

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of land at
**BROAD LANE, YATE,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**
for
James & Co.



Report No. 2134/2009
SGHER No. 24702

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**BROAD LANE, YATE,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 7005 8350

Client: James & Co
Agent: Hoddell Associates

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	BHER	Historic Environment Record
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Km	Kilometre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	m	Metre
BC	Before Christ	MoB	Museum of Bristol
BCC	Bristol City Council	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCL	Bristol Central Library	NMR	National Monuments Record
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	OS	Ordnance Survey
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record		
BRO	Bristol Record Office		
BSMR	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record		
c.	Circa		

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.

April, 2009.

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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out on land most recently occupied in part by a garden centre and by a long, narrow open field, south of Broad Lane. A low post-and-barbed-wire fence separates the two, which were part of a field known as 'Goosy Riding'. The site is located within the parish of Yate, South Gloucestershire.

Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the land has probably always been farmed for arable and pasture up to the 1980's, when Goose Green Way (B4059) was built across the southern half of the former field. A trawl of the South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (HER) showed no recorded archaeological sites within the study area, however, the site of a 19th-century coal mine (Yate Colliery [No. 1 Pit] HER 2961) lies on the opposite side (north) of Broad Lane and cartographic evidence shows the presence of coal measures and underground workings beneath the study area. A search of the air-photograph collection at the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon revealed few features of potential archaeological interest within the study area. A subsequent walk-over survey appeared to confirm the apparent absence of any surface features.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services was commissioned by Hoddell Associates, on behalf of James & Co., to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Broad Lane, Yate, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR ST 7005 8350; **Figs.1 & 2; Cover**). A planning application is to be submitted for a D1 Office development, with associated parking and landscaping, with access from Broad Lane (**Fig.10**). The results of the assessment are produced in this report.
- 1.2 The study area, situated in the parish of Yate, is located approximately 1.7km north-west of Yate town centre, in the suburb of Engine Common. The site, which covers some 1.8 hectares (4 acres), stands at a height of approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is bounded to the west by 'The Fox' public house, north by Broad Lane, beyond which are several detached and semi-detached houses, east by an area of woodland, and south by Goose Green Way (B4059). The geology comprises Pennant sandstone of the Lower Coal Series (Middle and Upper Coal Measures) of the Upper Carboniferous period.
- 1.3 This desk-based assessment was conducted in advance of a planning application to the local planning authority (South Gloucestershire Council). No archaeological projects had previously been carried out within the study area. National and local planning policies, including Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Dept of Environment), state that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites. The best means of determining the existence and quality of such sites is by documentary study and, if necessary, by selective field evaluation. This study represents the first stage in this process.
- 1.4 The study involved visits by Timothy Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services to Gloucester Record Office (GRO) on Thursday 16 April, to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon on Wednesday 22 April and to the property itself on Thursday 23 April 2009, followed by a visit to the Bristol Record Office (BRO) where primary and secondary documentary sources, including photographic, cartographic and other published material was examined.
- 1.5 Copies of the report will be submitted to the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (SGHER) and a digital copy of the report will be available to the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by English Heritage in Swindon. The project has been entered in the South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record under reference number SGHER 18765, and has also been issued with the OASIS reference bristola1-58360.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The aim of this desk-based assessment is to inform the planning process in order that a reasoned decision can be taken regarding any archaeological resource.
- 2.2 The principal objectives of the assessment are:
- to locate any archaeological features affected by the proposed development, assessing the potential for survival, likely condition, and significance of any archaeological features, deposits or structures within the study area.
 - to advise on the potential impact of development upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The following key sources have been consulted
- Documentary sources relevant to the study area including maps and surveys, leases etc.
 - Topographical photographs, prints and drawings
 - South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (SGHER)
 - Other published sources as a general background
- 2.4 Selected material from the collections of Gloucester Record Office (GRO) and Bristol Record Office (BRO) were consulted. Aerial photographs in the collections of the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon were examined. Historical and archaeological information, relevant to the study area, in the South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (SGHER) was also examined.
- 2.5 All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report. All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs are preserved in the project archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas Church, St Nicholas Street, Bristol BS1 1UE.
- 2.6 It is important to note that caution should be exercised when considering information gained from maps, particularly from early examples (Hindle 1998). Consideration should always be given to the 'white spaces on the map' in addition to information possibly added later. Note that the geodetic accuracy of the maps examined is quite poor in some cases.
- 2.7 A visit to the study area was made by Tim Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) on the 23rd April 2009. Photographs and rough notes were taken during the visit.

3. THE SITE

- 3.1 The study area is located on the north-west outskirts of Yate and covers an area of approximately 1.8 hectares (**Fig.1**).
- 3.2 The site currently comprises an area of derelict land (**Cover & Plates 1-5**), partly overgrown with dense vegetation, and includes several mature trees alongside Broad Lane. While most of the site was accessible, no examination of the southern and eastern parts could be made during a recent visit by the author because of the inaccessible nature of those parts of the site.
- 3.3 The boundaries of the study area comprise one major mature hedge alongside Broad Lane, timber post and rail fences to the west and south with woodland to the east. The western boundary, alongside the car park belonging to 'The Fox' public house, comprises a low timber post and rail fence, in front (west) of which is a 1m high mixed species hedge. To the north of the site is Broad Lane; here the boundary comprises a mature mixed species hedge some 4m in height. There are several mature trees also present. The site entrance (currently blocked) is from Broad Lane. Two brick gate piers survive in-situ, though any gate itself has gone. The southern boundary, alongside Goose Green Way (B4059), comprises a 1.5m high timber post and rail fence. The eastern end of the site is bounded by a small area (or copse) of woodland, through which runs a public footpath.
- 3.4 The study area is fairly flat level ground and lies just above the 70m contour sloping very slightly downhill from west to east. Much of the western end of the study area is down to hard standing (concrete and tarmac), presumably a former car park belonging to the garden centre that latterly occupied the site, while immediately east of that is an open area of grassland. The south side of these latter two areas is bounded by a 1.5m high hedge, beyond which is a long, narrow strip of ground (alongside Goose Green Way), which has been colonised by several native species of grasses and scrub. This area also appears to be poorly drained. The east end of the area of grassland is divided from the land beyond by a 1m high timber post and two-strand barbed wire fence. The rough grassland that occupies the eastern half of the study area is gradually being encroached upon by scrub.
- 3.5 The underlying geology is the Lower to Upper Coal Series of the Upper Carboniferous period and historically this position on the Bristol Coalfield has had a major effect on the area's development, especially in terms of its industrial background (Southway 1971; SGMRG 2008). The sites of at least two coal pits (now disused) lie in the near vicinity, the closest being Yate Colliery (No.1 Pit) on the corner of Broad Lane and Engine Common Lane, immediately opposite (north of) the study area.
- 3.6 There are few entries in the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (SGHER) in the vicinity of the study area and none within the study area (**Fig.2**) itself. The site is not in a Conservation Area and there are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The study area was a part of the administrative county of Gloucestershire until 1974, when Sodbury Rural District (of which the parish of Yate was part) became part of the new Northavon District under the new County of Avon (1973 Local Government Act). Both Northavon District Council and Avon County Council were, in turn, abolished by act of Parliament in 1996 when Northavon District Council and Kingswood Borough Council were merged to form the unitary South Gloucestershire Council. There is no *Victoria County History* volume covering this part of Gloucestershire as yet, but an early account of Yate can be found in Rudder (1779, 854).

