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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AT YATE COURT, YATE, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 2001.

by Jayne Pilkington and Timothy Longman

SUMMARY

Archaeological recording work and a building assessment were carried out at Yate Court, a moated manor house between Yate and Wickwar in South Gloucestershire.

The subject of the building assessment was a Grade II listed 16th-century barn. The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks took place during the initial work on the conversion of the barn into a residence and during the excavation of foundation trenches for additional adjacent accommodation.

Surviving sections of the east and south medieval curtain walls were recorded in places, but most had apparently been demolished during the Civil War. Archaeology dating from the 16th and 17th centuries was also recorded.

INTRODUCTION

The site (Fig.1) is located at Yate Court, which is situated approximately 3km north of the town of Yate, at a height of approximately 70m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), in South Gloucestershire and is centred at NGR ST 71304 85934. The study area (Yate Court Barn (Listed Grade II; SGSMR 11789) and the land located immediately east and north-east lies in the south-eastern corner of the moated site and is bounded wholly to the east and largely to the south by one stretch of the medieval moat that is still in-filled with water. Standing in the interior of the moated site, located north of the study area, are the ruins of the great hall, chambers and service rooms of the early/mid 16th-century Yate Court (Listed Grade II; SGSMR 11788). Also standing within the moated site, located north-west of the study area, is the extant early 16th-century Yate Court Farmhouse (Listed Grade II; SGSMR 11787).

The underlying geology consists of Quartzitic Sandstone (Millstone Grit Series), but the eastern edge of the site appears to be on Upper Cromhall Sandstone (British Geological Survey).

Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery has in its collection a Neolithic stone axe (F.4386; SGSMR 2063) found at Yate Court c1970. A possible Roman site (SGSMR 2061) has been identified east of the Ladden Brook, some 400m north of Yate Court. Earthworks between Yate Court and Oxwick Farm may be the remains of a deserted settlement (SGSMR 3063). A large field ('Home Field'), immediately south of Yate Court, also contains a number of earthworks.

Yate Court has been the subject of several surveys since the 19th century (Fig.2), including when in 1898 members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

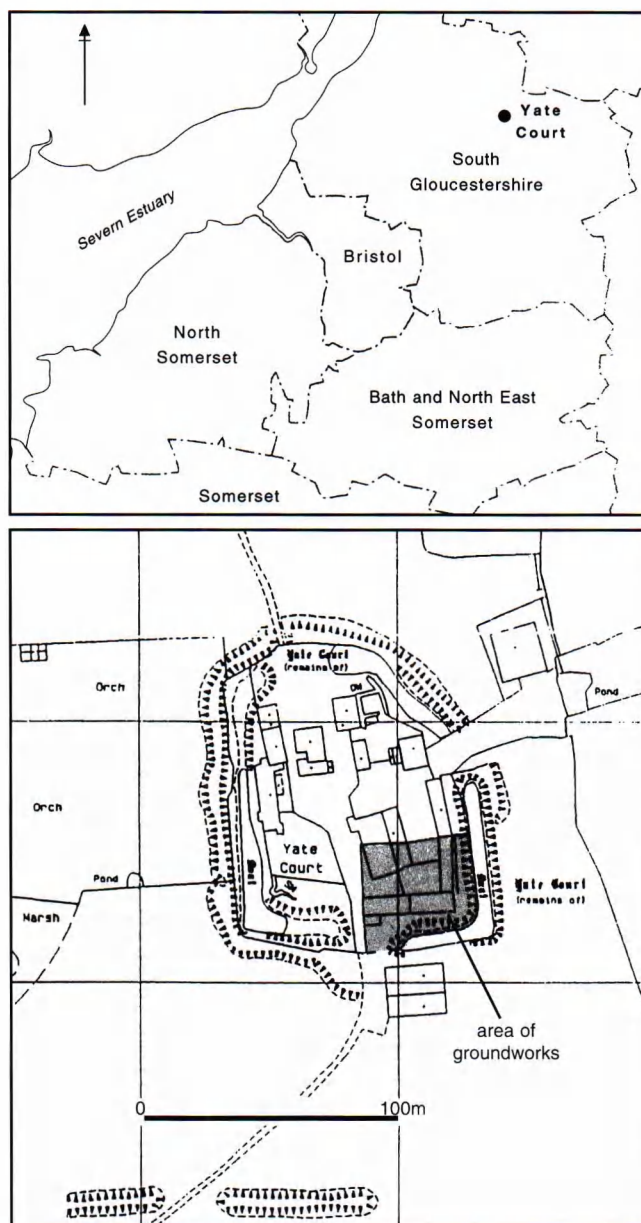


Fig.1 Site location plans.

visited. An account, complete with photographs, appeared in their annual Transactions (volume XXI, 8-12). In 1930 W. J. Robinson included the Court in his book on West Country manors. Susan Lay and Rob Iles included Yate Park in their 1979 article on medieval deer parks in the former County of Avon. In 1983 Linda Hall described the farmhouse and dairy

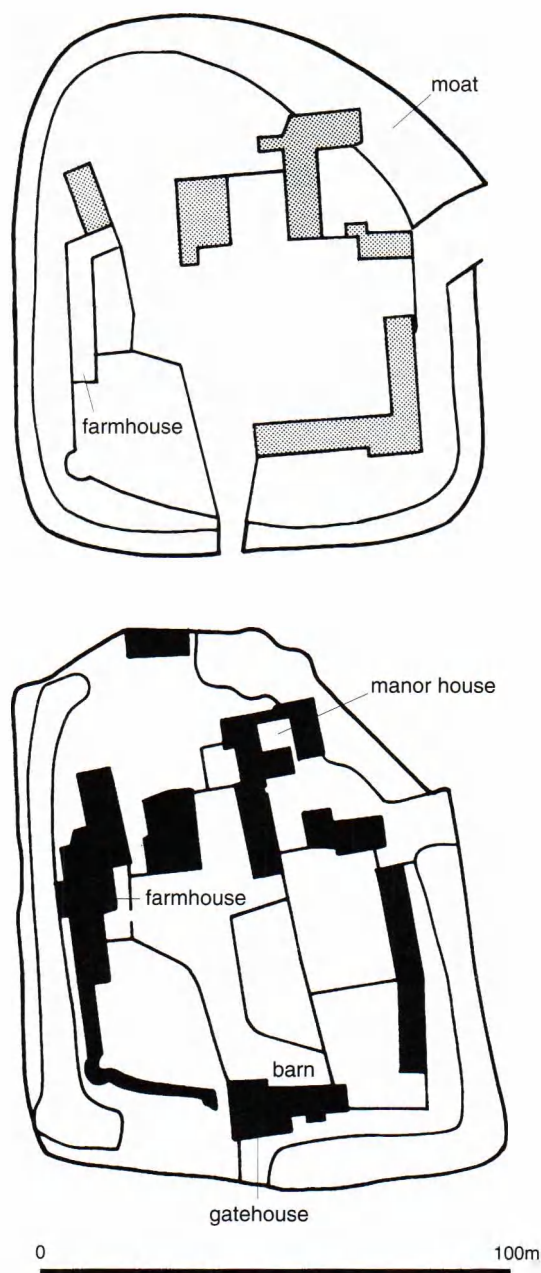


Fig.2 Yate Court (redrawn from plans of 1848 and 1879-81).

in her extensive recording of historic houses in south Gloucestershire.

In recent years the site has been the subject of both an archaeological desktop study (Bryant 2000) and an Historic Building Evaluation (Heaton, 2000), but no archaeological excavations have previously been undertaken there.

The building assessment and watching brief were carried out between October and December 2001 under the supervision of Jayne Pilkington who, along with Tim Longman, subsequently wrote this report. The archive is deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 2001/57. The project is also referenced by South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record under the number SGSMR 14543.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Yate in Gloucestershire is first mentioned in a Saxon charter of AD 778/79, when King Offa confirmed a grant of ten 'mansiones' to Worcester Abbey (Lindley 1966). The original grant had been made some sixty years earlier. The estates of the Bishops of Worcester also included, amongst many other manors, Henbury and Westbury-on-Trym in Brentry Hundred, which explains the inclusion of Yate as a detached part of that hundred in the Domesday Book (Moore 1982). Brentry Hundred subsequently became Henbury Hundred, but latterly Yate has been part of the Hundred of Grumbald's Ash.

Samuel Rudder (1779) records that the manor of Yate passed into lay ownership soon after Domesday. In 1207 it was purchased from Robert d'Evercide by Ralph de Willington. His great-grandson, John de Willington, obtained a licence to crenellate his manor house (Yate Court) in 1299 (Lay & Iles 1979). The park may also have been created at that time (*ibid.*), although the earliest reference to it dates from 1302 (Calendar of Patent Rolls). Towards the end of the fourteenth century the male line of the de Willington family died out, thereby passing the ownership of the manor into the hands of husbands of de Willington heiresses. At some time after this the ownership of the manor passed to the crown.

In the early sixteenth century King Henry VII granted the manor to Giles Lord D'Aubeny. He then leased the property to Maurice, 2nd Marquis of Berkeley (d1506), whose family had been deprived of the Berkeley Castle estate in 1491, when William, 1st Marquis of Berkeley (Maurice's brother) had died childless and had left his property to the crown. In 1516 Maurice, 3rd Marquis of Berkeley secured an extension of eighty years on his lease of Yate Court, and set about transforming the fortified manor house of the de Willington's into a residence more befitting one of England's great families.

A detailed survey of 1548/49 (Fox 1898) shows that there was a moat totally encompassing Yate Court with a gatehouse protecting the entrance across it. Grouped around the large base court were various service buildings and a chapel. Beyond a smaller subsidiary moat lay the capital messuage, with its hall, parlour, gallery, chambers, kitchen and service rooms. The deer park contained 40 animals, and measured two and a half miles in circumference (Bryant 2000).

Henry, 6th Marquis of Berkeley (1534-1613) married Katherine Howard (a relative of her namesake) and they made Yate Court a principal residence for several years, until 1564 when, on his mother's death they moved to her house at Callowden (Warwickshire) until Berkeley Castle was recovered. He then sold the remainder of his lease to Sir Nicholas Poyntz for £600 (Bryant 2000).

By 1618 Yate Court was owned by Sir Robert Bassett. He then let the property to John Blagden, whose family were tenants there for the next 150 years or more. The house and manor were sold to Viscount Chichester in 1634. He was a supporter of the Royalist cause and as a consequence of this Yate Court was occupied in the early years of the Civil War



Plate 1 The Barn, looking south-east.

and was slighted by the Parliamentarians after they vacated it. In 1652 Chichester sold the property to a Mr Gawden, a clothworker of London.

From the mid 17th century a number of families were connected with the Court, either as owners or tenants. Parts of the house were converted into a farmhouse and associated agricultural buildings, and as a farm it has continued to survive until the present day. Along the eastern edge of the site is the extant portion of a substantial stonewall, possibly part of the medieval curtain wall.

THE BUILDING ASSESSMENT

Yate Court Barn is built of stone with gabled ends and opposed main doors in its long elevations. It measures 19m long by 7m wide with a steeply pitched roof covered with double Roman roof tiles. It is Grade II listed; the schedule dated it to the 16th century, altered in the 18th century. A small lean-to building abuts the western end of its south side. The western end of the barn (Plate 1) has been rebuilt and pointed in cement mortar, presumably when the 13th/14th-century gatehouse that formerly stood there was dismantled (now at Berkley Castle, Gloucestershire) in the 1920s.

The lower 1-1.5m of the barn walls are constructed of Quartzitic Sandstone rubble. However the remainder of the building is mostly composed of Pennant Sandstone rubble. The western two-thirds of the barn is open to a well-preserved timber roof. This is a principal rafter roof with a collar and tie beam trusses. There are two rows of butt-purlins to each half of the roof. Double Roman clay tiles cover the roof, and a few of the ridge tiles are crested. Slits in the walls provide light and ventilation. There is a hayloft door at eaves level above the slits. To the east of the off-centre main doors the interior is divided into two floors.

This has a freestone doorway with chamfered surround and 4-centred head; flanking it are two square headed, single light windows also with chamfered surrounds. At first floor level is a single small window. High in the eastern gable end is a two light, wooden-framed mullioned window.

Adjoining the east end of the barn were the remains of a stone built range (Building 1), which apparently had been extensively rebuilt with the addition of concrete block walls and roofed with asbestos corrugated sheeting. Aligned north to south stood another range (Building 2) constructed in more than one phase. The east elevation of the building was built upon a substantial rubble wall, which projected out from the building line. This may have been the remains of the medieval curtain wall. Prior to the start of the watching brief the buildings located immediately east of the barn had been demolished.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The Reduced Excavation

A rectangular-shaped stone feature (Fig.4) was revealed during the course of the reduced excavation, immediately east of Trench 4. Also during this phase, which removed approximately 0.4m of topsoil and rubble, unstratified 16th-century ceramic roof tiles and sherds of 17th-century pottery were found.

A total of five trenches were excavated for the foundations of the new 'L'-shaped extension to the post-medieval barn (Fig.3).

Trench 1

This foundation trench was aligned north to south and measured approx 20m long, 1.5m wide and about 1.4m in depth, when the surface of the natural geology was revealed.

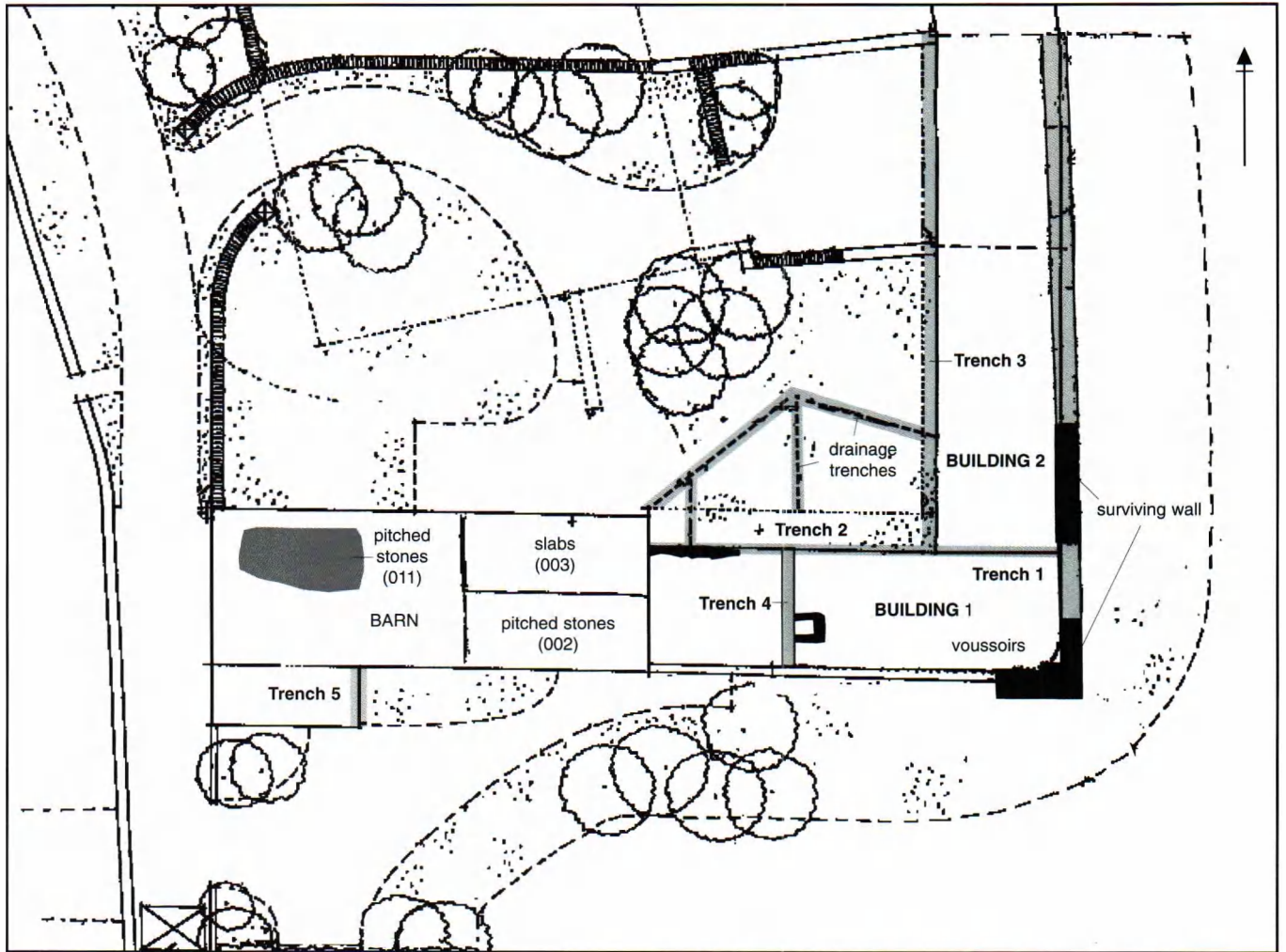


Fig.3 Trench location plan (after architect's plan).

Located immediately below the formation level were the remains of the south-east corner of the medieval curtain wall (Fig.5; Plate 2). In addition a section of wall, some 2m high by about 3-4m long survived to the rear (east) of Building 2. The north-south section of the curtain wall measured approximately 1m thick and was constructed of Quartzitic Sandstone masonry bonded with a yellowish-orange mortar. A substantial portion of the wall survived relatively intact below ground level, but otherwise the foundation trench revealed only what appeared to be demolition rubble.

The short section of east-west curtain wall revealed during the excavation work measured nearly 2m long by about 1.3m wide. This section of wall was similarly built of Quartzitic Sandstone masonry bonded with a yellowish-orange mortar. In part of the north facing elevation the remains of a relieving arch (Fig.6) was exposed, probably associated with a drain that would have emptied into the moat.

Trench 2

An east-west aligned trench, measuring approximately 6m long by 1m wide by 1.6m deep was mechanically excavated immediately east of the barn. This was to be the foundation

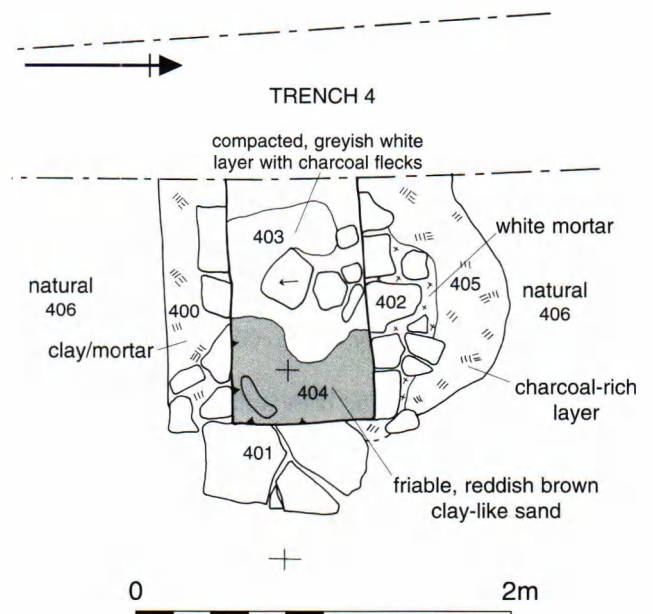


Fig.4 Plan of the feature revealed during the reduced excavation.

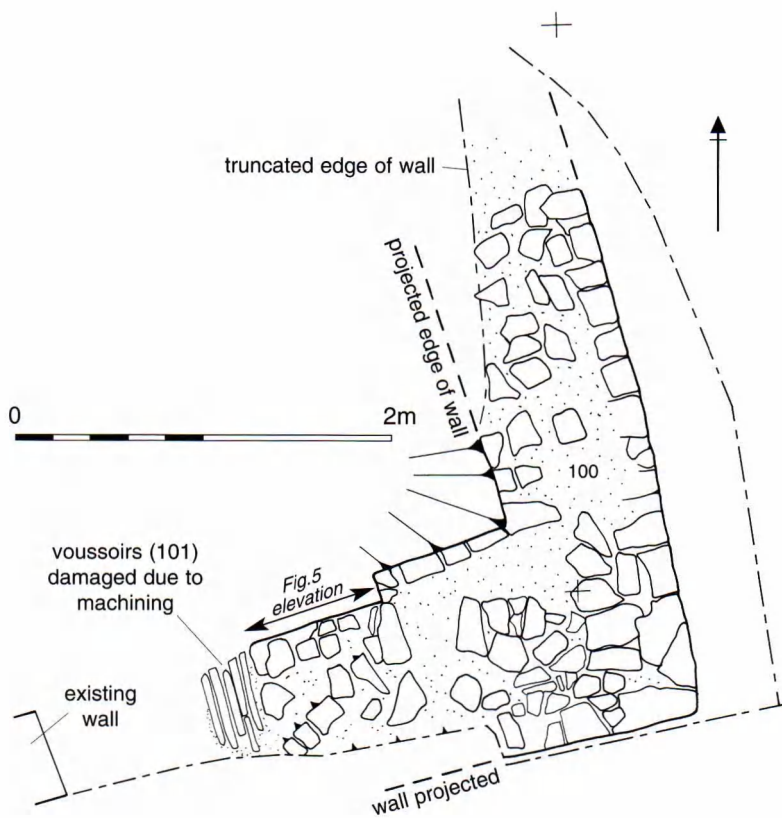


Fig.5 Plan of the south-east corner of the medieval curtain wall exposed in Trench 1.



Plate 2 South-west corner of the medieval curtain wall, looking south.

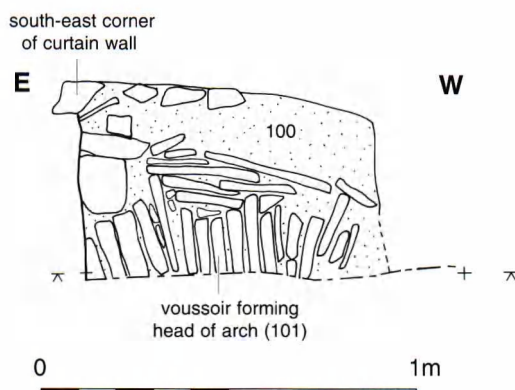


Fig.6 North-facing elevation of the arch in the medieval curtain wall exposed in Trench 1.

trench for the north elevation of the new building. Partially surviving remains of the foundations of an undated stone-built structure were recorded.

Trench 3

Excavation of this 14m long north-south aligned trench failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits, other than demolition rubble.

Trench 4

Excavation of this 5m long foundation trench failed to reveal any significant archaeology.

Trench 5

A new foundation trench was mechanically excavated for the rebuilt east wall of the small building abutting the south side of the barn. It failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits.

Drainage Trenches

Across the site five narrow trenches were excavated for new drainpipes. They were excavated to a depth of 0.5m below the formation level. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the course of their excavation.

Barn

A reduced excavation was undertaken within the barn. The ground floor of the building was divided into two rooms:

East Room

The floor level of the room located at the eastern end of the barn was reduced by 0.5m.

The earliest feature recorded was a pitched stone floor (007). It was sealed by layers (009), a very loose orange brown sand measuring 0.39m in depth and (006), a mid orange brown sandy clay containing small lumps of lime-putty, measuring 150mm in depth. Located immediately above the deposit (009) was a layer of white lime mortar (008). It measured 80mm in depth and was the bedding layer for a stone slab floor (003) that covered the northern half of the room.

Sealing layer (006) was deposit (005), which was a thin layer of crushed sandstone rubble measuring 100mm in depth. Overlying this was (004), a well compacted, light-brown-orange sand containing occasional flecks of charcoal, measuring 50mm in depth. Laid onto the latter deposit was another pitched stone floor (002), that covered the southern half of the room and may well be contemporary with floor (003).

Located in the north-east corner of this room were a flight of seven stone steps leading up to the first floor. The bottom step stopped at the same level as surfaces (002) and (003) and did not continue to the level of the earlier pitched stone floor (007).

Separating the stone slab floor (003) and the pitched stone surface (002) was a stone lined drain (010) which appears to have truncated all the earlier deposits, thus destroying the stratigraphic relationships between the north and south sides of the room.

