



**Bristol and Region
Archaeological
Services**

Archaeological Watching Brief
**THE FORMER HOLLYBROOK EPH,
HARECLIVE ROAD, HARTCLIFFE,
BRISTOL.**

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Report No. 3074/2014
BHER No. 25361
OASIS: bristola1-178758



FAME
Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers



Archaeological Watching Brief
at
**THE FORMER HOLLYBROOK EPH,
HARECLIVE ROAD, HARTCLIFFE,
BRISTOL.**

Centred on NGR ST 58337 67775

Prepared for **Knightstone Housing Association**

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Date Issued: 16th September 2014

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	C	Century
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	CBM	Ceramic building material
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	DCLG	Dept. for Communities & Local Government
BC	Before Christ	DCMS	Dept. for Culture Media & Sport
BCC	Bristol City Council	EH	English Heritage
BCL	Bristol Central Library	EHA	English Heritage Archive
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
BH	Borehole	Km	Kilometre
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	m	Metre
BL	British Library	NGR	National Grid Reference
BRO	Bristol Record Office	OS	Ordnance Survey
c	Circa		

Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric	Before AD43
Roman	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post-medieval	AD1540-present

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

September, 2014

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SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the site of the former Hollybrook EPH, Hareclive Road, Hartcliffe, by Lovell Partnerships, on behalf of Knightstone HA.

The sequence of deposits forming the stratigraphy of the site, is indicative of wide spread horizontal truncation, with the loss of most archaeological deposits following redevelopment and landscaping. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified beyond the extant fragmentary remains corresponding to the structures shown in the 1946 aerial photograph. No other archaeological remains were observed or identified during this watching brief

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) at the former Hollybrook EPH, Hareclive Road, Hartcliffe, Bristol for Lovell Partnerships on behalf of Knightstone HA.
- 1.2 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery under the Accession Number BRSMG 2014/56. A digital copy of the report will be available. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: 25361 and in the OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations as: bristola1-178758.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The study site is rectangular in plan, with a spur off the south-eastern corner of the site. It is bounded by Hareclive Road to the south and Grinfield Avenue to the north, while to the west the site is bounded by Hartcliffe Health Centre, to the east by The Brambles cul-de-sac and by Nos 20 & 22 The Brambles, residential properties (**Fig.1**). The site was formally an elderly persons home (EPH) until its closure in 2009. The matrons' house was more recently used as a home care centre.
- 2.2 The site covers approximately 5787 square metres, centred on ST 58337 67775, located approximately 6.4km south of Bristol city centre. The site was cut into sloping ground, with an approximately five metre rise between Grinfield Avenue (55m aOD) and Hareclive Road (60m aOD).
- 2.3 The the solid geology in the immediate environs of the study area is predominantly of the Lias Group - Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone (BGS 2014).
- 2.4 The Bristol Historic Environment Record revealed no events or monuments in the immediate vicinity of the study site. No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the study site.
- 2.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Hollybrook Elderly Persons Home, Hareclive Road, Hartcliffe, Bristol, BS13 0JP (NGR ST 58337 67775) was commissioned from Bristol & Region Archaeological Services by Lovell Partnerships Limited. The study is referenced under the Bristol Historic Environment Record as BHER 25253. A digital copy of this report is available through English Heritage's *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) website under the reference bristola1-157562. A summary of the historical and archaeological background is presented in section 3.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Historically the site lay within the manor of Bishopsworth, one of the six tithings of the great manor of Bedminster in the united Hundred of Hareclive and Bedminster in the county of Somerset. Bishopsworth, believed to be of Saxon origins, began as a Saxon hamlet on a Roman road and on the waterway known as Malago.
- 3.2 An estate plan of the late eighteenth century shows the site as mostly consisting of a single field, probably pasture, with the main farm house and secondary building situated to the north of, and outside, the current study area.
- 3.3 A 'Map of the Parish of Bedminster', dated 1827, shows the single large field as having been divided into two smaller areas of pasture, with an enclosure now evident at the eastern edge of the area, with the farm house to the north, now extended and enlarged. For the first time two outbuildings to the south of the farm house are shown, both of which fall inside the site. The Tithe map of 1841 shows the same field configuration and buildings as this earlier map.
- 3.4 An estate plan, dated 1867, shows the name Pottery Farm being pencilled in beside the farm buildings (**Fig.2**). By the time of the 1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan (**Fig.3**) an extension had been added to the main outbuilding shown on previous maps, creating an L-shaped building. A smaller structure had also been built just to the south of the main outbuilding, with a third added to the west along the boundary of the two fields now in the centre of the study site. The 1900s 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey plan shows the same layout as before, but with addition of a small enclosed paddock to the south of the outbuildings.
- 3.5 In May 1919, Pottery Farm was listed in an auction catalogue containing over 113 acres of land and comprising of a 'comfortable old farmhouse with garden adjoining', containing a porch, two sitting rooms, kitchen with room over, dairy, cellar and four bedrooms. The farm buildings included a stone and tiled wagon shed, a stone and tiled cider house, two tie-up houses, one with calf house, chaff house with loft over, stone and tiled four-stall stable with loft over, fowls' house adjoining, coal house and trap house; also a wash-up shed. The later Ordnance Survey plans show no change to the farm and outbuildings and an aerial photograph dated 1946 shows the farm, fields and outbuildings as drawn on the OS map.
- 3.6 Hartcliffe remained a typically agricultural community, consisting of scattered farms and fields until the mid-twentieth century, when large areas of land including several farms were purchased by Bristol City Council for housing as part of the rapid expansion of Bristol. Pottery Farm, along with other historic farms in the locality, were subject to a compulsory purchase order from Bristol City Council in 1949. This came into effect in 1950 when the farm house and outbuildings were demolished. No development took place on the site until 1962 when an application to develop land was submitted by Bristol Corporation, following which detailed applications were submitted in 1964 for the 'Aged Persons Home'.
- 3.7 A number of archaeological watching briefs have taken place to the south and east of the study site, revealing possible medieval or post medieval walls, potentially associated with Pigeonhouse Farm to the north-east as well as a quantity of Romano-British pottery sherds. The study area lies less than 300m to the south-west of sites which produced scatterings of Romano-British pottery.

