

Harry Stoke Stoke Gifford South Gloucestershire



Interim Excavation and Watching Brief Report

oxfordarchaeology



southsouthsouth

April 2014

Client: Crest Nicholson South West

Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 5634 + 5610

NGR: ST 6250 7890.



Client Name: Crest Nicholson South West
 Document Title: Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire. Phase 1
 Document Type: Interim Excavation and Watching Brief Report
 Issue/Version Number: 1
 Grid Reference: ST 6250 7890
 Planning Reference: PT06/1001/O
 OA Job Number: 5610 and 5634
 Site Code: BRSMG:2013/11
 Invoice Code: STGHSEX and STGHSWB
 Receiving Museum: Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
 Museum Accession No: BRSMG:2013/11

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Vix Hughes Project Officer		Gerry Thacker Senior Project Manager	

Document File Location X:\h\Harry Stoke_SouthGlos_PROJECTCODE\002Reports\Current_version
 Graphics File Location \\Server8\invoice codes r thru z\S_codes\STGHSWB\pDF
 Illustrated by Julia Collins and Leo Heatley

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2014

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800

e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net

f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire. Phase 1.

Archaeological Interim Excavation and Watching Brief Report

Written by Vix Hughes, Alex Latham and Gerry Thacker

with contributions from John Cotter and illustrated by Julia Collins and Leo Heatley

Table of Contents

Summary	5
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	6
1.2 Geology and topography.....	6
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	6
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	10
2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology	11
2.1 Aims.....	11
2.2 Methodology.....	11
3 Results	13
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	13
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	13
3.3 Watching Brief: Introduction.....	13
3.4 Watching Brief: North Field.....	13
3.5 Watching Brief: West Field.....	13
3.6 Watching Brief: Main Field.....	15
3.7 Second Balancing Pond Field.....	16
3.8 Trench 27 Excavation Area.....	16
3.9 Trench 45 Excavation Area.....	16
3.10 Finds summary.....	17
4 Discussion	18
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	18
4.2 Interpretation.....	18
4.3 Assessment of the objectives and results.....	18
4.4 Significance.....	19
Appendix A. Area Descriptions and Context Inventory	20
Appendix B. Finds Reports	27
B.1 Assessment of pottery.....	27



B.2 The ceramic building material (CBM).....	31
B.3 Assessment of clay pipe.....	32
Appendix C. Bibliography and References.....	36
Appendix D. Summary of Site Details.....	37



List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Phase 1 site location map
- Fig. 2 Plan of Previous Investigations
- Fig. 3 Plan of Present Investigation Areas
- Fig. 4 Plan of Archaeological features from the Watching Brief
- Fig. 5 Watching Brief Area sections
- Fig. 6 Trench 27 Excavation Area plan
- Fig. 7 Trench 27 Excavation Area sections
- Fig. 8 Trench 45 Excavation Area plan

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Main Field, laydown area, stripping by 360° excavator being supervised, looking north
- Plate 2 Main Field, stripping by bulldozer being supervised, looking east
- Plate 3 Main Field, stripping by bulldozer being supervised, looking west
- Plate 4 West Field, reduction of the area to form the Balancing Pond, looking north
- Plate 5 West Field, completion of the Balancing Pond, looking south
- Plate 6 Excavation Area 27, manual cleaning, looking south
- Plate 7 North Field, view of stripping, looking east
- Plate 8 North Field, Hedgerow 1018, looking north
- Plate 9 West Field, burnt deposit 1022, looking north
- Plate 10 West Field, drain 1019, looking north
- Plate 11 West Field, stone spread over drain, looking east
- Plate 12 West Field, stone drain (seen as 1026, 1029 and 1042), pre-ex, looking south-west
- Plate 13 West Field, stone drain 1026, looking north
- Plate 14 West Field, stone drain 1029, looking north
- Plate 15 West Field, stone drain 1029, cut 1032, looking north
- Plate 16 West Field, stone drain 1045, looking west
- Plate 17 West Field, stone drain 1035, looking north-west
- Plate 18 Main Field, Example of ceramic drains, looking east
- Plate 19 Sampled flower pot fragments
- Plate 20 Main Field, layer 1041
- Plate 21 Main Field, stone drains 1004 and 1007, looking east
- Plate 22 Main Field, drain 1012, looking south-east
- Plate 23 Main Field, drain 1012, looking north-west
- Plate 24 Main Field, dump 1040, looking south-west



Plate 25	Main Field, linear feature 1052, looking south
Plate 26	Main Field, dumped material 1057, looking north-east
Plate 27	Main Field, pit 1059, looking south
Plate 28	Main Field, clinker layer 1060, looking west
Plate 29	Second Balancing Pond, stripping with bulldozer, looking north
Plate 30	Trench 27 Excavation Area, looking south-west
Plate 31	Trench 27 Excavation Area, working shot, looking south-west
Plate 32	Trench 27 Excavation Area, feature 2001, looking south
Plate 33	Trench 27 Excavation Area, feature 2004, looking north
Plate 34	Trench 45 Excavation Area, looking north-west



Summary

Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd, on behalf of Crest Nicholson South West, to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief on part of the Highbrook Park development on land at Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire (centred on ST 6250 7890) as part of ongoing development.

The works were undertaken between 15th April-24th May and 30th September-3rd October 2013.

The fieldwork had been intended to monitor the below ground work for the complete Phase 1 area (7.69ha), but the work in the southern area had proceeded prior to archaeological attendance (3.5ha). The northern area remained intact and was subject to a constant presence watching brief (4.19ha).

In addition two area excavations were undertaken around previously excavated Trenches 27 and 45 where evaluation work had highlighted archaeological remains.

All of the features and deposits uncovered during the course of the watching brief works were of post-medieval date. They were all consistent with activity expected as part of the operation of a commercial garden nursery, dated from the early-mid 19th century onwards. The documentary sources suggest this was owned and part of the Maule family nursery.

The watching brief work identified stone lined field drains, ceramic drains and a stone slabbed drain. These formed a network of land drainage situated on the western side of the present Phase 1 site. There were also several other features including a hedgerow, an isolated dump of stones, a narrow trackway, a linear dump and four dumps of burnt material. These features were all of post-medieval date. The extensive subsoil and topsoil contained finds assemblages consistent with the use of the land as a garden nursery.

The excavation area around Trench 27 revealed no features of archaeological origin only variations in the natural geology. The excavation area around Trench 45 revealed no surviving features of archaeological origin, the ground having been recently landscaped.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd, on behalf of Crest Nicholson South West, to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief on part of the Highbrook Park development on land at Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford in South Gloucestershire (the site) centred on ST 6250 7890 (Fig. 1). The site is being used for the construction of both residential and mixed use development. The current document refers to Phase 1 activities (Fig. 2), with further areas subject to future development.
- 1.1.2 The topsoil stripping for the southern part of the current site boundary (Fig. 3) unfortunately commenced in October 2012 without the required archaeological attendance in place, and was therefore in breach of the pre-commencement condition. Following a site walkover it was found that the development had removed topsoil, impacted upon any underlying deposits, and that foundations had been dug into the underlying drift geology. This was also noted to be the case in the area of the new access road linking the development to the present A4174 Ring Road.
- 1.1.3 The work was being undertaken as part of condition 19 of Planning Permission (Application Ref for original Planning Application: PT06/1001/O). The Local Planning Authority set a specific brief for the work which established the scope of work required (South Gloucestershire Council SGC 2012). A WSI, approved by SGC, was issued in April 2013 (Waterman 2013), revising the original WSI issued in September 2012.
- 1.1.4 This document outlines how OAS implemented these requirements and the interim results of the Phase 1 archaeological investigations.
- 1.1.5 The works were undertaken between 15th April-24th May and 30th September-3rd October 2013.
- 1.1.6 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (NPPF Policy HE 12.3).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the immediate north of the A4174 Ring Road and the settlement of Harry Stoke itself lies to the west. The site is south of more recent housing expansions that took place in the later 20th century. To the east are open fields in agricultural use.
- 1.2.2 The 7.69ha area of development currently consists of grassed agricultural land. The site is on undulating land that varies between approximately 50m and 70m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The site generally slopes downwards towards the east, though within the examined northern area of Phase 1 the land slopes gently from south-east to north-west.
- 1.2.3 Underlying the topsoil the geology consists of Argillic Peolosols which overlie Permo-Triassic mudstones (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described as part of the 2003-04 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the site, (CPM 2004), and an overview is given below. There are archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site as known from sources such as the Historic Environment Record (HER), aerial photography and other published sources.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There is a small body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area of the site. A number of features were identified archaeologically along the western side of the

overall site, close to Harry Stoke Road, and west of the Phase 1 area. The features were potential ditches containing early Bronze Age flint and pottery. Towards the south-west area the presence of some cremated human bone suggests that there may be a mortuary enclosure in the vicinity (AAU 1996). In the wider vicinity Bronze Age and Iron Age remains are known from the former Stoke Park hospital site.

Roman

- 1.3.3 There is no demonstrable Roman presence in the area.

Medieval

- 1.3.4 The village of Harry Stoke situated to the west of the site was a subsidiary hamlet within the parish of Stoke Gifford. It may be the 'Stoke' referenced in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being an estate within Stoke Gifford. By the later Medieval period it had developed into a separate manor, but the lack of a church may reflect the area's relatively low status (AAU 1996). The morphology of the surviving settlement appears to represent development along a main street, thought to suggest a late post-Domesday date for the majority of the village's growth (op cit).
- 1.3.5 Harry Stoke is referred to as *Stok' Henr* in a grant for sixteen acres of arable land, dated to the late 13th to early 14th century and held at the Somerset Archive and Record Service.
- 1.3.6 Past excavations in 1988 (Bristol and Avon Archaeology 1988 and 1995) targeted clearly defined earthworks thought to be part of the original Domesday village of Harry Stoke on the west side of Harry Stoke Road (HER 1334 and 11034). The excavation revealed the remains of a dry-built stone wall that defined a stone yard; and a two-phase substantial stone-founded building, constructed on a natural terrace. The structures had stone floors and large parts of the Pennant sandstone roof had collapsed onto the floor. The pottery suggested a 14th-15th-century date for the structures.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.7 The settlement of Harry Stoke is referred to variously as Stoke Harris, Stoke Harry and Harris Stoke in documents from the 16th century onwards; and as Harry Stoke, for example in mid 17th century documents that noted that Agnes Hedges leased meadow and pasture in the Manor of Harry Stoke from Richard Berkeley (Glos Record Office D2700/QP5/7 1650-1651 [110.1.15, 18(misc), 21]).
- 1.3.8 There are three post-medieval sites recorded from documentary evidence within the overall site boundary. The first refers to an occupation site dating from the 17th century (HER 10277). The present house, occupying the same position, dates from the 19th century, which together with its associated orchards were excluded from the 2005 evaluation, and lie to the south of the current site. The second refers to an early 19th century documentary reference, which describes an 'ancient road' running parallel to the Ham Brook (HER 10278). This is almost certainly the trackway shown on the 19th century Tithe map, which is defined by extant hedgerows. A third record (HER 10276) which is located just outside the eastern edge of the site refers to a linear cropmark visible on aerial photographs.
- 1.3.9 Cartographic sources show that the field layout includes hedgerows from pre-1725, as well as later ones. The 1725 estate map covering Harry Stoke includes field names, notably 'Kennis Hay', which probably relates to Kemys House referenced in a 1625 document and may have been where the original manor house was located (Glos Record Office op cit). The 19th century mapping shows the area of the site as occupied by a nursery, which is pertinent to the results of the current archaeological investigation.

- 1.3.10 Nurserymen are people who grow and develop plants to sell on to gardeners and farmers. Britain had been heavily reliant on Europe for seeds prior to the 16th century. However, the arrival in the 16th century of Dutch immigrants brought an influx of advanced agricultural and horticultural expertise (King 2012). This practise began in the south-east, but gradually spread, as the retail seed trade grew. The same applied to nurseries, although the two were not mutually exclusive. From around the middle of the 17th century some market gardeners began to establish themselves as general nurserymen and by 1760 there were around 100 nurseries across England. Large scale domestic seed 'production' and the onward growing of plants in nurseries became better established in the early 19th century. Nurseries sometimes specialised in particular plants, for example the Vineyard Nursery in Brook Green, Hammersmith founded in 1745, specialised in exotic plants, being responsible for introducing both the fuchsia and the pelargonium to Britain (ibid).
- 1.3.11 There are records of a William Maule born around 1779 (<http://www.maulefamily.com/brianarchive/biog3.htm>) and he appears to have been a gardener, who founded a nursery in Bristol in 1815. William Maule and Co, nurserymen are listed in Pigott's 1844 directory at Broadmead, Bristol (p32). Earlier, in Pigot's 1830 Directory of Gloucestershire, under the Bristol section, they are listed as Maule and Co (<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/GLS/Bristol/JOSEPHtoRINGER.html>); and in the subsequent 1856 Post Office historical directory, under Nurserymen and seedsmen, Maule and Sons is listed at Stapleton Road, Bristol (p505) (<http://www.historicaldirectories.org/hd/d.asp>).
- 1.3.12 A nursery is marked on the 1889 OS map but pre-dates this and was likely to be part of the 'Maule and Son' nursery, in Stapleton Road, specialising in American bog plants and conifers, and under William's son, Alexander James, it began to specialise in orchids and in 1869 introduced the true Japanese Quince (Maule's Quince). Intriguingly the 1871 Hambrook Census notes an 'uninhabited house Maules Nursery'. Kelly's Directory of Gloucestershire 1914 has no person called Maule listed, nor any address that corresponds to the site, under the trade 'nurserymen'. However the list of Baptisms in 1935 lists a birth to Thomas and Irene Crang at Maule's Nursery Stoke Gifford (www.frenchaymuseumarchives.co.uk).

Previous Work

Avon Archaeological Unit 1996

- 1.3.13 An earlier archaeological evaluation carried out in 1996, examined an area to the south west of the site (see WSI Figure 2A). The evaluation found that the earthworks to the east of Harry Stoke Road, within the present site boundary, did not show evidence for earlier medieval settlement, but contained remains related to agricultural activities during the later medieval to post-medieval periods. These were related to those recorded within the South Gloucestershire HER (as 11033) and are described as; a moat or a pond, and a surrounding complex including a holloway.
- 1.3.14 Also of significance was the discovery of evidence for early Bronze-Age activity in a number of the trenches in the 1996 evaluation. Ditch-like features, associated with flint tools and pottery, as well as some cremated human bone, were identified in Trenches 4 and 6, suggesting there may have been a mortuary enclosure or cremation cemetery in the vicinity. Unidentified features and un-stratified early Bronze Age artefacts were also found in Trenches 23, 24 and 36. This assemblage of features and finds as a whole was considered to be of both 'local and regional importance'. While the primary focus of activity was identified as the area around Trench 4, dispersed features of this broad period could potentially be identified within the area still to be evaluated.