The latest floor surface was a slab of concrete (001) 100mm deep, originally extending across the whole room.

It appears that although the stratigraphy on the north and south sides of the room varied, the pitched stone floor (007) did extend across the whole of the east room.

West Room

A surviving area of pitched stone floor was also revealed in the northern half of the larger west room. Overlying the Quartzitic Sandstone bedrock was a layer of reddish-brown clayey silt (012) measuring 0.3m in depth. Set into this was a floor surface composed of Quartzitic Sandstone sets with some Pennant Sandstone edging stones (011). The pitched stone floor in the west room was located at the same height as the pitched stone floor (007) recorded in the east room, but it is unclear if they are contemporary.

DISCUSSION

Any possible surviving remnants of the medieval curtain wall that originally surrounded the moated manor house were fragmentary. Lower courses of a wall, probably representing the south-east corner of the medieval curtain wall, were found in Trench 1 below the modern ground surface. The only section of extant possible curtain wall was recorded next to one of the modern farm buildings - unfortunately it was not preserved *in situ* when the farm building was demolished.

The fragmentary nature of the surviving remains within the study area is a similar picture to that of the property in general - elements of the pre-Civil War site remain but seem to testify to the slighting of the property by Parliamentary forces. Later rebuilding of some structures, ie the farmhouse, and neglect of others has probably accounted for the disappearance of certain other major elements of the original property.

The largest extant sections of curtain wall standing within the moated area survive as the west wall of the 17th-century farmhouse and in the area of the ruins of the manor house itself, which contained the great hall, chambers and service rooms.

Monitoring work in trenches 3, 4 and 5 mostly recorded only demolition rubble - probably evidence of the post-Civil War destruction and clearance of ruins over the following centuries.

The mechanical excavation work within the west room of the barn revealed earlier pitched stone floor surfaces, sealed beneath the modern concrete. The building survey of

the barn recorded other surviving architectural features, including the well-preserved timber roof. Within the east room several earlier floor surfaces were also recorded, as well as a stone staircase giving access to a first floor room.

Ultimately the monitoring strongly suggested that most of the curtain wall within the study area had indeed been deliberately slighted. Short lengths probably only survived where they may also, coincidentally, have formed part of abutting buildings. Most of these structures have since been demolished, an exception being the barn.

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THE EXCAVATION AND PRESERVATION OF A GEORGIAN COLD BATH AT GORSE LANE, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

by Jonathan G P Erskine

ABSTRACT

A Cold Bath dating from the mid 18th century was found in Gorse Lane, Clifton, during redevelopment of the derelict site for housing. The bath, within its detached bath house, had been converted into a coal cellar for one of a row of 19th-century cottages facing into a court. It is possible that the whole bath house was converted into cottages, but the structure had been mostly demolished before 1939, when a Public Assistance Relief Office was begun on the site (BRO Building Plans vol. 12, fol.182).

This office was never completed and after bomb damage, was demolished and the site used as a car park for a vehicle rental business. Excavation and investigation on the site was carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit between 2001 and 2003 and the remains of the bath house and intact bath tub have been preserved *in situ*.

"When in about 1676, a spring was discovered near his residence, Willowbridge Lodge on Ashley Heath, the young earl's mother sponsored a spa, Willowbridge Lodge, on Ashley Heath for both drinking and bathing. She enclosed several springs in a stone bath house with two large baths, one for men and the other, not for women, but for horses, which indicates the importance of horse transport in the economy of the spas" (Hembry 1990).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

England

The definitive account of spas and bathing establishments in England can be found in Hembry 1990 and the posthumous sequence (Cowie and Cowie eds. 1997). These publications deal mainly with public facilities such as the Baths at Bath, the Bristol Hotwell, and many other spas in Britain (Hembry 1990 and Granville 1841), including Cheltenham, Buxton and Tunbridge Wells. These baths were developed mainly in the late 17th to 19th centuries, when the therapeutic use of cold water for cures and hygiene became common.

These developments were greatly encouraged by such medical publications as Floyers *Psychorolousia: or, The History of Cold Bathing* (1706). From an archaeological and architectural point of view, these descriptions are disappointing and the details of the structures are not described - even Hembry in 1990 restricts herself to the social aspects of the phenomenon. As a general observation, baths and spas fulfilled both a social and a therapeutic function all over England (Hembry 1990).

The West Country

In the 18th century, the fashion for bathing in the Bristol area, both private and public, had come into vogue with the establishment of the famous winter facilities in Bath and the



Fig.1 Site location.

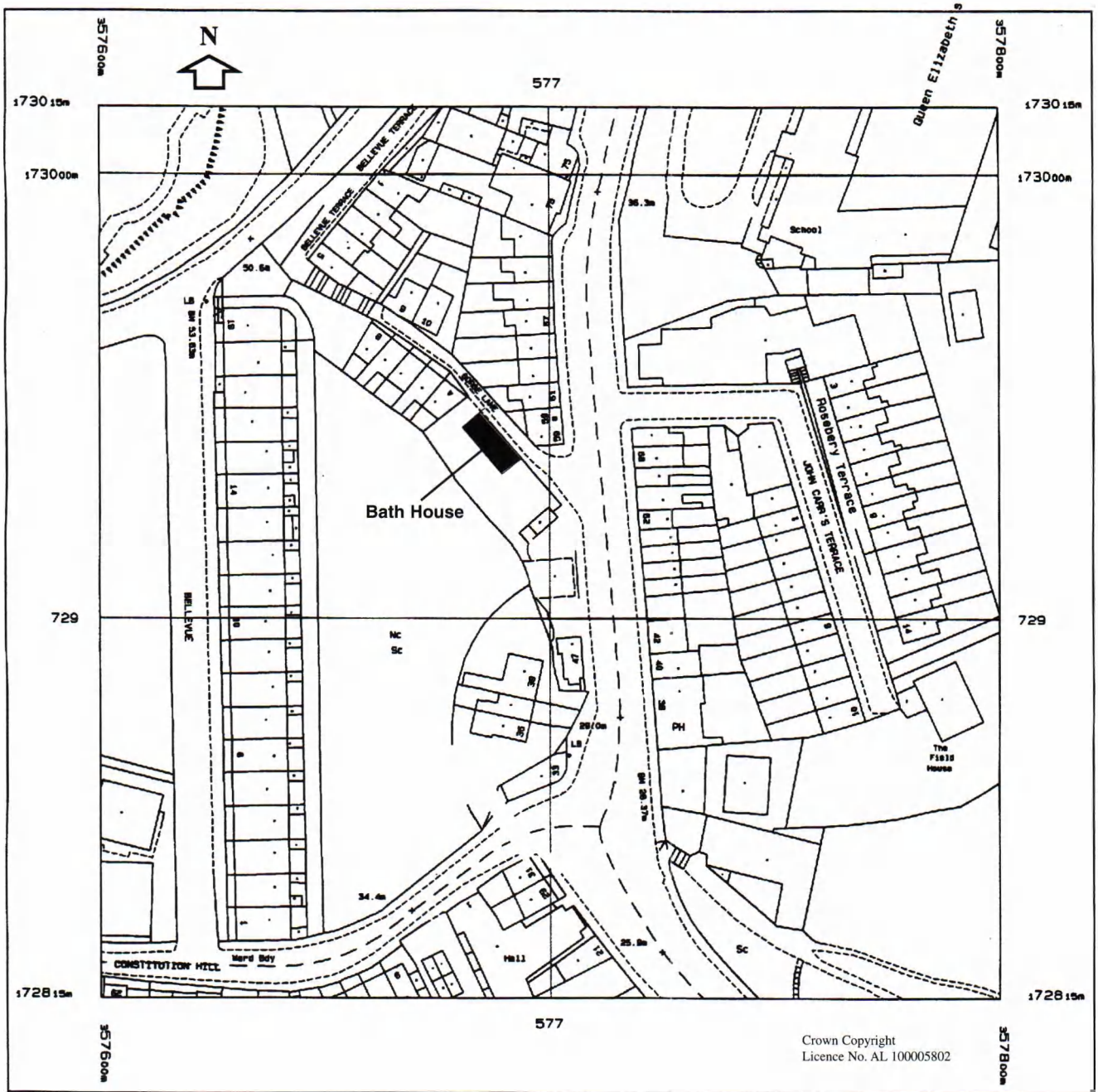


Fig.2 Bath House location, scale 1:1,250.

summer facilities at 'The Hotwell' Turner (1967) states that a Venetian merchant, Bartholomew de Dominiceti constructed a bath in Bristol of polished stone shaded with apple and pear blossom "open to the poor man and the lazar as well as to the rich". The exact location of this bath is not known and by 1764, Dominiceti had moved to London.

However, the abundant supply of water from springs arising in the eastern slope of Clifton Hill, which were known for supplying Bristol city and the monastic establishments from the medieval period, was probably utilised for this bath and another water facility further north up Gorse Lane (Leech 2000). A contemporary public cold bath is known in Jacobs Wells Road to the south of

Constitution Hill, which also provided an adjacent horse pool. Constructional details of this establishment are not known, apart from the external arrangements of the buildings as shown by de Wilstar in his 1746 plan of Clifton (Fig.3). In 1820, the lessee of this cold bath was Robert Taylor, as noted in the Mathew's Bristol Directory for that year.

In Bristol there appear to be two other cold baths where constructional details can be recovered. The bath at Broad Plain (BUAD 2830) described by Pritchard (1907, 212-232) measured six feet by two feet nine inches, narrowing to four feet one inch by two feet four inches at the bottom and was four feet three inches deep, with four steps and a small seat.

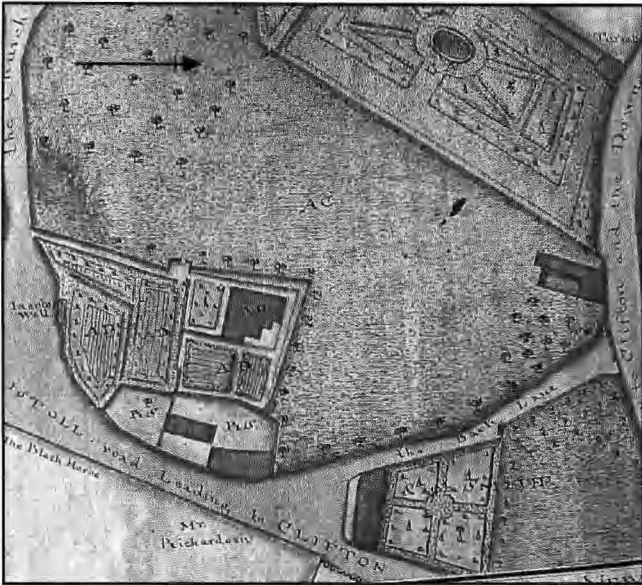


Fig.3 Appendix to De Wilstar's plan of 1746, showing the Study Area (by kind permission of the Society of Merchant Venturers).

The entire bath room measures only seven feet square with a small fireplace. This bath is very comparable to that still surviving at John Pinney's house in Great George Street (The Georgian House) (see Plate 3), which was constructed in 1791. This is of asymmetric design set in a basement room.

Other baths recorded in Bristol, of which there are only scant details, are one in the Castle Ditch (BUAD 260) which probably originally had a ritual Jewish connection and one in the garden of a house in Redcliffe Street (BUAD 803) advertised to be let in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* of 1744.

The study of the various baths, usually hot, in Bath, is a subject all to itself, but a public cold bath in Claverton Street (Rossiter Road), Bath, now demolished, existed in the 18th century, but no interior details are known. Photographs exist of the exterior of the house (Bath and North-East Somerset



Fig.4 Plan of the Study Area within lease of 1786, showing Cold Bath Orchard and Cold Bath (by kind permission of the Society of Merchant Venturers).

SMR BN 11245). Other cold baths are recorded in Bath at Belgrave Terrace, Camden Road (BN 11416) and Marlborough Lane (BN 11441), but no structural details appear to have survived. A cold bath existed in Cheltenham in the early 18th century (GSMR 20926), disused by 1780. Many extravagant private bath houses were constructed in stately homes of the period, for example at Arnos Vale in Bristol and Ozleworth, Gloucestershire (GSMR 13991), but these are a subject in themselves and not relevant to the present report.

The Gorse Lane Cold Bath

The Gorse Lane Cold Bath is situated at NGR ST 57687293 (Fig.2), in a small, steeply sloping area of land that was once used as a pasture and later as an orchard and leisure ground, and was, in the 18th century, associated with Clifton Hill House. At some time after 1746, (de Wilstar Plan V; Fig.3), a rectangular bath house was constructed in its own parcel of land, immediately adjacent to a known supply of spring water, previously used to supply the Conduit for St Augustine's Abbey in College Green since approximately the 12th century AD (BSMR 934M). Clearly, by 1786, when the *Cold Bath Orchard* was leased to James Cross, distiller, the Cold Bath had been constructed (SMV: Leases Box 8A Bundle 5; Fig.4).

It is not known whether the present bath was enjoyed as part of the Clifton Hill House gardens or whether it was associated with the public house on the site of the present 59, Jacob's Wells Road. In any event, by approximately 1790, the Gorse Lane Cold Bath was separated from Clifton Hill House by the construction of the terrace of Bellevue and its associated pleasure grounds.

The Nineteenth Century and Later

By approximately 1819 the Cold Bath site was leased to John Elliot (SMV Charity Estates Index fol. 236) and was soon converted into a row of at least four cottages in a Court before 1855 (Ashmead 1828 and 1855; Figs.5 and 6).



Fig.5 Ashmead's map of 1828 showing the Study Area and Bath House.



Fig.6 Ashmead's map of 1855 showing the Study Area.

Judging from the cartographic evidence (Ashmead 1828 and 1855 and OS 1884), the Bath House was split into two, using the old foundations and possibly the above ground walls as well, while the bath itself was vaulted over to accommodate and support a masonry ground floor. The Bath itself was now used as a coal-cellar, with a chute cut into the Gorse Lane frontage wall. A flight of stone steps was constructed at the north end of the bath to allow access to the cellar.

By at least 1855 new buildings were constructed to the south of the Bath House (Fig.6). The main entrances to the refurbished cottages were apparently through the north-western wall from a small courtyard and garden, but later demolition does not allow the doorways to be located. These cottages in Gorse Lane survived until just before the Second World War, when it was decided to demolish them to ground level and construct a Public Assistance Relief Office on the site in 1939 (BRO Building Plans Vol.12, Folio 182). This building was never finished, and after bomb damage, the site was "ruins" in 1949 (OS Sheet 1949 edition). Finally in approximately 1970, the site was levelled and used as a car park for an adjacent car hire business in Jacob's Wells Road associated with a petrol filling station.

LOCATION AND EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

As part of the Planning Process and following the guidance of PPG16 and current Bristol City and County policies, a desktop study of the entire development site was carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit in 2001 (Smith & Erskine 2001). In addition to other features, this study identified the

site of a Cold Bath dating to the mid 18th century. The state of preservation of the Bath and Bath House at that time was unknown as redevelopment had taken place on the site in at least two later phases. In order to obtain accurate data on the significance and preservation of the Cold Bath, a programme of intrusive evaluation (eventually in two phases) was agreed with the Bristol City Archaeological Officer, which was carried out in 2002.

It was concluded that the Georgian Bath survived to just below its original upper level, and the Bath House survived to a similar height over a great part of its original ground plan. A few courses of internally plastered brickwork survived on the western wall. All floors had been removed. The total surviving structure was assessed as being of local importance, and therefore the condition placed on the final planning consent was that the lower parts of the Bath and Bath house of mid 18th century date should be protected and preserved below the current development.

All demolition of the later structures was carried out under archaeological supervision and fully recorded.

Complete excavation of the bath and bathhouse did not take place as it was known that the structure was to be preserved (see below).

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATH AND BATH HOUSE

The sunken bath itself was constructed in a rectangular trench, cut into the natural subsoil, measuring some 5.8 metres by 4.15 metres by 1.5 metres deep at the maximum (19 feet by 13 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 1 inch). The main supporting structure was a mortared sandstone wall 0.6

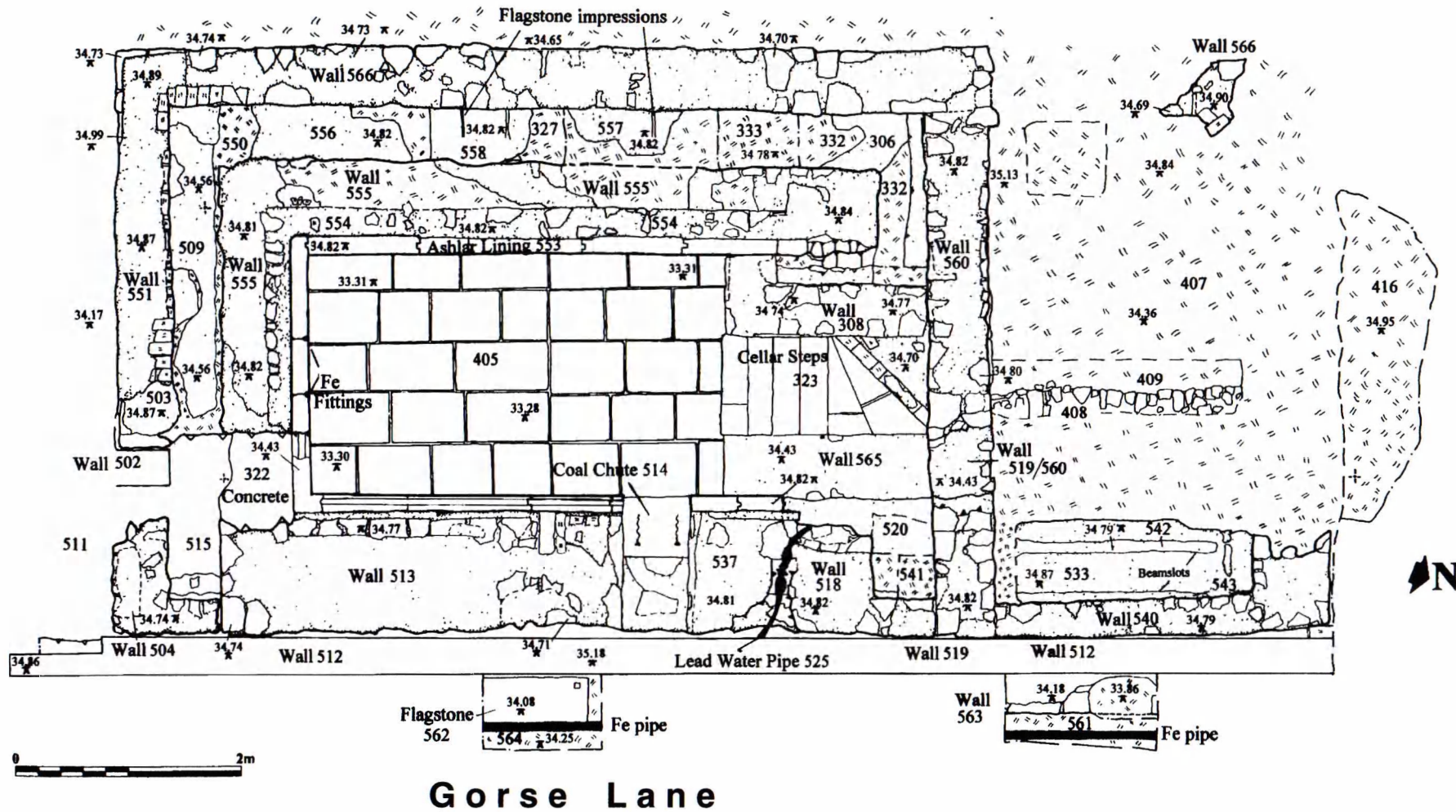
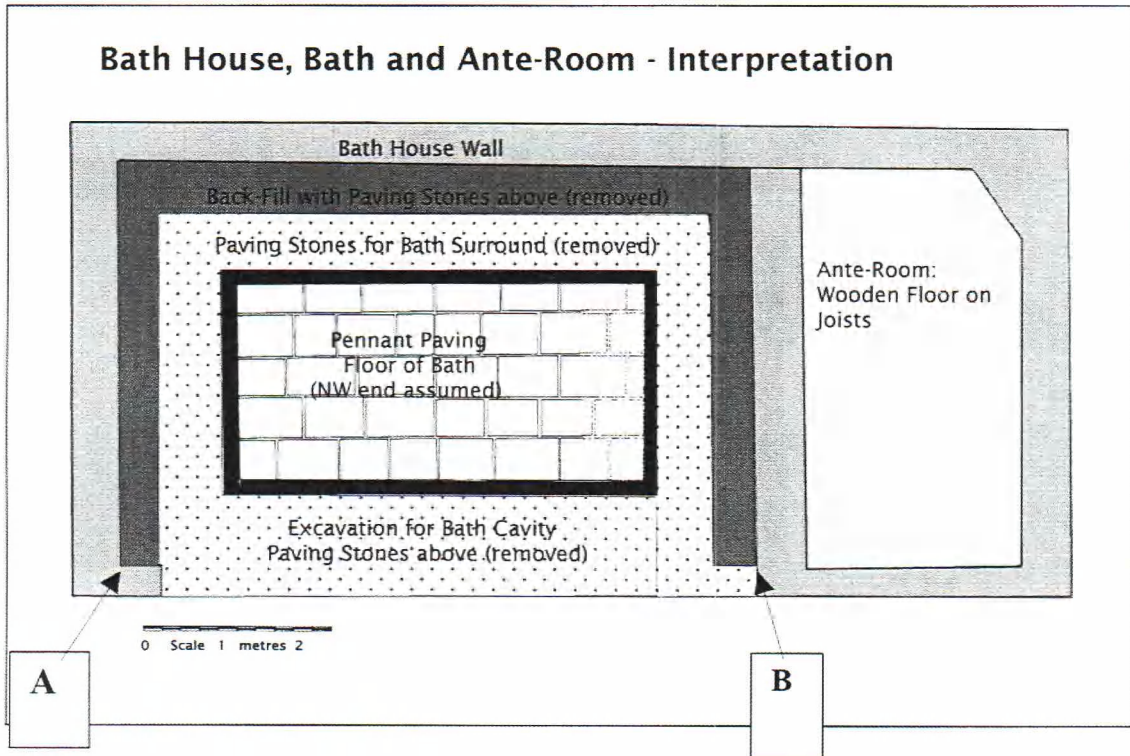


Fig.7 Bath House and Bath as excavated.



Key:



Excavation for Bath Cavity: paving stones above



Bath House Wall: stone with brick interior face



Back-fill: paving stones above



Ashlar Bath lining

Note: Masonry butt-joints at A and B



Fig.8 Bath House interpretation.



Plate 1 The Bath tub and ashlar lining.

metres (2 feet) thick, lined on the inside with finely cut Bath stone blocks. The eastern wall, on the downhill side, was 1 metre (3 feet 2 inches) thick. The stone blocks had very accurate tongues and grooves cut into them to allow a very close, watertight fit to their neighbours. It is possible that a very fine mortar was used for bonding, but the inside surface of the bath was lime washed, a technique used until very recently in Bath to waterproof the public baths there. Each full block (the three upper courses) measured a consistent 400mm deep (16 inches) but varied in length, especially at the corners. The lowest course was 260mm deep (10 inches).

The floor of the bath was constructed from sandstone flagstones, again very closely fitting. These measured a constant 400mm (16 inches) in width, but varied in length. A lead pipe 42mm in diameter, was fitted at the base of the eastern wall to enable the bath to be drained. No tap or faucet was located but a simple conical wooden plug would have sufficed, especially if there had been a continuous supply of water. The dimensions would allow for a pool with 5 feet of water at the maximum. The internal dimensions of the bath are 2.12 metres by 4.25 metres (7 feet by 14 feet)

The upper surround of the bath was missing, but marks in a mortar layer indicated that rectangular slabs had been laid at one time to provide a paved pool edge.