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Greig 2014), *BaRAS Site Manual* (2009) and complied with the *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA 2013).
- 4.2 The aim of the archaeological work was to provide data on the date, character, degree of survival, extent and location of archaeological deposits, features and finds within the area disturbed by the groundworks associated with the new development. These included the demolition of the existing buildings, and groundworks including the removal of existing foundations and floor slabs, topsoil stripping, ground reduction, foundation and service trenches, access roads and hard or soft landscaping.
- 4.3 Archaeological recording of the site included a photographic record of all features using digital colour photography, along with relevant notes, site plans and sections.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 The initial ground reduction was carried out with a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket removing up to 0.80m of soil from across the site. This was followed by the excavation of foundation and service trenches between 0.40-0.60m wide and 0.40-2.80m deep using a toothed bucket. Full descriptions and stratigraphic relationships are provided in the context summary (**Appendix 2**). Major features are shown on the site plan (**Fig.4**).
- 5.2 The stratigraphy comprised of turf/topsoil (114) with a yellowish-brown clayey sub-soil (115) over-lying a greyish-yellow clay (112). Mud-stone fragments indicative of the natural were also seen in this level (**Plate 5**). Beneath the hard standing/tarmac and levelling material (100/101), the depth of excavation comprised made-ground (102) sealing (112), overlying a yellowish-grey clay (113) (**Plate 6**). This was also the case under the former single storey building (the matron's house), in the north-west of the site.
- 5.3 The foundation trench on the east side of plot 29 revealed a short section of brick built wall (116) cut into (112) and backfilled by (118) (**Plate 2**).
- 5.4 The site reduction exposed the truncated remains of farm out-buildings at the north-eastern end of the site including sections of wall (106 & 110), possible post/pillar pads (108 & 109), and a stone built structure (105) built into/boxed by (106) and (107), and filled by stonework (104) and debris (111) (**Fig.5, Plate 1**). Further structural remains, probably a wall, were exposed in the south eastern corner of the site (125) (**Plate 3**).
- 5.6 Ground reduction for the roadway on the south-west boundary revealed no archaeology, with redeposited topsoil (114) overlying silty clay (115). Some demolition debris was present from the temporary surface laid by the contractors. This was consistent with the landscaping previously seen at south-western end of site (**Plate 4**).
- 5.7 Part of the site within the footprint of the former EPH was not monitored. It was beyond the farm outbuildings recorded to the north east, and the absence of evidence from elsewhere on the site, along with the known existing impacts, indicated minimal potential for significant evidence surviving below the previous building.
- 5.8 Finds from the site comprised of clay pipe stem fragments (103), ceramic building material (CBM) (103), pottery fragments (115) and (125), modern and domestic rubbish. **Appendix 3** contains the finds specialist report detailing the assemblage.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The sequence of deposits, forming the stratigraphy of the site, is indicative of widespread horizontal truncation, with the removal of most archaeological deposits, followed by its redevelopment and landscaping, in the form of the former EPH and its grounds.
- 6.2 The extant building remains correspond to the structures associated with Pottery Farshorn in the 1946 aerial photograph (**Fig.6**) and the 1949 1:2500 OS map of the site, prior to their demolition in 1950.
- 6.3 The stone built structure (105) built into/boxed by (106) and (107), and filled by stonework(104) and debris (111) is possibly the remnants of an oven or hearth, though this is difficult to verify without fire/heat damaged stones or other related evidence, due to the truncation that has occurred. A similar structure is recorded in the post-medieval barns and farmhouse excavated at Cowlam, Yorkshire (Crossley, 1990).
- 6.4 The small finds assemblage contains sherds of over-fired red earthenware that appear to be pottery wasters. Based on its size, it is suggested that the focus of this post-medieval redware pottery is located away from the present development site, possibly adjacent to the former farmhouse where an unusual outbuilding could have contained a small kiln (see **Appendix 3**).
- 6.5 No other archaeological remains were observed or identified during this watching brief.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks go to Paul Johnson and Colin Ball, Lovell Site Managers; and Bob Jones, Senior Archaeological Officer of Bristol City Council for their help and advice during this project. The excavation and recording was carried out by Tracey Smith and Tim Longman (Project Officers, BaRAS), and Alistair Byford-Bates and Roy Krakowicz. The report was written by Alistair Byford-Bates. Plans, figures, and plates in this report were prepared by Ann Linge (Design and Production Officer BaRAS). The project was managed by Ian Greig (Manager BaRAS).