- 1.3.15 A number of undated linear features found during the 1996 field evaluation were also considered to represent former post-medieval field boundaries. Numerous shallow 'gullies' were interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.

AS WYAS 2005

- 1.3.16 As the first stage of the 2005 programme of field evaluation, the areas that were not subject to trial trenching in 1996 were subject to a geophysical survey (see WSI Figure 3). This was carried out by AS WYAS in May 2005. The scanning of the 25ha site (essentially a sampling of the areas not covered by the 1996 evaluation) did not identify any areas indicative of major occupation activity. Several areas of potential were however identified for further detailed investigation. The trenching confirmed the results of the scan, as no areas of probable occupational activity were identified. Anomalies likely to have been caused by recent agricultural activities were identified in many of the survey blocks, whilst a number of further anomalies are most likely to have been the result of recent intrusive activity, some probably associated with a former nursery. It was concluded that the archaeological potential of the survey area was low.
- 1.3.17 Nonetheless, a circular 'enclosure' within Block 5 (see WSI Figure 3), on the south east corner of the main area of the Phase 1 site which may be associated with the former nursery; a horseshoe-shaped feature in Block 6 within the area of the Phase 1 access road; a possible oval enclosure in Block 8 to the north east of the site and a group of possible elongated pits in Block 9 at the north east corner of the main site area, were all examined by the trial trench evaluation.

AC Archaeology 2005

- 1.3.18 The second stage of the 2005 evaluation programme (see WSI Figure 2A) consisted of an initial 2.5% sample of the areas affected by development within the original application site, and excluding the area previously investigated in the 1996 evaluation. Trenches were positioned to examine areas of known archaeological remains and any potential archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, as well as, more generally, to characterise the archaeological potential of the wider site.
- 1.3.19 Evidence for prehistoric activity on the site was identified in seven of the trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 27, 41, 45 and 55). Of those an early Bronze Age thumb-nail scraper from the ditch in Trench 27 located in the centre of the site, may date the feature, although this could not be corroborated.
- 1.3.20 The only features identified by the 2005 evaluation that can be reliably dated to the prehistoric period were located to the east side of Maules Lane, close to the eastern Site boundary. Two ditches that produced later Bronze Age (c. 1800-500 BC) pottery and worked stone were identified in Trench 41. A third ditch, located in Trench 45, may also be assigned a Bronze Age date based on the artefact assemblage it produced. In common with the 1996 evaluation, the Bronze Age features were all disturbed and truncated. Moreover, the low density of the features mirrors the results of the 1996 evaluation. Overall, the evidence suggests two widely separated *foci* for Bronze Age activity, one located in the south-west of the site and the other close to the eastern boundary, even though there has not been sufficient evaluation in the area between these two *foci* to categorically state that they are isolated from each other. This separation could be a function of the brook separating the two areas.
- 1.3.21 A single sub-linear feature, aligned approximately north-west to south east, within Trench 55, outside the southern boundary of the site, was also identified. It was approximately 2.1m long and 0.7m wide and its fill contained a significant quantity of slag and charcoal, but no dating evidence. However, the presence of possible lining and other burnt material may indicate *in situ* smelting.



1.3.22 Like the 1996 evaluation, the 2005 evaluation trenches identified a low density of post-medieval features across the site. These were considered to be of related to the agricultural utilisation of the landscape and comprised field boundary ditches and trackways.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Thanks must be expressed to the on-site contractor John O'Flynn whose site staff were highly competent and gave great assistance, and to the Creoda staff who operated the mechanical excavators with great expertise. Thanks must also be given go to Susana Parker of Waterman, and to David Haigh SGC Specialist Planning Support Manager and Paul Driscoll SGC Archaeology and HER officer for their prompt response and site visits. The site was excavated for OA, by Vix Hughes, Al Zochowski, Alex Latham and Leanne Waring. The report was written by Vix Hughes and Alex Latham, and the project was managed by Gerry Thacker.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

General

2.1.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation were to undertake the excavation and the watching brief to accepted standards and in accordance with guidelines, to map any archaeological remains, inform the relevant parties and enact any strategy resulting from on-site reviews and discussions with those concerned / the stakeholders.

Specific aims and objectives

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the brief were:

- (i) to identify all archaeological remains revealed during the course of ground disturbance (soil stripping) within the affected area;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of this ground disturbance;
- (iii) to prepare an appropriate archaeological archive of the site including the treatment and preservation of any finds. including those recovered during the earlier phase of evaluation; and
- (iv) to publish the results of the archaeological programme of work.

2.2 Methodology

Watching Brief Area – Phase 1

2.2.1 This fieldwork was intended to monitor the below ground work for the complete Phase 1 area, (7.69ha) but as stated, the work in the southern area had proceeded prior to archaeological attendance (3.5ha). The northern area of the watching brief (4.19ha) was observed in several stages and in various subdivisions of the site but recorded cohesively.

2.2.2 The watching brief took place in four fields; the West field, the North field, the Main field and a field to the east (Fig. 3). These were defined by the existing hedge boundaries, although only the one between the North and Main fields was to remain in situ.

2.2.3 In the majority of the area the topsoil was stripped using a 20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist (Plate 1). In the central part of the Main field and the eastern field a bulldozer was used to strip the topsoil (Plates 2 and 3). The use of the bulldozer reduced the clarity with which any features could be observed.

2.2.4 The small area (9.6m x 8.5m) immediately north of the Trench 27 excavation (see below) and in line with the ambiguous feature seen in the excavated area was cordoned off. This was stripped under archaeological conditions using the 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.5 Within the pre-existing site sub-divisions the topsoil was attributed different context numbers. Thus the West field, had a different number to that of the North field. This allowed a level of spatial control of the recovered finds in order to reflect the past use of the various areas.

2.2.6 In some areas there were deposits of non-natural subsoil which required further monitoring during their removal. This required the monitoring of the bulk excavation of the Balancing pond in the West field (Plates 4 and 5). In the Main field this meant observing only the areas where roads were being inserted as the remainder of the field



was being raised for house building, rather than reduced. In the North field the area was also raised and no further monitoring was required beyond the topsoil strip.

- 2.2.7 A field to the east of the main works was also stripped for the insertion of a second, smaller balancing pond.
- 2.2.8 Features were sample excavated in accordance with South Gloucestershire Council requirements as set out in the brief and the WSI. Manual excavation of archaeological features was undertaken, and all features were fully recorded and photographed.

Excavation Area 27 – Phase 1

- 2.2.9 The area of the defined 25m by 25m excavation, centred on Trench 27, was set out by the on-site Crest Nicholson engineer, according to the drawing and co-ordinates provided by Waterman (Fig 6).
- 2.2.10 A stockpile of topsoil, and subsoil required moving prior to further reduction. Subsequently the overburden and topsoil were stripped using a 20 tonne mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The overburden was side-cast and stockpiled.
- 2.2.11 The exposed area was then selectively hand cleaned around the location of the potential feature (Plate 6). The area was photographed prior to any further work. The identified feature was investigated in two interventions (Fig. 7). The work was recorded in plan, section and by photographic means and a bulk sample taken for possible examination.
- 2.2.12 The area of the excavation was monitored by an SGC representative on 3rd May 2013 and no further work needed to be undertaken. The area to the immediate north was part of the watching brief area, (see below).

Excavation Area 45 – Phase 1

- 2.2.13 The area of the defined 25m by 25m excavation, centred on Trench 45, was set out by the on-site Crest Nicholson engineer, according to the drawing and co-ordinates provided by Waterman.
- 2.2.14 The topsoil was stripped using a 20 tonne mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The overburden was side-cast and stockpiled.
- 2.2.15 A provision in the original WSI permitted an extension to the original excavation area to a 50m x 50m squared area, but not to excavate beneath the overhead power cables. This extension was granted and further investigative work was carried out (Fig. 8).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the investigations are presented below, beginning with the objective elements; a summary of the watching brief results by field, followed by a section on the specific excavations for the Trench 27 area and the Trench 45 area. This is then followed by the discussion of phased activity and a more subjective, overall interpretation (Section 4).
- 3.1.2 A full index of all contexts is presented, in tabular form, in Appendix A. Where reference has been made to the results of the two previous evaluations these had been given the prefixes as follows: **AAU** = Avon Archaeology Unit (1996); **AC** = AC Archaeology (2005).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The underlying geology consisted of a varied range of deposits that reflect the sloped terrain and the underlying beds. There were changes in the drift geology over very short distances with pale greys, mid orange browns and dark purplish red clays. There were also small but very distinct outcrops of mudstone, within the Main field. The mudstone showed clear evidence of having been previously exposed by its worn and weathered appearance.
- 3.2.2 The investigation area lay on previous pasture and hay fields, under short rough grass. The topsoil was thoroughly mixed and the underlying subsoil was seen to be intermittent, depending on the topographical location, and present towards the north and west of the site only.

3.3 Watching Brief: Introduction

- 3.3.1 The watching brief took place in four fields; the West field, the North field, the Main field and a field to the east (Fig. 3). These were defined by the existing hedge boundaries, although only the one between the North and Main fields is to remain in situ. The excavation areas were located south of the Main field.

3.4 Watching Brief: North Field

- 3.4.1 This field was approximately 114m by 44m in area (Plate 7). The stratigraphic sequence exposed demonstrated a natural subsoil, (1016) beneath topsoil (1015). No lower deposits were seen as the development required the raising of this area (see Figs 4 and 5).
- 3.4.2 Truncating the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil was a single feature 1018. This feature was aligned N-S and was 1.3m wide (Fig. 5; Plate 8). It had irregular edges and a broad "U-shaped" uneven profile, only 0.07m deep. The fill 1017 was a dark brownish grey silty clay with pottery dated to c.1830-1900 within it. The feature was interpreted as the remains of a hedgerow.

3.5 Watching Brief: West Field

- 3.5.1 This field was approximately 176m by 53m in area (Figs 4 and 5). The stratigraphic sequence exposed demonstrated a number of drift geological deposits, all considered 1025, overlain by a natural subsoil/upper drift geology, 1011=1024. This was overlain by a subsoil layer 1021 (which probably equates to 1041). This layer 1021 was a stiff mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of coal, charcoal, ceramic building material (CBM), pot, roots and moderately frequent inclusions of oyster shell. The layer probably resulted from the reworking of topsoil and underlying subsoil with discarded debris as a rubbish element.



- 3.5.2 Four areas of burnt material were uncovered, two of which (1022 and 1023) were investigated. They were irregular in plan and 1022 was only 0.07m thick (Plate 9). The material was probably the result of activity relating to a bonfire. Both deposits 1022 and 1023 were above the subsoil 1021 and beneath topsoil 1020.
- 3.5.3 Stratigraphically there were a number of features sealed by the subsoil 1021 and truncated the underlying natural (Fig. 4). These included: an extensive north-south aligned stone drain (seen as 1026, 1029 and 1042); N-S drain (1019); several west-east aligned stone-packed drains (seen as 1045, 1046, 1035 and 1055); and several more west-east aligned ceramic drains (1047, 1048, 1049=1056, 1050 and 1051).
- 3.5.4 The small drain 1019, seen to the south, was cut into the natural and was filled by vertically arranged stones (1010, Plate 10) were sealed by a stone spread (Fig. 5; Plate 11).
- 3.5.5 The position of the principal north-south aligned drain was visible after the topsoil strip (Plate 12). The drain itself was stratigraphically earliest. The drain was constructed by the excavation of a north-south aligned trench (1032), approximately 0.45m wide (Fig. 5). This was then capped by large roughly hewn flat slabs of limestone, on average 0.9-1m in length by 0.4m wide (1026; Figs 4 and 5; Plate 13; and 1029; Plates 14 and 15). The resulting void then gradually silted up (1033 and 1034). The subsoil appears to have formed or been deposited over the drain. In addition to this there was a degree of slumping and cracking of the stones, post-deposition, that left a depression within the subsoil which subsequently infilled with topsoil rich material (1027 and 1031).
- 3.5.6 At the southern end, where the drain was visible as 1042, the stone slabs were disturbed and disrupted and there were fragments of glazed drain within the material. The drain was closer to the surface and appeared to have been deliberately disturbed. Slightly to the north the drain was of a different construction. It had hand-made unfrosted brick supports for the stone slabs. This may have been part of relaying / repairing of the drain in this area. The drain appeared to slope very slightly from south to north. The drain was observed for a total length of 115m.
- 3.5.7 In the southern part of the West field were two east-west aligned stone packed field drains (1045 and 1046). These were seen to extend across the width of the balancing attenuation pond (Plate 16). These were both approximately 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep and constructed of medium sized limestone slabs, set on edge / upright in rows. These allowed a better flow of water through the clay subsoil and geology. It was not possible to establish the nature of the connection / relationship between the west-east stone packed drain and the north-south aligned stone slab drain.
- 3.5.8 Another west-east aligned stone packed drain, 1055, was identified to the east of the main drain 1026=1029. It did not traverse the entire field and was located further north than the previous two drains. The drain was overlain by a stony deposit 1037, interpreted as a north-south aligned track.
- 3.5.9 At the extreme northern end of the field was another stone packed drain 1035 within cut 1036. It was seen for over 13m in length and aligned north-south before kinking south-east towards the present field entrance (Plate 17). The fill also contained fragments of animal bone, glazed drain fragments and tarmac in the upper portion. The south-east alignment was similar to that seen in the road area of the Main field as drain 1012.
- 3.5.10 In addition to the stone packed drains were a number of west-east aligned drains constructed, in cuts, of segmented mid orange-red annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end (1047, 1048, 1050 and 1051; Plate 18). These were seen at irregular intervals varying between 5m and 9m apart. An identical drain, 1049=1056, was aligned south-west to north-east. Associated with the drains backfills were deliberate dumps of broken

flower pot fragments, some of which were retained (Plate 19). These may have assisted in drainage.