The bath at the Georgian House, Bristol, a contemporary private facility, is contained in a small basement room with very plain decoration. It is constructed apparently of identical finely cut pieces of limestone and a flagstone floor. It has stone access steps set asymmetrically at the entrance. No such feature was located at Gorse Lane, although the later 19th-century coal cellar steps may well conceal their Georgian forerunners. These later constructions may also have concealed the supply pipe or conduit, which was not located in the present exercise.

Judging from the awkwardly constructed butt-joints of the masonry at the south-east and north-east corners of the bath (see Figs.7 and 8 and below), it is considered likely that the bath was, for some undetermined time, free-standing and open to the air, and that the Bath House was an after-thought. In addition, the construction of the bath in an orchard (SMV op.cit.) is also strikingly reminiscent of the description of the de Dominiceti bath being "of polished stone and shaded with apple and pear blossom" (Turner 1967), obviously out of doors.

The Bath House

The Bath House (see Fig.7) was originally a rectangular structure measuring 10.75 metres by 5.3 metres externally and 9.6 metres by 4.25 metres internally (35 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 4 inches and 31 feet 6 inches by 14 feet). The walls, placed nearly symmetrically around the bath, were constructed of mortared stone, 500mm thick, with a brick inner face only above the floor level, and rendered internally with a thin lime plaster. This left a paved space between the bath edge and the wall of some 1000 mm to 1200 mm wide

(3 feet 2 inches to 3 feet 10 inches), all round. It is possible that a small amount of the external eastern face had been destroyed by the construction of the later brick walls in the 20th century.

The northern part of the Bath House, measuring some 4.25 metres by 2.25 metres internally (14 feet by 7 feet 4 inches), was divided from the bath proper by a mortared stone partition wall again 500mm thick. This northern area had been very badly damaged by later construction and other activity, but appeared to be of a contemporary construction. It appeared to be a vestibule or changing room with only part of a mortar sub-floor surviving. The level of the foundations of this extension appears to be higher than those of the bath house proper, and therefore probably supported a less substantial structure: it may have been only a porch or courtyard. It is possible that one or two fireplaces had been constructed in the northern corners of the vestibule, but these may have been inserted as part of the 19th-century cottages. The same line of stone foundations had been used later for the 19th-century cottages and also the Relief Office poured concrete foundations.

The evidence for the Bath House being a later addition is provided by the southern extension and the ante-room being butted onto the rear wall of the bath structure at the south-east and north-east corners (see Figs.7 and 8), and therefore post-dating it. No absolute dating evidence was available for this work, and the interval is unknown. The wall was constructed of mortared sandstone, measuring 500mm wide. As the majority of the contemporary masonry above the bath level had been removed and replaced by 19th-century work, it was not possible to interpret its final appearance.

Parallels

A freestanding bath-house of contemporary date has been reported from North Cray, Bexley (Hurst 1969, 184).

"Externally, the building has been designed to resemble a small chapel complete with mock bell turret and 'Gothick' windows. Inside the building, brick steps lead down into a simple plunge-bath which is fed by a leat taken from the nearby River Cray. The customary fireplace necessary to warm the chilled bather is set into one of the wall-angles. The sham bell turret serves to conceal the fireplace flue. The bath-house can be dated to the middle of the 18th century".

The bath in the Georgian House, Clifton, Bristol, is constructed in the basement, adjacent to the kitchen.

This bath appears to be constructed using an identical technique to that of the Gorse Lane Bath with Oolitic limestone blocks keyed together and similar stones forming a surround. This bath is obviously for individual rather than multiple use, and the asymmetric shape enabled some privacy in dressing and undressing in a restricted area. No arrangements for filling the bath appear to have survived.

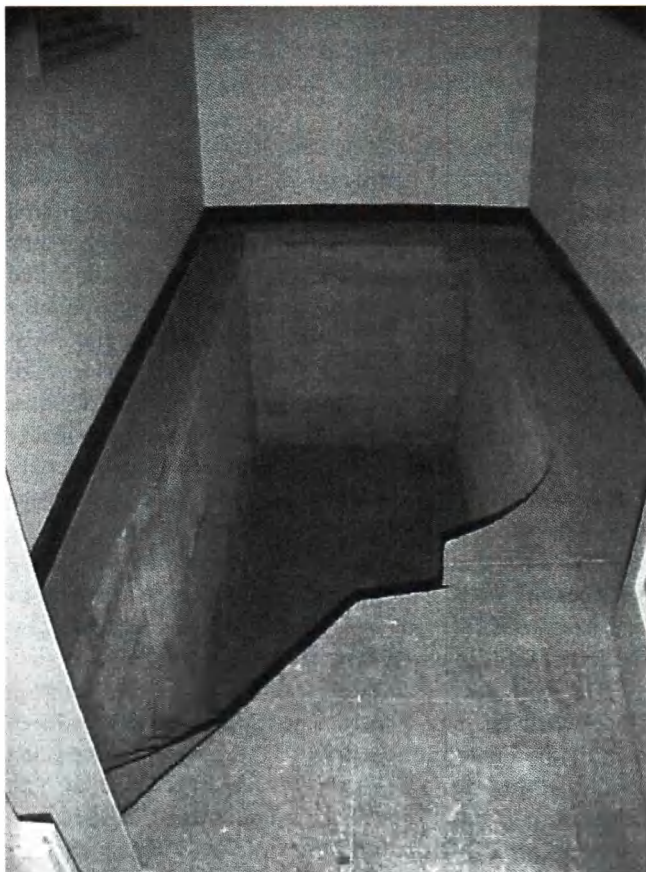


Plate 2 *The Cold Bath at the Georgian House, Clifton, Bristol.*



Plate 3 *Detail of the plug and drain at the Cold Bath at the Georgian House, Clifton, Bristol.*

FINDS FROM THE EXCAVATION

As expected, with one exception to be noted below, the finds from the excavation mainly represented a typical assemblage from a 19th to 20th-century working class residential area. The garden area and other deposits contained quantities of domestic pottery and some domestic articles of various materials.

The one exception was that the subsoil or hillwash contained, among other things, abraded fragments of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. These appear to confirm that the general area was occupied or utilised in the medieval period, as evidenced by the adjacent wells and conduits and also the documentary evidence of medieval occupation.

Undeniably 18th-century finds were sparse, but perhaps to be expected from the site of a Bath building constructed within an orchard, which had earlier been a very steep pasture.

Medieval pottery

A small collection of medieval sherds were recovered from the natural hillwash and excavated deposits. The sherds are all relatively small with moderate to high levels of abrasion.

The assemblage includes standard types of plain and decorated earthenwares that are found very widely in the Bristol region. These include recognised fabric types such as undecorated Ham Green cooking pot (BPT 32) and glazed Ham Green B jug fabric (BPT 27). Other types of local medieval earthenware present include varieties of glazed pottery thought to have been produced in the area of Redcliffe, Bristol (BPT85 and BPT 118L). Other types of plain medieval earthenware are also represented, although in small amounts and of uncertain origin.

Post-medieval pottery

The assemblage of post-medieval pottery recovered during the project includes common types of domestic ceramics that occur widely in the city and the surrounding region in the 18th to 20th centuries. The main fabric types represented include tin-glazed earthenware (BPT 99), transfer-printed white ware (BPT 278), West Somerset (Nether Stowey) wares (BPT 280/284) and East Somerset (Wanstrow) wares (BPT 96-98), North Devon gravel tempered ware (BPT 112), English brown and modern stonewares (BPT 200 and 277) and Bristol/Staffordshire yellow earthenware (BPT 100/101). Unfortunately no part of the collection could be attributed to the use of the 18th-century Cold Bath.

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BRO	Bristol Record Office
BSMR	Bristol City Sites and Monuments Record
BUAD	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
GSMR	Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMV	Society of Merchant Venturers Archives

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THE REMAINS OF AN EARLY GARDEN AT THE MANOR HOUSE, UPPER SWAINSWICK, BATH.

by Rob Iles and Laurie Bingle

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Upper Swainswick is a village situated three miles to the north east of Bath on the west-facing slopes of a small steep valley leading down to the Avon at Lambridge. This pleasant rural setting at the southern end of the Cotswolds has been noted by many topographical writers over the last two centuries (eg Collinson 1791, 35). A number of houses in this rather spread-out village date from the 17th century. At the western end of the village lies the medieval church and The Manor and Manor House West. These two properties were once a single house known in the 18th century as Manor Farm. To the west of Manor House West is a barn with a date-stone inscribed 1625.

The purpose of this note is to provide some information on the remains of an early terraced garden situated in the field to the north west of The Manor/Manor House West (hereafter referred to as the Manor House in this article) and the adjoining terraces next to Tadwick Lane. The remains were first noted as being of some significance by Mary Stacey when, as Built Heritage Manager for Bath and North East Somerset Council, she was asked for advice about a proposal to rebuild a partially collapsed retaining wall alongside Tadwick Lane as part of highway works.

A number of people have helped or provided information for this small piece of research and the linked conservation work. Thanks are especially due to the landowner Mrs Sue Thomas and Steve Carnie, the sheep grazer for the field. The survey (Fig.2) was undertaken by Rob Iles with Mary Stacey, Laurie and Ann Bingle, Mike Chapman and James Russell. The assistance of the following local people is acknowledged: Ray Foster, Chair of the Parish Council, Pat Shutter, Parish Clerk and Roger Shutter of The Manor House, David Green of the Manor House West and Fifi Charrington of Hill House. Several officers of Bath and North East Somerset Council also provided help and advice including Jane Briggs, Tony Crouch, and Paul Wilkins. Marjory Szercow, Librarian to Oriel College, Oxford, allowed access to their 1729 map of Swainswick. Finally John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services arranged the loan of a level.

HISTORY

In 1521 the manor was bought by Dr Richard Dudley, a former fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Dr Dudley then bestowed the manor upon Oriel College for the maintenance of two fellows and six exhibitioners (Collinson 1791 and

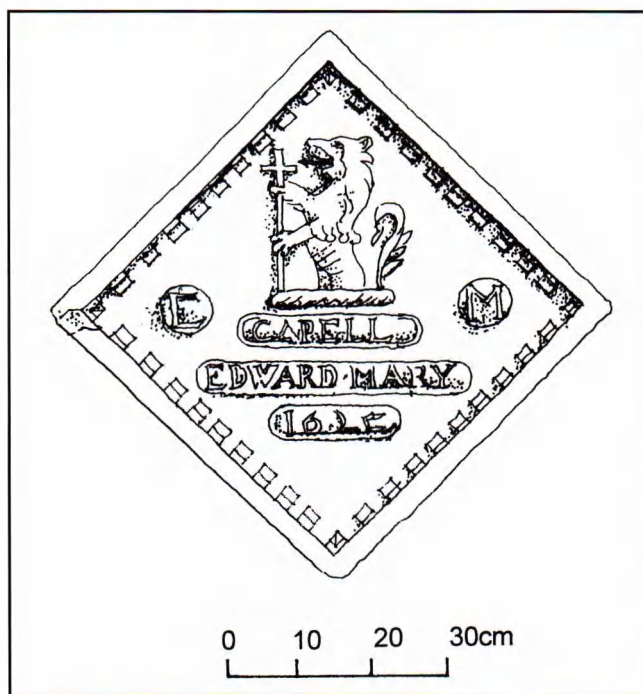


Fig.1 Drawing of lozenge-shaped stone.

Peach 1890, 6). The college appointed the 'farmer' who, according to Peach, acted as their local agent or property manager.

Thomas Prynne took over from John Webb in about 1594 as the property manager for Oriel College but John Webb continued to occupy the Manor House until his death in 1616. Thomas Prynne himself died in 1620 but his widow, Mary, continued to occupy the Manor House even after her re-marriage to Edward Capell in 1624. Thomas and Mary Prynne were the parents of William Prynne, a lawyer and local parliamentarian, who played an important role in national politics at the time of the English Civil War.

Both Peach (1890, 56) and Collinson (1791, 154) refer to a lozenge-shaped stone in a garden wall of the Manor House. This stone (Fig.1), now built into the wall of a modern house near the village school, is inscribed with the date 1625 and the names of Edward and Mary Capell. According to local sources, the stone may have been set in the lower terrace wall of the garden until recently. Peach says the inscription is in commemoration of their marriage but it may have been set up as part of a new garden layout or to mark both events.

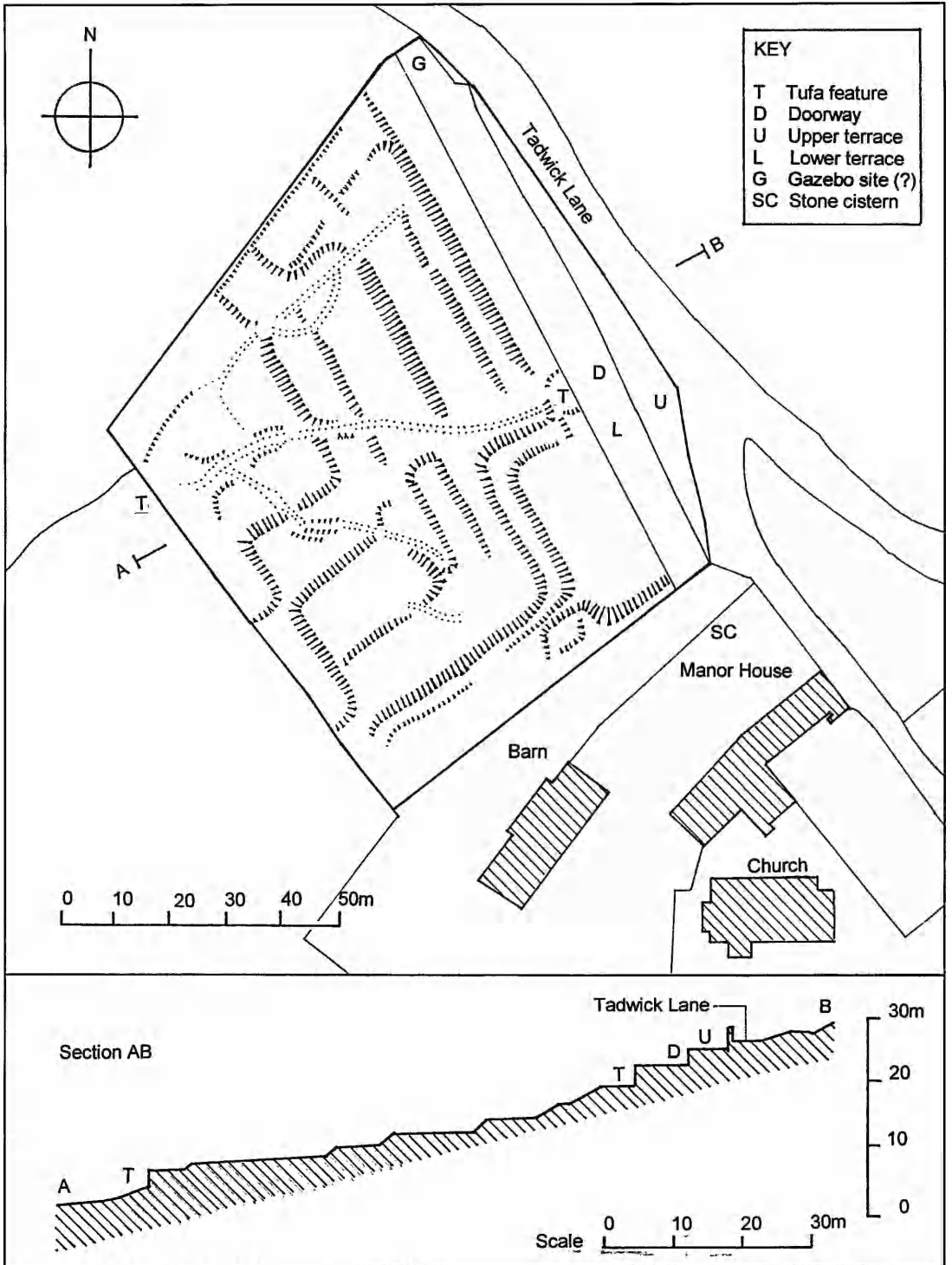


Fig.2 Plan and section of earthwork remains of garden at Upper Swainswick.



Plate 1 General view of terraces and retaining walls (note doorway opening in middle wall and tufa feature attached to lower wall).

The present Manor House is a three-storey double-pile stone-built house, refronted in the 19th century but still with some features dating from the late 16th or early 17th century. At that time there was certainly other building taking place nearby as the barn, as referred to above, has a date-stone of this period.

DESCRIPTION OF GARDEN REMAINS

Geologically, the garden lies on Bridport Sands, below the higher valley slopes which are inferior oolite. Both of these beds are quite permeable, particularly the oolite. In the lower part of this section of the valley are less permeable silts and mudstones. The Ordnance Survey map shows springs issuing from below the Bridport Sands/Silty Mudstone junction. The uppermost slopes of the hill are made up of impermeable Fullers Earth. As will be described below, water flows across the lower part of the site in part because it has been deliberately channelled from one of the springs above the site.

An earthwork survey and section has been made of the site (Fig.2). This shows the site to consist of three elements. The first is the earthwork remains in the trapezoidal-shaped field to the north west of the Manor House.

Secondly, there are two higher terraces with large retaining walls between the field with the earthworks and Tadwick Lane. Thirdly there are the remains of waterworks which flowed through the garden. The following description considers each of these elements in turn:-

The Earthworks

The earthworks lie in a field which slopes primarily to the south-west, towards the bottom of the valley, but also slopes slightly to the north-west where there is a small stream. The earthworks generally follow the contours of these slopes but a formal rectangular pattern has replaced the natural fall of the land. This results in two series of straight earthwork terraces facing either south-westwards or north-westwards and generally meeting in a right angle at their eastern ends. There also appear to be one or more platforms at the eastern corner of the field next to the Manor House.

The earthworks are formed with scarp slopes up to 1.5m high. Their overall plan is now blurred on the ground in many places. This results from the effect of three watercourses (shown with double broken line on Fig.2) which cross the field, meeting up towards its western corner. There is also the effect of the field's land use in the mid 20th century, when pigs were grazed on the field. As a result, churning of the ground has led to areas of localised disturbance and to a general blurring of the profile of the earthworks.

The Terraces

The two terraces are above the earthworks and are retained by stone walls up to 2.5m high. Both terraces are elongated: the lower terrace is rectangular and the upper terrace is a flattened triangle, following the line of adjoining Tadwick Lane. The retaining walls for the terraces are carefully constructed in rough dressed stone walling laid in courses.

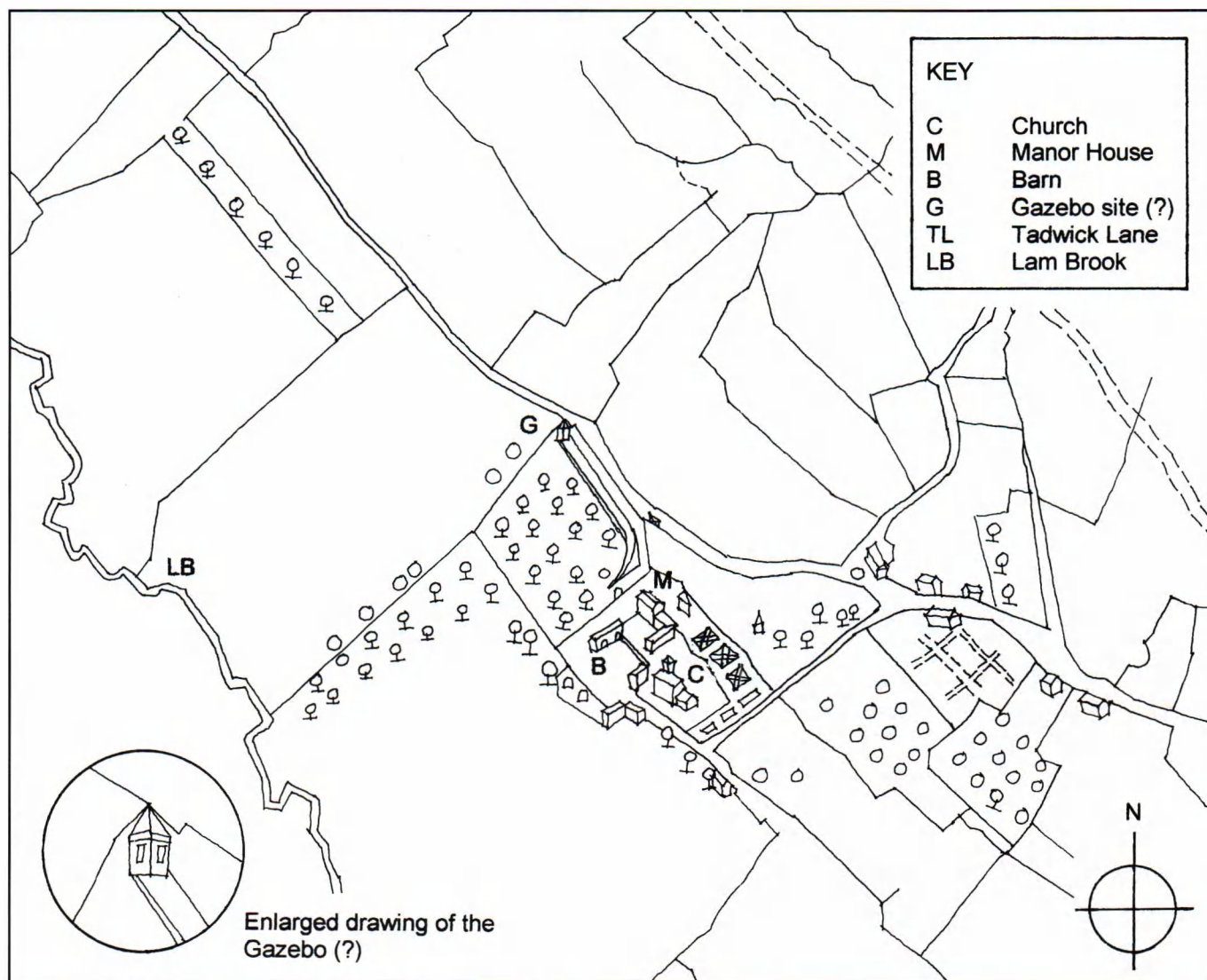


Fig.3 Copy of part of map of "Manor of Swainswick", 1729 (Oriol College, Oxford).

The stones are bedded in mortar but the mortar beds were either initially set back or have eroded back to resemble dry-stone work. The third retaining wall above the upper terrace, adjoining Tadwick Lane, partially collapsed in the 1990s and was wholly rebuilt by the Highway Authority.

In the centre of the retaining wall above the lower terrace is a vertical opening resembling a doorway. This opening leads into a stone built chamber under the top terrace. Inside this chamber, and to the right, is a narrow stone stairway leading up to the upper terrace. The stairway is now blocked by a disused petrol or oil water pump with associated pipe work. To the left is a small opening at low level leading to a stone-built tunnel. It is reported (D. Green pers. comm.) that an exploration has shown that this tunnel runs under Tadwick Lane to end at an underground spring in the field above Tadwick Lane. Ground levels in this field have been raised by earth fill. The pumped water source fed a pipe supplying a stone cistern adjacent to the north-west stone boundary wall of the Manor House. An old, but undated, photograph shows a small building with a roof, possibly

thatched, over the site of this cistern. It is possible to speculate that this was part of an older water supply system to a part of the village, developed with the waterworks in the garden.

The earliest map of the site, dated 1729, is still held by Oriol College (Fig.3). It appears to show a gazebo-like structure at the northern end of the upper terrace near the road. The 1729 map also appears to show elements of another early garden feature: two avenues of trees. The first avenue is formed by two rows of trees running from the west corner of the field with the earthworks and following the next field boundary to the Lam Brook stream below. The second avenue lies to the north west of the earthworks field, with an empty field between. It was formed by a single row of trees contained within a thin rectangular enclosure and more or less aligned on the Manor House.

