Archaeological Survey and Recording at
The Former Concorde Lodge, Kellaway Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

Bristol HER 24802
Centred on NGR ST 5904 7658

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SUMMARY

This report sets out the results of a staged programme of archaeological survey and recording works carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit Limited from May 2009 to August 2010 at Concorde Lodge, Kellaway Avenue, Horfield, Bristol (NGR ST 5904 7658). The project included standing building recording, area excavation and a watching brief, which were commissioned to satisfy planning conditions issued by Bristol City Council.

The evidence recorded indicates that the site has been occupied since the early post-conquest period, certainly by the 12th century and possibly by the 11th. At least three distinct medieval buildings, along with a possible fourth, plus associated cut features, deposits and finds were recorded. These appear to reflect the site of at least one and possibly two, rural medieval farmsteads with two of the buildings displaying domestic characteristics. A study of the historic landscape of the site and its wider environs, conducted for the project, indicates that the post conquest environment was one of pioneer rural settlement emerging through piecemeal enclosure from previously common land and woodland. The medieval structures recorded were probably extant until the late medieval period (15th to 16th century) by which time settlement was in decline and the buildings may have been abandoned.

The remains of a single rectangular structure of 16th to 17th century origin, preserved below the foundations of the 19th century Concorde Lodge, was recorded. By comparison with the medieval and later post medieval evidence, the 16th to 17th century features were less numerous and less widely distributed, although comparatively large quantities of domestic pottery from the period were recovered. There are strong indications that a farm known as 'Attwoods' encompassed part of the site during the 17th century and the building identified may well reflect an element or the focus of that farm. Parts of the building had been re-used in the 19th century Concorde Lodge building forming the foundation courses of some of its walls.

A 19th century a house Lodge called Horfield Lodge, later to become Concorde Lodge, was constructed on the site. It had walled grounds to the rear and there was evidence of stone drainage and formal pathways. It was demolished as part of the development and its foundations were recorded during the site excavations. Prior to its demolition a photographic building survey of the Lodge was undertaken and an assessment made of its structural development.

The project has recovered an important body of new evidence concerning the origins, status and development of settlement at Horfield. Collectively the evidence indicates that settlement began in the early post-conquest period with the emergence of at least one, and probably a series, of small agricultural farmsteads from previously open common land and woodland. The character of medieval occupation seems to have changed little from the early post-conquest (12th to 13th centuries) to the late (15th to 16th centuries) medieval period when the settlement seems to have declined. During the 16th to 17th centuries settlement had reduced to a single stone building in the location of the later Concorde Lodge. This new settlement was also, probably, a rural farmstead and possibly a direct descendant of a medieval farmstead. Subsequent activity was focused on the site of this building, which may have survived into the 19th century when it was replaced by a new building , which eventually, following numerous expansions and alterations, became Concorde Lodge in the 1980's.

1. INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited were commissioned by DR Jones (Yeovil) Limited to undertake a scheme of archaeological works related to a development to construct a new residential care facility and supported living accommodation on land at Concorde Lodge, Kellaway Avenue, Horfield, Bristol. The project was commissioned in response to two planning conditions (19 and 20, application ref 09/04874/NMA) set by Bristol City Council's archaeological planning officer, Mr Bob Jones. The conditions comprised three elements; an archaeological watching brief, with provision for detailed excavation and recording if necessary, to be maintained during all groundworks related to the project, an English Heritage level 2 Standing Building Recording of the Concorde Lodge building to be undertaken prior to its demolition and the full archaeological excavation of two areas, one below the Lodge building and another within its rear gardens, all to be subsequently collated, reported and published with specialist consultation obtained where necessary.
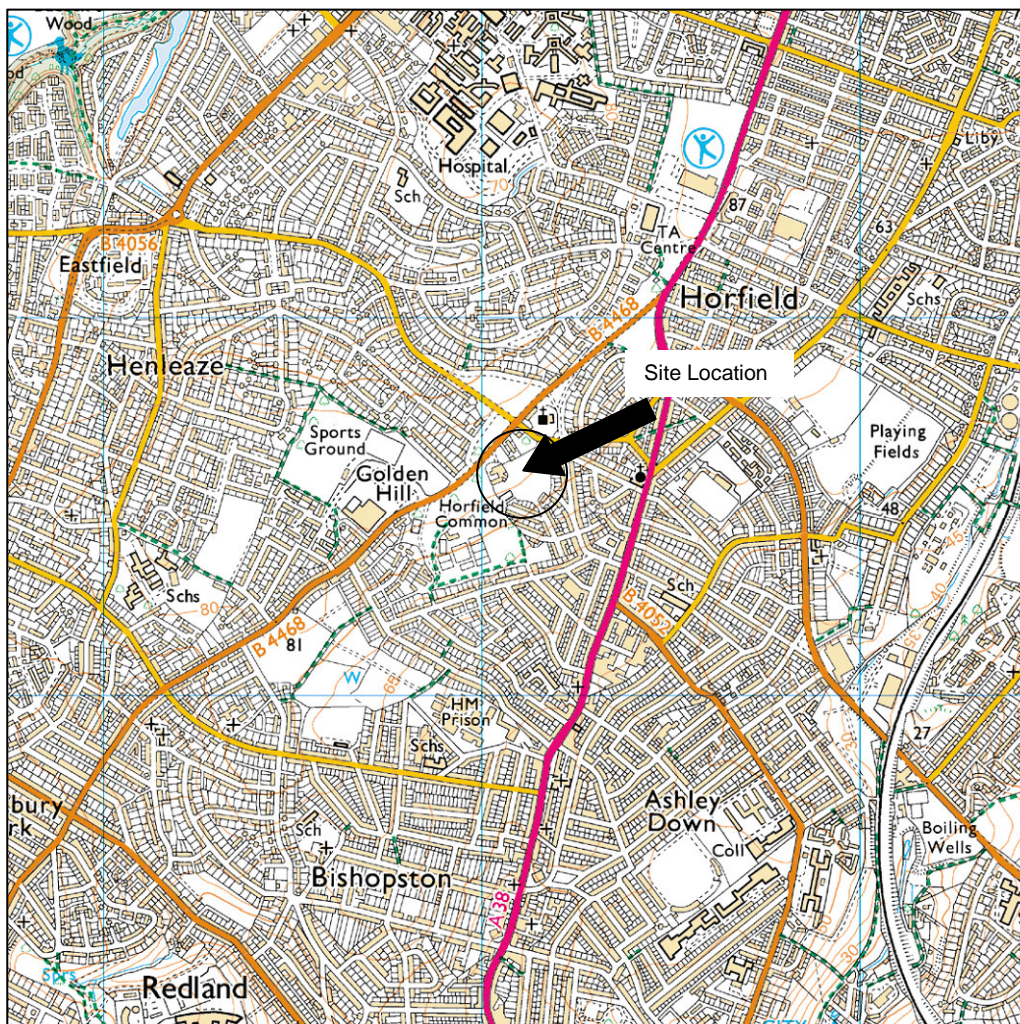
Fig 1. Site Location Plan. Extract from 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey Plan. Reproduced at 1:20 000 scale

The site is located in the Horfield district of Bristol (centred on NGR ST 5904 7658, **Figs 1 & 2**). The study area was focussed upon the site of the former Concorde Lodge, which was a large 19th century house and gardens located along the northern bounds of Horfield Common, fronting Kellaway Avenue. The project also encompassed a linear strip of land excavated for the installation of a temporary site

access road, which ran north-east from Concorde Lodge across the northeast corner of Horfield Common to Wellington Hill.

The works were undertaken over an 18 month period from March 2009 to September 2010 in accordance with methodologies outlined in two agreed Written Schemes of Investigation (Young 2009, 2009. a), which were produce in response to criteria outlined in two project briefs (Jones 2007, 2009) issued by Mr Bob Jones of Bristol City Council.

The aim of the watching brief was to observe all intrusive groundworks for the presence of buried archaeological features or deposits and to ensure, where identified, that they were adequately located and recorded.

The building survey required that a photographic record, accompanied by notes and measurements, be made of Concorde Lodge and associated structures prior to their demolition.

The excavation brief outlined two areas which, in order to fit in with the development programme, were subsequently divided into three (Areas 1-3, **Fig 2**). Within these areas full archaeological investigation was undertaken, recording all archaeological features and deposits in stratigraphic sequence. Features and deposits were recorded using a single context recording system, annotated plans were made of all features and were drawn at 1:20 scale. Sections and elevations were drawn at 1:10 scale. A photographic record of all stratigraphic units was kept in digital format and on slide film for selected details. A survey of key features and excavation boundaries was undertaken using a electronic Total Station. This data was subsequently used to locate all primary site drawings and recorded features on the national Ordnance Survey grid. Excavation was undertaken by 360° mechanical excavator to the first archaeological strata after which it was conducted by hand.

The fieldwork was undertaken by staff from Avon Archaeological Unit Limited in phased works, led by the writer.

This report describes the results of the watching brief and excavations together in roughly chronological order by phase, giving descriptive details of all significant features and deposits. The building survey is discussed separately, with reference to the results of the excavations, in section five. Preceding the results is a review of the history of the site and landscape study by Dr Nick Corcos, which seeks to place the findings within their broader historical context. Specialist reports discussing, pottery and ceramics, animal bone, glass, clay tobacco pipe, small finds, environmental sampling, and shell are contained in the centre of the report. All elements and results of the project are discussed and, where possible, interpreted in section 6.

The project archive will be given to the care of Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery to be stored under the accession numbers BRSMG 2009.46 for the watching brief and 2009.79 for the excavation works. A combined entry for the project has been made in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as BHER 24802.

N

Areas of Detailed Excavation and Recording

ST 7670

ST 5600

Holy Trinity
Church

Kellaway Avenue

Wellington Hill

Temporary
Site Access
Road

The Watching Brief
Excavation Area
Structure A

Excavation
Area 3

Horfield Common

Excavation
Area 2

Excavation
Area 1

Location of
Wall 310

Pond
Wall 305

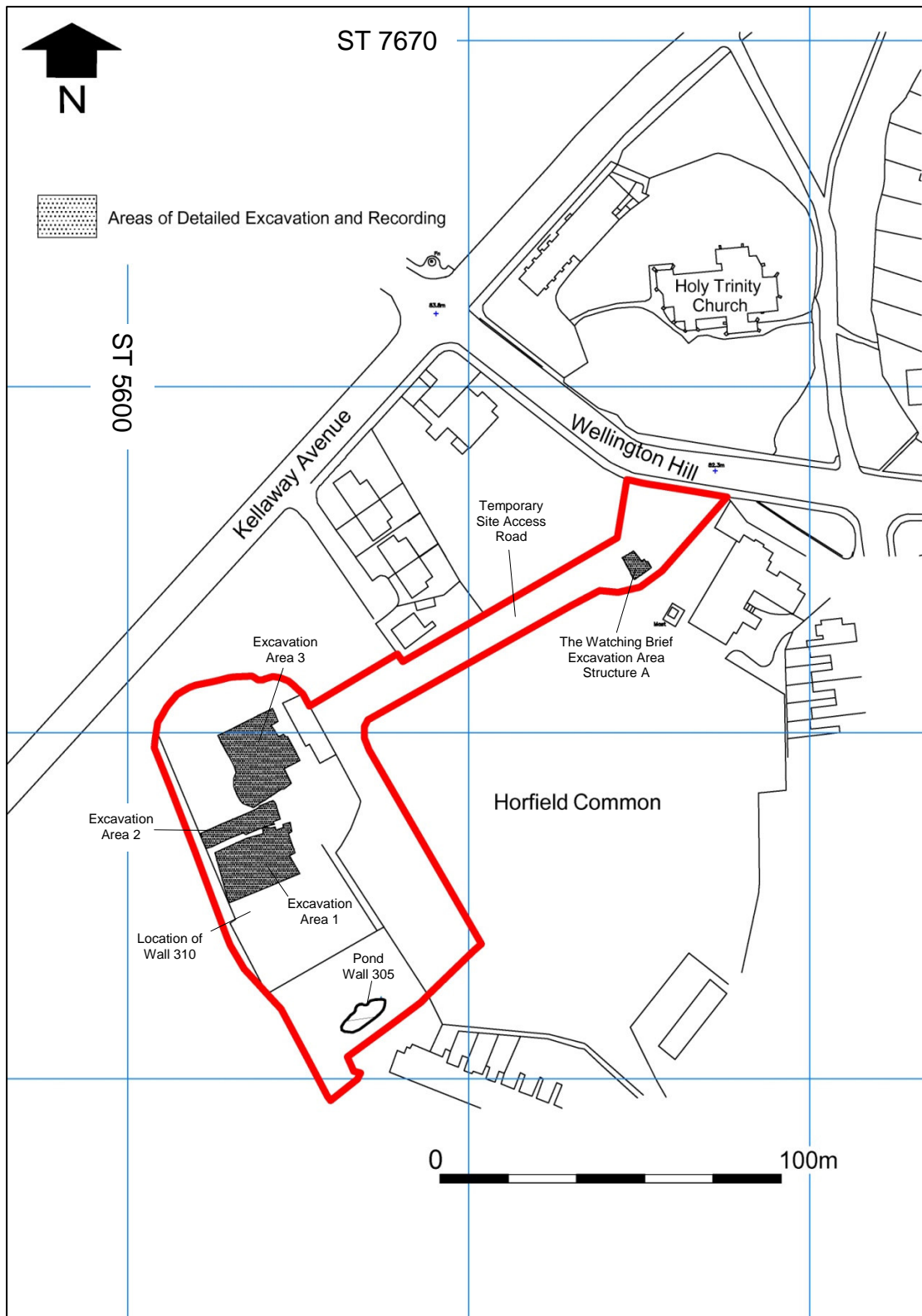0   100m

*Fig 2. Boundary of the Study Area with Excavation Areas 1-3, Location of
Watching Brief Structure A and Pond Wall 305.*

2. CONCORDE LODGE – THE HISTORICAL AND LANDSCAPE SETTING
By Dr Nick Corcos

The documentary and cartographic sources for the site were reviewed as part of the post-excavation programme of work, and in order to try to place the evidence arising from the fieldwork in its site specific and wider historical context.

The 'conventional' narrative history of Horfield has been well rehearsed elsewhere, and does not justify extended reiteration here (see for example Longman 2007, BHER 24579). However, a short overview will help to establish the context for the present account.

Horfield Parish

Historically, Horfield lay in the county of Gloucestershire, and at the time of Domesday Book in 1086, was among a whole series of estates which were counted as outliers of the massive barony of Berkeley, which had been before the Norman Conquest, and remained in the late 11th century, a royal estate (Moore 1982). There is no indication of how Horfield had originally become attached to Berkeley, and there is no known pre-Conquest documentation for the manor (Sawyer 1968).

In the mid 12th century Horfield was split off from the barony by being granted as part of the original endowment of St Augustine's Abbey by Robert Fitzharding, a prominent member of the Berkeley family and the Abbey's founder, who by the end of his life later on in the 12th century, was a canon of that house[1]. Wright (2006, 67) notes that the 8-hide Domesday manor of Horfield also included Filton, which was not separately recorded in 1086, and that the split between the two was probably a 12th century development associated with the hiving off of Horfield from the Berkeley estate as part of Fitzharding's monastic foundation. The existence within Horfield of a number of land parcels which were detached parts of Filton, even by the time of the mid 19th century tithe map, is a clear indication of the close historical relationship between the two parishes. Horfield remained in the possession of St Augustine's Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century, after which it passed to the newly-created See of Bristol, as direct successor to the Abbey. With a short hiatus at the time of the civil war, when the estate was apparently confiscated by the commonwealth, it remained in episcopal hands until the 19th century, when the vast majority of it was taken over by the Church commissioners. Having lost part of its southern area to the newly created parish of Bishopston in 1859, an Urban District was created for Horfield in 1894, but this was finally absorbed into Bristol ten years later.

The tithe map of the mid-19th century (**Fig 3**) represents the earliest extant, detailed cadastral survey of the entire parish. It is, however, possible to build on this very basic narrative to construct a view of the historic landscape context of the Concorde Lodge site, and there are several perspectives that contribute to the overall picture. The place-name is understood by the currently most authoritative source to be derived from two Old English words, *horu* and *feld*, to give a meaning of 'muddy stretch of open country' (Smith 1964a, 103-104). However, a more recent account of the second element (*feld*), is rather more nuanced, and notes that

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[1] Fitzharding's charter making the grant of Horfield is dated by Walker to *c.* 1159; (Walker 1998, 5.)

> It is clear…….that the sense 'arable land' need not be reckoned with in
> ancient settlement-names. As a term employed in the naming of villages
> *feld* probably means 'open land previously used for pasture' and it may
> be an indicator of areas which were converted from rough pasture to
> arable in the Anglo-Saxon period. In some instances the contrast implied
> may be partly between pasture and arable……….*feld* was certainly in
> use as a place-name forming generic in the early Anglo-Saxon period
> (Gelling and Cole 2000, 271-272).

Earlier on however, the same authors, crucially, remarked on how

> In charter boundaries the phrase '*ut on thone feld*' is quite frequent on
> the edge of woodland (Gelling and Cole 2000, 270).

This is significant because it seems very possible that a large area in the northern half
of Horfield was under extensive woodland cover well into the pre-Conquest period,
and it is regrettable that the DB entry for Horfield includes no detail about the
resources pertaining to the estate itself, because as already noted, it is counted
merely as an appendage' berewick' to the massive Berkeley holding. There are
several reasons for suspecting the presence of a large tract of woodland, in the pre-
Conquest period, north of the main settlement. Firstly, the tithe map, and earlier
sources, note the existence of a small tract of woodland called Hutton (in earlier
sources 'Huttom') wood (BRO EP/A/32/3; and Buchan, Hyde and Wright 2007). At the
time of the tithe survey in 1843, this wood was, for the purposes of the assessment,
divided into small parcels, assigned for the use of various farms in the parish, a
practice which may have been a relic of a former use as commonable woodland[2]. By
the time of the First Edition OS 1:2500 map (Gloucestershire Sheet 72.5, surveyed
1879-80, published 1881), Hutton Wood was reduced to a narrow strip of woodland
clinging to the western side of the enclosure which in 1843 it had completely
occupied. However, it seems clear that Hutton Wood was merely the final remnant of
a once far larger tract of woodland. The evidence for this comes in the form of a
series of field names, recorded on the tithe map, in the northern and western part of
the parish. Horfield Wood is a name attached to a group of enclosures on Horfield's
north-western boundary with Filton (among them tithe numbers 151 and 163), which
taken together can be seen to form a very clear curvilinear enclosure. By 1843, none
of these areas was woodland (enclosure number 163 was, for example, an eight-acre
enclosure of arable), but Buchan *et al* (2007) are surely right to identify this as a
former small tract of woodland, perhaps set aside as part of a valuable, and
diminishing resource as assarting proceeded around it, and explicitly protected within
a circular enclosure.

However it is perhaps possible to go rather further, for immediately south of the
Horfield Wood enclosures is another group of fields, again, none of them woodland in
1843, with names in 'Breach' or 'Break' (tithe numbers 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 161).
Gelling and Cole note that

> This term for newly-broken-in ploughland is manifested mainly in field
> names, most of which probably derive from Middle English *breche*
> rather than being of Old English origin (2000, 266).

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[2] Although Wright notes that the scheme of division seen at Hutton Wood in 1843 cannot date
to before the mid 16th century, on the basis of his detailed examination of the Horfield
copyholds; Wright 2006, 68.

It is possible that this was 'broken out' of open land previously only used for rough grazing; but in view of the fact that it immediately abuts the Horfield Wood names to the north, it seems as likely that it too represents a woodland assart, with the chronology of the name placing it firmly in the post-Conquest period. Turning back to Hutton Wood, it becomes apparent that by the mid 19th century, it sat alone in the midst of a 'sea' of cleared arable and pasture land (**Fig 4**). This pattern might have come about if progressive woodland assarting through time had eaten away, from the peripheries, towards the centre of the wood from the edges. In addition, Denis Wright has very effectively identified the Horfield copyhold farms and the lands which
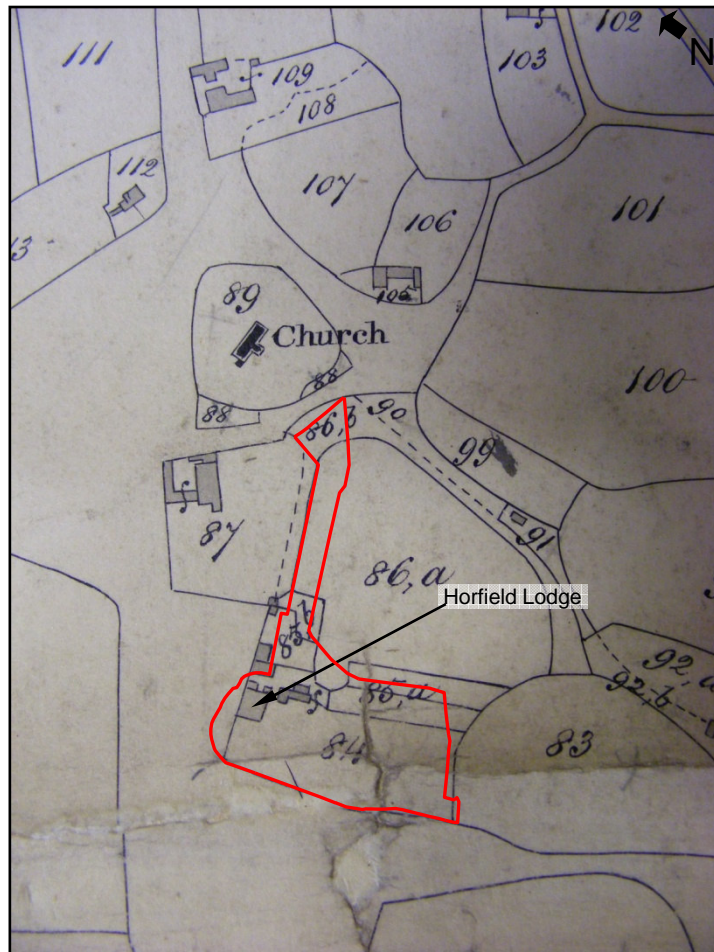
Fig 3. Detail of central area of Horfield tithe map, 1843, with approximate outline of study area. Not to scale

belonged to them, as they emerged into the documentary light of the post-Dissolution period (Wright 2006). It is very likely that these holdings represent by and large probably the earliest strata of exploitation and settlement within the bounds of the estate, and they are concentrated markedly in a block in the south-western two-thirds of the parish. The field pattern in that area may also suggest this (see further below). This leaves an area of enclosures around Hutton Wood and the 'Breach' field names which may well represent the last, and therefore latest lands to be taken into cultivation from the woodland. Wright has also investigated the alignment of the original 'main' routeway running north-east/south-west through the parish. For the most part, the line is very close to that depicted on the 1843 tithe map, except for the very central section, which before the early 18th century ran through the middle of the main part of the settlement itself. This central portion was straightened in the early 18th century, and then extended in the early 19th century, so that it was pushed over to the east and in effect bypassed the settlement (Wright 2004). It is, however, noticeable that the putative tract of woodland lies for the most part on the north-eastern side of the road, although the original line goes right through the centre of the Horfield Wood enclosures already noted. A narrow strip of land in the suggested former woodland area, known historically as 'Cowleaze' (tithe number 159) and lying on the north-western side of the road, may have originated as an area cleared from the woodland as a precaution against ambush by bandits (Rackham 1986, 268-270), and developed later into a wide grass verge on which stock being driven along the

road could graze[3] (**Fig 4**). One wonders, therefore, if by contrast the land on the north-western side of the road represents the original *feld* of the place-name, and the road itself represents an approximate boundary between the two resources?

It seems likely that parts of Horfield's later *feld* land, had been open and cleared of woodland since at least the Bronze Age. So much can be inferred from the presence of what may have been barrows of that date which seem to have survived on the common into historic times. An antiquarian account of the early 19th century, describing "two tumps of earth about 50 yards asunder", not far from the churchyard, may well be a reference to barrows (BRO/P/HOR/X/1a).

It has already been suggested that Horfield was a 'colonising' area, and therein lies a clue to what we might expect to find in terms of settlement morphology; for although of course the environment is completely different, nonetheless as in the North Somerset Levels and indeed elsewhere around the Severn Estuary littoral, early intakes might be expected to display a degree of regularity and cohesion in terms of their shape, and of their relationship to surrounding enclosures. Such features are designated 'infields' by Professor Rippon (2006, 97-101), and they tend to possess certain characteristics which should also give an idea of their relative primacy. The picture that emerges of Horfield as a settlement at a resource interface between woodland and open rough grazing, may also gain support from other considerations. In strict morphological terms, Horfield is certainly not a village in the sense in which that term is normally used, as applied to a single or multiple focus *nucleated* settlement; and indeed, its shape may say a great deal about its genesis. It is of course possible, and indeed likely, that individual occupation sites within the parish have been established and abandoned from the outset; however, it is unlikely that the fundamental settlement pattern as revealed by the tithe map is very much different from what it always was, certainly in the post-Conquest period, and very likely before. Horfield shows all the characteristics of an origin as dispersed, isolated settlement on or around a large area of open land, probably commonable from an early date. It seems to fall most closely into that category of rural settlement morphology defined by Roberts as a 'loose agglomeration' (Roberts 1987, 76-77)[4]. By the mid 19th century, little of the common remained, but enough is shown on the tithe map to indicate the presence of a number of curvilinear enclosures in the central part of the parish (**Fig 3**), standing like isolated 'islands' within the remaining common. These are clearly encroachments which have been carved out of the former common or *feld* land, and indeed as occupation sites they probably represent the earliest intakes, and the earliest strata of occupation in the parish which survived to be mapped. Tithe plot 82 (**Fig 5**) is a case in point, and indeed in the mid 19th century was still a farmstead site By extension, it is arguable that some of these enclosures, shown on the tithe map as empty by that time, may in fact represent former occupation sites, by then deserted. Enclosure 86a (**Fig 3**), a highly curvilinear field immediately south-west of the church, may well be relevant here, because although shown as unoccupied on the tithe map, the north-eastern end of this enclosure is almost certainly the site of the medieval building that was revealed in the watching brief, conducted during

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[3] Rackham notes that the practice of making these clearings, or *trenches*, as they were known, arose as the result of a royal edict promulgated late in the reign of Edward I, and remarks that "as far as I am aware, no new trenches were made after 1300"; Rackham 1986, 270.

[4] Roberts is careful to add the important caveat, however, that "the fundamental question…..how to differentiate between true loose agglomerations, where the physical separation of the elements has always been present, and those which result from piecemeal shrinkage, can only be revealed by fieldwork, and even then an element of doubt must always remain, for timber structures can disappear almost without trace"; Roberts 1986, 76.

construction work for the temporary access road into the Concorde Lodge site. Likewise tithe plot number 83, (**Fig 3**) empty of occupation in 1843.
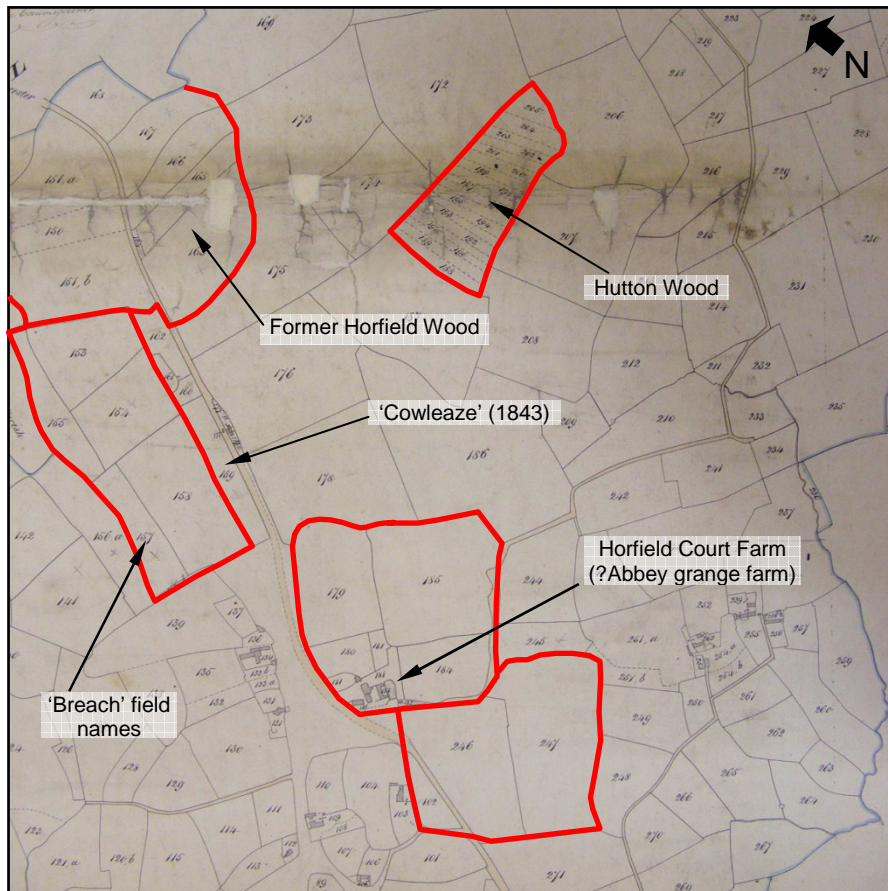
Fig 4. Extract from Horfield tithe map 1843, showing features referred to in text. Not to scale

This is one reason (there are others) for suggesting that the curvilinear church-yard of Holy Trintiy & St Edmund (formerly St Andrew's) church is not an indication of deep antiquity[5]; for it is far more likely that the shape of the churchyard arises from its being taken out of a previously open area of common land, and indeed, this point has already been noted elsewhere (*cf* Buchan 2008, 11 and reference there cited); in 'colonising' environments, a circular or oval shape provides the largest usable area for the shortest length of boundary (*cf* Rippon 2006, 97-101). That the element *feld*, in this case, does not necessarily indicate arable land, is reinforced by other strands of evidence. Firstly, there are surprisingly few overtly 'arable' names on the Horfield tithe map – North Field (tithe 124) was an arable close of just over 10 acres in 1843, but its name is exactly what one would expect to find as part of a classic, sub-divided open field system in the high middle ages.

Futhermore, its position, roughly two-thirds of the way up Horfield's north-western boundary with Westbury, is revealing. If this area was part of a small, open field

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[5] Not that, curvilinearity in and of itself is the reliable guide to antiquity which it has been portrayed as far too often. This uncritical and somewhat old-fashioned perspective has been greatly overstated in the past, and specialists have long cautioned very strongly against a too easy assumption that a circular or oval churchyard is invariably, on its own, a sure indication of age; Corcos 2002, 91 and n.35; Aston 2003, 38-39.

arable system, the field name suggests, by definition, that North Field marked its northern extremity. The implication of this is that the northern third of the parish had never been an integral part of an original field system, and this is another point which reinforces the idea of a tract of woodland lying north of the settlement. Indeed, when examined closely there is a striking difference in the field patterns between the northern and southern parts of the parish. The northern third is characterised generally by large, quite regular, rectilinear enclosures, suggesting relatively late (ie post-medieval) origins; indeed a clearly discrete block in the south-eastern corner, marching with the Stapleton boundary, contains extremely straight and regular field boundaries that would not be out of place in a context of parliamentary enclosure. This pattern might have come about if the putative woodland of which Hutton Wood was the last remnant, had first been cleared gradually through time simply to provide additional open grazing land, and only subsequently, at a relatively late date, been formally enclosed, perhaps over a short period, with regular boundaries. The southern two thirds of the parish, by contrast, displays a wide variety of relatively small, sometimes highly irregular field shapes, redolent of a process of slow, small-scale and early (ie medieval) piecemeal enclosure. There are probably several explanations for this pattern in the south-western half of the north-western side of the parish, but if this is indeed the *feld* area of the place-name, as open land, in contrast to the suggested woodland area to the north-east, it might well be subjected to the earliest attempts to bring it within an active farming system, whether for arable or far more controlled regimes of pastoral activities than would be possible using open, unenclosed rough grazing land.

Nowhere in Horfield do the field boundaries in this area suggest the former operation of a Midland-type open field arable system, farmed in strips contained within furlongs. There are no reverse 'S' curves to be seen, and no narrow, long, strip-like enclosures. The only two 'furlong' names surviving to the tithe survey certainly do not display these characteristics[6]. Further, Wright has suggested that enclosure at Horfield began early (early 13th century), and was completed by the late 15th century (Wright 2006, 67), and this tends to support what has already been noted here. His discussion reinforces the suggestion that the process was by and large piecemeal in nature, and, as he himself intimates, involved for the most part downland and *not* open-field arable.

One other crucial piece of evidence reinforces the impression that Horfield was not the possessor of an early (ie pre-Conquest), extensive, sub-divided open-field arable system. The western and southern parish boundary with Westbury is by and large straight and very regular, and with a single exception, displays none of the rectilinear indentations which are so characteristic of estate boundaries which have been established through existing open-field systems, and which are carried round the sides and headlands of arable furlongs and strips. The very strong implication is that this western boundary was established through a very open landscape, with few impediments – the *feld* of the place-name (cf Winchester 1990, 45-60). The First Edition OS 1:2500 scale map still marked boundary stones along the western side of the parish as late as the late 19th century, and these may perpetuate a long history of

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[6] Although an important caveat is that these visual observations are based solely on the tithe map, which is a relatively late source, and it needs to be recognised that, depending on a wide variety of factors, field patterns can change quite markedly over time, and, for example, areas containing an original arrangement of small, highly irregular enclosures can be replaced at a stroke with larger, and more rectilinear fields. That said however, in this case, the contrast between the south-western and north-eastern parts of the parish is so striking that it is likely to reflect an early divergence of land-use and farming practices.

using artificial markers to define a boundary across relatively open and featureless terrain. By contrast, the north-eastern boundary, marching partly with Filton and partly with Stapleton is far more indented, and since we may now suspect that at least a part of this area was once wooded, it is likely that this pattern arises from progressive, piecemeal assarting of woodland from either side of the boundary (Winchester 1990, 25-26).

A couple of surviving names in 'furlong' found in 1843 (see further below) do provide hints of an original arable field system which may have displayed elements of 'classic' sub-divided, open-field, Midland-type arrangements. However, it is probably more likely that these fields represent relatively late (12th-13th century?) intakes for arable from the open common, and although called 'furlong', may have been ploughed within enclosures from the outset. Indeed this may have been a prerequisite if the fields remained close to or surrounded by land that remained *un*enclosed and continued to be used for rough grazing, to protect the sown crop from the depredations of straying livestock.

In any event, if Wright is correct about the early dates of enclosure at Horfield, then it is unlikely that it was ever an estate in which arable formed a major element of the economy. At the time of the tithe survey in 1843, Horfield had 830 acres of pasture but only 385 acres of arable, and this discrepancy seems rather too large to be accounted for by wholesale enclosure of arable alone, although of course that is possible. It is far more likely that large areas of open rough grazing were enclosed, but continued to be used for the pasturing of livestock, under far more controlled conditions. There have been suggestions that areas of ridge and furrow survived to be recorded on post-war aerial photographs (BaRAS 2004), but examination of a similar frame for the purposes of this report did not confirm this (NMR RAF/CPE/UK/2157 frame 5127, April 1947)[7].