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local-authority policies.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) for England published by the UK Government in March 2012 states that the historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, is an irreplaceable resource and, as such, should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities when considering and determining planning applications. This is taken to form part of a positive strategy set out in the respective Local Plan (i.e. *Bristol Core Strategy*) to ensure the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The assigned significance of heritage assets will be key factor in terms of their conservation.

Given their irreplaceable nature, any harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset, or heritage assets, should be clearly and convincingly justified as part of a planning application. As part of this, applicants are required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Where a heritage asset, or assets, are to be harmed or lost as the result of a proposal, the applicant will be required to record and advance the understanding of the significance of that asset or assets, to include making the evidence arising publicly accessible, but this will be in proportion to the significance of the asset/assets in question. While the NPPF takes into account the historic environment as a whole, additional protection is afforded to designated heritage assets under current English Law. Any proposal that would result in harm or loss of a designated heritage asset is also required to be justified by the applicant in meeting strict criteria set out in the NPPF.

LOCAL POLICY

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document 7 *Archaeology and Development* (SPD 7, adopted 2006) has been carried forward for use under the present *Bristol Core Strategy* (adopted 2011). SPD 7, page 4 states that:

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not;
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desk-top study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

The *Bristol Core Strategy* (2011) retains some policies from the 1997 *Bristol Local Plan* including for the protection of the historic environment as Policy BCS22 which states that development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments;
- Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed;
- Historic parks and gardens both nationally and locally listed;
- Conservation areas;
- Archaeological remains.

APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
100	Deposit	Tarmac Surface. ≤0.10m thick.	Overlies 101
101	Deposit	Bedding Layer. 0.30m thick layer of pink & grey hard core and scalping's.	Overlies 102 Underlies 100
102	Deposit	Deposit. Made ground comprising yellow clay, brown silt and building debris including brick, tile and mortar fragments. Approx. 0.20m thick.	Overlies 103 Underlies 101
103	Deposit	Deposit. Dense greenish-greyish-yellowish silty clay with charcoal flecks and mortar crumb inclusions. Variable thickness, ≤0.20m, only present in vicinity of contexts 104-110. Possibly earlier topsoil layer or boundary layer beneath topsoil. CBM and clay pipe found in this context.	Overlies 112 Underlies 102 Possibly Cut by 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 & 109
104	Structure	Structure. Irregular, un-dressed and angular blocks of dark grey mudstone and pale grey-yellow sandstone bonded with off-white cement or mortar. 0.50 x 0.20m.	Overlies 105 Underlies 102
105	Structure	Stone Wall. Grey mudstone wall bonded with clay and degraded yellowy grey mortar with coarse black and white inclusions. Un-dressed/irregular/ sub-angular-angular blocks & slabs. Rectangular 2.20 x 1.80 x 0.30 m thick wall at least 0.30m high.	Underlies 104 Abuts 106 & 107 Abutted by 103
106	Structure	Stone Wall. Pale yellowish grey sandstone wall with degraded ashy grey mortar, with small black & white inclusions. Stones are un-dressed/irregular/angular slabs and blocks, up to 0.50 x 0.30 x 0.10m in size.	Underlies 102 Contemporary with 107 & 110? Abutted by 103, 105 & 108. Same as 107?
107	Structure	Stone Wall. Pale yellowish grey sandstone wall with degraded ashy grey mortar/ mortar-clay mix, with small black & white inclusions. Stones are undressed/irregular/angular slabs and blocks, up to 0.40 x 0.30 m in size.	Underlies 102 Abuts/contemporary with 106? Same as 106?
108	Structure	Post/Pillar Pad. Un-dressed irregular/angular/ sub-angular sandstone/mudstone slabs/blocks bonded with dark brittle grey/black mortar with coarse black and white inclusions.	Underlies 102 Overlies Natural? Abuts 106? Abutted by 103. Contemporary with 109?
109	Structure	Post/Pillar Pad. Un-dressed irregular/angular/ sub-angular sandstone/mudstone slabs/blocks bonded with dark brittle grey/black mortar with coarse black and white inclusions.	Underlies 102 Overlies Natural Abuts 110? Contemporary with 108?
110	Structure	Rubble Wall. Irregular, un-dressed and angular blocks of dark grey mudstone and pale grey-yellow sandstone bonded with degraded mortar and yellowish clay.	Underlies 102 Abutted by 109? Contemporary with 106?
111	Deposit	Debris Layer. Made ground/landfill deposit. Heterogeneous mix of clays, silts and building debris (brick/tile fragments, mortar crumb/lumps) contained by 105. Extent not known.	Underlies 102? Abuts 105 Contemporary/Same as 102?
112	Deposit	Natural Deposit. Stiff plastic textured yellow clay.	Overlies 113 Underlies 103
113	Deposit	Natural Deposit. Stiff textured yellow grey clay	Underlies 112
114	Deposit	Imported Topsoil. Fine textured clayey silt with occ. fragments of rock, household detritus and building debris. Up to 0.30m thick. Extent not known.	Overlies 115
115	Deposit	Deposit. Heterogeneous mix of redeposited natural clays with lens/pockets of brown silt up to 0.90m thick. Possibly part of previous landscaping on site. Pottery found in this context.	Underlies 114 Overlies 112 & 102

