

# Archaeological Survey



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## **Brislington Meadows – Executive Summary, Heritage and Archaeology**

A phased programme of heritage and archaeological evaluation was carried out of the Outline Planning Application site in accordance with the procedure outlined in Bristol City Council's Archaeology and Development SPD (SPD7). The surveys included a desk-based study and assessment of potential effects of development, and archaeological surveys to characterise the nature, extent and significance of any below-ground remains.

### Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

TEP 2020, *Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd, Report ref 7507.022.002

A historic environment desk-based assessment was carried out of the site and 1km buffer in order to assess the potential impact of development on the historic environment. The survey included an assessment of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Within the study area were 36 designated heritage assets including two Conservation Area, one Registered Park and Garden and 33 Listed buildings including 5 which were Grade II\*. The site is not within a Conservation Area and does not include any Listed Buildings. The site was assessed as providing a minor positive contribution to the setting of the Avon Valley and Brislington Conservation Areas as representing the remains of former open field and enclosed landscape historically bordering Brislington Common. Six hedgerows were assessed as important under the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations Act of 1997.

The baseline historic environment conditions suggested a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods, as well as the early medieval and medieval periods, and a moderate potential for archaeological remains of the post-medieval and modern periods. Any such remains were considered likely to be of a low (local) heritage significance.

Due to the archaeological potential, and following consultation with the BCC archaeological advisor, it was recommended that further evaluation work be carried out at the pre-determination stage in order to assess the below-ground conditions within the site.

### Geophysical Survey

Wessex Archaeology, 2021, *Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, Wessex Archaeology, Report ref 239880.03



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A gradiometer survey was carried out across the proposed development site with the aim of establishing the presence or otherwise and nature of archaeological features. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by the BCC archaeological advisor.

The survey revealed a number of anomalies or probable archaeological origin including a network of interconnected linear and recti-linear features predominantly focussed in the southern part of the site. These were interpreted as a possible area of settlement or peripheral settlement activity. The features were provisionally assessed as being of Iron Age or Romano-British in origin.

A number of pit-like anomalies of potentially archaeological origin were also identified and were assessed as possible extraction or refuse pits.

### Trial Trench Evaluation

Cotswold Archaeology, *Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol, Archaeological Evaluation*, Cotswold Archaeology, Report ref CR0810

Following the completion of the geophysical surveys a programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource including to confirm its presence or absence, its character, extent, date, and state of preservation. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by the BCC archaeological advisor and was specifically set out to test the features identified by the geophysical survey, as well as to test potentially negative areas.

A total of twenty-six evaluation trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision to the archaeological horizon or natural substrate. All archaeological features were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with current best practice and professional guidance. Any deposits with potential to include palaeo-environmental remains were sampled and any artefacts were recovered and processed.

The evaluation results demonstrated the accuracy of the geophysical survey with good correlation between the geophysical survey results and features revealed in the trenches. The survey revealed a system of enclosures of indeterminate function, dating to the Roman period and confirmed that the archaeological remains were focussed in the south-western part of the site. The features were relatively uniform in size and profile, suggesting that they were contemporary with each other and formed a planned and coherent system of enclosure of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date.

The finds assemblage, including pottery sherds, iron nails and worked stone, was indicative of domestic and industrial activity dating to the Roman period. The recovery of small fragments of glass waste, vessel glass, and an assemblage of glass beads indicated the possible presence of glass-working activity either on the site or in the surrounding area. A correlation was noted between the type of glass beads recovered at Brislington Meadows and those which were recovered from Brislington Roman Villa which was discovered in 1899 and was located 900m to the south west of the site.

A small quantity of biological evidence in the form of plant macrofossils and charred material was recovered from soil samples taken from the features. A small quantity of residual glass waste was recovered but the material did not provide any evidence for crop processing, food preparation or other domestic activities.

# Brislington Meadows Brislington Bristol

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for:  
CampbellReith

on behalf of:  
Homes England

CA Project: CR0810  
CA Report: CR0810\_1  
BMGA Accession No.: BRSMG: 2021.29  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-428967

February 2022





# Brislington Meadows Brislington Bristol

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: CR0810  
CA Report: CR0810\_1  
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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Brislington Meadows
<b>Location:</b>	Brislington, Bristol
<b>NGR:</b>	362639 171085
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15–26 November 2021
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	cotswold2-428967
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Accession Number:</b>	BRSMG: 2021.29
<b>Site Code:</b>	BRIZ 21

In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol. A total of 26 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a system of Roman enclosure ditches in the south-western part of the site, broadly dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries. The presence of industrial waste, including a crucible fragment, and an assemblage of glass beads and glass waste may indicate small-scale industrial activity on the site.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol (centred at NGR: 362639 171085; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for CampbellReith, who were acting on behalf of Homes England.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which will be made to Bristol City Council (BCC).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined through consultation between The Environment Partnership (TEP) and Peter Insole, Principal Historic Environment Officer, BCC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Peter Insole.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### *The site*

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 8.5ha in extent. The site currently comprises five pastoral fields divided by mature hedgerows. It is bounded to the north by the grounds of Broomhill Junior School and the residential gardens off Belroyal Avenue, to the south-east by Bonville Road, to the west by allotment gardens and School Road beyond, and to the south by the parkland of Victory Park. The site lies at approximately 70m AOD in the north-east, with the ground sloping downwards to c. 55m AOD in the south-west.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as sandstone of the Farrington and Barren Red Members, which formed in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2021). Mixed deposits of plated sandstone bedrock, sandstone marl and red clay silt were identified as the natural geological substrate during the evaluation.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been the subject of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; TEP 2020) and geophysical survey (WA 2020). The following is a summary of these reports.
- 2.2. Limited finds of prehistoric date have been recorded within the vicinity of the site (TEP 2020, 16). These include find spots of Lower Palaeolithic stone tools at St Anne's Park Estate, c. 1.1km to the north-west, a Neolithic greenstone axe, and a flint assemblage recovered c. 1.1km to the north-west (ibid.).
- 2.3. Roman activity in the vicinity of the site is more widely attested, with settlement activity recorded around Keynsham, Durley Hill and Somerdale, 1km to the east (TEP 2020). The remains of a Roman villa were recorded in the Brislington area, c. 900m to the west of the current site (see Fig. 1), during 1899, and further Roman findspots are also recorded in the area (ibid.).
- 2.4. The settlement at Brislington likely originates from the medieval period, forming part of the manor of Keynsham (TEP 2020), and the settlement core was located c. 500m to the south-west. It is likely that the site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Brislington and its satellite settlements at West Town and Rock (ibid.).
- 2.5. The site remained within the agricultural hinterland of Brislington into the post-medieval period, with much of the land to the north of the current site forming part of Brislington Common and parts of the site being used for allotment gardens (TEP 2020). The area around the site was developed extensively in the 19th and 20th-centuries, with both residential and industrial development on all sides.

### Geophysical survey

- 2.6. A geophysical survey undertaken within the site (WA 2020) identified a network of interconnected linear and rectilinear anomalies in the south-western portion of the site, likely representing an area of settlement activity of possible Iron Age or Roman date. Further discrete and linear anomalies, of possible archaeological origin, were also identified across the site, as was evidence for the location of former allotment gardens and field drainage (ibid.).

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### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable BCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the potential archaeological anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (WA 2020)

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 26 trenches, shown in the locations on the attached plan (Fig. 2). These trenches included:
- 18no 30m x 1.8m trenches;
  - 6no 20m x 1.8 trenches; and
  - 2no 10m x 1.8m trenches.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. During the course of the fieldwork Trench 20 was shortened to a length of 15m, with the approval of Peter Insole, due to the presence of nesting bees at the proposed northern end of the trench.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Bristol's Museums and Galleries for the deposition of the project archive (under accession no.: BRSMG: 2021.29) and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate, comprising mixed deposits of bedded sandstone, sandstone marl and orange silt, was identified in all of the trenches at an average depth of 0.47m below present ground level (bpgl). In the majority of trenches the natural was covered by subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil. In Trenches 5, 23, 24 and 26 no subsoil was identified and the natural was directly overlain by topsoil.
- 5.3. The results of the evaluation showed good correlation with anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey. A linear anomaly targeted by Trenches 19 and 20 was revealed to be a broadly linear band of more silty natural. The targeted anomalies of uncertain origin (such as in Trenches 14-16) were also generally found to relate to variations in the natural substrate. Archaeological features were



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recorded in Trenches 1-8, 12, 13, 17 and 19. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the other trenches.

#### **Trenches 1 and 8 (Figs 3 and 4)**

- 5.4. Ditch 103 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was located at the north-western end of Trench 1 and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as the northern limit of an enclosure. The ditch measured 1.8m in width, 0.34m in depth and contained two fills, 104 and 105, from which six sherds of pottery dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries was recovered, alongside fragments of industrial waste, and an assemblage of charred seeds and charcoal, indicative of a small dump of hearth waste, was identified following palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill 105 (Sample 101).
- 5.5. Ditch 108 (Fig. 3, Section BB) was located within the central part of Trench 1, and along the western edge of Trench 8, where it ran on a north-east/south-west alignment and correlated to an area of 'possible archaeology' recorded by the preceding geophysical survey. The ditch measured 4.4m in width, 1m in depth contained three undated fills, 109, 110 and 111. Following palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill 110 (Sample 102), no charred plant remains and only a small amount of charcoal were identified, likely indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.
- 5.6. Ditch 108 continued along the length of the western edge of Trench 8. Two north-east/south-west aligned ditches, 803 and 805, were identified, although their relationships with ditch 108 were not investigated during the evaluation and no clear relationships could be seen in plan. The alignments of these ditches broadly correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly.
- 5.7. Ditch 805 (Fig. 3, Section DD) measured 1.2m in width, 0.48m in depth contained two fills, 806 and 807, from which two sherds of 1st to 2nd-century pottery was recovered, along with a fragment of industrial waste. Recorded to the south of ditch 805, Ditch 803 measured 0.21m in width, 0.11m in depth and contained undated fill 804.
- 5.8. Pit 106 (Fig. 3, Section CC) was located 2.8m to the south-east of ditch 103. The pit was circular in plan, measured 0.84m in diameter, 0.41m in depth and contained undated fill 107.

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### **Trench 2 (Figs 5 and 6)**

- 5.9. Three ditches on parallel north-west/south-east alignments were identified in Trench 2, corresponding to linear geophysical anomalies showing divisions within the probable enclosure system.
- 5.10. Ditch 203 (Fig. 5, Section EE) was located at the south-western end of the trench and measured 1.16m in width, 0.66m in depth and contained undated fill 204.
- 5.11. Ditch 205 (Fig. 5, Section FF) was recorded towards the north-eastern end of the trench and measured 0.67m in width, 0.22m in depth and contained undated fill 206. Following palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill 206 (Sample 201) only a small amount of charcoal was identified, likely indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.
- 5.12. Ditch 207 (Fig. 5, Section GG) was identified in the centre of the trench and measured 1.1m in width, 0.45m in depth and contained two undated fills, 209 and 208.

### **Trench 3 (Fig. 7)**

- 5.13. Pit 303 (Fig. 7, Section HH) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 7. It was circular in plan and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It contained fill 304, from which a fragment of possible stone roofing material and an indeterminate fragment of fired clay were recovered.
- 5.14. Ditch 305 (Fig. 7, Section II) was located immediately to the north of pit 303, where it correlated to a geophysical anomaly suggestive of a north-east/south-west aligned return of ditch 207 recorded to the north-west. The ditch measured 1.5m in width, 0.51m in depth and contained two fills, 306 and 307. A total of 14 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 307, along with four fragments of fired clay.

### **Trench 4 (Fig. 8)**

- 5.15. Trench 4 contained two ditches that correlated with geophysics anomalies, and both remained unexcavated. Ditch 403 was aligned broadly north-east/south-west and likely represents a continuation of ditch 203 recorded to the south-east. Ditch 404 was aligned north-east/south-west and potentially relate to the convergence of ditches 103 and 108 recorded in Trench 1 to the south-west.

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### **Trench 5 (Fig. 9)**

- 5.16. Ditch 502 (Fig. 9, Section JJ) was identified within the centre of Trench 5, where it did not correspond to any identified geophysical anomaly. It was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 0.52m in width, 0.32m in depth and contained undated fill 503.
- 5.17. At the south-western end of the trench, unexcavated feature 504 correlates to the probable junction of two ditches highlighted by the geophysical survey and identified in the trenches to the south-east and south-west; the exposed feature likely represents this convergence.