3.6 Watching Brief: Main Field

- 3.6.1 This field was approximately 154m by 137m in area and was bounded by the West and North fields (Figs 4 and 5). The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a number of drift geological deposits, all numbered 1025, and overlain by a natural subsoil/upper drift geology, 1024. This was overlain by a subsoil layer 1041 which was seen to the north and western areas and not in the central, southern and eastern parts. Layer 1041 was a stiff mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of coal, charcoal, CBM, pot, roots and moderately frequent inclusions of oyster shell (Plate 20). The layer probably resulted from the reworking of topsoil and underlying subsoil with discarded debris.
- 3.6.2 The topsoil in the area of Maule's Lane was recorded as 1000; the topsoil in the southern part of the field was 1038 and in the northern part it was 1039. The two areas were separated by the late 20th field boundary (visible on the 1969 OS mapping).
- 3.6.3 There were a number of features that stratigraphically truncated the underlying natural and were sealed by the subsoil 1041. These consisted of: two west-east aligned stone packed drains (seen as 1004 and 1007=1044); a north-south aligned stone drain 1012; and a discrete dump 1040.
- 3.6.4 The two west-east aligned stone drains 1004 and 1007 were less well preserved than those in the western field and only the base parts survived (Plate 21). The stone inclusions were small to medium and sub-rounded, unlike the vertically arranged angular stone packing of the drains in the West field.
- 3.6.5 The north-south aligned drain, 1012, was consistent with those of the West field although unusually it had two fills (Plate 22). The lower consisted of vertically arranged angular stone packing, (Plate 23) while the upper fill was rich in CBM fragments and charcoal flecks.
- 3.6.6 The discrete dump 1040 was an isolated small patch of densely packed stones, which was of post-medieval date, from the fragments of pottery found within the matrix below the stones (Plate 24). It may have been part of field clearance, a dump to consolidate a soft area or extraneous materials of stockpiled stones for use.
- 3.6.7 In the eastern part of the field there was a linear dump, 1052, consisting of stones, bricks, slag, pottery, coal and ash (Plate 25). A small intervention was dug through the material and recorded. The pottery finds demonstrate a clear late post-medieval date; c.1850-1900. The deposit was 0.6m wide by 0.11m deep and there was no perceptible cut. It lay directly beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.25m bgl (below ground level). This feature corresponded with the north-south aligned anomaly detected in the 2005 geophysical survey. The feature may have related to an informal footpath and probably relates to the use of the land as a garden nursery. There was no clear evidence of the feature being a wall.
- 3.6.8 In the south-eastern portion of the field was a dump of deliberately gathered and discarded rubbish (1057; Plate 26). This dump included glass bottles, CBM, stones, metal and broken pottery vessels. The dump had no easily defined edges. Below the dump was a small pit 1059 (Plate 27) that descended into the underlying natural clay. The fill 1058 contained a high proportion of glass bottles and an enamel bowl. The dump also sealed a layer of clinker (1060; Plate 28). This layer may have been an impromptu surface in the corner of the field that subsequently became the focus of dumping. The dump area was approximately 10m by 10m in area.



3.7 Second Balancing Pond Field

- 3.7.1 To the east of the North and Main fields, in a separate field was an area which required topsoil stripping for the insertion of a second, smaller balancing pond (Fig. 4; Plate 29). The area stripped was approximately 102m by 33m.
- 3.7.2 The removal of the topsoil, 1061, demonstrated that there were no earlier archaeological deposits visible. There was a general concentration of finds, from within the topsoil, towards the northern end of the field.

3.8 Trench 27 Excavation Area

- 3.8.1 The excavation area was located at the south end of the Main field and was approximately 25m by 25m (Figs 6 and 7). The extreme southern edge had been truncated by the construction of the road (Plate 30). The stratigraphic sequence exposed the drift geological deposits, 2003 which varied from a pale grey to mid orange and to dark purplish red silty clays. No visible subsoil was observed, but the areas had been previously stripped to put for stockpiling spoil. A small area had intact topsoil 2000 remained between the stockpile areas.
- 3.8.2 A single feature was investigated on the northern side of the area (Plate 31). The feature was examined in two interventions (2001 and 2004). In the southern excavation the feature was 0.73m wide by 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 32). In the northern excavation, it measured 1.58m wide by 0.3m deep and the sides were irregular, gently sloping and the base was uneven (Plate 33). Both were filled by a firm, mid brownish orange clayey silt (2002 / 2005). No artefactual material was contained within the fills. In plan the feature was highly irregular and although it had a north-south alignment the edges were diffuse.
- 3.8.3 There were a number of other similar irregular patches of orangey silt. The general character of the geology in this area was the same, with patches of pale grey clayey silt and patches of dark red silty clay. The area had been heavily rooted and root channels into the geological deposits were highly visible. The feature was interpreted as a variation in the geology which appeared slightly more regular than the others.

3.9 Trench 45 Excavation Area

- 3.9.1 The excavation area was located south of the main works and was approximately 50m by 25m (Fig. 8; Plate 34). The stratigraphic sequence exposed drift geological deposits, 3002 which varied from mid red brown clay with occasional lighter patch mottled with light green grey colour with limestone inclusions. No visible subsoil was seen but the area had been previously stripped. The surface of the natural contained evidence of mechanical excavation, with marks from a toothed bucket and track marks from machines running on the surface. Due to this activity it is reasonable to assume, with the evidence from the levels taken from the 2005 evaluation and the recent excavation by OA, that some of the natural clay has been removed and the area later landscaped.
- 3.9.2 Above this was a make-up layer for the landscaping of the excavation area. It was, on average, 1m deep and made up of redeposited natural and pale to mid reddish orange clay with modern inclusions similar to that seen in the top soil.
- 3.9.3 At the top of the sequence was a dark brown silty loam topsoil with frequent inclusions of modern debris such as wire and brick. It is known that the topsoil was removed and replaced very recently, as part of the development, once landscaping of the area was complete.



3.10 Finds summary

- 3.10.1 Finds were recovered from the topsoil in various locations (1000, 1001, 1015, 1020, 1038, 1053 and 1061), and subsoil (1021, 1027, 1030 and 1041). Field drain fills yielding finds were 1005, 1006, 1009, 1010, 1041, 1043, 1046, 1048, 1049, 1051 and 1056. Hedge lines 1003 and 1017 and dump deposits 1022, 1023 and 1057 and trackway fill 1037 also contained finds.
- 3.10.2 With the exception of a possible sherd of Roman date (1005) the finds were all of late post medieval date.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The excavation areas and the watching brief investigations covered just over half of the area intended to be observed. The total area was 7.69ha, of which the reduction of 4.19ha was archaeologically monitored. The results of the investigation indicate a low level of archaeological activity. The size of the area investigated allowed a good level of confidence in the results. The presence of non-significant features and the general periods of activity were found to be in line with the previous evaluations and geophysical survey, suggesting that the mitigation technique is proportionate.
- 4.1.2 In the area of Trench 45 levels taken on the surface of the top soil from the 2005 evaluation revealed a level of 60.12m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The plough soil had a thickness of 0.28m, therefore the level of natural in 2005 was 59.84m (AOD). Levels taken in 2013 within the excavation and the extension areas recorded the level of the natural as on average 59.19m (AOD). The level of the natural was therefore 0.65m lower in 2013. This indicates, along with the mechanical tooth and track marks witnessed and recorded on the surface of the natural, that the natural has been impacted upon, and potential archaeological features removed.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 The results from the OA 2013 excavation and watching brief found evidence for activity spanning the post-medieval period. The character of the activity in this period is consistent with the historical data sources but provides tangible proof of it and expands the empirical evidence for the land use.

Bronze Age

- 4.2.2 There were no features dated to this phase of activity, despite the expectations of the areas around Trenches 27 and 45.

Post-medieval

- 4.2.3 All of the features and deposits uncovered during the course of the watching brief works were of this date. They were all consistent with activity expected as part of the operation of a commercial garden nursery, dated from the early-mid 19th century onwards. The documentary sources suggest this was owned and part of the Maule family nursery.

4.3 Assessment of the objectives and results

- 4.3.1 The watching brief work identified seven stone packed field drains, five ceramic drains and one slabbed stone drain. These formed a network of land drainage situated on the western side of the present Phase 1 site. There were also several other features: a hedgerow; an isolated dump of stones; a narrow trackway; a linear dump, or path and four dumps of burnt material. These features were all of post-medieval date. The extensive subsoil and topsoil contained finds assemblages consistent with the use of the land as a garden nursery.
- 4.3.2 The excavation area around Trench 27 revealed no features of archaeological origin only variations in the natural geology.
- 4.3.3 The excavation area around Trench 45 revealed no surviving features of archaeological origin.
- 4.3.4 All archaeological remains revealed during the course of ground reduction within the affected area were identified.



- 4.3.5 The archaeological archive of the site including the treatment and preservation of any finds has been prepared. It will be maintained until the work is complete and readied for deposition.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The site was a nursery begun in the early to mid 19th century and continued through into the middle of the 20th century, lasting for possibly 100 years (Glos Record Office op cit). During this period there were changes in gardening practices and the dynamic and industrial influence of the Victorian era was evident. Gardening was no longer an exclusive pastime of the upper classes but also the middle classes. The Allotment Act of 1887 provided space for growing plants at a reasonable rent to the expanding urban population. The Victorian period was celebrated for its progress, invention, new ideas and discoveries, with increasingly rapid methods of spreading ideas and fashions. In addition to private gardens wealthy Victorians also created public spaces, with trees, plants and intricate bedding schemes and patterns. The Gardenesque movement started in 1832 when John Claudius Loudon suggested a style of planting design that relied on using non-native plants and exotics. It is in this context that Maule's nursery at Harry Stoke was established and prospered (King 2012, Thick 1998, Webster 1972).
- 4.4.2 The on-site findings clearly demonstrate the use of the land as part of a nursery. The large number of field drains evidences a need for large scale field drainage to aid cultivation. The large assemblage of flower pot fragments shows the nurturing and 'packaging' of plants for retailers and consumers. Given the range of pot sizes it would seem probable that the nursery had excellent facilities. The presence of oyster, and other less well preserved, shells within the topsoil and subsoil would appear consistent with the discarding of rubbish, either casually or deliberately, but in such a way as to assist in enriching (liming) the soil.
- 4.4.3 The presence of the workmen at the nursery can be felt through the numerous sherds of pottery and the fragments of clay pipe. The remains of a garden nursery would be anticipated in the soil itself and might only have a minor impact on the underlying deposits.
- 4.4.4 In terms of the significance of the site as a heritage asset, preserved by record, it is of low local to regional significance. One of the issues present in the low significance is that garden nurseries are not identified as sites or activities of importance. The South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) refers to parks and gardens in its works and states that 'apart from the excavation of No. 1 The Circus, Bath no excavation work has been carried out.' (Webster/SWARF 2008 p223).
- 4.4.5 The SWARF Research Aim 20a suggesting improvement in the understanding of wild and cultivated plants in the past. It seeks to be open to the possibilities of regional and even local distinctiveness in the contribution of unusual or infrequently cultivated plants. The current understanding of plant cultivation in the past is based on a small range of species. Thirsk (1997) gives some indication of the possibilities for the historic period. There are no research aims that directly relate to the production of plants for commercial use with a leisure function.
- 4.4.6 The present site therefore forms a part of this record and apart from the rarity of data recovery for commercial garden nurseries the site is of low significance. It does demonstrate the general character and use of the landscape in the area around Harry Stoke and the utilisation of land for non-food production plant cultivation.



APPENDIX A. AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Watching Brief						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	10.5	0.3	Topsoil: friable dark brownish grey clayey silt attributed to the Lane area same as: 1020, 1015, 1038 and 1039	pot, CBM, clay pipe, bone, glass	C. 1860-900
1001	Layer	10.5	0.2	Subsoil: firm reddish brown silty clay same as 1011, 1016 and 1024	Pot	C. 1830-1900
1002	Cut	3	>0.1	Hedge: interface rather than a deliberate cut, E-W aligned linear with irregular edges, recently grubbed out, filled by 1003		
1003	Fill	3	>0.1	Hedge fill: fill of 1002; friable dark blackish grey, clayey silt, humic content, roots	Pot, bone, shells, glass	C.1830-1900
1004	Cut	0.45	0.26	Field drain: E-W aligned linear with steep U-shaped profile, filled by 1005 and 1006	-	
1005	Fill	0.4	0.16	Field drain fill: fill of 1004, friable dark grey silty clay, rare charcoal flecks and pebbles	Pot, bone, glass	C.1800-1900
1006	Fill	0.45	0.1	Field drain fill: fill of 1004, firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, frequent well sorted and packed stones	pot	c.1800-1900
1007	Cut	0.36	>0.1	Field drain: E-W aligned linear, filled by 1008 and 1009, unexcavated	-	
1008	Fill	0.36	-	Field drain fill: fill of 1007, friable dark grey silty clay		
1009	Fill	0.36	-	Field drain fill: fill of 1007, firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, frequent well sorted and packed stones	Pot, bone	c.1830-1900
1010	Fill	0.39	0.25	Field drain fill: fill of 1019, firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge	Pot, CBM, slag	c.1830-1900
1011	Layer	>10	>0.2	Subsoil: firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, natural origin		



				same as 1001, 1016 and 1024		
1012	Cut	0.74	0.41	Field drain: NW-SE aligned linear, steep U-shaped profile filled by 1013 and 1014	-	
1013	Fill	0.74	0.07	Field Drain fill: fill of 1012, friable mid-dark brown, silty clay, frequent CBM inclusions		
1014	Fill	0.56	0.34	Field drain fill: fill of 1012, firm mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular stones well sorted and packed		
1015	Layer	>10	0.25	Topsoil: friable dark brownish grey clayey silt attributed to the North field same as: 1020, 1015, 1038 and 1039	Pot, CBM, clay pipe	c.1840-1900
1016	Layer	>10	0.05-0.11	Subsoil: firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, natural origin attributed to the North field same as: 1011, 1024		
1017	Fill	1.3	0.07	Hedge fill of 1018 firm dark brownish grey silty clay, roots small stones	Pot, CBM	c.1830-1900
1018	Cut	1.3	0.07	Hedge: interface rather than a deliberate cut, N-S aligned linear with irregular edges, filled by 1017	-	
1019	Cut	0.39	0.25	Field drain: N-S aligned linear, steep U-shaped profile filled by 1010	-	
1020	Layer	>10	0.25	Topsoil: friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, roots, occasional coal, CBM attributed to the West field same as: 1000, 1015, 1038 and 1039	Pot, clay pipe	c.1835-1900
1021	Layer	>10	0.15	Subsoil: stiff mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of coal, charcoal, CBM pot, roots; moderately frequent oyster shell same as 1028, 1031 and 1041	Pot, glass, clay pipe	c.1860-1900
1022	Layer	1.5	0.07	Dump: firm dark blackish grey silty clay, moderately frequent inclusions of CBM, coal, charcoal, roots	Pot, clay pipe, CBM	c.1860-1900