It has already been suggested that the curvilinear churchyard at Horfield should not, in this instance, be taken as an indication of an early (ie 6th-7th century perhaps) foundation, and this gains support when one considers Horfield's status within the local parochial hierarchy. By and large, although not invariably, churches of early foundation tend to be those which also appear early in the documentary record, and emerge in the late Anglo-Saxon or early post-Conquest period as high-status centres. These were the so-called minster churches, from which networks of dependent 'daughters' were founded to serve the emerging parochial structure from roughly the 10th century onwards. On this basis, Horfield was certainly not a minster church – on the contrary, its first recorded mention does not occur until the end of the 13th century. A century later it was referred to as a chapelry of Almondsbury, which appears to have been the mother church of the area, probably from before the Norman Conquest. Filton and Elberton were likewise chapelries of Almondsbury. Horfield was still technically a dependency of Almondsbury by the late 15th century, but by the beginning of the 16th had acquired independent burial rights, generally regarded as a diagnostic indicator of parochial status (Buchan 2008, 7-9). Indeed, in all likelihood, this represents merely the latest date by which this had happened, and it is safe to presume that Horfield had enjoyed *de facto* parochial rights for a long period before this, if only for practical reasons: without rights of baptism, marriage and burial, the inhabitants of Horfield would in theory have had to travel the nearly six miles to Almondsbury for these services – and even though strictly a dependent chapel until a

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[7] All available aerial photographs showing the Horfield Lodge site, and the surrounding area, were examined at the NMR in Swindon by Kevin Potter, who also took digital images of the material.

relatively late date, it is highly unlikely that this situation would have been allowed to continue for very long, if indeed the chapel were not granted these rights as a concession, from the outset, perhaps with the proviso that a proportion of the revenues from the pastoral services available at the chapelry flowed back to the mother church. Architecturally the present church is undistinguished, having undergone extensive alterations and extensions in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, there are clear indications of 12th century survivals into the 19th century, and it is a very reasonable inference, as Buchan suggests, that there was a church on the same site by the late Anglo-Saxon period at the latest (Buchan 2008, 11 and 14-15)[8].

At the extreme south-western tip of the parish, along the boundary against Westbury, the occurrence of the tithe field names *coneygre,* not identified on the HER, reinforce the impression of land that was both open, and of rather indifferent quality, or at least, unsuitable for arable agriculture (Williamson 2007) (East and West Conygre, tithe field numbers 2 and 3 respectively). The existence or otherwise of rabbit warrens here, perhaps in the form of pillow mounds, cannot be checked because this area was developed for housing before aerial photographic coverage becomes available. Indeed, it is possible that some features previously attributed to the prehistoric period on Horfield common may in fact have been pillow mounds (*cf* Williamson and Loveday 1988). Hints of another possible misattribution surface in the HER. Item 10801 is a record of an antiquarian excavation, in 1890, of "an earthwork mound in a field…..some 500 metres to the south-west of Horfield church". The HER remarks that Professor Tratman……suggested that [the] results were…..likely to imply that the monument was a Neolithic chambered long barrow, although O'Neil and Grinsell……argue that it may in fact have been the cist of a round barrow". However, this is incorrect, and the latter two authors make no such statement. On the contrary: they assert that "there is nothing in the finds to prove that the site was a barrow" (O'Neil and Grinsell 1960, 100). If, therefore, neither a Bronze Age round barrow nor a Neolithic long barrow, it seems as if an explanation for this feature must be sought elsewhere. The HER notes that the excavator explicitly located the feature in the enclosure numbered 72 on the tithe map, and a check against the field names reveals that in 1843 this was known as Great Mill Furlong (**Fig 3**). Since there is no suggestion of a watermill in this area, the most obvious explanation is that there was a windmill here, and it seems very possible that the mound excavated in 1890 belonged to a medieval post-mill that had burnt down – charred pieces of wood are recorded among the finds from the site. If there were indeed other finds, of Romano-British date as the excavator suggested, they could be explained as residual and/or redeposited from the time that the mound was constructed. Perhaps especially significant is the report of "a large trunk of a tree black with age lying East and West which we did not disturb" (BHER 10801). Rather than just a tree trunk, it seems at least possible that what was revealed was part of the massive supporting trestle structure of a former post-mill, buried in its mound, and burnt *in situ*.

Horfield also contains striking morphological evidence of the possible imposition of discordant, later features within the framework of an existing settlement pattern. Right in the geographical centre of the parish lies a group of fields that together form a very distinctive sub-square enclosure, (**Fig 4**) with an associated farmstead at its western

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[8] There are apparently persistent traditional associations between Horfield church, and the site of a so-called 'Holy Well', later linked to the cult of St Anne, some 90m to the north of the church (*contra* Quinn, 1999, 140, who gives the location as 200m west of the church). A house called St Anne's Cottage, BHER 2772M, later occupied the site, and is shown on the First Edition OS map. The cottage was later removed for redevelopment. As Quinn notes, the supposed connection with St Anne is as yet unproven.

corner; and there are good reasons for suggesting that this represents the original 'manorial' core of the Horfield estate. Apart from its highly regular shape, adjacent field boundaries butt up against it but do not cross it; even before the turnpiking of the 18th and 19th centuries (Wright 2004), it lay astride the main routeway south-west/north-east through the parish; and very tellingly, it can now also be seen to lie astride a significant local 'ecotone', marking the boundary between open, although rough land to the north-west, and a probably far more wooded area to the south-east[9]. This placed it in an ideal position for the exploitation and development of both types of ecological resource. It seems more than coincidence, therefore, that this site also emerged into the historical record as Horfield Court Farm (known as 'Horfield Great Farm' at the time of the 1843 tithe survey), (see **Fig 4**) which was the ancient demesne manor house belonging to St Augustine's Abbey, and was probably the oldest secular building in the parish at the time of its demolition in the 1930s. It seems to have been refurbished in the early 16th century, the very fact of which implies the existence of an earlier, presumably medieval building, and it was recorded in detail in an inventory of 1532 (Wright 2006, 64; BHER 2638M). It probably functioned as the Abbey's grange farm at Horfield, but the most important point to note is that consideration of its morphology, and wider landscape context, suggests very strongly that in a single act this enclosure has been imposed upon, and possibly disrupts, the pre-existing, dispersed settlement pattern, perhaps along with the highly regular, rectilinear enclosure which abuts it on its south-western side and which encompasses tithe field numbers 246, 247 and 102. It may well be significant that fields 246 and 247 (**Fig 5**) are called 'Innocks' in the tithe survey, a reference to land which was 'newly taken in' at the time of coining (Wright 2006, 67). The fact that Horfield Court Farm occupies the north-western corner of this enclosure should lead us to see the hand of St Augustine's Abbey at work in its creation, since in morphological terms it is exactly the kind of landscape statement of overarching authority that would be expected of a major monastic house. As importantly, it enables the suggestion to be made that these two striking features may date to around the time of the Abbey's acquisition of Horfield manor just after the mid 12th century. If the church is, as has already been suggested, a late Anglo-Saxon foundation, this may also explain why it sits so far from Horfield's manorial focus. In this model, the church is seen as primary, and had, presumably, already gathered around it a straggle of early occupation; the highly regular seigneurial site, coming later, was located in a position peripheral to the main area of existing occupation, but it remains within the bounds of possibility that some earlier farmstead sites may have been cleared to make way for the Abbey's grange farm.

Concorde Lodge Site

This, then, is a basic framework for the wider history of Horfield, and although, of necessity, not always tightly focussed, it provides at least a basic context against which an account of Concorde Lodge can be established. From this working model outlining the development of the historic landscape, we can narrow our focus to consider the implications for the nature and origins of the Concorde Lodge site itself, by attempting to reconcile the archaeological, historical and landscape perspectives into a coherent narrative. Historic plans housed at the City of Bristol Planning Department indicate that the former Horfield Lodge was given its present name,

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[9] An ecotone refers to an interface or transitional zone where two or more different kinds of ecological environment meet. They are important in settlement studies because almost by definition they usually represent areas offering a wide variety of exploitable natural resources.

Concorde Lodge, some time between 1982 and 1985[10]. A building with the name Horfield Lodge is first depicted on a rough sketch map that may date to 1813, but to which later additions were made which show that it was in use as a working document until at least 1826 (BRO P/HOR/X/1(a) (**Fig 6**). This plan is doubly of interest as it appears to represent the first explicit reference to the name of the property as 'Horfield Lodge'. However, the house is shown merely as a small, rough rectangle with no detail whatsoever, and indeed the same is true of another small, hand-drawn plan, albeit this time with a scale, dating to 1824 (BRO P/HOR/1/10/(a) (**Fig 6**). Prior to these records, there does not appear to be any surviving map evidence for Horfield.
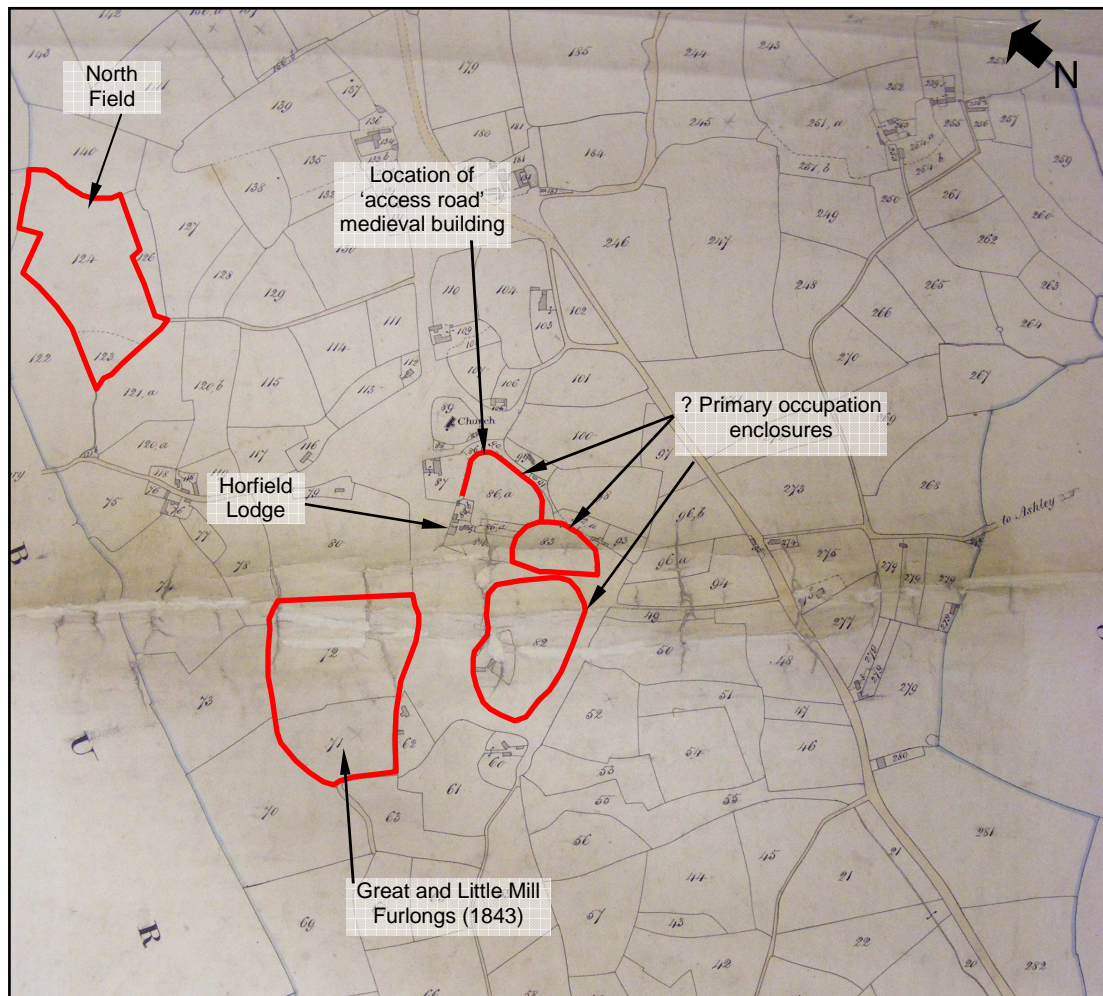
Fig 5. Extract from Horfield tithe map, 1843, showing examples of suggested early occupation enclosures and Mill Furlong names. Not to scale.

Fig 6. Extract from early 19th century sketch plan of Horfield church and surrounding tenements. The church is indicated with a cross, Horfield Lodge is designated 'B', and Horfield Court Farm is 'F'. Not to scale.

Denis Wright's detailed work untangling the sometimes difficult and convoluted history of the parish's copyhold tenements in the post-medieval period, has provided at least some information (Wright 2006). Of immediate interest, and arising directly out of his work, is Wright's assertion that "the wider evidence of copyhold at the time of the Abbey…..suggests that the sites of Homesteads recorded in 1843 are likely to be at least late medieval in origin" (Wright 2006, 71). This statement is possible because, from his reconstructions of the various copyholds at different dates, Wright has been able to establish a plausible correlation between tenements noted in a post-Dissolution survey of manorial holdings dated to 1542, and the tithe map and award of almost exactly three centuries later. For present purposes, Wright shows that the

house known by the early 19th century as Horfield Lodge (although not identified by that name in the tithe records), can be traced through as a farm of just over 34 acres, from the mid 16th century to the mid 19th, at which latter date it was known as Attwood's. Disappointingly, however, the 1542 record, from which Wright quotes in an abridged form, is simply not detailed enough, in terms of positional accuracy, to enable it to be related in any meaningful way with the results from the recent excavation work (Wright 2006, Table 1, 65, and Table 2, 73-74). This is understandable, in that as an inventory, the survey is concerned chiefly with recording rents and land – it was not the interest of the surveyors to give details about buildings, their functions, or exactly where they lay. Wright is able to trace a very few of the individual fields belonging to the farm from the late 17th century, and from leases he also provides a list of the names of tenants who held the farm from the mid-17th century to the early 19th. However, as Wright himself notes, "there is no means of discovering the *composition* (our emphasis) of copyhold farms in Horfield direct from early sources" (Wright 2006, 64). The main difficulty stems from the possibility that while the tenement *itself* may have remained reasonably stable from at least the mid-16th century, we are left ignorant about the exact nature and position of the farmstead site from which the tenement was run. The archaeology described later in this report indicates a break in the occupation of the site from the medieval period until some point in the 17th century, and it may be significant that, as already mentioned, Wright's list of copyhold tenants begins at the latter date. However, this may also simply be due to coincidence and the vagaries of the documentary record, since the court rolls which contain the copyholds only begin in the mid-17th century (Wright 2006, 68).

The evidence does not yet support a detailed narrative of the Horfield Lodge site, and indeed it may never do. However, marrying up what the archaeology suggests with what little can be gleaned from the documentary record, may allow at least a basic framework to be outlined. The Horfield Lodge site may be seen as one of a number of individual, dispersed, ring-fence farmsteads, bounded by curvilinear enclosures, which originated in the late Anglo-Saxon and early post-Conquest periods at an ecological boundary on the Horfield ridge between a tract of woodland to the north-east, and open *feld* land to the south-west. The woodland, initially regarded as a precious resource, may well have been subject to tightly controlled management practices such as coppicing, and initially at least, the open ground, perhaps partially cleared since at least the Bronze Age, was used as commonable rough grazing. The population may well have been large enough by, say, the mid 11th century to justify the foundation of a church as a chapelry of the minster at Almondsbury. By degrees, and perhaps due to an expanding population in the post-Conquest period, areas of the *feld* land were progressively enclosed piecemeal, and at some date perhaps in the second half of the 12th century, St Augustine's Abbey founded, *de novo*, a grange farm within a highly regular boundary, with a secondary but associated enclosure, on a large site immediately north-east of the pre-existing settlement area. The evidence outlined in the archaeological narrative which follows, suggests that the site, having been occupied since at least the 12[th-]13th century and possibly earlier, was subsequently abandoned, but thanks to the work of Denis Wright, it is possible to suggest that the documentary record of this specific tenement, later known as Attwoods, begins in the mid 16th century, from which it is reasonable to infer that it was worked from a farmstead originating before that date. Since Wright suggests that the actual sites of farmsteads, at least on copyhold tenements, were probably stable at least from the mid 16th century, the clear inference is that occupation of that date might reasonably have been expected within or close to the area excavated. Archaeologically, the occupation sequence may well support this suggestion, since it seems to start up again at exactly the time which Wright has highlighted from the documentary record. The buildings of the newly resurgent site, although being in the

same location, were on different alignments from their medieval antecedents. From the mid 17th century, the records of Horfield manor court allow Wright to reconstruct sequences of tenants for both this and other farms in the parish, into the early 19th century; and at least elements of the 17th century buildings remained available for the 19th century occupiers of the site to re-use walls of the earlier date as footings for their own rebuilding.

The site which is the subject of the present study has been included in two previous archaeological desk-based assessments (Townsend 2004, BHER 21994; and Longman 2007, BHER 24579).

A Note on Air Photography

An examination of air photographs stored at the national monuments record in Swindon was made as part of the review of documentary sources for the area. There were photographs from 11 separate sorties undertaken in 1941, 1946, 1947, 1955, 1970, 1980 and 1990. Unfortunately none of the images examined show any features of potential archaeological importance. The images did show that between c 1946 and c1955 part of Horfield Common adjacent to the site was occupied by a small depot comprising eight sheds/storage units with metal sheet roofs. Given their nature and date the most likely explanation is that these buildings were related to the war effort, possibly connected to the Horfield Barracks located to the north of the site, though it must be said that the barracks was nearing the end of its functional life in the 1940's, eventually becoming a TA centre.

Plate 1. Detail from air photograph taken 11th February 1955. RAF/540/1530

The image looks roughly south-east and shows the study site in its entirety. Concorde lodge and its walled garden is clearly visible and the corridor of the temporary site access road is open grassland. The houses to the northeast of Concorde Lodge (**Fig 2**) are not present and the land they occupy is enclosed within the walled garden of

the house, recorded on the 1841 tithe apportionment as "house offices and pleasure gardens", on the corner of Wellington Hill and Kellaway Avenue.

Results of the 2004 Archaeological Evaluation

The southern extents of the Concorde Lodge grounds were the subject of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Avon Archaeological Unit Limited in 2004 (Young 2004). Three trenches were opened but found no significant archaeology. Post-medieval drainage features and two ditches or gullies, which were probably post-medieval garden features, were recorded.

The finds assemblage recovered comprised a range of domestic pottery types and several fragments of clay tobacco pipe dating from the 17th to 19th centuries.

3. FIELDWORK WATCHING BRIEF AND EXCAVTIONS

Phasing

The excavated evidence can be grouped into four broad phases of activity (see Fig 7).

Phase 1: Early Post Conquest Medieval, c 11th - 15th century.
Phase 2: Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval, 16th- 17th century.
Phase 3: Post Medieval, c17[th] - 18th century.
Phase 4: Later Post Medieval, 19th century to present day.

Natural Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of the study area is recorded as mudstone of the Jurassic period (British Geological survey 2004). It was of similar consistency and colour across all of the excavated areas with its surface ranging from c 80.49m aOD in the grounds of Concorde Lodge to c 83.80m aOD at the east end of the temporary access road. Throughout it comprised a stiff blue-grey clay weathered to yellow-brown on the surface. The natural clay below the temporary access road was sealed by only a very thin layer of subsoil which comprised a mix of clay and silt. This was in turn sealed by the topsoil. The soil sequence, above the natural, within the grounds of Concorde Lodge varied. The southern part of the gardens revealed a depth, ranging from c0.25m to 0.5m, of highly mixed clay and dark brown silt below a surface of silty garden soil. Excavation Areas 1 and 2 were both below the footprint of modern buildings, which were demolished as part of the development for which this project was commissioned, and only patchy remains of a mixed yellow brown clay silt subsoil was preserved. This deposit contained late post medieval plus residual medieval and 16th-17th century pottery. The remainder of the overburden, above the natural clay, comprised clay silt mixed with demolition rubble. The baulk above the natural of Excavation Area 2 largely comprised the clay and rubble backfill of a large pond. Where the area had not been truncated by the pond there was a shallow depth of mid-brown garden soil sealing 19th century stone structures.
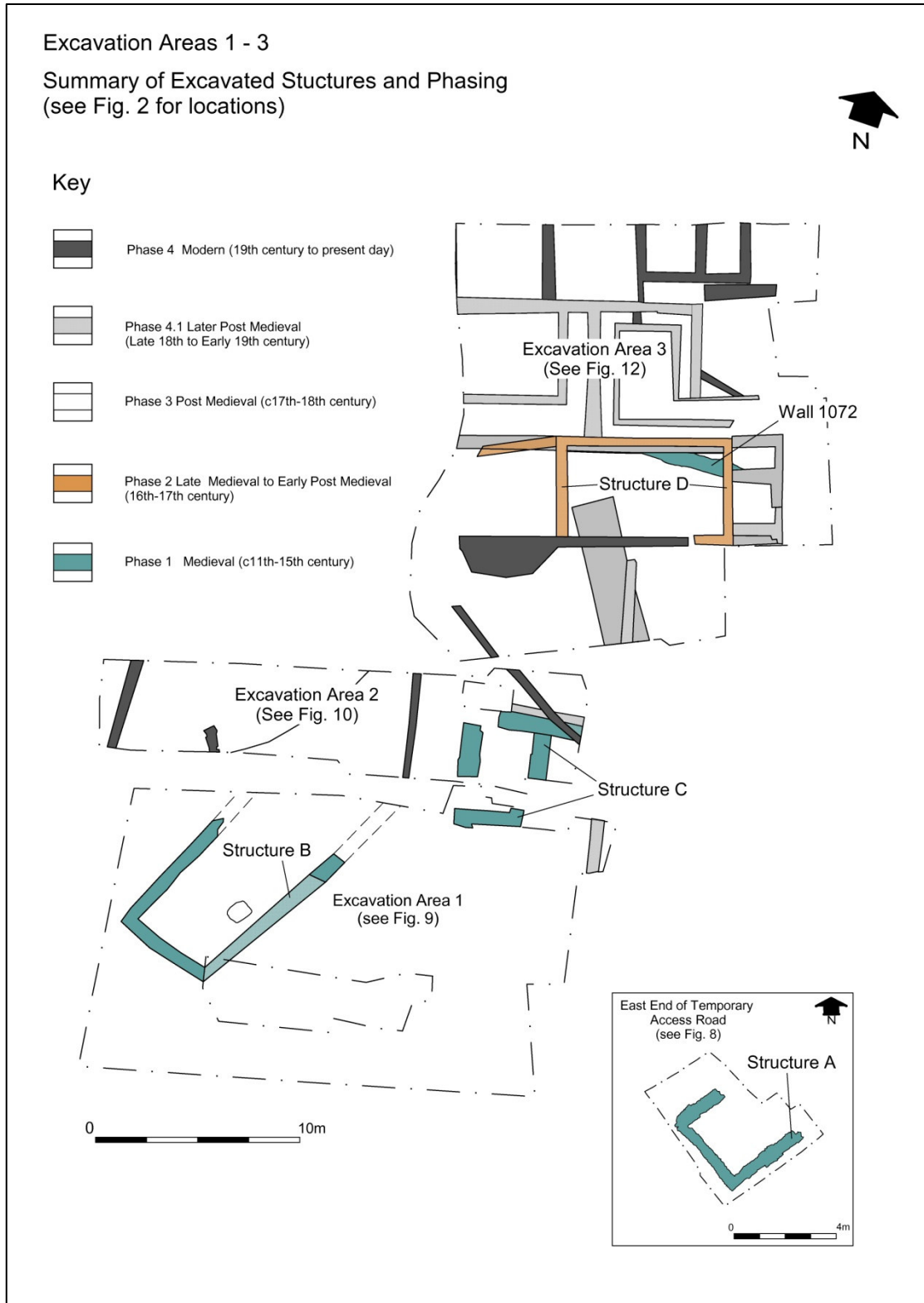
Fig 7. Phase plans of the excavated structures.

Phase 1 Early Post Conquest Medieval (c11[th]-15th century)

The earliest evidence of human activity in the study area centred around the remains of four lias limestone masonry structures (*Structures A, B and C and Wall 1072, Plates 2-5, Figs 8 - 12*) each of which were built in shallow foundation trenches directly atop the natural clay. Structures of this date were located within all of the excavation areas, including the small area, excavated at the end of the temporary access road during the watching brief. No stratigraphic or direct physical relationships existed between the separate structures and the order of their description does not reflect any relative chronology.

Structure A – Figures 2, 7 and 8

During monitoring of topsoil stripping for the temporary access road, the remains of a masonry structure (*Structure A,* **Plate 2, Fig 8**) was located at the road entrance on the west side of Wellington Hill, roughly 137m north-east of the Concorde Lodge building. It comprised the remains of three walls (103, 105 & 106) that in plan formed a broken U-shape orientated roughly east to west with the end wall (105) aligned north to south. The masonry was preserved to a maximum of two courses although in the main only a single course remained. It was built from random coursed, roughly hewn, tabular rubble lining a smaller limestone rubble core measuring an average of 0.6m wide. The south eastern wall (103) was broken by a stepped opening (104), possibly

Plate 2. Structure 'A' looking northeast

reflecting the position of a doorway. The north-western wall (106) ended abruptly after roughly 3m, although no obvious cut was identified. A small stub of lias limestone masonry (115) protruding from the north-eastern baulk, appeared to continue the trajectory of Wall 106 and perhaps reflected a later re-build or modification, which involved the partial demolition of Wall 106 and subsequent replacement by Wall 115. Surrounding the remains of the building was a spread of lias limestone rubble (107 & 113) which appeared to reflect collapsed masonry from the structure. However, the internal spread (107) had a more even surface and regular distribution, suggesting that it may have represented the remains of an internal stone surface. The structure almost certainly continued further east, beyond the limits of the area excavated, where it was not uncovered because excavation for the temporary access road was not required in that area and the structure could remain preserved in situ.

Structure B – Figures 2, 7 and 9

Excavation Area 1 (**Plate 3, Figs 9 and 13**) revealed partial remains of two distinct limestone masonry structures. The largest (Structure B) comprised three walls (Walls
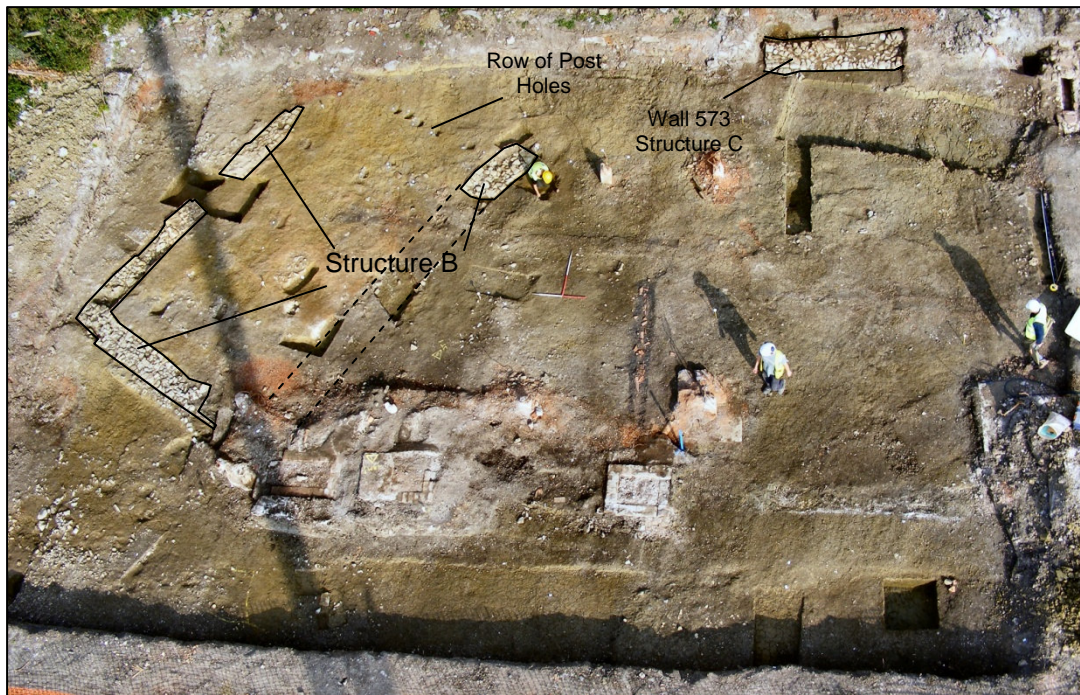
Plate 3. Excavation Area 1, viewed from crane looking north

501, 502 & 507) forming the south-western end of a large rectangular building, whose shallow foundations were cut directly into the underlying natural clay. The long axis of the building was orientated north-east to south-west to 8.7m long, as preserved. It was built from limestone rubble, bonded in a matrix of olive brown (natural) clay, forming walls of roughly 0.65m width. The upper masonry, which was preserved in patches to a maximum of three courses, had roughly hewn facing blocks laid in a random coursed pattern surrounding a rubble core. Occasional patches of a sandy red brown clay mortar were visible in the uppermost courses.

The position of an internal division was indicated by a line of postholes (543, 545, 547 & 570, **Plate 3, Figs 9 and 14.2 - 14.5**). They formed a straight line spanning the north-east end of the building at a right angle to the walls. The interior of the building had been reduced to the level of the natural clay, which had a slightly different colour to that on the exterior, possibly due to different environmental conditions within the building. Patches of a thin, slightly sandy red-brown clay layer (563), were preserved over the natural clay and possibly reflected the remnants of a rammed clay floor. A further five postholes were cut through the natural clay within the building, although their distribution was not so obviously indicative of any structural feature. Four of them, 514, 516, 558 & 612 (**Fig 13**), could be argued to form the corners of a rectangle parallel with the walls of the building. Two spreads of collapsed masonry from the medieval walls (552 and 554, **Fig 9**) were located on the western side of Wall 501 and the eastern side of Wall 507. Excavation of these deposits produced sherds of c16th century pottery alongside residual medieval sherds and a single, probably intrusive, sherd of c18th century North Devon ware.

A number of other medieval features and deposits, which were either cut into or overlying the natural, were identified within Excavation Area 1. The surface of the natural itself was widely littered with occasional sherds of medieval pottery along with later sherds and fragments of animal bone. The largest cut feature was a sub-rectangular pit (556 **Figs 9 and 14.1**), with a roughly V-shaped profile that was filled with re-deposited natural clay (560), containing medieval pottery sherds and animal bone. There were no obvious indicators as to its function, but it could have

represented a domestic waste pit. A section of shallow (0.12m) south-east to north-west orientated gully (600, **Figs 9 and 13.5**) was cut into the natural clay to the south-east of Structure B. Both ends were truncated by later features or modern disturbance, leaving only 1.87m exposed, whose width was c0.53m. The fill (601) was a firm grey brown clay, which produced a small quantity of medieval pot and animal bone.

Structure C - Figures 9, 10 and 11

Area 1 also revealed a section of medieval wall, 573 (**Figs 9 and 11**), which, it was subsequently confirmed, formed part of a larger structure (Structure C) that was mostly located within Excavation Area 2. Like the walls of Structure B, Wall 573 was built of randomly coursed roughly hewn limestone blocks around a limestone rubble core.
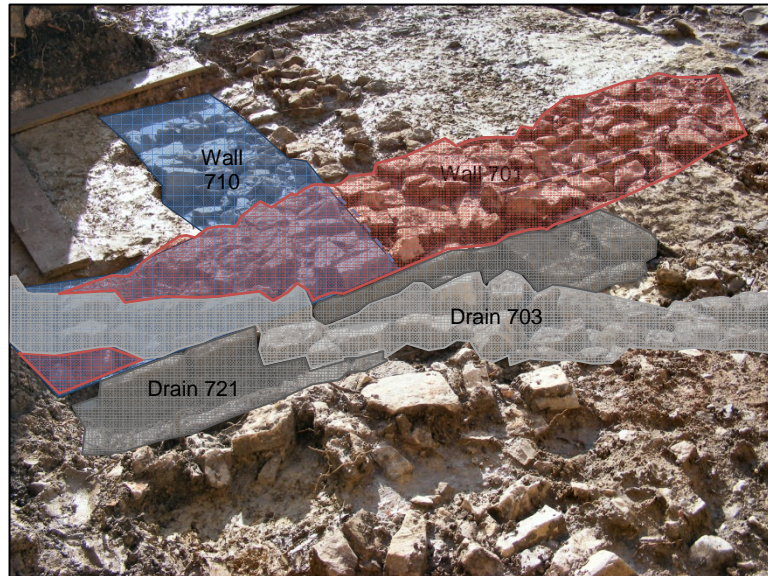
Plate 4. Excavation Area 2. Walls 701 and 710 and drains 703 and 721

Although there were no direct relationships between them, it was clear that Wall 573 formed the southern end wall of a room of Structure C linking Walls 702 and 710 (see **Figure 11**). It measured 3.3m long and 0.7m wide. Only a single course remained.

Structure C as a whole (**Plate 3, Figs 9, 10 & 11**) comprised four walls (701, 702, 710 & 747) in Excavation Area 2 plus Wall 573 in Area 1, which appeared to reflect the western end of a rectilinear stone building. Excavation indicated that the building had two phases of construction. The earlier phase was represented by Walls 710 and 747 (**Plates 4 and 5, Figs 10 and 11**), which together formed the northwest corner of a building that underlay Wall 701. Wall 710 was 3.3 m long as exposed and wall 747 was 2.8m long as exposed. Both were c0.8m wide. Generally only a single course of either wall remained. In construction they resembled the medieval walls found in Excavation Area 1 and were built from limestone rubble, faced with roughly hewn blocks.

Plate 5. Excavation Area 2. Walls 710 and 747

At some point the existing structure (represented by Walls 710 and 747) was augmented with a small room on its south-west corner. Three additional walls, 701, 702 and 573 formed the new room. Wall 701 overlaid wall 747and continued its line to the north-west, where it joined Wall 702, forming the north-western corner of the new room. Walls 701, 702 and 573 were also built from limestone rubble but had no defined facing blocks and the size of the rubble pieces was generally smaller than in the original building.

No associated cut features, deposits or floor surfaces of medieval origin were located within Area 2, but this was in part because approximately half of the excavated area was truncated by a large 19th century pond Feature 717. (**Fig 10**) that had destroyed any earlier features or deposits.

Plate 6. Excavation Area 3. Wall 1072 in section below wall 1007

Excavation Area 3 revealed the partial foundation of a single medieval limestone rubble wall (Wall 1072, **Plate 6, Fig 12**) orientated approximately south-east to north-west. It underlay Wall 1007, which itself formed part of 17th century Structure D (see below. **Figs 7 and 12**) The northern end of the wall was truncated by a 19th century wall (106), which formed part of Concorde Lodge. In construction the medieval masonry was similar to the medieval structures recorded in Excavation Areas 1 and 2 comprising limestone rubble in a matrix of re-deposited natural clay, forming a wall c 0.7m wide. It was truncated at both ends leaving only a 3.6m length exposed.

A linear box section (**Figure 15.5**), excavated along the western base of wall 1007, found a sequence of deposits (Deposits 1147 and 1151) filling a possible cut (Cut 1150). On the surface there was no obvious distinction between deposit 1147 and the surface of the natural 1011, so the extent of cut 1150 was not defined but, supposing it was sub-circular in shape, it had a radius of at least 1.46m. It was 0.64m deep as excavated. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from both deposits.

No further medieval remains or deposits were identified within Area 3. As in Area 2 the lack of medieval remains compared with Area 1 can be attributed to later disturbance, in this case the construction of Concorde Lodge itself.

Phase 2 Late medieval to Early Post Medieval (16th- 17th century)

The structural remains of four c16[th] century walls (1007, 1021, 1175, 1176) were revealed within Area 3 and formed a rectangular structure (Structure D, **Plate 7, Fig 12**) measuring 8.3m x 5.8m, which was encompassed within the 19th century

structure of Concorde Lodge. The walls formed three complete sides, and partial remains of a fourth, of a rectangular building built from random coursed lias limestone blocks bonded with a light pink-brown lime rich mortar. The fabric and structural relationships indicated that they represented the remains of a separate and earlier building which occupied the site before the construction of Concorde Lodge. No direct dating evidence was recovered but based on the fabric, construction style and stratigraphic relationships it was dated broadly to the 16th century. Prior to the construction of Concorde Lodge, still broadly in the 16th-17th century, Structure D was augmented by the addition of a wall (1068, **Fig 12 and 12.1**) butting its north-eastern corner. It ran south-south-west to north-north-east at a slight angle to the general orientation of Structure D. In construction it was similar to the walls of Structure D but was built using smaller, flatter and more evenly sized tabular stone blocks. The purpose of 1068 could not be determined from the evidence available. There were two features of similar date within the locality of Structure D, a spread of stones (108. **Fig 12**) possibly the remnants of a surface and a posthole (1069, **Fig 12**) located at the western end of Wall 1006.

