

Archaeological Watching Brief
at
**THE FORMER WAGGON & HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE,
STAPLETON ROAD, BRISTOL.**
for
Elim Housing Association



Report No. 2378/2010
BHER No. 24831



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services



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Archaeological Watching Brief
at
**THE FORMER WAGGON & HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE,
STAPLETON ROAD, BRISTOL**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 60249 73680

Client: Elim Housing Association
Agent: DarntonEGS

<i>Author:</i>	Ray Ducker
<i>Approved by:</i>	John Bryant
<i>Signature:</i>	
<i>Date Issued:</i>	6 August 2010 

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	Km	Kilometre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	m	Metre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BC	Before Christ	NMR	National Monuments Record
c.	Circa	OS	Ordnance Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record		

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.

August, 2010.

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the demolition and subsequent groundworks associated with redevelopment of the site of the former Waggon and Horses Public House, Stapleton Road, Easton, Bristol.

The groundworks revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence of deposits across the site mainly comprising demolition rubble over a buried topsoil/garden soil, which sealed either subsoil or more commonly archaeologically sterile deposits of sand and sandstone.

A number of structures that were probably associated with the public house and attached brewery, including a linear tunnel that may have been a barrel roll were located during the monitoring. A circular brick structure, the cut for which appeared to have been lined with red clay and which had a floor of ceramic tiles was also located. The structure is suggested to have been associated with the brewery, possibly forming the housing or base of an underback/underbuck that would have been situated below a “mashtub” or “mash tun” (Appendix 3).

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Mr Peter Haywood on behalf of Elim Housing Association to undertake an archaeological watching brief during demolition of the former Waggon and Horses Public House, Stapleton Road, Easton, and groundworks associated with the construction of a number of Flats and Houses.
- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned to comply with the condition of planning consent (Bristol City Council Planning Reference number 09/01321/F) and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2010).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between 11 May and 23 June 2010 under the supervision of R. K. Ducker who also compiled this report.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery under the Accession Number BRSMG 2009/87 and a copy of the report will be made available to the National Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24831 and in the OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations as: bristola1-68938.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site (centred on NGR 60249 73680) lies in the Bristol suburb of Easton and comprises the premises of the Waggon & Horses Public House, No. 83 Stapleton Road. The site lies at approximately 12m aOD. Bristol City Centre lies approximately 1.8km to the south-west.
- 2.2 The site is bounded and fronted by Stapleton Road to the north-west, Beaufort Street to the south-west and a school to the south-east. The north-east side of the site is bounded by further properties fronting Stapleton Road.
- 2.3 The geology of the study area comprises Keuper (Redcliffe) Sandstone of the Triassic system. (British Geological Survey 1967).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An historical account of the site is included in the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in 2006 (BaRAS Report 2006), and is summarised in brief below (§ 3.2).
- 3.2 The desk-based assessment (BaRAS Report 2006) indicates that, prior to its development in the late 18th century, the site comprised agricultural land, or possibly land used for market gardening. The present public house appears to date to the late 18th century, but by the mid-19th century, incorporated workshop buildings at the rear, the latter used as a brewery until the 20th century. Notwithstanding the alterations that have taken place since the site was developed, the extant buildings are understood to possibly incorporate elements of the original buildings.
- 3.3 A Waggon and Horses Public House first appears on the 1854 Ashmead map of Bristol, reappearing on the subsequent 1874 edition (as No. 65). The OS First Edition of 1881/82 also marks an adjoining brewery on the site, behind the pub buildings to the south-east and all of these buildings remain on the 1918 Edition. Finally, the desk-based assessment records that a standing stone stood at Armoury Square nearby until 1935 and this may be associated with a former curvilinear field boundary described as “preserved in the line of Clifton Place”. It is suggested therefore that although the stone and field boundary are outside of the study area, the potential for subterranean deposits of prehistoric date exists.
- 3.4 The pub is said to have been one of a number used to represent the Nags Head Public House featured in the television comedy series “Only Fools and Horses”, for which many exteriors were filmed in Bristol.
- 3.5 In addition to the desk-based assessment a programme of Building Recording (RCHME Level 2) was also carried out on the site (BaRAS 2009, Report number 2222/2009).