Anglo Saxon

- 4.2 Yate is first mentioned in a Saxon charter of AD 778-9, when the Mercian king Offa confirmed a grant of ten ‘mansiones’ to Worcester Abbey (Bryant 2000). The original grant had been made some 60 years earlier. The estates of the Bishop of Worcester also then included the manors of Henbury and Westbury-on-Trym, hence the inclusion of Yate as a detached part of the Anglo-Saxon administrative Hundred of Brentry, in the county of Gloucestershire.
- 4.3 The place-name ‘Yate’ means ‘gate’ in Old English and the earliest renderings spelled it with a letter ‘G’ (Bryant 2000).

Medieval

- 4.4 The Domesday Survey of 1086 includes a single entry for Henbury, Redwick, Stoke (Bishop), Westbury (on-Trym) and Yate, referred to as ‘Giete’ (Morris 1982, 164d, Williams & Martin 1992, 448):

‘In Brentry Hundred

St Mary’s of Worcester held and holds Westbury (on Trym). There were and are 50 hides. In lordship 2 ploughs; 8 villagers and 6 smallholders with 8 ploughs. 4 male slaves, 1 female.

These members belong to this manor: Henbury, Redwick, Stoke (Bishop), Yate. In them are 9 ploughs in lordship; 27 villagers and 22 smallholders with 26 ploughs. 20 male and 2 female slaves and 20 freedmen with 10 ploughs. A mill at 20d.

To this manor belong 6 riding men who have 8 hides and 8 ploughs; they could not be separated from the manor.

Value of the whole manor with its members before 1066 £24; value now of St Mary’s lordship £29 14s. 6d.; of what the men hold £9.

- 4.5 Samuel Rudder (1779, 854) records that the manor of Yate passed into lay hands not long after Domesday. It was later purchased by Ralph De Willington from Robert D’Evercide in 1207. Eleven years later, in 1218, De Willington founded a weekly market in the village. Ralph De Willington died in 1237 and his estates passed to his son, also Ralph, followed in turn by his grandson, yet another Ralph. John, son of Ralph De Willington III, obtained a licence to crenellate his manor house of Yate Court in 1299. The deer park may also have been created at that time, and is first referred to in 1302. Towards the end of the 14th century the male line died out and the estate eventually passed to the Crown.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.7 Late in the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509) the manor was granted by the crown to Giles Daubeney, 1st Baron Daubeney (d.1508), and he leased the manor house (Yate Court) to Maurice Berkeley, 2nd Marquis of Berkeley (d.1506), whose descendants lived there until the 1550's when Henry Berkeley sold the lease to Sir Nicholas Poyntz. In the 1540's the ownership of the manor and manor house was granted to Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset (Lord Protector 1547-9), but was recovered by the crown upon his attainder in 1549. A descendant of the De Willington's, James Bassett, was granted the manor in 1551.
- 4.8 Sir Robert Bassett was lord of the manor of Yate in 1618, a counterpart lease of that year (26 November 1618; GRO D1086/T87) detailing how he had leased 'Yates Court' to one John Blagdon, whose family lived at the house, under several landlords, until the late 18th century. Bassett sold Yate Court and the manor to Viscount Chichester in 1634.
- 4.9 In 1652 Chichester sold the manor and manor house to a Mr Gawden, a clothworker of London.
- 4.10 Later lords of the manor of Yate included Charles William, Earl of Suffolk in 1719, Mary Cater in 1741, and Sir Francis Knollys (who married a Miss Cater) in 1759. Beckford Cater was an early 19th century owner. The Reverend Henry Jones Randolph, vicar of the parish church of St Mary, was lord of the manor at the time of the 1841 Tithe Survey.
- 4.11 There is evidence of coal works in the Yate area in the early 1800's, including an advert in 'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal' on 24 April 1819 for the remainder of a lease of Yate Common Coal Works and includes reference to a steam engine.
- 4.12 The 1841 records (Tithe Apportionment GRO T1/207) show that the study area was then owned by John Wadham and occupied by one Alfred James (see **Table 1**), areal unit '291' being described as '*Goosy Riding*' (**Fig. 6**), an arable field.

Table 1: Areal units on and around study area at the time of the 1841 Tithe Apportionment (see **Fig. 4** for location of entries)

Landowner	Occupier	No.	Name	State of Cultivation	Quantities		
					<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>
Ann Pearce	Peter Alsop	167	Riding	Arable	4	1	4
	Samuel Long	168	Coal Pit	—	0	1	11
John Wadham	Alfred James	291	Goosy Riding	Arable	6	3	8
		296	Cockshot	Arable	2	0	2
		297	Gossy Riding	Pasture	5	0	36
Waste	-	152	Engine Common	Common	116	3	8
	-	293	Cockshot Common	Common	5	3	12
Yate Charity Trustees	Thomas Alway	290	Mead Riding	Pasture	5	0	8

- 4.13 By 1841 there is one operating coal mine shown in the vicinity of the study area, within areal unit '168', which was then owned and operated by one Samuel Long (Messrs Long & Co.). The line of the Bristol & Gloucester Railway was soon built across the site of the 'coal works', but by then the nearby Yate Colliery (No.1 Pit) (SGHER 2961) had opened in areal unit '145'.

- 4.14 Abandonment plans for Yate Colliery from the mid 19th century includes reference to this pit being ‘55 fathoms (330 feet) to the Hard Vein’. By 1845 the colliery was being run by Walter Long of Long Keeling & Nowell, who held the mineral rights in Iron Acton parish. In 1851 a new lease agreement was taken out with Revd. Henry Randolph, who was lord of the manor of Yate and who had been allocated the common land in the parish at the time of the enclosure (1842).
- 4.15 A plan of the mine workings in 1861 shows that the coal was mainly being worked from Yate Colliery (then known as New Engine Pit). This later became known as Yate No. 1, also as Dog Trap Pit, after Dog Trap Lane – the old name for Engine Common Lane.
- 4.16 In 1877 shares were issued to raise money for improvements to the pit. A new company was formed, known as the ‘Yate Collieries and Lime Works Limited’. By 1886 ongoing difficulties in raising the capital necessary to complete the works meant that despite the works being described as being ‘in very good condition’ the colliery was put up for auction in March 1887. The mine finally closed on 31 December 1887, the pumps used to drain the workings were stopped and the plant was dismantled and sold in February 1888.
- 4.17 The Revd. H. J. Randolph’s grandson (Mr Cater Randolph) was the owner of Yate Court in 1898. By 1930 Yate Court was the property of Mrs Charles Matcham.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1 No previous archaeological work has taken place within the study area. A trawl of the on-line South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (SGHER) produced just three entries (excluding the current project) in the vicinity of the study area, and they are summarised, in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Summary of South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (SGHER) trawl

SGHER No.	Description	Comments
2961	No 1 Colliery, Yate	Remains consist of a spoil heap about 12 ft high and the brick revetment of the heapstead
3447	Coal Mine, south of Engine Common	'Old Coal Pit' shown on 1st Edition OS map
9101	Branch railway joining Yate Colliery to main line railway, east of Engine Common, Yate	1st Edition OS map shows a branch railway joining Yate Colliery to main Midland Railway line

6. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 6.1 Benjamin's Donn's '*Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*' (**Fig. 3**), of 1769, shows no great detail precisely because of its small scale, but it indicates that this part of Yate parish was still largely rural by this date.
- 6.2 The next usable plan is the Yate Tithe map of 1841, together with its apportionment (GRO T1/207) (**Fig. 4**). The quality of the surveying is generally rather better than some seventy odd years previously. On the tithe map the study area is numbered plot 291. Plot 291, described as '*Arable*', and known as '*Goosy Riding*' was then owned by John Wadham and occupied by one Alfred James.
- 6.3 Apart from a Yate Inclosure Map of 1842 (BRO 37959/47) and a Yate Parish Plan of 1848 (BRO 37959/48), which are practically identical, there is no cartographic evidence covering the period between the Tithe map of 1841, and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1:2500 plan) of 1881, surveyed in 1879 (**Fig. 5**). In the intervening forty odd years no changes appear to have occurred within the study area.
- 6.4 Two collieries and coalfields maps (**Figs. 6 & 7**; BRO 39398/210 & 219) from a collection of papers (BRO 39398/210-220) in Bristol Record Office show the study area and its locality in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They both confirm the presence of coal measures and coal workings (at depth), emanating from Yate Colliery (No. 1 Pit), beneath the site.
- 6.5 By the time of the 1921 Edition (revised 1919) O.S. plan (**Fig. 8**) there were still no cartographic changes to the study area indicated.
- 6.6 By the 1967 Edition (**Fig. 9**) O. S. plan there were still no changes to the study area, the site still being farmland.

7. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

General

- 7.1 A search of the air-photograph collection held at the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC), Swindon was requested (Enquiry No. AP 38238), the results of which are presented in **Appendix 2**. The available photographs were examined in accordance with standard procedures for air-photograph analysis (Wilson 2000).
- 7.2 One vertical air-photograph (taken in September 1970) incorporating the study area has been selected for inclusion in this report (see **Fig. 11**).

Photograph Reference	Date	Observations
MAL/70076 frame 184 (see Fig. 11)	25th Sept 1970	Several linear features ? field drains oriented both (approx.) N-S and E-W

Table 4: Air-Photograph Observations

Discussion

- 7.3 No features of archaeological significance were observed within the study area, but AP OS/89300 taken on 18 June 1989 showed the presence of the new road, known as Goose Green Way (B4059), transecting the former field 'Goosy Riding'. The study area was then largely occupied by buildings and car parking belonging to a garden centre, while the eastern end appears to have been down to grass.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 To date, no previous archaeological work has taken place within the study area.
- 8.2 The results of the SGHER trawl and documentary research showed little or no evidence of significant archaeological remains within the study area.
- 8.3 The study area is described in 1841 as '*Goosy Riding*' and was in use as arable farmland. Indeed, the land remained farmland until the 1980's when a new section of ring road (Goose Green Way [B4059]) around the north side of Yate was constructed roughly E-W across the southern half of the field and a garden centre was built on the western half of the study area.
- 8.4 There are remains, in the near vicinity, of structures associated with 19th-century coal mining, specifically the site of Yate Colliery (No. 1 Pit) on the opposite side of Broad Lane, but there is no evidence of associated activity within the study area itself.
- 8.5 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) highlights the fragility and finite nature of England's archaeological resource. It is stressed that, depending on the particular circumstances involved, significant archaeological remains should be preserved, whether physically or 'by record' (Breeze 1993; Cullingworth and Nadin 1994).
- 8.6 The exact nature of any further archaeological requirement for the recording of (prior to any development) or monitoring of (during any development) any archaeological features and deposits, in relation to this site, will be the decision of the Archaeological Officer at South Gloucestershire Council.

9. REFERENCES & SOURCES CONSULTED

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Maps & Plans

- 1769 *'Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol'*. Benjamin Donn the Elder. (BRO AC/PL 153)
- 1841 Yate Tithe map; with apportionment, GRO T1/207
- 1881 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1:2500), surveyed 1879; Published 1881. Gloucestershire sheet LXIX.5
- Undated *'Plan of Yate & Eggshill Pit'*, BRO 39398/219
- 1917 *'Yate Colliery – Plan of Workings and Royalties'*, BRO 39398/210
- 1921 Ordnance Survey edition 1:2500, Surveyed 1879; Revised 1919; Published 1921. Gloucestershire sheet LXIX.5
- 1967 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 edition; Surveyed 1949; Levelled 1950; Revised 1966; Published 1967. Sheets ST 6983 & ST 7083

Aerial Photographs

1970 Sortie No. MAL/70076; Frame No. 184; Date: 25 September 1970; Scale: 1:3000

Archives Sources

South Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (SGHER), Kingswood

The Collections of Bristol Record Office (BRO)

The Collections of Gloucester Record Office (GRO)

The National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC), Swindon

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

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

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work which would affect a SAM.

ODPM PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

The Planning Policy Guidance of Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) consolidates advice to planning authorities. The Guidance stresses the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource, details the role of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with county and district archaeological officers and sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

PPG 16 also indicates the circumstances where further work would be necessary and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeological resource.

LOCAL AUTHORITY POLICY

South Gloucestershire's Local Plan (adopted January 2006) states:

Archaeology L11

Development which would not physically preserve sites of national archaeological importance, whether scheduled or not, or would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains, will not be permitted.

Planning permission will not be granted for development on sites or landscapes of archaeological interest or of high archaeological potential without an archaeological assessment and if necessary a field evaluation.

Where the assessment indicates that the proposed development would harm a site, structure or landscape of archaeological or historic importance or its setting, development will not be permitted unless applicants can demonstrate a satisfactory scheme indicating how the impact of the proposal on the archaeological resource can be mitigated. The council will negotiate agreements to preserve and manage archaeological remains.

APPENDIX 2: Air Photographs



ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD Air Photographs

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 38238

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/19	175	V	5064	P	ST 699 834	2	13 JAN 1946	AC	10300	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RS	4389	P	ST 704 835	9	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1416	277	RS	4422	P	ST 706 830	10	14 APR 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1721	474	FP	1196	P	ST 701 841	4	06 SEP 1946	AC	9930	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1912	524	RS	4048	P	ST 698 844	3	30 DEC 1946	A	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1912	524	RS	4049	P	ST 707 843	3	30 DEC 1946	A	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1961	572	RS	4150	P	ST 701 844	16	09 APR 1947	AB	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/574	1203	RP	3022	N	ST 699 833	2	30 JUL 1951	A	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/574	1203	RP	3023	N	ST 702	2	30 JUL 1951	A	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD

					833						7.5	
RAF/540/574	1203	RS	4018	N	ST 702 841	8	30 JUL 1951	A	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/574	1203	RS	4019	N	ST 700 842	8	30 JUL 1951	A	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	209	P	ST 699 836	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F21	210	P	ST 702 837	3	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F22	209	P	ST 699 827	4	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1704	1629	F22	210	P	ST 702 828	4	01 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F21	49	P	ST 703 822	37	26 JUL 1963	AB	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1530	2842	F21	1	P	ST 694 828	1	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1530	2842	F22	1	P	ST 695 838	7	11 FEB 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
MAL/70076	5733	V	183	P	ST 699 832	2	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/70076	5733	V	184	P	ST 701 832	3	25 SEP 1970	A	3000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/76020	8146	V	102	P	ST 689 828	8	20 APR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/71300	10195	V	52	P	ST 705 828	5	24 JUN 1971	A	7000	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/89300	13557	V	121	P	ST 702 830	4	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/89301	13558	V	186	P	ST 703 844	5	18 JUN 1989	A	8100	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/94504	14758	V	76	P	ST 706 845	1	04 OCT 1994	A	7800	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/94504	14758	V	84	P	ST 709 830	2	04 OCT 1994	A	7800	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
MAL/52050	21618	V	4579	P	ST 703 835	4	01 AUG 1952	A	5500	6	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
										Total sorties	16	
										Total images	27	