Phase 3 Post Medieval (c17[th]-18th century)

A small number of c17[th] century features were cut into the surface of the natural clay and through some of the earlier features and deposits within Areas 1 and 2. The most significant was a rectangular pit (568, **Figs 9 and 13.6**) located within Structure B, (but of no direct relationship to it) that was filled by a compact deposit of brown silt containing patches of pink-brown lime-flecked mortar (550). An arrangement of limestone pieces pressed into the upper fill formed a flat surface. No related features were present, but the flattened stone surface of its fill may indicate that it functioned as a post pad or base.

Plate 7. Excavation Area 3. Structure D looking west.

Located within Area 2 was a robber trench of earlier post medieval origin (705) which followed the line of Wall 1010, which had robbed all but the bottom course of

masonry. The robber cut was filled with a red brown clay deposit (704) which unfortunately contained no dating evidence, although its stratigraphic relationships indicate that it could not pre-date the 16th century and pre-dated the 19th century. A second robber trench of similar date (754) followed the route of medieval wall 702. It was filled by a more mixed deposit (709) of red clay with frequent flecks of lime mortar, from which a single sherd of c 18th century Bristol Staffordshire ware was recovered.

Phase 4 Later Post Medieval (c19[th] century to Modern)

The final major phase of activity on the site began in the 19th century and was dominated by the construction and development of Concorde Lodge (formerly Horfield Lodge) and its related outbuildings and garden features. Structures and features relating to this phase developed in a complex sequence, as the Lodge building and its grounds were changed or extended to accommodate a variety of uses. Accordingly this structural development has been divided into two sub-phases (Phases 4.1 and 4.2) separating the earlier 19th century origins of the Lodge from the more recent developments. Detailed descriptions of the structure fabric and development of the Lodge building are contained within the building survey (Section 5, below) included within this report and are not repeated here.

Phase 4.1

The first incarnation of Concorde Lodge, then called Horfield Lodge, was a mid-19th century house which was recorded in Excavation Area 3 (**Fig 12**) as Walls 1067, 1079, 1086, 1089, 1090, 1093, 1096, 1110, 1114, 1117, parts of Wall 1006 and cellar 1111, (see the building survey). They were all contained within Excavation Area 3 (**Fig 12**). Excavation of the Lodge foundations revealed earlier elements of the building that were sealed below the later 20th century extensions and alterations, which were not recorded on the surviving building plans from the 1960's. These included Walls 1067, 1086, 1089, 1090, 1093 and 1096, which formed two small rooms, possibly large store rooms, abutting the eastern side of Wall 1007. These walls displayed a complex stratigraphic sequence, indicating that various alterations and changes were made in their area of the Lodge during a short space of time before they were demolished and covered by two successive brick surfaces (1063 and 1064, **Fig 9**). They were finally sealed by the construction of a 20th century extension to the Lodge.

A large piece of an inscribed circular sandstone slab, (Area 3 Small Find 13) was re-used during this phase as the capstone of a ventilation opening in the corner of Walls 1086 and 1094.

Wall 1006 spanned the width of the Lodge at its southern end,
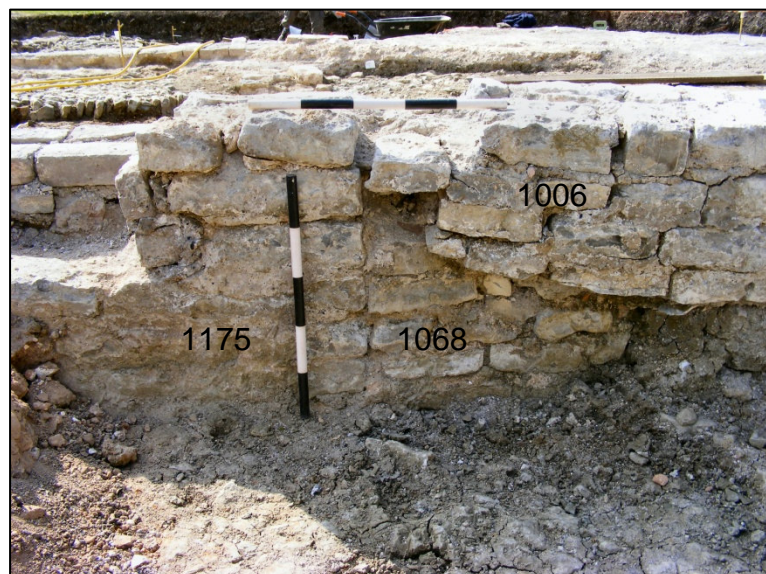
Plate 8. Excavation Area 3. Detail of Relationships Between 1006, 1068 and 1076

running east to west (**Plate 8, Fig 12**). It was composed of a number of structural elements of different date. In its final form it formed an internal 19th century wall of the Lodge. However, it incorporated fabric of walls 1175 and 1068 that formed parts of c17th century Structure D.

19th century features associated with the Lodge mainly related to its attached gardens or drainage. Excavation Area 1 contained part of a stone Drain (584, **Fig 9**) that appeared to be a continuation of Drain 1014 (**Fig 12**) recorded in Area 3. Its course indicated that it was connected to the original Lodge building, although 20th century disturbance had truncated its northern end destroying any direct relationship.

The largest concentration of 19th century remains, beyond Excavation Area 3, was in the south-west corner of Excavation Area 1, where an irregular stone surface with diffuse edges (610, **Fig 9**) was set into the surface of the natural clay. Sealed below it was a large posthole (616, **Fig 9 and 11**) which was also of c19th century origin. Surface 610 did not reflect a formal walkway and there was no indication that it was physically linked to the Lodge. Most likely it reflected a roughly laid external surface.

Excavation Area 2 revealed two 19th century stone drains (703, 721, **Figs 10 and 11**) which truncated underlying medieval features. The earlier (721) was aligned east to west and was built from sandstone rubble capped with sandstone slabs. It butted the northern side of medieval wall 701. Only a short length (3.61m) of Drain 721 remained, as the western end was truncated by a pit (718, **Fig 10**), whilst the eastern end continued into the baulk beyond the excavation boundary. It was also truncated by Drain 703, which was a very crudely constructed channel with characteristics more akin to a field drain than a proper culvert. Pit 718 was roughly rectangular in shape and had a flat base. It was filled by a highly mixed deposit (719) of red-brown clay containing frequent inclusions of white lime mortar.

Area 2 also contained a large shallowly sloping pit (730, **Fig 10**) which encompassed the entire western half of the excavation area. It was filled by successive deposits (731, 733, 734) of sandstone and limestone rubble in a matrix of clay. The shape and size of 730 suggested that it may have represented a pond. No dating evidence was retrieved as it was excavated by machine, but 19th century pottery was noted within the upper fills.

On the southern side of Concorde Lodge, within Excavation Area 3, and below its southern extent, a number of 19th century garden features were located. The best preserved and most extensive was a cobbled path (1015, **Plate 9, Figs 12 and 16.1**), which ran roughly north to south from the rear of the

Plate 9. Excavation Area 3. Cobbled Pathway 1015. Looking North

Lodge into the gardens. It was clear that Path 1015 pre-dated the most recent incarnation of Concorde Lodge as it was truncated by its 20th century rear wall (Wall 1004). The path was also cut by Drain 1014 (a continuation of Drain 584, recorded in Area 1). On the eastern side of the pathway was a stone spread (1016, **Plate 9, Figs 12 and 16.1**). Their relationship was unclear, although it appeared that Pathway 1015 was cut through 1016. Excavation of two cuttings (**Figs 16.1 and 16.2**) across Drain 1014, Path 1015 and Stone Spread 1016 revealed a sequence of underlying red sandy clay and limestone rubble deposits (1101, 1103, 1122, and 1166) filling an irregular shallow sloping cut, that was recorded in the separate archaeological cuttings as 1098 and 1136. A further deposit (1140) was visible below Cut 1136. The exact sequence and relationship of these cuts and deposits remains unclear but they clearly pre-dated Concorde Lodge. The finds from the deposits filling Cut 1098/1136 suggest a late 18th to 19th century date.

Surface 1016 had two stone lined postholes built into its surface (**Fig 12**), a possible indication that it originally formed the floor of an earth fast timber structure.

The northern end of the Lodge represented a late 19th century extension to the original building. Beneath this structure were cut features and stone surfaces which pre-dated, at least, that part of the Lodge. The earliest was a small spread of stones (1131, **Fig 12**) that sat directly over the natural clay. It produced no dating evidence, but based on stratigraphy was probably of pre-19th century date. A linear cut (1028, **Fig 12**) ran east to west across the northern end of the Lodge and represented a pipe trench filled with metallic slag (1027). There were also two sub circular pads (1074, **Fig 12**) of mortar based concrete located at the base of Wall 1079.

Phase 4.2

The latest structural activity recorded on the site was associated with the later development of Concorde Lodge. In Excavation Area 1 modern disturbance was, despite the fact that the area was located below the footprint of a former 20th century concrete building minimal. The largest area of modern disturbance in Area 1 was an island of modern disturbance comprising two manholes (**Fig 9**) which had destroyed an area of archaeology in the centre of the Excavation Area. There were also the bases of six concrete pile caps (**Fig 9**) which were cut into the archaeological deposits at various locations.

Many of the postholes identified across the excavation areas clearly had modern fills. This was true of Postholes 714, 716 and 739, (**Figs 10**) in Excavation Area 2, which were of 20th century origin. More confusing were the fills (544, 545 and 564) of Postholes 543, 545 and 570 in Excavation Area 1, all of which had modern aggregate within them, which belied their medieval origin (see discussion).

The southern wall of Concorde Lodge was a 20th century brick structure, though there was evidence to suggest that it had replaced a previous wall. Modern disturbance in Excavation Area 3 was minimal, consisting of numerous small repairs and alterations, such as re-pointing evident in the excavated foundations of the Lodge.

Features Identified During the Watching Brief

In addition to Structure A the watching brief monitoring identified a number of post medieval features. Two walls were recorded just beyond the southern limits of Excavation Area 1. The earliest was part of a north to south aligned wall (310, **Plate 10, Fig 9**) comprising partial remains of four courses of random coursed limestone rubble bonded with pink-brown lime mortar. It was

Plate 10. Wall 310 looking west

revealed, in section, during ground reduction to the south of Excavation Area 1. A second section of sandstone masonry (311, **Fig 2**), for which no bonding material remained, formed a possible east to west return to Wall 310. No dating evidence was retrieved for either structure, but based on construction style, fabric and materials, Wall 310 appeared to pre -ate Wall 311. On the basis of the mortar alone a rough date of late 18th to 19th century could be suggested.

At the southern end of the Lodge grounds, the watching brief located part of a structure formed of Pennant sandstone blocks bonded with grey ash mortar, which represented the retaining wall of a pond. (Pond 305, **Fig. 2**)

With the exception of Structure A, no archaeological features or deposits were located during monitoring of the temporary access road groundworks.

Summary of the Finds

Pottery
A total of 1451 sherds of pottery were recovered by hand during initial site cleaning and excavation or during cleaning and recording works undertaken as part of the site wide watching brief. The entire assemblage was sent to Dr Alejandra Guitierrez for specialist reporting (**Section 4.1**). Roughly 41% were of 11th – 16th century (medieval) origin, roughly 17% were of early post medieval (16th-17th century) date and the remaining 42% were of 18th-20th century date. Of these, roughly 77% were from stratified features and deposits.

Animal Bone
A total of 644 fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during the excavations and site wide watching brief. All were sent to Lorrain Higbee for specialist reporting (**Section 4.2**). In addition, faunal remains were identified within the residues of three samples which were processed and reported by A J Clapham, of Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service.

Glass
An assemblage of glass fragments and items amounting to 86 pieces in total were recovered by hand during site cleaning/excavation and the site wide watching brief. The complete assemblage was sent to Dr Harriet Foster for specialist reporting (**Section 4.3**). There were no sherds or items from the medieval period and the assemblage is described as being "consistent with an 18th to early 20th century date".

Clay Tobacco Pipe
A total of 169 fragments of clay pipe were recovered by hand during the excavations and site wide watching brief. This small assemblage was assessed and reported on by Sarah Newns of Avon Archaeological Unit Limited (**Section 4.4**). With one exception, dating to the early 17th century, the assemblage is of late 17th-early 18th century date.

Shell
Shells and shell fragments were collected by hand from Excavation Areas 1, 2 and 3 and during the recording of Structure A, below the temporary access road. They were also retrieved from the residue of sampled and sieved deposits. Shell from deposits recorded during the site wide watching brief were noted but not retained. The collection was sent to Matt Law for specialist reporting (**Section 4.5**).

Environmental Sampling
Environmental samples were taken from deposits within Excavation Areas 1, 2 and 3. The shallow stratigraphy of the site meant that there was not a sequence of soils from which to take a profile and samples were restricted to the fills of cut features. In total five 30 litre samples were taken and after initial sieving and processing the flots and residues were sent to Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, for specialist examination and reporting (**Section 4.6**).

Fig 8. Plan of Structure A
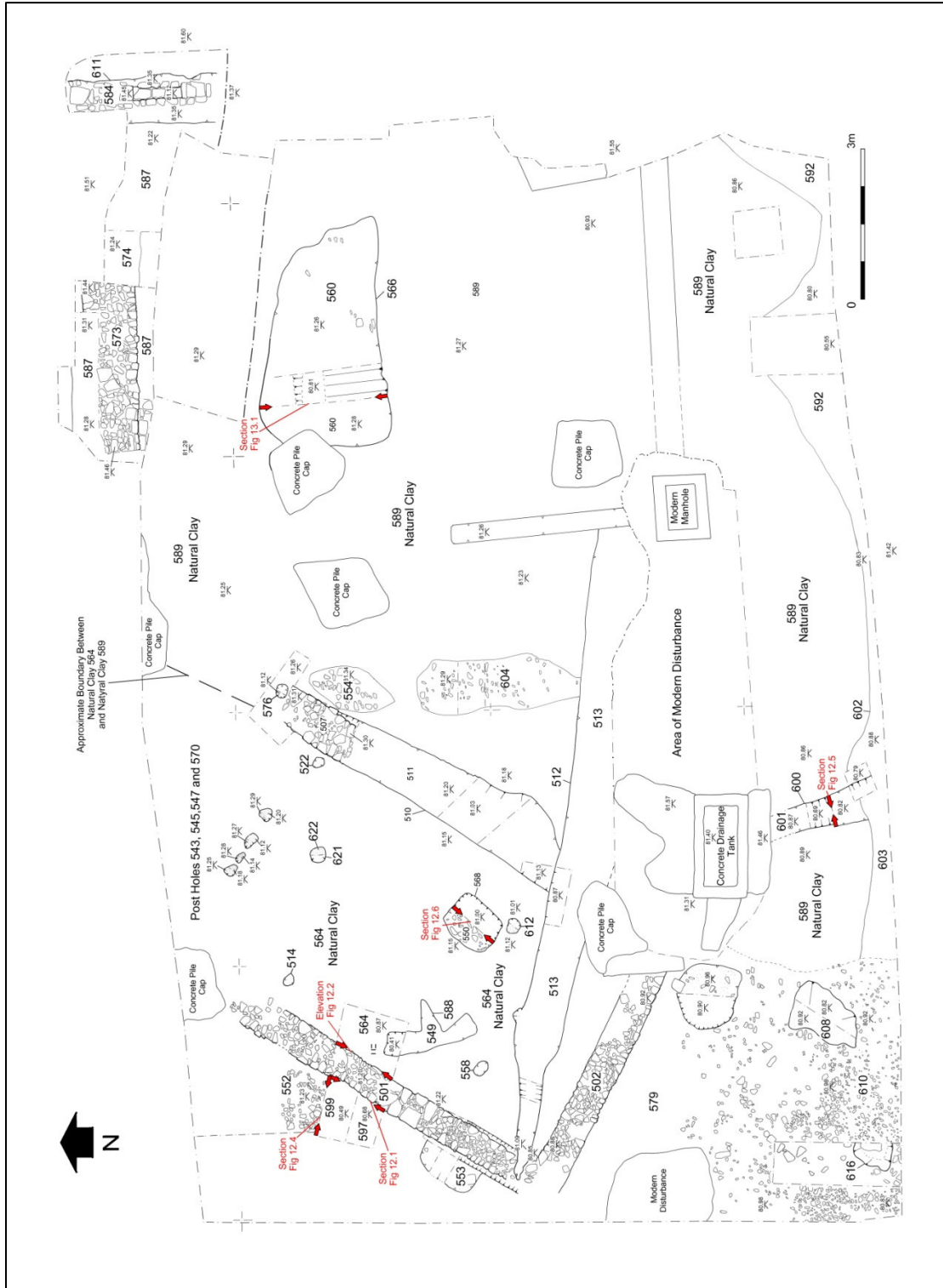
Fig 9. Plan of Excavation Area 1
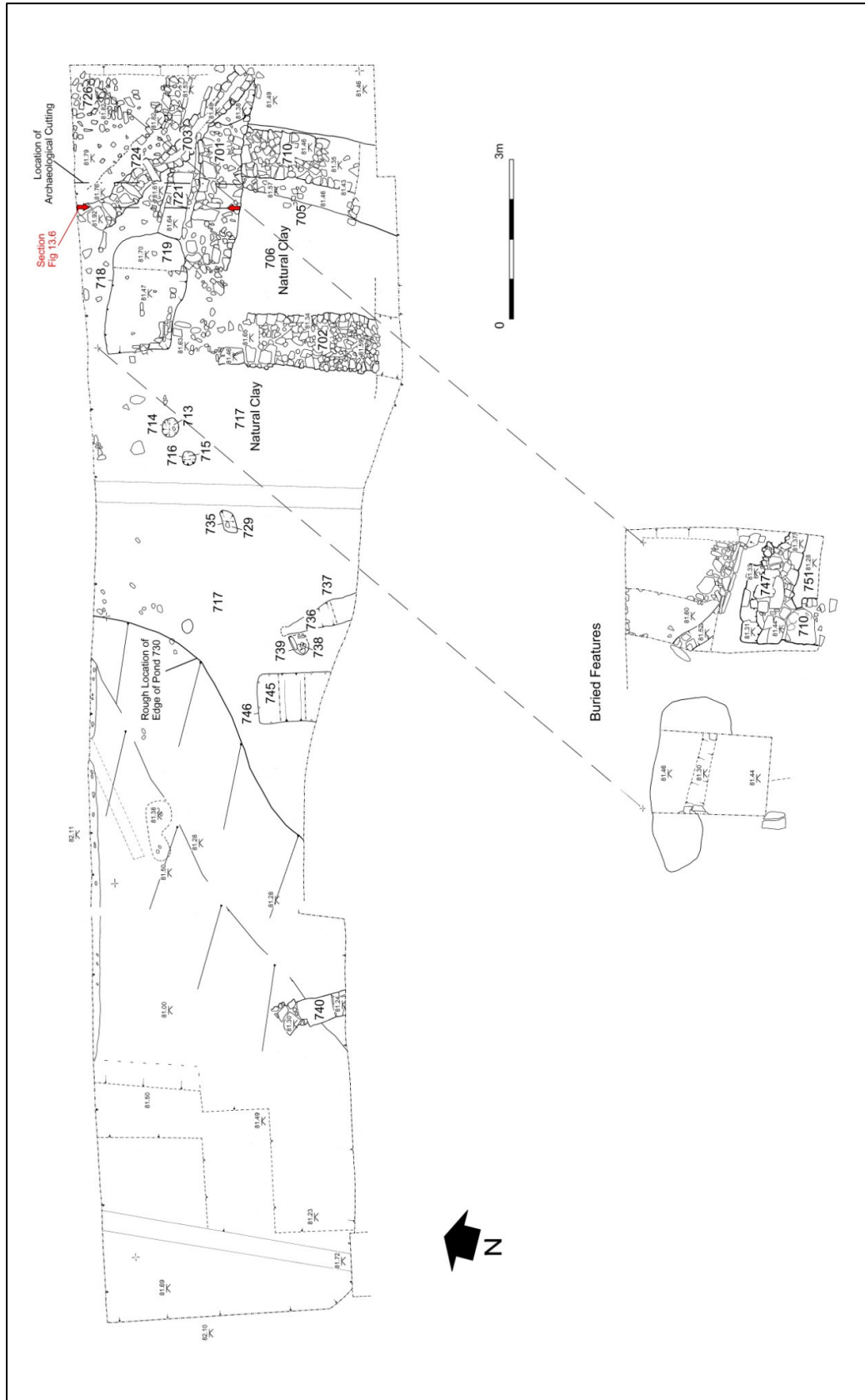
Fig 10. Plan of Excavation Area 2
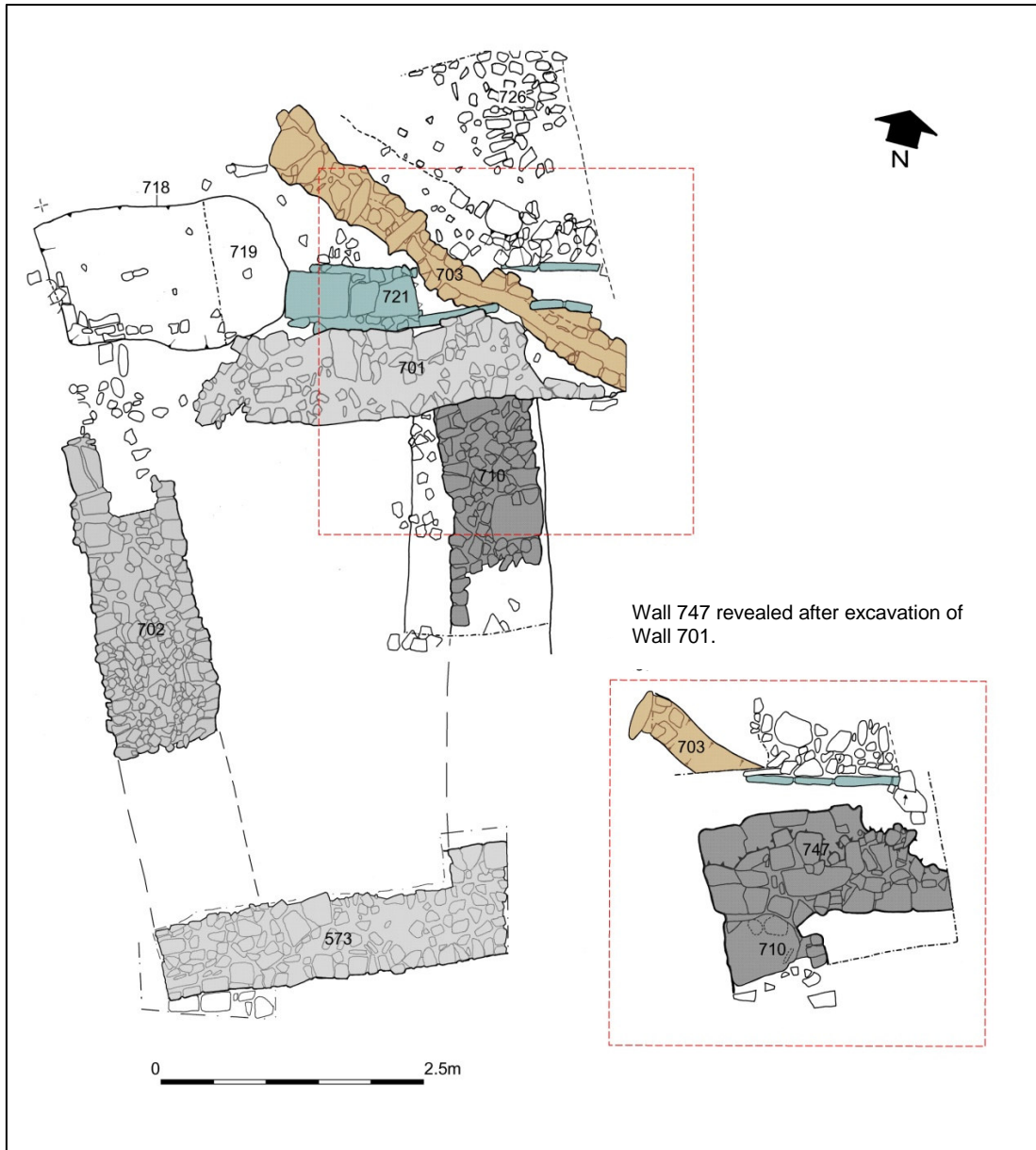
Fig 11. Composite plan detailing the components of Structure C from Excavation Areas 1 and 2.

Note: The coloured areas are intended only as an aid to visual identification of the structural features and do not, in this figure, reflect phasing.

Fig 12. Plan of Excavation Area 3
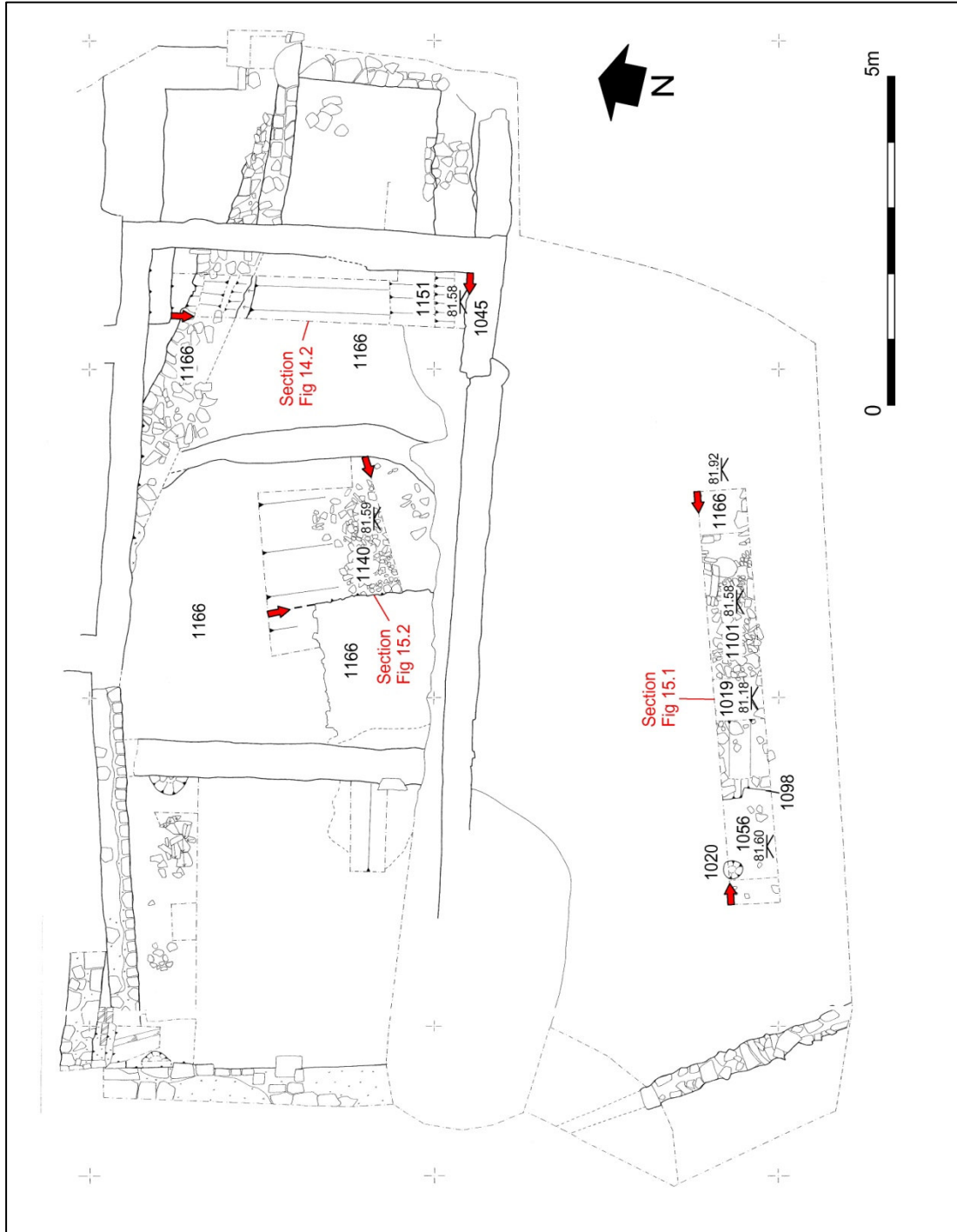
Fig 12.1. Detail of buried features in Excavation Area 3

Fig 13.1) NW facing elevation of part of Wall 501
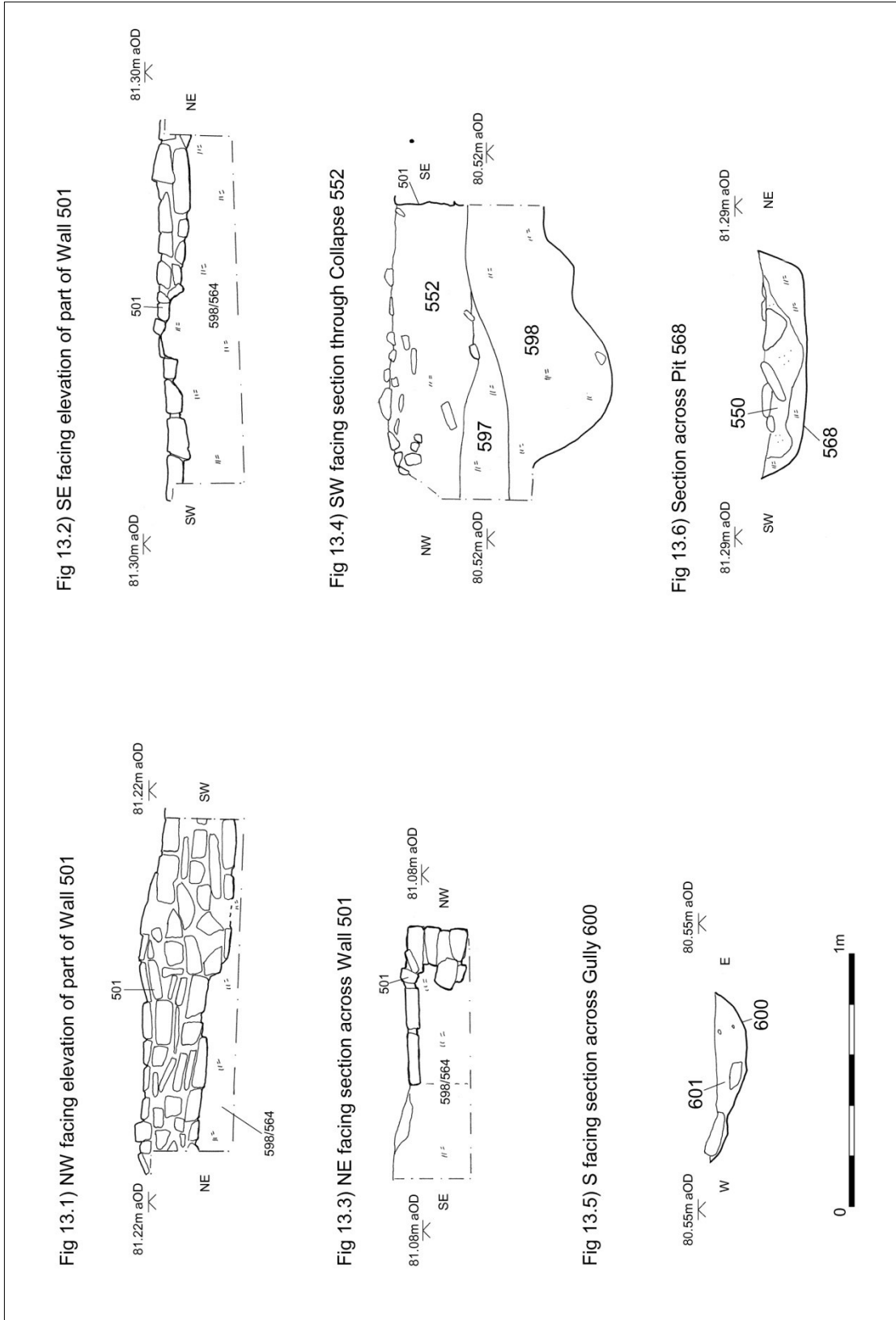
Fig 13.2) SE facing elevation of part of Wall 501

Fig 13.3) NE facing section across Wall 501

Fig 13.4) SW facing section through Collapse 552

Fig 13.5) S facing section across Gully 600

Fig 13.6) Section across Pit 568

Fig 13. Section from Excavation Area 1

Fig 14.1) E facing section across Pit 556

Fig 14.2) Section across Posthole 570

Fig 14.3) Section across Posthole 543

Fig 14.4) Section across Posthole 545

Fig 14.5) Section across Posthole 547

Fig 14.6) Section across Wall 701 and Drain 741
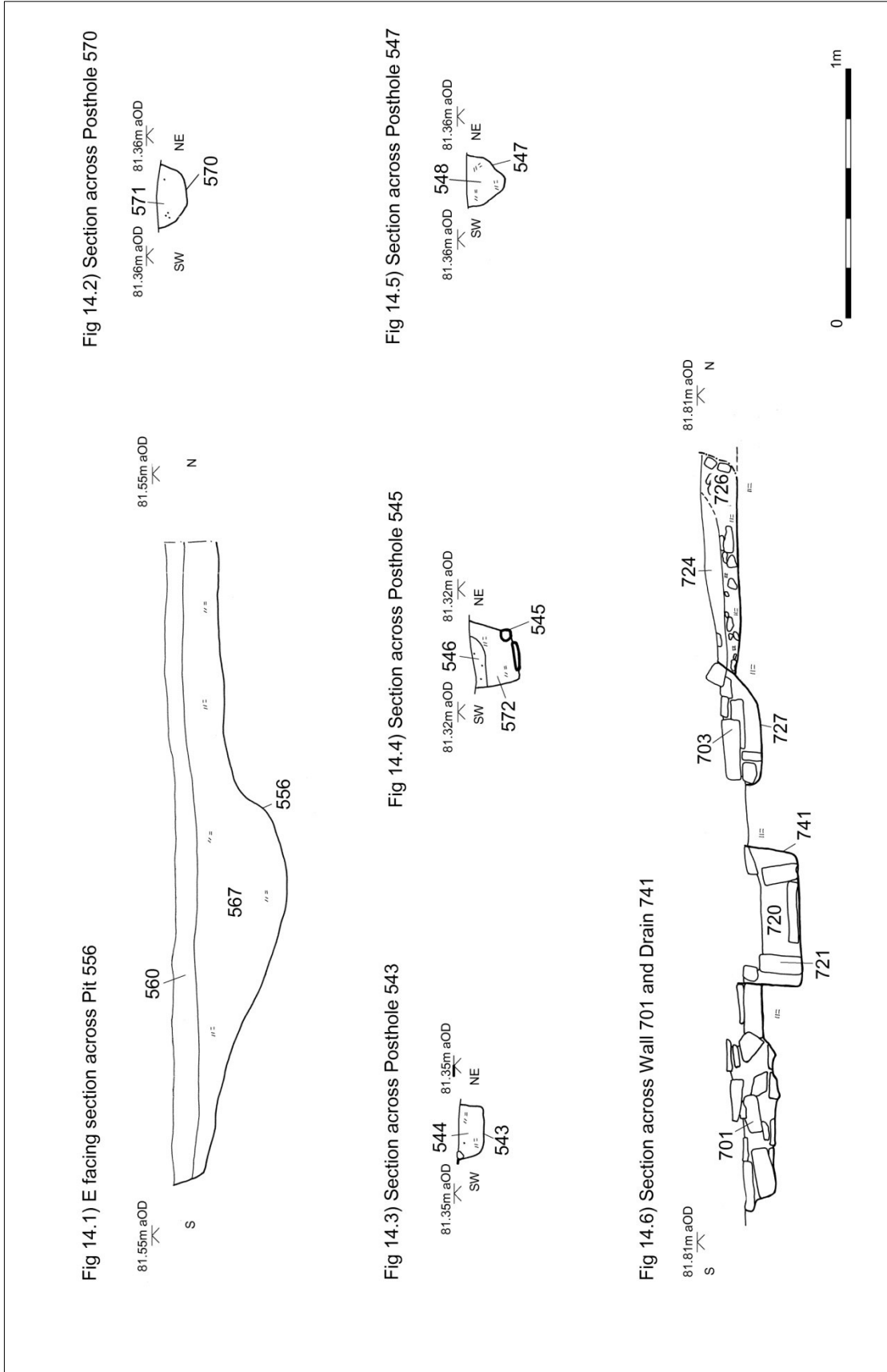
Fig 14. Sections from Excavation Areas 1 and 2

Fig 15.1) Elevation detailing the phases of Wall 1006.