The Waterworks

The final element to describe is the waterworks. How these were laid out within the garden is not now clear. It has been

described how water was collected in the area of the lower terrace from the field above Tadwick Lane. Close to the doorway opening and extending from the retaining wall of the lower terrace is a large area of irregular tufa from which water appears to have flowed down into the lower earthworks area. There is another similar but smaller area of tufa joined to the outer face of another terrace boundary wall on the south west side of the earthworks field. What happened to the water in the garden between these two tufa areas is not now clear but there is a flattish area within the lowest part of the field near its western side which may have been occupied by a pond. Given the head of water from the spring above the site, it is possible there was a garden fountain or a small cascade within the garden although no present evidence has been found. There are now three or four separate small water channels combined with wet areas

running through the field but they are unlikely to be the course of the former garden channels because of their irregularity.

INTERPRETATION OF REMAINS AND OTHER LOCAL EXAMPLES

The earthwork remains are almost certainly garden terraces and features related to the Manor House. The date of the laying out of the garden is not known but seems most likely to have been in the later 16th or 17th century. The relatively small size of the garden might suggest it belonged to the earlier part of the date range but the size could also be an indication of the builder's limited resources. However, the date-stone of 1625, with Mary and Edward Capell's name, does seem a plausible guide for the garden's creation. If that is so, it is an important survival from a period when there are

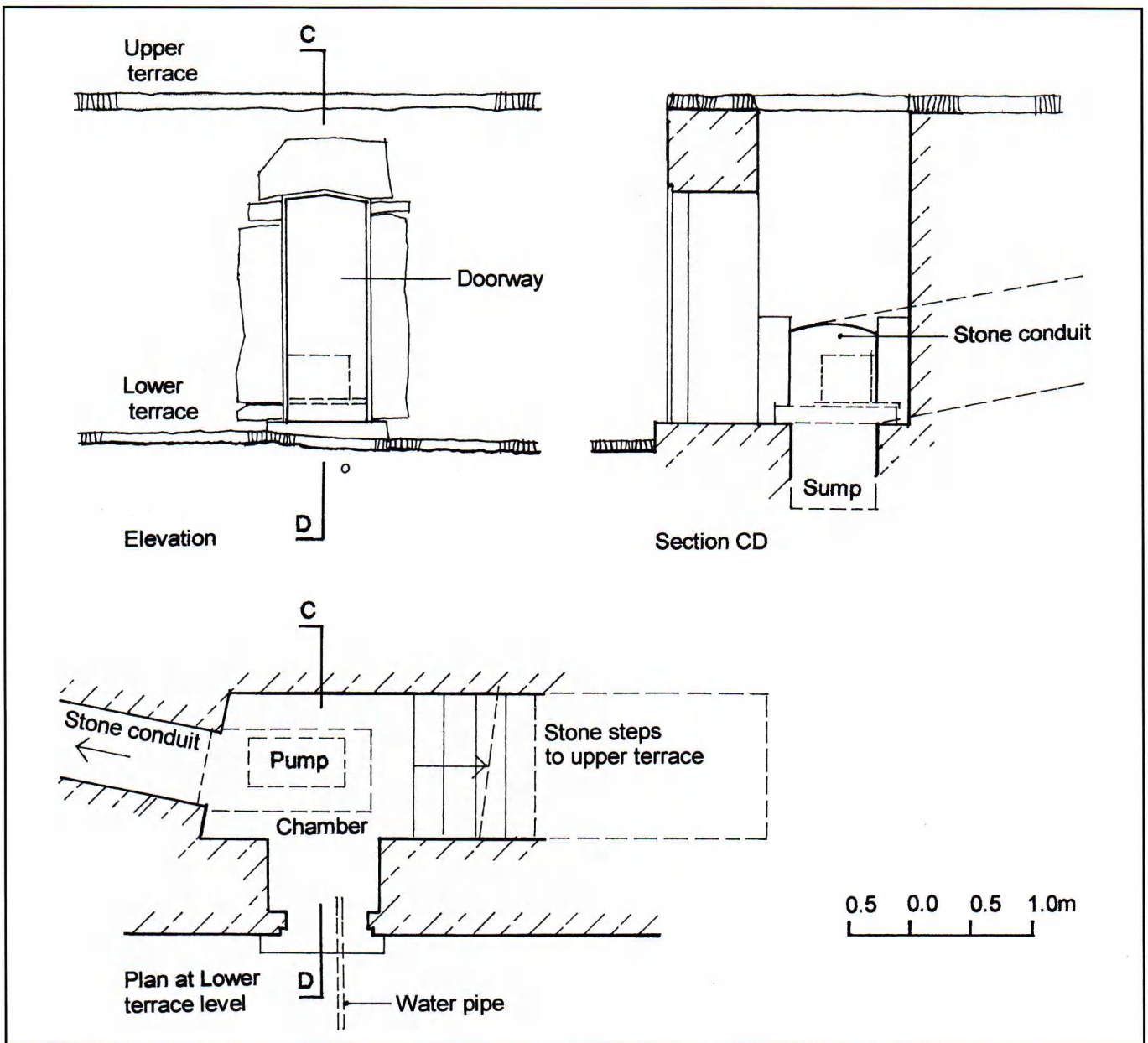


Fig.4 Drawing of doorway opening on lower terrace. Illustrations copyright of Rob Iles, Laurie Bingle and Avon Gardens Trust.



Plate 2 Opening to spring in terrace wall at St. Catherine's Court: note similarity to the doorway in Fig.4.

relatively few garden remains especially on such a modest scale.

The garden appears to have been laid out to take full advantage of its sloping site but how the earthworks and the terraces should be interpreted is not at present clear. Both the walled and the earthwork terraces were presumably walkways from which to view the layout of the garden and possibly the valley landscape below. The small gazebo-like building shown on the 1729 map at the garden's north corner would also have provided excellent views across the garden to the house and down the valley. It might be expected that there would be parterres on the terraces of the lower part of the garden but there is not much space for them.

It is also likely that there were several water features running through the garden but it is difficult to know what they might have been. There would probably have been enough head of water to have a small fountain as Sir John Harrington had built in his late 16th-century garden at Kelston, to the north west of Bath (Edgar & Iles 1981). There may also have been a garden pond in the western corner of the garden but while the ground is level, no specific pond earthworks survive.

The incorporation of springs as important features in gardens in limestone countryside is well known. In the Swainswick area, there are other examples at St Catherine's

Court and Dyrham Park. The formal garden at St Catherine's Court, probably initially of similar date, has been the subject to much alteration over the centuries but has many similarities to Swainswick. It is situated on a hillside with similar geology and has similar terraces, springs and water features. Of special interest is the doorway opening in a terrace retaining wall, which is very similar to the opening at Swainswick. Below the St Catherine's opening there is also an area of tufa over which the spring water flows.

The main formal garden at Dyrham Park dates from the end of the 17th century and is on a much larger scale. The eastern garden had a very grand cascade but virtually nothing now remains above ground except the extensive remains of a warren to the south (Iles and Iles 1983). The more modest west water gardens survive and incorporate earthworks and small stepped cascades between two ponds which probably pre-date the late 17th-century major remodelling.

CONSERVATION AND THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT

The Avon Gardens Trust has been carrying out repair and conservation work at the site since 1999. This has been with the agreement of the owner and in consultation with Swainswick residents. Funding for this work has been

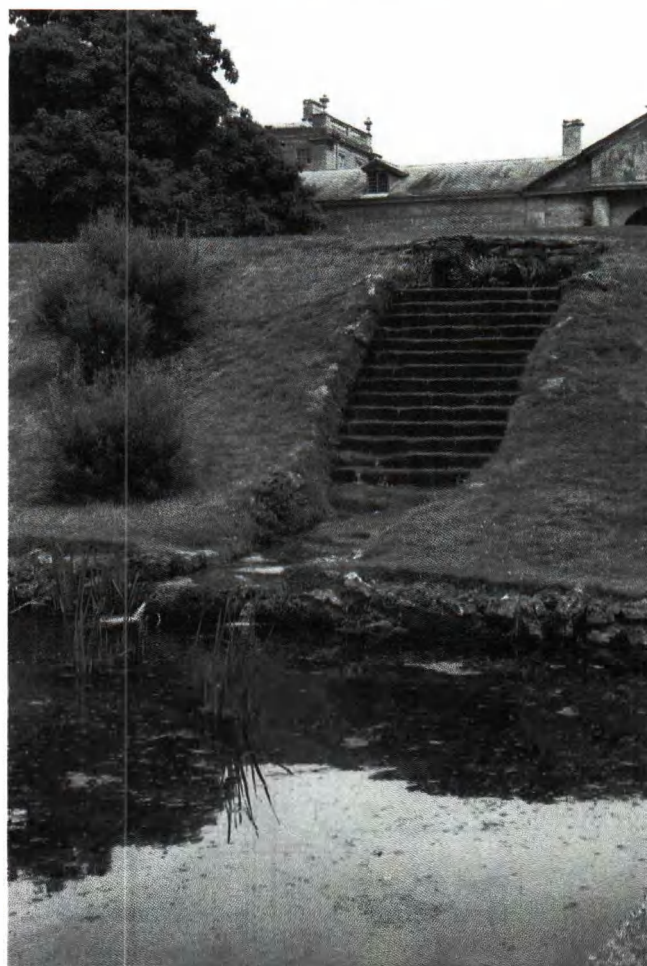


Plate 3 Stepped cascade at Dyrham Park (west garden).

provided by Bath and North East Somerset Council.

Work has concentrated on conservation and repairs to the terrace retaining walls. Difficulties have arisen where self-seeded tree stumps have grown close to or within the walls. This has happened on the upper terrace, where a lack of access has meant that small trees and shrub growth have become established. This has not happened on the lower terrace as it is accessible to sheep and so it is grazed. Currently, the remedy here is bi-annual strimming and herbicide treatment of the stumps. It is hoped that an eventual solution will be found in extending a self-managing regime to the upper terrace level. Work is also under consideration to improve the present damaged entrance gateway to the site.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AT NOS. 1-2 KING STREET, BRISTOL, 1990, 2000 & 2001.

by Adrian Parry

INTRODUCTION

In the Spring of 2001, Adrian Parry of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) carried out an open area excavation on land to the rear of Nos.1-2 King Street, Bristol (Fig.1). The site (BUAD 3697) was bordered to the east by Welsh Back, to the south by Little King Street and to the west by the back yard of the Llandoger Trow public house (Fig.2). The work, which was carried out in advance of commercial redevelopment of the site by Scottish and Newcastle Retail, was undertaken as part of the planning process, with the aim of preserving by record archaeological remains preserved *in situ* within the development footprint. This report represents the culmination of archaeological fieldwork carried out at the site in 1990, 2000 and 2001.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig.1)

Historically speaking, the site lay within an area of marshy ground which did not become a stable and accessible environment until the diversion of the River Frome between 1240 and 1247. This created a spur of land roughly rectangular in shape that became a useful place for the building and fitting of ships from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. The area of the marsh was protected from flooding at high tides by earth embankments. Ships would have been constructed in what were effectively muddy creeks shaped by digging and launched through gaps temporarily cut in the marsh embankments (Farr 1977, iv).

The marsh was isolated from the rest of Bristol by construction of the Marsh Wall with an associated ditch in the mid-13th century. The Marsh Wall ditch may have been up to 15m in width if it was of similar dimensions to the contemporary Portwall ditch at Temple Back. Documentary evidence from the later medieval period indicates that apart from shipbuilding the Marsh was largely undeveloped but was utilised for agriculture, archery practice, leisure activities and the execution of pirates.

A map drawn up by William Smith in 1568 showed the area to the south of the Marsh Wall as still being undeveloped but with a path or road running along the line of the former ditch which presumably had silted up considerably by that period (Fig.3).

The early mud docks in the Marsh would eventually have been replaced by stone-revetted docks and more permanent shipyards. The rapid growth of Bristol's importance as a port through the 17th century led to the

development of merchants' houses, warehouses and ship-fitting premises along the eastern bank of the Frome in the area of the present-day Narrow Quay and Prince Street.

King Street, which lies over the top of the medieval Marsh Wall ditch, came into existence from the early 1650s as a result of speculative building that was initially focussed on the northern side of the street but extended to the southern side by 1663. Millerd's map of 1673 showed buildings erected all along the south side of King Street and also smaller buildings fronting the lane that would become Little King Street (Fig.4). The culmination of development in the Marsh area came around 1727 with the completion of Queen Square (Insole 1999, 3).

From 1742 onwards the site area was cartographically depicted as being fully built up. A ground-floor plan of the properties at Nos. 1 & 2 King Street dated the 14th February 1797 showed the names and occupations of the residents (Fig.5) some of which tie-in with entries in Mathew's and Reed's street directories (Bryant 1999, 4). Plumley & Ashmead's map of 1828 (Fig.6) depicted the 'Welsh Market' building situated to the east of the site on the quayside but gave little indication of the property divisions within Nos. 1 and 2 King Street. Ashmead's map of 1854 showed the south-eastern property on the site to have retained roughly the same shape as on the map of 1797 but it is evident that by the mid 19th century major alterations were already being carried out to the layout of properties.

Most of Little King Street was demolished in the 1930s and Nos. 1 and 2 King Street were cleared away after damage by enemy action in the Blitz.

Recent archaeological fieldwork has supplemented, to some degree, our knowledge of the Marsh's development. In 1978-79 an excavation at Narrow Quay on the east bank of the Frome (NRG ST 586 726) recorded evidence for early post-medieval shipbuilding. A substantial mud-cut feature was identified as St Clement's Dock that was filled in soon after 1581 and replaced by the stone-revetted Aldworth's Dock, which was in operation from c1625 to c1687 (Good, 1987, 34).

In 1987 monitoring of groundworks on the site of the Welsh Back gymnasium (NGR ST 5893 7252) revealed three clear phases of reclamation of the River Avon, with what appeared to be an earlier bank of the river recorded some 16m back from the present quay wall (Iles & Kidd 1987, 49). A layer of crushed limestone was also recorded immediately adjacent to Welsh Back. This was interpreted

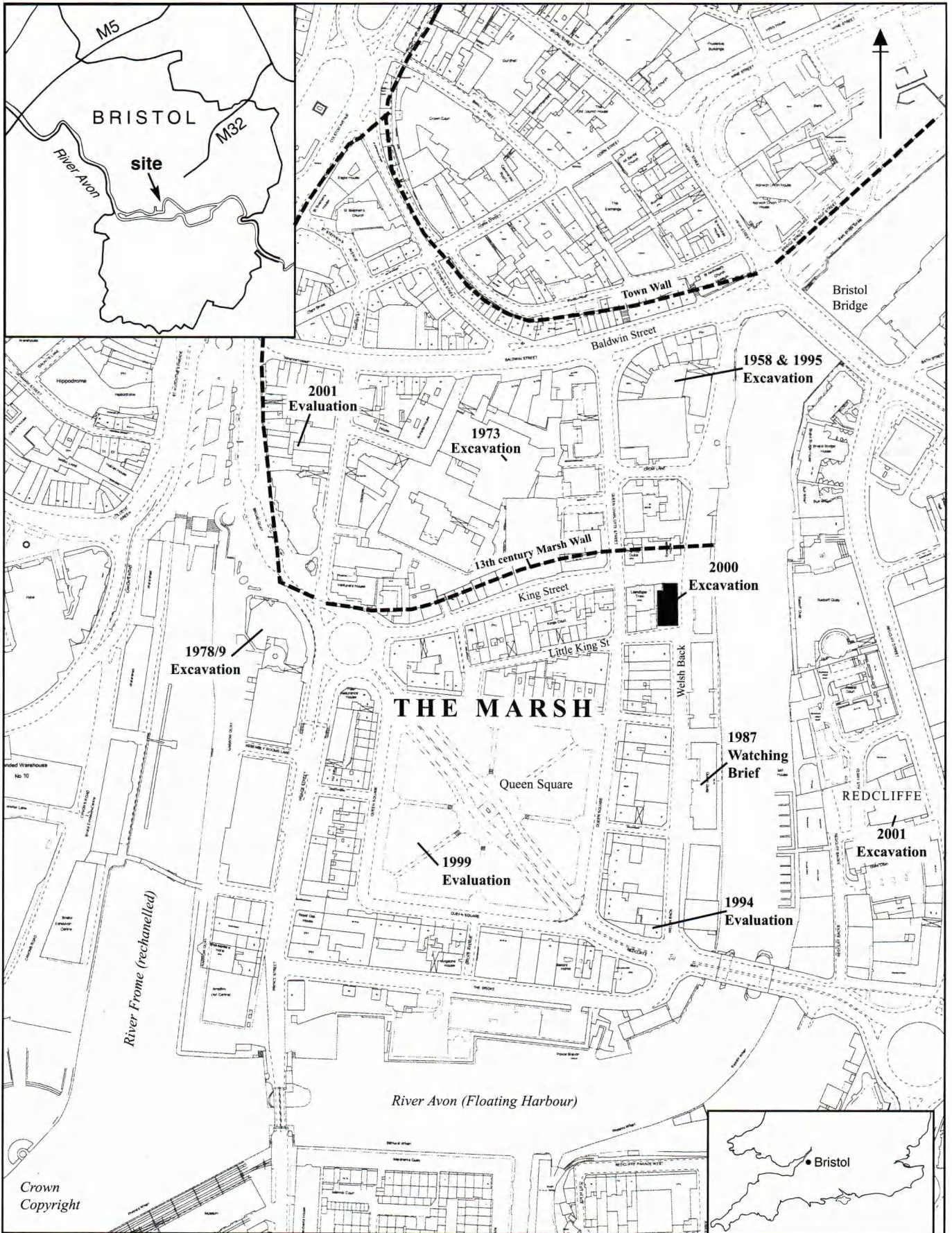


Fig.1 Site location plan showing archaeological sites mentioned in the text.

as a road or hard-standing of possible medieval date.

An archaeological evaluation of Nos.42 and 43 Welsh Back (Burchill 1994) and an excavation of the same site in 2002 (Jackson forthcoming) recorded several dark, ashy landfill deposits containing late 17th and early 18th-century pottery. The underlying alluvium was noted at a height of 6.8m above Ordnance Datum.

An archaeological evaluation carried out in Queen Square (Insole 1999) recorded a similar sequence of alluviation and post-medieval reclamation to that encountered at 42-43 Welsh Back. An analysis of the 2.5m thick sequence of industrial make-up deposits laid down prior to the landscaping of the Square in 1699-1700 revealed glass-making and other residues rather than metallurgical waste products. Some of this material appeared to have been brought in from outside the city, from counties such as Wiltshire and Shropshire.

Three significant medieval sites, lying close to the Marsh, but within the 13th-century town wall, have been investigated to the north of King Street. The environs of the Brigstowe Hotel on Welsh Back were excavated in 1958 and 1995 (Barton 1964; Blockley forthcoming), revealing evidence of occupation dating from the 12th to 19th centuries. The first recorded structure, built of timber, was of mid-13th-century date. It was rebuilt in stone before the

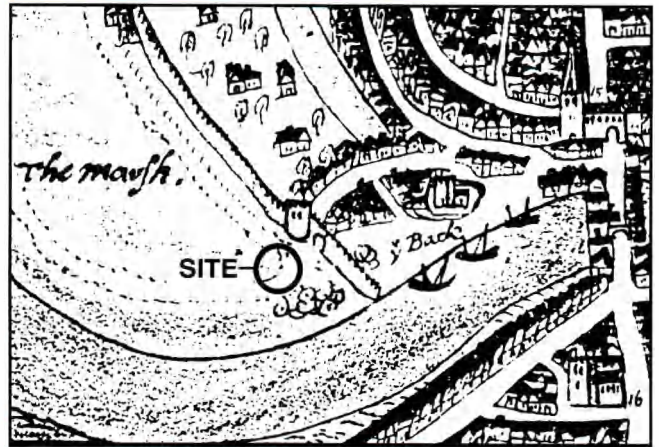


Fig.3 Smith's map of 1568.

end of that century and further, more substantial, masonry buildings appeared in the 14th and 15th centuries. Spicer's or Back Hall, the most high profile medieval building in this part of Bristol, was constructed in the 13th century.

An area of land to the rear of the Theatre Royal was excavated under the direction of Mike Ponsford in 1973 (unpublished). A major question, however, hangs over the chronology of this site, as the dating of Ham Green pottery has since been revised (Ponsford 1991, 101. Initially, the

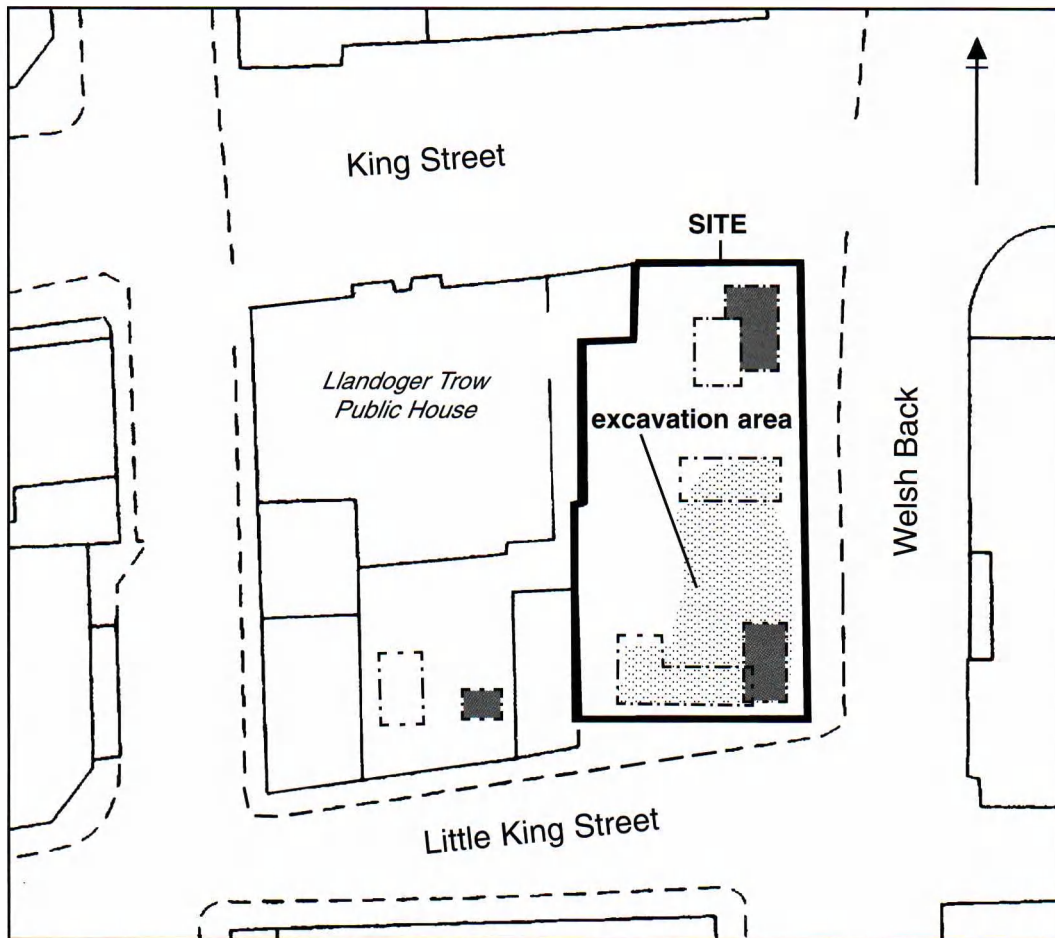


Fig.2 Location of the 1990 (clear) & 2000 (grey) evaluation trenches superimposed on the excavation area.