				charred, burnt debris		
1023	Layer	1.8	-	Dump: firm dark blackish grey silty clay, moderately frequent inclusions of CBM, coal, charcoal, roots charred, burnt debris - unexcavated	Pot	c.1830-1900
1024	Layer	>10	0.09	Subsoil: firm mid orangey brown clayey silt, natural origin attributed to the Lane area and Main field		
1025	Layer	>10	0.5	Natural: upper drift geology, stiff dark purplish red clay		
1026	Fill	0.75	0.08	Field drain fill: solid mid grey limestone slabs laid flat, irregular in shape, structural element		
1027	Layer	>1.8	0.06	Subsoil/deposit: firm dark grey silty clay, frequent inclusions of charcoal and roots	CBM	c.1830-1900
1028	Layer	>1.8	0.18	Subsoil: firm mid brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, pot /CBM flecks and roots same as 1021 and 1031		
1029	Fill	0.9	0.09	Field drain fill: solid mid grey limestone slabs laid flat, irregular in shape, structural element fill of 1032		
1030	Layer	1.45	0.09	Subsoil/deposit: firm dark grey silty clay, frequent inclusions of charcoal and roots	Pot	c.1835-1900
1031	Layer	1.5	0.23	Subsoil: firm mid brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, pot /CBM flecks and roots same as 1021 and 1028		
1032	Cut	0.46 - 1	0.62	Field drain: N-S aligned linear feature, near vertical sides and flat bottom filled by 1029, 1033 and 1034	-	
1033	Fill	0.46	0.14	Field drain: firm mid brownish grey silty clay, lowest fill fill of 1032	-	
1034	Fill	0.45	0.11	Field drain: soft mid grey clayey silt, upper fill		



				fill of 1032		
1035	Fill	0.35	>0.1	Field drain: fill of 1036, firm mid brownish grey silty clay, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge, inclusions of tarmac CBM and animal bone		
1036	Cut	0.35	>0.1	Field drain: NW-SE aligned kinked linear feature, unexcavated	-	
1037	Layer	2	0.18	Track: firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 85% sub-angular medium stones and 5-10% flower pot fragments, roughly linear area	pot	c.1835-1900
1038	Layer	>10	0.3	Topsoil: friable dark brown silty clay attributed to the south side of Main field same as: 1000, 1020, 1015 and 1039	Pot, clay pipe, bone	c.1900-1930
1039	Layer	>10	0.3	Topsoil: friable dark brown silty clay attributed to the north side of Main field same as: 1000, 1020, 1015 and 1038	Pot pipe clay	c.1860-1900
1040	Layer	0.9	0.17	Dump: firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 85% medium sub-rounded stones		
1041	Layer	>10	0.12	Subsoil: stiff mid-dark brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of coal, charcoal, CBM pot, roots; moderately frequent oyster shell same as 1021, 1028 and 1031 along western side of Main field	Pot	c.1840-1900
1042	Fill	1	>0.1	Drain fill: solid mid grey limestone slabs laid flat, irregular in shape, structural element, disturbed, inclusions of glazed drain pipes, unexcavated		
1043	Fill	0.4	0.5	Field drain fill: fill of 1044, firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge	pot	c.1830-1900
1044	Cut	0.4	0.5	Field drain: E-W aligned, seen intermittently, filled by 1043, excavated by machine	-	



1045	Fill	0.43	0.28	Field drain fill: firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge, machine excavated, E-W aligned		
1046	Fill	0.4	0.25	Field drain fill: firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge, machine excavated, E-W aligned	Pot	c.1830-1900
1047	Fill	0.4	0.4	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, E-W aligned	pot	c.1800-1900
1048	Fill	0.4	0.4	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, E-W aligned	pot	c.1800-1900
1049	Fill	0.4	0.4	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, E-W aligned	pot	c.1800-1900
1050	Fill	0.4	0.4	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, E-W aligned		
1051	Fill	0.4	0.4	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, E-W aligned	CBM, Pot	c.1800-1900
1052	Deposit	0.6	0.11	Dump in a linear manner: firm blackish grey silt, inclusions of CBM, slag, ash, coal and stones	CBM, Pot	c.1820-1900
1053	Layer	>10	0.3	Topsoil: friable dark brown silty clay attributed to the South field same as: 1000, 1020, 1015, 1038 and 1039	Pot	c.1890-1920
1054	Layer	>9	0.05	Subsoil: firm mid orangey brown clayey silt, natural origin, not extensive attributed to the South field		
1055	Fill	0.4	0.3	Field drain fill: firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent well sorted sub-angular stones, on edge, machine excavated		
1056	Fill	0.4	0.5	Field drain fill: firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with segmented	CBM, Pot	c.1800-1900



				annular ceramic drain pipes laid end to end, SW-NE aligned		
1057	Layer	7.5	0.05	Dump: firm mid brown silty clay; frequent inclusions of glass, CBM, stones, roots, metal - rubbish	CBM, Pot	c.1860-1920
1058	Fill	0.48	0.55	Pit fill; fill of 1059, soft mid brown clayey silt, glass bottles		
1059	Cut	0.48	0.55	Pit: filled by 1058, sub-rectangular, E-W aligned,		
1060	Layer	3.1	0.05	Surface; clinker deposits used as a hard standing surface		
1061	Layer	102	0.23	Topsoil: friable dark brown silty clay attributed to the eastern field with the second Balancing Pond same as: 1000, 1020, 1015 , 1038 and 1039	CBM, Pot	c.1835-1900

Trench 27 Area Excavation

General description

An area 25m by 25m was excavated and one feature was investigated. The sequence of deposits showed there to be geological natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. However along the southern half the topsoil was not intact as the area had been stripped and a spoilheap bundled on top.

Orientation

Avg. depth (m)

Width (m)

25

Length (m)

25

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	25	0.3	Topsoil/ over burden: firm mottled /mixed greyish brown, silty clay, humic content	-	-
2001	Cut	0.73	0.2	Feature: N-S aligned irregular feature, steep sides and flat base, ambiguous origin, filled by 2002	-	-
2002	Fill	0.73	0.2	Feature fill: fill of 2001, mid brownish orange clayey silt, manganese flecks and rooting evident	-	-
2003	Layer	25	>0.1	Natural: upper drift geology, friable to stiff pale to mid orangey brown dark red and grey patches, irregular in plan	-	-
2004	Cut	1.58	0.3	Feature: N-S aligned irregular	-	-



				feature, gentle sides and uneven base, ambiguous origin, filled by 2004		
2005	Fill	1.58	0.3	Feature fill: fill of 2005, mid brownish orange clayey silt, manganese flecks and rooting evident	-	-

Trench 45 Area Excavation

General description	Orientation	
An area 50m by 25m was excavated and one feature was investigated. The sequence of deposits showed there to be geological natural overlain by a makeup layer, overlain by topsoil.	Avg. depth (m)	
	Width (m)	25
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3000	Layer	25	0.2	Topsoil: dark brown silty loam topsoil with frequent inclusions of modern debris such as wires and bricks	-	-
3001	Layer	25	1	Makeup deposit: redeposited natural and pale to mid reddish orange clay with modern inclusions similar to that seen in the top soil	-	-
3002	Layer	25	-		-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Assessment of pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 1,580 sherds of pottery weighing 33.188kg was recovered from 32 contexts. This is nearly all of 19th-century date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Late post-medieval pottery fabric codes noted in the comments field are those of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007) and can be applied to similar industrialised wares from other parts of Britain. A few fabric codes are simply abbreviations of their common names. Otherwise common names have been written in full.

Pottery Fabrics

B.1.2 A list of these is presented below in alphabetical order by code (Table 1). Only the large amount of terracotta flowerpot sherds was separately quantified - by creating a separate field in the spreadsheet - the aim being to give an impression of the quantity of horticultural pottery compared to common domestic tablewares and kitchenwares etc. The 496 sherds of flowerpot comprise nearly a third (31.4%) of the whole pottery assemblage. Most of the rarer or more interesting fabrics have also been quantified (by sherd count) in the table below by adding-up the number of occurrences in the spot-dates comments field. The aim of the spot-dates spreadsheet however is not to provide a detailed quantified catalogue of every fabric and form type present in the assemblage but rather to give an overall impression of the range of material present and to assess whether or not a more detailed level of recording is necessary. Aside therefore from the flowerpot and the rarer fabrics just mentioned, the commonest mass-produced wares of the late 18th and 19th centuries have only been quantified by general statements such as 'very common', 'fairly common', etc. In the case of 'very common' several hundred sherds could be present (eg. flowerpot).

Fabric	Common name	E Date	L Date	No. Sherds (approx)
BBASG	Black basalt stoneware with glaze	1770	1900	2
BLUE	Blue stoneware	1800	1900	3
BONE	Bone china	1794	1900	Fairly common
BUCK	Buckley-type blackware (N Wales)	1700	1900	1
CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1580	1900	6
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	1830	Common
ENGS	English stoneware	1700	1900	Common
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1835	1900	Fairly common
ENPO	English porcelain	1745	1900	Common
LUST	English lustreware	1805	1900	3
MALV	Malvernian ware (Worcs)	1380	1550	1



MISC PM	Miscellaneous uncoded/unidentified post-medieval wares	1480	1900	3
MISC SLIP	Miscellaneous ?local slipware	1700	1900	3
NDGT	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	1600	1850	6
NOTS	Nottingham/Derby stoneware	1700	1900	3
PEAR	Pearlware	1770	1840	Common
PEAR TR	Pearlware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	1770	1840	Common
PMR	Local post-medieval redware	1580	1900	Fairly common
PMR FLP	Post-medieval redware: terracotta flowerpot	1650	1900	496
ROM	Roman wares (residual)	43	410	1
REFW	Plain refined white earthenware	1805	1900	Common
ROCK	Rockingham mottled brown-glazed ware	1800	1900	3
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	11
SWSG	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780	8
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1840	1
TPW	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	1830	1900	Very common
WEST	Westerwald stoneware (Germany)	1590	1900	1
YELL	Yellow ware	1820	1900	Fairly common
Total				1580

Table 1. Breakdown of pottery fabrics (mostly post-medieval, c 1480-1900+)

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.1.3 The pottery assemblage is generally in a fairly poor and fragmentary condition with significant wear visible on many sherds. Even many of the more robust 'Victorian' wares occur as relatively small and abraded sherds. The assemblage is however of mixed condition with many fairly large and fresh sherds present (mainly 'Victorian') including quite a few near-complete preserve jar profiles and several near-complete and fresh flowerpot profiles. The bulk of the assemblage comprises ordinary domestic pottery types (tablewares and kitchenwares) with a very sizeable proportion (around one third) of horticultural wares. The domestic wares may represent a mixture of pottery used by the occupants of the site as well as pottery dumped on the site from outside sources. The types present are summarised below. More detailed descriptions can be found in the spot-dates list and Table 1.

B.1.4 Nearly all the pottery recovered dates after c 1770/1800 and there is a very strong element of mid 19th-century pottery present (c 1830-1870) with some indications of continuing deposition into the first few decades of the 20th century. There is also a small and very fragmentary assemblage of pottery dating from the late 17th century or, more likely, the 18th century (all residual). This includes a few sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT) dated c 1600-1850. There are also a few sherds from press-moulded dishes and wheel-thrown cups or porringers in Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL) which, in this case, are almost certainly of 18th-century date. This type was also made at Bristol but the fabric is not distinctive enough to identify by exact source. A few sherds of 18th-century style brown or grey salt-glazed stoneware tankards and flagons are also likely to be Bristol products. Definite 18th-century types include a few dish sherds in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (STSL, c 1720-1780). A few small sherds of Chinese porcelain dishes and bowls date from the 18th and early 19th century and a sherd from a German Westerwald stoneware tankard or mug is also of 18th-century date. A single worn sherd from a large vessel with coarse

igneous/metamorphic inclusions has tentatively been identified as a piece of late medieval Malvernian ware from Worcestershire (MALV, c 1380-1550) but might be from Devon, Cornwall or even the Iberian Peninsula where similar rocks commonly occur. A single residual sherd of Roman Malvernian ware is the earliest piece of pottery identified from the site - this is a very worn rim sherd from a narrow-necked jar and dates from the period c AD100-410 (ctx 1005).

Finewares or tablewares:

- B.1.5 Pottery dating after c 1770/1800 comprises the great bulk of the assemblage here. Most of it appears to comprise common types of mid 19th-century character (c 1830-1870) but some domestic types probably date to the early 20th century and the presence of a ceramic electrical fitting (see CBM) suggests pottery and general rubbish deposition as late as c 1930/40 in a few instances. A large element of the domestic pottery is comprised of mass-produced refined white earthenwares (blue transfer-printed 'willow pattern' etc.) identical to Staffordshire and other Midlands wares of the same period. Identical wares however were also produced at Bristol and Swansea at this time and some of these are probably present here. These are nearly all tablewares - plates, dishes, sugarbowls, cups, saucers, jugs, chamberpots and figurines. Most of this is Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whiteware (TPW, mainly c 1830-1900+) with Chinese-style 'Willow pattern' being particularly common - probably amounting to several hundred sherds. A few black transfer-printed (TPW) or plain (REFW) kitchenwares also occur in the form of preserve jars and casserole dishes etc. The preserve jars probably date to the second half of the 19th century.
- B.1.6 At the earlier end of this range are developed Creamware (CREA DEV, c 1760-1830) and its pale blue-tinted variant Pearlware (PEAR, c 1770-1840) which are known to have been produced in Bristol. Included in the assemblage here (ctxs 1000 and 1021) are three small waster sherds from Creamware dishes and a jug as well as a small piece of Creamware kiln-furniture (a trivet). These must derive from one of other of the Bristol potteries operating around this time. It is not uncommon however to find a few such wasters on excavations in Bristol and it demonstrates that at least some of the pottery from the site was dumped here from elsewhere. The Developed Creamware and Pearlware sherds here nearly all occur alongside later Staffordshire-type wares of c 1830+. Also fairly common are more heavily potted jugs and sugarbowls in yellow ware (YELL, c 1820-1900+) including vessels with banded slip decoration and tree-like 'mocha' decoration in black and brown. These may include Bristol products too although they are identical to Midlands types. Other fairly common 19th-century wares include black or brown teapot wares. A few tablewares in English porcelain (ENPO) and bone china (BONE) also occur. Modern English stoneware vessels (c 1830+) such as ink and blacking bottles, flagons and preserve jars are also fairly common (ENGS and ENGS BRST). A few pieces have the fragmentary marks of local wine and spirits merchants including a couple of ginger beer-type bottles with transfer printed marks of c 1890-1930.

Coarsewares or kitchenwares:

- B.1.7 Aside from the refined tablewares, a small number of coarsewares or 'country pottery' wares continued to be supplied to the site throughout this period. These include jugs,

storage jars and wide bowls or 'pancheons' in glazed redware (PMR) and a few sherds in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT). A storage jar rim in shiny black-glazed redware probably comes from the well-known Buckley potteries near Wrexham in North Wales (BUCK).