Fig 15.2) Section across Posthole 1069.

Fig 15.3) Section across Posthole 1050

Fig 15.4) Section across Posthole 1058

Fig 15.5) Section across intercutting Pits 1136 and 1137
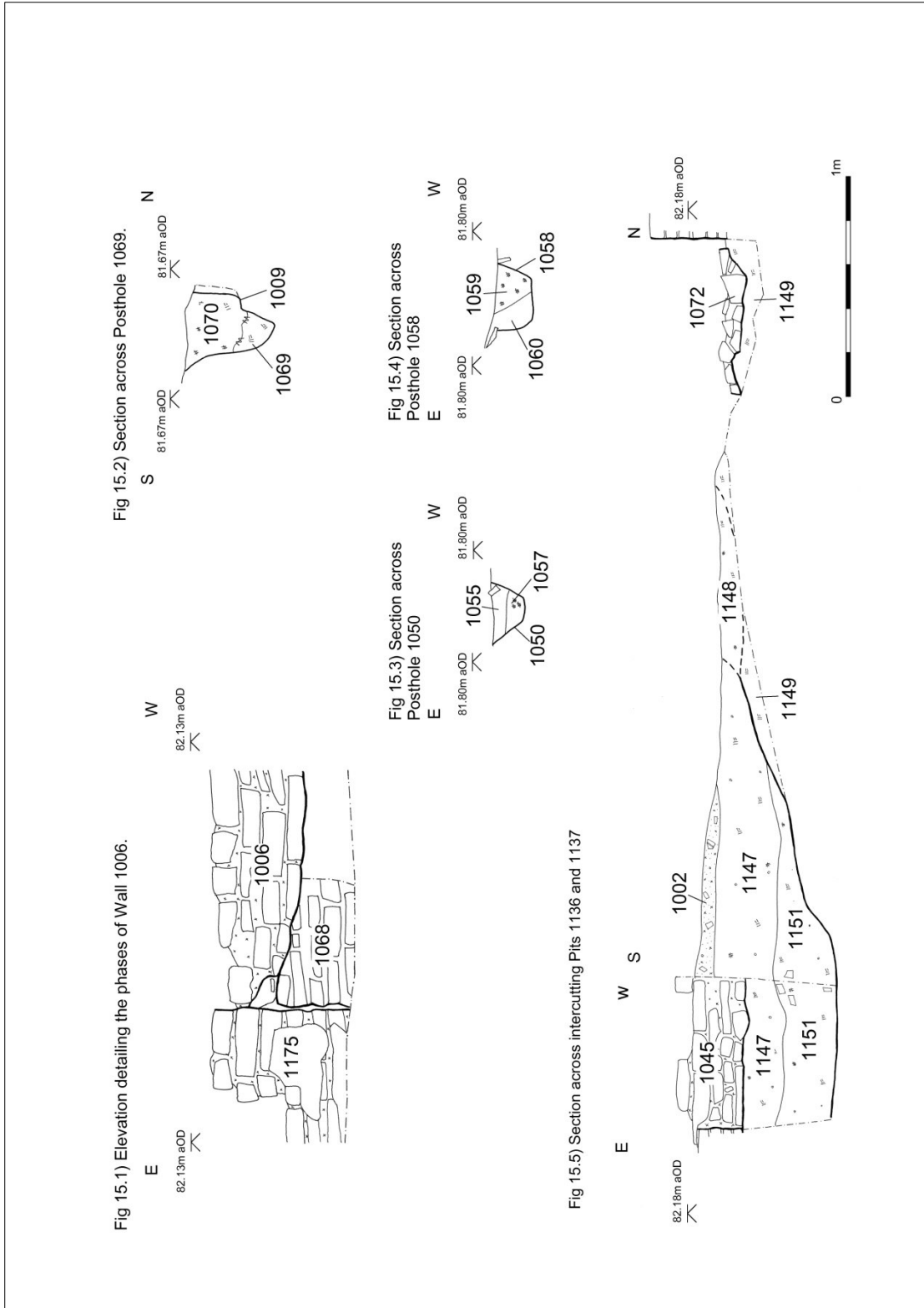
Fig 15. Sections and elevations from Excavation Area 3
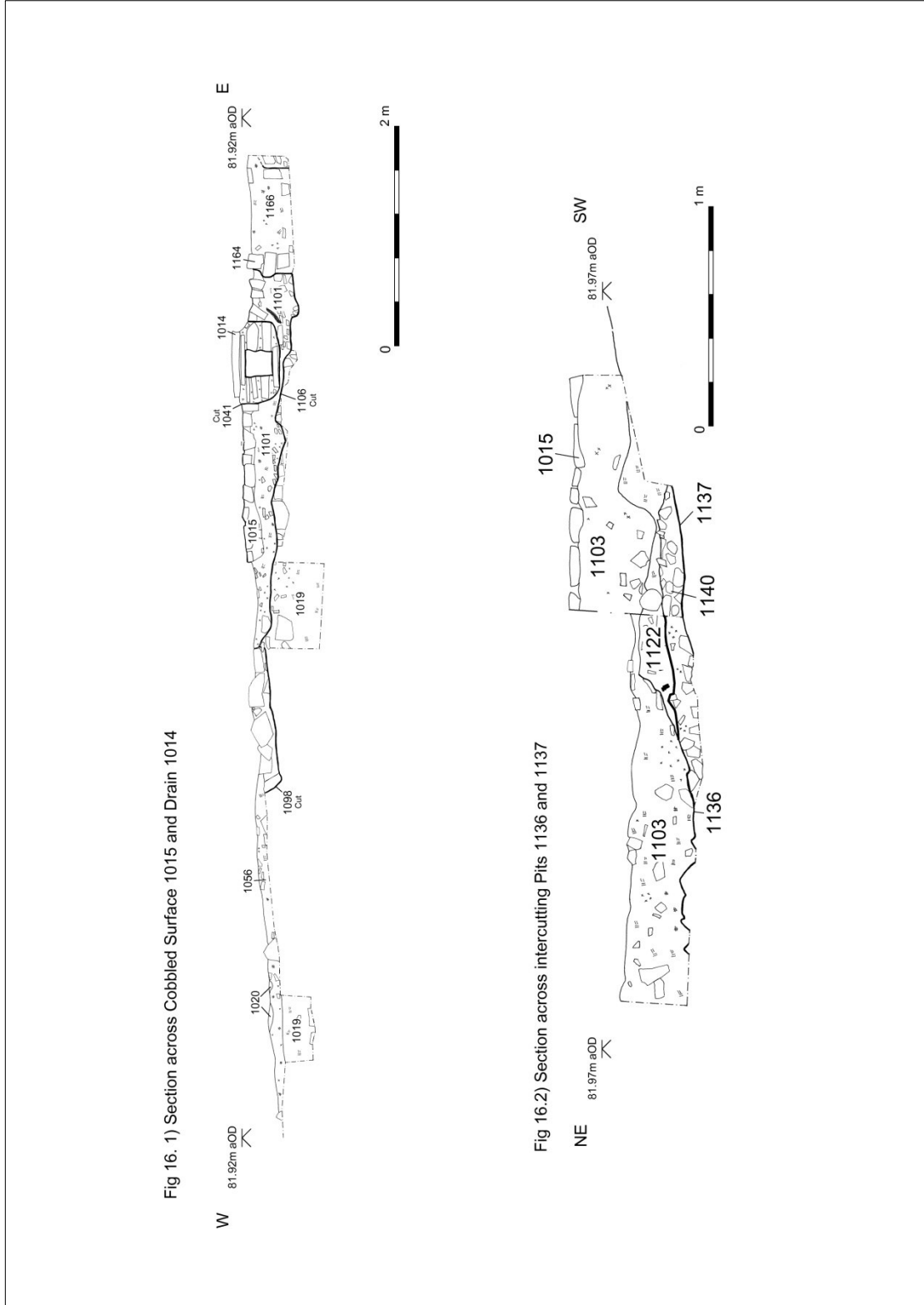
Fig 16. 1) Section across Cobbled Surface 1015 and Drain 1014

Fig 16.2) Section across intercutting Pits 1136 and 1137

Fig 16. Sections from Excavation Area 3

4.   SPECIALIST REPORTS

Specialists from a variety of fields were consulted to report on the objects and soil samples retrieved during the fieldwork. Their reports are included in the following order:

4.1 Dr Alejandra Guitierrez: Pottery and Ceramic Material

4.2 Lorrain Higbee: Animal Bone

4.3 Dr Harriet Foster: Glass

4.4 Sarah Newns: Clay Tobacco Pipe

4.5 Matt Law: Shellfish Consumption

4.6 A J Clapham: Assessment of Environmental Remains

4.7 Sarah Newns: Small Finds

4.1 POTTERY AND CERAMIC MATERIAL

Alejandra Gutiérrez
November 2010

THE POTTERY

A total of 1451 sherds (18.4 kg) of medieval and later pottery was recovered from the watching brief (WB) and excavation (Areas 1, 2 and 3) of Concorde Lodge, Horfield. The pottery was sorted into fabrics with the aid of a binocular microscope (x10), counted and weighed. The fabric types identified are listed and described below. Medieval and modern wares are equally represented by sherd count (41% of all the sherds recovered each) (Table 1), however there is a notable difference in the sherd size between the medieval (8.9g) and modern (15.1g) wares which is attested to by their relative percentage weights. Whereas half of all the pottery recovered are modern wares, medieval fabrics only make up 29.5%.

Pottery date		Sherds		Weight	
		No.	%	g	%
Medieval	11th–mid 16thC	594	40.9	5265	28.6
Post-medieval	mid 16th–17thC	251	17.3	3546	19.3
Modern	18th–20thC	605	41.7	9593	52.1
Unidentifiable		1	0.1	1	<0.1
Total		**1451**	**100.0**	**18405**	**100.0**

Table 1
Distribution of all the pottery (watching brief and excavation) by date

The average weight of the medieval sherds was too small to calculate minimum number of vessels present in the assemblage, and complete profiles were also absent.

Some 100 sherds show unusually rounded edges with worn surfaces and glazes; in appearance they look similar to sherds which have been eroded by water. Most of these sherds (67) are concentrated in Area 3. They are mainly medieval and post-medieval wares, but their fabrics are not especially soft, quite the opposite, they traditionally survive well in buried stratigraphy (Bristol, Malvern and Somerset wares). Given that there are no known water features or streams in the vicinity of the site, the condition of these sherds is something of a puzzle. It most likely indicates re-deposition; though manuring might be another possibility, the pottery having been brought in to the site from elsewhere where it has lain on a cultivated surface for some time.

This is a medium size assemblage containing types of pottery well known in the Bristol area. The interest of the group resides in the presence of medieval pottery (from the 11th century) and, on the face of it, this would seem to confirm medieval occupation in this part of Horfield.

For the purpose of this report pottery from all areas has been studied together, although quantification by area is available in the archive. A breakdown of pottery by area and date is shown in Table 2.

Area	Pottery date	Sherds		Weight	
		No.	%	g	%
1	Medieval	247	50.2	2112	34.4
	Post-medieval	40	8.1	488	7.9
	Modern	204	41.5	3541	57.7
	Unidentifiable	1	0.2	1	<0.1
	Total Area 1	*492*	*100.0*	*6142*	*100.0*
2	Medieval	59	26.6	676	27.3
	Post-medieval	67	30.2	928	37.5
	Modern	96	43.2	872	35.2
	Total Area 2	*222*	*100.0*	*2476*	*100.0*
3	Medieval	165	31.9	1509	20.0
	Post-medieval	119	23.0	1939	25.7
	Modern	233	45.1	4100	54.3
	Total Area 3	*517*	*100.0*	*7548*	*100.0*
WB	Medieval	123	55.9	968	43.2
	Post-medieval	25	11.4	191	8.5
	Modern	72	32.7	1080	48.2
	Total WB	*220*	*100.0*	*2239*	*100.0*

Table 2
Distribution of pottery by area and date

MEDIEVAL POTTERY (11th–mid 16th century)

Fabrics

A total of 594 medieval pottery sherds (representing 41% of the total recovered), weighing 5.2kg (19%), were identified. The range of fabrics identified is as follows:

Med1. 11th–12th century. Grey fabric with light buff surfaces. Soft, soapy texture. Dense fabric with large inclusions of poorly sorted ?sandstone <4mm and rare quartz. Hand made.

Proto Ham Green (BPT 305). Bristol. 12th-13th centuries (Vince 1988, 257). Black to grey, sometimes with a yellowish red skin. Abundant rounded quartz <0.3mm; sparse rounded dark brown ironstone grains <0.3mm; sparse rounded calcareous inclusions <0.3mm. Hand-made jars.

Ham Green coarsewares (BPT 32). Bristol. 12th-13th centuries (Vince 1988, 258). Red or black throughout with red surfaces. Abundant subangular quartz <0.2mm; moderate rounded mudstone <1mm, grey, pink or red; sparse calcareous grains <0.5mm. Hand-made jars.

Ham Green jugs (BPT 26). Bristol. 12th-13th centuries (Barton 1963; Ponsford 1991). Grey core; buff or white margins; pink, orange or buff interior surface. Inclusions of well-sorted quartz, limestone and clay pellets of varying sorting and size. Hand-made jugs, finished on a low wheel. Green glaze on exterior surface and over the interior of the rim only.

Bristol (/Redcliffe) ware (BPT 72). Bristol. Mid 13th–15th centuries (Vince 1988, 260; Ponsford 1998; Burchill 2004). Usually pale yellow or pink throughout, sometimes with a light grey core. Inclusions of quartz <1.2mm, clay pellets <1mm, occasional sandstone up to 7mm, iron ore 0.2mm across, rounded limestone <0.3mm. Wheel-thrown jugs. Green glaze on exterior, sometimes with applied clay strips.

Bath A (BPT 46). Avon Valley? Late 11th–13th centuries (Vince 1979). Usually grey core, buff margins and grey surfaces. Abundant mica, rare calcareous inclusions, moderate flint/chert <3mm, clay pellets, moderate glassy quartz <2mm. Smoothed-over surfaces. Hand-made jars. Occasional combing on exterior surface and green glaze.

Minety-type ware (BPT 18). North-west Wiltshire. 12th–15th centuries (Vince 1988, 262; Burchill 2001, 85). Grey core and white or buff surfaces. The main inclusion is abundant oolitic limestone which leaves a characteristic round void when burnt out during firing. All inclusions are ill-sorted and mainly <1mm, but also up to 2mm. Hand-made (12th-13th centuries) and wheel-thrown (14th-15th centuries) jars and jugs. Occasional exterior green glaze.

Malvern Chase medieval and late medieval ware (BPT 168, BPT 197). Worcestershire. 14th-mid 16th centuries (Vince 1977; Shoesmith 1985). Orange/pink throughout. Occasional inclusions of granite of varying sizes, usually 2-3mm, but up to 8mm across; moderate quartz. Transparent partial glaze, usually with dark green spots in earlier wares; later (mid 16th century onwards) production glazed in brown. Hand-made (earlier wares) and wheel-made wares.

Tudor Green (BPT 182). Surrey/Hampshire border. Mid 15th–mid 16th centuries (Pearce and Vince 1988; Pearce 1992). White, very fine fabric with characteristic thin walls. Wheel-made, green glazed wares.

Somerset late medieval wares (BPT 124). 13th-15th centuries (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). Generally orange throughout, but occasionally with grey core or surfaces. No visible inclusions except for a little sand. Wheel-made. Jugs with lead glaze exterior surface.

Somerset black-glazed wares (BPT 269). 16th century (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). Generally orange throughout. No visible inclusions except for a little sand. Wheel-made. Cups and small jugs covered all-over with very dark brown/black glaze.

Medieval continental imports

Saintonge-type wares. South-West France, mid 13th-15th centuries. Off-white micaceous fabric with occasional white or transparent quartz (0.2-3.0mm). Wheel-made jugs and jars. Unglazed (BPT 160), green-glazed (BPT 40), mottled-glazed (BPT 156) and polychrome (BPT 39) wares are all present.

Raeren stoneware (BPT 287). Belgium, *c*1450-*c*1550 (Gaimster 1997). Fine grey fabric with brown glossy salt glaze.

Frechen stoneware (BPT 286). Germany, 16th century. Fine grey fabric with transparent quartz inclusions. Glossy transparent glaze interior and brown ('tiger') exterior.

The site produced a sizeable group of 12th–13th century wares, in which those from a Bristol source predictably dominate (Table 3). Among them Ham Green unglazed (coarsewares) and glazed wares are the largest group recovered (almost 30% of all the sherds). They are followed by Bath A (16%) from the Avon Valley and Minety-type (10%) wares from north-west Wiltshire. All these wares are the typical components of medieval assemblages across the city.

The later local 'Redcliffe' products of wheel-made jugs are present in smaller quantities (7%) of which about one third are of the later plainer types conventionally dated after 1350 (Ponsford and Price 1979, 24; Ponsford 1992). A few (6) sherds of redware jugs resemble medieval types from South Somerset, glazed on the exterior surface only.

A single sherd from a soapy, coarseware with large inclusions (Med1) is unparalleled in the Bristol Pottery Type series (BPT). Similar fabrics dating to the 11th and 12th centuries have also been found in Somerset (at Shapwick, Brent Knoll and Cheddar, for example) where thin sectioning has pointed out a possible source in the Quantocks area, at least for those from Brent Knoll (fabric 2; Taylor 2009). Regardless of the source, the dating is of interest, as it would confirm the existence of at least 12th-century activity or occupation in this part of Horfield.

The medieval assemblage is dominated by unglazed coarseware jars or 'cooking pots'. Although only found as small sherds, at least a couple of sherds survived with the applied vertical decoration and concentric incisions typical of the Ham Green products (Barton 1963, nos 2 and 15). Some of these showed burning and sooting on the exterior surface and under

the base; on one example the pot was burnt throughout the full thickness of the wall (context 608) and on another there were residue remains on the interior (context 589). These marks are typical of domestic contexts where jars have been used for the cooking and warming up foodstuffs. Among the other types of vessels found are four tripod pitchers in a Minety-type fabric, hand-made and with the characteristic combed decoration and slashed handles (Good and Russett 1987, no. 7). Their production died out by the middle of the 13th century (Ireland 1998).

By contrast glazed jugs are very few in number, which is surprising as they become widespread in the 13th century and tend to dominate contexts of this date and later. Their limited numbers may perhaps be related to the dating of occupation on the site; the occurrence of French Saintonge jugs shows that there was ready access to the port and to the international markets of Atlantic Europe.

About one third of all the medieval assemblage is represented by Malvern wares of the 14th–16th centuries. There are few diagnostic sherds, but those which have been recovered include beaded rims from jars similar to examples dated to the 15th century elsewhere in Bristol (Good 1987, no. 12; Ponsford 1988, nos 35–36). A bowl with a pouring lip (context 1147) and a chafing dish (context 1103) also belong to the end date bracket for this production. The dominance of Malvern wares in the 15th and early 16th centuries in the Bristol area, after the demise of local potteries, is a characteristic of the assemblages of this date in the city (Good and Russett 1987, 37; Good 1987; Ponsford 1988; Gutiérrez 2009).

It is noticeable that the range of pottery sources represented in the medieval assemblage is very limited and there is a heavy accent on local products. Even commonplace imports of the 15th-16th centuries, such as German stoneware, are rare, although there is a single sherd from a chafing dish from West or Central France, dated to the 16th century (in context 724). The limited range of medieval products involved may be indicative of a rural site rather than a high status one.

There is no pottery earlier than the 12th century and even the sherd of Med1 does not seem to pre-date this since it was found associated with Ham Green wares. Most of the pottery was recovered from Area 1 (Table 2) where a medieval building was excavated. Sadly only a handful of contexts do not contain later wares; the rest are mixed in with clearly 17th to 19th century vessels. These high levels of contamination could be due to the very shallow stratigraphy on site. Of the contexts with no intrusive later material (554, 560, 589, 598, 620), all yielded pottery of the 12th century and lacked the characteristic Redcliffe wares which make their appearance around the middle of the 13th century.

The assemblage from Area 3 seems very different in character; here those contexts without any post-medieval or modern intrusions are mostly dated to the 14th–16th centuries and do contain Redcliffe and Malvern wares (contexts 1016, 1019, 1117, 1151, 1147, 1151).

All the medieval pottery from Area 2 appears to be residual, always being found intermixed with later material.

Fabric		Date	Sherds		Weight	
			No.	%	g	%
Med1	--	11th–12thC	1	0.2	11	0.2
Ham Green cw	BPT 32	12th-13thC	116	19.5	1125	21.4
Ham Green jugs	BPT 26	12th-13thC	53	8.9	442	8.4
Proto Ham Green cw	BPT 305	12th-13thC	1	0.2	6	0.1
Bath A	BPT 46	12th-13thC	94	15.8	710	13.5
Minety-type	BPT 18	12th-14thC	62	10.4	624	11.9
Bristol ware	BPT 67	Mid 13th–15thC	45	7.5	322	6.1
Somerset late medieval ware	BPT 124	13th-15thC	6	1.0	22	0.4
Malvern wares	BPT 168	14th-16thC	191	32.2	1811	34.4
Tudor Green	BPT 182	15th-mid 16thC	1	0.2	1	<0.1
Somerset black-glazed wares	BPT 269	16thC	10	1.7	72	1.4
Misc	--	medieval	3	0.5	22	0.5
Imports:						
Saintonge-type wares	BPT 40/156/160	13th-15thC	6	1.0	48	0.9
West/Central France	--	16thC	1	0.2	3	<0.1
Frechen stoneware	BPT 286	16thC	2	0.3	23	0.4
Raeren stoneware	BPT 287	mid 15th–mid 16thC	1	0.2	7	0.1
Aachen-type stoneware	--	16thC	1	0.2	16	0.3
Total			**594**	**100.0**	**5265**	**100.0**

Table 3
Quantification of medieval fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the medieval wares

POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN FABRICS (*c*1550+)

Post-medieval and modern wares (856 sherds) were found in a range of fabrics:

Bristol ware lime-gritted wares (BPT 265). Bristol. 17th century (Burchill 1992; Ponsford 1998). Grey core and buff surfaces; fine lime inclusions. Green-glazed. Wheel-made.

Malvern Chase 'pink' ware (HERB5; no BPT). Worcestershire. Late 16th-early 17th centuries (Vince 1977). Light-firing clay, light orange or pink throughout, with a darker ?iron wash or ?slip on surfaces. Moderate quartz and sparse igneous rock inclusions. Transparent partial brown glaze. Wheel-made.

Cistercian-type Ware (BPT 76/93). 16th-17th centuries. South Gloucestershire (BPT 93) products are dark brown throughout and contain moderate inclusions of quartz and quartzite up to 1mm and rounded iron ore up to 0.4mm. Very thick dark brown/black glaze all over. Other fabrics are similar (BPT 76) but have no visible inclusions.

Somerset glazed wares (BPT 124, 285). 16th–18th centuries (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). Generally orange throughout, but occasionally with grey core or surfaces. No visible inclusions. Wheel-made. Included in this group are plain lead glazed wares, all-over white slipwares and sgraffito wares.

Bristol/Staffordshire slipwares (BPT 100). Late 17th-18th centuries. Buff throughout. Moderate iron oxide, <0.25mm, is present. Trailed dark brown slip over white slip under amber glaze.

North Devon wares: gravel-tempered (BPT 112) and sgraffito (BPT 108). Late 17th-18th century (Allan 1984). Grey or orange core, grey interior margin and surface, orange exterior margin and surface. Super abundant quartz <6mm; abundant milky quartz up to 3mm; sparse limestone up to 2mm; moderate slate <5mm; moderate chert <6mm. Green glaze on interior surface.

Early English delftware (BPT 99). Several sources. Late 17th-18th century. Fine buff fabric with no inclusions visible. Glazed all-over with painted decoration.

Modern red earthenwares (BPT 264). 18th–19th centuries. Hard, red or brown fabric. Occasional quartz and limestone inclusions. Honey or brown lead glazed, sometimes mottled.

Refined wares: creamware (BPT 326), pearlware (BPT 202), white press-moulded stoneware and scratch-blue stoneware (BPT 179).

Plain dipped white stoneware. Light grey fabric with white salt dipped glazed. 18th century.

Brown stonewares. Included here are lead-glazed wares (Bristol-type) and also brown-glazed and grey stonewares of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Imports

Cologne/Frechen stoneware (BPT 286). Fine dark grey fabric with light brown glaze.

Westerwald stoneware (BPT 95). Germany. 17th-18th centuries. Characteristic blue and grey salt glaze, incised and moulded decoration over the grey fabric.

Martincamp flasks (BPT 307). France. 16th-17th centuries. Off-white stoneware fabric (Hurst *et al* 1986, 102).

Fabric		Date	Sherds		Weight	
			No.	%	g	%
Late Malvern Chase	HERB5	late 16th-17thC	62	7.2	480	3.7
Somerset glazed wares	BPT 96	16th-18thC	193	22.5	3195	24.3
Bristol/Staffordshire slipwares	BPT 100	late 17th-18thC	101	11.8	1002	7.6
North Devon wares	BPT 112	late 17th-18thC	43	5.0	910	6.9
North Devon sgraffito wares	BPT 108	late 17th-18thC	4	0.5	47	0.4
Bristol ware lime-gritted	BPT 265	17thC	5	0.6	445	3.4
Cistercian-type Ware	BPT 76/93	16th-17thC	24	2.8	192	1.5
Modern red earthenwares	BPT 264	18th–19thC	220	25.7	4956	37.7
Mottled ware	BPT 211	18thC	12	1.4	54	0.4
English delftware	BPT 99	late 17th-18thC	44	5.1	291	2.2
Verwood?	--	post-medieval	1	0.1	22	0.2
Sunderland-type slipware	--	19thC	1	0.1	7	0.1
Unidentifiable (burnt)			2	0.2	61	0.5
Modern refined wares:						
Creamware	BPT 326	1740-1800s	40	4.7	223	1.7
Pearlware	BPT 349	1780s+	36	4.2	363	2.8
White stoneware	BPT 179	18thC	10	1.2	43	0.3
Plain dipped stoneware	--	18thC	2	0.2	2	0.0
Chinese porcelain	--	18thC	5	0.6	28	0.2
Porcelain	BPT 203	18th–19thC	13	1.5	91	0.7
Victorian majolica	--	19thC	1	0.1	3	0.0
Sprigged bone china	BPT 202	1820s	2	0.2	36	0.3
Modern Denby-type	BPT 202	20thC?	1	0.1	203	1.5
Brown stonewares:						
Modern brown and grey stonewares	BPT 277	18th–19thC	14	1.6	254	1.9
Nottingham stoneware	BPT 212	end 17th-18thC	2	0.2	5	0.0
Imports:						
Westerwald stoneware	BPT 95	17th-18thC	16	1.9	202	1.5
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	BPT 286	16th-17thC	1	0.1	3	0.0
Martincamp flasks	BPT 307	16th-17thC	1	0.1	21	0.2
Total			**856**	**100.0**	**13139**	**100.0**

Table 4
Quantification of post-medieval and modern fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the total

The bulk of the post-medieval wares of the 17th century are Somerset glazed wares, followed at some distance by late Malvern wares (Table 4). A few Cistercian wares and Bristol lime-gritted vessels were also identified although in far less numbers. Although Somerset glazed wares do extend into the 18th century most of the sherds recovered here are undecorated vessels with grey core and harsh textures similar to examples considered to be from East Somerset and dated to the end of the 16th and 17th centuries (Good 1987, fabric 7). Of the 193 sherds only 26 sherds were decorated with sgraffito and/or over-all white slip, typical also of the 17th century, including chamber pots, jars and cups. Of the undecorated glazed vessels most belong to bowls and pancheons, although a chafing dish was also found in context 700.

Late 17th and 18th century wares are better represented in this assemblage. Typical products include modern redwares, mainly jars and flower pots, Bristol slipwares, North Devon gravel-tempered wares and delftwares, most probably manufactured in Bristol. The latter have not survived well and most sherds had lost their glaze, although at least four do belong to the earlier phases of production (late 17th century) and have a lead-glazed underside. The north Devon wares include a sgraffito dish of the late 17th century (Allan *et al* 2005).

Continental imports remain rare but include popular German stonewares and a single sherd from a Martincamp flask of the 16th-17th centuries which indicates access to imported goods. These flasks, with their globular body and narrow neck, are a common import across Britain and have been found at more than 100 sites across the country (Hurst *et al* 1986). They could have travelled empty or they may have been used to transport French wine, sometimes wrapped in wicker work (Allan 1983, 42; Biddle 2005, fig 74).

The small volume of modern wares found is most probably linked to the later phases of occupation of the site. Most of it includes 18th century refined earthenwares and exclusively household wares, mainly tablewares and storage vessels, including creamwares, pearlwares and porcelains, but also more utilitarian earthenwares and brown stonewares. Some of the later types which were found stratified are dated to the middle of the 19th century, such as the factory-made slipwares and sprigged bone china (contexts 1087, 1102 respectively). Among the household wares are also unglazed, undecorated flower pots. Two of them are stamped 'ROYAL POTTERIES / WESTON SUPER-MARE' (context 1102), from Warne, Conway G. Ltd potteries, recorded in the Kelly directory between 1883 and 1927 (Murless 2000, 52).

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was also recovered from the site (Table 5). This includes a single decorated wall tile with tin-glazed surface which was found in context 1024; the sherd is too small to identify the blue decoration, but these tiles are usually dated to the 18th century and would have been placed around a fireplace or wall recess.

Among the roofing material only one sherd is medieval, that of a green-glazed ridge tile (Bristol fabric) from context 1103. The bulk of the roof tiles are exclusively modern pantile of the 19th century, some machine-made but all with red fabrics and a sanded undersurface. A couple of sherds retained their characteristic projecting nib which would have been used to hang and hold them in place on wooden roof batons. They are all unglazed.

A few fragmented bricks were also retained, but these are small sherds, sometimes just crumbs, in several different colours and fabrics. Except for one instance, where a width of 4

cm could be recorded, no complete measurements were present. They could all be 18th-19th century in date.

Material	Sherds	Weight (g)
Brick	57	1607
Modern pantiles	122	5227
Sanitary pipe purple stoneware	2	16
Medieval ridge tile	1	26
Delft wall tile	1	6
Recent plain kitchen wall tile	1	17

Table 5
Ceramic building material across the site

CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief and excavation at Concorde Lodge provides evidence for activity and occupation in this part of Horfield from at least the 12th century. The pottery used was local products from Bristol and regional imports common in the port.

Material from the 15th century right through to the 19th century has also been identified, although given the physical condition of some of the sherds there may be a possibility that some of it may have been re-deposited from elsewhere

All the pottery types yielded by the watching brief and excavation are household wares paralleled in Bristol and surrounding area.

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ILLUSTRATED CERAMICS

P1. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey core and dark brown/black surfaces. Small jar rim from context 513.

P2. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey core and dark reddish brown surfaces. Jar rim from context 620.

P3. Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32). Grey throughout. Decorated wall from a jar, with applied vertical thumbed strip. From context 560.

P4. Ham Green jug (BPT 26). Grey fabric with orange interior surface. Green-glazed exterior surface. Thumbed band applied on the handle. Jug from context 700.
P5. Bristol (/Redcliffe) jug base (BPT 72). Light grey core with pinkish buff interior surface. Green glaze on exterior surface (mostly worn away) and under the base. From context 116.

P6. Bristol (/Redcliffe) 'cooking' pot (BPT 72). Grey core, light buff margins and pink surfaces. Green glaze on interior surface only. From context 724.

P7. Somerset black-glazed ware (BPT 269). Orange fabric throughout. Black glaze all-over. From context 719.

P8. Somerset glazed ware (BPT 96). Grey throughout. Brown glaze (with yellow spots and areas) all-over. Chaffing dish from context 700.

P9. Malvern Chase medieval ware (BPT 168). Orange core and patchy brown and buff surfaces. Unglazed. Beaded rim from context 750.

P10. Malvern Chase medieval ware (HERB 5). Orange throughout. Unglazed. Small lid from context 1087.

P11. Early English tin-glazed ware (BPT 99). Buff throughout. White tin-glazed interior surface with blue and purple painted decoration; yellowish lead-glazed exterior surface. From context 719.

P12. English tin-glazed ware (BPT 99). Buff throughout. Bluish white tin-glazed all-over with painted blue decoration on interior surface. From context 1090.

P13. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Large flower pot, stamped on exterior wall 'ROYAL POTTERIES / WESTON SUPER-MARE', stamp in use in the 1880s-1930s. From context 1102.

P14. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Large flower pot from context 1102.

P15. Modern red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Small flower pot from context 1102.

P16. red earthenware (BPT 264). Red throughout. Pierced base from a small flower pot. From context 1102.

P17. Chinese porcelain with blue decoration. Tea bowl from context 719.

P18. Modern tile. Dark orange throughout. Smoothed (by hand) upper surface and sandy under surface. With projecting nib for securing in place. From context 1024.

Illustrations of selected ceramic finds

4.2   ANIMAL BONE
By L. Higbee

BRSMG: 2009/42 and 2009/79
Completed: September 2010

Introduction

The assemblage comprises 644 fragments (or 5.356kg) of hand-recovered animal bone, this is a raw fragment count and once conjoins are taken into account the total falls to 447 (Table 1). Animal bone was recovered from 43 separate contexts dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Methods

All anatomical elements were identified to species where possible, with the exception of ribs, which were assigned to general size categories. Mandibles and limb bones were recorded using the zonal method developed by Serjeantson (1996, 195-200) for mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996, 110-12) for birds. The zonal method allows the calculation of the minimum number of elements (MNE or whole bone equivalents) and from this the minimum number of individuals (MNI). The calculation of MNI is based on the most numerous zone of a single element taking into account anatomical position (i.e. side). The MNE and MNI counts were only calculated for the most common species (in this instance sheep/goat), whilst the number of identified specimens (NISP) is provided for each species.

In addition to the above, all undiagnostic fragments over 1cm were assigned to general size categories and smaller splinters to an unidentifiable category. This information was gathered in order to provide an overall fragment count for the entire assemblage. The nature of most archaeological mammal bone assemblages suggests that the majority of fragments categorised as large mammal are likely to belong to cattle or horse, and those in the medium mammal category to sheep/goat or pig.

Caprines (sheep and goat) were differentiated based on the morphological criteria of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead *et al* (2002). All of the positively differentiated caprine bones belong to sheep; this term will therefore be used throughout this report to refer to all undifferentiated caprine bones.