### **Trench 6 (Fig. 10)**

- 5.18. Ditch 603 (Fig. 10, Section KK) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 6. It was east/west aligned, measured 0.92m in width, 0.19m in depth and contained fill 604, from which nine sherds of 3rd to 4th-pottery, a crucible fragment, industrial waste and fired clay fragments were recovered. Ditch 603 correlated to a linear geophysical anomaly suggested as a continuation of that represented by ditch 103/404 seen in the trenches to the south-west; however, the differentiation between the profiles of these ditches and composition of their fills makes this unlikely.
- 5.19. Posthole 605 (Fig. 10, Section LL) was located 2m to the north of ditch 603 and measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. A large, flat stone present within its undated fill (606) may represent packing for a post.

### **Trench 7 (Figs 11 and 12)**

- 5.20. Trench 7 was targeted on geophysical anomalies representing two perpendicular ditches that had their junction immediately to the west of the trench.
- 5.21. Ditch 705 (Fig. 11, Section NN) was north-west/south-east aligned, measured 1m in width, 0.34m in depth and contained fills 707 and 706, from which a total of 13 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered. Following processing of a sample from fill 706 (Sample 702) a small dump of hearth waste material was also identified.
- 5.22. Posthole 703 (Fig. 11, Section MM) was identified cutting into the upper fill of ditch 705. It measured 0.42m in diameter, 0.2m in depth and contained fill 704. which contained one sherd of pottery of 3rd to 4th-century date, four iron nails, an assemblage of glass waste and a total of 72 glass beads (Fig. 17), which date to

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the 4th century or later. These beads and associated glass and industrial waste fragments were recovered following processing of an environmental sample from fill 704 (Sample 701), along with a moderately small quantity of charcoal fragments, suggestive of a small dump of industrial waste material.

- 5.23. Ditch 708 (Fig. 11, Section OO) was north-east/south-west aligned, measured 1.2m in width, 0.52m in depth and contained an undated fill 709. It is probable that this ditch relates to the north-east/south-west aligned continuation of an enclosure represented by ditch 203 to the north-east.

#### **Trenches 12 and 13 (Figs 13 and 14)**

- 5.24. Ditch terminus 1205 (Fig. 13, Section PP) was recorded towards the south-eastern end of Trench 12. It was broadly north-east/south-west aligned, measured 1.41m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained undated fill 1206. The ditch was recut on the same alignment on its eastern edge by ditch 1207, which measured 0.65m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained undated fill 1208. The ditches did not clearly correlate to any identified geophysical anomaly.
- 5.25. Identified towards the north-western end of the trench, north-east/south-west aligned ditch 1203 measured 0.7m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained fill 1204 with a high concentration of manganese inclusions; it is possible that this feature represents an area of natural variation.
- 5.26. Ditch 1305 (Fig. 11, Section RR) was identified within the south-central part of Trench 13 and correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.1m in width, 0.33m in depth and contained undated fill 1306. Unexcavated ditch 1209 recorded in Trench 12 to the south-west correlated to the same geophysical anomaly and is likely a continuation of ditch 1305.
- 5.27. Pit 1303 (Fig. 11, Section QQ) was identified to the south of ditch 1305. It was sub-ovoid in plan, measured 1.08m in length, 0.88m in width, 0.14m in depth and contained undated fill 1304.

#### **Trench 17 (Fig. 15)**

- 5.28. Pit 1703 (Fig. 15, Section SS) was recorded at the south-western end of Trench 17. It measured 0.6m in diameter, 0.04m in depth and contained undated fill 1704.



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### Trench 19 (Fig. 16)

- 5.29. Possible ditch terminus 1903 (Fig. 16, Section TT) was identified in the centre of Trench 19. It likely represents the eastern terminus of north-east/south-west aligned ditch not highlighted by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 0.45m in width, 0.09m in depth and contained undated fill 1904.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material was recovered via the hand-excavation of eight deposits and the bulk soil sampling of one (fills of ditches, a pit and a posthole). The recovered material dates to the Roman period. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Appendix B) and recording also included form/rim morphology. Pottery fabric codes have been devised for the purpose of this report, although where possible National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are given (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 45 sherds (623g) was recorded from seven deposits. The most common fabric is Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, 18 sherds) which dates to the 2nd to 4th century when found outside the manufacturing zone (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). Two sherds in a fabric in imitation of Black-burnished ware (BBIM), from fill 604 of ditch 603, include a rimsherd from a conical flanged dish/bowl, which can be dated to the mid 3rd to 4th centuries (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 234–5). Of Early Roman date (1st to 2nd centuries AD) are 10 unfeatured bodysherds in grog-and-quartz tempered fabrics (GRQZ), from fills 706 and 707 of ditch 705 and two unfeatured bodysherds presenting in a charcoal-tempered variant of Severn Valley (reduced) ware (SVWCH) from fill 806 of ditch 805. The remaining pottery is represented by oxidised coarsewares (OXF, OXS), of broad Roman-British date, and micaceous greyware (GWM) which dates to the late 2nd to 4th centuries. There is one continental import - presenting as a moderately abraded bodysherd from a decorated vessel form in central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2), a type datable to the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 2–3).

### Other finds

- 6.3. A fragment of worked sandstone (58g), from fill 304 of pit 303 may represent roofing material.

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- 6.4. Four iron nails (66g) were recorded from fill 704 of posthole 703. They are too heavily corroded for further classification but were recovered in association with Roman pottery and glass, so similar dating is likely to apply.
- 6.5. Soil sampling of fill 704 of posthole 703 produced 11 fragments of glass (1g) and 72 beads (2g), many of which are fragmentary (Fig. 17). It was unclear whether the beads represent a single bead string (necklace or similar), although this is possible. Their association with vessel glass fragments and glass waste is noteworthy, possibly suggesting either the manufacturing of such items or their caching ahead of 'recycling'. Included were fragments of vessels in natural (pale green) and cobalt blue glass, along with very small fragments and glass waste. There are three types of beads, all of which are small (no more than 8mm in length). The 48 blue beads are square sectioned – a type which was most commonly used in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Guido 1978, 96). The fourteen 'appearing' black beads are segmented and dating no earlier than the later 4th century is probable (*ibid.*, 15, 92). There are ten green beads, which are varied in type and include cylinder, biconical and oblong types. Cylinder beads were in use throughout the Roman period and biconical types date to the 4th to 5th centuries (*ibid.*, 97–9).
- 6.6. A total of eight fragments (142g) of industrial waste was retrieved from three deposits. One, from fill 104 of ditch 103, is identifiable as deriving from an indeterminate ironworking process and one from ditch fill 603 is part of a crucible.

### Discussion

- 6.7. This modestly sized finds assemblage is indicative of domestic and industrial activity dating to the Roman period. Evidence of industrial activity includes both ironworking and non-ferrous metal casting. Additionally there is some evidence for glassworking in the form of small fragments of glass waste and beads and fragmented vessel glass possibly intended for reworking. The bead forms and colours represented are suggestive of dating no earlier than the 4th century. Similar glass beads, including long segmented blue beads, were also recovered from Brislington Roman Villa, which is approximately 900m west of the site (BMGA 2021; Fig. 1).

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## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. Five environmental samples (90 litres of soil) were processed from Trenches 1, 2 and 7, with the aim of evaluating the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains in the area and with the intention of recovering evidence of any industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental material may aid in the dating of the undated features from Trenches 1 and 2. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.2. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants.
- 7.3. The flots were small to large in size with high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. Much of the charcoal was comminuted and encrusted in silt residue which inhibited further wood species identification of the charcoal observed in the samples.
- 7.4. Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds.

### Trench 1

- 7.5. Fill 105 (Sample 101) of undated ditch 103 contained a single charred sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) seed alongside a moderate number of charcoal fragments. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of a small dump of hearth waste material.
- 7.6. Undated ditch 108 (Sample 102) contained no charred plant remains and only a small amount of charcoal. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.

### Trench 2

- 7.7. Sample 201 of undated ditch 205 contained no charred plant remains and only a small number of charcoal fragments. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.

### Trench 7

- 7.8. Fill 704 (Sample 701) of Roman posthole 703 contained no charred plant remains and only a moderately small number of charcoal fragments. A moderately small amount of industrial waste was also noted which corresponds with the glass residue

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hand recovered from the feature. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of a small dump of industrial waste material.

- 7.9. Sample 702 of Roman ditch 705 contained a single charred clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) seed and no other charred plant remains. A moderately small number of charcoal fragments were noted. This assemblage is likely to be a small dump of hearth waste material.

### Summary

- 7.10. Trenches 1 and 7 are close to each other and the environmental evidence suggests that some form of settlement activities were taking place in this area of the site. There is an indication from the remains from Trench 7 that these activities included industrial type activity, possibly associated with glass making during the Roman period. There is no evidence for any crop processing, food preparation or other domestic activities taking place in this area of the site during this period. Unfortunately, due to the sparsity of charred plant remains, it is not possible to suggest a potential date for undated ditches 103, 108, and 205 from Trenches 1 and 2.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation identified ditches associated with a system of Roman enclosures, and the results of the evaluation correlated well with those of the preceding geophysical survey, which depicted a concentration of archaeological features in the south-western part of the site, focused on a small area of interconnected linear and rectilinear features. The majority of the identified features that were not highlighted by the geophysical survey consisted of small and/or shallow ditches, pits and postholes.
- 8.2. The recorded ditches were relatively uniform in size and profile, and this apparent uniformity may suggest that the ditches were contemporary and formed a planned and coherent system of enclosure of 2nd to 4th-century date. Whilst the function of the enclosure system is currently undetermined, the presence of industrial debris, including possible glass working residues, may indicate small-scale industrial processes were being undertaken.
- 8.3. The recovered assemblage of 4th-century glass beads demonstrates potential links between the current site and a Roman villa located c. 900m to the west (see Fig. 1).

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## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Noel Boothroyd, Sara Jayne Boughton, Beth Frangleton, Laura Hemsley, Merrin Kemp, Christopher Leonard, Megan Reid and Liam Wilson. This report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Emma Aitken, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.43	
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clay silt			0.23	
1	102	layer		Natural	Grey sandstone marl with patches of orange clay silt				
1	103	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.8	0.34	
1	104	fill	103	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: mid grey red silt clay	>1.8	1.02	0.08	C2-C4
1	105	fill	103	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: mid yellow brown clay silt	>1.8	1.8	0.28	
1	106	cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	0.84	0.51	0.41	
1	107	fill	106	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silt clay	0.84	0.51	0.41	
1	108	cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>11.3	4.4	1	
1	109	fill	108	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: dark pinkish brown sandy silt	>11.3	1.8	0.32	
1	110	fill	108	Ditch Fill	Second fill: mid orange brown sandy silt	>11.3	2.7	0.34	
1	111	fill	108	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: mid yellow brown sandy silt	>11.3	4.4	0.45	
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.27	
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.25	
2	202	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
2	203	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.16	0.66	
2	204	fill	203	Ditch Fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Common stones	>1.8	1.16	0.66	
2	205	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and flat base	>1.8	0.67	0.22	
2	206	fill	205	Ditch Fill	Mid red brown silty clay	>1.8	0.67	0.22	
2	207	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.1	0.45	



Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2	208	fill	207	Ditch Fill	Dark red brown clay silt. Frequent angular gravel	>1.8	1.1	0.35	
2	209	fill	207	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silt clay. Frequent rounded pebbles and angular gravel	>1.8	0.52	0.23	
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.4	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.6	
3	302	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
3	303	cut		Pit	Sub circular in plan. Irregular sides and base		0.4	0.08	
3	304	fill	303	Pit Fill	Dark red brown sandy silt		0.4	0.08	C2-C4
3	305	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides and rounded base		1.67	0.51	
3	306	fill	305	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish orange silty clay	>1.8	1.67	0.51	
3	307	fill	305	Ditch Fill	Dark blackish red silty clay	>1.8	1.67	0.51	Roman
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.34	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.23	
4	402	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
4	403	unexcavated feature		Ditch	Continuation of 203	>1.8	1.24		
4	404	unexcavated feature		Ditch	Continuations of 103 and 108	>1.8	2.7		
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.27	
5	501	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
5	502	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.52	0.35	
5	503	fill	502	Ditch Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.52	0.35	
5	504	unexcavated feature		Ditch	Continuations of ditches 103 and 205	>3	>1.8		
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.24	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.31	
6	602	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
6	603	cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Gently sloping sides, uneven base	>1.8	0.92	0.17	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6	604	fill	603	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	0.92	0.17	MC3-C4
6	605	cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	0.29	0.29	0.05	
6	606	fill	605	Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand	0.29	0.29	0.05	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.15	
7	702	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
7	703	cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Steep sides, concave base	0.43	0.42	0.2	
7	704	fill	703	Other Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt. Occasional angular pebbles	0.43	0.42	0.2	C3-C4
7	705	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>2.8	1	0.34	
7	706	fill	705	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: mid red brown clay silt. Frequent angular gravel	>2.8	1	0.2	C2+
7	707	fill	705	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: dark red brown clay silt. Common angular gravel	>2.8	0.8	0.18	Roman
7	708	cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>2.3	1.2	0.52	
7	709	fill	708	Ditch Fill	Mid red brown clayey silt. Common angular gravel	>2.3	1.2	0.52	
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
8	802	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
8	803	cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.21	0.11	
8	804	fill	803	Gully Fill	Mid reddish grey sandy silt	>1.8	0.21	0.11	
8	805	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.2	0.48	
8	806	fill	805	Ditch Fill	Lower fill: light yellow grey silt sand	>1.8	0.7	0.27	MC1-C2
8	807	fill	805	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: mid red brown sand silt	>1.8	1.2	0.25	
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.23	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.32	
9	902	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.35	
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.15	
10	1002	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.23	
11	1101	layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.34	
11	1102	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt			0.3	
12	1201	layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clay silt			0.1	
12	1202	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
12	1203	cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned. Irregular sides and base	>1.8	0.7	0.3	
12	1204	fill	1203	Ditch Fill	Light brown orange clay silt, manganese flecks and gravel	>1.8	0.7	0.3	
12	1205	cut		Ditch Terminus	N/S aligned. Gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.68	1.41	0.2	
12	1206	fill	1205	Ditch Fill	Mid red brown silty clay	>1.68	1.41	0.2	
12	1207	cut		Ditch Recut	Recut of 1205. Gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.24	0.65	0.1	
12	1208	fill	1207	Ditch Fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay	>1.24	0.65	0.1	
12	1209	unexcavated feature		Ditch	Continuation of 1305	>1.8	0.9		
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1200			0.2	
13	1301	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1201			0.28	
13	1302	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
13	1303	cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	1.08	0.88	0.14	
13	1304	fill	1303	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand	1.08	0.88	0.14	
13	1305	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.1	0.33	
13	1306	fill	1305	Ditch Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.1	0.33	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1200			0.3	
14	1401	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1201			0.15	
14	1402	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1200			0.3	
15	1501	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1201			0.15	
15	1502	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
16	1600	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1200			0.2	
16	1601	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1201			0.2	
16	1602	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
17	1700	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1200			0.28	
17	1701	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1201			0.17	
17	1702	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
17	1703	cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Shallow sides and uneven base	0.6	0.64	0.04	
17	1704	fill	1703	Pit Fill	Dark greyish red sandy silt	0.6	0.64	0.04	
18	1800	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.2	
18	1801	layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish red sandy silt			0.17	
18	1802	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
19	1900	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1800			0.3	
19	1901	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1801			0.1	
19	1902	layer		Natural	Same as 2002				
19	1903	cut		Ditch Terminus	E/W aligned. Shallow sides and flat base	>1.1	0.45	0.09	
19	1904	fill	1903	Other Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	>1.1	0.45	0.09	
20	2000	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1800			0.29	
20	2001	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1801			0.28	
20	2002	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
21	2100	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1800			0.31	
21	2101	layer	2101	Subsoil	Same as 1801			0.13	
21	2102	layer		Natural	Same as 102				

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Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
22	2200	layer		Topsoil	Same as 1800			0.35	
22	2201	layer		Subsoil	Same as 1801			0.2	
22	2202	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
23	2300	layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt			0.3	
23	2301	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
24	2400	layer		Topsoil	Same as 2300			0.44	
24	2401	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
25	2500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, sandy silt			0.24	
25	2501	layer		Subsoil	Dark red brown silty clay			0.13	
25	2502	layer		Natural	Same as 102				
26	2600	layer		Topsoil	Same as 2500			0.25	
26	2601	layer		Natural	Same as 102			0.05	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	4	31	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Fine sandy oxidised fabric	OXF	2	18	
	Industrial waste	Iron-working and indeterminate		2	42	
304	Worked stone	Roofing?		1	58	C2-C4
	Fired Clay			1	1	
307	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	8	29	Roman
	Roman pottery	Coarse sandy oxidised fabric	OXC	5	126	
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	1	14	
	Fired clay			4	18	
604	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	4	85	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Imitation Black-burnished ware	BBIM	2	50	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	GWM	2	36	
	Roman pottery	Fine sandy oxidised fabric	OXF	1	3	
	Industrial waste	Crucible fragment and indeterminate		5	90	
	Fired clay			3	17	
704	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	1	9	C3-C4
<701>	Iron	Nail		4	66	
<701>	Glass	Vessel, fragments, waste		11	1	
	Glass	Beads		72	2	
706	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	1	3	C2+
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	GRQZ	9	171	
707	Roman pottery	Fine sandy oxidised fabric	OXF	2	12	Roman
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	GRQZ	1	24	
806	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	SVWCH	2	12	MC1-C2
	Industrial Waste	Indeterminate		1	10	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

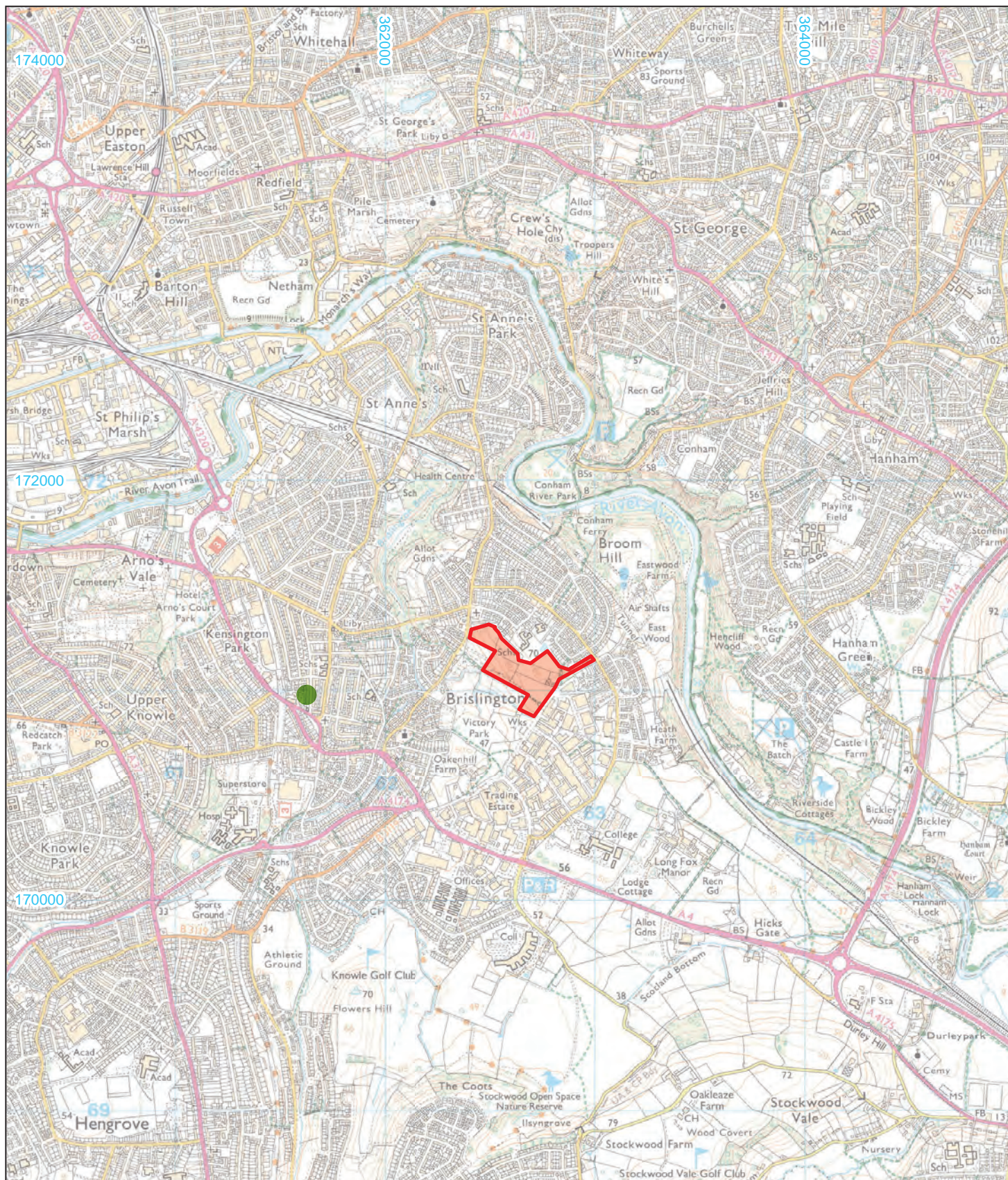
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Root s %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charred Remains Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 1											
Ditch 103	105	101	20	150	98	-	-	*	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	***/*	-
Ditch 108	110	102	20	15	90	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 2											
Ditch 205	206	201	20	75	98	-	-	-	-	**/*	-
Trench 7											
Posthole 703	704	701	10	90	98	-	-	-	-	**/*	ind wste***
Ditch 705	706	702	20	80	98	-	-	*	<i>Trifolium/Medicago</i>	***/*	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 4–20 items; \*\*\* = 21–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items  
ind wste = industrial waste

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol	
Short description	<p>In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol. A total of 26 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a system of Roman enclosure ditches in the south-western part of the site, broadly dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries. The presence of industrial waste, including a crucible fragment, and an assemblage of glass beads and glass waste may indicate small-scale industrial activity on the site.</p>	
Project dates	15–26 November 2021	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	<p>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (The Environmental Partnership 2020)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020)</p>	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	8.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	362639 171085	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical	Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives: BRSMG: 2021.29	Ceramics etc
Paper	Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives: BRSMG: 2021.29	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives: BRSMG: 2021.29; and Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report <b>CR0810_1</b>		





- Site boundary
- Location of Brislington Roman Villa

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

#### PROJECT TITLE

Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

#### FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

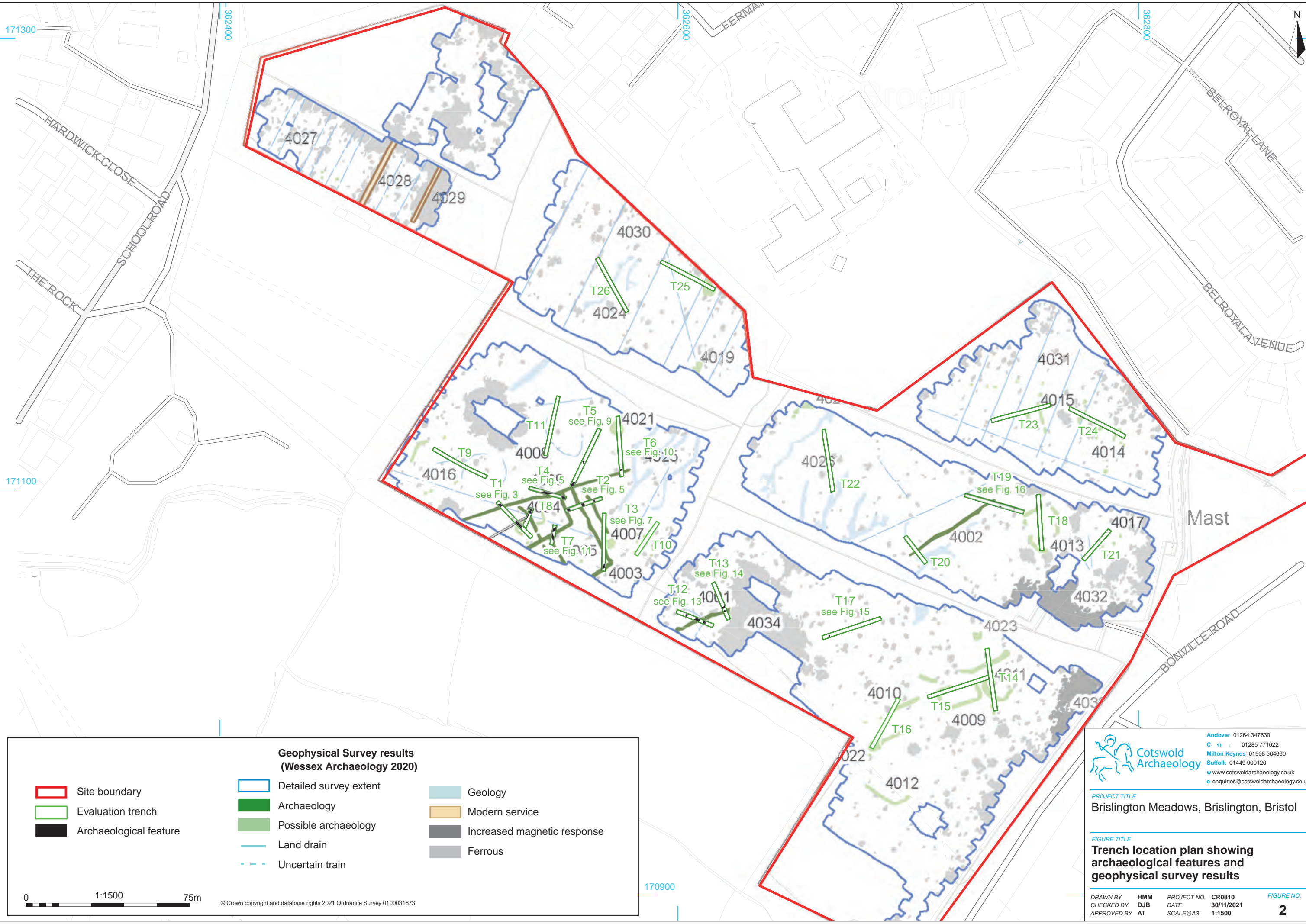
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CHECKED BY DJB  
APPROVED BY AT

PROJECT NO. CR0810  
DATE 30/11/2021  
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FIGURE NO.