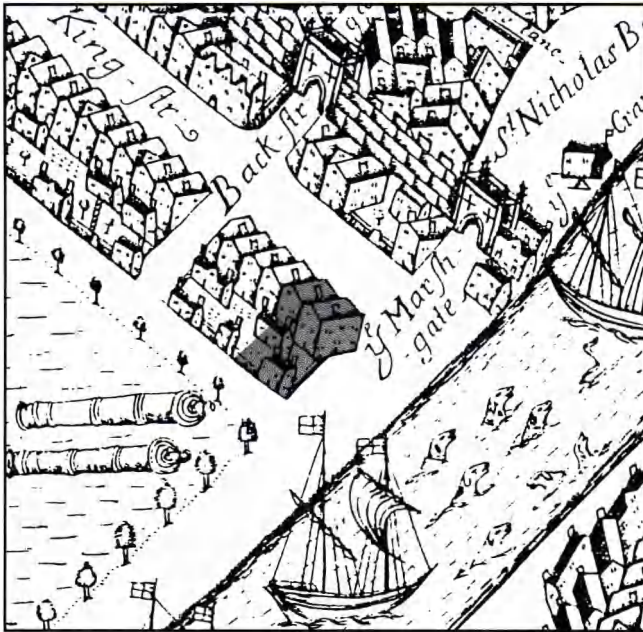


Fig.4 Miller's map of 1673.

earliest phase of occupation, represented by timber slots, a pit, waterlogged stone floor and revetment wall possibly belonging to a mill located alongside the former channel of the River Frome was thought to date to the mid-13th century. During the late 13th or early 14th century buildings were erected south of the Baldwin Street frontage. These buildings were still occupied in the 14th and 15th centuries. Two further structures were added in the same period, one of which may have been used for metal-working. Three periods of fenced back-alleys bounding tenements were defined. In the garden area, many of the 'slot' buildings, probably store houses, continued into use in the 16th century.

In 2001 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in Marsh Street (Barber 2001). The pottery recovered from the

excavated trenches ranged in date from the 12th-19th centuries.

Also of relevance to the King Street excavation is the extensive work carried out in Redcliffe on the opposite bank of the River Avon. This area of Bristol first became occupied, on a relatively small scale, in the 12th century, when the eastern bank of the Avon was located some 50m back from the present waterfront. From the early 13th century onwards, Redcliffe rapidly expanded into a flourishing merchants quarter with progressive reclamation of the Avon, and increasingly sophisticated exploitation of its waterfront. The latter included the construction of slipways, riverside walls and quays. Recent archaeological fieldwork (Insole 2001) has, however, mooted the possibility that the diversion of the Frome in 1247 would have had a significant effect on the tidal flow of the Avon, encouraging rapid alluvial deposition and westward migration of the Avon. These events may well have negated the effectiveness of north Redcliffe as a traditional port in the later 13th/14th century.

PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to the 2001 excavation, the King Street site had been archaeologically evaluated on two separate occasions, the first taking place in 1990 (Bristol City Museum Field Archaeology Unit unpublished report; BUAD 473). A desk-based assessment of the site (Bryant 1999) was undertaken in advance of the second evaluation (Samuel 2000). Between them, the two evaluations uncovered 17th-19th century cellared building remains to a depth of 2m below ground level or c7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). These structures were cut into post-medieval dark, ashy landfill deposits dating from the same period. An underlying charcoal-flecked brown soil horizon, dating ceramically to the 13th and 14th centuries, was also preserved *in situ*. A layer of Pennant Sandstone nodules sealed naturally occurring alluvial clay. Two 17th-century buildings of

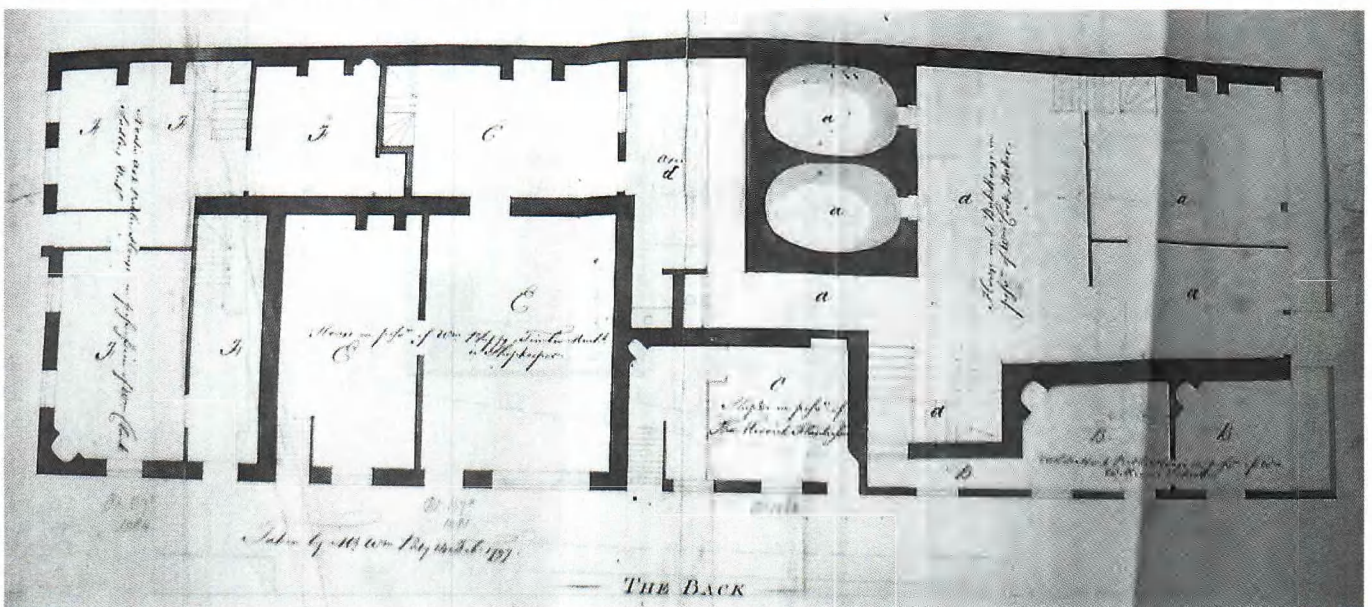


Fig.5 Ground floor plan of Nos. 1 & 2 King Street, dated 14th February, 1797.

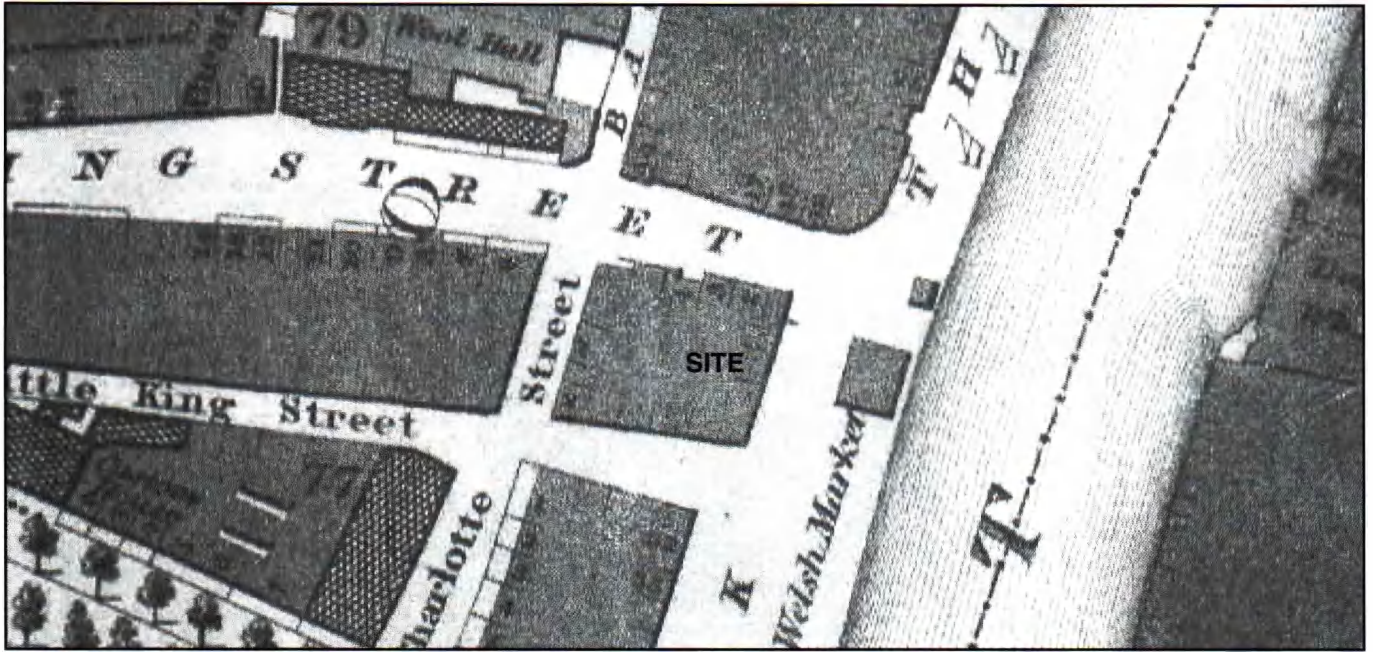


Fig.6 Plumley & Ashmead, 1828.

similar construction to the adjacent Llandoger Trow Public House occupied the King Street frontage to the north of the excavation area. Historic map evidence shows that at least one other building of 17th-century date was built along Little King Street to the south (Fig.4). The rest of the site was filled in with buildings over the next two hundred years (Figs.7 & 8). Apart from a late 19th-century warehouse, the buildings along Little King Street were cleared in the 1930s. The demolition of Nos. 1-2 King Street resulted from bomb damage incurred in the Blitz. Concrete-floored brick built workshops then occupied the vacant site. These were pulled down and the flooring taken up immediately prior to the excavation.

Structural surveys of the cellar beneath No. 2 King Street were carried out simultaneously with the 1990 and 2000 evaluations. The surveys established that the cellar was 9.85m x 5.15m in area, with a segmented brick-vaulted ceiling supported by lime-washed sandstone slab walls.

EXCAVATION OBJECTIVES

The two archaeological evaluations demonstrated that substantial building remains, dating from the 17th to early 20th century, were preserved on the site. Moreover, 17th-century landfill deposits, found to be very rich in domestic and industrial waste, covered a layer of Pennant Sandstone nodules and a buried soil horizon of possible medieval date. A full-scale excavation programme was therefore deemed necessary prior to re-development of the site.

The specific aims of the excavation were as follows:

- To establish the date of the earliest activity on the site and to attempt to characterise the date of the occupation
- To characterise the nature of the local environment prior to the 17th-century development of the site by sampling and

- assessing the depositional nature of the underlying alluvium
- To sample the post-medieval landfill dumps in order to date the sequence of their deposition and determine their similarity to similar ground make up deposits recorded in nearby Queens Square
- To establish the use and form of all structures by means of survey and detailed sampling and analysis of all interior surfaces and features.

RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS

N.B For the purpose of locating structures, features and deposits referred to in this section of the report, the excavation site has been divided into four separate areas, designated A-D (Fig.9).

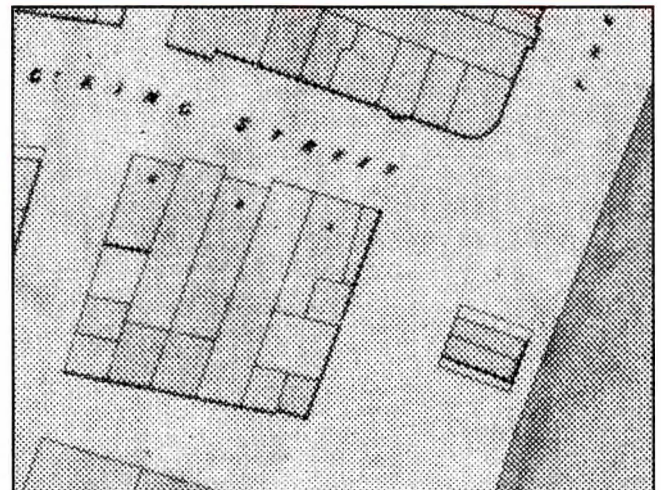


Fig.7 Ashmead's plan of 1854.

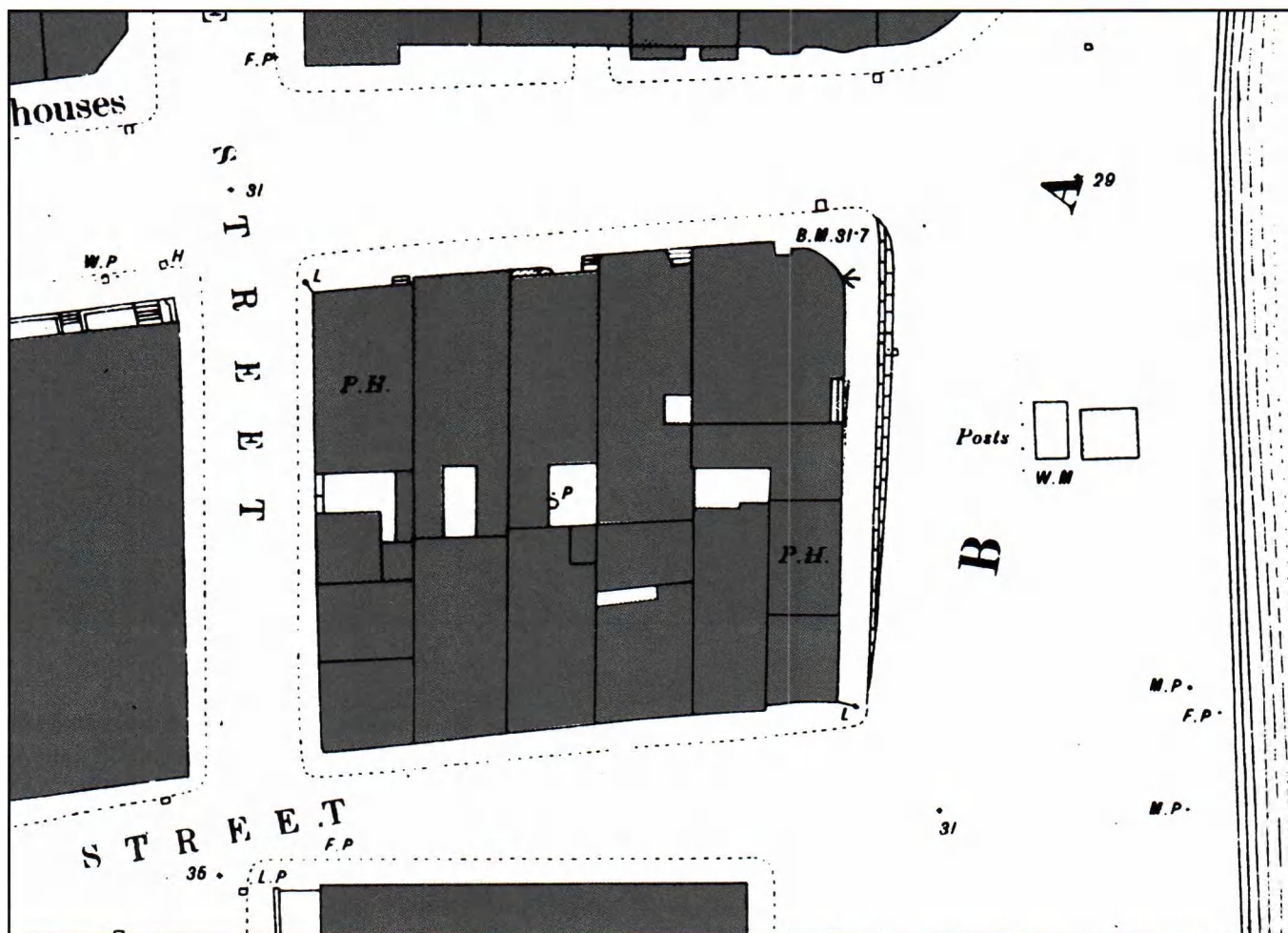


Fig.8 Ordnance Survey, 1882, scale 1:500.

No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the medieval period were encountered during the excavation.

Period I: Medieval Alluvial Deposition & Marsh Level (Figs.10 & 11)

The earliest deposit recorded within the excavation area was an archaeologically sterile layer of pale brownish-grey to blue-grey silty clay (605) located at the base of Area A at a height of 6.5m aOD. This was interpreted as "clean" alluvium. An augur hole through this deposit registered an underlying sequence of low-level inundations represented by alternating bands of clay and silt.

Context 608/611/657 at a height of around 7m aOD marked the formation of a subsoil and topsoil horizon over the top of the undisturbed alluvium in the western half of the sondage, away from the River Avon. The thicker subsoil element within this deposit comprised a mottled greyish-brown silty clay deposit containing small quantities of charcoal, bone, shell, red sandstone and Pennant Sandstone. The darker, more organic material present in the top of layer 608/611/657 reflected the development of surface vegetation on a relatively stable, dry land surface.

The gradual accumulation of alluvium on the Avon floodplain during the 12th and 13th centuries was represented by context 607, a deposit of greyish-brown silty

clay containing frequent fragments of charcoal, occasional bone, pottery, shell, sandstone and limestone. This context contained more finds and archaeological inclusions than context 608/611/657, indicating increased human activity or alluvial deposition close to the medieval riverbank. The alluvium at this end of the sondage was more disturbed and contained little evidence of soil formation.

Contexts 619 and 639 consisting of a layer of red marl/sandstone and re-deposited alluvial clay respectively, provided further evidence of dumping activity close to the river. The former contained pottery of 12th-century date.

The development of a second topsoil horizon, more stable and clearly defined than the first, was represented by context 606. This layer of dark greyish-brown clay loam, which shelved gently away towards the River Avon, had built up through occasional flooding and the mixing of domestic waste with decayed vegetation. Pottery from this deposit dated from 1175-1225. Other finds of archaeological significance included charcoal, mortar, bone, Pennant Sandstone, Oolitic Limestone and Red Sandstone.

Period II: 13th-Century Reclamation of the Avon

In the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, the surface of the alluvium was cut by feature 604 (Plate 1, Fig.10). The base and eastern edge of this feature could not

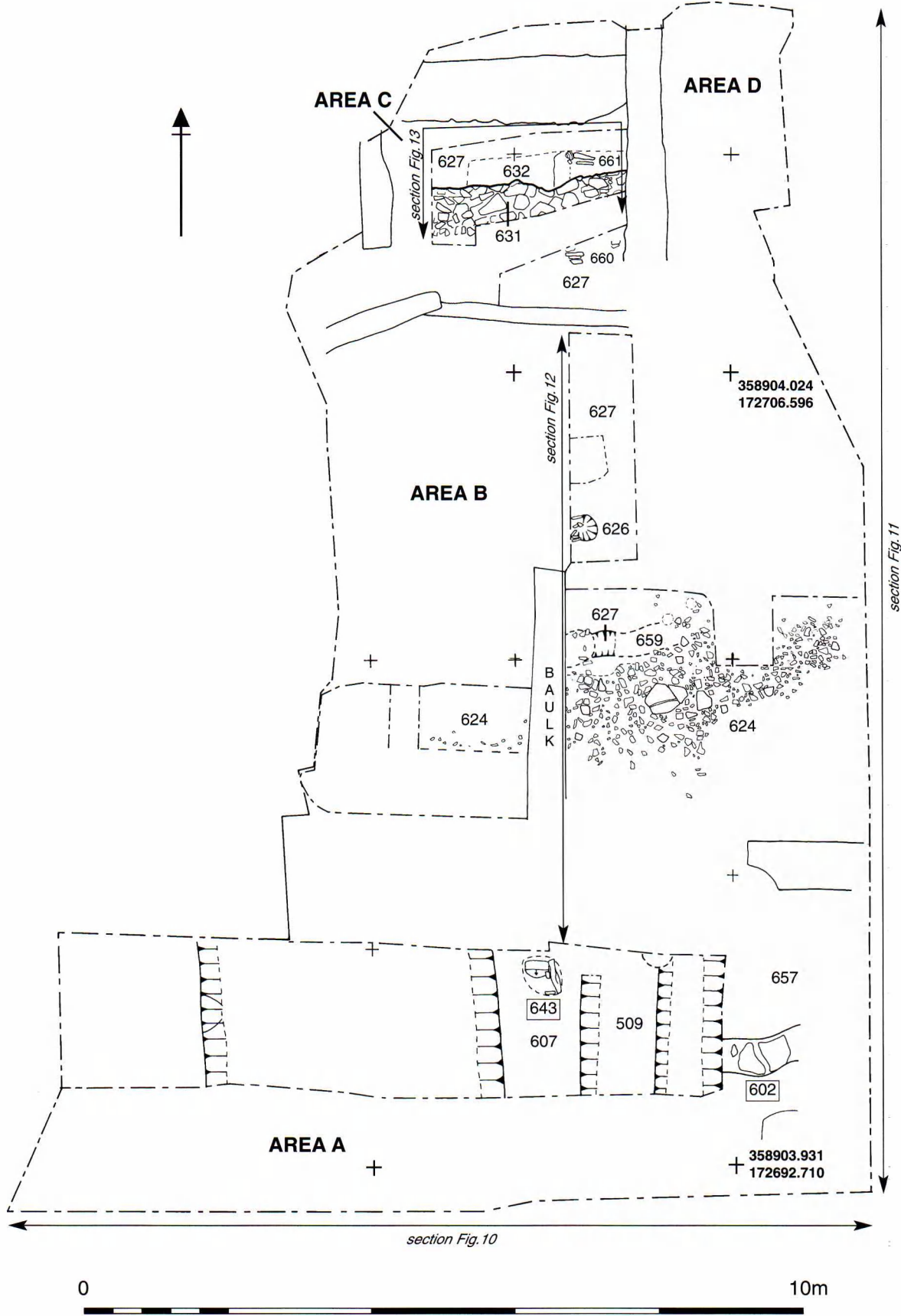


Fig.9 Site Areas and medieval features, Period III (1250-1350).

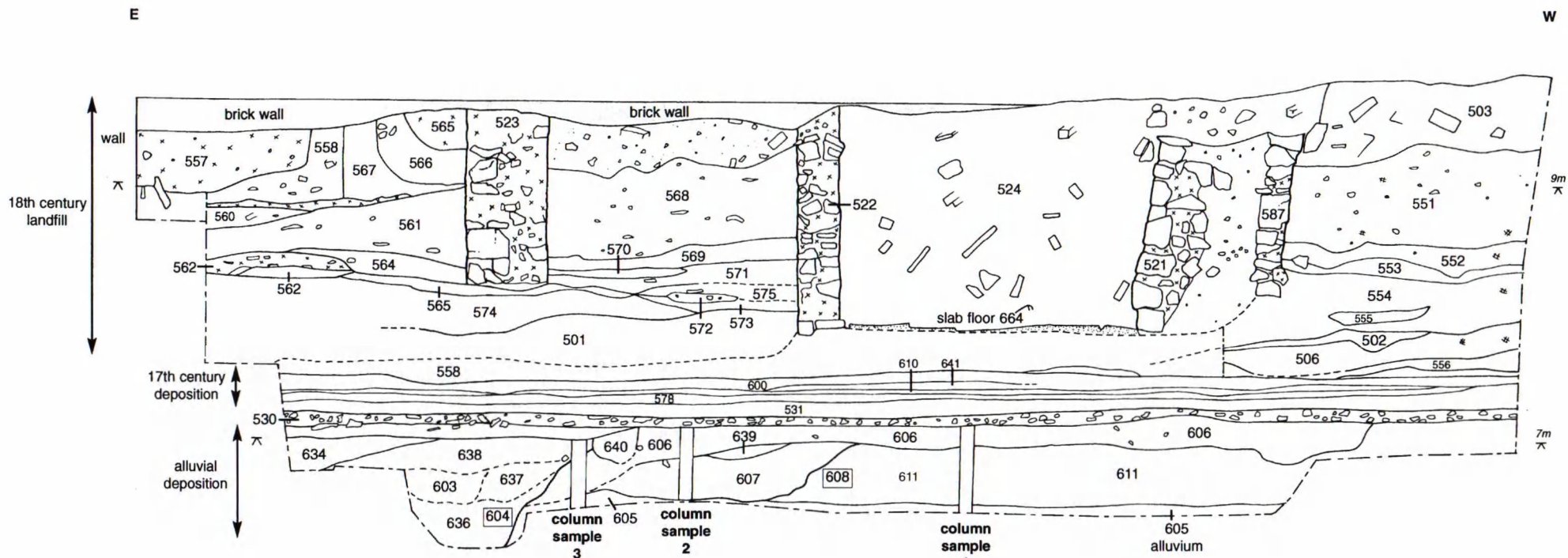


Fig.10 Area A, north-facing section.