Eruption and wear stages of the lower cheek teeth of cattle, sheep and pig were recorded following Grant (1982) for cattle and pig, and Payne (1973 and 1987) for sheep/goat. Age was attributed according to Halstead (1985) for cattle, Payne (1973) for sheep/goat and Hambleton (1999) for pig. Epiphyseal fusion categories for the post-cranial bones of the three main livestock species follow O'Connor (1989). Fusion age ranges for other species follow Habermehl (1975).

In general, measurements follow the conventions of von den Driesch (1976), with addition measurements following Davis (1992), Payne and Bull (1982) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996).

The presence of butchery marks on mammal bones was recorded following the coded system devised by Lauwerier (1988) with later additions by Sykes (2007) and

further additions by the present author. Pathology is recorded following the standardised system proposed by Vann and Thomas (2006).

Gnaw marks and evidence for burning was also recorded where present, as was the general preservation condition of bone fragments.

Results

Species represented
A little over half (53%) of the 447 bone fragments recovered from the site are identifiable to species and element (Table 1). Sixty-four percent of all identified bones belong to sheep/goat and a further 22% to cattle. Less common species include pig (8.5%), horse (2.5%), dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig and hamster.

Unfortunately the medieval and post-medieval components of the assemblage are both very small and uninformative. Of note is a complete skull from a hamster from post-medieval context (1068). Hamsters were only introduced to Britain in the 20th century (*c.*1931); the skull is therefore an intrusive find and probably just represents the remains of a pet burial.

The modern assemblage is the largest stratified group from the site and includes a reasonable number (60% of the total) of identified bones. Sheep/goat is by far the most common species, accounting for 81% of the total NISP. There are at least eight individual animals represented and the range of body parts is quite restricted; indeed almost 89% of the sheep/goat bone assemblage from this period is made-up of phalanges (i.e. foot bones). These bones are all from two deposits, layer (700) and the fill (513) of a linear [512]. These deposits are characteristic of the type of waste usually associated with light tanning industries.

Documentary and archaeological evidence all indicate that when a skin was supplied to the tanning industry the extremities of the skeleton (i.e. parietal part of the skull with horns attached and feet) were left within the skin (Thomas 1981, 162; Serjeantson 1989; Armitage 1990, 84; Cherry 1991, 295; Shaw 1996, 107). The precise reasons for this practice is unclear (see Serjeantson 1989, 139-40) however, it is possible that the horns and feet were simply left attached to the skin because they are useful during the tanning process (e.g. for hanging and stretching; see Yeomans 2007, 111).

Light tanning involves several stages, initially the skins are limed and dehaired, before being washed and trampled in a barrel with oil or alum to produce light coloured (or white) leather (Yeomans 2007, 99). The process is technically different from heavy tanning (for detail see Albarella 2003), it is also less noxious and requires fewer resources (i.e. access to water). These factors mean that light tanning industries were less restricted within urban centres than heavy tanning industries, which were generally sighted away from residential areas.

The modern assemblage also includes a small number of cattle, pig, horse and cat bones, as well as the mandible from a guinea pig from layer (700). This species is another 20th century (*c.*1965) introduction to Britain and probably just represents the remains of a domestic pet.

Conclusions

Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage, the character of some of the deposits suggests that during the modern period light tanning was being carried out in close proximity to the site. The medieval and post-medieval assemblages are too small to provide any meaningful information about the earlier use of the site.

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Table 1. Number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by broad chronological period. US/UD = unstratified find/undated context

Species		medieval	medieval/post-medieval	post-medieval	post-medieval/modern	modern	US/UD	Total
Bos f. domestic	cattle	6	3	15		15	14	53
Caprovid	sheep/goat	8	2	14		109	19	152
Sus f. domestic	pig	3	1	5		6	5	20
Equus f. domestic	horse	1		2		3		6
Canis f. domestic	dog						1	1
Felis f. domestic	cat					1		1
Oryctolagus cuniculus	rabbit			1			1	2
Cavia porcellus	guinea pig					1		1
Cricetus cricetus	hamster			1				1
Total identified		**18**	**6**	**38**	**0**	**135**	**40**	**237**
large mammal		11		28	1	42	12	94
medium mammal		10	3	9		19	7	48
mammal		15	5	9		28	10	67
bird				1				1
Total unidentifiable		**36**	**8**	**47**	**1**	**89**	**29**	**210**
Overall total		**54**	**14**	**85**	**1**	**224**	**69**	**447**

4.3   AN ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS FROM CONCORDE LODGE
By Dr. Harriet Foster

Introduction
A total of 86 glass fragments or items were submitted for assessment demonstrating that this is a fairly small assemblage. Of these, 22 are from window panes, two from 'other' items (i.e. lumps of glass or glassy material) and the remaining 62 pieces came from a minimum of 21 vessels, including three vessels which were recovered in complete condition. Overall the glass is in stable condition, with weathering of the material ranging from being absent or 'light' (i.e. a pale iridescent patina), to 'moderate' (heavier and more opaque iridescence) and in some cases fairly 'heavy' (devitrification of the glass is seen as milky layers which are friable and prone to detach themselves from the surface). The degree of weathering for each item is noted in the catalogue.

The assemblage contains forms consistent with an 18th to early 20th century date.

The Assemblage

There are 42 separate entries in the catalogue. Material has been documented by context, and then dealt with by type, whether vessel, window or other.

Closed-form vessels (containers)
Most of the vessel assemblage consists of bottles, whether medicinal or wine bottles. Many of the wine bottle fragments, i.e. from contexts (100), (592), (608), (1000), (1006), (1024) and (1083), can only be broadly dated to the 18th or 19th centuries but there are some examples where more precise dating is possible. These include the three neck and rim fragments, whose general shape and rim finish suggest that one is from the very end of the 17th century or very beginning of the 18th century (1087), another from the early to mid 18th century, probably the second quarter of this century (1024) and a later example from around the end of the 18th or early 19th century (1001).

Small medicinal bottles were recovered, one each from contexts (1000), (1024), (1118) and a further three from (1102). In the case of the first three, all are dated 18th or 19th century, whereas the latter three are late 19th or early 20th century machine made examples. A further example of a medicinal (chemist's) bottle was also recovered from (1102). This example was brown in colour and from a much larger example than those above. It dates to the end of the 19th or early 20th century.

At least three cylindrical bottles can be identified, the first of these from (719) is 18th or 19th century in date, the second from (301) is from the 19th to early 20th century and the third from (100) is probably mid 19th century. This latter fragment, from the base of the vessel features the letters "… L H R I C K E T T …" in high relief, evidence that it can be linked to Henry Ricketts whose career in Bristol glassmaking is well documented in the first half of the 19th century, indeed he took out a well-known patent for mould blown bottles in 1821. Henry retired as a partner from the "Phoenix Bottle Works" in 1851.

Two further bottles were identified from (301) and (1118), broadly of similar date, the first thought to be 19th century and the second of late 19th or early 20th century date.

The last container form to be reported on here is of a complete jar from (575), a modern screw-cap variety.

Open-mouthed vessels

Two fragments, one each from (560) and (719) are fragments of pedestal bases. These are usually seen on drinking glasses or bowls. It is likely that the example from (560) is from a drinking glass, and that from (719) which features a folded enclosed base-ring, could be from either a drinking vessel or small bowl. Both are 18th century.

Unknown vessel types

Fragments from (301), (511), (537), (709) and (1130) could not be confidently ascribed a definite vessel type or sometimes a date either. It is likely that fragments from both (537) and (1130) are from cylindrical vessels, the latter possibly 19th or 20th century date. The piece from (511) is probably 18th or 19th century date, a contemporary date can be more confidently awarded to the fragment from (301), whose shape seems slightly warped as if damaged by high temperature, hence its original form is not entirely clear.

Window and 'other' glass

The window glass fragments include examples of 18th or 19th century date (511), (1087), (1118), (another bagged only as 'U/S'), as well as examples of 19th or 20th date (1068), (1102), or clearly modern material (513), (578), (1024), (1130), (1138), (1003/1011). Additionally, (1087) contains a mixture of 18th to 20th century window glass.

Two further pieces of glass/glassy material were recovered that include a lump of blue glass (560), and a lump of material containing a layer of green glass (1130), both possibly representing waste from high temperature activity.

Recommendations

No further study of this assemblage is necessary. A copy of this assessment report should be lodged with the site archive.

Catalogue

Item	Context	Type	Number frs	Description	Date
1	100	Cylindrical bottle	2	Two large frs, thick, green glass, slight weathering, one from body of vessel, the other from the base, on which in high relief are the letters "...L H R I C K E T T..."	Mid C19
2	100	Wine bottle	1	Body fr, green glass, moderate weathering	C18-19
3	301	Cylindrical bottle	1	Thick aqua glass from lower body of vessel, no weathering	C19 - early C20
4	301	Bottle	1	Rim fr, ?green glass, heavily weathered	Late C19 - early C20
5	301	Vessel	1	Rim fr from open mouthed vessel, pale green glass, moderate weathering, possibly some fire damage to vessel which has distorted shape slightly?	C18-19
6	511	Window glass	3	From two separate panes, pale greenish to green in colour, one piece showing moderate weathering	C18-19
7	511	Vessel	1	Small body fr, green glass, moderate weathering, vessel type unknown	?C18-19
8	513	Window glass	1	Colourless fr, no weathering	C20
9	537	?Bottle	3	Basal frs in pale greenish glass, in delicate state	?
10	560	Glass lump	1	Lump of blue glass	?
11	560	Drinking glass	1	Pedestal fr, colourless glass, stained brown patches	C18
12	575	Jar	1	Small complete colourless jar, two mould seams on side with screw cap finish to rim.	C20
13	578	Window glass	3	Colourless frs, no weathering	C20
14	592	Wine bottle	1	Body fr, green glass, heavily weathered	C18-19
15	608	Wine bottle	2	Body frs, green glass, slight weathering	C19
16	709	Vessel	1	Body fr, pale greenish glass, no weathering, vessel type unknown	?

Item	Context	Type	Number frs	Description	Date
17	719	Cylindrical bottle	1	Green basal fr, moderate kick-up and pontil scar	C18-19
18	719	Bowl / drinking glass	1	Colourless pedestal fr, good quality glass, no weathering, folded enclosed edge to base	C18
19	1000	Medicinal bottle (phial)	1	Rim, neck and upper body fr, pale greenish colourless glass, moderate weathering, everted rim	C18-19
20	1000	Wine bottle	4	Body frs, heavily weathered	C18-19
21	1001	Wine bottle	1	Rim, neck and small piece of upper body fr, dark green brown glass, very little weathering, string rim	Late C18-early C19
22	1006	Wine bottle		Large body fr, heavily weathered	C18-19
23	1024	Medicinal bottle (phial)	1	Base from small cylindrical vessel, high kick-up and pontil scar, green glass, slight-moderate weathering	C18-19
24	1024	Wine bottle	1	Upper body and neck with slight piece of rim from wine bottle, green glass, moderate weathering.	Early-mid C18
25	1024	Window glass	2	Two thick frs, colourless with slight weathering, manufactured to have ridged surfaces	C20
26	1024	Wine bottle	2	Body frs, green glass, moderate weathering	C18-19
27	1068	Window glass	2	Colourless glass, slight weathering	C19-20
28	1083	Wine bottle	1	Body fr, green glass, moderate weathering	C18-19
29	1087	Window glass	5	Fragments from at least three different panes ranging from colourless to darker green and with no weathering to moderate/heavy weathering	C18-20
30	1087	Wine bottle	20	Body and base frs and one large neck and rim fr from at least two separate vessels, moderate to very heavy weathering and noticeable devitrification of glass, green glass where visible	Late C17-C18

Item	Context	Type	Number frs	Description	Date
31	1102	Medicinal bottle (phial)	3	Two complete and one incomplete examples of small cylindrical medicinal bottles. Complete examples are in colourless glass, showing slight weathering, measuring 71mm and 112mm high respectively, both with two mould seams down each side and flat bases, one has a mould seam running concentrically below rim, therefore possibly machine-finished (whereas other appears to be tool finished). Incomplete example is in pale aqua glass from rim, neck and shoulder of vessel, very little weathering, two mould seams on side, with probable tooled rim finish	Late C19-early C20
32	1102	Large medicinal bottle	1	Large body fr from shoulder of vessel, brown glass, very little weathering, mould seam present	Late C19 - early C20
33	1102	Window glass	1	Thick colourless glass, slight weathering, from edge of pane	C19-20
34	1118	Medicinal bottle (phial)	7	Frs from base, body, neck and rim of vessel, green glass, slight weathering, small kick-up and pontil on base	C18-19
35	1118	Bottle	2	Green brown glass body frs, slight to moderate weathering	?C19
36	1118	Window glass	1	Small thin fr, pale greenish colourless glass	C18-19
37	1130	Window glass	1	Colourless glass	C20
38	1130	Cylindrical Vessel		Small colourless basal fr, slight weathering	?C19-20
39	1130	Waste product	1	Waste material containing layer of green glass	?
40	1138	Window glass	1	Small colourless fr, no weathering	C20
41	1003/1011	Window glass	1	Colourless glass, slight weathering	C20
42	U/S	Window glass	1	Pale yellowish green, moderate weathering	C18-20

4.4   THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE
By Sarah Newns

Summary and Methodology

A total of 169 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing a total of 582g, were recovered from Excavation Areas 1-3 and during the watching brief (Tables 1 to 4). The fragments were cleaned, marked and quantified by context and bowls were compared with the typologies established by Oswald, (1960) and Peacey, (1979). Makers' marks were identified by reference to the lists of known Bristol makers recorded in Jackson and Price, (1974) and Walker, (1971). Approximate bore stem diameters were noted, although the relatively small number of stem fragments did not provide an adequate sample for dating purposes (following the dating method critiqued in Walker, (1967).

The assemblage includes 149 stem fragments, 20 bowl fragments and one probable wig curler, recovered from a total of 31 archaeological contexts. Of the 20 bowls or bowl fragments, only six bore makers' marks or some form of decoration. Of the stems, two have rouletted decoration and two are glazed at the tip. Six of the stems have pedestal heels of pre-1750 date and eight have spur heels, dated from1700 onwards.

Analysis

With the exception of one bowl of mid-17th century date (unstratified from Area 1), the identifiable bowls or bowl fragments can be dated either typologically or from makers' marks to the late 17th/early 18th centuries. It is likely that the two rouletted stems (from Area 2, unstratified and mortar surface 1083, Area 3) are of similar date, as this type of decoration is known from Bristol pipes of the late 17th century (Walker 1971, 18 ; Jackson 2008, 33-4). The only fragments of identifiably later date are the two green-glazed mouth-pieces (unstratified and from Deposit 1056, Area 3), which are a relatively common feature of 19th century Bristol pipes (Beckey 2003, 105).

Of the unmarked bowls, three, with milled rims and spur heels, most closely resemble Oswald type 15, Peacey types 9 or 13, which are dated typologically to the period 1660-1750. Two further unmarked bowls with short pedestal heels, Oswald type 17, Peacey type 5, dating to the period 1670-1700, were recovered from Area 3, from a demolition layer (1001) and Deposit 1024.

The six marked or decorated bowls were produced by the following Bristol pipe manufacturers, listed below in chronological order:

- Richard Nunney: One of the twenty-five founding members of the Bristol
Pipe-Makers Guild in 1625, fl.1655-96, recorded living in the Lewins Mead area of Bristol c.1696. He had died by 1713 (Jackson and Price 1974, 59; Walker 1971, 6-9).
Two bowls bearing the initials, "RN", incuse, on the pedestal heel, were recovered, one (SF6) from the fill of Pit 718 in Area 2 and one from a re-deposited clay layer, 1087 in Area 3.

- John Tucker I: Freed in 1662, he took his son, John Tucker II, as an apprentice in 1676 and his last apprentice in 1699 (Jackson and Price 1974, 73). One small, barrel-shaped bowl, bearing the initials, "IT", incuse, on the pedestal heel, was retrieved from the upper fill of a post medieval rubbish pit (590) in Area 3. Dating stylistically to the mid-17th century (Oswald type 10, Peacey type 26), it is probable that the pipe was made by John Tucker, the elder.

- Henry Edwards: Freed in 1699 and recorded as Master of the Bristol Pipe-Makers Guild

in 1712, he was last mentioned in the records of the guild in 1731 (Jackson and Price 1974, 40-1; Walker 1971, 20, 33). A bowl fragment with a pronounced pedestal heel and cartouche bearing the name, "H/EDWA/RDS", heavily abraded, was retrieved from Deposit 1024, east of wall 1007 in Area 3.

- A bowl fragment showing part of the royal coat of arms heavily

abraded, was also retrieved from Deposit (1024). This pipe was produced by the Bristol maker, Robert Tippett III, who was freed in 1713 and died in 1722 (Jackson and Price 1974, 74-5; 131-2). His father, Robert Tippett II, was also working in Bristol from 1678 to 1714 (Jackson and Price 1974, 74).

- One further marked bowl, bearing the initials, "IA", incised on the upper surface, was

retrieved from the fill of a robber trench (510) in Area 1. The maker has not been identified, as the fragment was too small to be diagnostic and at least nine Bristol makers (ranging in date from 1651-1849) bear these initials (Jackson and Price 1974, 26-7).

The probable pipe clay wig curler was unstratified from Area 1. It measures 75mm long, with a maximum diameter of 8mm (at either end) and a minimum diameter of 7mm (in the centre). It closely resembles similar examples found at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire (www.cheltenhammuseum.org.uk: mus.acc.no.1996.99.21) and Pipe Aston, Herefordshire ("www.pipeastonproject.co.uk"), retrieved from late 17th century contexts.

Discussion

The dateable pipe fragments fall within a relatively restricted date range, (1630-1750) and seem to be from contexts associated with the demolition of Structure D, recorded in Excavation Area 3, and from rubbish pits and occupation layers that appear to be associated with the period preceding the construction of Horfield Lodge when Structure D was extant. This restricted date range may be paralleled by other sites in Bristol, notably St.Thomas Street and Welsh Back, where post-medieval occupation deposits similarly failed to produce significant numbers of pipes of a later date (Jackson 2004, 38; 2008, 33).

Pipes produced by the four identified makers have been retrieved from other sites in Bristol, including Upper Maudlin Street, St. Thomas Street and Welsh Back (Jackson 2002, 2004 and 2008). The most commonly found being products by Richard Nunney and Robert Tippett. All the identified pipes are of Bristol manufacture and it is likely that the remainder were also produced locally, as Bristol was a major pipe manufacturing centre at this period (Jackson 2004, 38).

The assemblage is in a stable condition and may be retained for long-term storage.

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Table 1: Clay Tobacco Pipe from watching brief (including access road stripping)

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
100 (access road)	7	16	7 stem fragments, including 1 with very long but abraded spur heel (18th century or later). All of 4/ or 5/64" bore diameter.
u/s (w/b)	16	57	1 plain bowl with milled rim and spur heel, similar to Oswald type 15, 1660-80; Peacey type 9, 1690-1720; 1 stem with fractured spur; 2 partially burnt stems; 1 heavily concreted stem with green glaze; 11 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 4 x 4/64", 3 x 5/64", 4 x 7/64", 4 x 8/64", 1 x 9/64".

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipe from Excavation Area 1

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
500 (U/S)	11	24	9 stem fragments (including 1 completely burnt fragment). Bore diameters: 2x4/64", 5x5/64", 1x6/64", 1x7/64". 1 near-complete bowl, heavily burnt and concreted, shape similar to Oswald type 10 c.1640-60, Peacey type 2a 1630-60. 1 possible wig-curler, length 75mm, max diameter 8mm, min diameter 7mm. Shape: long and thin with concave ends.

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
			Refs: Cheltenham Museum & Art Gallery acc.no.1996.99.21 (www.cheltenhammuseum.org.uk); Peacey, "The Pipe Aston Project" (www.pipeastonproject.co.uk).
511	6	16	5 stem fragments. Bore diameters: 1x8/64", 2x5/64", 2x4/64". 1 bowl fragment, too small to be diagnostic. Initials "IA" incised on upper surface of bowl. Maker not identified as at least 9 Bristol makers have these initials (dating 1651-1849). (Jackson & Price 1974, 26-7).
513	6	16	6 stem fragments (1 burnt). Bore diameters: 2x4/64", 1x5/64", 2x6/64", 1x8/64".
569	1	<2	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 5/64".
592	6	40	3 stem fragments (1 burnt). Bore diameters: 1x7/64", 2x8/64". 1 spur heel only – very long spur with slightly abraded end (late 17th/early 18th century onwards). WAM vol.60, 1965, p.87. 1 long, slender bowl, trace of milling around edge, with flat pedestal heel. Peacey type 5: 1670-1700. 1 near-complete bowl, small and barrel-shaped, with milling around rim and flat, pedestal heel with impressed initials, "IT". Jackson and Price 1974: similar to figs 252-255 (p.109); shape of bowl: similar to Oswald type 10 c.1640-60, Peacey type 2b, 1630-60. Dates would suggest Bristol maker John Tucker I, freed 1662 (Jackson & Price 1974, 73)
610	2	4	2 stem fragments, both burnt and covered in concretions. Bore diameters: 7/64".
621	1	<2	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 6/64".

Table 3: Clay Tobacco Pipe from Excavation Area 2

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
700 (u/s)	27	81	1 undiagnostic bowl fragment. 1 stem fragment with abraded spur heel (lime mortar adhering). 5 burnt stem fragments. 4 stem fragments with mortar adhering. 15 plain stem fragments. 1 decorated stem fragment (burnt) with rouletting and incised groove decoration – "known to occur on 17th century Bristol pipes", (Jackson 2008, 33-4). Bore diameters: 5x4/64", 6x5/64", 3x6/64", 4x7/64", 9x8/64".
709	4	12	4 stem fragments. Bore diameters: 1x5/64", 6x6/64", 1x8/64".
719	12	74	1 marked bowl with portion of stem, bearing initials, "RN", probably Richard Nunney, fl.1655-96, 1 of 25 founding members of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild. Nunney recorded as living in Lewins Mead, c.1696. Angle of bowl suggests later period, towards 1700; (Walker 1971, 6-9, 18; Jackson and Price1974, 59), recorded as Small Find no.6. 1 plain, forward-pointing bowl with unmarked pedestal heel and milled rim, similar to Oswald type 18, c.1660-80; Peacey type 3a, 1650-80. 1 undiagnostic bowl fragment. 1 stem fragment with unmarked pedestal heel (pre-1700). 2 stem fragments with mortar adhering.

			1 stem fragment with fragment of pedestal heel (pre-1700). 5 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 1x5/64", 1x6/64", 5x7/64", 3x8/64".
720	4	11	4 stem fragments. Bore diameters: 3x4/64", 1x9/64".
725	1	2	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 7/64".
736	1	2	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 4/64".
745	2	2	2 stem fragments with spur heels, c.1700 or later, (1 abraded). Bore diameters: 5/64".
749	1	10	1 long stem fragment. Bore diameter: 7/64".

Table 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe from Excavation Area 3

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
(u/s)	11	48	1 complete bowl with milling around rim and spur heel, similar to Oswald type 15, c.1660-80; Peacey type 13, 1700-50; 2 stem fragments with pedestal heels of large diameter, mid-18th century or earlier; 8 plain stem fragments, including 1 with concretions adhering. Bore diameters: 2 x 5/64"; 6 x 7/64"; 3 x 8/64".
1000	8	26	1 stem fragment with long spur heel, abraded to form "rest"; 1 stem fragment with wedge-shaped pedestal heel, almost co-terminous with line of stem; 6 plain stem fragments, including 3 with lime mortar adhering. Bore diameters: 2 x 4/64"; 5 x 5/64"; 1 x 7/64".
1001	7	1874	3 undiagnostic bowl fragments; 1 bowl fragment with short, flat pedestal heel with very pronounced mould seam, similar to Oswald type 17, "West Country style", late 17th century; Peacey type 5, 1670-1700; 1 possible mouthpiece, burnt and partially concreted; 3 plain stem fragments, including 1 with concretions. Bore diameters: 3 x 4/64"; 1 x 5/64"; 1 x 7/64".
1003	1	8	1 near-complete bowl with traces of milling around rim and scar left by probable spur heel, most similar to Oswald type 15, 1660-80; Peacey type 9, 1690-1720.
1006	1	1	1 stem fragment with some concretions. Bore diameter: 4/64".
1011	1	3	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 4/64".
1024	13	65	1 bowl fragment with milling around rim (undiagnostic); 1 very thick-walled bowl fragment with pedestal heel (heavily concreted), similar to Oswald type 17; Peacey type 5 (see above); 1 bowl fragment with pronounced small pedestal heel and cartouche on side of bowl with abraded maker's name: "H/EDWA/RDS". Probably Henry Edwards, fl.1699-1727. In 1712, Master of the Bristol Pipe-Makers' Company, last recorded in 1731 (Walker 1971, 20, 33; Jackson and Price 1974, 40-1); 1 bowl fragment showing part of the royal coat of arms (heavily abraded, probably made by Robert Tippett III,

			fl.1713-c.1720 (Jackson and Price 1974, 74-5; 131-2); 3 stem fragments with iron staining; 3 stem fragments with concretions; 3 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 5 x 4/64"; 3 x 5/64"; 1 x 6/64"; 2 x 7/64".
1029	1	1	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 4/64".
1056	2	5	1 plain stem fragment; 1 green-glazed probable mouth-piece, heavily concreted. It is suggested that the green glaze was not only decorative, but may have served to prevent lip cancer and was a relatively common feature of 19th century Bristol pipes (Beckey, Baker and Price 2003, 105). Bore diameters: 5/64" and unknown.
1070	1	4	1 stem fragment. Bore diameter: 8/64".
1083	3	16	1 heavily concreted stem fragment with crude rouletting around the circumference, a feature of late 17th century Bristol pipes (Jackson 2008, 33-4); 2 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64"; 1 x 7/64"; 1 x 8/64".
1087	13	38	1 bowl with large diameter pedestal heel, bearing the initials, "RN", incuse, within a circle. See Area 2, Context 719, above : Richard Nunney, fl.1655-96; 1 stem fragment with very long, slightly squared spur heel; 11 plain stem fragments. Bore diameters: 2 x 4/64"; 8 x 5/64"; 1 x 7/64"; 2 x 8/64".
1102	1	2	1 heavily concreted stem fragment. Bore diameter: 6/64".
1118	4	10	4 plain stem fragments, including 1 with some concretions. Bore diameters: 3 x 4/64"; 1 x 5/64".
1168	2	3	2 stem fragments, both slightly concreted. Bore diameters: 4/64" and 5/64".

4.5   SHELLFISH CONSUMPTION

By Matt Law

Introduction and Methods

The assemblage comprised one box of shells from the excavations and watching brief at Concorde Lodge, Horfield, comprising both hand-collected shells and shells extracted from the residues of bulk sediment samples. All complete shells and distinctive fragments were identified as closely as possible using a reference collection, although in some cases key diagnostic features had been lost through damage to the shells or were obscured by concreted deposits in the shell openings. Counts of minimum number of individuals (MNI) were made by counting the umbones of each valve, and taking the highest number as the MNI. Obviously unmatched valves or valve fragments were added to this number. Brief notes were made on the preservational condition of the shell.

With regard to the oyster shell, notes were also made about anatomical identification of the valves; evidence of having been opened using a knife or similar implement; and damage or encrustation from other marine biota. Measurements of the valves were taken using electronic callipers following Claasen (1998, 109). Changes of sizes of individuals making up the oyster assemblages were examined by period group, with shells of valve height less than 50 mm designated 'small', between 50 and 80 mm designated 'medium', and greater than 80 mm designated 'large'.

Mussels were identified following Oliver et al (2009), with only those valves with distinctly hooked umbones recorded as *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. Shells of any hybrid animals were therefore recorded with *Mytilus edulis*, and shells lacking the full ventral margin were recorded as *Mytilus* sp.

Nomenclature follows CLECOM (Checklist of European Marine Molluscs, online at http://www.somali.asso.fr/clemam/). Principal sources for biology of recorded taxa were Oliver *et al.* (2009), and Hayward *et al.* (1995).

Results

MNI values for shellfish taxa recorded and summary information of oyster sizes by period are presented in Table 3. Most of the shell was moderately to well preserved, however breakages were common, and most of the mussels were lacking some or (in the majority of case) all of their periostracum. Almost all of the mussel shells were broken along their posterior margin. Changes in assemblage composition between the two largest shell-bearing periods ('Medieval' and '19th - 20th Century') is illustrated as a shellfish matrix, Figure 1.

Some of the oyster shell bore encrustation and damage from epibiont organisms. A left valve from context 700 bore single barnacle, numerous encrusting tubes of the serpulid worm *Pomatoceros triqueter*, and numerous patches of the bryozoan *Electra pilosa*. *E. pilosa* and *P. triqueter* were also observed on the left valve from context 574, along with holes bored by a predatory gastropod. The left valve from context 553 bore the left valves of two smaller oysters, and holes from gastropod boring. The left valve from 1087 showed signs of gastropod predation and encrusting colonies of *E.pilosa*. A right valve from context 100, and a right valve from 1024 was etched with the tunnels of a

polychaete worm, probably *Polydora ciliata*. Similar etching, but on the margins rather than surface of the shells, were present on the right valve from 1147 and the left valve fragment from 1011 or 1003. Polychaete tunnels on the edge of oyster valves are usually attributed to *Polydora hoplura*. One of the right valves of *Mytilus edulis* from context 597 showed signs of gastropod predation, and one of the left valves showed extreme nacreous growth on the inside, indicative of an irritant being present in the shell in life.

As well as edible animals, a shell fragment of a large, non-native conch, probably the queen conch *Lobatus gigas*, was collected from context 100. Shells of the land snail *Cornu aspersum* were collected from contexts 700, 704, 709, and 719.

Discussion

The presence of edible marine taxa strongly suggests that the shell derives from human food waste. Oysters and mussels are both present at the site throughout all periods, however shellfish consumption in the Medieval period appears to be dominated by mussels.. Oyster consumption reached its peak in the UK in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, as railway transport provided better supply routes for increased town demand, and correspondingly, prices fell (Yonge 1966, 156; Stott 2004, 64). This was followed by a period of steady decline of the British oyster stock (Yonge 1966, 157-8).

In oysters, infestation by other marine biota, heterogeneity of valve size within an assemblage and excessive calcification of shell is usually indicative of oysters that have been opportunistically harvested from wild populations in fully marine environments, rather than from managed or farmed stocks. *Ostrea edulis*, and the related epifauna found are reasonably widespread throughout British waters, although *Polydora hoplura* is confined in the southwest. As the oysters do not appear to have been farmed, however, it is very likely that they were gathered locally in the Severn Estuary.

Right valves of oysters tend to survive in larger numbers archaeologically (Law and Winder 2009), and in this assemblage right valves (n= 27, left valves n = 10) are dominant. It has been suggested that this trend is due to taphonomic processes and the different physical properties of the two valves (Law and Winder 2009, 2).

Queen conches are native to Florida, Bermuda and the West Indies. They are eaten in the Caribbean region, but were also imported to Britain for use in the manufacture of fine porcelain in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They were also imported as curios.

The garden snail *Cornu aspersum* is a catholic species, tolerant of a wide range of habitats in southern Britain, and so carries no interpretative value.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

The shellfish assemblage provides a useful insight into the development of marine exploitation in the history of Bristol and surrounding villages. It is recommended that the entire assemblage be retained with the site archive. No further analytic work is judged necessary.

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Table 1: Survival of left and right valves of mussels and oysters by period.

Period	Mussel: Number of left valves	Mussel: Number of right valves	Oyster: Number of left valves	Oyster: Number of right valves
Medieval	29	37	1	-
Late medieval/ Early post-medieval	-	-	-	1
c. 17th Century	2	2	1	2
19th - 20th Century	37	38	3	9
Total all periods	68	77	5	12

Table 2: Size categories of oyster valves by period.

Period	Oyster: Left valve			Oyster: Right valve		
	Small	*Medium*	*Large*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*
Medieval	*No complete valves*					
Late medieval/ Early post-medieval	-	-	-	-	1	-
c. 17th Century	-	-	1	1	-	1
19th - 20th Century	1	-	2	-	4	1

Table 3: MNI values for shells from Concorde Lodge

Context	100	551	552	553	574	597	610	621	700	704	709	719	1000	1003/ 1011	1003	1011	1024	1087	1118	1147	U/S
Period	-	-	c. 17th Century	19th - 20th Century	19th - 20th Century	Medieval	19th - 20th Century	c. 17th Century	-	-	19th - 20th Century	19th - 20th Century	20th Century	-	19th Century	Medieval	19th Century	c. 17th Century	19th Century	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	-
TAXON																					
Cerastoderma edule (L.) (Common cockle)	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mytilus edulis L. (Common mussel)	-	-	4	20	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mytilus galloprovincialis (Lamarck, 1819) (French mussel)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mytilus sp.	-	-	-	19	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solenidae sp. (Razor clams)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ostrea edulis L. European oyster	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Strombidae sp. *cf. Lobatus gigas* (L.) (Queen conch)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornu aspersum (Müller1774) (Garden snail)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 1: Shellfish matrix for Concorde Lodge.
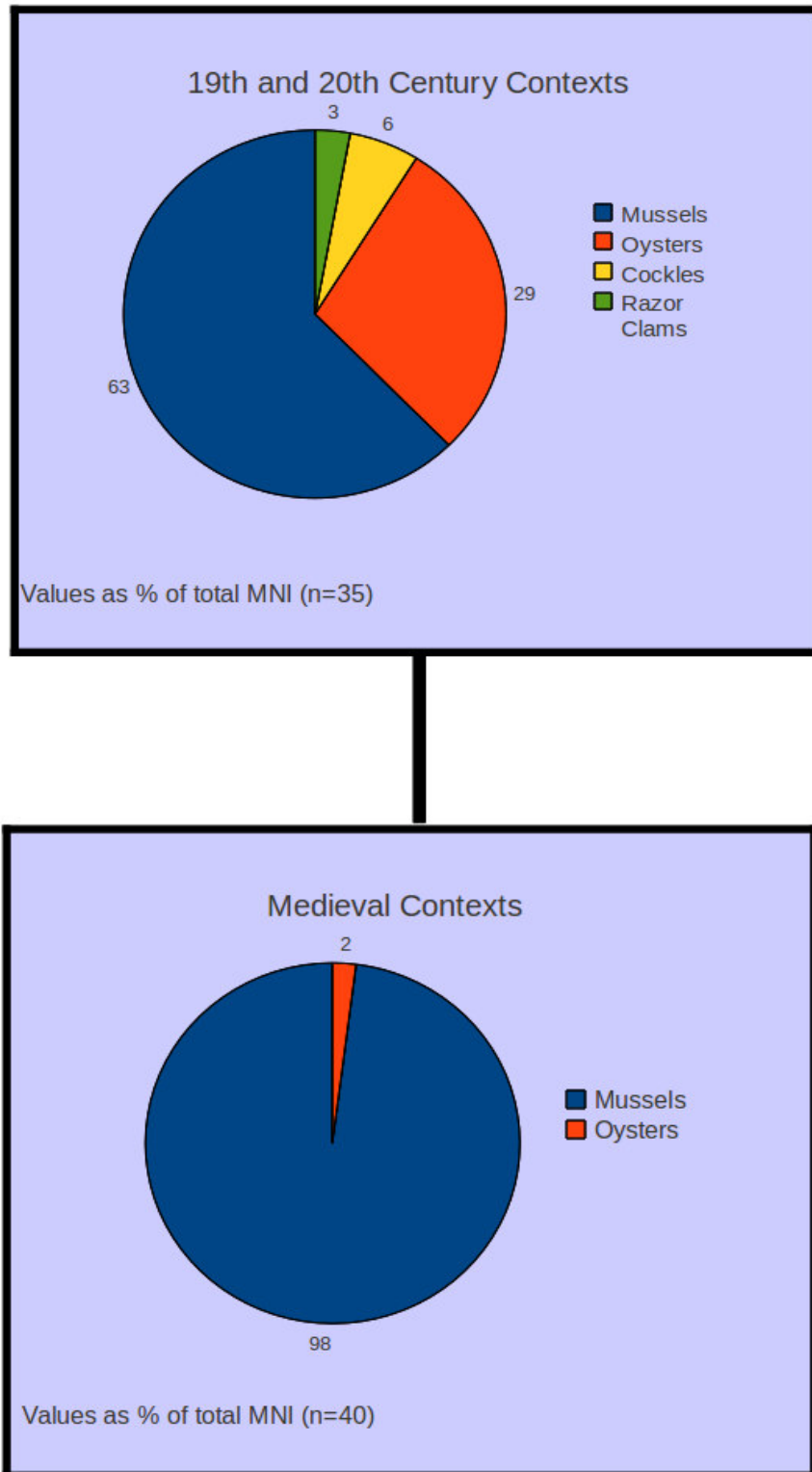
4.6   ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

By A J Clapham

Summary

Assessment of environmental samples from an excavation at Concorde Lodge, Bristol was undertaken on behalf of Avon Archaeology Unit. Samples from five deposits of medieval and post- medieval date were selected for analysis.

