Wall	E/W stone wall with dark grey ashy mortar	>0.5	0.9	0.8	
6	606	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base				
6	607	Masonry	608	Wall	NE/SW stone wall with dark grey ashy mortar	>0.5	0.9	0.8	
6	608	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	>0.5	0.9	0.8	
6	609	Masonry	611	Structure	Brick walls set on concrete slab	14	>0.5	0.6	Modern
6	610	Layer		Buried topsoil	Dark brown silt	3	>0.5	0.2	
6	611	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	14	>0.5	0.8	

6	612	Layer	611	Bedding layer	Hardcore bedding for 609	14	>0.5	0.4	Modern
6	613	Layer		Car park	Tarmac on pea grit bedding layer			0.20	Modern
6	614	Layer		Demolition deposit	Medium and large stone rubble in grey brown silt		>0.5	0.4	
6	615	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	>0.5	0.42	0.95	
6	616	Masonry	615	Revetment wall	E/W aligned stone built wall with dark grey ashy mortar	>0.5	0.42	0.95	
6	617	Layer		Buried topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay		>0.5	0.6	
7	700	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble in dark grey and brown silty sand			0.2	Modern
7	701	Layer		Re-deposited clay	Red brown clay			0.6	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Red clay		0.82		
7	703	Layer		Bedrock	Mercia Mudstone				
7	704	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base	>8	0.52	0.6	
7	705	Masonry	704	Wall	NE/SW stone wall with dark grey ashy mortar	>8	0.52	0.6	
7	706	Layer		Buried topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay	>2	>2	0.85	
7	707	Layer		Car park	Tarmac on pea grit bedding layer			0.20	Modern
7	708	Masonry	709	Cellar walls	Stone walls with dark grey ashy mortar		0.4	>1.6	
7	709	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides		2.8	>1.6	
7	710	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides flat base		1.2	1.55	
7	711	Masonry	710	Inspection chamber	Rectangular brick structure with ceramic sewage pipes		1.2	1.55	Modern
7	712	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides, flat base	>4	>1	0.4	
7	713	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical side, flat base	>2	0.51	1.16	
7	714	Masonry	713	Wall	Stone and concrete bonded with cement	>2	0.51	1.16	Modern
7	715	Cut		Modern intrusion	Very steeply sloping sides	>3	>1.8	>1.6	
7	716	Fill	715	1st fill	Dark grey clayey silt with modern glass and ceramics	>3	>1.8	0.41	Modern
7	717	Fill	715	2nd fill	Dumped Natural red clay	>3	>1.8	>1.2	Modern
7	718	Masonry	712	Modern structure	Brick walls set on concrete slab	>4	>1	0.4	Modern

## APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Car Park, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the erection of a new, one and two storey detached building with associated car parking and landscaping works on land off Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.</p> <p>Three residential property boundary walls of late 19th and early 20th-century date were observed. One of the walls corresponds to the boundary between Westbury-on-Trym and St Michaels parishes which is first depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol. The parish boundary appears to have been 'fossilised' as this property boundary. A further wall identified is believed to relate to terracing in the formal garden of neighbouring Samber House which was built between 1840 and 1855. No archaeological remains pre-dating the modern period were identified. It is possible earlier archaeological remains associated with the parish boundaries have been removed through truncation probably during the construction of neighbouring residential properties in the mid 19th and early 20th-centuries or that they exist within the site but were not exposed during the course of the project.</p>	
Project dates	4 April- 28 June	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Unknown	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land off Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 5787 7356	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Bristol City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright, Sian Reynish, Charlotte Haines	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, trench sheets, section drawings
Digital	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Car Park, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report <b>13438</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land off Tyndall's Park Road  
Bristol

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

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**PROJECT NO.** 4090     **DATE** 27-07-2013  
**DRAWN BY** LG     **REVISION** 00  
**APPROVED BY** PJM     **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**





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- site
- area of observed groundworks
- observed foundation trench
- archaeological feature
- boundary depicted on map of 1840
- boundary depicted on map of 1874
- boundary depicted on map of 1880

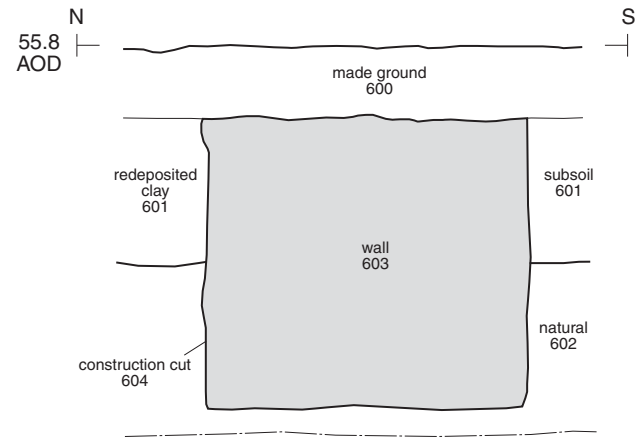
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Tyndall's Park Road  
 Bristol

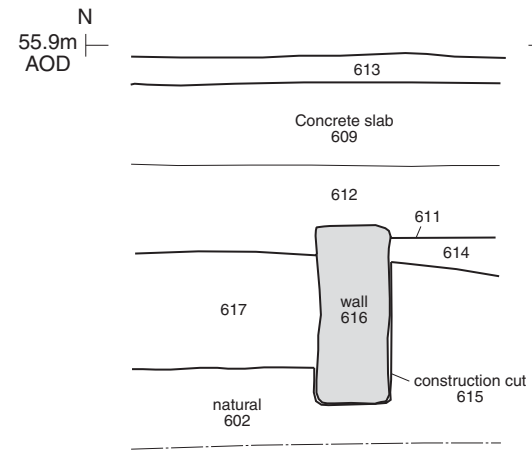
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 The site, showing location of  
 observed groundworks, archaeological  
 features and historic boundaries

PROJECT NO.	4090	DATE	26-07-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Section AA



Section BB



Section CC