1





**Geophysical Survey results  
(Wessex Archaeology 2020)**

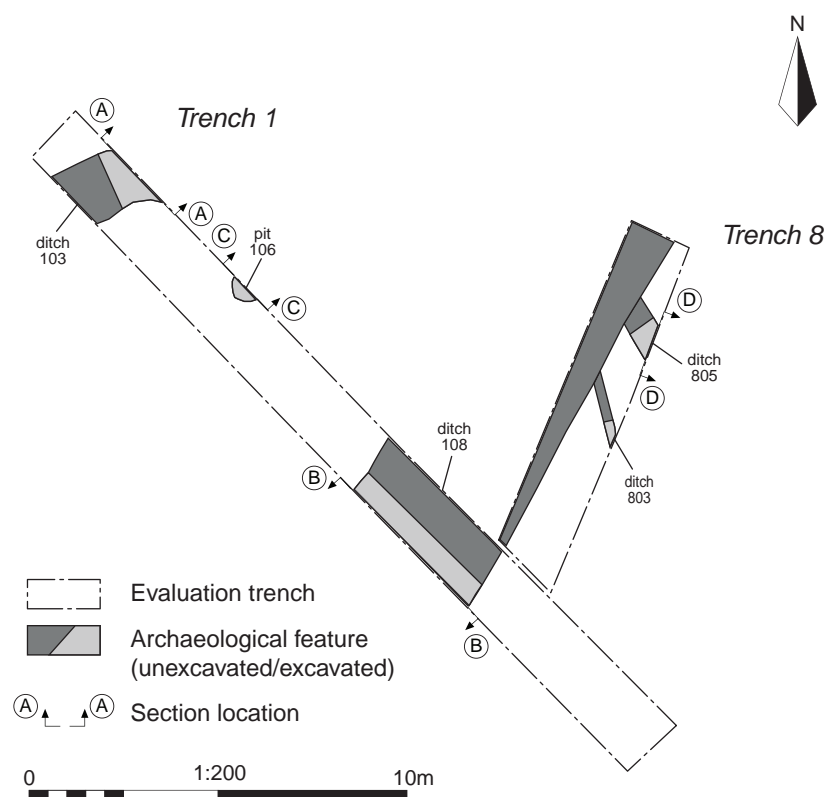
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|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site boundary          | Detailed survey extent | Geology                     |
| Evaluation trench      | Archaeology            | Modern service              |
| Archaeological feature | Possible archaeology   | Increased magnetic response |
|                        | Land drain             | Ferrous                     |
|                        | Uncertain train        |                             |

**Cotswold Archaeology**  
Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

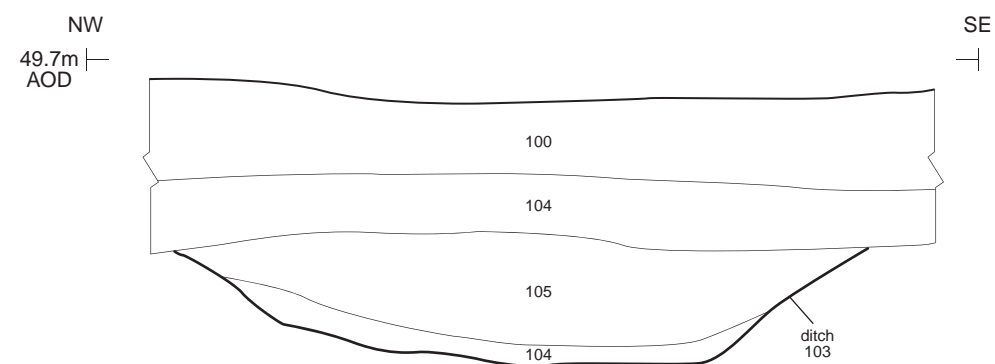
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

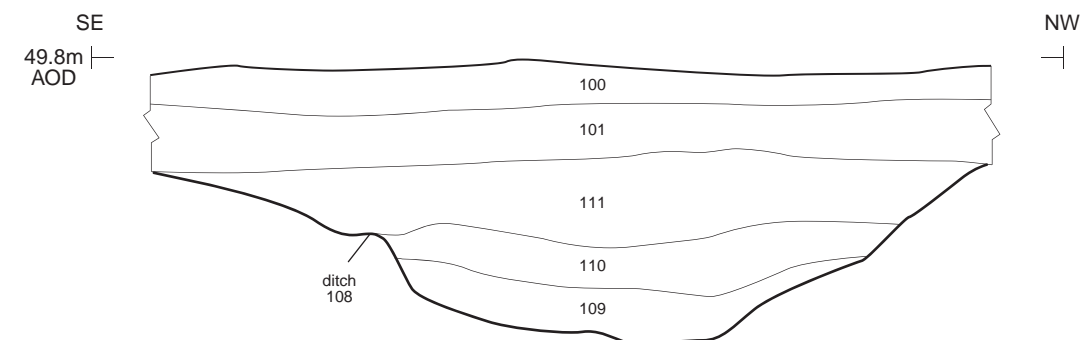
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/11/2021	2
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE	A3 1:1500	



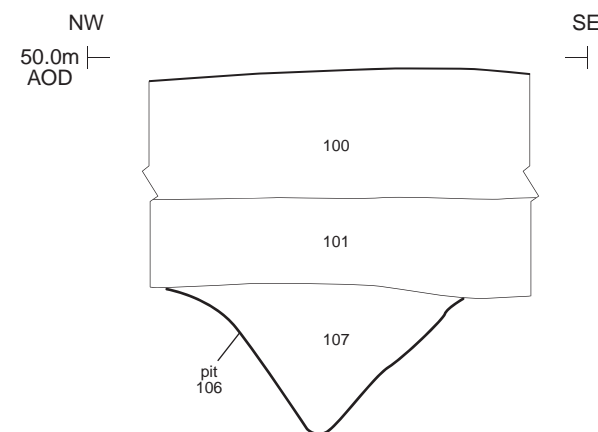
Section AA



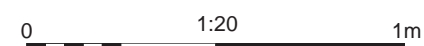
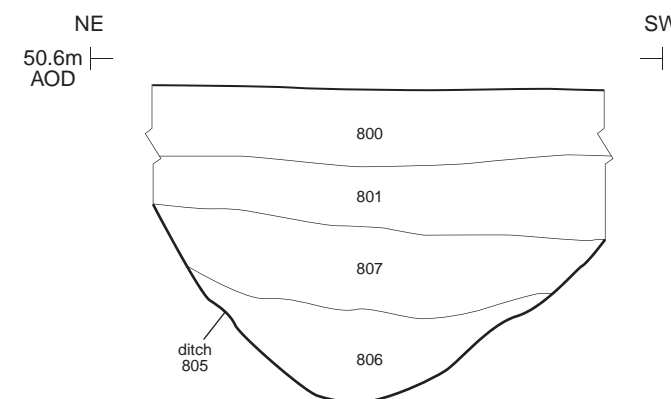
Section BB



Section CC



Section DD







*Ditch 103, looking north-east (1m scale)*



*Pit 106, looking north-east (1m scale)*

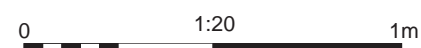
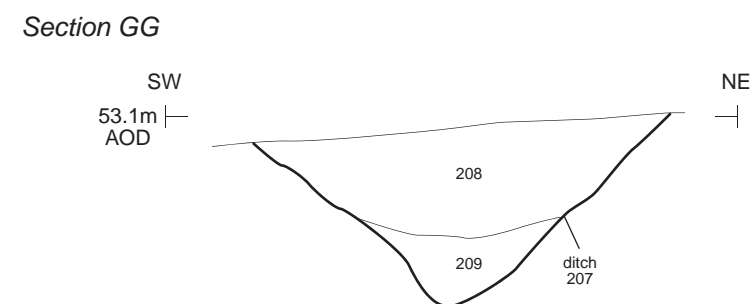
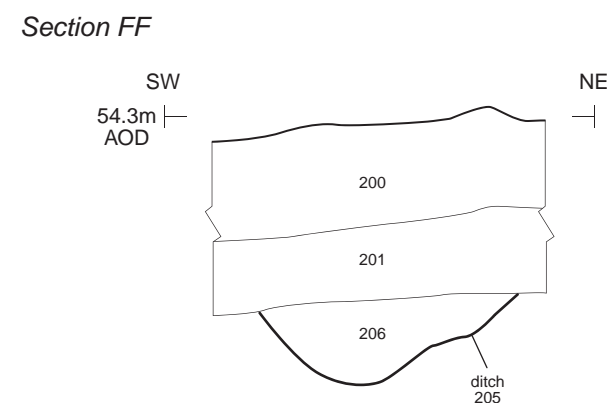
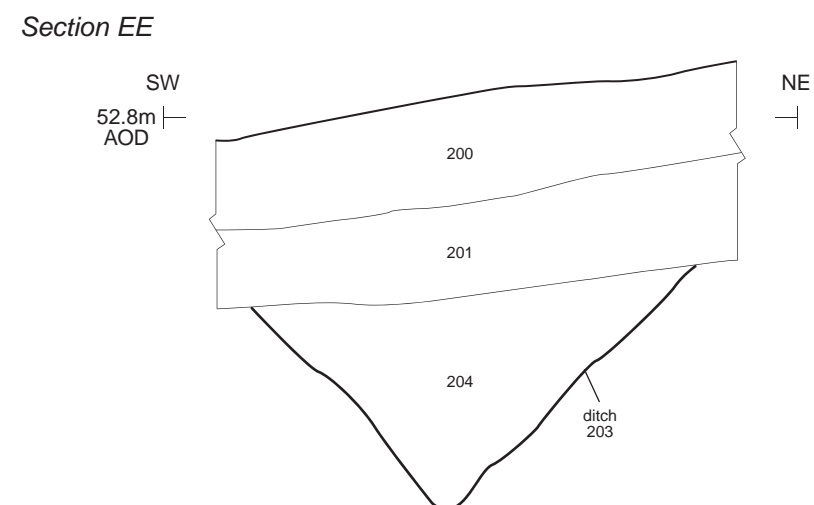
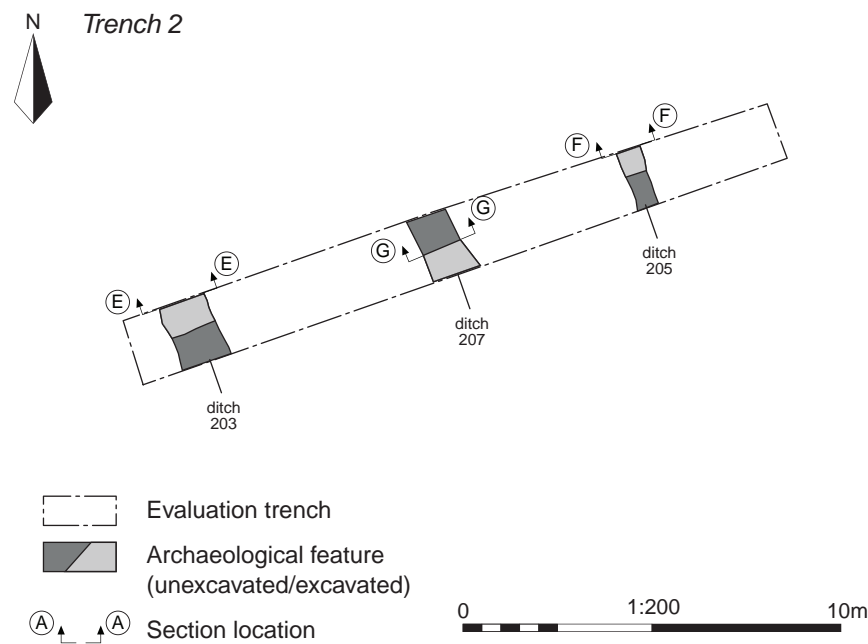