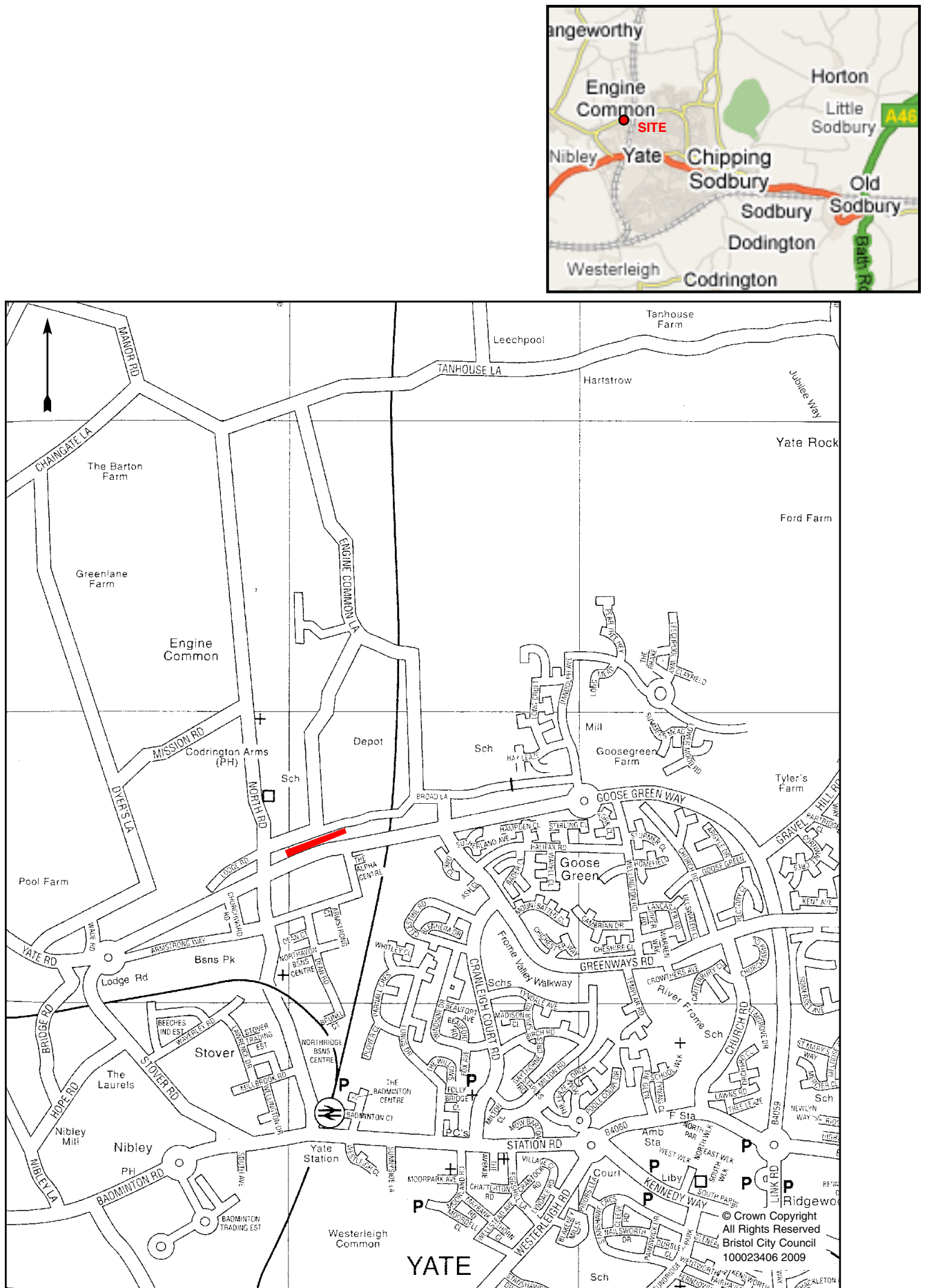


Fig.1 Site location plan

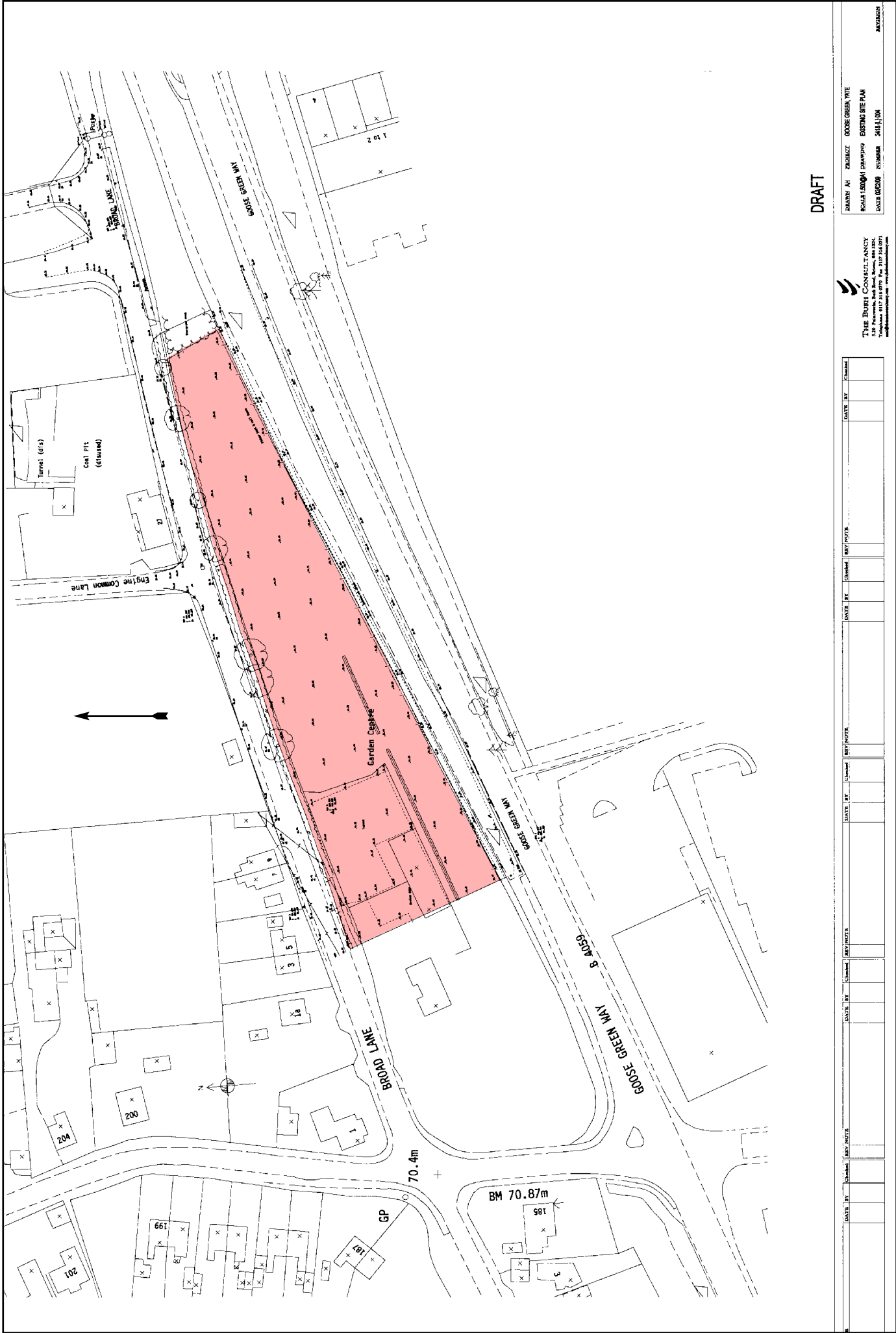


Fig.2 Existing site plan (original scale 1:500)