Context No.	Type	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
116	Structure	Brick Wall. Crude fired clay bricks (BTL: 230 x 110 x 60mm). No bonding material.	Underlies 102 & 115 Overlies 112 Abutted by 118 Fills 117
117	Cut	Cut for 116. Semi-rectangular, not fully exposed.	Underlies 102 & 115 Cuts 112 Filled by 116 & 118
118	Deposit	Deposit. Backfill of 117. Heterogeneous mix of clayey silt and red brick & tile fragments with charcoal flecks.	Underlies 102 & 115 Abuts 116 Fills 117
119	Deposit	Deposit. Dumped topsoil on southern edge of site. 0.12-0.20m thick.	Overlies 120
120	Deposit	Deposit. Dumped, redeposited clay/silty-clay with rubble-stone and broken bricks with re-bars present c.0.35m thick.	Underlies 119 Overlies 112 Same as 102?
121	Deposit	Deposit. Dumped modern soil making up footings level.	Overlies 122
122	Deposit	Deposit. Stone chipping layer in three distinct tips comprising an upper reddish stone, a yellow sandy stone fragment middle layer and a lower layer of greyish stone chippings.	Underlies 121 Overlies 123
123	Deposit	Deposit. Natural grey alluvial clay and mudstone.	Underlies 123 & 124
124	Deposit	Deposit. Small fragments of undressed stone and rare fragments of C.B.M. from building demolition prior to EPH construction.	Underlies 122 Overlies 123
125	Structure	Stone Wall. Undressed, rough cut stone block and slab wall with grey white mortar with frequent black and white inclusions. Truncated by modern drains. Finds comprised a piece of sponge decorated whiteware c. 1780-1900, a fragment of green glass and a nail.	Underlies 122 Overlies 126
126	Cut	Cut of Wall. Cut of 125, not visible in trench floor and not excavated.	Underlies 125 Overlies 123
127	Structure	Drain. Modern sewer pipe/drain truncating 124, truncated by excavator. Not recorded.	Underlies 123 Overlies 128
128	Cut	Cut of Drain. Not visible in trench floor or section.	Underlies 127 Overlies 123

APPENDIX 3: Finds Assessment Report

By Cai Mason

The finds from Hollybrook Elderly Persons Home (EPH) comprise 23 sherds of ceramic, 5 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), 2 clay tobacco pipe stems and 1 animal bone. The finds were cleaned, identified and catalogued according to material type. All of the finds are post-medieval. The CBM and clay tobacco pipe stems were discarded after assessment; other finds will be retained and marked with accession number BRSMG 2014/56 and a context number. The finds are discussed separately by type below.

Ceramics

Fourteen sherds of ceramic were recovered from context 103, all of which are post-medieval. The ceramics were examined with reference to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) Series and other published sources. The pottery is quantified by ware type in **Table 1**, and by ware type context and form in **Table 2** using the widely accepted name codes based on the system adopted by the Museum of London (LAARC 2007).

The most notable aspect of the assemblage are the ten sherds of red earthenware, some of which appear to be over fired, with blistered or poorly fired glaze, which is indicative of pottery kiln waste. The sherds are all wheel-thrown with a fine, pale orange to red fabric that contains occasional iron inclusions and occasional small irregular fragments of stone (possibly limestone). Where they are over-fired, the fabric is grey. All of the sherds have a dark brown internal glaze. The fabric is similar to 18th/19th-century redwares produced at the Boot Lane, Pipe Lane, and Barton Hill potteries in Bristol (Parry 2002; Jackson 1994; Mason, in prep.). There are no diagnostic sherds, but the thickness and curvature of the body sherds suggests that most are likely to be derived from bowl forms.

Table 1: Ceramics quantified by ware type

Ware type	BPT	Name code	Date range	Source	Quantity
Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware	100	STSL	1650 – 1800	Mostly Bristol	2
North Devon gravel-tempered	112	NDGT	1600 – 1900	North Devon	1
Improved Bristol-glazed stoneware	200	ENGS BRIS	1830 – 1950	Mostly Bristol	9
Local red earthenware	264	-	1700 – 1900	Bristol area	10
Biscuit-fired pink fabric	-	-	1640 - 1800	Bristol area?	1
Total					23

The Bristol/Staffordshire slipware is a sherd of press-moulded flatware (probably a plate) with embossed decoration and patches of brown and dark brown slip on its upper surface. The biscuit-fired sherd is made from the same clay as locally produced tin-glazed ware and Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware, which fires pink when it is over-heated. This sherd could be a waster, or it may simply have lost its glaze due to pre- or post-depositional disturbance.

The Bristol-glazed stoneware from context 115 includes joining fragments from a bead-rimmed jar and a sherd from a spirit bottle impressed with the words ‘_4_’, ‘LAVINGT_’, ‘[Win]e & Spirit M[erchant]’, ‘Bedminster’, ‘BRIS[TOL]’. Vessels with similar lettering, which were produced by Price & Co., were recovered from a late 1870s waster dump at Temple Quay (Mason 2014).

Other finds

The other finds comprise five pieces of post-medieval roof tile, two clay tobacco pipe stems and the distal end of a sheep/goat tibia; all of which were recovered from context 103.