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (BaRAS 2010) and the fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (1999). The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the course of intrusive groundworks.
- 4.2 The watching brief involved the monitoring of the mechanical excavation of standard strip foundations for new residential properties, some of which were excavated from a reduced level platform excavated immediately prior to this. In addition the demolition of the former Waggon and Horses Public House was also monitored.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 All groundworks were carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator using both toothed buckets and a toothless grading bucket.

Demolition Work (Plates 1 & 2)

- 5.2 Initially, the demolition of the former Waggon and Horses Public House was monitored, principally to examine the structure of the cellars and determine the existence of other possible subterranean structures, including further cellars.
- 5.3 During these works two cellars were located, the interior of the larger one of these was recorded in detail during the *Archaeological Building Survey of The Former Waggon & Horses Public House*, BaRAS 2009. Demolition of the second, smaller, cellar was not monitored.
- 5.4 Further details of the main cellar were noted during the work, principally that the northwest wall was of different construction and represented an earlier phase of construction to the main brick built portion. This was further borne out by the fact that the wall (north-west wall) extended to the north-east beyond the later north-east wall (Wall 128) of the cellar as far as the adjoining property boundary.
- 5.5 Behind Wall 128 an earlier floor of Pennant slabs was recorded at a level that suggested its association with the blocked up openings in the property boundary wall (openings 115 and 116 below) as recorded in the building survey (BaRAS *ibid*). A fragment of brick wall (Wall 127) represented a possible intermediate phase of construction between the Pennant floor and new cellar, this had been built over the Pennant floor but was sealed behind the cellar wall and would have been parallel with the cellar's north-west side wall.
- 5.6 A linear structure was also located that may have been utilised to move barrels between the brewery and the public house and this was further recorded during the groundworks.

Construction Groundworks (Plates 3 & 4)

- 5.7 The groundworks for the new residential properties comprised the excavation of standard strip foundations. Additionally, on the western side of the site the ground level was reduced across the area prior to the trench excavation.
- 5.8 The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 2m, those excavated in the area of reduced level excavation in the west of the site reached *c* 1.9m depth; 1m of this was excavated from the base of the reduced level.
- 5.9 A number of structures were recorded during the excavation of the foundation trenches. Additionally, the demolition exposed limited evidence of phases of alterations to the fabric of the building, in the north-east boundary wall.

The north-east boundary wall (Plate 8)

- 5.10 The boundary wall between the study area and Nos. 85-87 Stapleton Road had formerly been pierced by a number of openings of different types, all of which had been blocked up during different phases of occupation and use. Two of the openings were partly exposed during the groundworks and were recorded as exposed.

Structures Recorded

Structure, Opening 115 (Fig. 2)

- 5.11 This opening appeared to have been a window, at the base was a cill of Pennant sandstone with a bunched surface that was 1.5m long and 130mm thick. The opening above had been blocked up with bricks, mainly as stretcher bond, and was 1.10m wide. Only the lower 480mm of the opening was visible, the remainder having been rendered.

Structure, Opening 116 (Fig. 2, Plate 8)

- 5.12 Only the cill and the lower 400mm of this opening were visible for recording. The cill comprised a single block of Pennant approximately 1.2m long and up to 130mm thick. The opening was about 1.04m wide and had an ornate iron grille within it. The purpose of this opening and the point at which the grille formed part of it remain unclear.

Structure 117 (Fig. 2, Plate 5)

- 5.13 Trench (101) was excavated through a rectangular structure in the south-west corner of the site. The structure had drystone walls of random sized but generally thin sandstone rubble and a barrel-vaulted roof of bricks, bonded with white lime mortar. The walls were quite narrow, at approximately 250mm wide, the structure itself was about 3.3m long and 1.9m high. No floor to the structure was visible but the base was largely obscured by fallen rubble.