*Ditch 108, looking south-west (2m scale)*



*Ditch 805, looking south-east (0.5m scale)*









*Ditch 203, looking north-west (1m scale)*

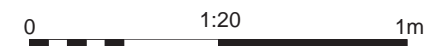
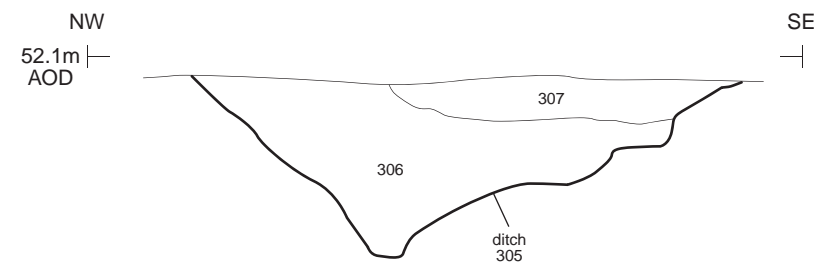
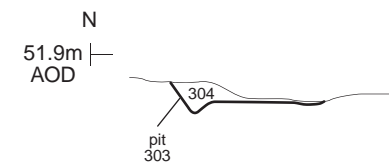


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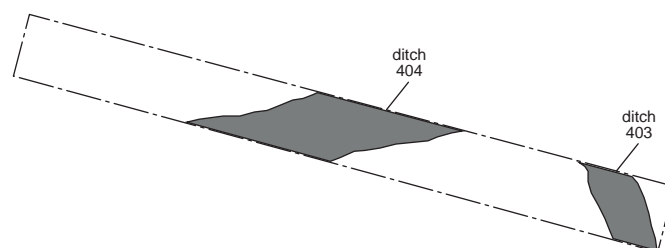




*Ditch 207, looking north-west (1m scale)*





Trench 4



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature

0 1:200 10m



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PROJECT TITLE

Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

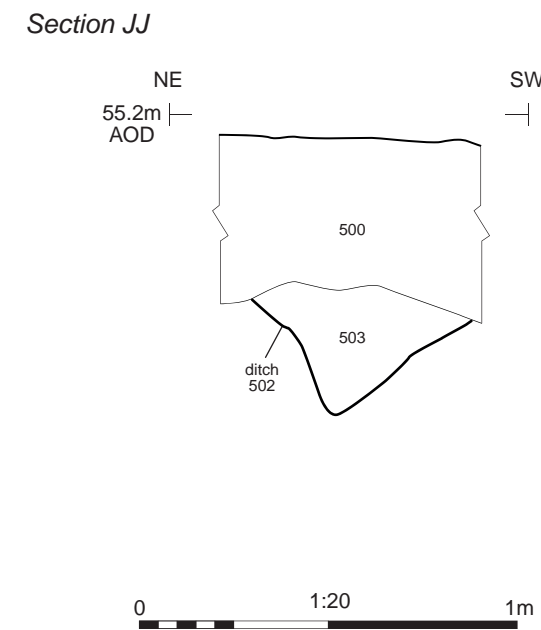
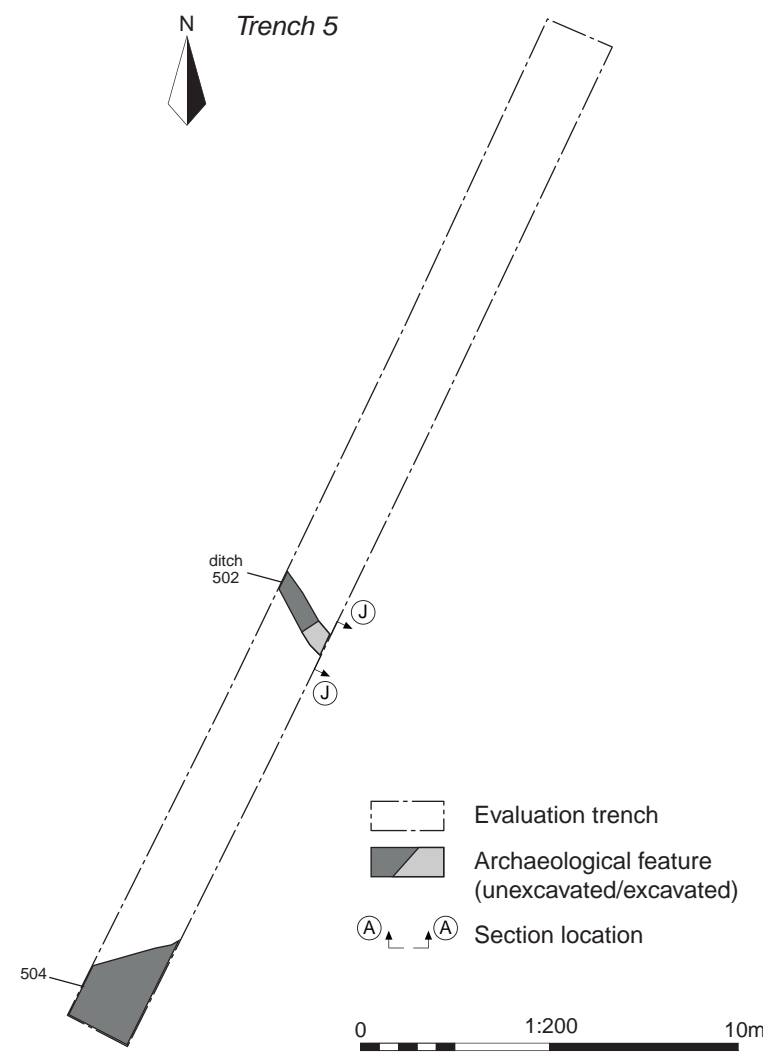
FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 4: plan and photograph**

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30/11/2021  
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FIGURE NO.  
**8**



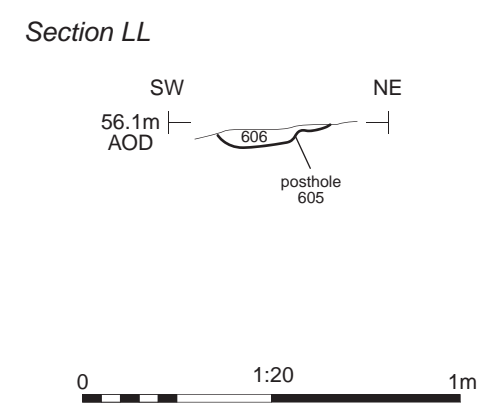
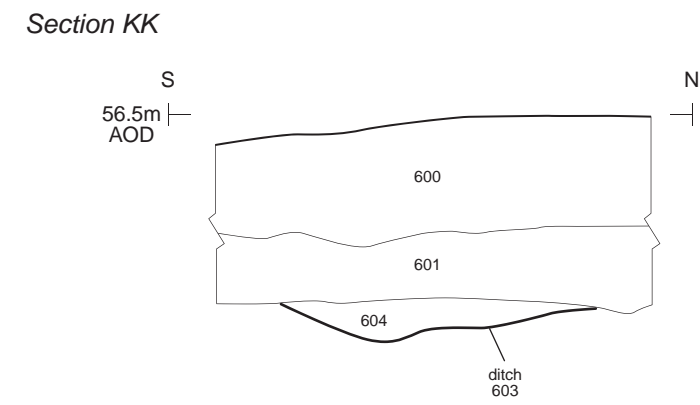
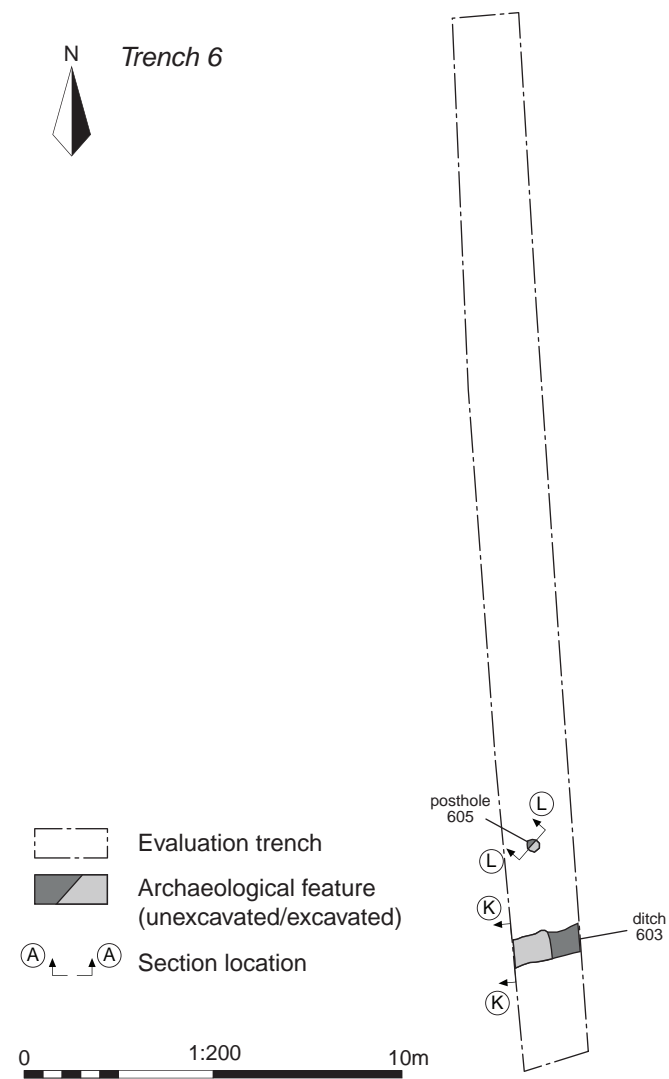


Ditch 502, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Unexcavated feature 504, looking north-east (1m scale)

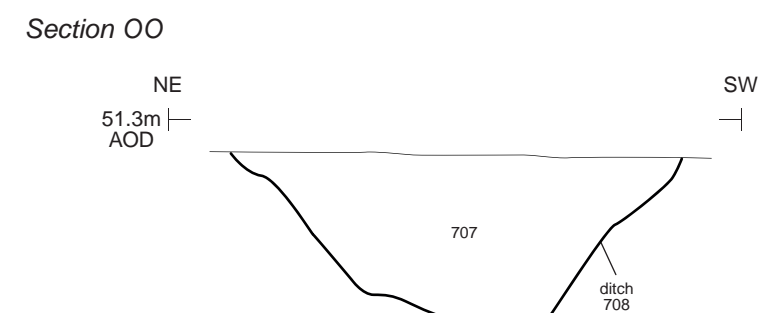
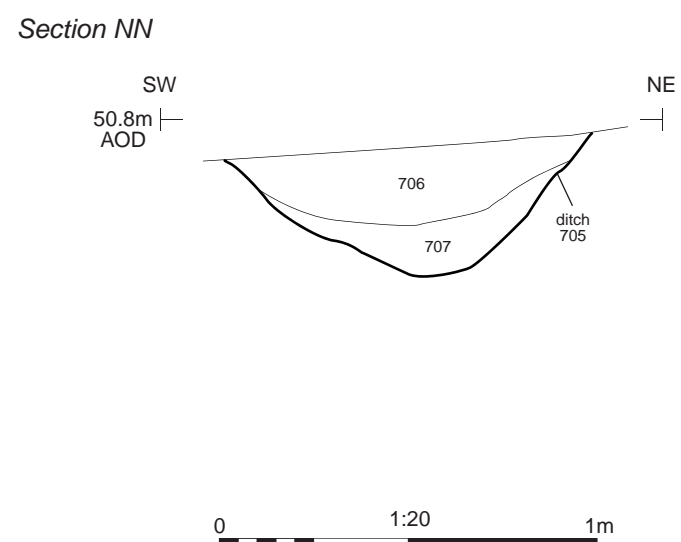
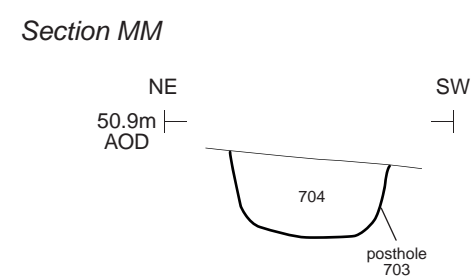
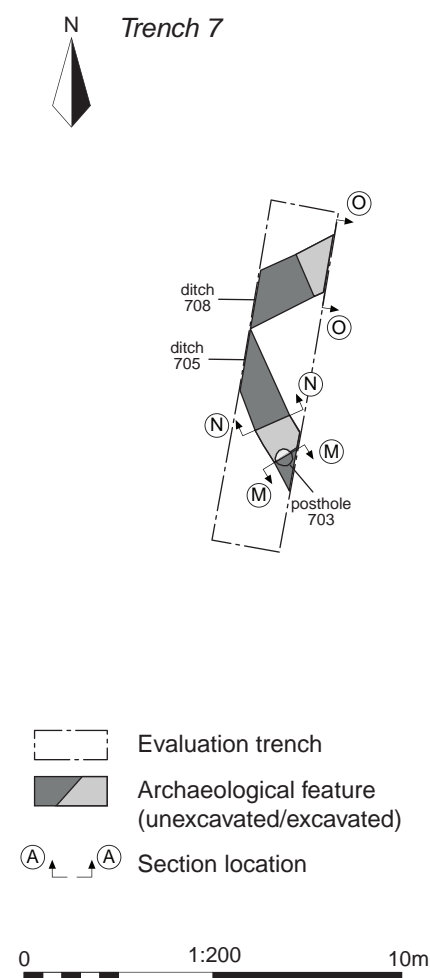