Discussion and Conclusions

This small assemblage contains a few sherds of over-fired red earthenware that appear to be pottery wasters, which is significant given that Hollybrook EPH is located on the site of a post-medieval farm known as ‘Pottery Farm’. The origins of the farm are obscure, but it certainly existed by the late 18th century and remained standing until 1950. The name ‘Pottery Farm’ was in use by 1884 (Smith 2013, 3-4).

The ceramic evidence suggests that there was a post-medieval redware pottery somewhere near Hollybrook EPH. The quantity of finds recovered during the watching brief is however very small, which suggest that the focus of this activity is located away from the present development site. The most likely location for the putative pottery is somewhere near the site of Pottery Farm farmhouse, which is presently occupied by Nos. 18-22 Grinfield Avenue. Some support for this suggestion is provided by a 20th-century pencil drawing of Pottery Farm and a 1946 aerial photograph (Smith 2013, figs. 9-10), both of which show an unusual outbuilding adjacent to the farm that appears to have a pyramid hipped roof with a chimney in the centre; this building could have contained a small pottery kiln.

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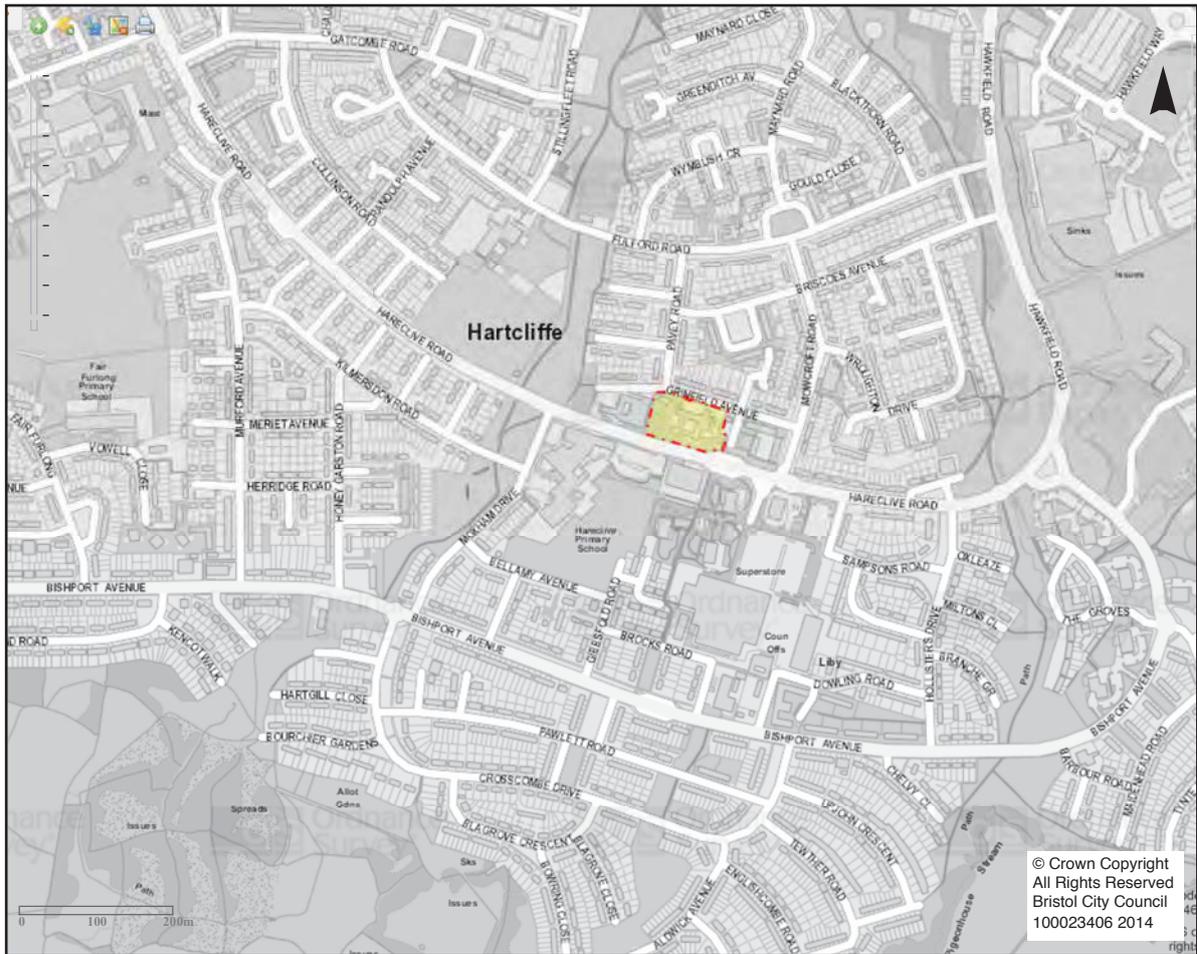