Structure 118 (Fig. 2, Plate 6)

- 5.14 Parts of a linear, subterranean structure were located, orientated from north-west to south-east across the site over a distance of 19.5m. The structure comprised two parallel walls and a barrel vaulted roof – none of the floor of the feature was observed during the works.
- 5.15 The walls varied in thickness from between 300 and 530mm and had rendered inner faces. Both comprised unworked, uncoursed sandstone rubble bonded with pale grey lime mortar with occasional lime and charcoal flecking. The space between the two walls averaged 1m wide but expanded to 1.2m wide at the north-west end. The base of the structure sloped downwards from the south-east to the north-west and was said to increase in depth from about 400mm to approximately 1.5m. At least one drain had been inserted into the northern side wall of the structure to allow drainage of ground water.
- 5.16 The structure is suggested to have been utilised to roll barrels of beer from the brewery at the rear of the premises to the public house at the front, possibly directly into the beer cellar, though no entrance or exit to or from the tunnel was identified.

Structure 119 (Figs. 2 & 3, Plate 7)

- 5.17 During excavation of Trench 104 a large, circular, (2.9m diameter) brick structure was located. The structure appeared to be a circular wall of bricks (Wall 120) laid to a header bond and bonded with pale orange mortar. The lower three courses of the structure stepped inwards as they descended but were otherwise identical to the upper seven courses of surviving masonry. A floor of ceramic tiles (Surface 121) some 60mm thick, formed the base of the structure, which had been backfilled with a mix of ash, spent coal and clinker (Fill 122). The structure had been built in cut (Cut 124) directly into the underlying sand and sandstone that was of 300mm greater diameter than the structure and this had been deliberately filled with a single deposit of red clay (Deposit 123). Despite the nature of the fill of the structure, it does appear to have been the site of burning. The structure is suggested to be either an underbuck/underback or the housing of it and as such would comprise an element of the brewing process (Appendix 3).

5.18 No features or deposits and no artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered during intrusive groundworks at the site.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 During the watching brief a simple stratigraphic sequence of made-ground deposits/demolition rubble sealing topsoil and subsoil and subsequently archaeologically sterile sand, sandy clay and sandstone was recorded. Cut into these deposits were a number of structures associated with the former public house or the attached brewery. Additionally some limited details of alterations to the fabric of the building were recorded in the north-east site boundary wall.
- 6.2 The recorded structures comprised a large cellar, for which the original floor level of the public house had to be raised, resulting in, amongst other things, the blocking of openings (115 and 116) recorded in the north-east wall. A linear, tunnel structure (118) interpreted as a barrel roll, a cesspit (117) and a structure that was either for holding an underbuck/back tub or itself comprised the tub were also located. A further cellar was demolished but not recorded. With the exception of the cesspit, all these features can be associated with the known activities of the public house and/or brewery.
- 6.3 It should be noted that although Structure 118 was interpreted as a barrel roll, or a tunnel for moving barrels from the brewery to the pub, no precedent could be found by the author for a structure of this type. Further, no evidence of the method of access or egress to the structure could be identified and it was could not be seen to connect with either of the cellars identified beneath the pub. Other possible uses include storage, although the size and shape of the structure make this an unusual, if not unlikely, design. A drain had been inserted into the northern side wall of the which was, therefore, clearly not designed to retain water.
- 6.4 The exact purpose of structure 119 remains unclear though it seems but as stated is suggested to have been the housing or mount or surround to hold a brewing structure known variously as an underbuck or underback. Alternatively it may have actually been the underbuck/underback container, as such it would have sat below the Mash Tun/Tub as described - "THIRD, an *underbuck* or shallow tub to go under the mash-tub, for the wort to run into when drawn from the grains"(Cobbett, 1850).
- 6.5 The watching brief identified a number of structures relating both to the Waggon & Horses Public House and the attached brewery. The lack of archaeological deposits of medieval or earlier date may indicate that any structural remains related to the potential prehistoric features (including the "curvilinear boundary" and standing stone) did not extend into the application area or that they may have been truncated by previous development of the area.

7. PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Cai Mason and Raymond K. Ducker who also produced this report. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by the author and the project was managed by Bruce Williams.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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Maps

- Ordnance Survey 1967 1:50,000 Bristol District, Geological Survey of England and Wales, Solid and Drift.