Flowerpots:

B.1.8 Sherds of these are abundant on the site. These horticultural wares are undoubtedly connected with the former plant nursery on this site. The only form present is the conical flowerpot with a flat base and a bead rim. They occur either in a fine orange-red terracotta fabric or a distinctive fine pale pink-buff fabric. Both fabrics are likely to have been locally produced. They are mostly undecorated/unmarked but many examples have one or two incised horizontal grooves on the 'shoulder' and three or four rims from smaller pots are decorated with a band of white slip paint on the outside of the rim. One vessel has been painted white or whitewashed externally. Small and medium-sized flowerpots are commonest (rim diam c 70-180mm) but a few very large examples have rim diameters up to 400mm and in one case 440mm. These are mostly wheel-thrown but it is evident that a few of the largest examples were coil-built as they are too big to have been thrown on a conventional potter's wheel. One detached coil fragment has clear and very deep thumb-impressions in its upper and lower surfaces to help secure it to adjoining coils above and below. The latter has a girth diameter of c 500mm - so the rim diameter was probably larger (ctx 1021). The very largest examples were probably intended for shrubs or small trees. The smaller pots have central drainage holes through the base whereas some of the larger pots have additional off-centre holes and occasionally holes through the side wall just above the base. One unusual conical vessel in a flowerpot-type fabric has circular perforations all over and may come from a specialised flowerpot or perhaps a drain filter (ctx 1000). Some large flowerpot sherds are so fresh they may never have been used.

Summary and recommendations

B.1.9 A small number of common late 17th- and 18th-century wares (as well as clay tobacco pipes) may represent activity on the site from as early as this but these all occur in later contexts and may include domestic rubbish brought from outside. The great bulk of the pottery, however, comprises well-known types of late 18th-century and particularly 19th-century refined earthenwares or tablewares and also a large amount of 19th-century flowerpot. The refined earthenwares are mostly indistinguishable from similar mass-produced finewares all over Britain (mostly produced in Staffordshire). Some of these however are likely to have been produced in Bristol - a few Creamware wasters and a piece of kiln-furniture testify to this. A few pieces probably date from the first few decades of the 20th century. Apart from the unusually high number of flowerpot sherds (connected with the plant nursery) there is nothing particularly remarkable about the assemblage. In view of this, and the generally poor condition of much of the pottery, no further work is recommended.



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments	No. Flowerpot
---------	-----------	-----	--------	----------	------------------



1000	c1860-1900	244	3008	Mainly scrappy/worn sherds. ENGS BRST ink bottles etc. ENGS brown salt-glazed flagon shoulder with owner's mark in lower case impress stamp '---ellie' under word '[INDUS]TRIAL'. TPW - blue , & black. ENPO. REFW , BONE, 1x base REFW cylind preserve jar with part of 'early 'MALING' stamp on base (c1860+). 1x ?local yellow-glz buff earthenware. Red & some pink-buff terracotta flowerpot rims etc (PMR FLP). Few PMR glazed. Rare YELL. Rim 18C Westerwald tankard (WEST). Few CREA DEV & PEAR types incl blue feather-edged plates. 1x ?shoulder sherd (37g) from v large unglazed ?jar/pitcher in orange fine sandy ware with v coarse granitic/metamorphic inclusions up to 5mm - probably a late piece of Malvernian ware (17C?). 1x inward sloping rim (di 150mm) from conical thick red flowerpot-type vess with multiple oblique circular perforations - poss a sieve/drain/CBM/ industrial? Small bo N Devon gravel-temp ware w int glz. 1x small bo poss unglazed Creamware waster? PMR unglazed lid knob prob from crock lid. Bo SWSG. Bo combed STSL dish. Scraps CBM discarded	123
1001	c1830-1900	9	85	Scrappy TPW 'Willow Patt'. Rim Rockingham ware ?jug. ENGS 19C blacking bottle. Worn flowerpot	5
1003	c1830-1900	17	323	Scrappy TPW 'Willow Patt'. Fresh & worn flowerpot rims & bases - rims beaded, single horiz line incised on 'shoulder' , large central base perforation. BONE saucer. Scrap CBM discarded	12
1005	c1800-1900	10	85	8x flowerpot bos. 1x glazed PMR. 1x v worn everted collared rim in oxid Roman Malvernian ware (2ndC+, ident Ed Biddulph) = narrow-necked jar with rim diam 110mm	8
1006	c1800-1900	11	178	Flowerpot rims & bos, some worn	11
1009	c1830-1900	7	126	Flowerpot. TPW. Creamware conical measure? PMR	3
1010	c1830-1900	10	132	Flowerpot. REFW. YELL. PMR	7
1013	c1800-1900	2	24	Flowerpot. PMR	1
1015	c1840-1900	97	846	Mainly scappy/worn sherds.TPW, REFW, YELL. REFW incl mocha-dec mug. 19C ENGS incl cream stoneware cylind preserve jar with corduroy sides . PMR. Rockingham jug rim. Flowerpot. 1x scrap NDGT	17
1017	c1830-1900	5	70	TPW. CREA DEV. REFW . Scrap CBM discarded. Flowerpot	1
1020	c1835-1900	57	799	ENGS BRST. Lots TPW. CREA DEV. REFW. Flowerpot - mostly worn. Rim STSL dish piecrust rim. PMR. Child's toy PEAR dish profile diam 90mm	13



1021	c1860-1900	132	5467	[1boxes of 2] Lots fresh (& worn) flowerpot sherds - incl some v large diam & thick-walled vessels - orange & pale pink-buff, complete bases with central hole, bead rim flowerpot diam 400mm with 3 horiz grooves on shoulder; bead rim diam 330mm; flat base diam 220mm with circ side drainage hole just above base; some thinner FLP rims 130mm diam; small bead rim FLP diam 100mm probably with white slip band on rim (as 18/19C Brill flowerpots) TPW willow etc - mainly M19C designs, some scrappy, 1-2 burnt. ENPO. 1x bo NDGT. bo local or Donyatt pink-buff slipware with int white slip under clear glaze. small bo combed STSL closed form 18C. Base cylind REFW preserve jar with '[MALING] NEWCASTLE' circumference impressed mark under (c1860+).	56
1021	c1860-1900	369	6239	[2 box of 2]. Ditto (1021) wares. Some sherds from very large coil-built flowerpots or tree/shrub-pots incl detached coil from pot of body diam c500mm (at level of this coil & prob larger at rim) = 24mm thick with coil c 70mm deep with flattened joins & series of filled-in thumbed impressions in top of coil to secure it to next coil - also traces of ext dents in same positions as thumb impressions - v fine pink-buff fabric (like Roman amphora - seen by P. Booth), ext horiz knife-trimming/shaving. bo Wedgwood-style black glazed basalt ware ?teapot. Chinese porcelain (CHPO) saucer or shallow dish with au lait small footing base & blue floral dec & another flat base from late CHPO dish. Cream/grey ENGS 19C corduroy preserve jar rim & bos. Unglazed sub-triang section ?jug handle NDGT & bo. Fresh bead FLP rim diam 230mm & pink bead rim di 380mm; v thick flat FLP base diam 290mm, small bead rims di 70mm & 100mm. Bo FLP with ext white slip/paint. Few SWSG. STSL dish. Colour-banded CREA jug. [Cont'd]	89
1021	c1860-1900	0	0	[Cont'd] 1x prob unglazed CREA waster ?jug shoulder/rim & 1x hub of small CREA trivet kiln-furniture with lozenge section. 1x CREA waster unglz plate rim. Moulded Parian ware jug bo. moulded yellowish stoneware hunt jug/mug. REFW figurine base. Blue bodied 'Petalware'. Rim Buckley ware black-glz storage jar. ENPO egg cup. Rim blue TPW chamberpot with dec of ship's masts on sides, floral/wild rose dec on flanged rim. 19C ENGS brown salt-glz flagon shoulder w impressed mark '...TWO/-WILDEB--'. Base plain TGW vess.	0
1022	c1830-1900	18	89	TPW, CREA incl Wedgwood-style green-glazed plate with Greek key design border. Shoulder/neck ?local yellow-glazed ware (STSL but no slip visible?). PEAR. Flowerpot incl bead rims 2x 140mm diam - one has definite white slip band on rim & single horiz shoulder groove. fresh & worn	7
1023	c1830-1900	1	5	TPW dish rim	0
1027	c1830-1900	8	83	Bone china dish with blue painted dec. CREA mug with black mocha dec on grey slip background. Fresh & worn FLP	5



1030	c1835-1900	8	82	TPW. Small bo ENGS BRST. Glazed PMR incl jar rim. Worn FLP	1
1037	c1835-1900	21	817	TPW. ENGS BRST flagon bos. Base from 18C poss Bristol stoneware tankard with a v pale grey salt glaze allover ext - poss white slipped (c1710-50?). Mostly worn FLP incl some v thick-walled pieces incl 1 piece 26mm thick from lower wall/basal junction with large side perforation. A couple of FLP bos over-fired to near-stoneware hardness (seen in other ctxs too)	14
1038	c1900-1930?	145	2448	Date partly based on ceramic electrical fitting/plug & wall-tile (see CBM). ENGS BRST incl ginger beer-type bottle with brown ext wash & black printed drink-seller's mark in oval roundel '[-] & PRUDE[NT?]' under the words '[-] THIS BOTTLE INFRINGES' (style c1900-1920+). Blue willow TPW etc. Large glazed PMR bowl/pancheon w bead rim diam c480mm. Worn FLP. Brown teapot spout. Human head from figurine in white ?stoneware or low-grade porcelain with pale greenish tinge - hair & eyes picked out in black paint - E19C? 2x small STSL dish bos. REWF, YELL etc. 1x CHPO dish footring 18C. 1x BONE saucer rim with iridescent pearly lustre int. Base of moulded hunt jug in 19C moulded cream earthenware. Bo brown-bodied teapot with white slip banding c1900-1940?	18
1039	c1860-1900	110	1198	Date partly based on L19C wall tile & late-looking pantile (see CBM). Pot mainly M19C, some L18/E19C. TPW, CREA etc. Large bead rim PMR pancheon. Bo E19C grey engine-turned stoneware ?jar/vase JOINS (1038). CREA. ENGS BRST. Bo & scalloped rim combed STSL dishes. ENPO. 1x SWSG dish bo. TPW with 'STONE CHINA' mark under. Some burnt TPW. FLP.	14
1041	c1840-1900	21	185	TPW blue dish rim designs c 1840s? 2x YELL incl large mixing bowl with int white slip & ext moulded dec. Large beaded rim brown salt-glz ENGS - poss large jar or drainpipe? Worn FLP. Small rim sherd Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) dish with moulded 'pearl barley' dec (c1750-80). 1x bo STSL jar/cup	5
1043	c1830-1900	21	480	Fresh TPW Willow patt plate sherds, carinated painted cup sherd in painted REFW or CREA c1830-40? PMR incl bead rim from v robust pancheon/bowl diam c450mm (same 19C fabric as FLP) with int amber liquid glaze. Worn FLP incl white slip-banded rim	7
1046	c1830-1900	11	196	TPW blue cup rim pale blue willow patt dec. CREA. PMR. FLP	3
1047	c1800-1900	8	2606	Flowerpot - all. Large mostly fresh sherds incl complete pink base with central hole - base diam 85mm. V thick/robust flat base di 260mm (max 23mm thick); similar base frag diam 220mm with large cental hole & at least one other hole midway between centre & basal angle/edge. Bead rim from v robust flowerpot diam c440mm with single horiz groove on shoulder (fine/smooth orange fabric, wheel-turned)	8



1048	c1800-1900	30	1337	All flowerpot. Fresh rims & bases from 3-4 small-medium pale pink-buff flowerpots. Bead rims 2x 240mm. Flat bases mostly with central holes. Thicker base with side hole	30
1049	c1800-1900	22	2814	All flowerpot except 1 large fresh rim from STSL large sub-rectangular dish with combed slip & piecrust rim dec - prob 18/E19C?. Fresh rims & bases from 5-6 medium-large mostly pale pink-buff flowerpots. Some light orange. Bead rims 2x 360mm, 1x 320mm, 1x 170mm . Flat bases mostly with central holes. 1 complete base from complete lower half flowepot base diam 118mm. 1x large thicker base (di 260mm) with off-centre hole through base floor. 1 large wall sherd from large FLP with 2 incised horiz lines 100mm apart. Some look so fresh they may not have been used	21
1051	c1800-1900	3	404	All flowerpot. Incl 2 bases & 1 pale pink-buff bo from detached worn coil of v large vess (wall 21mm thick) prob same as/JOINS vess above in (1021) [CBM removed]	3
1052	c1850-1900	4	38	ENGS = 2 burnt bos from same cream stoneware corduroy-dec preserve jar. TPW blue willow dishes	0
1053	c1890-1920	106	1519	TPW (blue, brown, green etc) incl broken mug rim with part of green transfer royal crown on ?shield corner with inscrip '---E/ ---RY'. Some burnt. Late-looking REFW plate. Brown teapot rim & spout frags. CREA. Scrappy FLP rims & bos. 2x CHPO incl footring 18C dish with blue water scene. REFW & ENGS cylind preserve jars. ENGS BRST ginger beer bottle base with ext brown wash & black owner's mark with inscrip in oval band 'BRISTOL'. 1x ENPO 'Lightening stopper' with part of iron wire 'swing' (c1880+, popular 1880-1920s, like Grolsch bottle stoppers). Late PMR incl flowerpot-like form with int glaze - prob a conical dish or balm pot? PEAR incl PEAR TR cups & blue feather-edge dish/plate	7
1056	c1800-1900	3	207	All fresh flowerpot - 3 vess. Bead rim & 2 bases	3
1057	c1890-1920?	13	354	Profile near-complete REFW conical teacup with pale pink band on rim & gilded lines under - on base in transfer-printed green lower case letters 'Foreign made' (ie post c1890). 1x bo black TPW Dundee marmalade jar prob 1873+. 1 other late-looking REFW cup rim. PMR. English (ENPO) or Central European porcelain figurine of a lady (headless) with her hands in a black muff, wearing a pinkish coat or dressing gown, painted number '31' or '81' under. Bos PMR	0
1061	c1835-1900	47	725	All v scrappy/worn. TPW. 1x ENGS BRST bottle bo. ENGS ink bottles etc & flattened spirits flagon/bottle. ENPO. CREA. V worn PMR incl 'dog dish' like form & big bead rim storage jar. Few residual 18C incl 3x SWSG incl tankard base; pad base STSL porringer etc; 1x CHPO L18/19C plate rim; 1x frag NDGT jug/jar handle stump. FLP	1
1081	c1835-1900	10	219	ENGS BRST inck blacking/ink bottle. TPW willow dishes & cup. Flowerpot - mostly worn	3
TOTAL		1580	33188		496

B.2 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

B.2.1 The CBM assemblage comprises 32 pieces weighing 4.597kg from 14 contexts. Like most of the pottery this appears to be of relatively modern date - probably 19th century. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated in a similar way to the pottery and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The main difference in approach here however is that the material (which is mostly very fragmentary) has been classified and quantified by broad functional types based on the range of types present. The categories present comprise flat roof tile (4 pieces), pan tile (8 pieces), brick (12 pieces), modern wall tile (5 pieces), drain pipe (2 pieces) and 'other' or unidentifiable CBM.