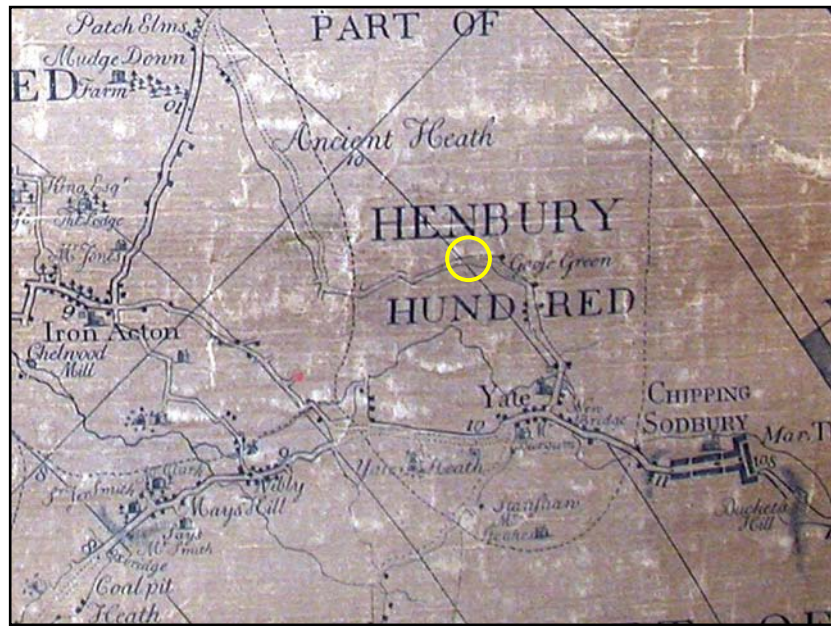


Fig.3 Extract from Donn's map of 1769

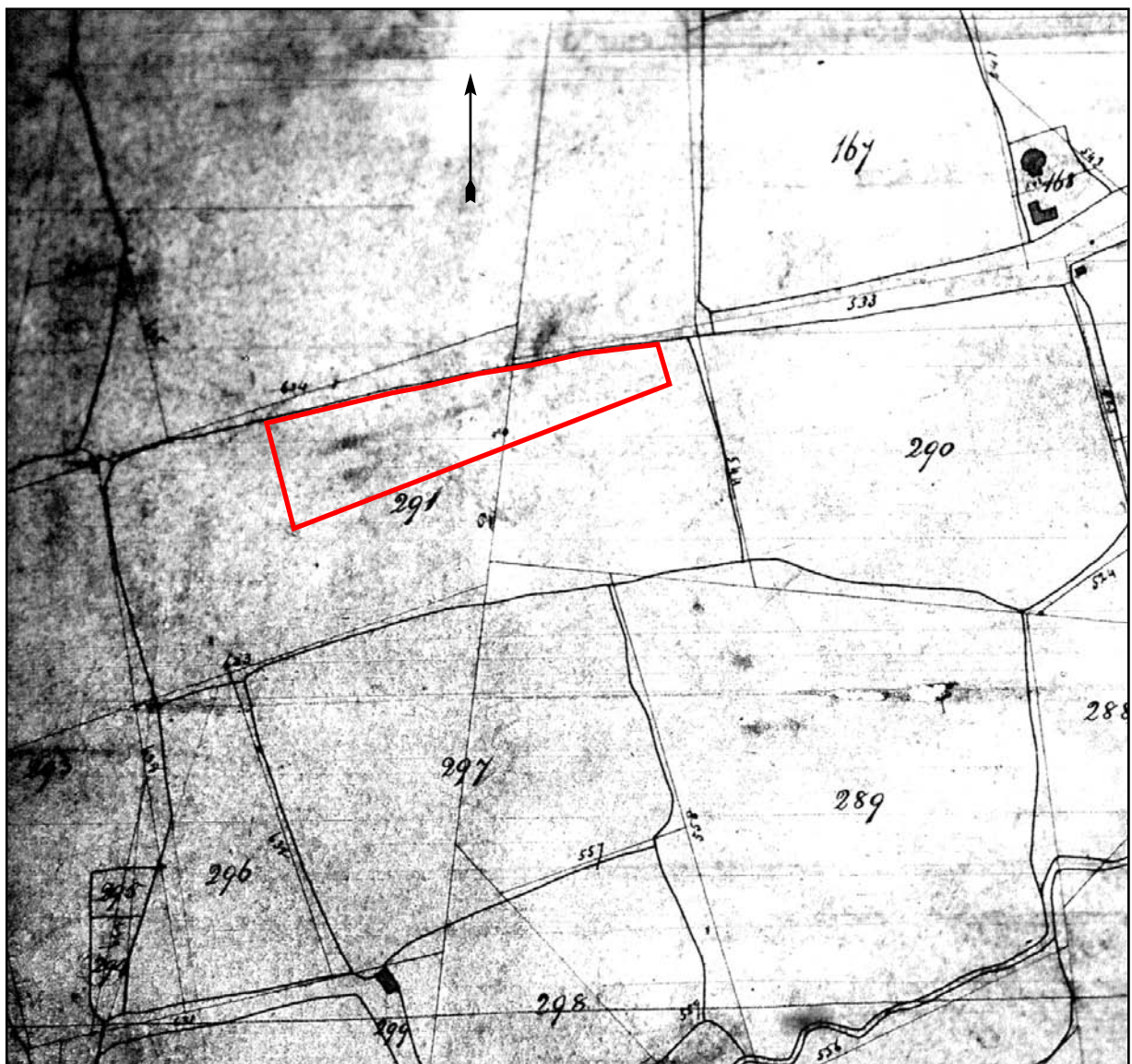


Fig.4 Extract from Yate Parish Tithe map of 1841

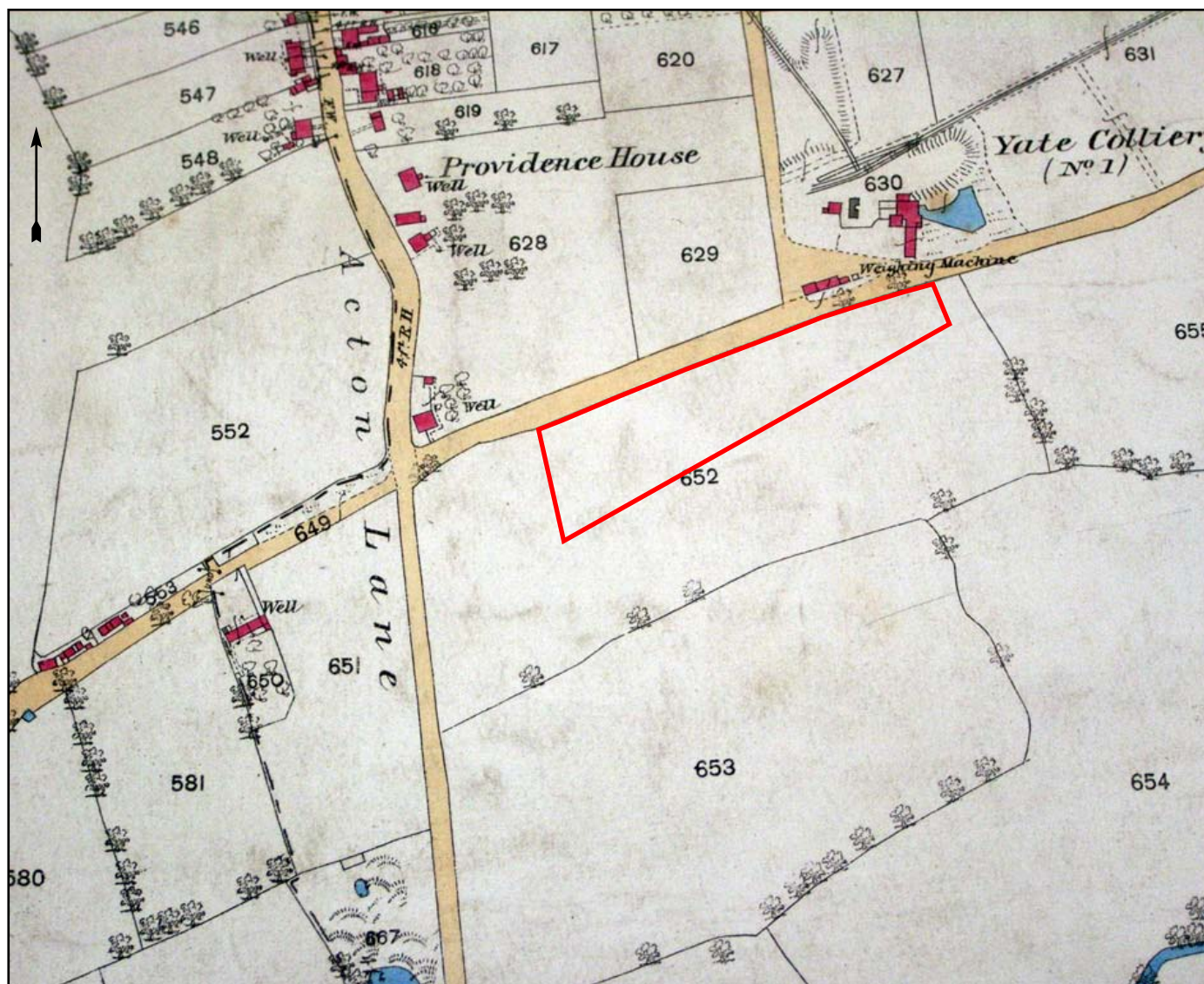