Fig.1 Site location plan



Fig.2 1867 estate map

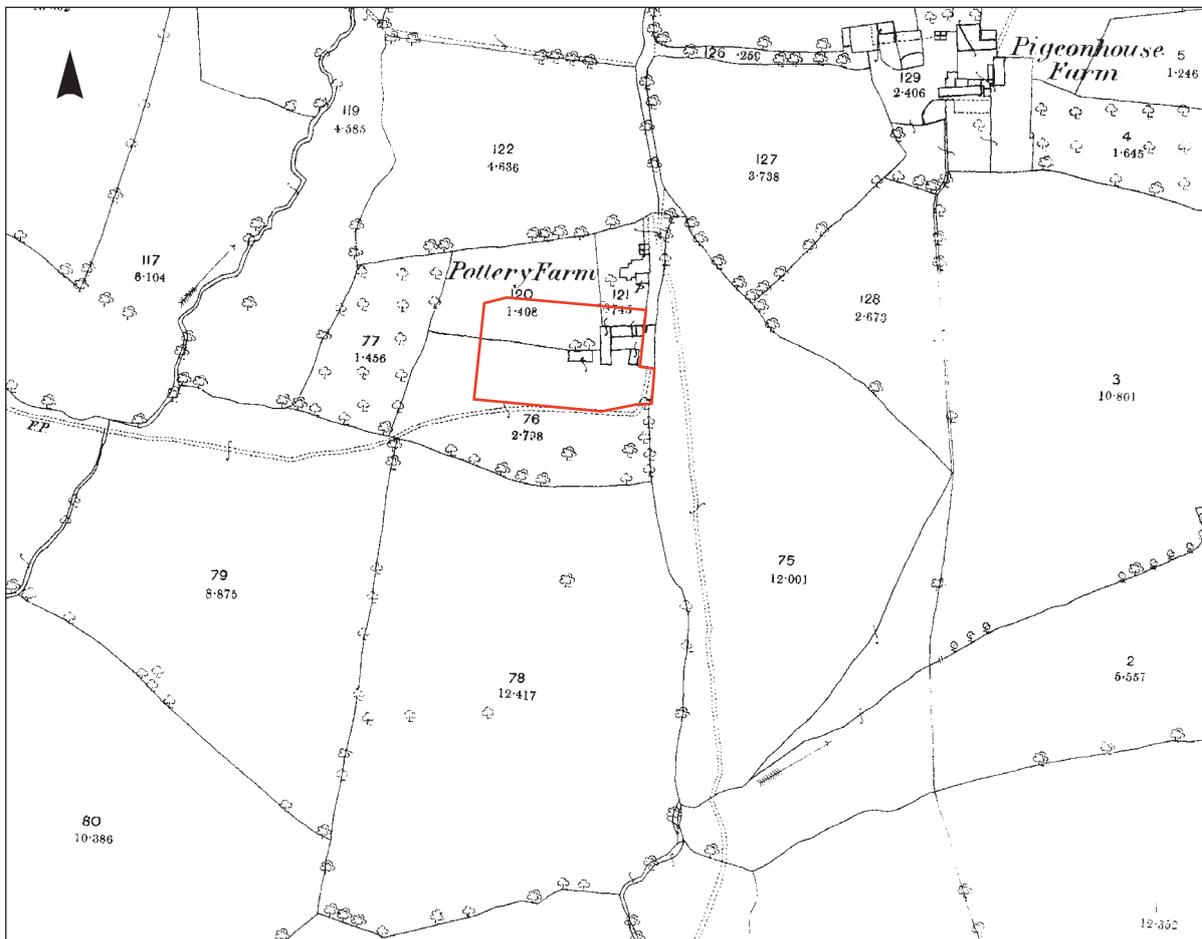


Fig.3 1885 Published Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, original scale 1:2500