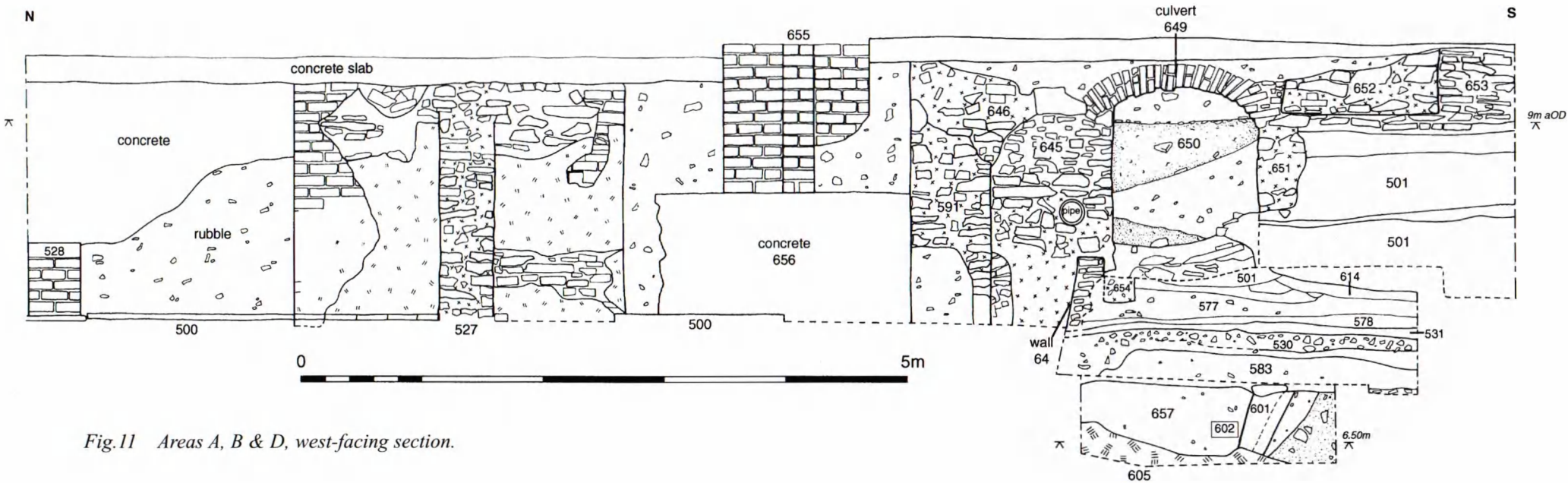


Fig.11 Areas A, B & D, west-facing section.

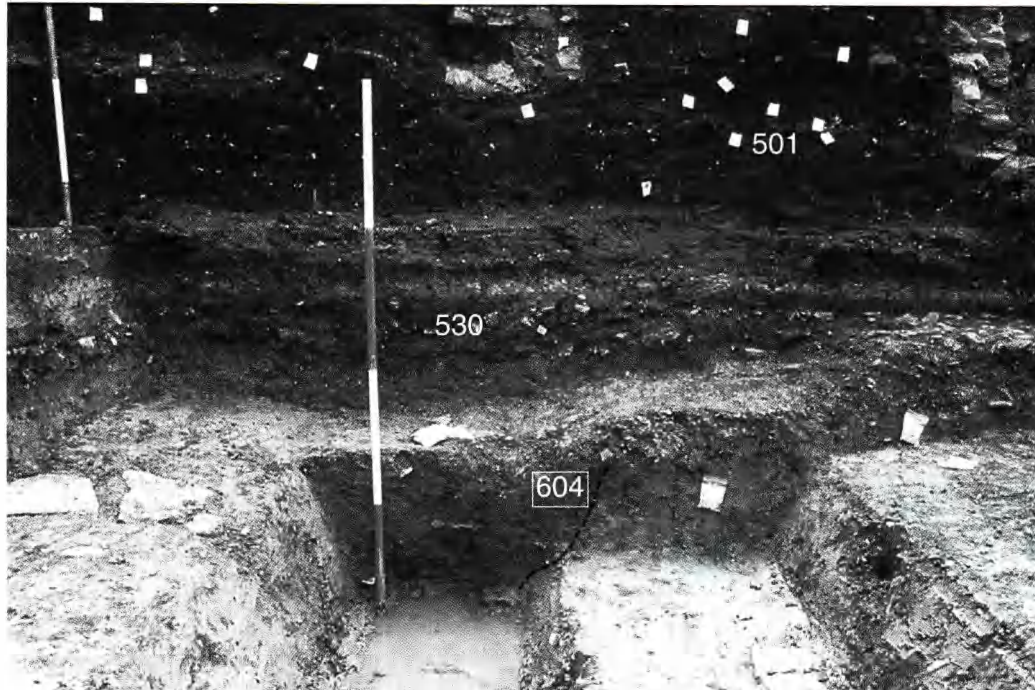


Plate 1 Archaeological stratigraphy recorded in section at the southern end of the site, ranging from medieval alluvial deposition and possible riverbank modification to 18th-century land fill.

be reached during the excavation, making its interpretation difficult. Three fills were recorded (contexts 603, 636, 637). The earliest of these deposits (636) consisted of coarse alluvial sandy clay containing rubble, bone and pottery dating to the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The presence of highly decorated Bristol/Redcliffe ware amongst the ceramic assemblage refined the dating of this deposit to c1290 at the earliest.

It is conceivable that cut 604 marked the original edge of the medieval river channel. Its sharply angled slope was not particularly consistent with a natural tidal river channel, which suggests that the riverbank had been modified by human agency. The other likely alternative is that 604 was a channel or other feature cut behind the riverbank. Whichever interpretation is correct, the character of fill context 636 suggests that it resulted from dumping activity rather than alluviation. Geoarchaeological evidence also appears to indicate that at the time of its deposition, there may have been standing water within cut 604.

Fills 603 and 637 (possibly two separate elements within the same context) were derived from alluvial topsoil material similar to that forming context 606. Two overlying deposits, contexts 638 and 634, which declined from west to east, were of similar character. The latter contained pottery dating from the period 1250-1350.

The re-channelling of the Frome between 1240 and 1247 had a twofold effect on the Marsh. Firstly it became directly accessible from the city, and secondly its interior became a drier environment suitable for pastoral, waterfront and leisure usage. It therefore follows that reclamation of the Avon for creating more usable land on the eastern fringes of the Marsh would have taken place from the mid-13th

century onwards. The pottery recovered from fill 636 and layer 603 had a *terminus ante quem* of the early 13th century, which certainly appears to support this chronology. The majority of the alluvial deposits were exposed *in situ* within the trench cut on an east-west orientation through the base of Area A. However, sondages excavated through Areas B and C also recorded evidence of alluvial deposition (Figs.12 & 13). The top of the alluvium was represented by context 627, a layer of pale olive-brown silty clay containing sparse quantities of red clay, charcoal and late 13th-century pottery. The blue-tinged lower alluvium (628) was more archaeologically sterile in character. The pottery recovered from this deposit was 12th-century in date.

Period III: 1250-1350 (Figs.8, 12 & 13)

The 13th-century re-channelling of the Frome and associated reclamation of the Avon would no doubt have provided the impetus for medieval waterfront development in the Marsh. The excavation recorded a number of structural features, including a wall (631), stone spread (624) and four suspected post-settings (626, 643, 660, 661), which may have represented this early development.

Prima facie, the linear spatial arrangement of the post-settings on a north south orientation, and the fact that they were all packed with rubble, suggested the possibility of a linear structure, such as a timber wall or revetment, running parallel to the waterfront. On closer inspection, however, the irregular spacing and variable size of the features suggested that they were not necessarily contemporaneous. Dating evidence was confined to a small assemblage of late 13th/early 14th-century pottery recovered from feature 626.

Feature 643 (0.45m x 0.45m x 0.45m), located within



Plate 2 Post-setting 626 (Period III) in Area B, looking west.

Area A, comprised several medium-sized pieces of grey sub-angular Pennant Sandstone packed tightly into a narrow cavity cut into the top of layer 607.

Feature 626 (0.4m x 0.35m x 0.35m) was located 5.8m to the north of 626, within Area B (Plate 2). Its fill consisted of closely packed Pennant Sandstone slabs (average size 0.25m x 0.2m x 0.5m) set vertically within a dark brown clay. A horn core formed part of the packing around the edge of the feature.

Features 660 and 661, located in Area C, were similar in character to 626, but smaller in dimension. These two features lay in close proximity to each other, on either side of wall 631, and may therefore have been structurally related. Feature 660 did not even appear to have a fill, consisting merely of slabbed sandstone rammed into the surface of alluvial clay layer 627.

The Pennant Sandstone and Oolitic Limestone foundations of a dry-stone wall (631), orientated east-west, rested on top of alluvial layer 627 in Area C. This 0.6m wide structure could not be examined in detail as it was partially obscured by a 19th-century ceramic pipe (Plate 3). Pottery recovered from an associated occupation layer (632) dated from the late 13th century. The discovery of structure 631 was highly significant as it represented the first evidence of medieval stone construction outside the 13th-century Marsh Wall. Limited exposure of the wall within the excavation

area, however, precluded an accurate assessment of its character and function. The constituent stonework of wall 631 was comparable to that recorded in a 14th-century building on the Spicer's Hall site.

The truncated remains of a linear stone spread (624) were located c5m to the south of wall 631 within Area B. This slightly irregular feature, which, like the wall, was orientated approximately east-west comprised a random scatter of small stones interspersed with fragments of larger sub-angular sandstone rubble. A possible drainage gully (659) ran along its northern edge. No firm dating evidence was recovered from context 624, but it occupied a similar stratigraphical position to wall 631 and the post-settings 626. Significantly, perhaps, feature 624 did not appear to extend west beyond the line of post-settings. Its function is unclear, although it was most likely a path leading to the river's edge (Plate 4).

Period IV: 15th century (Figs. 10-14)

The archaeological remains in Period III were concealed beneath context 621, that consisted of a coarse deposit of charcoal-flecked, dark greyish-brown, clayey silt, which was laid down sometime after 1420 according to the pottery present. Overlying 621 was a horizon of finer, more compacted material with few archaeological inclusions (609/623).



Plate 3 Wall 631 (Period III) in Area C, looking east.



Plate 4 Period III features 624 & 626 beneath surface 530 (Period IV) in Area B, looking south-west.

Contexts 621 and 623 were interpreted as ground make-up and levelling off layers for an extensive clay-bonded stone spread (530), previously identified in the 1990 evaluation (Plate 5). The fragmented sub-angular Pennant Sandstone nodules which constituted this crude surfacing, were densely packed, unevenly pitched and relatively un-abraded. There was some evidence, from Areas A and C that surface 530 may have been re-metalled during its lifetime. The function of 530, which was located at a depth of 2.4m below present ground level (c7.15m aOD), is open to interpretation. One possibility is that it served as hard-standing for the beaching of vessels or acted as a well-consolidated dry surface for timber storage.

Period V: 17th-18th-Century Landfill Deposition (Figs. 10-14)

The medieval archaeology recorded within the excavation area was buried beneath a 2.4m deep sequence of ground make-up and dump deposits dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. The absence of artefactual material from the 16th century indicated that surface 530 remained in use for a period of c200 years.

The earliest deposit in this sequence was 531/543, a uniformly thick layer of compacted brown silty clay, which extended across the entire excavation area. Significant quantities of metal, nails and pottery dating from the 12th to 17th centuries were recovered from this deposit during its excavation.

The sequence of deposition above layer 531 varied from north to south across the excavation site. In Area A, the lower dump deposits, which in total were less than 0.5m thick, comprised thin bands of material, which did not show any signs of mixing (Fig.10). Layer 578 was a yellowish-

grey silty clay formed from re-deposited alluvium. Layer 610 consisted of friable brown silty clay. Layer 641 was composed of fine, ashy industrial waste petering out to the west. Layer 600 was a dark brown sandy silt, homogeneous in character, containing pottery dating from the period 1625-1750.

The upper 2m of stratigraphy recorded within Area A appeared to reflect rapid large-scale, indiscriminate dumping of fuel waste and building debris comparable to that seen in Queen Square and other waterfront areas of Bristol. The deposits making up this landfill material contained variable quantities of cinders, coal-ash, cream lime mortar and fragmented brick, but little diagnostic evidence of the type of activity which may have generated the residues. The character of the landfill deposition altered little from the bottom to the top of this part of the section, suggesting that all of the material was dumped in one phase. This supposition was supported by pottery evidence recovered from a variety of contexts (501, 502, 568 and 575) which dated from the 18th century (Figs.9 & 10). These same contexts were also bulk sampled for an analysis of the residues.

Post-medieval depositional activity comparable to that recorded in Area A was also noted in Area C (Fig.13). A thin layer of homogeneous dark grey clay (505) containing late 17th/early 18th-century pottery and fragmented slate was sealed by a thick deposit of ashy soil (503). Excavation of the latter resulted in the recovery of pottery dating from post -1780.

Period VI: 17th/18th-Century Building Activity (Fig.13)

The earliest suspected building remains recorded during the excavation were the foundations of wall 540 (orientated

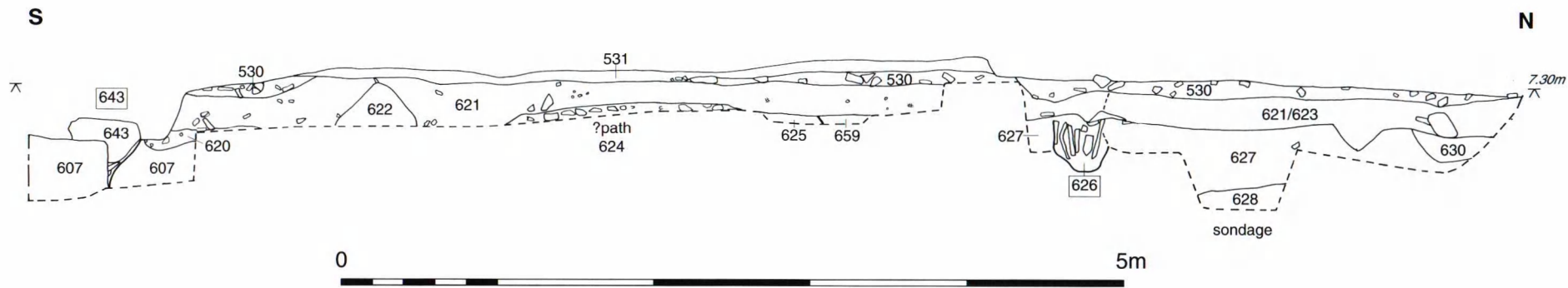


Fig.12 Area B, north-south section.

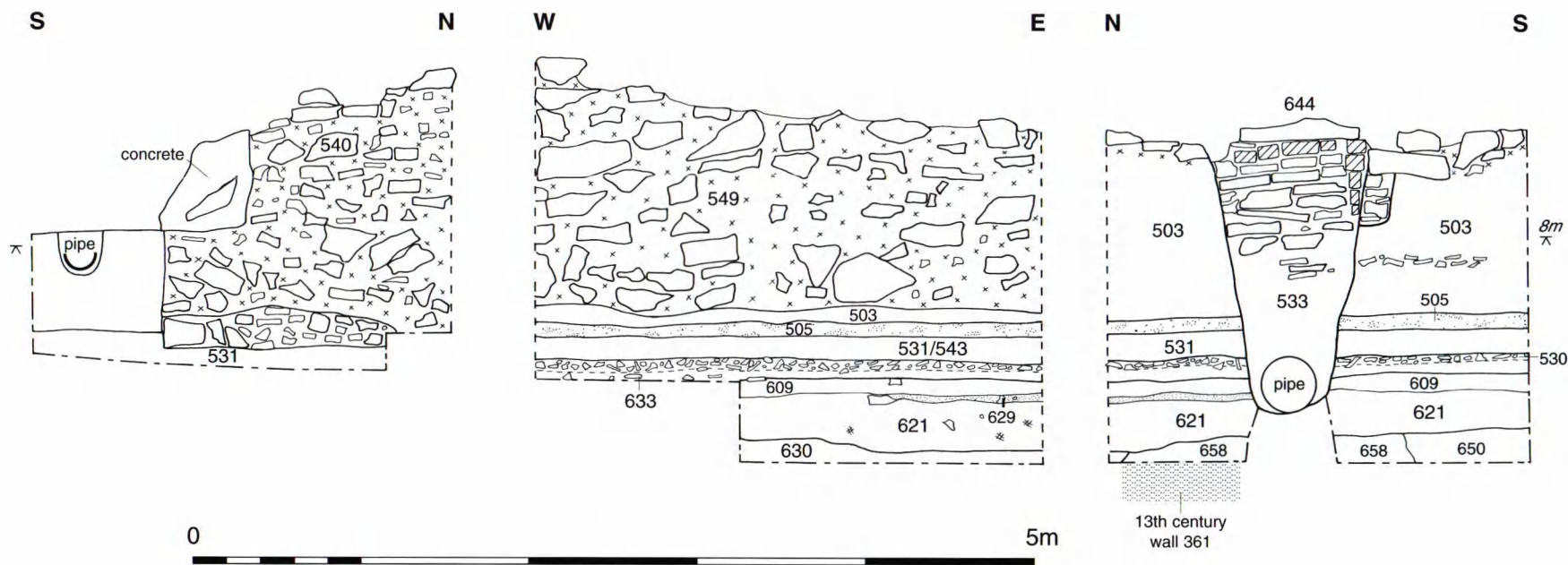


Fig.13 Area C, box-section.

north-south), which formed the western side of Area C. These foundations, which lay directly above a 17th-century layer (531), were constructed of densely packed, small-medium sized Pennant Sandstone rubble bonded with a pinkish-white/buff mortar. The rest of the wall contained more loosely packed rubble, generally of a larger size, bonded with greyish-white mortar. It would appear likely, therefore, that a 17th/18th-century wall at this location was partly demolished and rebuilt sometime later on during the 18th or 19th century.

Period VII: 18th/19th-Century Building Construction

Several truncated walls, visible in section in Area A (Figs.10 & 14), were interpreted as the remains of buildings formerly fronting onto Little King Street. These structures, which dated from the 18th and 19th centuries, cut through the 2m of landfill described above.

Walls 521 and 522, and slab floor 664, formed part of a cellar recorded during the archaeological evaluation carried out in 2000. The two walls, 2.4m apart, were constructed from grey Pennant Sandstone rubble bonded with grey, black speckled mortar. Wall 525, although truncated, appears to have formed the northern wall of the cellar. Wall 523, built of grey Pennant Sandstone bonded with a grey/cream ash speckled mortar, was thicker, indicating that it may have been a property boundary. This structure, which corresponds with a wall seen during the 1990 evaluation, appeared to have been contemporaneous with the cellar described below.

Wall 635, recorded in the south facing section of Area A was constructed from light grey Pennant Sandstone bonded with a greyish-white lime mortar (Fig.15). This 0.6m wide structure, thought to be 18th-century in date, was first observed during the 2000 evaluation. A wall is visible at this location on the 1882 OS map (Fig.8).

The large 19th-century cellar filling Area B (Plate 6, Fig.15) took up much of the excavation area. It was c.7m long and 5.6m wide, with a partitioned-off area along its western side. The walls of the cellar, although constructed separately, were of 19th-century date.

The 0.25m wide north wall of the cellar (528) was built up against the landfill deposits recorded in Area C. This narrow, not particularly well-founded structure, comprised sandstone rubble and Brandon Hill Grit bonded with a mixture of dark greyish-brown, coal flecked mortar, and grey ash and pinkish-white lime mortar. The footings of the wall lay directly on top of 17th-century clay layer 505.

A brick-built structure, with vertical flues, was incorporated into the fabric of wall 528. This was interpreted as the back of a fireplace or oven.

The western cellar wall (516) was only partly preserved *in situ*, but it was still contained within a slight foundation trench. The fill of this trench was similar in character to the 18th-century landfill material recorded in Areas A & B, and pottery recovered from it dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. The southern end of wall 516, which was lime-washed, contained unevenly coursed sandstone rubble and



Plate 5 Stone surface 530 (Period IV), looking south-west.

bricks in a greyish-white, lime-flecked mortar.

The southern cellar wall (591), which abutted 516, was also built of sandstone rubble and brick washed with lime. The bonding material used in its construction was grey ash coal-flecked mortar. This wall is also illustrated on the 1882 OS map (Fig.8).

The Area B cellar (Fig.15) was floored with rectangular stone slabs of varying size (663). Removal of these slabs revealed an area of concreted grey mortar and three shallow sub-circular features cut through a 19th-century ground make up layer (512), layer 531 and stone surface 530. The northernmost feature (510) was filled with dark brown silt, stone, charcoal and lime mortar fragments (509). A larger hollow (665), located to the south of 510, contained cinders, ash and other debris. The third depression (509) was the setting for a stone slab, which may either have served a structural function or merely fallen through from the cellar floor into an underlying feature.

A narrow brick-lined partition (536) formed the western side of the cellar and like the main interior, it was floored with stone slabs.

Access to the cellar was provided by a stair-well from ground level leading to an entrance-way in the south wall. The doorway and stairs had been removed prior to the excavation.

The eastern cellar wall (527), seen in elevation, was constructed from stone and brick bonded with grey, coal-flecked mortar (Fig.11). A perpendicular projection of wall 527 protruded into the cellar, although its full extent was not clear due to structural damage. Rubble-filled gaps at either end of wall 527 indicated the existence of further subterranean structural remains beyond the western limit of the excavation area.

A brick pier or pedestal (528) was recorded 1.8m to the north of wall 527. This structure, which was 0.45m high and 0.4m wide, appeared to be contemporaneous with the cellar.

Wall segments 645, 646 and 651-653, recorded in elevation, were interpreted as part of the eastern property boundary of a narrow building in the south-western corner of the excavation area (Fig.11). The western exterior wall of this structure (523) was only seen in section during the

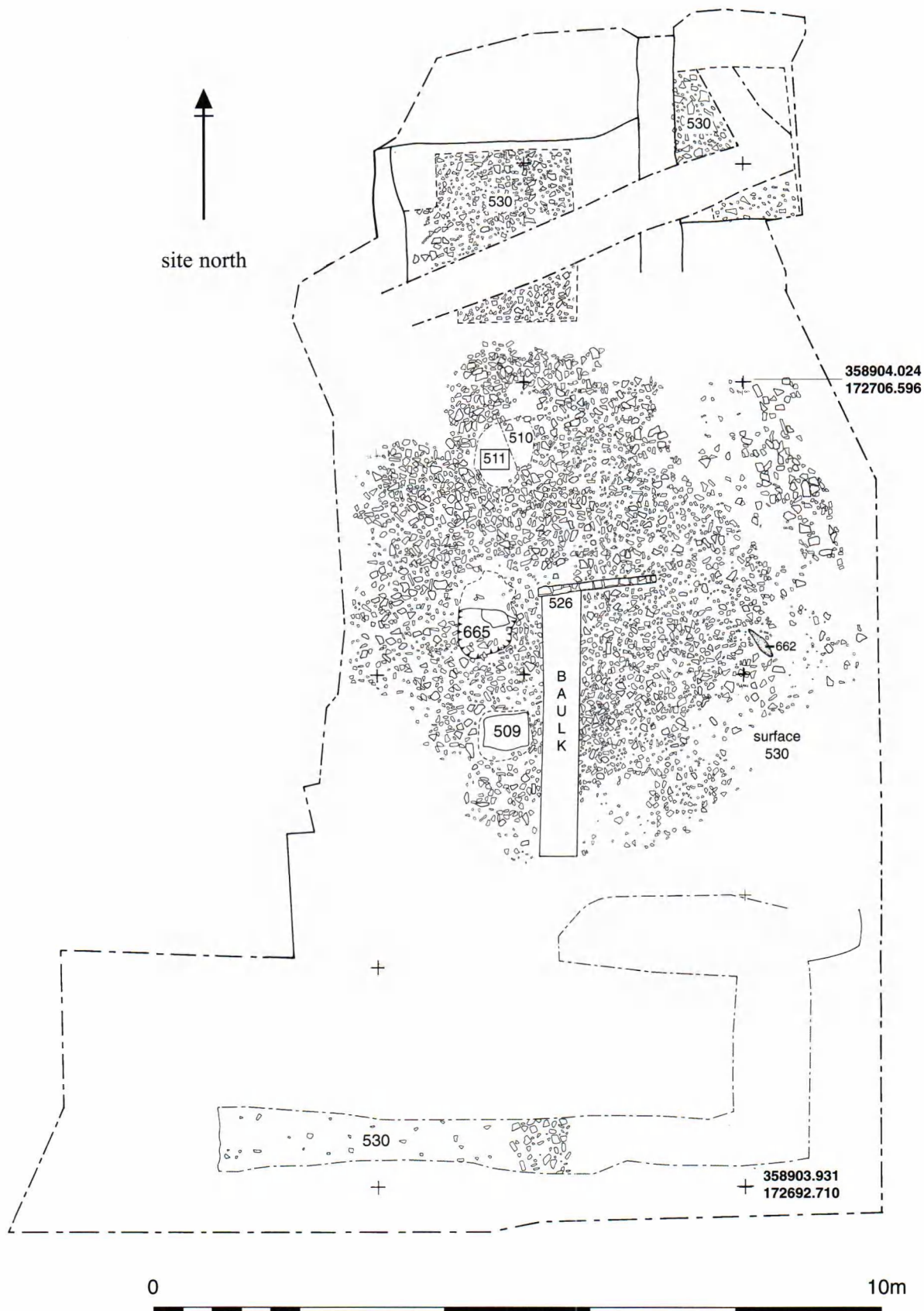


Fig.14 Surface 530, Period IV and later post-medieval features.