Unpublished Material

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- BaRAS 2009 *Archaeological Building Survey of The Former Waggon & Horses Public House, Stapleton Road, Bristol,* for Elim Housing Association. Unpublished client report by A. Townsend.
- BaRAS 2010 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Recording Programme (Watching Brief) at *the Waggon & Horses Public House, No. 83 Stapleton Road, Easton, Bristol.* Unpublished client report by J. Bryant.

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BaRAS would like to thank Mr Peter Haywood of DarntonEGS, Mr Lionel Fear of ISG Pearce and Elim Housing Association for their assistance and co-operation during the project.

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 that would affect a SAM.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

DISTRICT POLICY

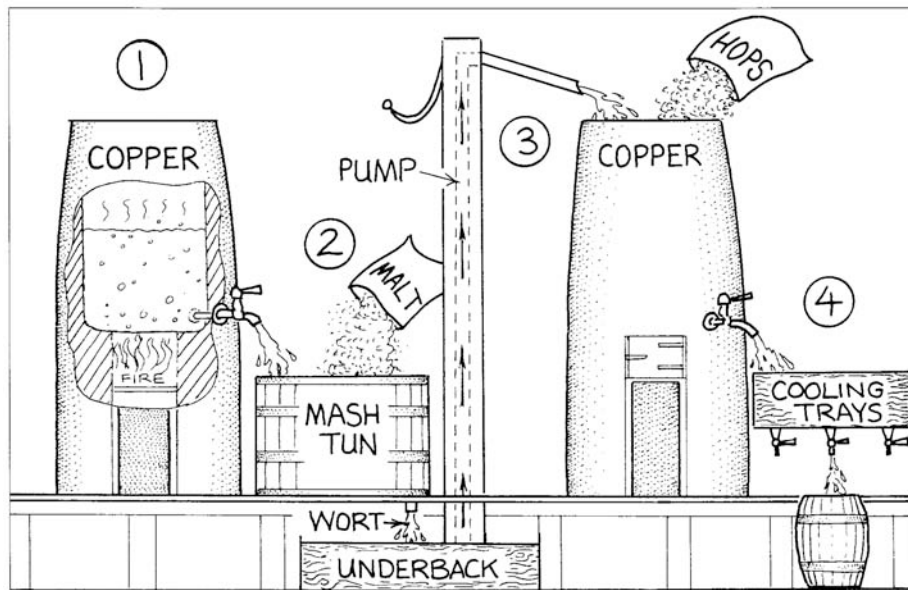
Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (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 desktop 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.

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
100 - 110	Numbers allocated to individual foundation trenches
111	Demolition rubble, mainly from the recent demolition of the former Waggon & Horses public house
112	Buried topsoil deposit below 111, probably associated with either the site's earlier history as agricultural land or more likely the pub's beer garden
113	Subsoil below 112
114	Natural sand and sandstone deposits at the base of excavation
115	Opening in property boundary in the north-east wall of site
116	Opening in property boundary in the north-east wall of site
117	Cess pit structure, rectangle of drystone, sandstone walls with a brick, barrel vaulted roof. The roof is bonded with white lime mortar but no floor was observed. Overall dimensions as recorded, length 3.3m x width 660mm x height 550mm. Walls are 250mm thick
118	Linear structure of parallel walls with a brick barrel-vaulted roof, no floor observed. Suggested "Barrel Roll". The structure was approximately 19.5m long with an average internal channel width of 1.1m
119	Overall structure number for the circular feature
120	Round wall of bricks laid to header bond, has floor of ceramic tiles (Surface 121) in a similarly rounded cut (Cut 124) of some 300mm greater diameter that has been deliberately backfilled with clay (Fill 123)
121	Base of Structure 119
122	Backfill of Structure 119
123	Backfill of construction cut and lining for Wall 119
124	Cut for construction of Structure 119
125	Cut for drainage channel through Structure 119
126	Wall exposed by demolition of the north-east wall of the cellar – possibly a continuation of the north-west wall of the cellar (Wall 130). Comprises irregular, uncoursed, sandstone rubble bonded with pale grey lime mortar.
127	Brick wall exposed by demolition of the north-east wall of the cellar, later than Wall 126 but earlier than the cellar
128	North-east wall of the cellar. Modern brick
129	Surface of Pennant slabs exposed behind Wall 128
130	North-west wall of the main cellar – earlier than the other three walls of brick. Comprises irregular, uncoursed, sandstone rubble bonded with pale grey lime mortar
131	South-west and south-east walls of the main cellar - modern brick walls
200 - 219	Numbers allocated to individual foundation trenches