Fig.5 Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500 scale) of 1881 (surveyed 1879)

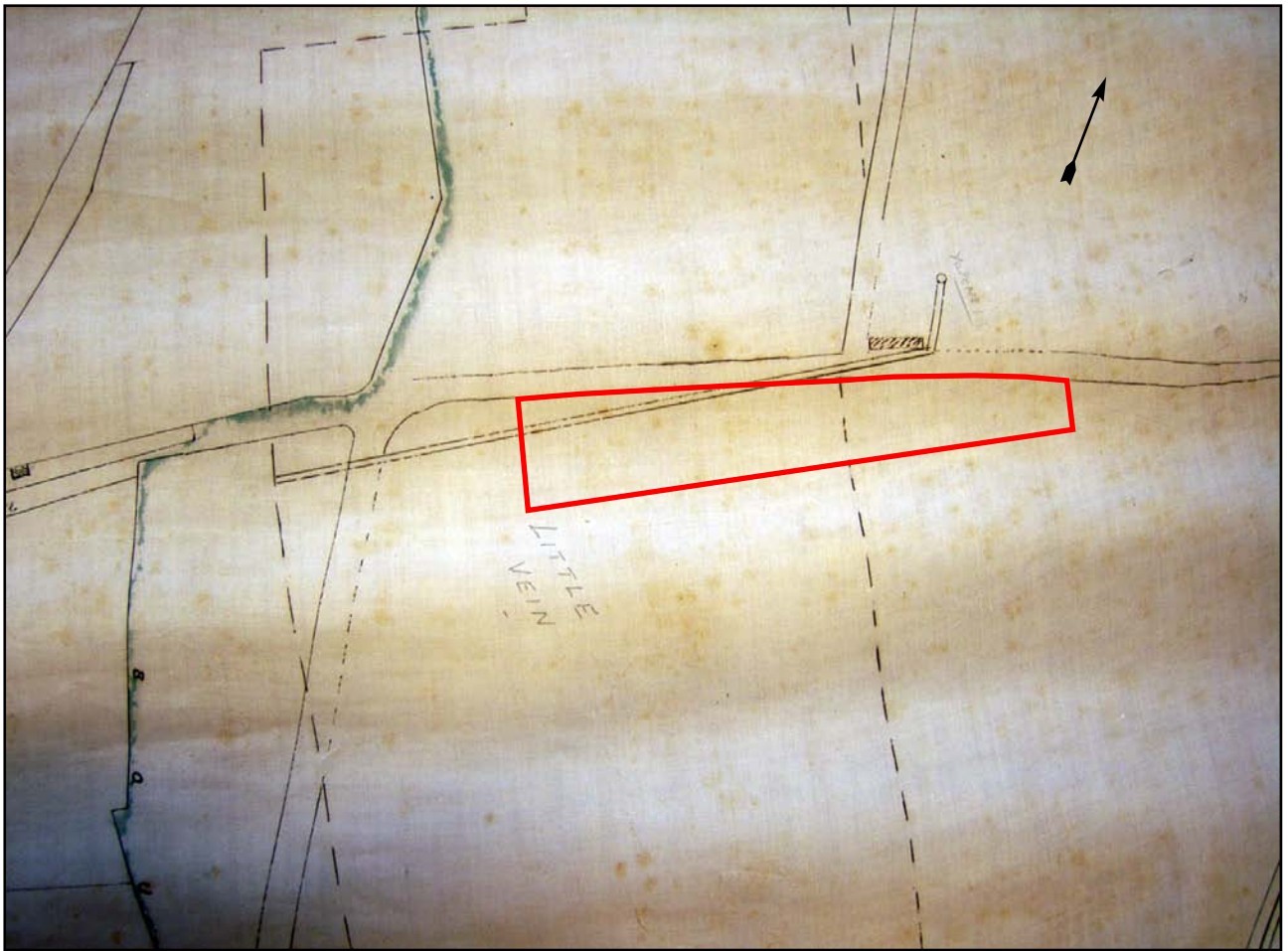


Fig.6 Extract from undated plan of 'Yate & Egghill Pits'