Plate 6 Nineteenth-century cellar (Period VII) occupying Area B, looking south.

excavation (Fig.10), but the archaeological evaluation carried out in 1990 traced its course as far as the stairwell described above (Fig.15). The character of the eastern wall foundation varied along its length, but, on the basis of the types of mortar used in its construction, the date of the building and its possible rebuilds can safely be ascribed to the early 19th century. The southern end of the narrow building, represented by 645-6 and 651-3, lay beyond the confines of the excavation area. The width of the building was approximately the same as that of the small, cellared area to the west of 523.

A stone-lined, brick vaulted cavity (649), separating wall segments 645 and 651, was interpreted as the entrance to a culvert or drain feeding into the River Avon from the building just described.

Area C (Figs.9 & 13), which measured 3.2m by 2.4m, appeared, in the 19th century, to have been a small area of open ground between the cellar in Area B and a cellar to the north, which was recorded during the 2000 evaluation.

The western side of Area C was defined by structure 540, which, as stated above, was a 19th-century wall built on 17th/18th-century foundations. A wall built at right angles to this structure (549) was of similar construction and date. The broad dimensions of wall 549, and its position within the excavation area, indicated that it formed a property boundary visible on the 1882 OS map (Fig.8). The soil layer (503) underlying wall 549 produced pottery of

17th- and 18th-century date.

Wall 549 abutted, and was therefore later than, party wall 546, which was constructed of reddish-brown and buff coloured sandstone set in a light grey ash mortar. Wall 546, was not sufficiently exposed, however, for its relationship with cellar wall 528 to be established.

Area D, located on the eastern side of party wall 546, contained part of a 19th-century cellar previously identified during the 2000 evaluation. Like the cellar to the south, this was floored with stone slabs (547), although these were set at a higher level (8.5m aOD). The stratigraphy below cellar floor 547 was comparable to that seen elsewhere in the excavation area.

The route of a Victorian sewer pipe, declining from the south-west to north-east, had been laid beneath the stone floor of Area D, truncated the base of wall 546 and continued its course through Area C. For part of its exposed length, the pipe was contained within a stone-lined service trench.

The narrow rectangular foundations of a brick structure (592) were recorded just below modern ground level at the south-western corner of Area B (Fig.13). The function of this structure was unclear.

MISCELLANEOUS

A line of bricks (526), orientated east-west, was located beneath the cellar floor in Area B. The function of this

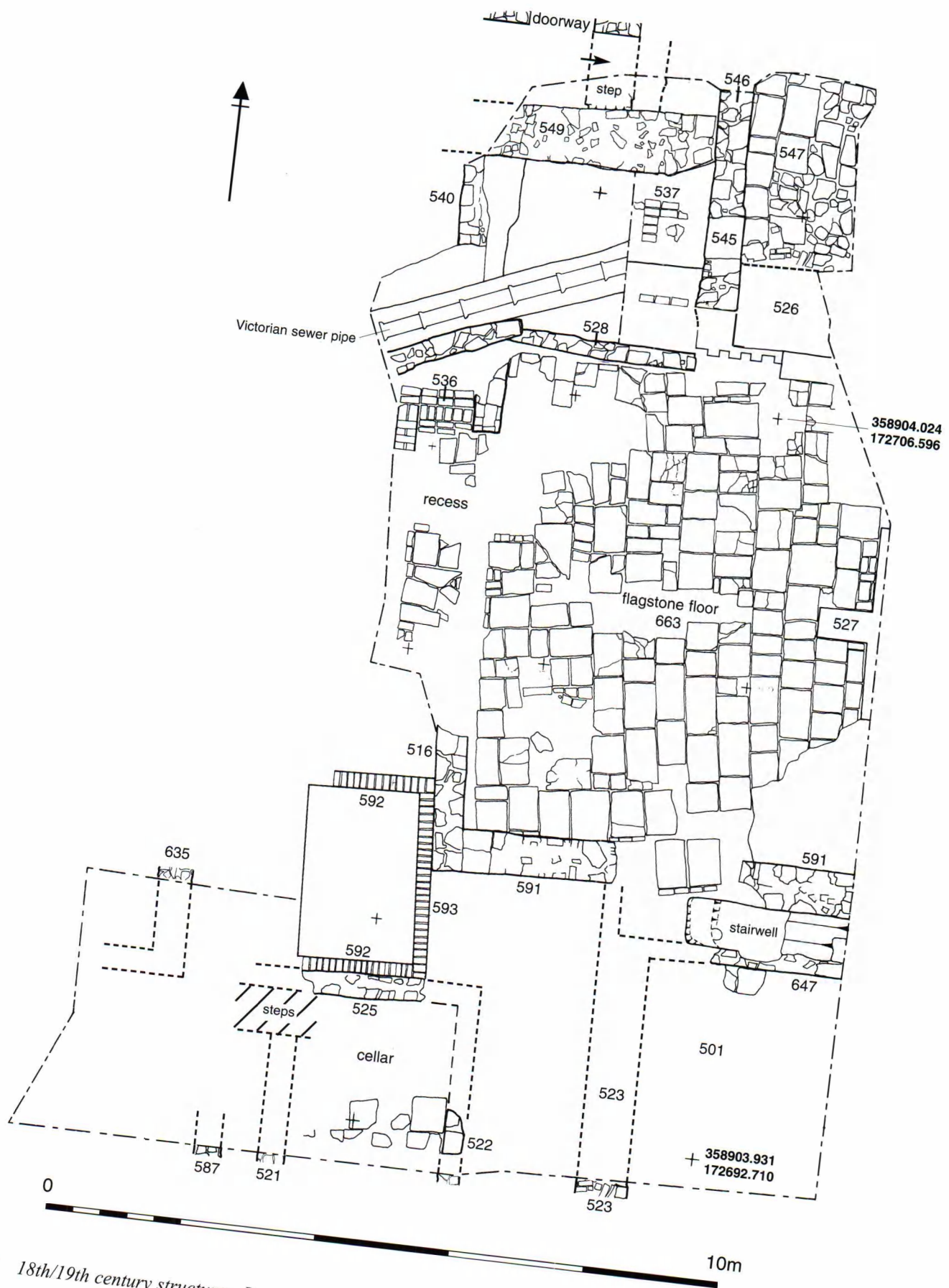


Fig.15 18th/19th century structures. Broken lines mark walls and other structures recorded in 1990 and 2000.

feature, which is thought to be 17th/18th-century in date, was unclear.

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

The excavations at 1-2 King Street recorded seven phases of archaeological activity representing the pre-urban environment, medieval land reclamation and riverside activity, later post-medieval landfill deposition and building activity dating from the 17th century onwards.

The earliest deposits preserved *in situ* were layers of alluvial material, which had accumulated on the western floodplain of the River Avon. Two buried land surfaces were also identified. At a height of c7m aOD, the upper topsoil horizon was sufficiently elevated above the medieval Mean High Water Spring Level (c6.4m - 6.7m) to escape frequent flooding. Both the alluvial deposits and soil horizons contained cultural material dating from the 12th and 13th centuries.

A clearly defined cut into the wetter alluvium in the south-eastern corner of the site was interpreted as possible modification of the medieval riverbank, or anthropogenic activity alongside it. The angle of slope of the cut appeared too steep to represent the natural tidal channel itself. The top of the cut was filled with coarse re-deposited alluvium and rubble dated from the ceramic evidence to the 12th and 13th centuries. If the cut did represent modification to the medieval riverbank, the dating evidence suggests that the Avon was being reclaimed or, at least altered by human agency, at approximately the same time as the Frome was being rechannelled (c1247). It is also interesting to note that a watching brief in 1987 approximately 120m to the south-east recorded the medieval riverbank some 16m back from the present waterfront. If the excavation did indeed record the same medieval waterfront on the King Street site, then at this point on Welsh Back, it would have been twice that distance from the present quayside. This would put the medieval channel on a far more pronounced southeast-northwest orientation than it is now.

The re-cutting of the Frome, and reclamation activity along the Avon, would have made the Marsh a drier, more stable environment from the middle of the 13th century onwards. No longer isolated from the city by the former channel of the Frome, the Marsh would have seen increased human activity, in terms of both leisure and waterfront development. Archaeological evidence of structural activity from this period was recorded just above the medieval Mean High Water Spring Level. Remains of a wall foundation, a line of stone-packed post-settings and a linear stone spread were all preserved *in situ*. The wall footings which lay at a slightly oblique angle to the river, could not be precisely dated, but rested on a layer of alluvium containing late 13th-century pottery. An adjacent occupation layer produced cultural material of a similar date. Morphologically, the postholes appeared to form part of a linear structure running parallel to the modified riverbank, although they were too far apart to form an obvious feature such as a revetment and there was insufficient dating evidence to confirm their

contemporaneity. Interestingly, the only post setting to contain pottery (dating from the late 13th/early 14th century) was lined with a horn core. Horn cores were a by-product of butchery and tanning in the medieval period and were commonly used to consolidate the sides of drains, pits and other features. A large quantity of unstratified horn cores of similar date were found during an excavation on the site of No.101 Redcliffe St (Insole 2001).

The 13th- and 14th-century archaeology was sealed by a stone spread that extended beyond the excavation area in all directions. The crude, poorly consolidated character of this metalling suggested that it was either intended to be part of a working environment (possibly hard-standing for drawing up vessels onto the riverbank) or merely laid down to stabilise the marshy ground surface adjacent to the river. This type of surfacing has not been seen before in Bristol adjacent to a waterfront.

The upper 2m of stratigraphy in the excavation area comprised landfill dumps. The earliest layers comprised thin, clearly defined deposits of re-deposited alluvium, fuel waste and silt containing 17th-century pottery. The bulk of the landfill material, however, appeared to have been dumped indiscriminately a century or so later. On first appearance, the dark ashy deposits belonging to this second phase of post-medieval dumping activity, resembled the imported industrial waste laid down beneath nearby Queen Square. On closer inspection, however, the material recorded at King Street, was finer in texture and appeared to have been reworked or moved more than once prior to reaching its final destination. It also comprised cinders and ash derived from domestic fires rather than industrial processes. Mixing of the landfill deposits at King Street was probably caused by building development from the 18th century onwards. This may explain why 17th-century clay pipes were recovered from deposits which dated ceramically to a century or so later and that the best of the special finds, although significant objects in their own right, are of limited interpretative value.

Although King Street was first developed in the 17th century, the excavation area contained scant evidence of structural activity from that period. The majority of the walls and other structures recorded on the site dated from the 18th and 19th centuries, and included the cellared remains of a public house depicted on an 1882 Ordnance Survey map.

Unfortunately, the King Street excavation was unable to assist with identifying the former course of the Frome. One school of thought, based primarily on documentary and map evidence (Leech 1997) places the channel along the line of King Street. A more commonly held view, based on unpublished archaeological evidence (see the historical background section) locates the channel somewhere in the vicinity of Baldwin Street. A third alternative (Jon Brett pers.com.) is that the Frome followed a topographical depression just to the south of Crow Lane. A future research objective surely has to be to confirm, by means of geo-archaeological investigation of alluvial sediments, the

course of the Frome, and its confluence with the Avon. Only then will we truly understand the development of medieval and later settlement in this area of Bristol.

The artefactual assemblage from the site was recovered mainly from alluvial, ground make-up and landfill deposits. It was therefore largely undiagnostic, in the sense that the majority of the finds originated from settlements elsewhere along the Avon, or derived from waste disposal and land reclamation in the Marsh. The only securely stratified deposits reflecting on-site archaeological activity were the fills of the 13th-century post-holes and the possible occupation layer associated with wall 361.

The character of the pottery assemblage typified the lack of primary deposition on the site. Although intrinsically interesting, the ceramic wares recovered during the excavation did not truly reflect the nature of the historic activity on the site but rather the source for imported waterborne and landfill deposits. The medieval fabrics representing Periods I-IV were typical of those recorded elsewhere in Bristol. Within the later landfill deposits, a small but important assemblage of early post-medieval vessels was recorded (Fig.16). These were either rare or previously unknown imports from Spain, Portugal, France and the Netherlands. A good example of a London manufactured polychrome floor tile, sporting part of a Tudor Rose design, came from the same deposit as the imported pottery (Plate 7). It has been dated to somewhere between 1618-1650. Both the pottery and floor tile would have come from a reasonably wealthy household, perhaps that of a merchant.

A study of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage concluded that the majority of the 221 clay pipes recovered from the site were of 17th-century date. However, a significant proportion of these pipes was again recovered from landfill material brought onto the site from the 18th century onwards. The collection included the work of at least twelve Bristol pipemakers operating between c1619 and 1680. This was not surprising in view of the fact that during this period, Bristol was one of the principal centres of clay tobacco pipe production in the country.

The faunal remains from the King Street site were well preserved, with little evidence of gnawing or weathering. This suggested that the animal bone assemblage, which derived primarily from post-medieval landfill deposition, was disposed of and buried quickly. Beef, mutton and pork formed the bulk of the animal protein consumed, with rabbit, chicken and goose adding some variety to the diet. The presence of golden plover and mute swan bones in the later post-medieval domestic refuse assemblage implied that it originated from a wealthy household. The small 13th-century fishbone assemblage, which also had a domestic source, was typically representative of other sites in Bristol dating to the same period, covering as it did a wide range of species, including eel, hake, herring/sprat, whiting and flatfish. This reflected largely local catches around the south-west of England and Ireland, probably made under the direction of local merchants. The one notable absentee

from the assemblage was cod, although the reason for this is unclear.

Nails, not surprisingly, dominated the iron object assemblage. Given the usage of the site in the post-medieval period for weaponry practise (hence the depiction of cannonry in Miller's 1673 map, Fig.4), lead shot from the 17th and 18th centuries was also in evidence. Indeed, one of the musket balls appeared to have been re-used as a fishing weight. Copper alloy objects from Period IV (15th century) included lengths of wire, a ferule, a buckle pin and a spoon. Period VII (18th/19th century) copper alloy items included at least two casket mounts, a ring and a pin. Several glass beads from the same period were also recovered from the site. Of the bone objects, a parchment pricker and comb fragment were the most interesting items to be recorded.

A small quantity of locally manufactured ceramic medieval roof tiles, was recovered during the excavation. The bulk of the later post-medieval assemblage comprised pan-tiles, which were the most common roof tile in Bristol during this period.

The relatively low abundance of plant remains in soil samples taken from the earliest deposits on the site precluded a meaningful interpretation of the medieval environment of the Marsh. The remains of wheat, barley, rye and possibly oat crops, (staple items in urban medieval assemblages) were, however, found in re-deposited alluvium. What was interesting was the presence of typically medieval fruit and nut remains in the 17th-century landfill deposits. This can again be ascribed to the mixed nature of the dump deposits laid down in the later post-medieval period.

The few coins recovered from the King Street site were in relatively poor condition, but a medieval token was recovered from the 15th-century stone surface (530) and a possible Nuremberg Jetton (16th century) was found in the layer above it (531).

CONCLUSIONS

The significance of the King Street excavation lay in the fact in that it provided the first archaeological evidence of medieval activity in the Marsh after the diversion of the Frome in 1247. This reflected the increased accessibility of the Marsh from the city and subsequent reclamation of the Avon for waterfront development. Given the westward migration of the Avon during the medieval period, it is likely that anthropogenic modification and consolidation of the western bank of the river were required in order to prevent continuous tidal erosion. This would certainly provide one explanation for the character of the archaeological stratigraphy recorded at the base of the east-west section in Area A.

The late 13th-century phase of structural activity on the site is difficult to interpret, however, due to its ephemeral nature. There was insufficient artefactual evidence to relate it to shipbuilding and industrial activity, and it may, therefore, have merely represented limited domestic occupation or activity adjacent to the waterfront. What is

evident though, is that the character and, possibly, the function of the site changed in the early 15th century with the laying of surface 530. The function of this rather crude, but densely packed, stone spread is unclear, but given its extensive nature and location, it is fair to assume that it served as hardstanding for consolidating waterlogged ground next to the river. Whether this was for recreational activities, beaching vessels or storage is open to conjecture. Here again, associated artefactual evidence was not particularly informative. The stone surface appears to have been in place until the 17th century and could therefore conceivably have represented the path or road depicted on Smith's map of 1568. A layer of crushed limestone observed closer to the present waterfront (Iles & Kidd 1987) may have served a similar purpose. There is no evidence for 16th-century activity on the site but from the 17th century onwards, the rapid deposition of considerable quantities of domestic fuel waste and other rubbish raised the ground level by approximately 2m. This landfill activity, which had been previously recorded in Queen Square and on Welsh Back, reflected the need to provide a dry, stable environment above the flood level of the Marsh for speculative building development and the construction of the Square. Although the layers of archaeological activity recorded at King Street were located above the high tide level, reports of flooding in the medieval and post-medieval period are quite common. In common with other marshy areas along the Rivers Frome and Avon, land-filling using considerable quantities of industrial and domestic waste alleviated this problem. Ceramic and faunal evidence indicated that some of the 17th-century finds derived from a reasonably wealthy household. Building foundations and cellars of 18th- and 19th-century date represented the final phase of occupation recorded during the excavation.

The King Street site demonstrated that archaeological stratigraphy dating back to the medieval period is still preserved *in situ* along Welsh Back. The excavation afforded a tantalising glimpse of the initial reclamation of the Avon in the second half of the 13th century, but further detailed fieldwork is required to fully understand how the waterfront has advanced to its present position. This would also allow for comparison with the development of the Redcliffe waterfront, which has been examined in detail at several locations along its length over the last twenty years. Another future research objective should be the establishment of the original channel of the Frome and its confluence with the Avon before the mid-13th century.

Geoarchaeological investigation of alluvial deposition in this area would, hopefully, elucidate our understanding of flow dynamics along the Avon during this, and later, periods. Understanding the tidal flow of the river and its scouring and depositional effects on Welsh and Redcliffe Backs would help to clarify the pre-urban environment in this part of Bristol and the subsequent development of the two waterfronts.

THE GEOARCHAEOLOGY

by Claire Wilson

Methodology

The site of Nos.1-2 King Street was visited on the 10th May 2001. The east-west section along the southern edge of the site (Figs.9 & 10) had revealed the surface of the alluvium sloping down in the east of the section towards the Avon. This section was examined, described *in situ*, sketched and sampled. In the laboratory the samples were very briefly examined and described following Soil Survey for England and Wales terminology (Hodgson 1976).

Site Interpretation

The buried alluvium on the site had been deposited on the floodplain in a series of low-energy flood events. The upper surface of the floodplain was sufficiently stable that vegetation was able to colonise and a soil profile developed. Two surfaces seem to have been revealed in the 0.5m deep exposure of alluvium. The first of these appears to correspond with the top of context 611; this had been partially truncated by further soil development and the formation of the later topsoil (context 606). Soil development seems to have been most advanced on the highest, drier surfaces to the west, where the 'soil profile' is deeper, and there has been more extensive rooting and restructuring. Further east, where the deposits became wetter as they shelve down towards the river channel, soil development has been much less pronounced.

The earlier phase of soil development appears to have been shorter and less pronounced, but it was associated with some anthropogenic activity including the dumps of redeposited alluvium and red sandstone that form contexts 619 and 639. Following this, the saltmarsh surface continued to aggrade with the addition of flood deposits and domestic residues. The second soil surface, however, is very well developed, indicating that the surface was more 'stable'. At around 7m aOD this ground surface should have been high enough above the MHWS level to escape frequent flooding.

The topsoil (context 606) appears to have been quite heavily disturbed by anthropogenic activity. This seems to have concentrated in the eastern half of the section, along the edge of feature 604. Whether feature 604 represents the channel edge, or whether it was a cut feature associated with activity on the bank alongside the river, could not be determined as too little of it was exposed. If it is the edge of the channel, it would appear that it has been modified. The feature was filled with redeposited alluvium and alluvial soils mixed with building stone and domestic debris. The lowest fill material (context 636) might have been deposited in standing water, resulting in the slaking of the alluvium and the dispersion of the clay fraction in the brackish water.

Although these salt-marsh soils would originally have been prone to wetness, the rise in the water table following burial has altered their character considerably. As the water table rises and the soils become waterlogged, air is excluded

and the deposits become reduced resulting in their grey colouration. However, localised differences in pH and oxygenation, for example around channel and crack voids, can encourage the formation and deposition of a range of iron, aluminium and manganese based compounds (Collins and Buol 1970). This can produce characteristic patterns of mottling, nodules and concretions that may, but more often will not, respect original stratigraphic boundaries. These changes are superimposed over the top of the stratigraphic record.

The east west section (Fig.10) represents a hydrological sequence with the wetter deposits in the east, becoming drier further to the west way from the river. This wetness has resulted in the increased frequency of mottling and concretions in the deposits in the east of the section. These greenish yellow concretions have imparted a slightly greenish tinge to many of the feature-fill and alluvial soil deposits. This has created a pattern of colouring that could be mistaken for stratigraphic units.

It had been suggested that the boundary between contexts 611 and 607 represents the edge of the former river channel. However, the presence of fine laminae within the lower half of context 607 shows that this is an alluvial layer, deposited *in situ* on the floodplain. This rules out the possibility that it is either a dump of redeposited alluvium or a channel edge deposit. The difference of appearance between contexts 611 and 607 seems to relate to the intensity of anthropogenic activity and disturbance, the degree of soil development - linked with contemporary hydrological conditions - and gleying (waterlogging) resulting from post-burial hydrological changes.

The grey, silty, clay layer (context 578) appears to consist of re-deposited alluvium. The lack of finer stratification, sorting and orientation of coarser inclusions, its thickness and height above the MHWS would all seem to preclude the possibility that this is an *in situ* flood deposit. The thin layer of ashy industrial waste overlying the clay (context 641) has also clearly been dumped. However, the organic deposits above and below the clay layer are more difficult to interpret. These deposits are finely laminated but organic matter can become horizontally orientated in response to compression following burial. The lack of stratification of coarse inclusions and the marked absence of any mixing (welding) of adjacent deposits suggests that these are dumps of material, rather than *in situ* peaty soils, although this can not be entirely ruled out.