Of the five samples provided for assessment only three produced charred plant remains. The quantity of charred plant remains found in these contexts was small and most likely represent a 'background flora'.

Project parameters

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2002).

Aims

The aims of the assessment were to determine the state of preservation, type, and quantity of environmental remains recovered, from the samples and information provided. This information will be used to assess the importance of the environmental remains.

Methods

Fieldwork and sampling policy

Samples were taken by the excavator from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains. A total of five samples were taken from the site from the following contexts: see Table 1.

Processing and analysis

The samples were processed following the Avon Archaeology Unit standard procedure and then passed on to the Service for assessment.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace 1997.

Results

Charred plant remains

The results are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Area 1

Of the two contexts provided for assessment from Area 1, only one (553) produced charred plant remains.

Context 553

This is a deposit of yellow brown clay with flecks of lime mortar and occasional charcoal. There were large quantities of mussel shell fragments this was confirmed after scanning the residue. Dating and stratigraphic evidence suggests that this deposit was likely late post- medieval in origin.

Cereal remains were represented by a glume base of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Other non-cereal remains included docks (*Rumex* sp) and vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp).

As this context was dated to the post-medieval activity of the site and spelt wheat was cultivated during the Roman period and earlier it suggests that the charred plant remains were residual.

Context 597

This was a deposit of yellow brown clay, likely re-deposited natural and again contained large quantities of mussel shell. This was again confirmed by the residue scan. No dating evidence was obtained but it was thought to be medieval in origin.

No charred plant remains were recovered from the flot but the residue contained moderate fragments of large mammal bone, occasional small mammal, fish and bird bone. This suggests that this deposit was midden material.

Area 2

Three contexts from Area 2 were provided for assessment, of these only two (704 and 719) produced charred plant remains.

Context 704

This consisted of a red brown clay silt overlying a medieval wall. No dating evidence was obtained but could be the fill of a later medieval robber trench.

The charred plant remains from this context produced a single grain of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). As charred plant remains are in general resilient to decay it is likely that this cereal grain was residual and represents a 'background flora'.

The residue produced occasional small mammal remains in the form of teeth and vertebrae and fragments of terrestrial mollusc shells. Again, these may represent a natural fauna.

Context 706

This deposit consisted of green grey clay with occasional charcoal and lime flecking. It is possible that it is a surface of natural clay exposed during the medieval occupation of the site. It was located within a medieval structure.

No charred plant remains were evident in the flot but the residue produced occasional fragments of mussel shell and moderate fragments of coal. This suggested that these remains represented occupation debris.

Context 719

This was a highly mixed grey-brown/red-brown clay deposit with frequent lumps of white mortar/plaster and mid sized stones. It was a fill of a rectangular post-medieval cut.

The only charred plant remain identified from this sample was of a single grass caryopsis of fescue (*Festuca* sp). Again this was most likely to represent a 'background flora'.

The residue produced moderate large mammal bone fragments and occasional charcoal fragments which were too small to identify. Other remains included abundant mortar/plaster and coal fragments.

Discussion

The low number of charred plant remains recovered from the contexts from Areas 1 and 2 were very low. This suggests that they represented a residual 'background flora'. The find of a spelt wheat glume base within a post-medieval deposit (553) supported this conclusion. The remains of large mammal, small mammal, fish and bird bone fragments in context 597 suggest the dumping of domestic rubbish. The presence of large numbers of mussel shell fragments in this context and 553 may suggest that there was seafood preparation/consumption occurring on the site.

The archive

The archive consists of:

Five AS21 Flot record sheets.

Acknowledgements

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Context	Sample	Feature type	Period	Sample type	Sample vol (l)	Vol processed (l)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
553	2	Layer	Post-medieval	General	30	30	Yes	Yes
597	1	Layer	Medieval	General	30	30	Yes	Yes
704	2	Layer	Medieval	General	30	30	Yes	Yes
706	1	Layer	Medieval	General	30	30	Yes	Yes
719	3	Unknown	Post-medieval	General	30	30	Yes	Yes

Table 1 Samples assessed.

Context	Sample	Large mammal	Small mammal	Fish	Bird	Mollusc	Charcoal	Comment
553	2							No residue
597	1	mod	occ	occ	occ	abun (marine)		Most of the marine shell are mussel fragments
704	2		occ			occ		molluscs are terrestrial species
706	1					occ (marine)		mod coal fragments
719	3	mod					occ	abun plaster fragments, abun coal fragments

Table 2 Summary of the environmental and other artefacts present in the sample residues.

Latin name	Common name	Habitat	553	704	719
Charred					
Triticum spelta glume base	spelt wheat	F	+		
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled)	Barley	F		+	
Rumex sp	Dock	ABCD	+		
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	vetch/pea	ABCD	+		
Festuca sp	Fescue	ABCD			+

Table 3 Charred plant remains identified.

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Table 4 Description of Habitat.

4.7   THE SMALL FINDS
By Sarah Newns

A relatively large assemblage of small finds was retrieved during the excavations, consisting largely of ironwork, some copper alloy and other metals and a small number of worked bone and worked stone items.

All objects were weighed, quantified and described and details were recorded in the catalogue, which also includes illustrations by A.George and plates of the more important objects. Where possible, dating was provided by referencing similar excavated material recorded from sites such as Acton Court, South Gloucestershire (Courtney 2004, 365 ff.), Welsh Back, Bristol (Burchill and Davis, 2010, 35ff.) and The Shapwick Project, Somerset (Viner and Gutierrez in Gerrard and Aston, 2007) and from works of reference such as Cuddeford's "Identifying Metallic Small Finds" , Whitehead's, "Buckles, 1250 to 1800" and Clarke's "The Medieval Horse and its Equipment, 1150 to c.1450" (see Bibliography).

Copper alloy, silver and white metal objects

Seventeen objects of copper alloy, one of silver and one of white metal, weighing a total of 191g, were retrieved during the excavations. The objects ranged in date from the late medieval period to the twentieth century, although the very small number of finds to which a late medieval date could be categorically assigned were largely residual from later contexts. The range of objects included largely domestic material (coins and clothing accessories) and one probable agricultural item (a horse snaffle bit).

Coins

The assemblage included   three coins or tokens: a 1945 halfpenny (SF 206), retrieved during the watching brief, a late medieval penny (SF 1, Area 2) and a late medieval "jetton" or reckoning token (SF 7, Area 2). The hammered silver penny of Elizabeth I (dating 1561 to 1582; Saunders 2010) was residual from within post medieval pit fill, Context 719, Area 2.

Medieval jettons or reckoning tokens were arranged on a reckoning table or cloth in order to calculate the household accounts, before the widespread introduction of Arabic numerals and the present system of calculation in the 17th century. Jettons were also used as gaming tokens from the 15th century onwards (www.tokensociety.org.uk) . The present token (SF 7, unstratified, Area 2) was issued in Nuremberg between 1580 and 1610, by Hans Krauwinckel I or II (Saunders 2010). Nuremberg was the main provider of British reckoning tokens from the mid-16th century onwards and such tokens are common finds on excavations of this period (www.mernick.org). The excavation at Acton Court yielded at least thirty-seven such tokens, recovered from a 16th/17th century layer beneath floorboards (Bell, Archibald and Knight 2004, 363-4).

Dress Accessories

These comprised largely clothes fasteners (buttons, lace ends, buckles, pins etc.), dating between the late medieval period and the early twentieth century. Three copper alloy pins or pin fragments, one lace tag and two drawn wire loops were retrieved during the excavations.

The three copper alloy pins, or pin fragments, two with wound wire heads, (SFs 1, 11 & 12) were retrieved from Area 3, one from probable medieval occupation layer, Context 1011 and two from post medieval lime mortar spread, Context 1138. A copper alloy lace end (SF 2), in a fragmentary condition, was retrieved, unstratified, from Area 2. The lace end was undecorated, formed from a single sheet of copper alloy rolled around a lace, forming a butt joint. Two small loops of drawn copper alloy or bronze wire (SFs 16 and 17) with twisted terminals were retrieved from the bedding layer, Context 1101, for the post medieval cobbled surface and from the rubble spread or layer, Context 1167, which underlay the latter surface.

These objects are all commonly found dress accessories, which remained in use from the medieval period up until at least the late 17th century.

Pins of the above type, with wound wire heads, occur in contexts ranging from 15th to the 19th century, often, in the earlier part of this period, in association with lace ends, which has led to the suggestion that they may have been used as clothes fasteners, not just in dress-making (Courtney 2004, 396-7; Cuddeford 1994, 53-7; Cox 1996, 57). Although a typology has been established for pins (Caple 1983 in Courtney 2004), the pins recovered during the Concorde Lodge excavations are in too fragmentary or corroded a condition to enable them to be dated typologically.

Lace ends, used for strengthening the end of a cloth or leather clothing tie are common finds in 16th/17th century contexts (239 were retrieved during the Acton Court excavation, Strong 2004, 400-1) but may be found in contexts ranging in date from 13th to 17th centuries (Cuddeford 1994, 53, 57). It is probable that the example from Concorde Lodge is of mid-16th/17th century date, as it bears no visible rivet-holes (Oakley type 2, in Allen, Stansted Airport Excavations, 15.1).

Copper alloy loops are also frequently found in 16th/17th century contexts, in association with clothes fasteners, such as lace ends (Cox 1994, 57-8; Courtney 2004, 365-6; Allen, Stansted Airport Excavations, 15.2). It has been suggested (Courtney, ibid.), that such loops may have served either as hair accessories or as the eye of a hook and eye clothes fastener (see also Cox 1994, 57-8).

More closely dateable dress items include the two copper alloy buckles (SFs 5 and 8), from post medieval layers, Contexts 1118 and 1087, Area 3). SF 5, a double loop asymmetrical buckle, possibly used for attaching spurs, dates from c.1575-1700 (Whitehead 1996, 89, 91). SF 8 is a more decorative, two piece example , a tinned sub-rectangular buckle, with rounded corners and groove decoration. The buckle has a bowed frame, to fit a shoe, to which it was attached by means of a "cooking pot" chape with a single spike (Whitehead 1996, 96-7, 103). The latter buckle dates to c.1690-1720 (ibid.).

Two plain, circular buttons, one of copper alloy and one of white metal (SFs 3 and 8, Area 2) date to the 18th/19th centuries (Cuddeford 1994, 15, 16) and were retrieved from Area 2, one unstratified and one from Context 719, a post medieval pit. A third button, from modern pipe trench fill, Context 1173, is more unusual, in that it bears the Latin inscription, "IN SALUTEM OMNIUM" ("for the safety of all"), which is the motto of both the Northern Lighthouse Board (which deals with Scottish lighthouses) and the Commissioners of Irish Lights (for Irish lighthouses) (www.nlb.org.uk; www.mariner.ie/wp-content). Below the motto, the button shows an illustration of a lighthouse with a ship and a buoy, possibly the insignia of one of the above organisations. The button retains traces of gilding and is of probable 19th/early 20th century date (Cuddeford 1994, 15, 19).

The remaining clothing related copper alloy object is a small thimble, (SF 4; from Context 1087, a post medieval layer, Area 3 (see above)). The thimble is probably machine-made, from a single sheet of metal, by the "deep drawing" process introduced in the 18th century, with regular "pits" and a beaded rim (Holmes 1988 in Allen, "Excavations at Stansted Airport, 15.6).

Other Objects of Copper Alloy

Three fragments of copper alloy sheet were recovered during the excavations, two very thin, heavily corroded fragments (SFs 10 and 23, from Contexts 1101 and 726, Areas 3 and 2). A third, thicker fragment (SF 23) was retrieved, unstratified, from Area 3.

The largest copper alloy object, a horse snaffle bit (SF 2) was recovered from probable medieval occupation layer, Context 1011, Area 3. The bit is composed of a rod of twisted bronze, with an attachment loop at either end (the mouth-piece), which is attached to a flat, circular bronze loop. It is uncertain whether the object forms half of a bit with a jointed mouth-piece, or whether the mouth-piece element is complete. (The original bit would obviously have had a second loop on the other side of the horse's head, for attaching the reins). The mouth-piece seems a little small, at 92mm long, (if complete) compared with medieval examples of 120-125mm long (Clarke 2004, 43-53). A 15th century illustration does, however, show a similar type of bit on a mule (ibid.) The date of the object is also uncertain, as similar cast bronze snaffle bits, (with jointed mouth-pieces) are known from the Iron Age onwards (www.museumoflondonprints.com; Mills 2000, 31). Most medieval examples in the Museum of London collection are of iron, although contemporary documentary references record lorimers (bit-makers) also working in bronze (Clarke 2004, 43-53). The flat, loose ring snaffle bit remained in common use into the 19th century, both for draught-horses and for riding (ibid.; www.sportingcollection.com; www.10thnycavalry.org).

Iron Objects

Nails

The assemblage of iron objects is dominated by a significant number of nails (84), weighing a total of 746g., most, presumably, structural and relating to the medieval and later buildings. The nails were distributed relatively evenly over the three excavation areas, thirteen from medieval contexts, twenty from 17th century/other post medieval contexts, nineteen from 19th century contexts and thirty from modern demolition rubble/ overburden/cleaning layers.

Although the nails were generally in a very poor state of preservation, being heavily corroded, it was possible to establish a typology, based partially on the typologies established by Courtney (Courtney 2004, 396-7) and Allen (Allen, 15.14/15.15):

Type 1 comprised large structural nails over 60mm long, generally with rectangular or square-sectioned shanks and sub-oval or rectangular flat heads. This category was further sub-divided into those with shanks over 10mm wide (Type 1a) and those with shanks less than 10mm wide (Type 1b). Ten Type 1a) and two Type 1b) nails were retrieved, all from 17th century or later contexts.

Type 2 comprised medium-sized nails, ranging in length from 20mm to 60mm, with large, angular heads and square or rectangular-sectioned thick shanks. This category is based on Courtney Type 3, which he suggests may have included nails for decorative use, e.g. on doors etc. This is by far the largest category of nail retrieved during the excavations, comprising twenty-four nails, three from medieval contexts, eight from 17th century/post medieval contexts and the remainder from 19th century or later contexts.

Type 3 comprised a very small number of small/medium-sized nails, with large angular heads, tapering into a square or rectangular-sectioned shaft. This category is modelled on Allen Type 4 (Allen 15.15), probable horse-shoe nails. Only three Type 3 nails were retrieved during the excavations, from medieval, 17th century and 19th century contexts.

Type 4 comprised medium-sized nails less than 60mm long, with thin rectangular or square-sectioned shanks and smallish, flat, square or circular heads. This category is modelled on Courtney Type 4 (Courtney 2004, 396), which contained nails largely of 17th/18th century date. Twelve Type 4 nails were retrieved, two from cleaning over the medieval building during the watching brief, three from nineteenth/twentieth century contexts and the remainder unstratified.

Type 5 comprised small nails, less than 35mm long, with pinched heads tapering into a square or rectangular-sectioned shanks (Courtney Type 2). Only four Type 5 nails were retrieved during the excavations, from medieval, post medieval and 19th century contexts.

Type 6 comprised one small nail or pin, with a thin, square-sectioned shank, 3mm thick, which was retrieved, unstratified, from Area 2.

A further twenty-four nail shank or head fragments were also retrieved. These are included in the total nail count, above, but are too corroded/fragmentary to be included in the typology. In addition, a further nineteen nails were recorded during the watching brief, in the cleaning over the medieval building, but these were not retrieved.

The nails are listed in a separate catalogue, Appendix x, below, as many, particularly from Area 3, were not assigned Small Find numbers.

Other Iron Objects

A relatively small number of other iron objects, weighing a total of 1,148g., few of which could be identified or precisely dated due to their advanced state of corrosion, was retrieved during the excavations.

The objects which could be identified comprised a small whittle tang knife fragment (SF 15), from medieval occupation layer, Context 706, Area 2; a large decorative door strap hinge (SF 9), from 17th century layer, Context 1087, Area 3; and two items of horse gear, a shoe fragment (SF 24), unstratified, Area 3 and a probable harness buckle, (SF 6), from a 19th century fill, Context 513, Area 1. Unfortunately, the majority of these objects cannot be dated precisely, as they are functional items, whose form has changed little over time (cf. Allen 15.23). The door strap hinge, with lozenge decoration, is similar, but not identical, to other 17th century examples (Hall, 1999, fig.6).   Details of the remaining objects are given in the Small Finds Catalogue contained in the project archive.

The relatively small amount of ironwork retrieved would suggest that most of the structural metalwork and nails were probably salvaged for re-use before each successive building phase (cf. Allen, 15.23).

Other Metals

Four lead objects were recovered during the excavations: two possible medieval/post medieval lead weights, SF 1 (unstratified Area 1) a tiny circular disc and SF4, a larger, roughly worked, sub-circular disc with roughly trimmed edges (Cuddeford 1994, 49, 51) from post medieval mortar layer, Area 2; and SFs 13 and 208, a lead ore fragment from a 19th century gravelled surface, Area 1 and a small unstratified lead scrap, probably the remnants of lead-working, from the watching brief.

A small, probably modern, steel fitting (SF7) was retrieved from Context 537, a cleaning layer in Area 1.

Miscellaneous

Worked bone

Four objects of worked bone were retrieved during the excavations: one brush and three cutlery handles. All four objects are of probable post medieval date, three unstratified and one from probable 19th century clay layer, Area 3. The brush, SF 205, has eight copper alloy rivets and regularly drilled holes for the bristles. Two of the cutlery handles (SFs 3 and 207) are of the whittle tang type, in which the rod-shaped tang is inserted into a longitudinal perforation in the handle. This type of knife is commonly found in medieval and post medieval contexts (Allen, Stansted Airport Excavations, 15.7 and Gutierrez 2007, 796). The third (SF 6, Context 1118, Area 3) is a scale tang cutlery handle, in which the tang is formed from a narrow strip of metal to which scales of wood or bone are attached by rivets. This type of knife was introduced in the 13th/14th century and continues into the post medieval and modern periods (Allen, Stansted Airport Excavations, 15.9). The present example is a fragment of a very highly polished bone handle, with two surviving iron rivets (very similar to Figure B20, Gutierrez 2007, 796, referred to as "modern").

Worked stone

A small, rod-shaped soapstone rubber stone (SF 7) was retrieved from probable medieval occupation layer, Context 1011, Area 3. The rubber stone is fractured at one end and has a high gloss from use on at least one of the four longer faces.

A large flat slab of worked sandstone (SF 13) was recovered from within the fabric of 19th century wall, Context 1096, Area 3. The slab is roughly semi-circular in shape, with one fractured corner and measures 660mm wide by 390mm high by 55mm thick. One of the two flat faces bears incised lines, one parallel with the base, one roughly parallel with one of the edges, which may possibly be interpreted as mason's guide-marks. The present edges are roughly tooled, as though the object is unfinished.

Glass

Two glass small finds were recorded, a very small fragment of pale green glass slag (SF 203), unstratified from the watching brief and a number of heavily laminating small window glass shards (SF 25), recovered from Context 720, a late post medieval culvert fill, Area 2.

Clay tobacco pipe

One of the marked clay tobacco pipe bowls recovered during the excavation of Area 2 was recorded as SF 6, (see Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue, Appendix x). The pipe fragment bears the initials of Richard Nunney, fl.1655-96, one of the founding members of the Bristol Pipe-makers Guild in 1625.

Discussion:

The assemblage comprises objects ranging in date from the medieval to the 19th/20th centuries, many residual or unstratified, but presumably associated with the occupation of Concorde Lodge and the earlier buildings in the vicinity.

With the exception of the nails, the majority of the objects retrieved during the excavations comprised items of a domestic nature: cutlery, dress accessories (e.g. buttons, pins, buckles) and coins. Only two of these objects (the Elizabethan penny and the token) may be definitely assigned to the late medieval period, the remainder date (probably) from the 17th century onwards.

Other finds of a more utilitarian nature include items of horse equipment (the bronze bit, the horse shoe fragment and the probable harness buckle), the whetstone and the strap hinge. It is likely that the whetstone, from Context 1011, is of medieval or earlier date (above). The strap hinge, of probable 17th century date, was retrieved from layer 1087, together with one of the late 17th century buckles and the probable early 18th century thimble. The remaining items have proved difficult to date precisely, as their form has changed little over time.

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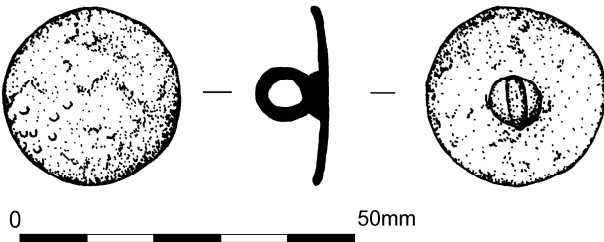Cox, A., 1996. Post Medieval Dress Accessories from Recent Urban Excavations in Scotland, *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal vol. 2*, pp.52-9.
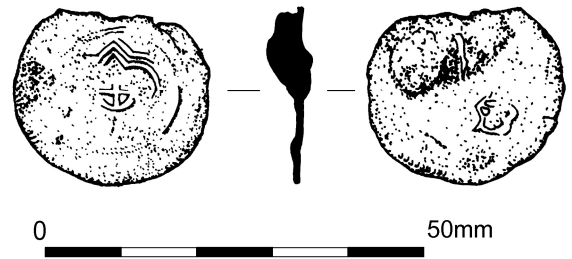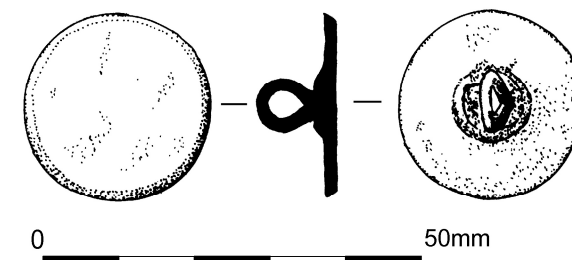Cuddeford, M.J., 1994. *Identifying Metallic Small Finds,* Ipswich.
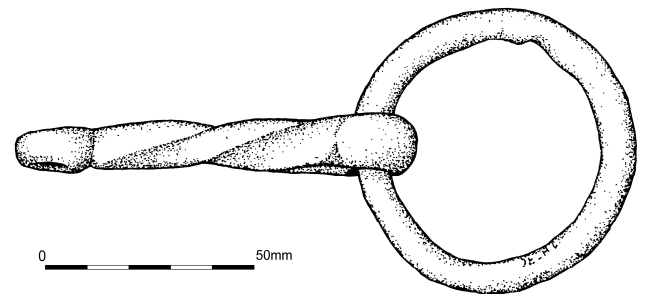
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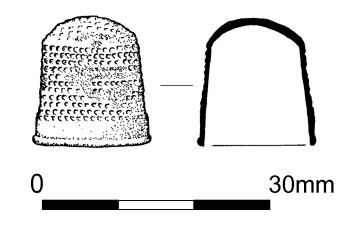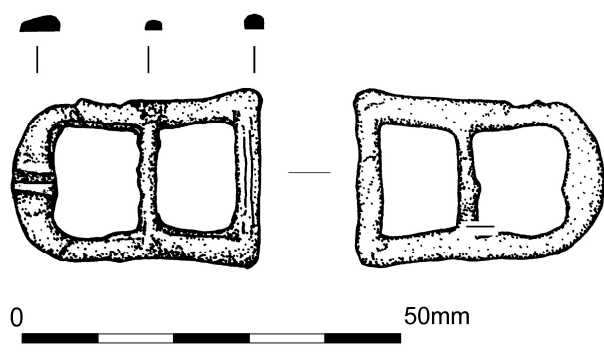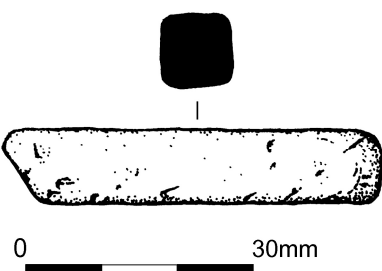
SF No	Area	Context Number	Count	Weight (g.)	Material	Description	Approximate date of Object (s)	Context description/date	Illustrations (A.George) and Plates
200	W/B	116	1	2	Iron	Nail, for details, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Cleaning over medieval building	
201	W/B	116	1	2	Iron	Nail, for details, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
202	W/B	116	1	12	Iron	Iron collar/band fragment. Diameter: 39mm. Breadth/width of collar: 17mm.	Undated	As above	
203	W/B	116	1	<1	Glass	Very small fragment of pale green glass slag. Dimensions: 16mm by 6mm (max.) by 3mm.	Undated	As above	
204	W/B	100	1	9	Iron	Fragment of iron sheet/fitting, with one fractured nail-hole. Dimensions: 30mm by 29mm by 3mm.	Undated	Unstratified	
205	W/B	301	1	31	Worked bone	Small brush made of shaped piece of worked bone, sub-rectangular with rounded corners and domed back. Groove decoration around edges. Eight copper alloy rivets visible. Holes for bristles are regular and probably machine-made. Brush is probably of 18th century or later date (cf. toothbrush from Welsh Back excavation, Burchill and Davis 2010, 37). Dimensions: 97mm by 31mm by 8mm (max.).	Post medieval	Unstratified, from watching brief	
206	W/B	100	1	5	Copper alloy	1945 George VI halfpenny.	1945	As above	
207	W/B	100	1	7	Bone and iron composite	Fractured end of whittle tang cutlery handle, tang still in situ. Sub-oval in section. Dimensions: 44mm by 9mm by 8mm. Whittle tang knives are common in both medieval and post medieval contexts. Those from Welsh Back date from periods II to V (late 17th-18th centuries; Burchill and Davis 2010, 37).	Probably post medieval	As above	
208	W/B	100	1	50	Lead	Small scrap of melted and re-solidified lead.	Undated	As above	
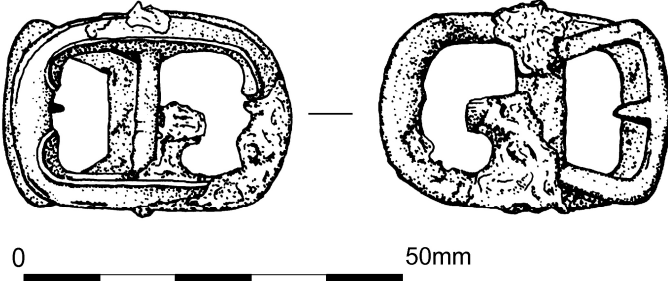
						Dimensions: 34mm by 54mm by 12mm.			
1	Area 1	100	1	2	Lead	Small, circular lead weight, with chamfered edges, possibly for use in clothing/fishing net (Cuddeford 1994, 49, 51). Dimensions: 11mm diameter.	Undated	Unstratified	
2	Area 1	500	1	<1	Copper alloy	Lace end/tag made from very thin piece of sheet metal rolled around a lace, forming a butt joint. No rivets or rivet-holes visible. Undecorated, probably complete, but in a very fragile condition. Dimensions: 30mm long by c.1mm diameter. Probable late 13th-17th century date (Strong 2004, 400-1; Cuddeford 1994, 53, 57).	13th-17th century	Unstratified	
3	Area 1	511	2	2	Iron	Nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Probable 19th century robber trench fill	
4	Area 1	513	6	39	Iron	Nails/nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Probable 19th century gully fill	
5	Area 1	513	2	6	Iron	Two fragments of thin iron sheet, 2-3mm thick. Dimensions:23mm by 28mm; 24mm by 24mm.	Undated	Fill of 19th century linear cut	
6	Area 1	513	1	45	Iron	Large annular iron buckle with fractured pin. External diameter: 50mm. Probably from horse harness (undated); (Whitehead 1996, 8; Allen, 15.3).	Undated	As above	
7	Area 1	537	1	13	Steel	Oval fitting, probably steel (Saunders 2010). Oval back-plate with chamfered edges and two hemispherical rivets, central circular attachment loop on top. Some ferrous corrosion adhering and obscuring original form. Dimensions: 36mm long, 18mm max. width.	Undated	Unstratified/ cleaning layer	
8	Area 1	537	3	18	Iron	Nails/nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
9	Area 1	574	1	30	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Late post medieval rubble	
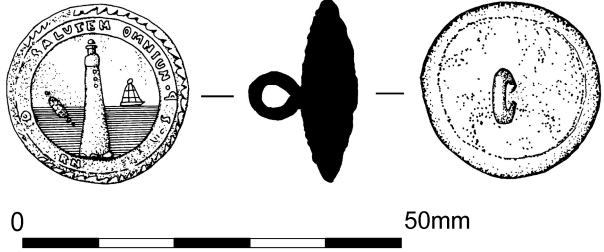
								layer	
10	Area 1	604	2	12	Iron	Nails, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Medieval stone spread	
11	Area 1	604	1	27	Iron	Fragment of thick iron sheet. Dimensions: 50mm by 35mm by 13mm (max.).	Undated	As above	
12	Area 1	608	3	9	Iron	Nail/nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Fill of shallow scoop (late post medieval)	
13	Area 1	610	1	70	Lead	Lead ore fragment. Dimensions: 44mm by 23mm by 18mm.	Undated	19th century gravelled surface	
14	Area 1	610	1	4	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
15	Area 1	615	1	4	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Late post medieval post hole fill	
16	Area 1	607	1	25	Iron	Iron ring, heavily laminating. External diameter: 38mm.	Undated	Context associated with 19th century stone-lined culvert	
1	Area 2	719	1	1	Silver	Silver hammered penny of Elizabeth I, 3rd/4th issue. Dated 1561-1582 (Saunders, 2010). Diameter: 16-17mm.	Medieval/late medieval	Fill of post medieval pit	
2	Area 2	709	1	10	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Mortar overlying wall 702 (19th/20th century)	
3	Area 2	719	1	4	Copper alloy	Circular, flat, tinned copper alloy button, with attachment loop to rear. Diameter: 25mm. (Cuddeford 1994, 16).	18th/19th century	Fill of post medieval pit	
4	Area 2	709	1	25	Lead	Sub-circular lead disc with unevenly cut edges. No markings visible. Dimensions:c.32mm diameter by 2mm thick. Possible weight/token (Cuddeford 1994, 49, 51).	Late medieval/post medieval	Mortar overlying wall 702 (19th/20th century)	
5	Area 2	709	1	10	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	

6	Area 2	719	1	14	Clay tobacco pipe	Clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment. Bowl bears the initials, "RN", incuse, on heel: Richard Nunney, one of founding members of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, 1625; fl.1655-96 (Jackson and Price 1974, 59; Walker 1971, 6-9). See clay tobacco pipe report, Appendix x.	Late 17th century	Fill of post medieval pit	
7	Area 2	700	1	2	Copper alloy	Jetton of Hans Krauwinckel, Nuremeberg, heavily corroded. Section of flan missing (Saunders, 2010). Date: 1580-1610. Diameter: c.25mm, 0.5mm thick.	Late 16th/early 17th century	20th century overburden/ unstratified cleaning layer	
8	Area 2	700	1	9	Pewter	Circular, flat button with attachment loop to rear. Diameter: 23mm. (Cuddeford 1994, 16).	18th/19th century	As above	
9	Area 2	700	10	49	Iron	Nails/nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
10	Area 2	700	6	36	Iron	Nails/nail fragments, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
11	Area 2	700	1	51	Iron	Short length of thick, rectangular-sectioned iron bar, slightly curving, unknown date and function.	Undated	As above	
12	Area 2	724	2	18	Iron	Nails, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Layer, probably post medieval	
13	Area 2	740	1	7	Iron	Twisted loop of iron wire, possible fragment of thick-sectioned barbed wire. External diameter of loop: 18mm; overall length: 29mm.	Probably modern	Probable 19th/20th century stone surface	
14	Area 2	706	1	2	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Medieval occupation layer	
15	Area 2	706	1	3	Iron	Probable fragment of small, whittle tang knife. Tang is centrally placed, square in section. (Whittle tang knives are common finds in both medieval and post medieval contexts, Allen, 15.8).	Undated	As above	
16	Area 2	722	1	2	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Fill of 19th century culvert	

17	Area 2	728	2	7	Iron	Nails, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Medieval occupation layer	
18	Area 2	719	1	90	Iron	Square/rectangular-sectioned curving length of iron rod/bar, very heavily corroded, with terminal at one end – possible handle or other structural fitting. Dimensions: 92mm by 14mm by 14mm.	Undated	Fill of late post medieval pit	
19	Area 2	719	2	42	Iron	Two lengths of iron bar/rod, both rectangular-sectioned. Dimensions: 66mm by 9mm by 6mm; 57mm by 12mm by 6mm.	Undated	As above	
20	Area 2	719	1	22	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
21	Area 2	719	1	8	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	As above	
22	Area 2	717	1	8	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Probably medieval	Medieval occupation layer	
23	Area 2	726	1	9	Copper alloy	Fragment of copper alloy sheet, undated. Dimensions: 67mm by 39mm by <1mm thick.	Undated	Stone spread (late post medieval)	
24	Area 2	726	1	40	Iron	Flat, wedge-shaped iron object, possible horse/ox-shoe fragment (Cuddeford 1994, 22-3). Dimensions: 68mm by 38mm by 12mm.	Undated	Late post medieval stone layer	
25	Area 2	720	6	<1	Glass	Six glass shards, most of pale green window glass, heavily laminating; one of very fine, transparent, curved vessel glass. Dimensions of largest shard: 32mm by 9mm by <1mm.	Undated	Late post medieval fill of culvert	
26	Area 2	700	7	69	Iron	Nails, see nail catalogue.	Undated	20th century overburden/ unstratified cleaning layer	
1	Area 3	1011	4	<1	Copper alloy	Four conjoining fragments of copper alloy pin with probable wound wire head. Original form obscured by corrosion. Dimensions: overall length: 21mm, shank <1mm diameter. (Courtney 2004, 396-7; Cuddeford 1994, 53, 57; Cox 1996, 57).	15th-19th century	Probable medieval occupation layer	
2	Area 3	1011	2 linked pieces	122	Copper alloy	Cast bronze horse snaffle bit (incomplete). Mouth-piece of twisted bronze rod, with one flat loose ring attached. Overall length: 145mm; external diameter of ring: 66mm. References: www.sportingcollection.com; Clarke 2004, 43-53; www.10thnycavalry.org; Museumoflondonprints.com.	Undated	As above	
3	Area 3	1000	1	16	Worked bone	Fractured end of whittle tang cutlery handle, with missing tang. Square-sectioned with sawn-off corners, giving octagonal section. Terminal of handle is pyramidal, with slight protrusion at one corner (see SF 27, Etheridge 2010). Hollow for tang is circular in section. Handles of this type occur in contexts of 16th-19th century date (Gutierrez 2007, 796). Dimensions: 75mm by 15mm by 15mm.	16th-19th century	20th century overburden/ unstratified cleaning layer	