B.2.2 As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. Some worn pieces of brick and flat roof tile, and perhaps pan tile, could perhaps date from the 18th century but most are probably later. The CBM dates mostly confirm the late dating provided by the pottery and clay tobacco pipes but in one or two instances the CBM dates are later. The five pieces of glazed wall tile are all machine-made types (mostly refined whiteware) dating after c 1860 and possibly as late as c 1900 in one or two cases. The two pieces of drain pipe are actually machine-made land drains and have a dense orange sandy fabric. These date to the later 19th or 20th century. The broken land drain from context (1051) is probably of 'U' shaped section. The complete example from (1056) is tubular and in a very fresh condition: it is 310mm long and has a diameter of 80mm and has a faint textile impression all along one 'side' - probably from being placed to dry on a piece of sacking before firing. This is a very good example of its type and should be retained as a reference piece. Probably the latest piece in the assemblage is one end of a mould-made electrical fitting (fuse box?) in white vitreous porcelain probably dating to c 1900-1930 (ctx 1038). It is marked with the words 'VITREOUS/SIMPLEX' and part of a serial number. Fuller details of the CBM may be consulted in the spreadsheet. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Cxt	pot	CBM spot date	Flat roof	Pan tile	Brick	Wall tile	Drain	Other	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1000	c. 1860-1900	c. 1860-1900		2		1			3	153	19C wall tile, prob corner of long narrow rectang. Form with crescent cross section. Refined white earthenware (REFW) with clear glaze ext. Part of makers mark on back in small relief letters 'H & R' and no '1'
1005	c. 1800-1900	19C?			1				1	49	Worn frag hard orange brick
1015	c.1840-1900	19C?		2	1				3	238	1x v worn frag soft orange brick – undatable -poss even Roman? 2X worn



											slightly curved orange poss pantile
1020	c. 1835- 1900	19C?	1		4				5	103	Small frag orange roof tile. Scraps pale orange-brown brick 18/19C?
1021	c. 1860- 1900	19C?		1	1				2	112	Edge frag orange-red slightly curved prob pan tile. Worn scarp red brick
1027	c.1830- 1900	19C?	1						1	7	Flake of red tile - worn
1038	c. 1900- 1930	c. 1900- 1930				1		1	2	100	One end of box shaped rectang electrical socket or poss fuse box in vitreous white porcelain with brass contact points still inside, 35mm x 35mm square at end, machine / mould made. On unglazed reverse is damaged relief serial number and 'VITREOUS SIMPLEX' prob early 20C. 1X edge frag dark green glazed late 19C wall tile in greyish REFW fabric
1039	c. 1860- 1900	c. 1860- 1900		2		2			3	117	Small frag polychrome 19C wall tile, narrow rectang section. REFW fabric with green and red majolica glaze. Traces of lettering '- A-. Fresh late looking pale orange-brown sandy pantile with exaggerated imbrex side frag. Prob machine made. Worn frag from sandy red tile.
1051	c. 1800- 1900	c. 1800- 1900			3		1		4	273	Fresh ends from 'U' shaped machine made land drain in light orange sandy fabric. Flat ends of drain chipped off or missing. Scraps from 2 shapeless worn bricks. 2 prob burnt, slaggy
1052	c. 1850- 1900	c. 1820- 1900			1				1	1644	Approx 2/3 of brick inc one end. Soft orange brown fabric with some white cherty grits, with shallow frog, sides very worn / abraded. Thickness c 65mm, width 105mm
1056	c. 1800- 1900	c. 1860- 1900					1		1	1380	Complete, fresh, tubular land drain in light orange sandy fabric. Machine made with flat knife cut ends. On slightly flattened underside is faint textile impression running whole length of object. Length



											310mm, diam 80mm
1057	c. 1890-1920	c. 1860-1900				2			2	49	Joining frags 19C REFW wall tile with dark wine-purple glaze & large impressed grid / squares design. Press moulded
1061	c. 1835-1900	c. 1860-1900	2	1					3	150	1 x large fresh edge frag machine-made dark purplish brown hard fired engineers style roof tile with part of circular impressed stamp on underside with letters 'DREA [M/N/L?], or poss some type of refractory tile 1 x scrap of v worn soft orange ?roof tile. 1 x worn frag curved soft orange ? pan tile
1081	c. 1835-1900	19C?			1				1	222	Fairly worn frag corner soft orange brick 62mm thick. Unusually appears to have internal hollow – perhaps carved out, or may have broken along seam where two wedges of clay were joined
Total			4	8	12	5	2	1	32	4597	



B.3 Assessment of clay pipe

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 346 pieces of clay pipe weighing 910g were recovered from 22 contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records by context the spot-date; the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. It also records the minimum number of bowls per context. As most of the pipe bowl forms are fairly standard types of the late 18th and 19th centuries they can be paralleled closely enough with Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology of London pipes. Pipe bowls are therefore sometimes identified in the catalogue according to the series of codes based on London bowl forms (eg. AO22). Most bowls can also be dated to a slightly lesser extent by comparison with Oswald's simplified national typology (Oswald 1975). The pipe assemblage here is described in some detail in the catalogue and is therefore only summarised below.

Summary of the assemblage

- B.3.2 The pipes are generally in a fair to poor condition with a high proportion of worn fragments from the more robust area at the base the bowl and junction with the stem. The stems themselves are mostly quite short (under 60mm in length) and most display some wear, fairly typical of weathered and redeposited pipe assemblages. There are however a few complete or only slightly chipped bowls which are an exception to this rule. In total there are 47 pieces of pipe bowl from a minimum of 45 bowls (three complete), four pieces of mouth and 295 fragments of stem. The highest number of pieces from a single context is the 121 pieces from Context (1021) which includes no less than 21 bowls of c 1840-1910.

Date-range and emphasis

- B.3.3 Nearly all the contexts here containing closely datable pipe bowls (seven contexts) can be dated to c 1840/50-1910. Other contexts dated only by less-diagnostic stem fragments or smaller pieces of bowl have mainly been dated to the 19th century or late 18th/19th-century. Most of the pipe deposition on the site seems to have occurred during the mid to late 19th-century. About half a dozen very worn pieces of stem are of thicker 'chunkier' type with larger diameter stem bore holes (to c 3mm). These are clearly of much earlier type and date to the 17th or early 18th century but appear to be residual in every case.
- B.3.4 The quality of the 19th-century assemblage is fairly low and is predominated by spurred bowls with poorly moulded seams (sometimes with oakleaf or foliage decorated seams) and pointed conical spurs which mostly appear to be plain, or in just one or two cases have very faint/illegible makers' marks. This poor quality is typical of mass-produced Bristol pipes of the 19th century, many of them destined for export (David Higgins, pers. comm.). There are no 'heel bowls' present here. The latter are typical of 17th- and early 18th-century assemblages and their absence here underlines the paucity of early pipes from this assemblage. One or two bowls with square profile (non-pointed) heels or with moulded seams may be of late 18th/19th-century date. These include a few bowls decorated with vertical fluting or ribbing. One residual bowl fragment (ctx 1021) has a small relief circular maker's mark or roundel on the side of the bowl, typical of Bristol pipes of the 18th century. Although this contains a few letters from the maker's name or

initials these are too worn to decipher. One 19th-century pipe stem (1021) has part of an incuse maker's mark on the side incorporating the word '[BRIS]TOL'. Another thick 19th-century stem has moulded briar-like spines or thorns along length of stem (1021). In the same context there is a complete thick-walled pipe bowl of Irish type with the incuse mark 'DUBLIN' on the back of the bowl within an oval cartouche. These later 19th-century 'Irish' pipes were actually made at many centres across Britain. Also in the same context (1021) and of the same date is a large fragment from the rim/profile of an unusually thick-walled pipe with a flat-topped rim characteristic of the products of the Southorn family of pipemakers from Broseley in Shropshire. Other notable pieces include a near-complete pipe bowl of c 1780-1830 with a squared spur and with very unusual high-relief ribbed moulding resembling the pattern of a zebra skin (1015). It is likely that most of the pipes here are local Bristol products other than the possible Broseley example.

Recommendations

- B.3.5 The basic catalogue with its extensive comments field and some parallels is a reasonably detailed record of the assemblage, most of which is of 19th-century date and much of which is fairly worn and unremarkable. If a more detailed report is required at some point then perhaps half a dozen pieces, including the complete 19th-century 'Dublin' pipe should be published or at least photographed. Otherwise no further work is recommended.

Pipeclay wig curler

by John Cotter

- B.3.6 A single fairly worn piece of pipeclay wig curler, weighing 12g, was recovered from a context (1053) which also contained a clay pipe bowl of c 1820-1860. The piece represents approximately half of the original object (surviving length 36mm) including a solid tapered stem and a bulbous terminal (max diam 19 mm) with a broad flat circular end (diam 14mm). The latter end appears to bear a very weathered maker's mark, probably the incuse initials 'RG' or 'RC' (?) - which has yet to be identified. Wig curlers became popular during the second half of the 17th century and a 17th- or 18th-century date for this piece seems likely.

Cont ext	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Tot Wt	Comments	MNV Bowls
1000	c1850-1910	15	3	1	19	51	Fresh & worn. Mostly 19C. Fresh broken 19C bowl with damaged spur with illeg surname mark form as AO30 with spur. 1x fresh 19C bowl rim. 1x 19C 'bowl' sleeve (actually mostly stem) with traces of basketwork moulding. 1x 19C elliptical-section mouthpiece. Fresh & worn 19C stems - 1x worn 18C stem	3
1001	19C	6	0	0	6	11	Scrappy 19C stems, mostly worn. 1 prob 18C v worn	0
1001	19C	6	0	0	6	11	Scrappy 19C stems, mostly worn. 1 prob 18C v worn	0



1003	19C	1	0	0	1	3		0
1010	19C	2	1	0	3	8	Fairly fresh but discoloured prob 19C bowl rim/front. Worn stem. 1x v worn stem from bowl end - stem bore (SB) c 3mm prob L17/E18C	1
1015	19C	11	3	0	14	29	Fresh & worn stems - mainly 19C. 3 joining sherds from 1 bowl profile - near-complete prob AO27 c1780-1830 with squared spur & unusual high-relief ribbed moulding like a zebra pattern, prominent seams incl under spur, makers initials on spur 'I(?) / D', smoked.	1
1017	E18C ?	1	0	0	1	2	V worn stem	0
1020	19C	10	2	0	12	31	Worn 19C stems. 1-2 prob 18C. 1x stem with 19C bowl spur & v faint makers mark. 1x fresh frag 19C bowl back	2
1021	c1840-1910	100	21	0	121	315	1x worn L18/19C heel bowl worn base. Lots 19C stems fresh & worn. 2x L18/19C bowl frags (1 fresh rim soot int, 1 v worn body frag). 1x worn 19C bowl front. 1x worn prob 18C stem. 1x worn 19C spur bowl base. 1x worn 19C thick stem with moulded briar-like thorns along length of stem. 2x worn 19C spur bowl bases. 1x complete 19C spur bowl AO28 (c1820-60) plain. 1x L18/E19C squared spur bowl base - worn. 1x v worn 19C spur bowl back with traces foliate moulded seam. 1x fresh complete bowl Irish-type AO33 with incuse mark on back of bowl below rim 'DUBLIN' within oval cartouche - plain v thick bowl with square profile spur (PHOTO?). 1x rim/near-profile plain v thick-walled large bowl with flat rim (5mm wide/thick) - poss a L19C Brosely type (worn)? 1x 19C bowl base with long pointed spur. 1x fresh scrap 19C bowl. 1x 19C spur bowl base. 1x rim frag 19C fluted/ribbed bowl with traces foliage on back seam. 1x short 19C stem frag with incuse '[BRIS]TOL' stamp on side. [Cont'd]	21
1021	c1840-1910	0	0	0	0	0	[Contd] 1x worn L18/19C bowl rim with pellet-like foliage on front seam. 1x worn scrap bowl with 18C Bristol-style makers roundel on side of bowl with illeg initials in relief poss 'I/D/?' 2x plain worn 19C bowl rims (2 pipes?). 1x 19C worn heel bowl base with moulded fluting/ribbing & traces foliate seams	0
1022	L18/19C	5	0	0	5	11	Worn stems	0
1023	L18/19C	0	1	0	1	4	Worn heel spur base	1
1027	L18/19C	2	2	0	4	9	L18/19C worn spur bowl base. Fresh rim from 2nd bowl. Worn stems	2



1030	L18/1 9C	2	0	0	2	4	Short stems	0
1037	L18/1 9C	0	0	1	1	1	Chipped/worn mouthpiece of elliptical section	0
1038	c1850 -1910	40	6	1	47	43	Worn 19C spur bowl base - illeg maker's mark? 1x worn 19C spur bowl base. 1x 19C Briar-type bead/pad-moulded mouthpiece on elliptical section stem. 1x complete 19C spur bowl AO28 with oakleaf seams - poorly moulded. 1x fresh 19C bowl rim frag. 1x 19C spur bowl base. 1x 1worn 19C spur bowl base. Fresh & worn 19C stems & 2x thick prob E18C stems with SBs c 3mm daim.	6
1039	c1850 -1910	45	4	0	49	32	Fresh & worn 19C stems - some burnt. 1x bowl base/sleeve from M19C fancy pipe with prominent rib underside - prob the start of a moulded strut or eagle claw etc. 1x worn thick L17/E18C stem frag. 1x 19C worn spur bowl. 1x fresh 19C spur bowl base. 1x front profile 19C bowl AO28 with crude foliate seams	4
1041	c1840 -1910	2	1	1	4	2	19C stems & plain L18/19C mouthpiece. 1x fresh front bowl profile AO28 with fluting/ribbing in lower 2/3 of bowl & poss trace of relief swag in upper third, spur missing	1
1043	L17/E 18C	1	0	0	1	4	Worn thick early stem	0
1049	19C	2	0	0	2	9	Fairly fresh 19C stems to 60mm long	0
1053	c1820 -1860	32	1	0	33	85	Fresh & sl worn 19C stems. 1x large front bowl frag AO28. [Also 1x 17/18C terminal from pipecaly wig curler, = additional 1 piece, 12g, Flat discoid terminal with 14mm diam & possibly weathered incuse initials 'RG' or 'RC'?, max diam at bulge 19mm, max extant length 36mm, fairly worn].	1
1057	19C	1	0	0	1	2		0
1061	19C	11	1	0	12	27	Fresh & worn 19C stems. 1x worn spur bowl base L18/19C	1
1081	19C	6	1	0	7	7	Worn spur bowl base with with oakleaf seams on back. Fairly fresh 19C stems	1
Total		295	47	4	36	10		45



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Atkinson, D, and Oswald, A, 1969 'London clay tobacco pipes', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* 32, 171-227.