Ditch 603, looking west (1m scale)



Posthole 605, looking north-west (0.2m scale)







Posthole 703, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

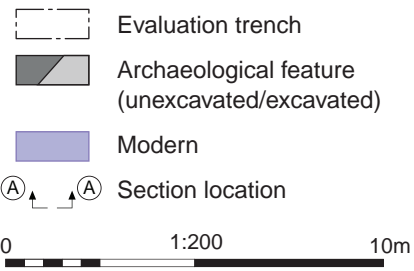
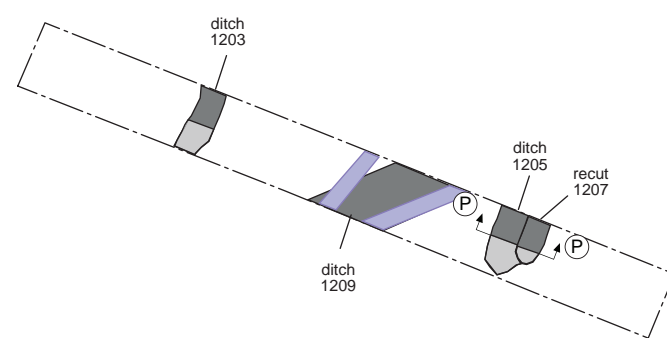
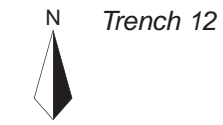


Ditch 705, looking north-west (1m scale)

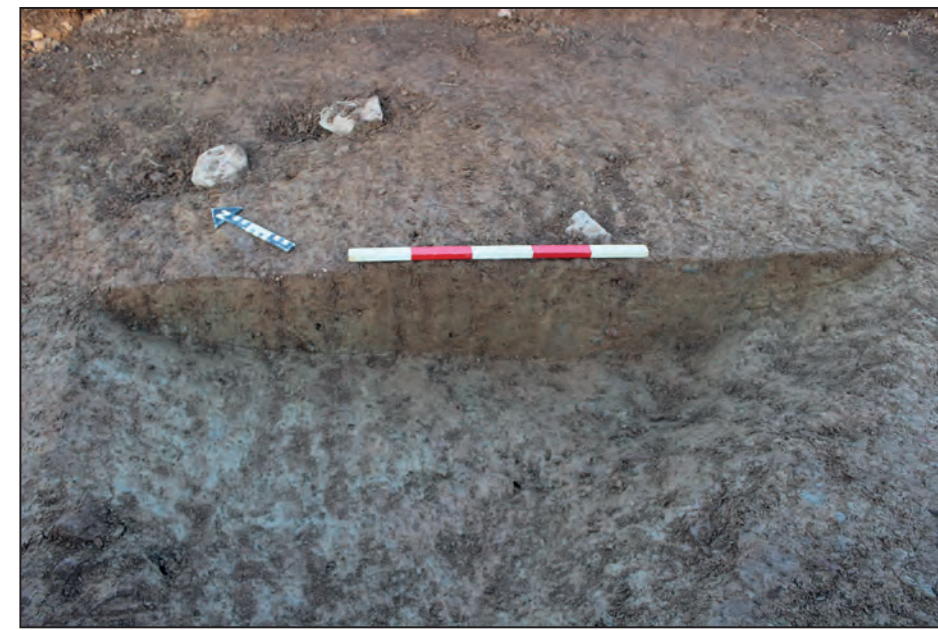
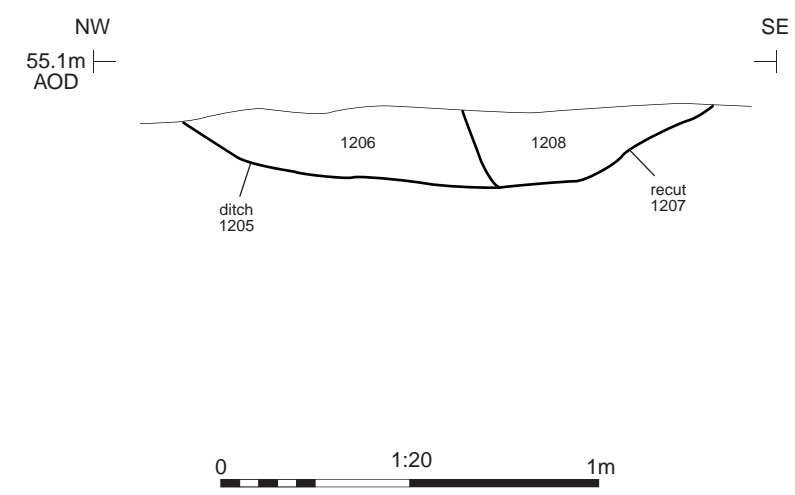


Ditch 708, looking south-west (1m scale)

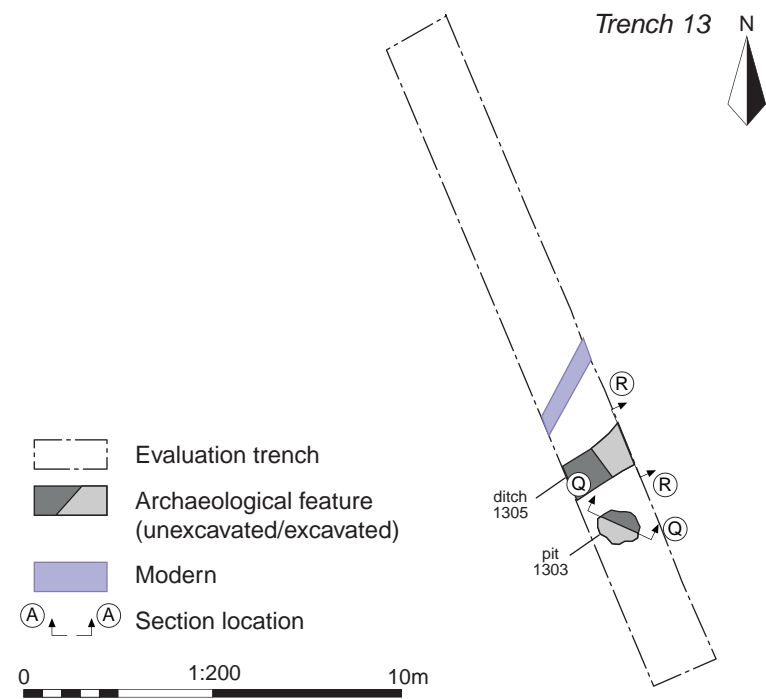




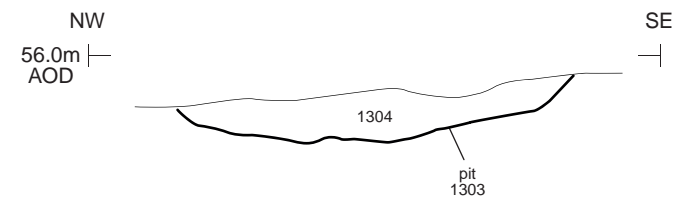
Section PP



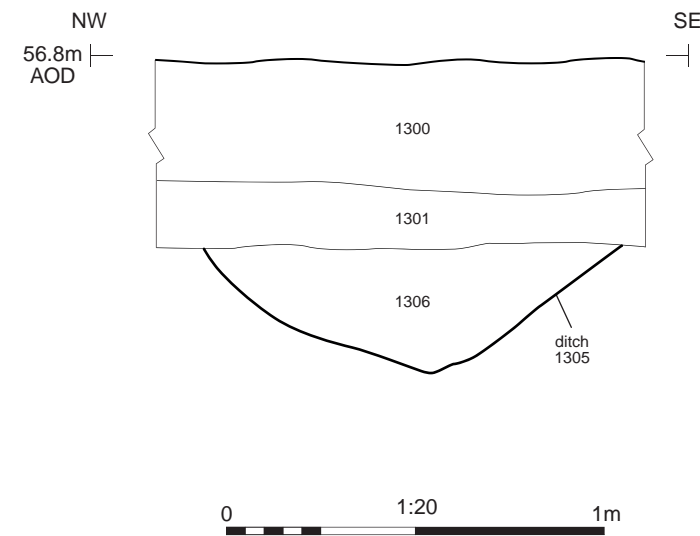
Ditch 1205 and recut 1207, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Section QQ



Section RR

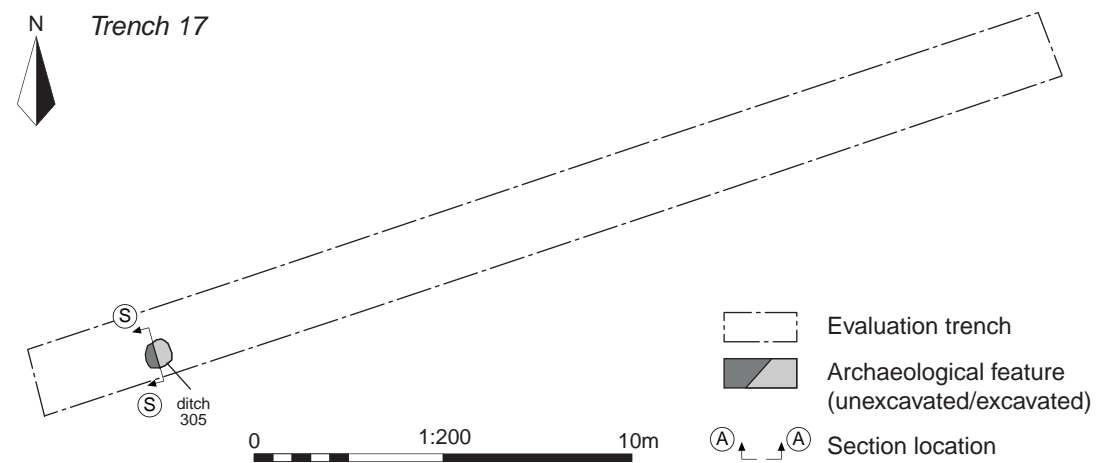


Pit 1303, looking north-east (1m scale)

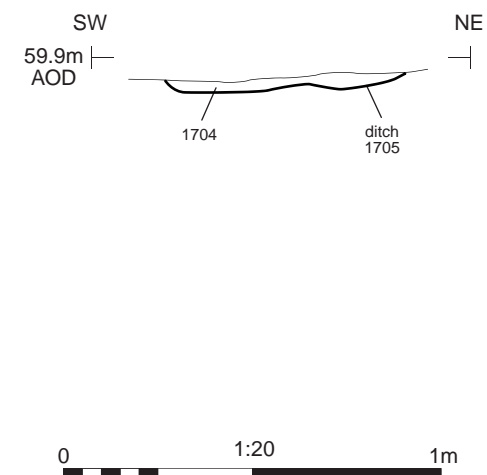


Ditch 1305, looking north-east (1m scale)

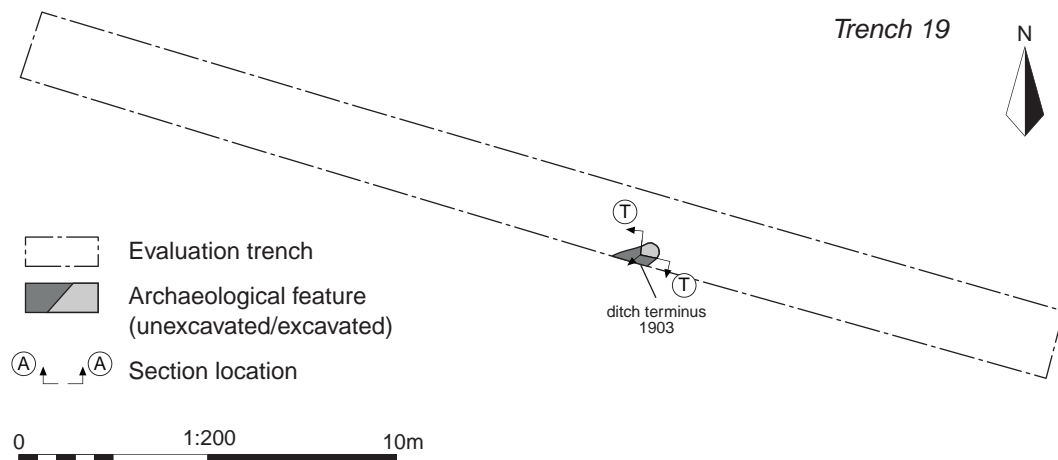




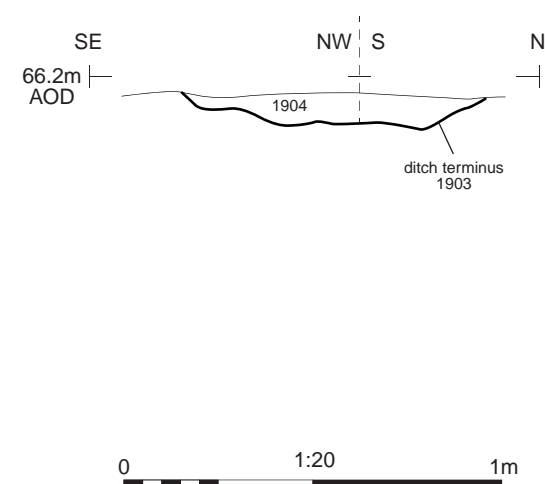
Section SS



Pit 1703, looking west (0.5m scale)