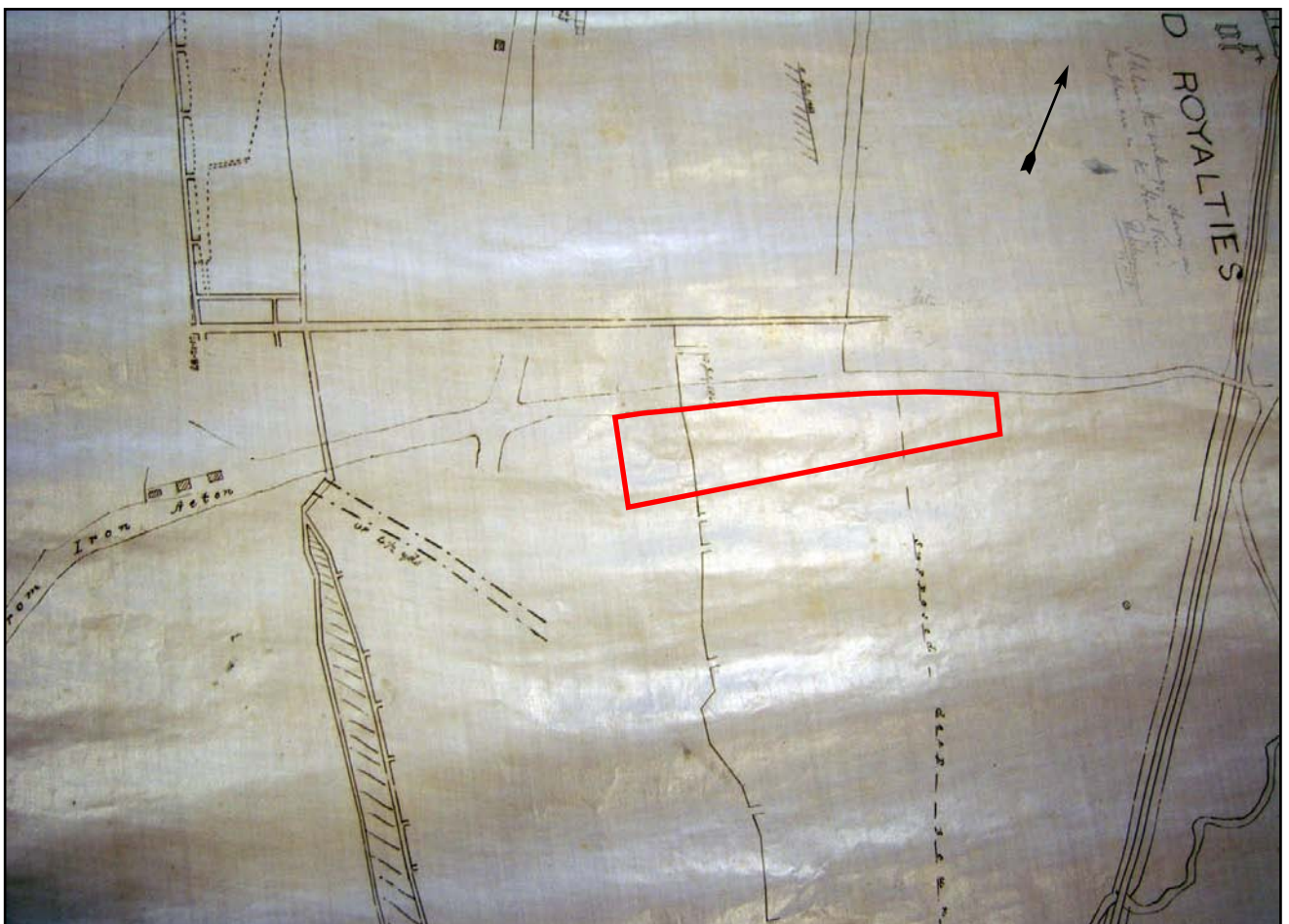


Fig.7 Extract from Yate Colliery plan of 1917

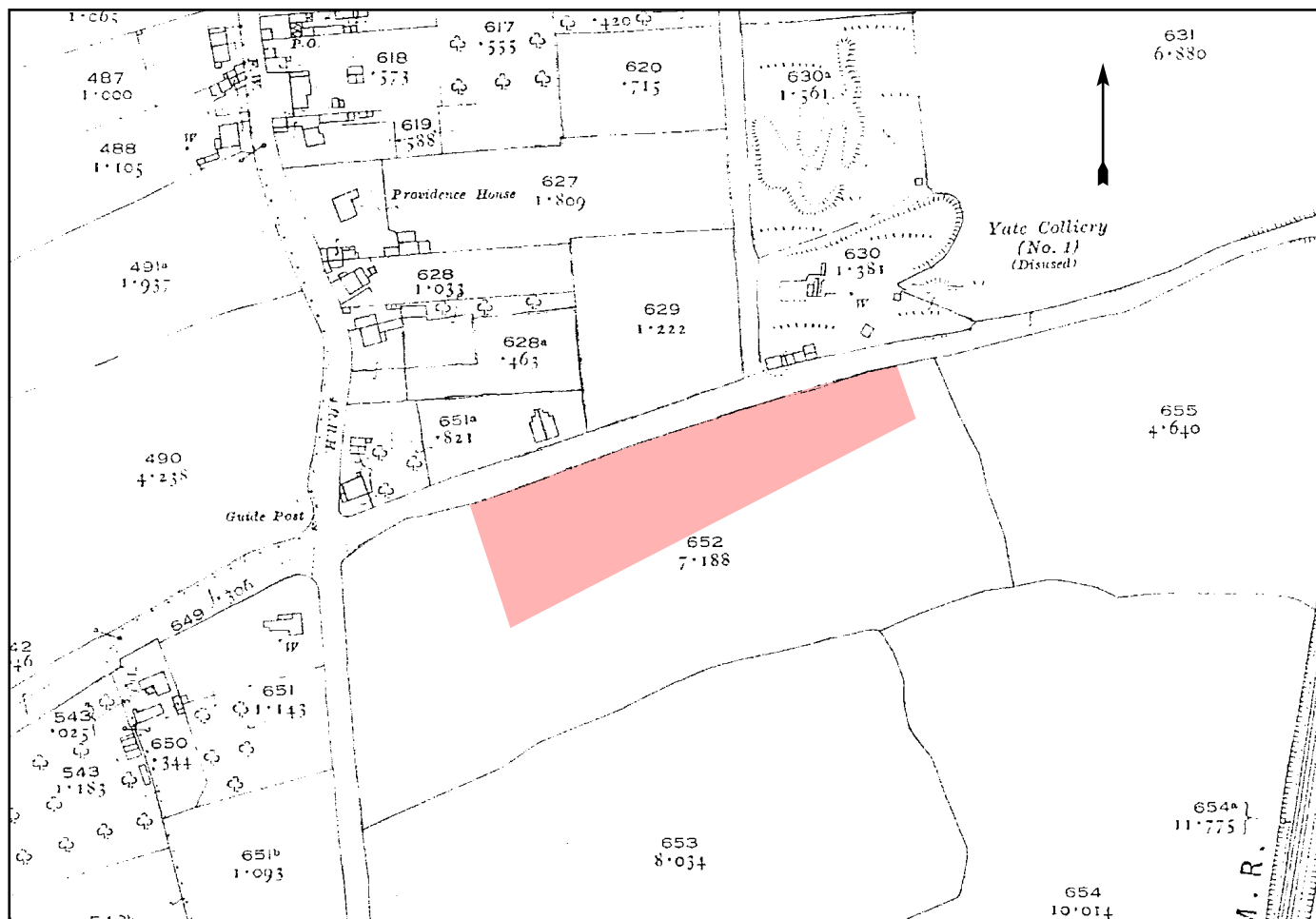


Fig.8 Extract from 1921 Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500 scale), surveyed 1919