AC Archaeology 2005 Land At Harry Stoke, near Filton, South Gloucestershire; Results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation, (SGSMR 18236)

Avon Archaeological Unit 1996 Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological evaluation, (SGSMR 11006)

Bristol and Avon Archaeology, 1995 vol 12, 24–55

Bristol and Avon Archaeology, 1987 vol 6, 50 and 52

CPM 2003/04 Desk-based Archaeological Assessment of land at Harry Stoke, (CPM Report No. H1455-01a)

King, B, 2006-12 A Brief History of UK Cultivation prior to the Allotment Movement, <http://www.bkthisandthat.org.uk/GrowingHistoryPreAllotments.html#nurserymen>

LAARC, 2007 Post 1992 Museum of London code expansions: Post-Roman pottery http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F0118AAF-EF24-4228-A07A-39F89E6F092E/0/post92mol_post_roman.pdf

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14.

South Gloucestershire Council 2012 Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Work to be Undertaken on land at Harry Stoke, condition 19, planning application PT06/1001/O (June)

Thick, M, 1998 *The Neat House Gardens: Early Market Gardening Around London*, Totnes: Prospect Books,

Thirsk, J, 1997 *Alternative Agriculture*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Waterman (Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd) 2013 Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation, (April)

Webster, CJ 2008 South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) <http://www1.somerset.gov.uk/archives/hes/swarf/publications.htm>

Baptisms at Whiteshill Congregational Chapel, Winterbourne 1934-1967 www.frenchaymuseumarchives.co.uk

APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford, South Gloucestershire. Phase 1
Site code:	BRSMG:2013/11
Grid reference:	ST 6250 7890
Type:	Excavations and Watching Brief
Date and duration:	15 th April - 24 th May and 30 th September - 3 rd October 2013
Area of site:	Total site area = 39.57 hectares, Phase 1 area = 7.69ha



Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd, on behalf of Crest Nicholson South West, to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief on part of the Highbrook Park development on land at Harry Stoke, Stoke Gifford in South Gloucestershire (centred on ST 6250 7890) as part of ongoing development.

The works were undertaken between 15th April - 24th May and 30th September - 3rd October 2013.

The fieldwork had been intended to monitor the below ground work for the complete Phase 1 area, (7.69ha) but the work in the southern area had proceeded prior to archaeological attendance (3.5ha). The northern area remained intact and was subject to a constant presence watching brief (4.19ha).

In addition two area excavations were undertaken around previously excavated Trenches 27 and 45 where evaluation work had highlighted archaeological remains.

All of the features and deposits uncovered during the course of the watching brief works were of post-medieval date. They were all consistent with activity expected as part of the operation of a commercial garden nursery, dated from the early-mid 19th century onwards. The documentary sources suggest this was owned and part of the Maule family nursery.

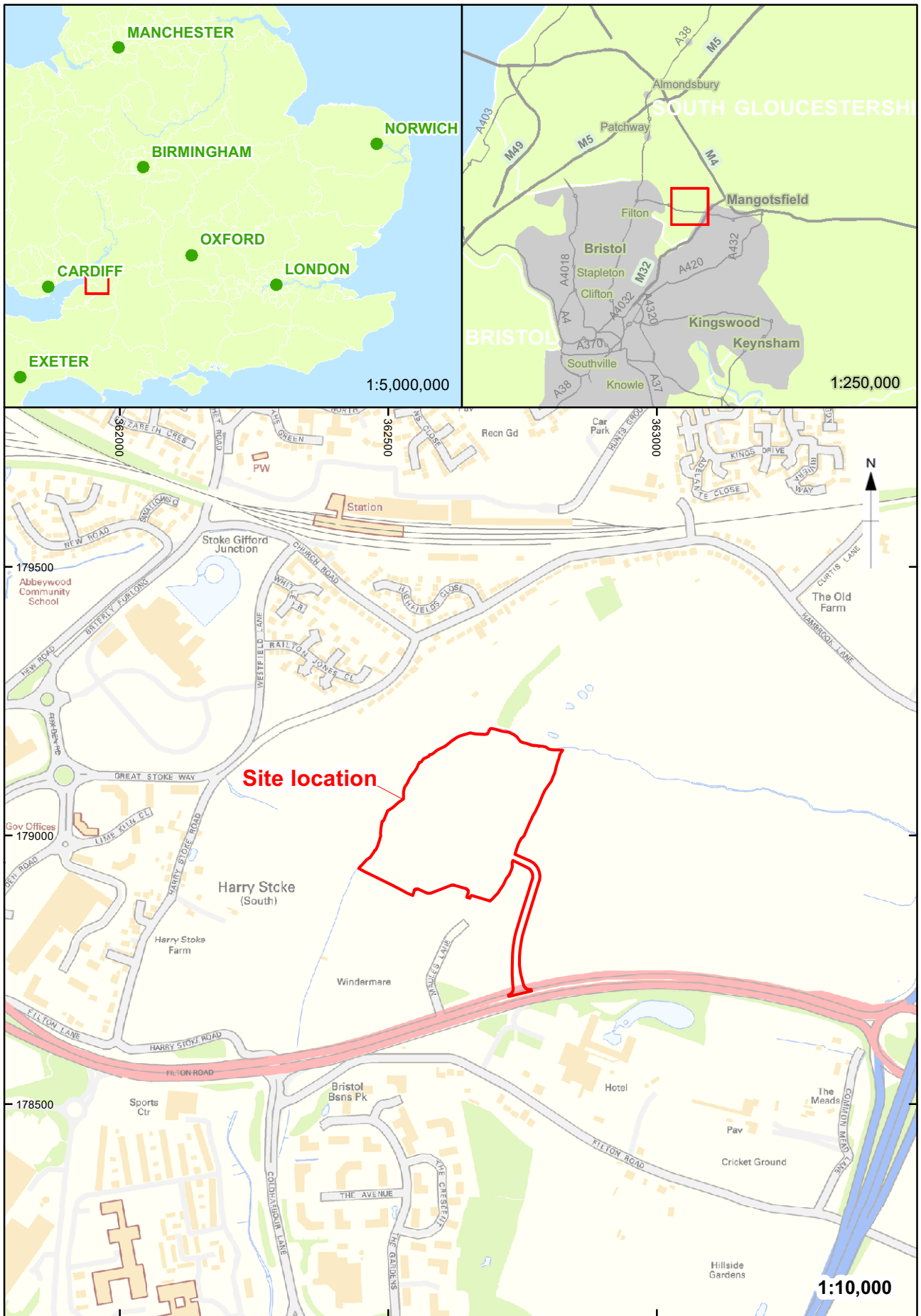
The watching brief work identified; seven stone packed field drains, five ceramic drains and one stone slabbed drain. These formed a network of land drainage situated on the western side of the present Phase 1 site. There were also several other features: a hedgerow; an isolated dump of stones; a narrow trackway; a linear dump; and four dumps of burnt material. These features were all of post-medieval date. The extensive subsoil and topsoil contained finds assemblages consistent with the use of the land as a garden nursery.

A nursery on the site is marked on the 1889 1st edition OS map, but pre-dates this and was likely to be part of the 'Maule and Son' nursery, cited in Stapleton Road, which specialised in American Bog plants and conifers, and under William's son, Alexander James, it went into orchids and later in 1869 introduced the true Japanese Quince (Maule's Quince). The nursery is fossilised in the name of the lane leading off the A4174 Ring Road.

The excavation area around Trench 27 revealed no features of archaeological origin only variations in the natural geology.

The excavation area around Trench 45 revealed no surviving features of archaeological origin, the ground having been recently wholesale landscaped.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited at Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1RL, under the accession code BRSMG:2013/11.



X:\h\Harry Stoke_South\Glos_PROJECTCODE\010\Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Harry_Stoke_Fig1_271113.mxd\Leo Heatley\27/11/2013

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Figure 1: Phase 1 site location

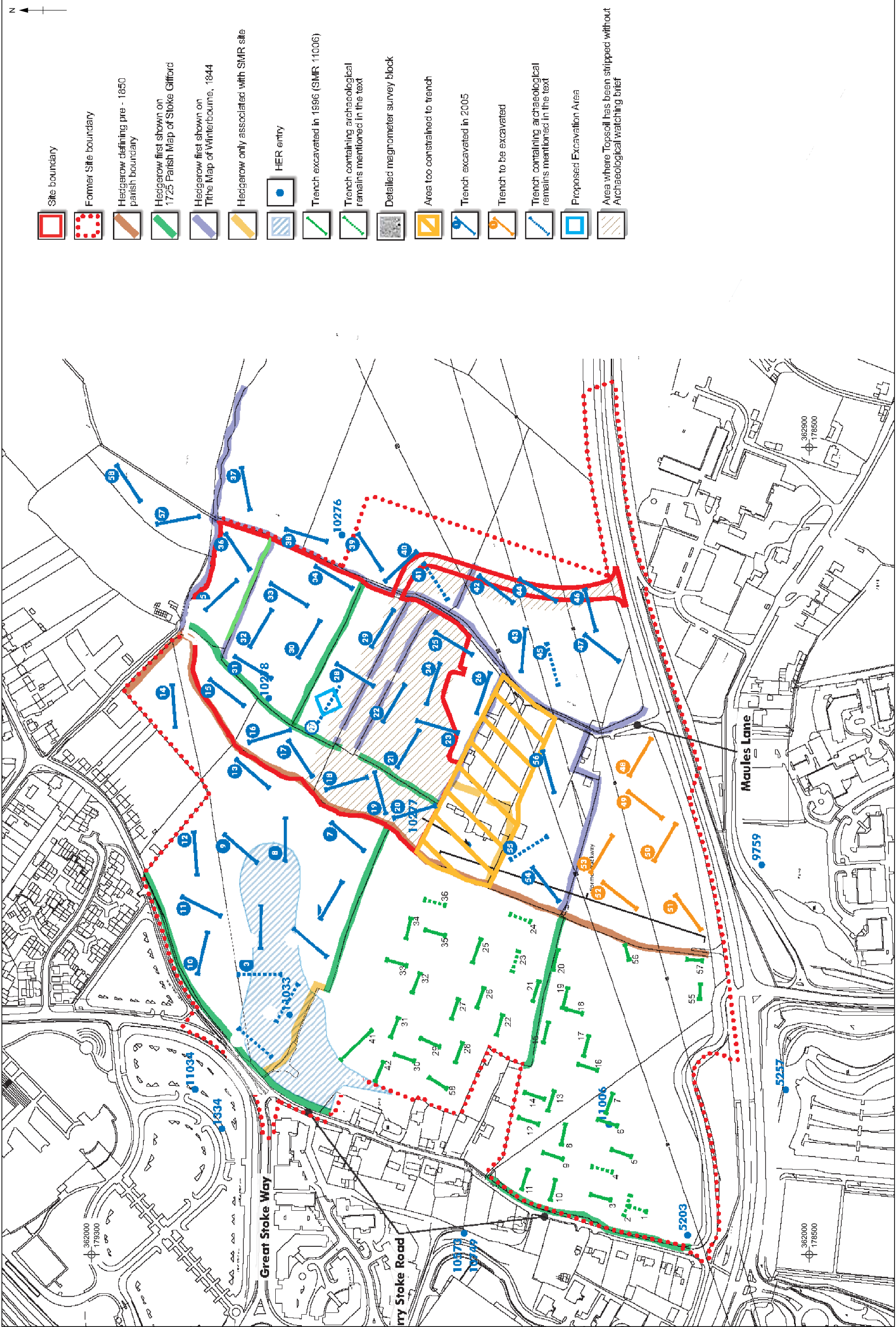
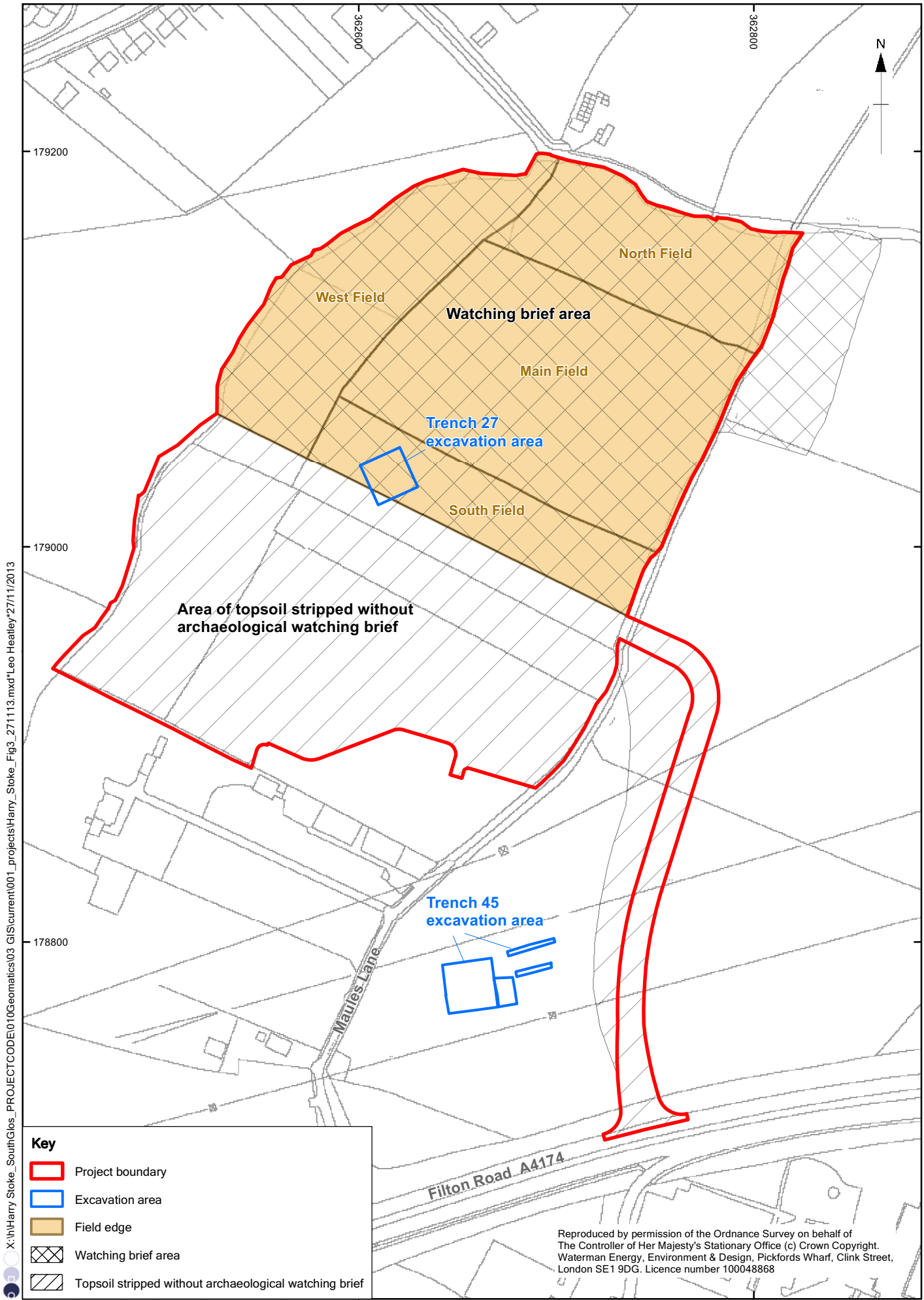