**Section TT**



*Ditch terminus 1903, looking north-west (0.2m scale)*



*Bead assemblage recovered from posthole 703*



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Trench 7: Photograph of bead assemblage**

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**FIGURE NO.**

**17**



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# Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Report Ref.: 239880.03  
November 2020



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## Document Information


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Document subtitle	Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report
Document reference	239880.03

Client name	The Environment Partnership
Address	The Reynard Suite, Bowden Business Village, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7SA

Site location	Brislington, Bristol
County	City of Bristol
National grid reference	362645 171085 (ST 62645 71085)
Statutory designations	None

WA project name	Brislington Meadows, Bristol
WA project code	239880
Date of fieldwork	9/11/2020 – 10/11/2020
Fieldwork directed by	Brett Howard
Project management by	Tom Richardson
Document compiled by	Alexander Schmidt
Graphics by	Alexander Schmidt

**Quality Assurance**

Issue and date		Status	Author	Approved by	
1	27/11/2020	Draft for client comment	AJS		TR



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**Figure 2** Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot  
**Figure 3** Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation



## Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol (centred on NGR 362645 171085). The project was commissioned by The Environment Partnership with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site as a residential development.

The site comprises seven pasture fields located north of Victory Park, Brislington, Bristol covering an area of 7.9 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on 9 and 10 October 2020 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

A network of interconnected linear and recti-linear anomalies has been identified in the southern portion of the site that spans the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This is likely an area of settlement or peripheral settlement activity. The full extent of these features cannot be ascertained due to the modern field boundaries. It is not possible to confidently date the features, although this type of remains can typically be Iron Age to Romano-British in origin.

Further anomalies that are interpreted as possible archaeology on the same alignment as the enclosure outlined above have been identified. These could be evidence of further activity and include a distinct, albeit weak, enclosure anomaly. Six larger pit-like features have been identified that are interpreted as possible archaeology.

Evidence of the former allotments identified as present within the site to the north of the modern day allotments has been identified. In addition, localised variations in the underlying geological deposits have also been identified.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank The Environment Partnership for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Amir Bassir is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Brett Howard and Scott Chaussee. Rok Plesnicar and Brett Howard processed and interpreted the geophysical data. Alexander Schmidt wrote the report and prepared the illustrations. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Tom Richardson, who managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.





# Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol

## Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Environment Partnership to carry out a geophysical survey at Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol (centred on NGR 362645 171085) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the site as a residential development.

#### 1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

#### 1.3 The site

- 1.3.1 The site is located north of Victory Park in the suburb of Brislington and 4 km south-east of the centre of Bristol.
- 1.3.2 The survey comprises 7.9 ha of agricultural land, currently utilised for pasture. The site is bounded by residential property along Allison Road and the property of Broomhill Junior School to the north, School Road and The Park Allotments to the west, Bonville Road to the east, and Victory Park noted to the south.
- 1.3.3 The site is on a slight south-south-west facing slope, rising from 51 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern edge to 67 aOD at the northern edge.
- 1.3.4 One set of overhead cables traverse the southern boundary of the site on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment.
- 1.3.5 The solid geology comprises sandstone of the Farrington Member And Barren Red Member with no overlying superficial geological deposits recorded (BGS 2020).
- 1.3.6 The soils underlying the site are unrecorded due to the urban setting of the site (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following historical and archaeological background has been compiled using publicly available online resources, combined with the results of Wessex Archaeology's previous investigations in the area, and in-house resources. The following background is not exhaustive but is summarised from aspects that are considered relevant to the interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

#### 2.2 Summary of the archaeological resource

- 2.2.1 There are 31 Grade II/II\* listed buildings and monuments noted within a 1 km study area. The majority of these comprise residential properties dating to the 17th – 19th century, to

the south-west of the site in the main centre of Brislington. Other properties are scattered within or just outside the study area.

- 2.2.2 An excavation in 1899 off Winchester Road (800 m west of the site) revealed a building of Roman date. The excavation recorded substantial wall foundations, hypocausts, and tessellated pavements as well as numerous coins, Samian ware and other pottery, iron slag, worked flints, and human remains. Two of the mosaics were lifted and one is displayed at Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.
- 2.2.3 While no scheduled monuments are recorded within 1 km of the site, the Roman settlement at Keynsham Hams (former Cadbury's Factory) is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1416459) 3 km south-east of the site. This includes the buried remains of the core of the Roman town, possibly *Traiectus*, covering 8 ha, with a surrounding boundary ditch enclosing 18 ha. No upstanding remains are noted but buried remains are present.
- 2.2.4 The modern pattern of land division is predominantly the same as is noted on the 1840s Tithe map. The allotments noted immediately to the west of the site formerly extended further north into what forms the north-west portion of the survey area.
- 2.2.5 A number of small scale watching briefs and excavations have been undertaken in the surrounding area. An archaeological watching brief at 'The Elms', Bath Road found the remains of a 17th – 18th century building demolished in 1935 after a fire, 600 m south of the site. In addition, a watching brief undertaken at St Anne's Chapel identified a former wall of a possible medieval chapel, 1 km north-west of the site.

A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation were undertaken at The Beeches, Broomhill Road ahead of the installation of an all-weather pitch, 650 m south-east of the site. Anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were found to be natural or modern in origin.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 9 and 10 November 2020. Field conditions were good throughout the period of survey. An overall coverage of 5.3 ha was achieved. the remaining areas were unsuitable for survey due to the presence of overgrown vegetation and encroaching hedgerow boundaries.
- 3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

#### **3.2 Aims and objectives**

- 3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:
- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
  - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

### 3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

### 3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'DeStripe' function ( $\pm 5$  nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

## 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2000 (**Figures 2 to 3**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.

4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 3**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and

appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

## **4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation**

- 4.2.1 Close to the southern boundary and extending north-east across the site, a network of interconnected linear and recti-linear anomalies has been identified (**4000 – 4007**). At **4000**, a positive linear anomaly protrudes from the southern boundary on a north-east to south-west alignment and continues for 81 m. The anomaly is up to 1 m wide and indicates a ditch feature. A second positive linear anomaly is noted 77 m to the south-east at **4001**. This protrudes from the southern boundary and is 28 m in length. The anomaly is parallel to **4000** and is also indicative of a ditch. A possible continuation of the anomaly at **4001** is noted 80 m to the north-east at **4002**. No obvious extension or continuation of **4000** has been identified. These are collectively thought to be the outer extent of a large enclosure.
- 4.2.2 Between the two anomalies at **4000** and **4001**, and so within the enclosure, additional linear and recti-linear anomalies have been identified that indicate internal divisions. A recti-linear anomaly extends perpendicular to **4000** to the south-east at **4003**. This continues for 38 m before turning to the south-west for a further 11 m and meeting the boundary. A weaker positive anomaly is noted parallel to this response on its north-east side. This is 20 m long and 1 m wide.
- 4.2.3 West of **4003**, a second anomaly is noted perpendicular to the northern boundary (**4000**) at **4004**. This extends south-east for 15 m before turning south-west for 25 m and meeting the southern boundary of the site. An additional extension of this anomaly continues to the south-east at **4005**. A final anomaly is noted at **4006**. The anomalies at **4003 – 4006** appear to form a series smaller internal enclosures and divisions measuring 39 by 36 m.
- 4.2.4 Several anomalies are noted surrounding the enclosures at **4003 – 4006** that are interpreted as possible archaeology. These are likely to be smaller internal features such as gullies or pits within the enclosures but are too weak to confidently interpret. One anomaly at **4007** is considered possible evidence of thermoremanence and could be an area of burning. However, such activity could be modern in provenance as it falls on a modern day footpath.
- 4.2.5 Together, these anomalies (**4000 – 4007**) are thought to indicate a larger enclosure with internal divisions as well as fairly extensive internal activity. This is likely evidence of settlement activity. However, this cannot be confidently dated from the results of the geophysical survey alone.
- 4.2.6 To the north of the enclosures, numerous linear and curvi-linear trends have been identified at **4008**. Two distinct sub-circular trends are noted, which could relate to heavily ploughed down ring ditches. While an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out due to their proximity to more obvious settlement activity, the anomalies are not strong enough to confidently interpret and are as likely to evidence more recent agricultural activity such as field drains, footpaths, or access tracks.
- 4.2.7 In the east of the site anomalies that are interpreted as possible archaeology have been identified. At **4009**, a weak recti-linear anomaly has been identified. The anomaly is 16 m by 9 m and could relate to a ditched enclosure. Several further anomalies are noted in this area at **4010 – 4012**. At **4010**, two parallel weakly positive linear anomalies extend south-west from **4009** and align to the north-east and south-west sides of the enclosure. These ditch-like anomalies are interpreted as possible archaeology as their weak nature prevents a more confident interpretation.
- 4.2.8 To the north-east of **4009**, a less defined, curvi-linear and linear anomaly are noted at **4011**. These anomalies could relate to localised variation in the underlying topsoil or geological deposits. However, their position immediately adjacent to possible archaeological features

suggests their origin could also be archaeological. These anomalies could indicate further ditch-features.

- 4.2.9 To the south of **4010**, a weakly positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4012**. This measures 23 m in length and indicates a ditch feature. However, the feature is more isolated making a confidently interpretation less possible.
- 4.2.10 The anomalies at **4009** – **4012** cannot be confidently interpreted due to their weak responses. However, they are broadly on the same alignment as the activity noted at **4000** – **4007**. Further investigation may be required to ascertain the origin of these anomalies.
- 4.2.11 In the east of the site, a broadly oval positive anomaly has been identified at **4013**. This is 15 – 17 m in width and could relate to a further ditched enclosure. However, due to its weak magnitude and fragmentation a more confident interpretation is not possible.
- 4.2.12 Further anomalies are noted to the north of this at **4014** and **4015**. These anomalies are sporadic and fragmented, spread across the north-east most field. The weak and relatively isolated nature of these anomalies makes more confident interpretation difficult. It is possible these anomalies are associated with modern agricultural activity.
- 4.2.13 Several discrete positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. Examples of these are noted at **4016** and **4017**. These are up to 1 m in diameter and are interpreted as possible archaeology. These are indicative of pit features and may be evidence of wider settlement activity, such as extraction or refuse pits. However, it is equally possible these anomalies are natural in origin, pertaining to localised variation in the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil or geological deposits.
- 4.2.14 Six larger, pit-like anomalies are also noted spread throughout the site that are 4 – 5 m in diameter (**4018** – **4023**). While an archaeological origin for these anomalies cannot be ruled out it is equally possible these are indicative of more recent extraction activity.
- 4.2.15 Sinuous positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site on a broadly north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (**4024** – **4026**). These are thought to be natural in origin and likely pertain to localised variations in the bedrock or unrecorded variation in the superficial deposits, although it should be noted that no superficial deposits are recorded within the survey area.
- 4.2.16 A number of linear trends are noted on a north-east to south-west alignment at **4027** in the north-west of the site. These are thought to be evidence of the former extension of the allotments to the south into the survey area. This is visible on aerial imagery from 1945 (Know Your Place).
- 4.2.17 The remaining anomalies identified are thought to be more recent in origin. Two highly magnetic, dipolar linear anomalies have been identified in the north-west of the survey area. These are indicative of underlying services, such as pipes or cables (**4028** – **4029**). It is also possible these anomalies are associated with the former allotments noted in the same area on aerial imagery.
- 4.2.18 In the north and north-east, weakly negative parallel linear anomalies have been identified on a north-east to south-west alignment (**4030** – **4031**). These are interpreted as field drains.
- 4.2.19 Two areas of increased magnetic response have been identified in the east of the site. These are thought to be associated with modern activity, such as the compaction of deposits associated with the access areas to the site, as well as the area surrounding a disused building (**4032** – **4033**).
- 4.2.20 A highly magnetic response has been identified close to the southern boundary of the site at **4034**. This is associated with the modern pylon noted on site.