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE BREWING PROCESS (from The Country House Explained, Yorke, T. 2005)



A Summary of the Basic Brewing Process

(1) Water is heated to just below boiling point in a large copper with a fire beneath the tank and a doorway below this from which to remove the ashes. (2) The water is poured into the Mash Tun and malt added to produce Wort, which is poured into the Underback below. This mashing process would usually be performed a second and third time, producing progressively weaker brews. (3) The Wort is pumped up into either the original copper or as in this example, into a second copper and boiled up with hops. (4) The final mixture is run off into cooling trays and subsequently into casks for storage.

The structure possibly associated with the brewing process, located during these works (Structure 119) is thought to have formed either the Underback (sometimes Underback) or a housing for it. From the simple diagram above it would seem likely that the other elements of the process were all “above ground” and therefore have not survived.

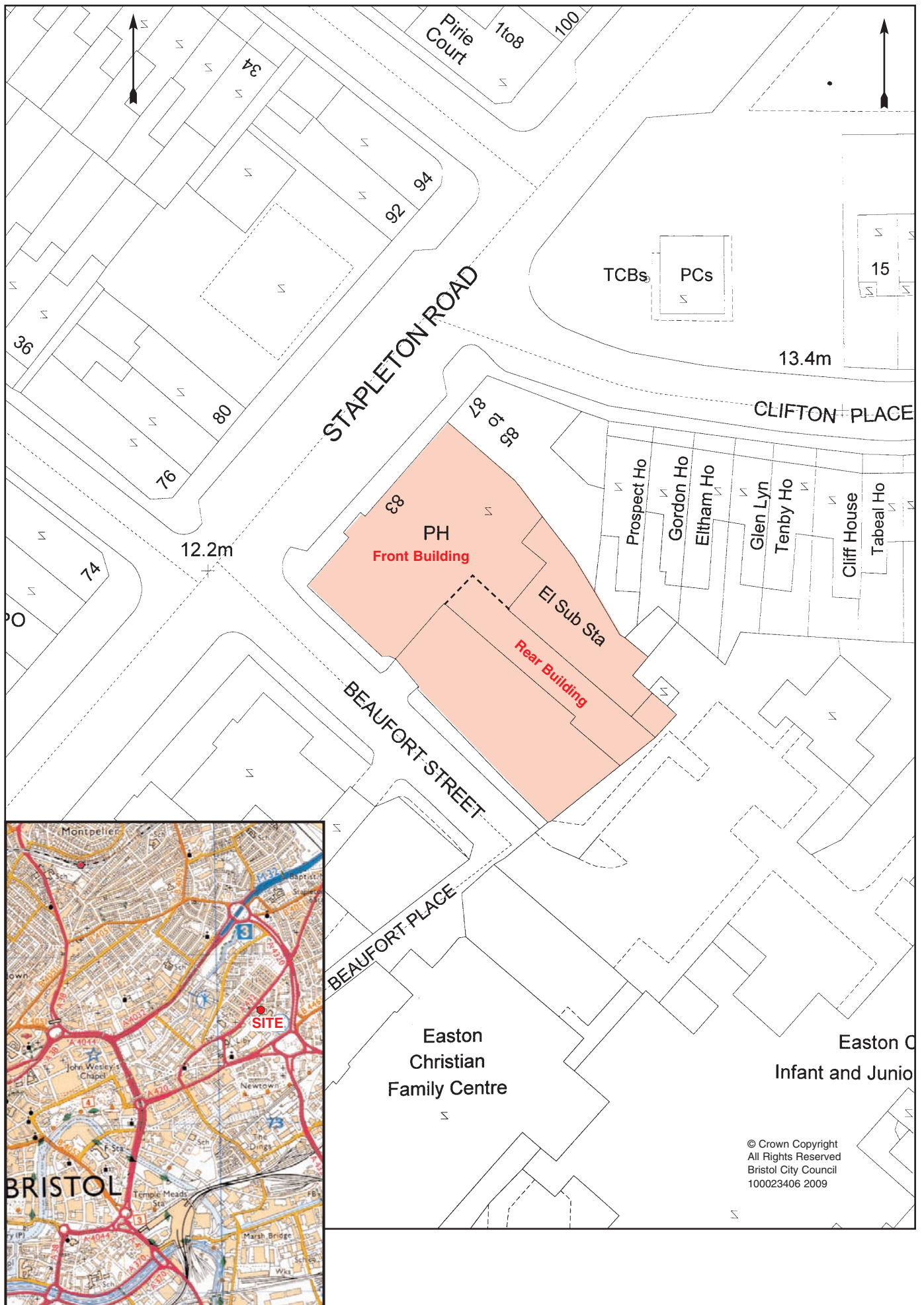


Fig.1 Location and extent of study area (with plate orientations)