Figure 2: Plan of Previous Investigations

0 20 m

1:400

Figure courtesy of:
© Waterman Energy, Environment & Design



X:\h\Harry Stoke_SouthGlos_PROJECTCODE\010\Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Harry Stoke_Fig3_271113.mxd*Leo Heatley 27/11/2013

Key

- Project boundary
- Excavation area
- Field edge
- Watching brief area
- Topsoil stripped without archaeological watching brief

Reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown Copyright. Waterman Energy, Environment & Design, Pickfords Wharf, Clink Street, London SE1 9DG. Licence number 100048868

Figure 3: Plan of Present Investigation Areas



- Area of watching brief
- Limit of excavation
- Internal limit of excavation
- Trench 27
- Historic hedgerow
- Hedgerow
- Drain
- Modern feature
- Burnt material

Figure 4: Plan of archaeological features from the watching brief

All OS data reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright, Waterman Energy, Environment & Design, Pickfords Wharf, Clark Street, London SE1 1BQC. License number 10004888

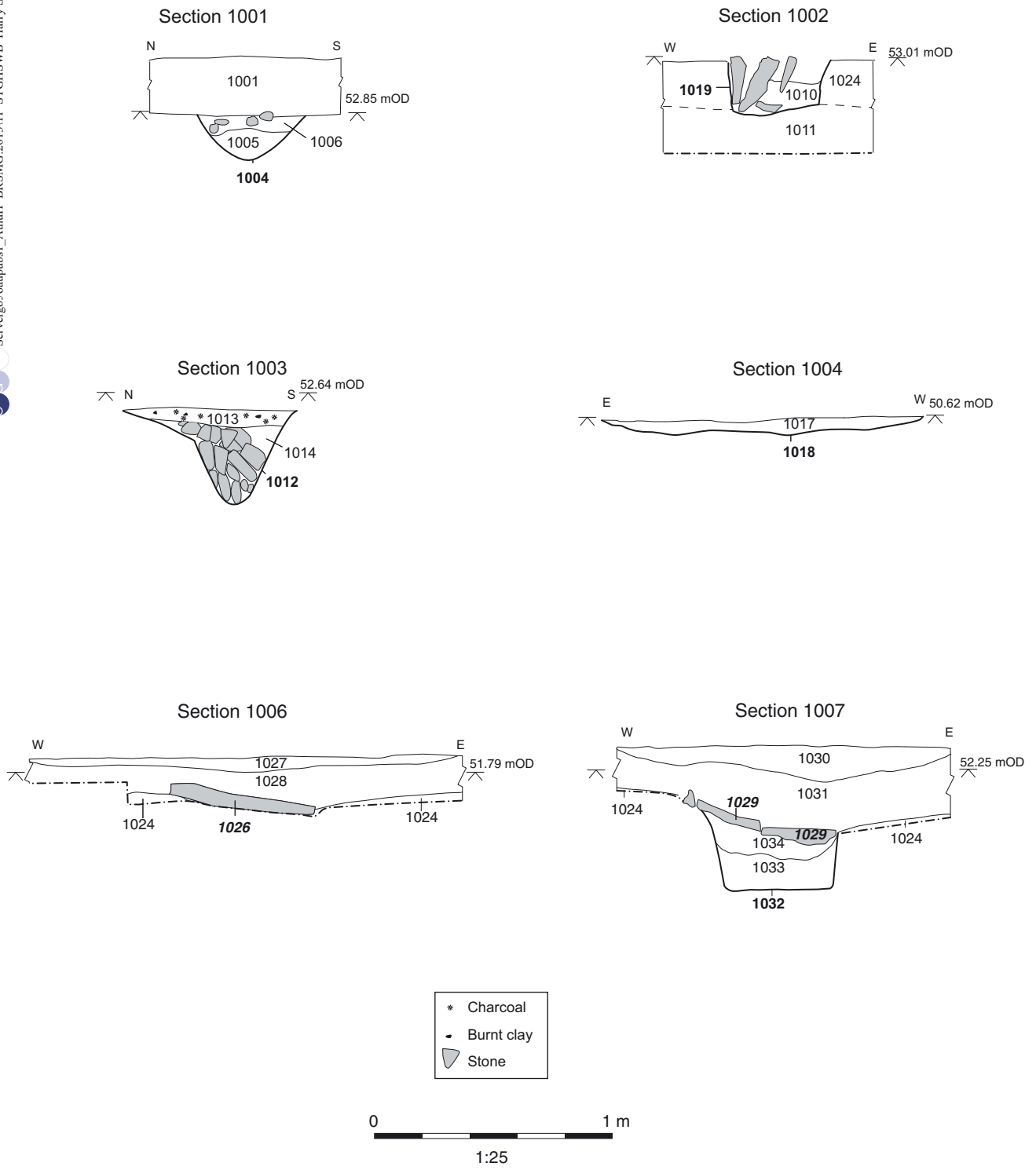
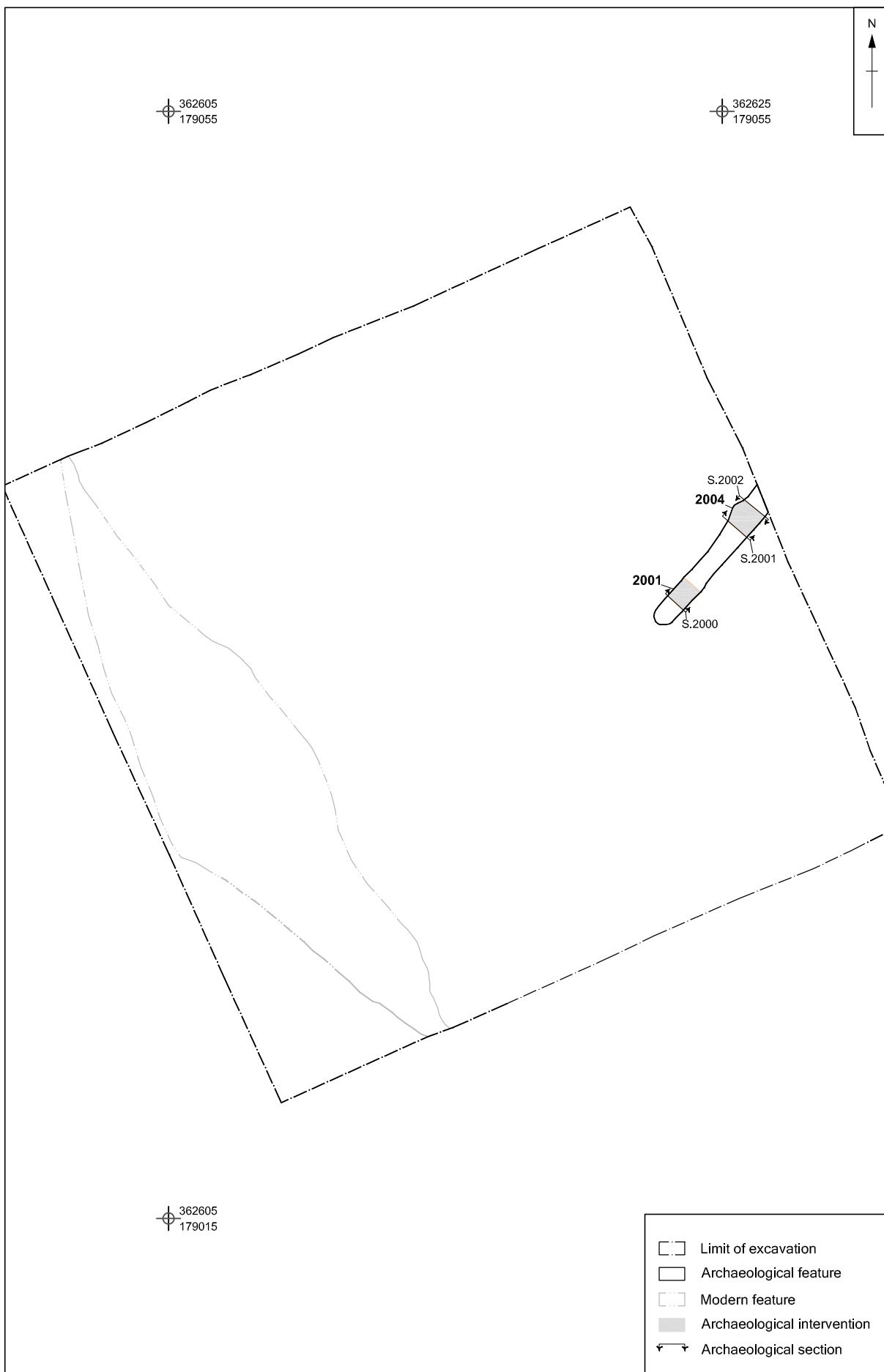


Figure 5: Watching Brief Area sections

X:\h\Harry Stoke_SouthGlos_PROJECTCODE\01\0\Geomatics\02 CAD\001\current\Harry_Stoke_2014-04-10.dwg (Figure 6) *BRS\MG:2013\11*STGH:WB*Harry Stoke, South Gloucestershire\leo.heatley* 14 Apr 2014



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Archaeological intervention
- Archaeological section

0 10 m
1:200

Figure 6: Trench 27 excavation area plan

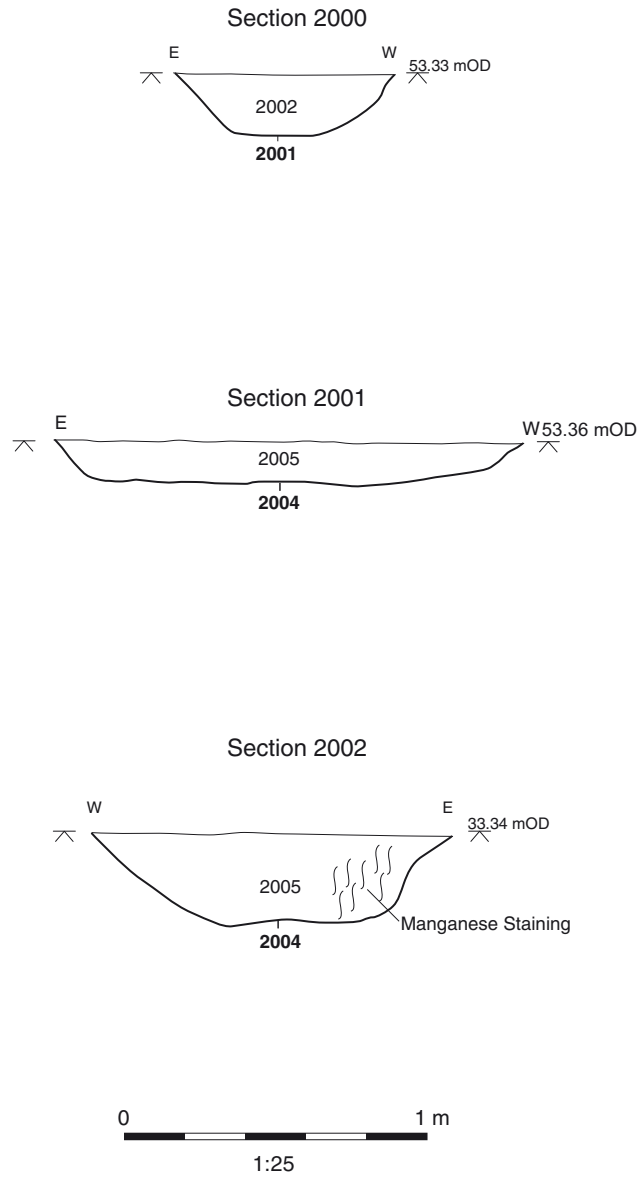


Figure 7: Trench 27, Excavation Area Sections



Plate 1: Main Field, laydown area, stripping by 360o excavator being supervised, looking north



Plate 2: Main Field, stripping by bulldozer being supervised, looking east



Plate 3: Main Field, stripping by bulldozer being supervised, looking west



Plate 4: West Field, reduction of the area to form the Balancing Pond, looking north



Plate 5: West Field, completion of the Balancing Pond, looking south



Plate 6: Excavation Area 27, manual cleaning, looking south



Plate 7: North Field, view of stripping, looking east



Plate 8: North Field, Hedgerow 1018, looking south



Plate 9: West Field, burnt deposit 1022, looking north



Plate 10: West Field, drain 1019, looking north



Plate 11: West Field, stone spread over drain, looking east



Plate 12 : West Field, stone drain (seen as 1026, 1029 and 1042), pre-ex, looking south-west



Plate 13 : West Field, stone drain 1026, looking north



Plate 14: West Field, stone drain 1029, looking north



Plate 15: West Field, stone drain 1029, cut 1032, looking north



Plate 16: West Field, stone drain 1045 in section, looking west



Plate 17: West Field, stone drain 1035, looking north-west



Plate 18: Main Field, Example of ceramic drains, looking east



Plate 19: Sampled flower pot fragments



Plate 20: Main Field, layer 1041



Plate 21: Main Field, stone drains 1004 and 1007, looking east



Plate 22: Main Field, drain 1012, looking south-east



Plate 23: Main Field, drain 1012, looking north-west



Plate 24: Main Field, dump 1040, looking south-west



Plate 25: Main Field, linear feature 1052, looking south



Plate 26: Main Field, dumped material 1057, looking north-east



Plate 27: Main Field, pit 1059, looking south



Plate 28: Main Field, clinker layer 1060, looking west



Plate 29: Second Balancing Pond, stripping with bulldozer, looking north



Plate 30: Trench 27 Excavation Area, looking south-west



Plate 31: Trench 27 Excavation Area, working shot, looking south-west



Plate 32: Trench 27 Excavation Area, feature 2001, looking south



Plate 33: Trench 27 Excavation Area, feature 2004, looking north



Plate 34: Trench 45 Excavation Area, looking north-west



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*