## 5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of archaeological origin. A network of interconnected linear and recti-linear anomalies has been identified in the southern portion of the site that spans the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This is likely an area of settlement or peripheral settlement activity.
- 5.1.2 Unfortunately, the full extent of these features cannot be ascertained due to the modern field boundaries and as such a more confident interpretation is not possible. It is not possible to confidently date the features, although this type of remains can typically be Iron Age to Romano-British in origin.
- 5.1.3 Further anomalies that are interpreted as possible archaeology on the same alignment as the enclosure outlined above have been identified. These could be evidence of further activity and include a distinct, albeit weak, enclosure anomaly. Six larger pit-like features have been identified that are interpreted as possible archaeology. It is possible these indicate areas of localised extraction activity or refuse pits. It is not clear whether this activity is associated with the aforementioned archaeological features identified on the site. It is equally possible such activity could be more recent in origin.
- 5.1.4 Evidence of the former allotments identified as present within the site to the north of the modern day allotments has been identified. In addition, localised variations in the underlying geological deposits have also been identified as well as evidence of more recent land use including field drains, services, and a disused building.



## REFERENCES

### Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014 *Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading, CIfA

Schmidt, A, Linford, P, Linford, N, David, A, Gaffney, C, Sarris, A and Fassbinder, J. 2015 *Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology: questions to ask and points to consider*. EAC Guidelines 2, Belgium: European Archaeological Council.

### Cartographic and documentary sources

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 5, Soils of South West England*. Southampton.

### Online resources

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer (accessed November 2020) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Google Earth (accessed November 2020)

Heritage Gateway (accessed November 2020) <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Know Your Place (accessed November 2020) <https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=wilts>

Magic Maps (accessed November 2020) <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

National Library of Scotland (accessed November 2020) <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore>

Old Maps (accessed November 2020) <https://www.old-maps.co.uk>



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

#### Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with 4x Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a  $\pm 100$  nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25 m. All of the data are then relayed to a Leica Viva CS35 tablet, running the MLgrad601 program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of Grad601 probes at a rate of 10 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Viva system with rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

#### Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington cart system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error; caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS Destripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each datapoint in the transect. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.
- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).
- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.



Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies. XY trace plots are available upon request.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

## Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



### Appendix 3: OASIS form

#### Project Details:

<b>Project name</b>		Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol			
<b>Type of project</b>		Detailed gradiometer survey (Field evaluation)			
<b>Project description</b>		<p>The site comprises seven pasture fields located north of Victory Park, Brislington, Bristol covering an area of 7.9 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on 9 and 10 October 2020 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.</p> <p>The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of archaeological origin. A network of interconnected linear and recti-linear anomalies has been identified in the southern portion of the site that spans the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This is likely an area of settlement or peripheral settlement activity.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the full extent of these features cannot be ascertained due to the modern field boundaries and as such a more confident interpretation is not possible. It is not possible to confidently date the features, although this type of remains can typically be Iron Age to Romano-British in origin.</p> <p>Further anomalies that are interpreted as possible archaeology on the same alignment as the enclosure outlined above have been identified. These could be evidence of further activity and include a distinct, albeit weak, enclosure anomaly. Six larger pit-like features have been identified that are interpreted as possible archaeology.</p> <p>Evidence of the former allotments identified as present within the site to the north of the modern day allotments has been identified. In addition, localised variations in the underlying geological deposits have also been identified.</p>			
<b>Project dates</b>		<b>Start:</b> 09-11-2020		<b>End:</b> 10-11-2020	
<b>Previous work</b>		Not known			
<b>Future work</b>		Not known			
<b>Project Code:</b>	239880	<b>HER event no.</b>	If relevant	<b>OASIS form ID:</b>	wessexar1-409163
		<b>NMR no.</b>	N/A		
		<b>SM no.</b>	N/A		
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>					
<b>Site Status</b>		None			
<b>Land use</b>		Cultivated Land 3 – Operations to a depth of more than 0.25 m			
<b>Monument type</b>			<b>Period</b>		

#### Project Location:

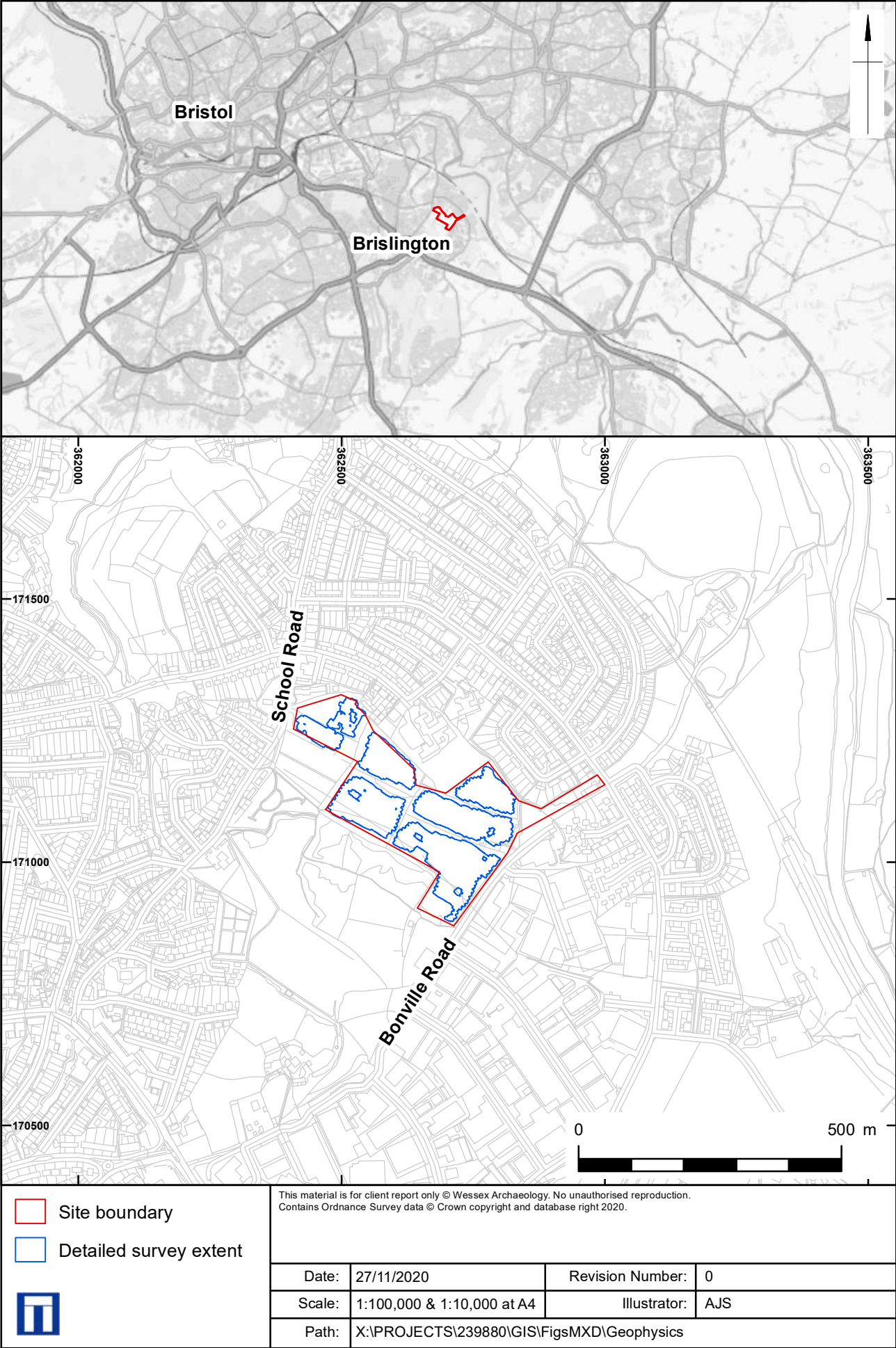
<b>Site Address</b>	Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol			<b>Postcode</b>	BS4 5QG
<b>County</b>	City of Bristol	<b>District</b>	City of Bristol	<b>Parish</b>	Bristol
<b>Study Area</b>	7.9 ha	<b>Height OD</b>	51 - 67 m aOD	<b>NGR</b>	362645 171085

#### Project Creators:

<b>Name of Organisation</b>	Wessex Archaeology		
<b>Project brief originator</b>	The Environment Partnership	<b>Project design originator</b>	Wessex Archaeology
<b>Project Manager</b>	Tom Richardson	<b>Project Supervisor</b>	Brett Howard
<b>Sponsor or funding body</b>	The Environment Partnership	<b>Type of Sponsor</b>	Client

#### Project Archive and Bibliography:

<b>Physical archive</b>	N/A	<b>Digital Archive</b>	Geophysical survey and report	<b>Paper Archive</b>	N/A
<b>Report title</b>	Brislington Meadows, Brislington, Bristol Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report			<b>Date</b>	2020
<b>Author</b>	Wessex Archaeology	<b>Description</b>	Unpublished report	<b>Report ref.</b>	239880.03



Site location and survey extents

Figure 1

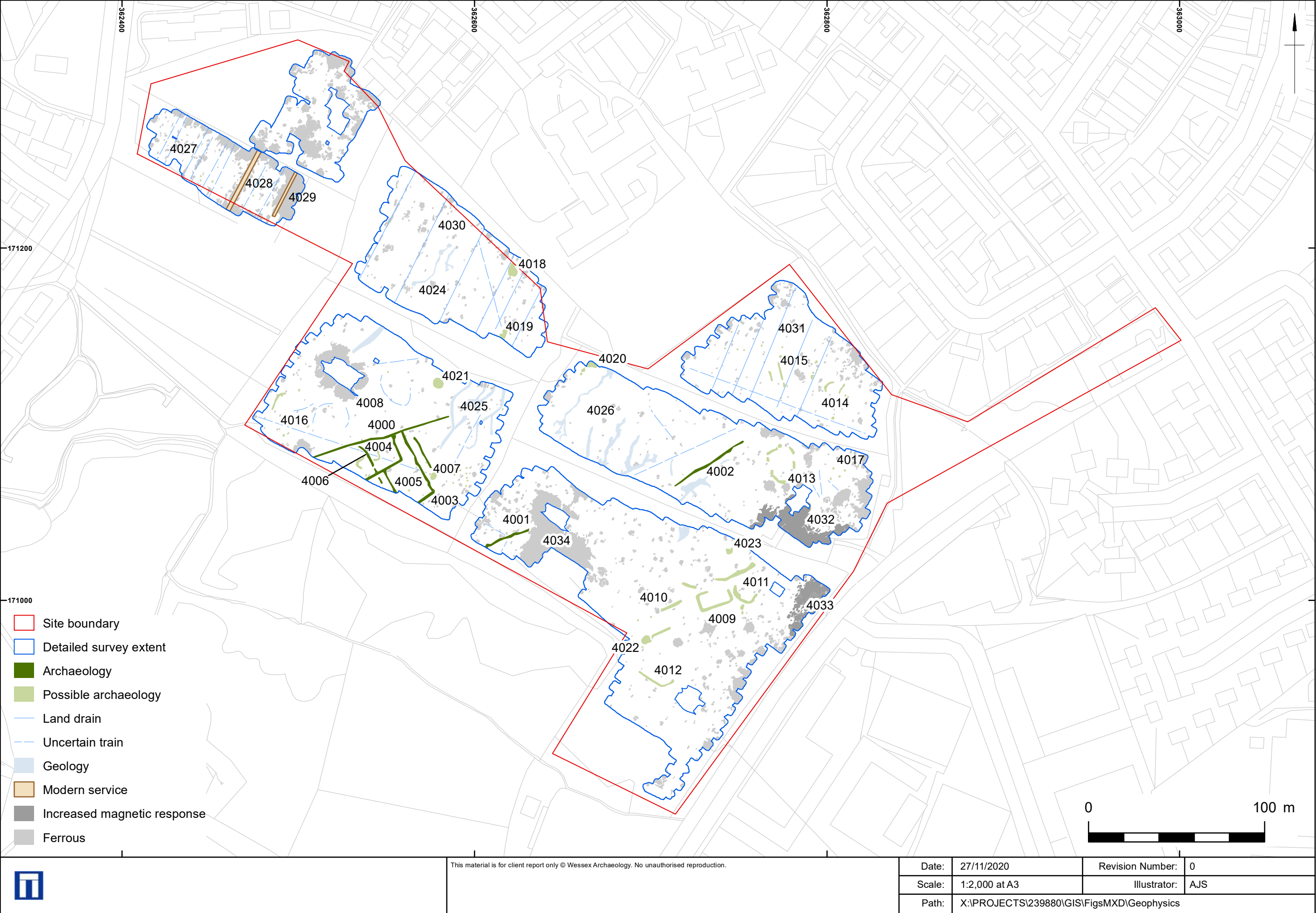




Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 2





Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 3



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