4	Area 3	1087	1	3	Copper alloy	Small copper alloy thimble, probably 18th century or later, machine-made with regularly aligned "pits" and bead rim (Cuddeford 1994, 48; Allen, 15.6).	18th century or later	Post medieval re-deposited clay layer	
5	Area 3	1118	1	4	Copper alloy	Cast copper alloy double loop asymmetrical buckle, with narrowed strap bar, c.1575-1700 (Whitehead 1996, 89, 91).	1575-1700	Post medieval clay layer	
6	Area 3	1118	1	35	Worked bone and iron composite	Very highly polished bone cutlery handle fragment, blade missing. Two iron rivets survive. Handle is sub-oval in section. Handle is a scale tang cutlery handle, formed from a narrow central strip of metal to which scales of bone have been attached by rivets. Scale tang knives were introduced in the 13th/14th century and continue in use into the post medieval/modern periods (Allen 15.9-10). Dimensions: 58mm by 25mm by 17mm.	Undated	19th century clay layer	
7	Area 3	1011	1	12	Worked stone	Small, rod-shaped soapstone rubber stone, square in section, one end fractured. One of longer faces particularly highly polished. All faces very easily marked, showing recent chipping damage. Dimensions: 49mm by 10mm by 10mm.	Unknown	Probable medieval occupation layer	

8	Area 3	1087	1	13	Copper alloy	Tinned copper alloy shoe buckle, c.1690-1720, sub-rectangular with curved frame to fit the foot. Buckle has rounded corners with decorative beading along inside and outside edges. Fitted onto the shoe by means of the "cooking pot"-shaped loop-chape with single internal spike (Whitehead 1996, 96, 97 and 103).	1690-1720	Post medieval re-deposited clay layer	
9	Area 3	1087	1	360	Iron	Long, iron door strap hinge, with decorative, lozenge-shaped terminal, possible 17th century date (Hall 1999, fig.6). Dimensions: 250mm by 43mm by 15mm.	Possibly 17th century	As above	
10	Area 3	1101	1	8	Copper alloy	Fragment of copper alloy sheet, one edge original, three edges fractured. Date and function unknown. Dimensions: 46mm b y 42mm by <1mm thick.	Undated	Bedding layer for post medieval cobbled surface	
11	Area 3	1138	1	<1	Copper alloy	Pin fragment with wire wound head and fractured shank. Length: 10mm. Diameter of shank: <1mm.	15th-19th century	Post medieval lime mortar spread	
12	Area 3	1138	1	<1	Copper alloy	Pin fragment, shank only (bent). Dimensions: 8mm long; diameter: <1mm.	As above	As above	
13	Area 3	1096	1	Not weighed	Worked stone	Semi-circular slab of worked sandstone. Upper face is worn smooth and displays two incised lines, one straight and parallel with base, one curved, nearly parallel with curving hemi-spherical edge (– mason's preparatory guide-marks?). Edges are roughly tooled, as though slab was left unfinished. The slab was incorporated into 19th century wall, Context 1096 and has lime mortar adhering to upper and lower faces. Dimensions: 660mm by 390mm by 55mm.	Undated	19th century wall	
14	Area 3	1072	1	8	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Medieval wall	

15	Area 3	1173	1	4	Copper alloy	Domed copper alloy uniform button, with traces of gilt remaining, attachment loop to rear. Inscription on front shows a maritime scene, with a lighthouse, ship and buoy. Around the edge are the words, "IN SALUTEM OMNIUM…", with "RN..." below. Diameter: 23mm. Inscription is the motto of both the Commissioners of Irish Lights and the Northern Lighthouse Board (the organisations dealing with the lighthouses off the coast of Ireland and Scotland, respectively) (www.mariner.ie/wp-content/uploads/2010/04; www.nlb.org.uk).	Probable 19th/20th century	Backfill of modern ceramic pipe trench	0 50mm
16	Area 3	1167	1	<1	Copper alloy	Fragment of drawn copper alloy wire loop with twisted terminals. Diameter: 10mm. Similar loops are common in 16th/17th century contexts, often in association with clothes accessories e.g. pins, lace ends (see above), suggesting their possible function as hair or dress accessories e.g. eyelets or eyes of hook and eye fasteners (Cox 1994, 57-8; Courtney 2004, 365-6).	Probable 16th/17th century	Rubble spread below post medieval cobbled path, Context 1015	
17	Area 3	1101	1	<1	Copper alloy	Complete drawn copper alloy wire loop with twisted terminals (see SF 16, above). Dimensions: 10mm. Diameter of wire:<1mm.	As above	Bedding layer for post medieval cobbled surface	
18	Area 3	1087	1	54	Worked bone and iron composite	Bone knife handle, recorded in Small Find register, 1.6.10, but found to be missing 13.12.10, SCN.	Undated	Post medieval re-deposited clay layer	
19	Area 3	1139	1	80	Iron	Very heavily corroded iron object, original form obscured by corrosion. Dimensions: 103mm by 20mm by 20mm.	Undated	19th/20th century fill of foundation cut	
20	Area 3	1087	1	26	Iron	Nail, see nail catalogue.	Undated	Post medieval re-deposited clay layer	
21	Area 3	1087	3	102	Iron	Nail (in two conjoining fragments) and rectilinear iron fragment, with bent terminal- possible hinge component. Dimensions: 62mm by 390mm by 5mm.	Undated	As above	
22	Area 3	1003	1	10	Iron	Iron "figure of eight" object – possible chain link(s). Dimensions: 33mm long; external diameter of loop: 19mm.	Undated	19th century layer	
23	Area 3	1000	1	4	Copper alloy	Rectangular scrap of copper alloy sheet. One edge original, possibly folded over. Dimensions: 20mm by 15mm by 2mm thick.	Undated	20th century overburden/ unstratified cleaning layer	
24	Area 3	1000	1	115	Iron	Fragment of large horse shoe with calkin. Nail holes not visible. Possible 13th-16th century date (Cuddeford 1994, type 7, pp. 22-3). Dimensions: 110mm by 33mm by 8mm.	Possible 13th-16th century	As above	
25	Area 3	1000	1	79	Iron	Iron rod/bar, square in section, slightly curving. Dimensions: 89mm by 12mm by 12mm.	Undated	As above	
26	Area 3	1103	1	6	Iron	Amorphous iron "blob", original form obscured by corrosion. Dimensions: 28mm by 16mm by 9mm.	Undated	17th century or later pit-fill	
27	Area 3	1102	1	35	Iron	Long iron pin, shank circular in section, head circular and flat. Dimensions: 150mm long; diameter: 7mm.	Undated	20th century backfill of cellar	
28	Area 3	1170	1	60	Iron	Very heavily corroded long pin, shank roughly square in section, head possibly circular. Dimensions: 136mm by 12mm by 8mm.	Undated	Undated stone surface	

5. CONCORDE LODGE BUILDING SURVEY

Prior to, and during, the demolition of Concorde Lodge a record of the building was undertaken comprising a complete photographic survey of both the interior and exterior accompanied by detailed notes and measurements, which were related to existing ground plans.

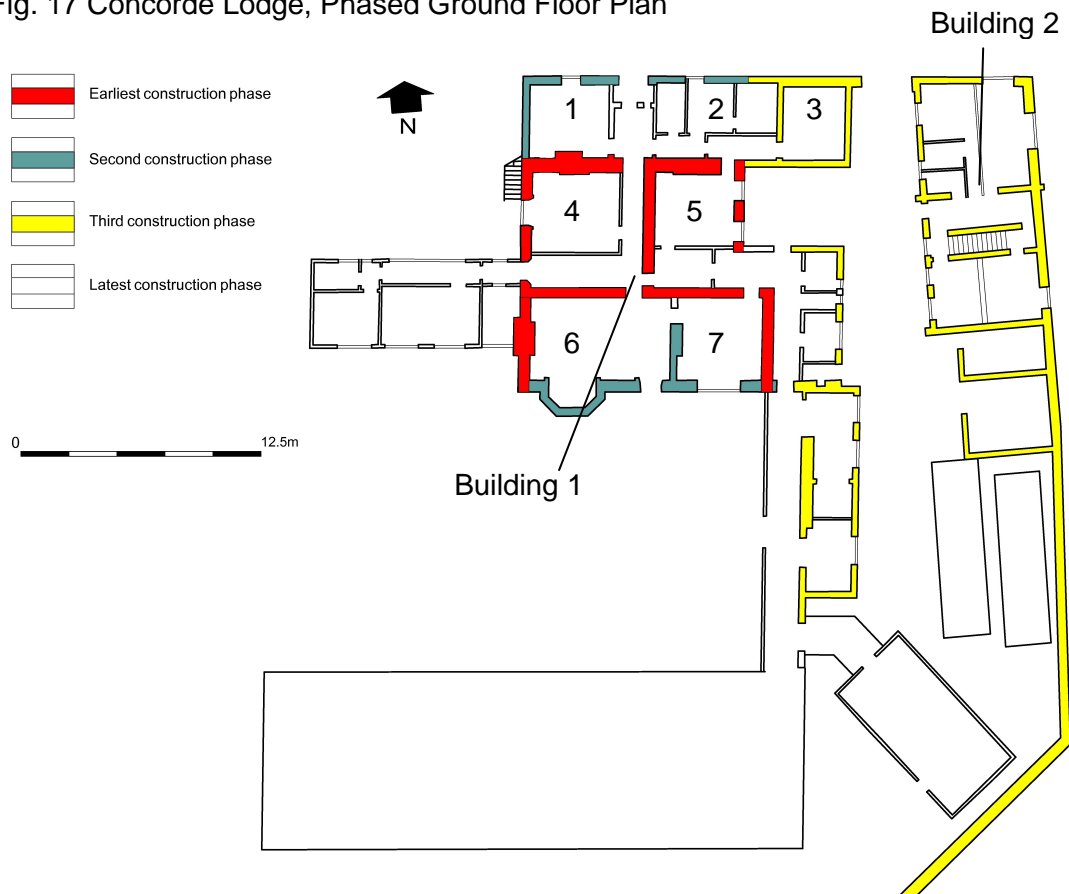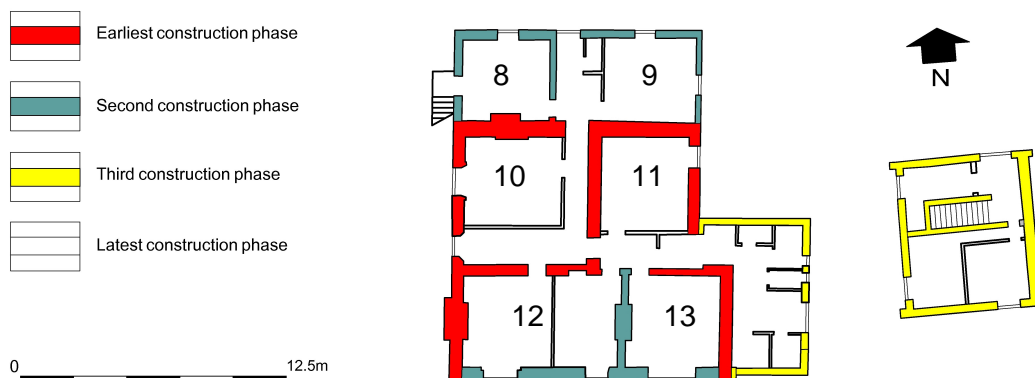Fig. 17 Concorde Lodge, Phased Ground Floor Plan

Fig. 18 Concorde Lodge, Phased First Floor Plan

Chronology and Structural Phasing

It has been possible to identify four broad phases of structural development (**Figs 17 and 18**) which, whilst not closely dated, outline a chronology for the development and morphology of the building. The first (Phase 1) is of early to mid-19th century date and relates to the initial construction of the main house. The subsequent phases were less clear; the building had clearly undergone some extension and alteration works in the late 19th century (Phase 2) between its initial construction and the later developments known to have occurred in the 1940's and 50's, (Phase 3). The fourth construction phase (Phase 4) represents the most recent activity that consisted largely of internal partitions fixtures and fittings.

Description of Structural Features

The Concorde Lodge premises comprised two separate buildings, a main house (Building 1, **Figs 17 and 18**) and a smaller office building originally designed as a garage (Building 2).

Plate 11. Building A. The north facing facade

Building 1 was a large, rectangular structure with a triple cross hipped grey slate roof of with a footprint of roughly 256 m². It had been extended to include a north to south orientated wing attached to the south-eastern corner and a roughly east to west wing extending from its western elevation. The central core of the building was constructed in Pennant sandstone bonded with dark grey ash rich mortar, which had been clad with a layer of hard ash render. The windows and doorways of the south, west and north facing elevations were set in decorative freestone surrounds of varied but broadly neoclassical style. The southern elevation housed a large bay window which was built from red brick and was likely to have been a later addition to the 19th century stone building.

Plate 12. Building A. The west facing elevation

The north facing elevation (**Plate 11**) formed the buildings frontal façade. The main entrance comprised double doors set in the centre of the elevation. It had five rectangular sash windows, one to either side of the doorway at ground floor level and one above each of the ground floor doors and windows. There was also a small rectangular window to the east of the central first floor window, which would have been a later addition.

The western elevation had three windows and a single ground floor doorway laid out in an arrangement that reflected that of the façade. Interestingly they were all set to the south of the elevation, indicating that the building may have been extended to the north and that the façade, described above, was not original. Archaeological evidence obtained during the excavations below the Lodge also indicated that the

original façade of the building was actually one of the internal walls (**Fig 17**). At the southern end of the western elevation there was a redundant chimney flue, the top half of which had been capped with a highly decorative stone plaque or date-stone which featured no text. The north, extended, end of the elevation had a single first floor door, converted from an earlier window, accessed via external steps.

The rear, south facing, elevation of the building was constructed, largely, from red brick bonded with grey ash mortar clad in the same render as the other elevations. The layout of the earliest part of the elevation was like that of the frontal façade, comprising a central, in this case single, door at ground floor level with a window to either side and three windows at first floor level. The western ground floor window was a large bay with a flat top and the eastern ground floor window was a modern rectangular window with no stone surround. The

Plate 13. Building A. The south facing elevation

eastern end of the elevation comprised the rear wall of a modern (c1950) brick and cement based render extension to the original building. It contained two square metal framed windows at first floor level and at ground floor a large fire door leading out of the building, though at the time of the survey it lead into the corridor of a wooden structure attached to the Lodge.

There was no clearly defined east facing elevation to the building as two extensions had been built against the east wall of the original structure. The north-east corner had a single storey flat roofed structure built against it which was accessed from within the main building. It had no windows in either its north or east facing elevations, whilst the east facing one had three square plastic framed windows. What was visible of the south facing elevation of the original building showed that any original windows or features had been replaced with modern ones, which consisted of two central, metal framed ground floor windows. The first floor had two windows, a centrally placed modern sash window and a small rectangular opening towards the top north corner. The south-east corner of the building had a two storey extension. The southern elevation is described above. Its eastern elevation contained external access in the form of a small ground floor door in the southern corner. There were three windows to the north of the door at ground floor level, two were small and rectangular and the third was square. At

Plate 14. Building A. The east facing elevation

Plate 15. The façade of Building B

first floor level were two square windows. All had metal frames.

Building 2 (Plate 15) need not be described in such detail, as it was a later (c 1940) addition to the Lodge complex and did not impact upon the main building. It was a two storey gable ended structure constructed from red brick bonded with cement. The top half of the frontage was clad with red ceramic tiles whilst the majority of the building was clad in cream painted render. The frontage was on the west facing side and there were single storey flat roofed extensions at both the north and south ends. The windows were all simple rectangular openings with metal frames and the entrance was a simple single wooden framed door.

The layout of the interior is best understood by looking at the ground plans. Features of particular interest or significance are discussed below. In general it was evident in the layout that the building had grown around an original core layout of four rooms, one in each corner of both the first and ground floor with a central T shaped corridor. This was later extended to include extra rooms (Rooms 1-3 and Rooms 8-9 **Figs 17 and 18**) at the front of the building and finally two extensions, one on the west side of the building containing utility rooms and a residential care wing on the east side.

Plate 16. Looking south at internal doorway from the entrance of Concorde Lodge

The main entrance lead into a concourse and it was evident that there was a second large doorway/opening beyond it (**Plate 16**). It appeared that it may have been the original entrance to the property. Of particular significance in this interpretation was the size and shape of the doorway, which was significantly larger than the other interior doors and the arch top, which was unique within the building.

Plate 17. Detail of fireplace in room 4 uncovered during the Area 3 excavations

There were two chimney flues, one in the west wall of the south-west corner of the building (Rooms 6 and 13) and one in the north wall of Rooms 4 and 10. It was clear, as there were no chimneys in the roof of the building, that neither flue was in use at the time of the survey and any fire openings had been blocked. During the subsequent excavation of the foundations (Excavation Area 3) a fireplace was found at the base of the flue in Room 4 (**Plate 17**). It was lined with red brick bonded with a grey ash mortar.

Plate 18. Details of wooden boxing and cornicing in room 6

The south-west corner room of the ground floor incorporated some interesting features including the large bay window depicted in Figure 1 of this report and panelled boxing surrounding the doors and windows. By comparison with the rest of the building, the plaster cornicing was more elaborate and the room was generally finished to a higher standard than the others. It seems that it was originally a dinning room or function room.

Most of the rooms of Building 1 and all those in Building 2, displayed no noteworthy features and were uniformly utilitarian, (Building 2 served as an office and clerical facility). Room 2 of Building 1 had been converted into a communal bath and shower facility and Room 7 contained the kitchen facilities. The wooden wing on the west side of the building was a self contained facility with two bedrooms and two bathrooms while the rooms of the extension, attached to the south-eastern corner of the building were, in addition to providing a link with the two modern buildings depicted in Figure 1 of this report, given over to domestic utilities such as laundry and cleaning.

The Cellar

A cellar, (**Plate 19, Fig 11**) located roughly below Room 5, was uncovered during the excavation and was not evident at the time of the standing building survey. None of the existing plans or descriptions of the Lodge make any mention of a cellar, (although no original plans could be traced during the research for this project) and no hatches, steps, or access routes signifying its presence were noted during the survey. It was clear from the shallow vaulted brick and concrete cap, revealed during machining of Excavation Area 3, that it had been sealed for some time.

Fig 19. View of the cellar recorded in Excavation Area 3. Looking east

The excavation of the cellar walls, and the surrounding walls of Concorde Lodge indicated that the cellar was of a slightly different construction style to the 19th century walls of the main building and also that it did not fit readily with the layout of the wider building. In particular it was clear that the main access point to the cellar was a passage in its southeast corner which ran to the east beyond the confines of the Lodge building, indicating the presence of either an external access point or possibly another building pre dating Building B to the east of the Lodge. In addition there were no physical links between the walls forming the cellar and the walls of Concorde Lodge, although they certainly respected each other, with the surrounding walls of the lodge respecting the shape of the cellar, which was a short north to south aligned rectangle.

These confused relationships make it difficult to place the cellar accurately within the broader developmental narrative for the Lodge. It seems likely that it pre-dates the alteration works conducted in the 1940s and 50s and it was certainly not as early as the 17th century structure (Structure D) the remnants of which were within the fabric of the Lodge. This indicates that it was, most likely, a feature of the original 19th century building.

Morphology and Conclusions

The archaeological evidence determined that the Lodge was built over the foundations of an existing 16th to 17th century building, parts of which were encompassed within the structure of the Lodge. Though it did not respect the layout of the previous building and there is no continuity of use between them.

The 19th century core of the Lodge, as recorded, was a roughly square two storey building built from pennant sandstone block walls. It was extended, in similar style, to the north during the late 19th to early 20th century creating a new façade. An independent building (Building 2), recorded as a garage on the 1940's building plans, was built on the eastern side of the house in the late 1940's. The final major changes occurred in the 1950's comprising two extensions on the eastern side of the house and two wooden structures/extensions, one attached to the south-east corner of the house and another at the southern end of the west facing elevation. Modern buildings were constructed within the grounds and rear garden in the later 20th century but did not form part of this survey.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The information retrieved from the archaeological investigations, building survey and documentary/landscape research provides a broad background of factual and historical evidence from which conclusions and a possible narrative can be drawn. The results, facts and raw data which have been presented above are developed below as part of an interpretative discussion.

The Landscape Setting

The landscape study describes an area of woodland and open common which was subject to piecemeal enclosure during the medieval period. Arguably the location of some of these enclosures can be seen on the 1843 tithe survey (**Fig 3**), where their defining characteristic is a curvilinear shape. The site itself is located in the centre of a distinctive group of curvilinear boundaries spanning one or two possible enclosures. The medieval structures identified during the excavations and watching brief are, arguably, centred around two distinct areas. The largest comprises Structures B and C (**Plates 3-5, Figs 9 & 10**) and Wall 1072 (**Plate 6, Fig 12**), located within the grounds of the former Concorde Lodge and span fields 84 and 85a on the tithe survey. As recorded there, these fields do not have the distinctive sub-circular boundaries described and instead seem to reflect a smaller and more formal rectilinear division of the land, probably of post medieval date. The second settlement focus is represented by Structure A, which was located towards the eastern boundary of field 86a on the tithe map, which did have a curvilinear boundary. Within the narrative set out by Dr Corcos, there are two possibilities for the historic relationship of the plots occupied by medieval structures. Firstly they may have been contained within a single curvilinear enclosure, reflected in field 86a, from which plots 84 and 85a were taken. Secondly, it is possible that the structures were within two separate curvilinear enclosures and represented buildings from two distinct properties or farmsteads. In the first case it would be fair to suggest that the domestic heart of the single enclosure was broadly in the location of the former Concorde Lodge, as this was the densest area of activity, and the layout of Structure C (**Plates 4 & 5, Fig. 13**) had the most characteristically domestic layout of all the medieval buildings.

What can be said with some certainty is that the evidence does not support, and to some degree undermines, the possibility that Horfield developed as a nucleated settlement of any kind, particularly not one focused upon the parish church.

The Material Evidence

The earliest date for human activity on the site, based on the stratigraphic and dating evidence obtained, is the post-Conquest period (11th to 12th centuries). This date takes into account all finds retrieved, including residual and unstratified material. From that period onward the dating evidence indicates a continuity of material evidence through to the present day with three peaks in activity, as can be seen in the following chart depicting a raw sherd count of pottery by date.

Note: For fabrics where production spans a large date range an average was used to place it within the data set e.g. a range of 14th-16th century would be determined to be of c15th century date and appear in the field 15th-16th century.
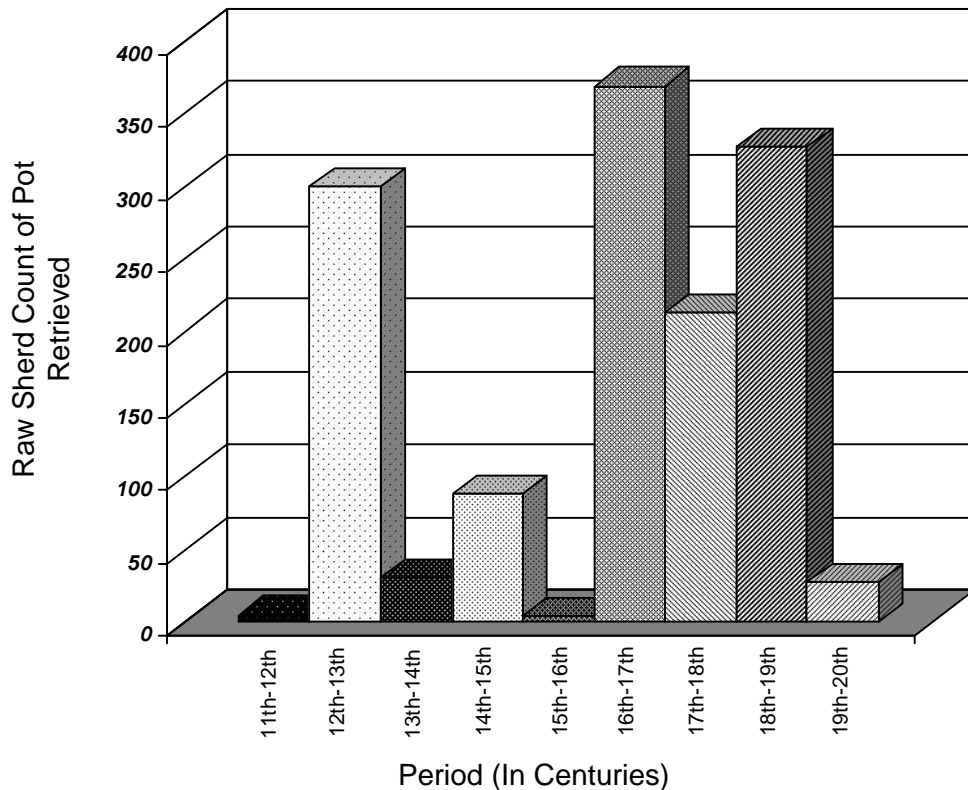
Accepting the potential biases and variations inherent to any filtering and presentation of data, particularly from such a small data set, there are two broad periods where, far as the material evidence indicates, human activity is more intense. The first is during the later post-Conquest period (12th to 13th centuries), which correlates well with the physical remains identified during the excavations. The second peak, however, comes in the 16th to 17th century and is a little harder to reconcile with the physical evidence, as there was only one substantial structure (Structure D, **Plate 7, Fig 13**), likely to have its origin broadly in that period. Given the relatively small ceramic assemblage, the material from that period could easily have been generated by a single sizeable dwelling, and in fact the distribution of 16th to 17th century material was more localised than was the medieval. A general increase in the volume of material evidence can be seen from the c 16th century through to the present day. The dip in material during the 20th century as depicted on the chart is likely to be due to the fact that modern material was not collected, rather than absence.

Given the size of the total area excavated, and the strong evidence for occupation since the post-Conquest period, there was a surprising lack of faunal remains. This in itself may be informative. If the hypothesis that the site encompasses parts of one or two medieval enclosed farmsteads is correct, it carries with it a strong implication that the land was used for the grazing/keeping of livestock, as this was by far the most common reason for enclosure (Yelling 1977). The natural assumption would be to expect that the rearing of livestock would leave a substantial quantity of faunal remains. Maintaining the enclosed farmstead hypothesis, a possible explanation for the paucity of the faunal record could be that the majority of any livestock kept were taken away from the site for slaughter and consumption. This is quite possible, as it

is known (Dyer 2009) that large urban settlements have an effect on their surrounding urban and agricultural hinterlands (Horfield being in the hinterland of Bristol), drawing produce and resources into the urban centre.

No direct evidence, such as sections of boundary wall, for enclosure boundaries were recorded. This, however, is not surprising as, if the suspected medieval enclosures are reflected accurately in the tithe map, as suggested by Corcos, they would be beyond the limits of the excavated areas.

The Excavated Evidence

The stratigraphy of the site was shallow and there had been substantial modern disturbance across most of it, although the area at the eastern end of the temporary site access road was less disturbed. This caused high levels of cross contamination and many of the medieval features and deposits had intrusive finds from later periods. Those contexts which did produce reliable medieval dating (554, 589, 598, 620, **Plate 3, Fig 9**) indicate a chronology towards the middle of the medieval period (12th to 13th centuries) and represent the earliest stratified features. It is worth noting that a residual sherd of earlier 11th century pottery was recovered from context 116.

The medieval features were all overlying or cut into the natural clay substrate, which itself was littered with both medieval and later finds, suggesting that it was close to or formed the ground surface during medieval occupation of the site. Medieval occupation and activity was focused around three distinct buildings, Structures A, B and C, and possibly a fourth, indicated by Wall 1072 (**Figs 8-12**). None of the structures were fully exposed, so it is not always possible to describe in detail the overall layout of the buildings of which they formed a part. However, they possessed distinctive characteristics which may be compared with those of structures of similar date in rural locations in the wider Bristol area and elsewhere.

All the medieval structures, and wall 1072, had obvious similarities in construction, style and materials, being built from roughly hewn limestone blocks and rubble, laid either directly over or cut into the natural substrata, on very shallow foundations. The dating evidence shows that they were probably constructed between the 12th and 15th centuries, and the peak in ceramic evidence during the 12th to 13th centuries strongly indicates an established settlement and the presence of some structures by that time.

Structures A and B **(Plates 1 and 2, Figs 7, 8 and 9**) were both, as exposed, rectangular in shape and displayed characteristics that are consistent with domestic buildings of the post-Conquest medieval period. Medieval dwellings of this style were often (see Wood 1994 and Grenville 1997) rectangular structures with pitched roofs and sometimes had posts, or arcades, running the length of the building to support it, effectively dividing the building "like a church, into nave and aisles" (Wood 1994). This arrangement was often further divided into bays by internal partitions. The layout of Structures A and B, particularly Structure B reflected many of these typical features. Structure A (**Plate 2, Fig 8**) was not fully exposed, and therefore observations regarding its overall shape and possible function are limited. It had an internal stone surface (107), which may be indicative of a domestic character, as it was littered (100) with domestic medieval pottery; however, stone surfaces are also common in animal shelters. Measuring only 3.7m x 3.4m, as exposed, it would represent a very small building by the standards of structures of its type. There was some evidence that alterations were made to the building after its initial construction, but their purpose and overall extent remain unclear.

Structure B (**Figs 7 and 12**) reflected some structural elements that one might associate with a lesser medieval hall (see Wood 1994 and Grenville 1997). In particular the presence of a group of four postholes 514, 558, 612 and 621 (**Fig 12**), may reflect an arcade-type layout of timber posts. Another group of aligned postholes, 543, 545, 547 and 570, (**Fig 12**) indicated an internal partition dividing the building into two bays. There was also evidence of a possible rammed clay floor (563), which is a typical characteristic of domestic buildings of the medieval period. Despite these characteristics there is no evidence to suggest that Structure B represented the remains of a significant high status building as the term "Hall" can imply. Rather, the remains indicate a recognized vernacular tradition consistent with a domestic building of modest status.

Examples of similar structures were recorded locally in excavations at Harry Stoke (Young 1994) and Bradley Stoke Way (Samuel 2003). Both sites recorded rectangular stone block and rubble of medieval date. Building A, recorded at Bradley Stoke Way, has similarities with Structure B from this project. It was built of similar materials, in a similar style of construction and had a footprint of 12.4m x 4.8m. Structure B was of similar proportions 8.7m x 4.5m as exposed, the full length was not known but given that its northern extent was not preserved may have had a total length closer to the 12.4m recorded in Building A at Bradley Stoke Way (ibid.)

Structure C (**Plates 4 & 5, Figs 7, 11 and 12**) had a different, and more complex, layout to Structures A and B. Unfortunately, only a small portion of the overall building was excavated, the majority extending beyond the eastern limits of Excavation Area 2. Even so, there was sufficient evidence to suggest a similarity with structures excavated elsewhere. In particular it displayed some of the characteristics recorded in a structure (Building 5) interpreted as a farmhouse at Harry Stoke (Young 1994). The excavated remains of Structure C revealed a small sub-rectangular room on the southern side of a larger building. They also revealed that the building had developed from a simpler core and that the recorded room was a later addition. A similar pattern of development was recorded in buildings at Harry Stoke, a number of which featured rooms of similar style and proportions attached to existing buildings. Building 5 recorded at Harry Stoke (Young 1994) was of comparable proportions to Structure C and may provide a more complete example of the kind of building Structure C may have been.

Little can be said regarding Wall 1072 (**Plate 6, Fig 12**) as it comprised only a single linear section of masonry. It shared the overall physical characteristics of the other medieval structures, suggesting that it probably formed part of a comparable building. Surrounding deposits contained domestic pottery of medieval date.

Almost all the medieval cut features and deposits identified were recorded within Excavation Area 1. Areas 2 and 3 had high levels of later interference. A large part of Area 2 had been truncated by a 19th century pond and the majority of Area 3 by the foundations of Concorde Lodge. Beyond providing stratified dating evidence, the medieval cut features are of limited use in interpreting the character of the site, as, with the exception of Deposit 597 (**Fig 13.4**), they had no overt diagnostic characteristics, such as organic content or high levels of domestic, food waste or plant remains. Deposit 597 abutted the western side of Structure A, and produced large quantities of mussel shell, which were otherwise uncommon, implying that mussel was always deposited in the same location after consumption. This is supported to some degree by the results of the environmental assessment, which suggests that it may have been a midden. A gully (600) appeared to have served a drainage function, possibly related to Structure B, although their relationship had been truncated by modern disturbance. However gullies of this type are typical of

rural medieval settlements and were present at the Bradley Stoke Way Excavation where they formed an agricultural drainage system. In general the cut features and deposits identified display a semi-domestic agricultural nature.

Spreads of stone (113, 552, 554, **Figs 8 & 9**) surrounding Structures A and B produced finds which indicate that the medieval buildings collapsed at some point between the 15th and 17th centuries. This chronology is refined by their stratigraphic and physical relationships with Structure D, which was built over the foundations of wall 1072, indicating that the earlier buildings had been demolished or had collapsed by the 16th century.

There was less structural evidence for settlement and human activity during the early post medieval period and, as discussed above, it seems likely that the existing medieval buildings were abandoned during the 16th century, if not earlier. This suggests that there was a decline in occupation towards the end of the medieval period. However, the finds recovered appear to tell a different story, as a large proportion of the ceramic assemblage is of 16th- 17th century date. As previously discussed, only Structure D has origins which are consistent with a 16th-17th century date, but this may be enough, given the small size of the entire ceramic assemblage, to account for the contemporary material evidence.

The remains of Structure D were encompassed within the structure of the later Concorde Lodge, although not in the sense that it developed directly to become the Lodge as the physical evidence shows that it had been reduced, largely, to its foundations by the time the Lodge was constructed. It is possible that it was extant up to the point where the Lodge was built and that the construction entailed its demolition. Concorde Lodge did not respect the layout of Structure D and it is clear that they were two distinct buildings. The remains of Structure D reflect a rectangular building with a footprint of 49.5 m². This simple rectangular shape is not highly diagnostic in respect of the buildings function. However, the large quantities of domestic pottery dating to the period during which it was likely extant, tip the balance of probability in favour of it being a domestic dwelling. Of possible significance is the assertion (Wright 2006) that the later Horfield Lodge can be traced back as a farm of roughly 34 acres to the mid-16th century, latterly known as Attwoods. If he is correct, Structure D must be considered as the possible remains of the farmhouse or another building related to that farm.

The chronology of activity for the later post medieval period to the present day can be defined with greater accuracy. This is largely because there is a comparative wealth of historic documentary evidence for the period, which can be used to characterise and date the archaeological evidence, and also because the more recent archaeological remains were subject to far less disturbance from subsequent activity. The dominant event in the recent history of the site is the construction of Concorde Lodge in the mid to late 19th century, and almost all of the features and deposits identified, which date from that period onward, are in some way related to it. The archaeological features related to Concorde Lodge can be grouped into two broad periods, the first covering the initial c19th century development of the Lodge, and the second describing its subsequent development, which though a continuous process occurring organically from its initial construction, had a major period of change and development in the mid 20th century.

In combination, the results of the standing building survey and the Area 3 excavations indicate that the Lodge was initially a roughly square building with six rooms, on both the ground and first floor, with the largest, possibly the dinning room, in the south-west corner of the building, sealing the western end of Structure D. It

seems likely that the Lodge initially had a formal garden to the rear, with a cobbled pathway (1015, **Fig 11**) leading to an entrance in the centre of the rear elevation. Sanitation was provided via a network of stone lined drains to the south of the building (reflected in 584, 703, 721 and 1014, **Figs 9 – 12**), although their ultimate destination was not determined.