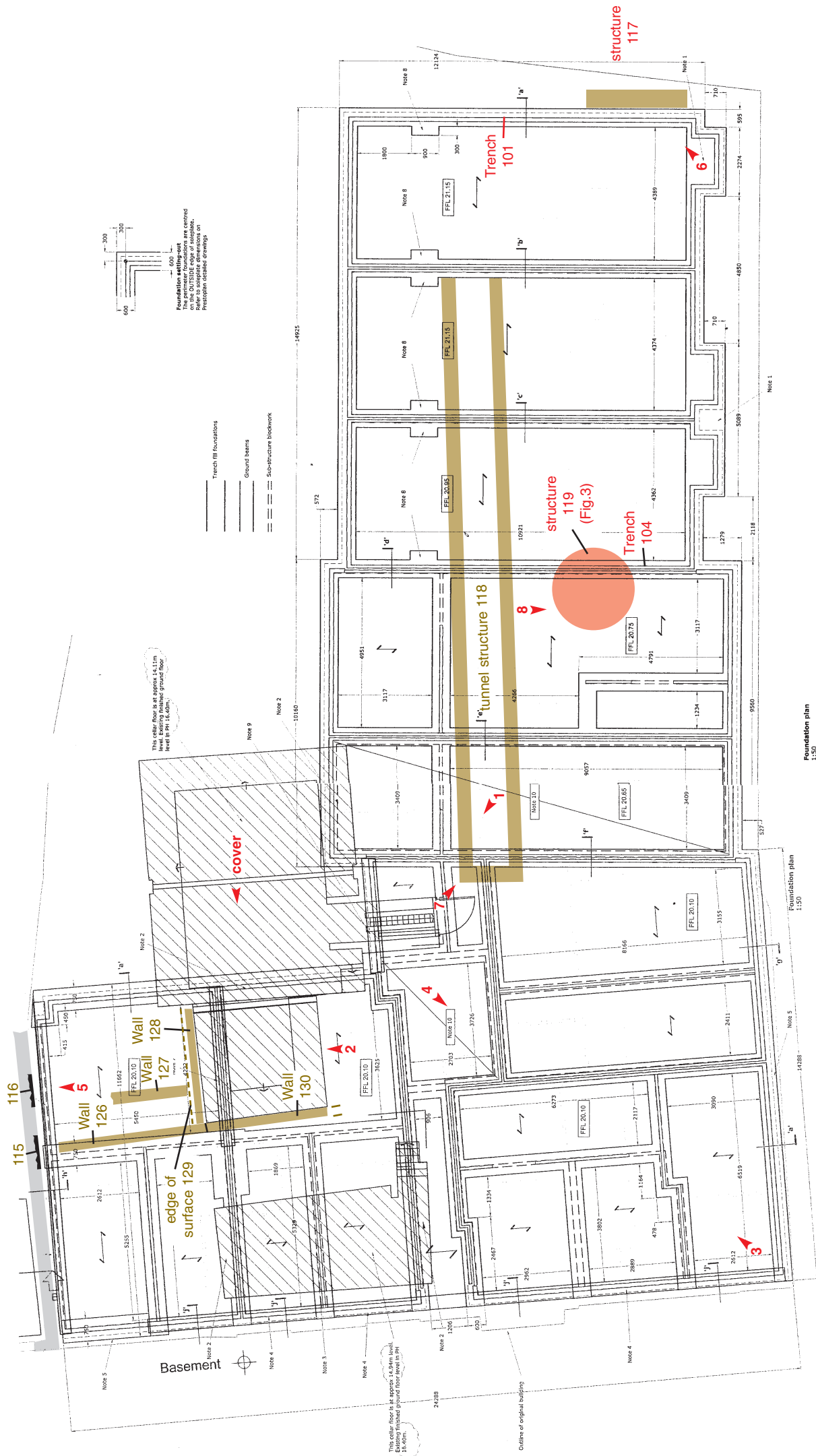


Fig.2 Layout of recorded structures, scale c 1:100

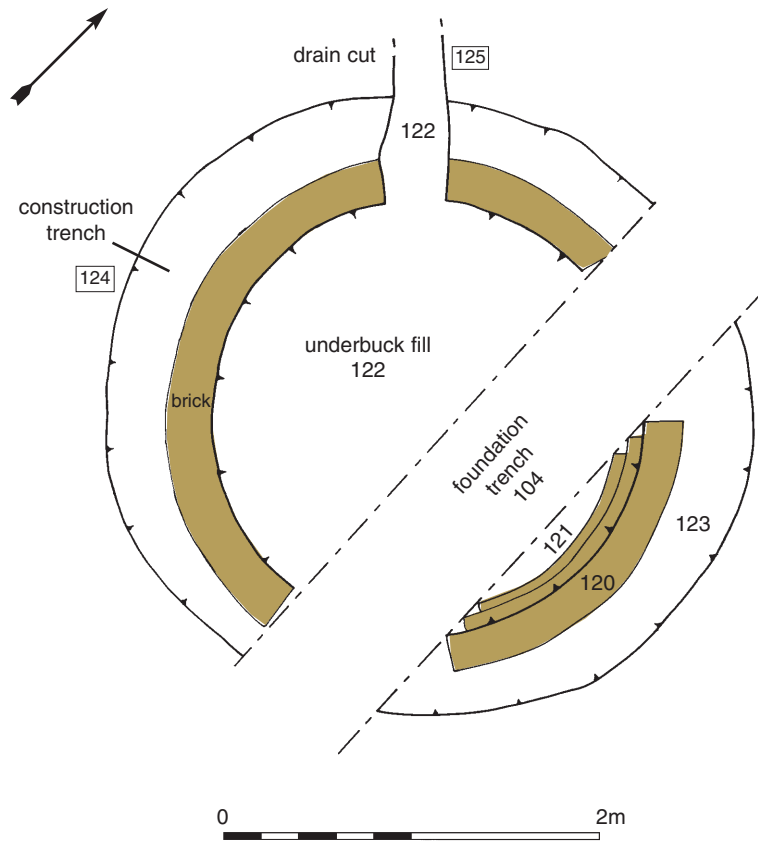


Fig.4 Plan of Structure 119 as excavated, scale 1:20



Plate 1
General view of the rear
of the Waggon & Horses
Public House during
demolition, looking north



Plate 2
Detail of the main cellar
during demolition, also
shows the original floor
level outside the cellar
area and the cellar back-
wall continuing to the
north-east, 1m scale



Plate 3
Excavation of foundation
trenches in the west of
the site, looking east



Plate 4
Reduced level
excavation of the western
side of site, prior to
foundation excavation,
looking west



Plate 5
Septic tank, structure 117
truncated by foundation
trench 101, looking east,
0.5m scale



Plate 6
The north-west end of
the barrel roll as
exposed, looking south,
0.5m scales



Plate 7
Structure 119 as
excavated, looking south-
west, 0.5m scales



Plate 8
Detail of opening 116 as
exposed, looking north-
east, 0.5m scales