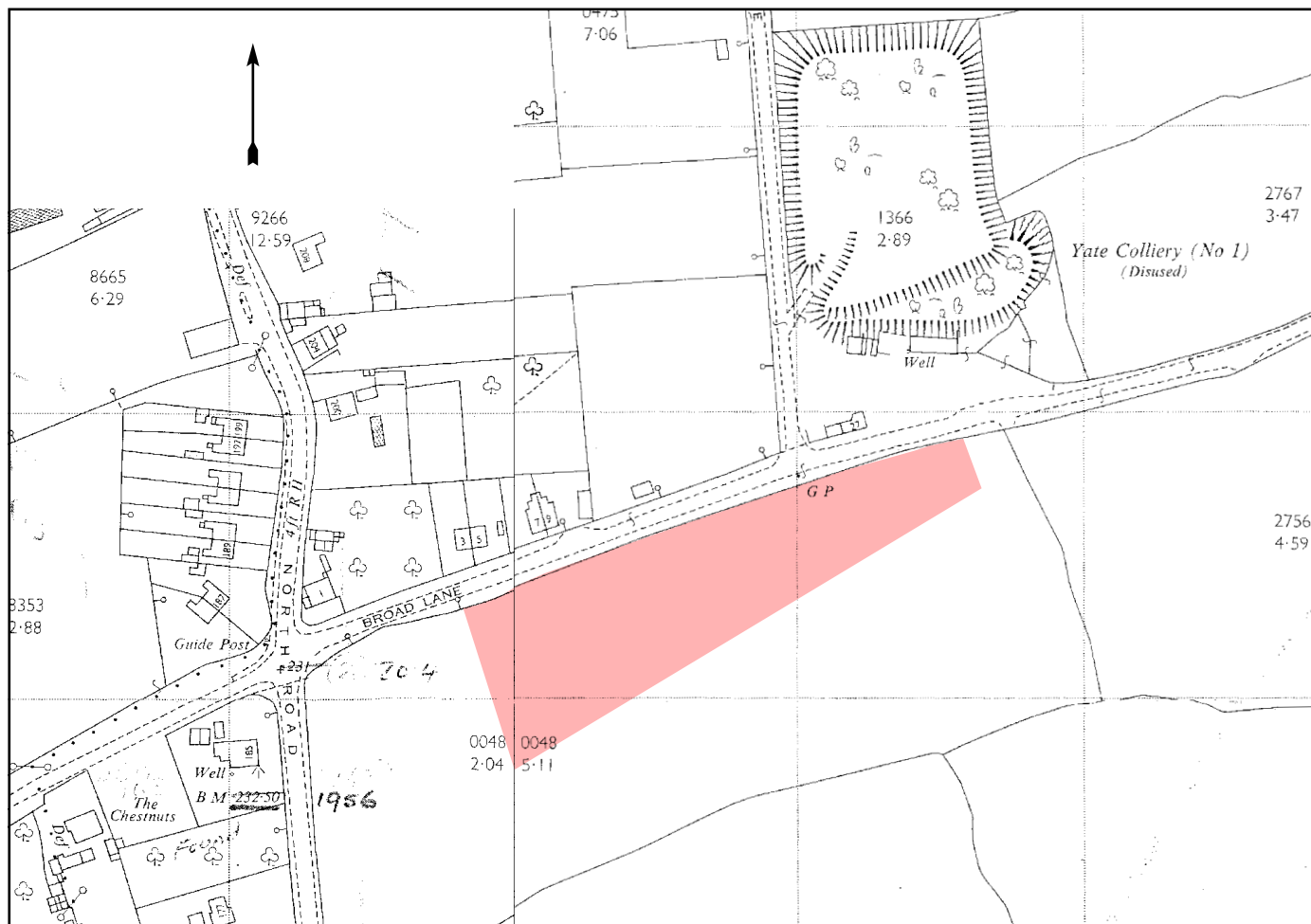


Fig.9 Extract from 1967 Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:1250 scale), surveyed 1966

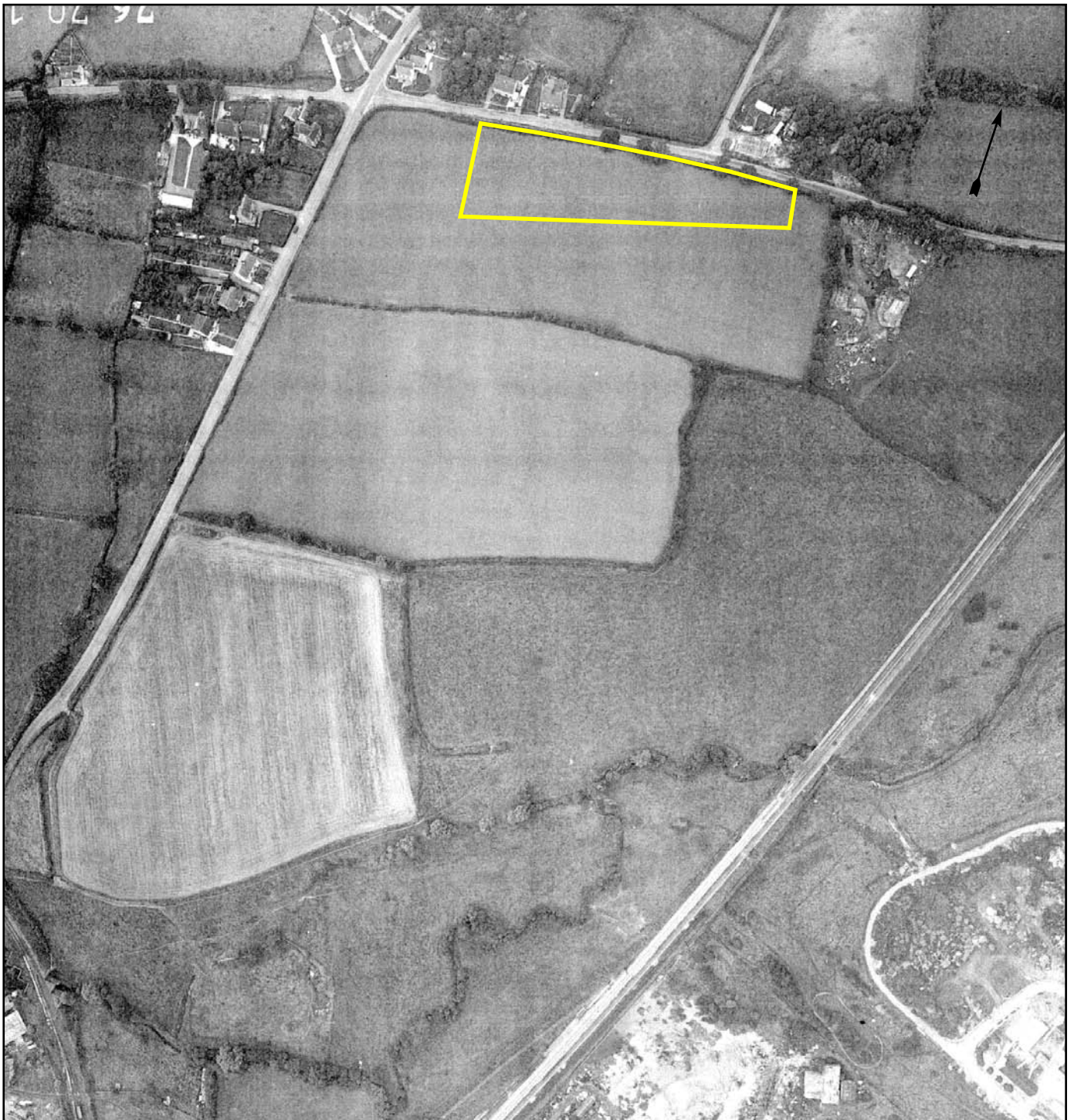


Fig.11 Aerial photograph showing the study area (taken on 25 September 1970)



Plate 1
Looking north-east
across the study area
from the car park of 'The
Fox' public house



Plate 2
Looking east across part
of the study area
alongside Goose Green
Way (B4049)



Plate 3
Looking west across the
study area towards 'The
Fox' public house



Plate 4 A view, looking south-west, of the SW-NE oriented hedge that sub-divides part of the study area



Plate 5 Looking east, towards the east end of the study area