There were a number of features and surfaces within the rear gardens including two ponds (305 and 730 **Figs 2 and 10**), one of which, (305) located towards the southern end of the gardens, was stone lined, whilst the other (730) located in Excavation Area 2, was a more amorphous puddled clay pit. Surfaces associated with the Lodge were of generally quite poor quality, being uneven and of roughly laid limestone rubble pressed into the underlying clay. A possible implication of this is that the formal layout suggested by pathway (1015) did not encompass the entire garden and that its southern reaches were given to another function. A possible use could be derived from the light tanning activities suggested by the faunal remains collected from surfaces and surrounding deposits. It can be said with more confidence that later post medieval activity was restricted to a distinct area, shown on the 1843 Tithe Map, to the rear of Concorde Lodge, which was likely to have been a walled garden or enclosure. This is demonstrable in the stratigraphic sequence revealed below the site access road crossing Horfield Common, where no late post medieval layers were revealed aside from the topsoil.

The character of the site changed during the 1940s and 1960s as the Lodge changed function to become a residential care facility. The Lodge itself was extended and new buildings were constructed, including a large steel framed structure which stood above Excavation Area 1. New drainage pipes and channels were also cut, truncating the underlying archaeology in places, particularly within Excavation Areas 1 and 3.

General Conclusions

Based on the results of the project the following narrative can be speculated. Not discounting the evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area, which is not insignificant, the picture emerging from the project begins in the medieval period, between the 11th and 12th centuries. It seems likely that Horfield, rather than having a nucleated core, as has been previously speculated, formed from a disparate, and dispersed collection of farmstead-like properties, enclosed within curvilinear boundaries, from woodland or commonable grazing land. The documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the medieval structures and deposits identified were contained within either one or two such enclosures. It is therefore fair to suggest that the project has identified the location of at least one, if not two, medieval farmsteads.

It seems that the farmstead/s were falling into decline by the end of the medieval period and the original buildings at the Concorde Lodge site had collapsed by roughly the middle of the 16th century. The character of the site following the medieval occupation is slightly more confused. The finds would suggest that there was an increase in activity during the 16th and 17th centuries, at a period when structures on the site were restricted to a single 16th to 17th century building and a handful of cut features. In combination these indicate that settlement declined. A possible explanation is that one of the more successful medieval farmsteads eventually absorbed its neighbours and a single, more prosperous, one emerged with its domestic focus in the location of the 16th to 17th century structure (Structure D). This building was replaced in the mid-19th century, by a large house, latterly Concorde

Lodge. At the same time a rectangular plot of land surrounding the house was enclosed within stone walls defining the grounds of the property. Horfield Lodge remained extant, changing its name in the 1980's to Concorde Lodge, and grew, with a change of use into a residential care facility, to encompass two additional wings, a garage/outbuilding and a large steel framed building. It was demolished as part of the development for which this project was commissioned.

This exercise represents the largest single archaeological fieldwork project undertaken within the Horfield area to date and has provided a body of information that helps to elucidate the history and archaeology of a small part of Horfield Common and provides a wider understanding of the historic character and development of settlement at Horfield from the middle ages onward.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1. Table of Recorded Archaeological Contexts for Excavation Areas 1 - 3

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
500	Layer	Modern overburden/cleaning layer.
501	Structure	NE-SW orientated lias limestone wall. Part of larger structure comprising 501, 502 and 507.
502	Structure	SE-NW orientated lias limestone wall. Part of larger structure comprising 501, 502 and 507.
503	Cut	Construction cut for 501. Note: assumed to have been made but not actually found.
504	Fill	Notional fill of 503 packing around wall 501
505	Cut	Construction cut for 502. Note: assumed to have been made but not actually found.
506	Fill	Notional fill of 505. Packing around wall 502.
507	Structure	NE-SW orientated patch of lias limestone wall. Part of larger structure comprising 501, 502 and 507
508	Cut	Construction cut for 507. Note: assumed to have existed but not actually found.
509	Fill	Notional fill of 508 packing around 507
510	Cut	NE-SW orientated linear cut robbing out part of wall 507. Truncated by 512
511	Fill	Fill of 510. Dark brown light rubble laden silt.
512	Cut	Irregular shaped linear cut running roughly E-W within the building (on the north-east side of 502). Truncates 501. Cuts 564, 510, 511, 501 503, 556 and 557
513	Fill	Fill of 512. Mid grey brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occ stone and mortar inclusions.
514	Cut	Probable post hole. Found near the NE end of 501. Roughly circular in shape. Cuts 564. Filled by 515
515	Fill	Fill of 514. Mid grey-brown clay (very firm) with charcoal and mortar and occ small stones.
516	Cut	Possible post hole. Found in the centre of the med building towards the NE end. Roughly circular in plan.
517	Fill	Fill of 516. Dark brown silty clay with freq charcoal inclusions and occ small stones.
518	N/A	Voided context. Attributed as a cut to a patch of overburden (500) pressed into 564
519	N/A	Voided context. Recorded as fill of voided feature 518
520	N/A	Voided context. Attributed as a cut to a patch of overburden (500) pressed into 564
521	N/A	Voided context. Recorded as the fill of voided feature 520
522	N/A	Voided context. Attributed as a cut to a patch of overburden (500) pressed into 564
523	N/A	Voided context. Recorded as the fill of voided feature 522
524	N/A	Voided context. Attributed as a cut to a patch of overburden (500) pressed into 564
525	N/A	Voided context. Recorded as the fill of voided feature 524
526	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 100E 200N
527	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 105E 205N
528	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 105E 200N
529	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 105E 205N
530	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 105E 210N
531	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 110E 200N
532	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 110E 205N
534	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 115E 200N
535	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 115E 205N
536	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 115E 215N
537	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 100E 195N
538	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 105E 195N
539	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 110E 195N
540	Layer	Same as 500. Issued to locate finds retrieved during initial site cleaning to grid square. Refers to grid 115E 195N
541	N/A	Voided Context. Attributed as a cut to a patch of overburden (500) pressed into 564
542	N/A	Voided Context. Recorded as the fill of voided feature 541
543	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row which spanned the medieval structure towards its NE end. Filled by 544
544	Fill	Fill of 543. Dark grey (ref 5 GY 4/1) clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Also contained three limestone chunks forming a possible post pad?
545	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row which spanned the medieval structure towards its NE end. Filled by 546 and 572
546	Fill	Secondary fill of 545. Dark grey (ref 5 GY 4/1) clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and white mortar flecks
547	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row which spanned the medieval structure towards its NE end. Filled by 548. Cut into 564
548	Fill	Fill of 547. Dark grey (ref 5 GY 4/1) clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
549	Fill	Fill of 588. Blue-grey clay (ref 2.5 Y 5/4) with charcoal and clinker inclusions. Note: had petrochemical/tar content.

550	Fill	Fill of 568. Moderately compact deposit of mid brown silt containing frequent roughly hewn limestone blocks and some light pink lime flecked mortar. The stones are flattened but not set/bonded.
551	Fill	Fill of 612. Firm dark brown silty clay with occ mortar flecks.
552	Layer	Spread of lias limestone blocks (probably collapse from wall 501) on the W side of wall 501. Comprises roughly hewn blocks in a matrix of mid brown clay silt.
553	Cut/Fill	Sub rectangular pit on the NW side of 501 which was filled by a red-brown (ref 2.5 YR 4/4) clay deposit which contained large quantities of mussel shell.
554	Layer	Spread of lias limestone blocks on the SE side of 507. Probably tumble from 507.
555	Layer	Dark brown/black layer in grid 110E 200N. Note: no context sheet.
556	Cut	Probable post hole. Sub circular shape. Found towards the SW end of the medieval structure. Truncated by 512. Filled with 557
557	Fill	Fill of 556. Red-brown clay (ref 2.5 YR 4/5) with frequent light pink mortar fragment inclusions.
558	Cut	Probable post hole. Sub circular cut within the medieval building. Cut through 564.
559	Fill	Fill of 558. Largely removed during machining but stones in the base of 558 remained suggesting possible post packing.
560	Fill	Upper fill of 566. Blue-grey clay (ref 2.5 Y 6/4) deposit with occ charcoal and limestone fragment inclusions. Seals fill 567.
561	Cut	Linear NE-SW orientated cut robbing the southern end of wall 501 where it joins 502. Truncated by 512. Filled by 562
562	Fill	Fill of 561. Firm red-brown silty clay with occ charcoal and mortar flecks.
563	Layer	Probable rammed clay surface. Red-brown clay found in patches on the inside of the Med structure atop clay layer 564. Very thin.
564	Layer	Deposit of firm yellow brown clay within the medieval structure. This deposit pre dates the building, which is cut into it. Same as 579 and 598 but subjected to different environmental conditions as it was within the Med structure
565	Layer	Voided. Same as 605
566	Cut	Large sub rectangular/amorphous pit with a mildly V shaped profile. Found in the NE quarter of the site. Filled by 567 and 560
567	Fill	Lower fill of 566. Firm dark grey clay deposit (ref 5 YR 6/8) with orange mottling and occ small limestone fragments.
568	Cut	Roughly square shaped pit cut into 564 within the medieval structure. Filled by 550.
569	N/A	Voided context. Attributed as a layer to a patch of overburden (500).
570	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row which spanned the medieval structure towards its NE end. Filled by 571
571	Fill	Fill of 570. Dark grey charcoal rich clay silt in a band above mid yellow brown charcoal flecked clay. Note: possibly two fills.
572	Fill	Primary fill of 545. Yellow brown charcoal flecked clay.
573	Structure	Roughly E-W orientated lias limestone wall. (actually ENE-WSW) Found in the N-E corner of site. Built from roughly hewn stone blocks in a matrix of green-grey clay.
574	Layer	Mixed rubble deposit overlying 573.
575	N/A	Voided context. Attributed to re deposited clay overlying a concrete pile. Same as 500
576	Cut	Probable post hole. Sub circular shape. Found at the north end of 507. Cut through 509/564
577	Fill	Fill of 576. Dark brown silty clay with charcoal, pink mortar and small lias fragment inclusions.
578	Fill	Deposit filling 606. Highly mixed comprising patches of dark grey (ref 7.5 YR 2.5/1) sandy clay-silt and green-grey clay (ref 2.5 YR 4/4). Note possibly the same as 581.
579	Layer	Olive brown clay found on the south side of 502. Note: same as 564 but subject to different environmental conditions as it was outside the Med building. Cut by 508.
580	Cut	Roughly circular post Med pit on the south side of 502. Cut into 579. Filled by 581
581	Fill	Fill of 580. Dark grey/black mixed clinker/charcoal heavy silty clay. (ref 2.5 YR 4/2)
582	Cut	Probable post hole. Sub circular shape. Found next to pit 568. Note had a stone lined edge.
583	Fill	Fill of 582. Firm yellow-brown mortar with patches of grey-brown clay and freq small lias chunks.
584	Structure	Mixed stone (lias and pennant) capped drain running NNW to SSE. Random coursed sides. Note: cuts wall 573
585	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt sealing stone drain 584. Frequent charcoal flecks and occ angular stones.
586	Cut	Construction cut for wall 573. Follows route of 573. Depth un exc. Cut through 587.
587	Natural	Dark greenish clay (ref 5 GY 6/1) with no inclusions. Cut by 586.
588	Cut	Amorphous cut through 564 and the underlying natural within the medieval structure. Filled by 549. Note: deep not fully exc.
589	Layer	Yellow brown clay deposit found at the base of the box section into cut 590 and below stone surface 610. Not natural. Prob same as 564.
590	Cut	Uncertain shape in plan as extents ran into the baulk. Shallow sloping sides. Filled by 591 and 592. Could be a sub circular or possibly a linear running along the southern site boundary. Note possibly not a cut but a sequence of tip lines/ deposits
591	Fill	Primary fill of 590. Firm yellow-brown slightly silty clay.
592	Fill	Secondary fill of 590. Firm grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks.
593	Layer	Layer of light grey clay recorded in the baulk above the box section into cut 590. Removed during machining. Seals 590 and 592.
594	Layer	Clinker/charcoal heavy dark grey/black silty deposit overlying 593. recorded in the baulk above the box section into 590.

595	N/A	Voided context. Same as 500.
596	N/A	Voided context. Same as 500.
597	Layer	Yellow brown clay with blue streaks (ref 10 YR 4/2) sealed below 552 on the NW side of 501. Excavated in box section, full extents not defined. Contained Large quantities of mussel shell. Note: might have filled a possible ? cut in the natural.
598	Layer	Yellow brown clay (ref 7.5 YR 4/1) on NW side of 501. Probably the same as 564 but subject to different environmental conditions as it was outside of the medieval structure.
599	Natural	Blue-grey (ref 5 B 4/1) natural clay found at the base of the box section on the NW side of 501. Sealed below 597. Had notable undulations in the surface which could have been cuts.
600	Cut	Roughly N-S orientated gully with bowl shaped profile found towards the SW site corner. Cuts 589. Truncated to the N by modern disturbance.
601	Fill	Firm grey-brown clay filling 600.
602	Cut	Linear cut running along the southern site boundary. Possibly the same as 590. Note: May not exist, could just be the edge of a deposit (603).
603	Fill/layer	Dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks filling 602.
604	Layer	Linear spread of stones on the SE side of wall 507. Possible collapse of 507. Overlay 605. Possible continuation of 554
605	Layer	Green-grey (ref 5 GY 4/1) clay deposit on the SE side of wall 507. Seals 620.
606	Cut	Cut truncating the SE end of wall 502. Cut by modern pile cap. Filled by 578.
607	N/A	Voided context. Part of/related to stone drain 584.
608	Cut/Fill	Shallow sub circular scoop into 579 filled by friable dark green (ref 5 Y 2.5/2) clay silt.
609	N/A	Voided context. Part of 610
610	Surface	Spread of flattened lias gravel. Probably the remains of a stone surface. Set in a matrix of dark green-grey silty clay. Located in the SW corner of site.
611	Cut	Construction cut for stone drain 584. Truncates wall 573. Cut into 613.
612	Cut	Probable post hole. Found within the med building. Note: does not feature on the plan? Filled by 551.
613	Fill	Mixed light grey-brown mortar deposit filling cut 611 around drain 584.
614	N/A	Voided context. Continuation of wall 573
615	Fill	Fill of 616. Yellow-brown clay (ref 5 Y 5/4) with freq flecks of lime mortar and angular stones occ frags of coal. Note: this context was duplicated and finds may have been collected under the number 517.
616	Cut	Probable post hole. Sealed below surface 610. Sub circular cut with stone base. Filled by 615. Cuts 589.
617	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 615. Note finds for 615 may have been collected under this number.
618	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 616.
619	Layer	Yellow-brown clay deposit below 620. Probably the same as 564 but subject to different environmental conditions as it was outside the medieval structure.
620	Layer	Deposit of blue-grey clay on the SE side of 507 sealed below 554.
700	Layer	Cleaning layer/overburden machined from area 2. Comprising mixed c20th century deposits and topsoil. Up to 420mm thick.
701	Structure	Roughly ENE-WSW orientated limestone block (rubble core) wall bonded with a matrix of red-brown sandy clay with lime flecks. Overlay wall 747. Prob was connected to wall 702 but corner was missing. Fills 744
702	Structure	NNW- SSE orientated limestone block (rubble core) wall bonded with a matrix of red-brown sandy clay with lime flecks. Was probably connected to wall 701 but the corner was missing. Fills 742
703	Structure	SE-NW orientated sandstone, and occ limestone, block drain. Truncates earlier drain 721 and wall 701. Fills 727. Filled by 722
704	Fill	Red brown clay filling cut 705 sealing wall 710 and assoc collapse 711. 50mm deep. Sealed by 700.
705	Cut	Linear, roughly NNW-SSE orientated cut, which followed the route of wall 710 but was wider than it. Filled by 704. Cuts wall 710
706	Layer	Olive green clay (5Y 4/3) bounded by walls 701, 702 and 710.Same as 708, 717 and probably 564, 579 and 598 from area 1.
707	N/A	Voided Context.
708	Layer	Olive green clay (5Y 5/4) found on the E side of wall 710. Seals the natural clay. Same as 706, 708, 717 and probably 564, 579 and 598 from area 1.
709	Layer	Mixed Clay silt deposit with frequent inclusions of lime plaster, render, charcoal and small stones. Overlies wall 702 and may have filled a possible robber trench.
710	Structure	NNW-SSE orientated limestone block wall sealed below fill 704 and underlying wall 701. Forms part of a larger structure with wall 747. Random coursed with roughly hewn blocks. Fills 712
711	Layer	Spread of roughly hewn limestone blocks found on the W side of wall 710 (sealed below 704) sat on top of 706. Probably collapse of wall 710.
712	Cut	Construction cut for wall 710. Cuts clay layer 706.

713	Fill	Dark-grey silty clay filling post hole 714.
714	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row comprising 714, 716, 735, 739 running roughly NE-SW. Located towards the NW corner of wall 702. Filled by 713
715	Fill	Fill of post hole 716. Modern scalpings.
716	Cut	Probable post hole. In line with 714, 716, 735, 739, though seemingly of much later date (modern fill) so it may be coincidence that it seems to be part of the row.
717	Layer	Olive green clay (5Y 5/4) found on the west side of wall 702. Same as 706 and 708 and probably 564, 579 and 598 from area 1.
718	Cut	Sub rectangular shaped pit truncating drains 741 and 721 plus layer 706.
719	Fill	Mixed light rubble, plaster, mortar rich clay filling cut 718.
720	Fill	Dark grey (7.5 YR 4/2) silt accumulated within drain 721.
721	Structure	Culverted stone drain running roughly NNE-SSW abutting the N edge of wall 701. Truncated by later drain 703. Built from sandstone slabs and for the base and top with upright, roughly hewn, blocks forming the sides. Could relate to 573 from area 1
722	Fill	Dark brown silt (10YR 4/2) accumulated within drain 703.
723	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 703
724	Layer	Deposit of red-brown (5YR 4/4) clay on the E side of drain 703 and probably related to it. Overlies 726.
725	N/A	Area of root disturbance
726	Layer	Spread of tightly packed sandstone blocks on the N side of 721/703. Prob cut by 727. Uncertain as to whether it was a surface or collapse from the nearby stone structures.
727	Cut	Construction cut for drain 703. Linear with a bowl shaped profile.
728	Layer	Olive brown clay (5Y 5/4). Found on the N side of 701. Same as 706, 708 and 564, 579 and 598 from area 1.
729	Fill	Fill of probable post hole 735. Dark-grey silty clay (5Y 3/2)
730	Cut	Large sloping cut (probably a former pond) truncating the western half of the site. Cuts through the natural and olive clay layer 717. Filled by 731, 734, 733
731	Fill	Upper most backfilled deposit filling pond 730. Dark grey/brown clay (2.5Y 4/1).
732	Fill	Deposit of light pink-brown (5YR 6/4) mortar rich rubble backfilled within 730 above 734.
733	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 731
734	Fill	Heavy rubble deposit comprising mixed sandstone and limestone blocks in a matrix of mid grey clay backfilled in the base of pond 730.
735	Cut	Probable post hole. Part of a row comprising 714, 716, 735, 739 running roughly NE-SW. Sub oval shape with SE inclination of axis. Filled by 729
736	Fill	Fill of 737. Dark-grey silty clay (5Y 4/2) with frequent charcoal inclusions and yellow clay smears.
737	Cut	Linear (tapered) cut feature cut into clay layer 717 running roughly SSE-NNW. Filled by 736.
738	Fill	Secondary fill (possibly packing around a post, 743) of post hole 739. Composed of olive brown clay (2.5Y 5/4)
739	Cut	Large post hole at the SW end of the row comprising 714, 716, 735 and 739. Square in plan narrowing towards the base. Large stones were packed around the sides surrounding a deposit of charcoal, 743, (possibly the remains of a burnt timber).
740	Structure	Row of sandstone flagstones running roughly SE-NW. Possibly the base of a drain or rill running to or from pond 730. Patches of lime mortar were visible.
741	Cut	Construction cut for drain 721. Straight sides with a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW.
742	Cut	Construction cut for wall 702.
743	Fill	Primary fill of post hole 739. Charcoal rich silt with (possibly the base of a burnt timber)
744	Cut	Construction cut for wall 701. The remains of 701 were at the very base of the cut so it was not actually observed but is assumed to have existed.
745	Fill	Yellow brown clay with frequent patches of olive brown silt (5Y 5/4 & 2.5Y 4/3). Fills cut 746
746	Cut	Rectilinear cut running, roughly, N from the centre of the southern site boundary. The W side had a gentle slope while the E side was vertical.
747	Structure	ENE-WSW orientated limestone block wall sealed below wall 701. Part of the same structure as wall 710. Random coursed with roughly hewn blocks. Fills 753
748	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 728
749	N/A	Voided context. Duplicate of 724
750	Fill	Olive-brown clay underlying drain 721 within the drain cut 741.
751	Natural	Natural blue-grey (5Y 5/2) clay sealed below 706 (though they may be the same). Excavated and sampled in small box section.
752	Natural	As above but excavated below 707.
753	Cut	Construction cut for wall 747. Note: probably the same event as cut 712.
1000	Layer	Overburden/bulk. Removed by machine from the southern end of area 3. Comprised Rubble laden garden soils. Same as 1001

1001	Layer	Overburden/baulk. Removed by machine from the northern end of area 3 (over the lodge building). Comprised heavy demolition rubble.
1002	Layer	Mortar surface. Layer of hard yellow brown lime mortar covering the southern room of the lodge building. Below 1005. Above or abutting all other archaeological features.
1003	Layer	Spread of re-deposited green brown clay between 1002 and 1011. Found in the southern room of the lodge, to the west of 1021
1004	Structure	The southern external wall of the lodge. Built from red brick bonded in light grey ash mortar.
1005	Structure	Red brick sleeper wall abutting the S side of 1006 and overlying 1002. Supported the raised wooden floor of the southern room of concord lodge.
1006	Structure	Multi phased stone wall of the lodge. Comprised 19th and 17th century elements.
1007	Structure	Limestone wall. Return, running S from the east end of the 17th century part of 1006.
1008	Structure	Western external wall of the lodge. Sandstone.
1009	Structure	The north facing façade of the lodge. Sandstone wall.
1010	Structure	Eastern external wall of the lodge.
1011	Layer	Olive brown clay layer found at the S end of the site. Prob a med occupation layer. Same as 706, 708, 564, 579 from areas 1 & 2
1012	Structure	Represents the E facing external wall of concord lodge, which does not exist as a continuous structure, but comprises of various walls.
1013	Structure	E-W aligned internal wall of the lodge
1014	Structure	Limestone and occ pennant sandstone drain (a continuation of 584 from phase 1) runs NNW-SSE. Truncates cobbled path 1015
1015	Surface	NE-SW orientated path of small regular sized sandstone cobbles. Truncated by drain 1014 and wall 1004.
1016	Surface	Possible sandstone cobble surface/stone spread found on the E side of 1015. Not very uniform and uneven. Contains two post mounts. Sat on/ in deposit 1019.
1017	Structure	Sandstone drain running ENE-WSW in the S-E corner of the site. A continuation of drain 703
1018	Structure	Red ceramic pipe filling cut 1172. Crosses cobble surface 1015
1019	Layer	Area of green brown clay located in the S-W corner of site. Probably the same as 1011.
1020	Layer	Irregularly shaped spread of orange brown clay/silt atop layer 1019
1021	Structure	Limestone block wall running NNE-SSW bisecting deposit 1011. Prob part of a 17th century rectangular building contained within the fabric of the lodge.
1022	Cut	Construction cut for drain 1023. Truncates layer 1011
1023	Structure	Red brick and red ceramic tile drain filling cut 1022. Built with hard grey ash mortar
1024	N/A	Voided Context
1025	Fill	Fill of foundation cut 1026 packing around 1038.
1026	Cut	Foundation cut for construction of internal partition wall 1038.
1027	Fill	Metal slag industrial waste filling cut 1028.
1028	Cut	Linear, roughly E-W, cut (below the walls of the lodge) containing a ceramic pipe.
1029	Fill	Sandy grey-green clay filling cut 1030. Possibly backfill of a robber thru 1033.
1030	Cut	Irregularly shaped cut through deposit 1080 at north end of the Lodge.
1031	N/A	Voided Context
1032	N/A	Voided Context
1033	Fill	Friable lime mortar deposit also filling cut 1030.
1034	Fill	Hard lime mortar packing the construction cut for 1010.
1035	Layer	Spread of small stones in a matrix of sandy green brown clay. Overlies deposit 1080.
1036	Structure	Concrete (not cement based) pad at base of wall 1079, in the NW corner of the lodge.
1037	Structure	Concrete pad (as above) adjacent to 1036
1038	Structure	Wall. Duplicate of 1009.
1039	Structure	Pennant slab capped gully/drain at base of the N side of wall 1079.
1040	Layer	Stone spread within the Lodge building
1041	Cut	Construction cut for drain 1014. Truncates surface 1015
1042	Fill	Silt deposit filling cut 1041. Surrounds drain 1014.
1043	Structure	Modern manhole in S-E corner of the exc area.
1044	Structure	Modern plastic pipe connected to 1043
1045	Structure	Limestone block wall. Within wall 1004 of Concorde Lodge but is the remains of the southern wall of the 17th century building.
1046	Layer	Green grey clay (prob same as 1011). Located within the south-western room of the Lodge.
1047	Structure	Concrete culvert attached to 1043.

1048	N/A	Voided Context. Same as 1023
1049	Structure	Sandstone block drain with a modern ceramic pipe in the centre. Largely machined away, located at the foot of the bay window in 1004.
1050	Cut	Probable post hole cut through surface 1056. Filled by 1057 and 1055.
1051	Layer	Spread of lime mortar within the Lodge building. Fills cut 1052
1052	Cut	Small pit/post hole cut into deposit 1080. Filled by 1051
1053	Cut	Sub circular post hole like feature. Note: context sheet warns may be a very recent event such as an indentation left by a scaffold pole.
1054	Fill	Orange brown sandy silt filling 1053
1055	Fill	Upper fill of post hole 1050.
1056	Layer	Mid green grey clay deposit (maybe redeposited natural). Overlies stone surface 1016.
1057	Fill	Primary fill of cut 1050.
1058	Cut	Cut of probable post hole. Cuts 1056
1059	Fill	Charcoal rich silty clay. Secondary fill of 1058. Note: context sheet records that it may be the burnt remains of the post itself.
1060	Fill	Green brown clay deposit (possibly re-deposited natural) filling 1058 below 1059. Note: may be remains of packing around a post.
1061	Cut	Pipe trench containing a modern ceramic pipe. Excavated at the foot of the western end of wall 1005.
1062	Fill	Mixed layers of heavy rubble and re-deposited natural clay filling 1061 above the modern ceramic pipe.
1063	Layer	Remains of a red brick surface overlying 1064. Loosely bonded in a matrix of black clinker material.
1064	Layer	A second red brick surface underlying later brick surface 1063. Overlies 1065
1065	Layer	Layer of mixed ash rich mortar bedding red brick surface 1064.
1066	Structure	Limestone block wall. Internal partition spanning walls 1007 and 1091.
1067	Structure	Limestone block wall. The northern wall of the extension attached to the eastern side of 1007.
1068	Structure	NE-SW orientated limestone block wall. Bonded with hard light pink lime mortar. Partially underlay 1005 and part of 1006. A later addition to the 17th century structure but not part of Concorde Lodge.
1069	Cut	Small sub circular cut. Probably a post hole. Located toward the west end of 1006. Filled by 1070.
1070	Fill	Green brown clay deposit with regular charcoal flecks filling cut 1069.
1071	N/A	Voided Context
1072	Structure	Limestone block wall underlying Concorde Lodge and the previous 17th century building. Bonded in a matrix of green grey clay.
1073	Layer	Compact yellow brown layer of mortar, with inclusions of coal fragments. Sealed 1074, 1075, 1051 and 1080. Probably the make up layer for the floor of a room in the NW corner of Concorde Lodge.
1074	Structure	Ash mortar based concrete pad at base of 1079.
1075	Structure	Fill of cut 1076. Concrete/mortar mix. Possibly a large post pad.
1076	Cut	Sub circular (semi circular as truncated by/abuts wall 1079) cut containing ash mortar based concrete pad 1075.
1077	Fill	Green grey re-deposited natural clay filling cut 1078. Probably packing surrounding wall 1079. Fills 1078
1078	Cut	Probable construction cut for wall 1079.
1079	Structure	E-W orientated internal wall of Concorde lodge. Contained a red brick fireplace
1080	Layer	Natural clay below Concorde Lodge. Within one of the northern rooms of the building.
1081	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 1013.
1082	Layer	Spread of small stones in a matrix of re-deposited natural clay. Overlies 1011. Truncated by 1021.
1083	Layer	Layer of compact mortar bounded by 1086, 1091 and 1089. Probably packing below a floor surface.
1084	Fill	Fill of cut 1028. Green grey sandy clay.
1085	N/A	Voided context. Same as 1084
1086	Structure	Lias limestone block wall spanning 1007 and 1091.
1087	Layer	Deposit of green grey clay overlying the natural in the northern partition of the extension on the eastern side of 1007. Sealed below 1088. Abuts med wall 1072.
1088	Layer	Spread of loose lime rich mortar overlying 1087.
1089	Structure	Section of lias limestone block wall on the north side of parallel wall 1093.
1090	Layer	Deposit of mixed rubble containing limestone blocks, red brick fragments, in a matrix of loose lime rich mortar. Overlies 1120.
1091	Structure	N-S orientated limestone block wall. This is the eastern boundary wall of the extension on the east side of 1007.
1092	N/A	Voided context. Same as 1083
1093	Structure	Southern wall of the extension of Concorde Lodge on the east side of 1007.
1094	N/A	Voided Context. Same as 1091

1095	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1007.
1096	Structure	Same as 1091, but a different phase of building.
1097	Structure	Linear row of bricks on the eastern side of 1096.
1098	Cut	Scoop/cut containing surface 1016. Cuts 1019.
1099	Structure	Single course of stones below 1005.
1100	Layer	Bedding layer for surface 1016. Within 1098.
1101	Fill	Red brown clay bedding surface 1015. Fills 1106
1102	Layer	Rubble backfill of the cellar
1103	Fill	Green brown clay with frequent limestone inclusions and occ charcoal. Fills 1136.
1104	Structure	Red brick wall abutting part 0f 1006. Overlies 1072.
1105	N/A	Voided context.
1106	Cut	Cut for construction of path 1015.
1107	Layer/Fill	Deposit of compact blue gray clay below wall 1007. Possibly same as 1147.
1108	Cut	Construction cut for wall 2010.
1109	Structure	Limestone bloc wall of Concorde Lodge
1110	Structure	Limestone block and red brick wall of Concorde Lodge.
1111	Structure	The southern wall of both the cellar and the passage leading to it.
1112	Structure	The northern wall of the passage way leading into the cellar.
1113	Fill	Rubble back fill of the passage leading into the cellar.
1114	Structure	Eastern wall of Concorde Lodge on the east side of the cellar.
1115	Structure	Section of drain, capped with sandstone slabs, spanning walls 1112 and 1114. Filled by 1168
1116	Natural	Natural clay found in sondage to west of 1015.
1117	Fill	Slag deposit (composed of lumps of metallic slag) filling cuts 1157/1135. Prob same as 1027. Also spread beyond boundaries of the cuts to seal other local features.
1118	Layer	Small (insignificant) patch of mixed clay and mortar at the end of wall 1118. Possibly related to a down pipe/drain.
1119	N/A	Voided Context. This is a step that is part of wall 1089.
1120	Layer	Large yellow brown mortar surface covering clay layer 1011.
1121	Layer	Collapsed red brick surface
1122	Layer	Red sandy deposit underlying 1103. Possibly the same as 1101. Fills cut 1137.
1123	Structure	Red ceramic drain pipe. Fill of 1022.
1124	Structure	Rubble blocking a doorway in wall 1089
1125	N/A	Voided Context. Duplicate 0f 1068
1126	Structure	Internal partition wall of Concorde Lodge
1127	Structure	Internal partition wall of Concorde Lodge
1128	Structure	Rough sandstone and limestone block wall bounding the western side of black spread 1130. External but related to Concorde Lodge
1129	Cut	Shallow scoop into clay layer 1144. Contained burnt ashy deposit 1130.
1130	Fill	Spread of dark grey ash rich material filling 1129.
1131	Layer	curvilinear spread of small regularly sized limestone chinks forming a surface atop natural 1080. Within the rooms of Concorde Lodge but pre dates it. Sealed by 1117
1132	Structure	Part of the eastern wall of Concorde Lodge where re-building has taken place.
1133	Fill	Re-deposited natural clay with some silt content. Upper fill of the foundation cut (1134) for wall 1132.
1134	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 1132.
1135	Cut	Linear cut below the floor of one of the northern rooms of the Lodge. Filled by 1117.
1136	Cut	Possible pit cut through the fill 1122 of earlier cut 1137.
1137	Cut	Sub circular pit on the north side of wall 1004. This cut is possibly the same as 1136, but may also be an earlier cut later truncated by 1136. Filled by 1140 followed by 1122.

1138	Layer	Shallow spread of lime mortar sealed below 1117. Fill of cut 1162.
1139	Fill	Clay deposit filling foundation cut for wall 1010. Overlay 1117.
1140	Fill/Layer	Stone surface/deposit in matrix of clay silt with occ charcoal filling the base of cut 1137. Probably the same as the stone layers observed below 1015.
1141	Layer	Discrete sub circular spread of stones atop 1011. Possibly a pad.
1142	Cut	Possible post hole found at the base of wall 1021. Filled by 1143.
1143	Fill	Fill of possible post hole 1142. Very compact clay deposit (very similar to the natural) with two large stones.
1144	Layer	Layer of dense green brown clay on the east side of the Lodge. Prob the surface of the natural.
1145	Structure	Rough stone wall extending from the eastern side of Concorde Lodge. Parallel to later concrete wall 1146.
1146	Structure	Concrete wall/drain parallel with wall 1145 on its northern side.
1147	Fill	Upper fill of ill defined cut 1150. Compact green grey clay.
1148	Layer	Yellow brown clay (possibly the same as 1011) overlying the natural. Observed in section across pit 1150. Cut by 1150.
1149	Natural	The natural as exposed in section across 1150.
1150	Cut	Ill defined (in plan) cut at base of 1007. Large gently sloping profile. Possibly a pond or agricultural feature. Underlies 1007.
1151	Fill	Lower fill of 1150. Green grey clay deposit.
1152	Structure	Red brick chute/flu connected to the cellar.
1153	Fill	Charcoal/clinker rich rubble laden deposit filling 1152.
1154	Cut	Construction cut for 1152. Thru 1156
1155	Structure	Group number comprising all the wall of the cellar.
1156	Layer	Green grey clay between the cellar and internal walls of the Lodge. Re-dep natural containing limestone rubble.
1157	Cut	Linear cut below the floor of one of the northern rooms of the Lodge. Filled by 1139.
1158	Structure	Small stub of sandstone block wall within the Lodge.
1159	Fill	Earlier fill of cut 1135 below 1117.
1160	Fill	Backfill of cut 1134 for wall 1132. Lime mortar deposit.
1161	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1009.
1162	N/A	Voided Context.
1163	Fill	Backfill of construction cut (1041) for drain 1014.
1164	Structure	Stone and red brick drain on east side of drain 1014. Contained an iron pipe.
1165	Cut	Construction cut for drain 1164.
1166	N/A	Voided. Duplicate Context.
1167	Layer	Stone surface/deposit in matrix of clay silt with occ charcoal found below surface 1015. Sealed by 1106. Possible earlier path way ?
1168	Fill	Silt filling drain 1115.
1169	Structure	Very rough wall on the east side of the north-east corner of the Lodge.
1170	Structure/fill	Linear arrangement of pitched stones, possibly a soak away within the natural clay at the north-east corner of the Lodge.
1171	Layer	Bedding layer below surface 1015. Light grey silty clay.