Fig.4 Site plan showing location of features recorded and plate locations

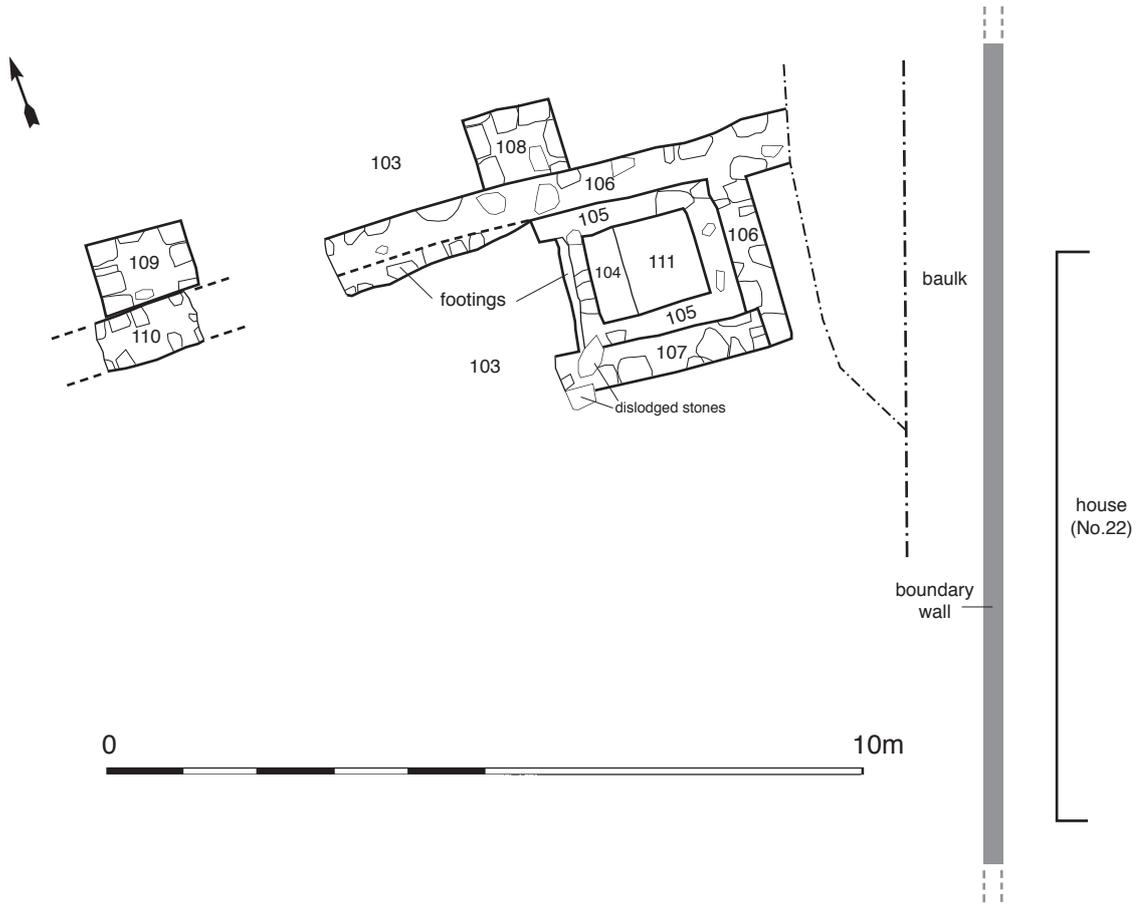


Fig.5 The farm building, scale 1:100



Fig.6 1946 aerial photograph of study area



Plate 1
Extant stone walls, post pads and possible hearth/oven in north-east of site, looking west



Plate 2
Short section of wall (116), looking east



Plate 3
Extant stone wall (125) visible in section, looking south-west



Plate 4
Ground reduction for
roadway, looking south-
east



Plate 5
Representative section in foundation
trench at western end of site,
looking west



Plate 6
Representative section in
foundation trench at
eastern end of site,
looking south-east