An important question that needs to be addressed in this area is to establish the course of the River Frome and its confluence with the Avon before the mid-13th century. One postulated course for the Frome is along the route of King Street. If this is the case, we would expect the Frome to have had a considerable influence on alluvial deposition in the north of the site. However, truncation by cellars and consequently the absence of a north-south section through the alluvium meant that it was not possible to address this question on this site.

Conclusions

This site provided a good opportunity to examine the alluvia and early soils on the western edge of the Avon in a potentially interesting and complex area of alluvial deposition and low-lying salt marsh. Excavation has revealed a section through this early land surface. The alluvium was deposited on the floodplain surface in a series of low-energy flood events. During dryer phases, vegetation was able to colonise the surface and alluvial gley soils were able to develop. It is on these surfaces that human activity took place. The upper surface of the salt-marsh appears to have been relatively stable with the addition of domestic debris contributing to the aggrading land surface and forming a granular, organic-rich top soil much altered by human disturbance. Soil development was strongest in the west of the site where the land surface was higher and drier. Overlying clay and organic layers, above the late medieval/early post-medieval stone layer seem to represent dumps of organic matter and redeposited alluvium (context 530).

Post-depositional processes have had a marked effect on the alluvial deposits, and gleying (waterlogging) has formed mottles and concretions in the eastern part of the alluvium. These together with more incipient soil development and higher levels of anthropogenic disturbance create the visible differences between contexts 607 and 611 that were initially thought to represent a series of early channel edges. It is possible that feature 604 does represent the former channel edge, but too little was exposed to verify this. The relative effects of parent material, depositional and post-depositional properties are difficult to interpret in these complex waterlogged soils. However, recording a suite of sedimentary and soil properties within and between contextual units may help to clarify the situation.

AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF BULK SAMPLES FROM MEDIEVAL AND 17th/18th CENTURY DEPOSITS

by Julie Jones

Introduction

Eleven bulk samples were taken. Five of these samples were from 12/13th century contexts associated with the early riverbank, two from possible 17th-century soil horizons and four from 18th-century industrial make-up deposits.

Methodology

The samples from the 12/13th and 17th-century contexts were wet sieved, with the residues retained on a 1mm mesh and the float on a 250 micron mesh. The floats and residues from the 12/13th-century contexts were dried but due to waterlogged preservation of organic material, including wood fragments in the 17th-century contexts, these floats were examined wet. Floats were not retained from the 18th-century industrial deposits, as the principal interest here was examination of the waste residues possibly relating to metal

		12/13 th Century		13 th Century			17 th C	1625-1750	18 th Century			
	Context no:	607	636	627	632	621	531	600	501	502	575	568
	Sample no:	8	7	10	11	9	6	5	1	2	4	3
	Sample size (kg/litres)	20.9/22	26.5/25	31.3/30	11.4/10	34.5/30	28.5/30	25.7/30	72.1/70	40.8/44	20.6/30	21/30
	Size of float (ml)	20	80	20	60	100	50	700				
	Size of residue (kg)	0.65	2.0	1.35	2.1	5.25	2.6	3.5				
CHARRED PLANT REMAINS												
Cereal grain												
<i>Avena</i> sp	Oat	1	1	2	1	3		1				#
<i>Hordeum</i> sp	Barley			2	1							#
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye		1	1				1				#
<i>Triticum</i> sp	Wheat	1	4		1		1					#
Cereal indet							1					#
Weeds												
<i>Atriplex</i> spp	Orache				1							CDn
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (nut frags)	Hazel		2		1	1						HSW
<i>Lathyrus/Vicia</i> spp	Pea/Vetch	1			2	1						DG
<i>Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum</i> spp	Pea/Vetch/Garden Pea		1									DG #
Poaceae indet	Grass	2										G
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Buttercup	1			1							DG
<i>Silene latifolia/dioica</i>	White/Red Campion	1										Cdlo/WH
WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS												
<i>Atriplex</i> spp	Orache							1				CDn
<i>Carex</i> spp	Sedge						14	8				GMPRW
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (nut frags)	Hazel						2	100+				HSW
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq	Hawthorn							1				HSW
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	Black Bindweed						1					CD
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Fig		8				7	30+				#
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Walnut							3 f				#
<i>Juncus</i> spp	Rush	9										GMRw
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass						1	40+				CD
<i>Potentilla</i> spp	Cinquefoil							1				
<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp <i>domestica</i> L.	Plum							1 + f				#
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn							frags				HSW
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Buttercup						1	12				DG
<i>Rubus</i> sect <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	Bramble		19			1	3	5				DHSW
<i>Rumex</i> spp	Dock							5				DG
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	1	12	1		4	1					DHSWn
<i>Taraxacum</i> sect <i>Ruderalia</i>	Dandelion					1						D Gdw
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Grape							5				#
Wood fragments				*			*	*				
RESIDUE												
Animal bone		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Charcoal fragments		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clay pipe								*	*	*	*	*
?coke/coal/slag								*	*	*	*	*
Glass								*	*	*	*	*
Iron nails			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Molluscs		*		*	*	*						
Mortar/Plaster									*			
Mussel shell			*	*		*			*			
Oyster shell		*	*	*	*	*		*	*			
Pottery		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Habitats C: Cultivated/Arable. D: Disturbed. E: Heath/Moor. F: Fens/Bogs. G: Grassland. H: Hedgerow. M: Marsh. N: Meadows. P: Ponds, ditches - stagnant/slow flowing water. R: Rivers, streams. S: Scrub. W: Woodland.
 c: calcareous. d: dry soils. h: heavy soils. l: light soils. n: nitrogen rich soils. o: open habitats. p: phosphate rich soils. w: wet/damp soils.
 # cultivated plant/of economic importance
 f = fragments. * = present

Table 1 Plant remains.

or glass working. The residues from these samples were therefore not sorted as part of this assessment, although a record was made of the inclusions present.

The floats were scanned under low powered magnification. In view of the low abundance of both charred and waterlogged plant remains in most of the samples,

counts were made for each species present, although no material was extracted. The residues were sorted, with animal bone, shellfish and finds removed. The results of the assessment are shown in Table 1. Plant nomenclature and habitat information is based on Stace (1991).

Results

12/13th-century deposits

Five samples were associated with activity on the early medieval riverbank. Two contexts, 607 and 636 were from redeposited alluvium, context 627 was from an alluvial deposit post-dating reclamation of the waterfront, context 632 from a truncated occupation layer associated with wall 631 and context 621 from a soil accumulation or possible dump deposit.

All samples contained charcoal fragments with a low abundance of charred plant remains, including grains of the staple medieval crops, wheat (*Triticum* sp), barley (*Hordeum* sp), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena*). There were no accompanying chaff fragments to suggest, for example, whether the oats may have been cultivated or were present as a crop weed. The few other charred weeds present including orache (*Atriplex* sp) and campion (*Silene latifolia/dioica*) are likely to represent crop weeds, while the hazel nut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) may have become charred with the other wood charcoal present in the samples (not identified to species). Occasional waterlogged remains, particularly in context 636, include fig (*Ficus carica*), bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, which may represent food waste. Elder and bramble, however, seem to be particularly robust seeds and often survive where other plant debris has deteriorated, so preservation may be biased here.

17th-century soil horizons

Context 600 is thought to be a buried soil horizon, which overlies the earlier medieval activity along the riverbank. While the sample residue contained what appeared to be industrial waste, plus glass, iron and clay pipe fragments, the bulk of the float contained an abundance of wood fragments, associated with remains of fruits and nuts. These included plum (*Prunus domestica* ssp *domestica*), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), fig, grape (*Vitis vinifera*), hazel, walnut (*Juglans regia*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). While hawthorn and possibly sloe may have been collected with the wood present in the sample, the remainder is likely to represent food waste - fig, grape and walnut particularly as higher status items. Other weeds present such as knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex*) and orache are typical waste ground species, which may have grown locally.

Context 531 from a deposit covering a stone surface also contained frequent wood fragments with some hazel, bramble, elder and fig associated with charcoal, industrial waste, bone and iron fragments.

18th-century ash deposits

Four contexts were sampled from deposits of black ashy material dumped at various locations across the site during the 18th century. Although they were not examined in detail a record of inclusions was made. Each sample was composed primarily of lightweight coke, coal and slag representing waste residues from industrial processes, but

with the addition of other domestic waste including pottery, glass, clay pipe, iron and copper working fragments and mortar or plaster. Organic inclusions included oyster and mussel shell fragments as well as animal bone. Fish bone was noted particularly in context 568.

Conclusion and recommendations

The earliest deposits examined from the site produced a low abundance of plant remains, which allows little scope for interpretation. Their presence in some samples in redeposited alluvium also adds to problems of taphonomy. Apart from stating the presence of the remains of wheat, barley, rye and perhaps oat crops at this period, in these deposits, little other useful information can be added.

The 17th-century horizons, particularly context 600, are interesting as a record of the deposition of food waste from this period, in the form of fruit and nut remains. Similar deposits have been recorded in the 13th- and 14th-century waterfront dumps along the Redcliffe waterfront (Jones 2001a), as well as from 12/13th-century rubbish dumps on the marshland clay at Welsh Back (Jones 2001b).

AN ASSESSMENT REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES TAKEN FROM POST - MEDIEVAL BULK SOIL SAMPLES

by Peter Insole

Methodology

A total of four bulk samples were recovered from a 2m deep sequence of black, post-medieval make-up deposits, interpreted as being waste material of industrial origin. The bulk samples were sieved and the organic and ceramic material removed. The remaining unsorted residues were visually examined and compared to the results from a similar sampling strategy carried out at Queen Square, Bristol, approximately 200m south west of the King Street excavation site (Insole 1999).

Discussion

Three of the samples (502, 568 and 575) had very similar constituents; very frequent, small fragments of coal cinders, moderate quantities of charcoal and moderate quantities of small lime fragments. These deposits also contained small fragments of unburnt coal and occasional small fragments of Pennant and limestone.

Although the residue from 501 was essentially small cinders and lime like the other deposits, it had a greater proportion of stone, mortar, plaster and roof slates.

At Queen Square, similar cinder deposits were used to raise the ground surface by 2-2.5m above the alluvial deposits of the town marsh. Analysis of samples from the excavation of Queen Square suggested that, although a variety of sources were likely for the origin of this material, the majority potentially originated from the clearing of the furnaces of the local glasshouses. This was surmised by the general absence of metallurgical slags, the relative

abundance of unfractured, glassy, vitrified clinker and inclusions of lime in deposits of coarse cinders (up to 40mm diameter) and ash. The coarseness of the cinders and the unfractured nature of the clinker hinted at primary deposition of local waste. The scarcity of charcoal, unburnt fuel, slags, bone and the quantity of lime suggested an industrial rather than domestic waste. The documentary evidence supported the hypothesis of the waste deriving from the glass house furnaces.

In contrast to the Queen Square material the cinders, charcoal, coal and lime fragments within the deposits at King Street were small in size, below 10mm diameter, and also contained a higher proportion of unburnt fuel and charcoal. This suggests that the material is not derived from industrial waste such as that from glass making as the glasshouses were forbidden from using wood fuel in the 17th century and their furnaces would burn for at least 24 hours at high temperatures resulting in very little unburnt fuel.

The absence of vitrified clinker fragments and metallurgical slags, together with mixed fuel waste, would suggest that these deposits did not derive from industrial sources.

Deposit 568 was noted to be rich in bone on the context record suggesting that, in conjunction with other evidence, much of the material could derive from domestic sources.

The stone, mortar, plaster and slate in context 501 suggests that this derived from building demolition.

The overall impression from this visual assessment of the make-up deposits at King Street is that, as with the Queen Square deposits, the material derived from a number of sources. At King Street there appears to be more domestic waste than at Queen Square, but at neither site were there any definitive diagnostic elements within the material to suggest a single origin. The fine nature of the cinders at King Street may suggest a greater degree of fracture and therefore secondary deposition, although this could result from the mode of transportation and deposition. That such similar material has been recovered from a relatively thick sequence of make-up does suggest fairly rapid deposition and further supports the theory that the deposits derive from a number of sources.

THE POTTERY

by Rod Burchill

Introduction

The ceramic assemblage comprised 1451 sherds weighing 29,266 gms of which, 470 sherds (32%) were medieval. Of the total assemblage, 157 sherds (10.8%) were unstratified and unless of intrinsic interest are not discussed further. The assemblage also included two sherds of Romano-British pottery. The material was examined using a hand lens (x10), quantified by sherd count and weight and identified by comparison with the Bristol Pottery Type Series (BPT) (Ponsford 1998, 136-155).

The material was allocated to groups of broadly contemporary contexts associated with the various phases of site development as defined in the excavation report i.e. Periods I to VII.

The Assemblage

Period I

Pottery associated with this period ranged in date between c1120 and c1325. The long date range suggests it is likely that this material accumulated as a result of inundation of the marsh along with intentional dumping of domestic waste in a convenient open space close to the town.

The pottery was generally typical of that found throughout the medieval town at this time consisting mostly of Ham Green and early Bristol/Redcliffe wares; however, a soil sample (Sample 8) from Context 607, a flood deposit, included a sherd of BPT116, a rare type. The sherd, decorated with rouletting, is probably from a jug. The source of this fabric has not been identified although it is almost certainly English. It is considered to date to around 1200-1225. Context 607 and soil horizon 611 contained sherds of imported South-west French pottery.

Period II

The pottery in this group (78 sherds) was generally very similar to that in Period I. The period was dominated by Bristol/Redcliffe jugs, which accounted for 45% of the assemblage. Ham Green wares, by now mostly residual, and the ubiquitous West Wiltshire flint tempered wares (BPT46) represent 17.9 and 16.6% of the group respectively. The presence of highly decorated Bristol/Redcliffe ware and a sherd of BPT121 of probable South Gloucestershire origin in context 636, the earliest fill of feature 604, suggests that the deposit is unlikely to have accumulated prior to around 1290. Fragments of North-west Wiltshire wheel-thrown jars (BPT84) in context 622 and 634 indicate that these deposits were not sealed until at least 1300.

Period III

The content and chronology of this group could not be distinguished from the pottery recovered from Period II contexts.

Period IV

Mostly similar to Periods II and III, the absence of Later Bristol/Redcliffe ware (BPT118L) and Later Saintonge (BPT160) vessels should date the group no later than c.1350; however, a sherd of Malvernian redware (BPT197) from context 580 and a sherd of Tudor Green (BPT182) in context 621 suggests these contexts are unlikely to be earlier than c1420. Also from context 621 is a sherd of Merida type ware (BPT282), usually an early post-medieval import into Bristol. The brown colour of the fabric as against the more common bright orange, suggests a vessel of later medieval date.

Context 621 also contained sherds of a glazed jug in a

similar fabric to BPT46 (designated BPT134) and a sherd from a South-west French Polychrome jug (BPT39), a type that is closely dated between 1280 and 1320.

Period V

This, the largest group of pottery (531 sherds), is perhaps the most interesting, although the pottery mostly represents material imported onto the site from elsewhere in the town. Context 530, a stone spread, contained single sherds of Tudor Green (BPT182) and Malvernian redware (BPT197) along with local and imported later 13th- and 14th-century wares. Although the dating is somewhat tentative, the ceramic evidence makes it likely that the surface was laid down in the 1420s or soon after.

The deposit (531) overlying stone surface 530 contained pottery that ranged in date between the mid 12th and later 16th century, suggesting that the deposit could not have accumulated naturally.

Overlying context 531 were a series of dumped deposits: context 600, a sandy silt interpreted as a possible soil horizon, contained pottery dating between c1625 and c1720; context 501 and 502 contained 79 and 49 sherds respectively dating between 1475 and 1780; contexts 568 and 575 contained 6 sherds of late 17th-century date.

Comparable deposits in Area B included context 503 which contained 248 sherds of pottery dating between the late 16th century and the early 19th century.

Amongst the pottery recovered from deposits 501, 502 and 503 was a group of continental imports, a number of which are rare or unusual.

From context 501 came part of a Raeren drinking jug (BPT287) dating between 1475 and 1550. Also from this context were fragments of three Spanish vessels - these include a bowl or dish in a thick pink-buff fabric with rough, overall white tin-glaze (Fig.16.1). The fabric suggests a source close to Seville for its production and, although the form is slightly odd, it is probably a type known as Columbian Plain (BPT333c) dated between 1525 and 1575. Columbian Plain vessels, like most Sevillian products, is named for its type site, in this case Fig Springs on the Ichucknee River, Columbia County, Florida, USA (Goggin 1968). Also from Seville is a fragment of Star Costrel (BPT333d). A fragment of a Late Valencian Lustre ware bowl or dish probably dates from the early 17th century (Fig.16.2). The vessel is decorated with a red-gold copper lustre on a warm cream, tin-glaze. Like all Spanish tin-glazed wares, Valencian Lustre is rare in Bristol, although 16th century Late Lustre is known from other sites in Bristol including Narrow Quay, St.Nicholas Almshouse and St.Thomas Street (Ponsford & Burchill 1995).

Two Portuguese bowls (BPT345) with glossy overall white tin-glaze decorated internally with a blue floral pattern and externally with simple blue lines and blue lines and dots (Fig.16.3 & 4) were recovered from context 502. These dated between 1550 - 1650.

Also from context 502 came a lug handled bowl (Fig.16.6). The vessel in a typical south-west French fabric is decorated with painted blue and brown bands beneath a

lead glaze - a style known as South-west French Polychrome Painted Band ware (*cf* Hurst *et al* 1986) and dated by Hurst to 1550-1650. The writer is not aware of this type having previously been found in Bristol.

Also from Context 502 was part of a possible crespina decorated with dark blue on a paler blue ground in the style of the north Italian Ligurian tin-glaze ware (Fig.16.5). Externally the vessel is covered with a thin, pale blue wash or very thin tin-glaze that allows the underlying fabric to show through the glaze. The source is presently uncertain but it is almost certainly an import into Britain.

Another French vessel, a chafing dish with flanged rim and simple rounded knob support on the top in the style of northern France (Fig.16.8) was recovered from Context 503; however, the fabric suggests that its source may lie further south. Hurst *et al* (1986) describes a chafing dish with similar mixed attributes as possibly coming from central France. That vessel is dated 1575-1625.

Context 503 also contained part of a Pisa Late Polychrome Sgraffito medallion dish (Fig.16.7). The vessel is decorated internally with bands of sgraffito alternating with bands of green and orange stylised fruit and foliage and can be matched exactly with a dish found at Edam in the Netherlands in a context dated 1575-1625 (Hurst *et al* 1986). In England, a similar vessel thought to date to around 1600 was found at Totnes, Devon (Allen 1984).

Period VI

No pottery was found associated with Period VI.

Period VII

Pottery associated with this period consisted mostly of Bristol and Staffordshire 18th- and 19th-century wares.

The only material of note was a sherd of Merida type fabric with traces of decayed bright green glaze (BPT282a) recovered from Context 533. Hurst *et al* (1986) suggests this type was made in the Alentejo region of Portugal during the 16th and 17th centuries - it is found in quantity on Armada ships but only rarely elsewhere.

Discussion

Except for a number of interesting imports the analysis of the ceramic material has shown no real surprises, the majority of wares present being common throughout the town.

Little of the pottery appears to represent primary deposition. With only minor exceptions, the ceramic assemblage seems to have accumulated by the deposition of river borne deposits and later by a process of landfill deposition. Unfortunately, this has meant that whilst the ceramic assemblage is intrinsically interesting it does not truly reflect the anthropogenic activity on the site itself but rather that of the source for the dumped deposits.

Within the later landfill deposits was a small but important assemblage of imported early post-medieval vessels, some of which are previously unknown or rare in Bristol.

The presence of parts of at least eight Iberian vessels,

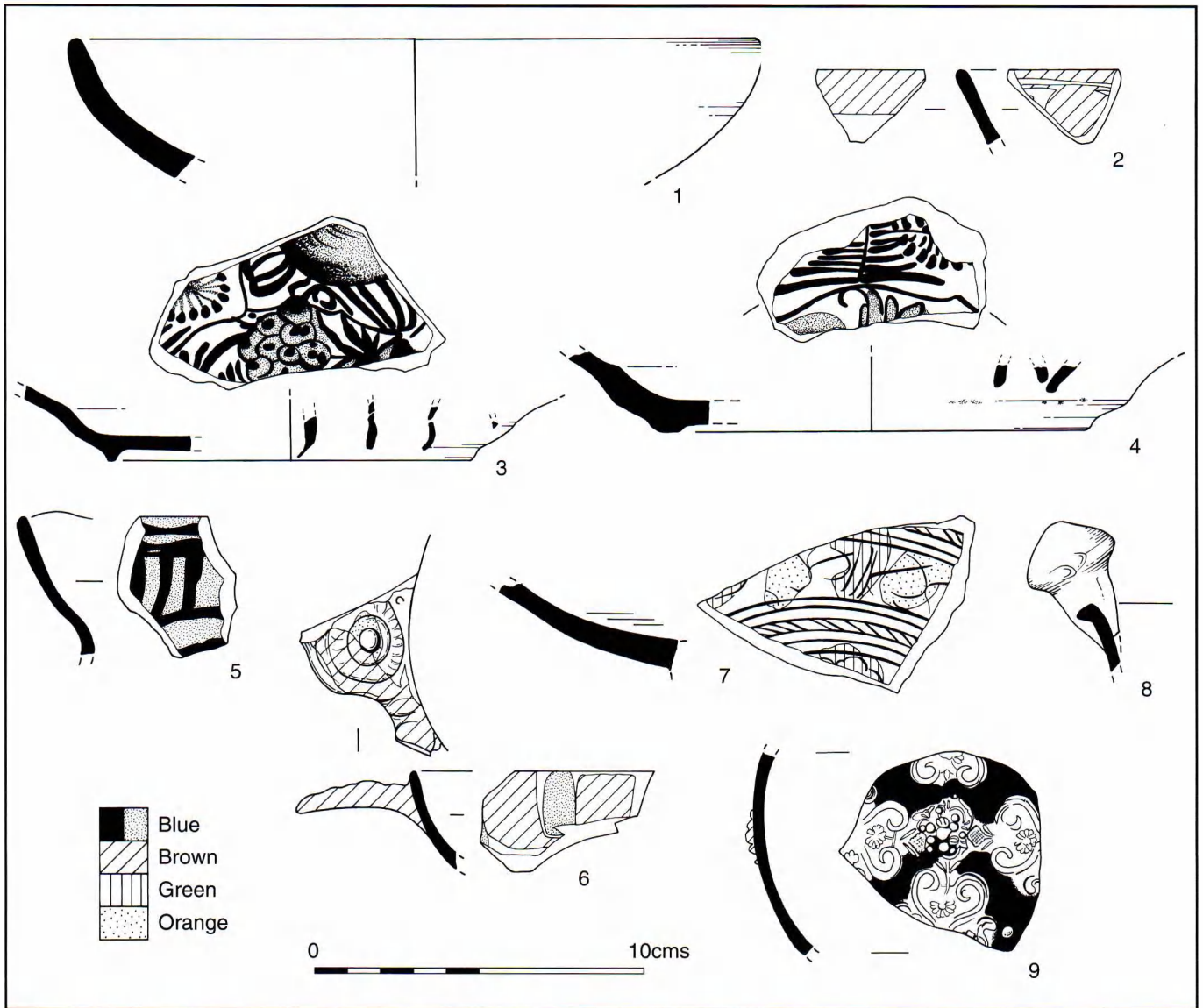


Fig.16 Pottery Illustrations (half life size).

four from Spain and four from Portugal is itself unusual; such wares, if found at all, are more usually singletons. Iberian pottery is not generally traded to Bristol and most are thought to arrive as one off gifts or purchases by way of contact with Spanish sailors or merchants (Ponsford and Burchill 1995).

Not often seen in Bristol is Late Pisa Polychrome Sgraffito ware, the present find being exactly paralleled by a dish found at Edam in the Netherlands; and a lug-handled bowl in a decorative style known as South-west French Polychrome Painted Band is particularly rare, the writer is not aware that this type has previously been found in Bristol.

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED POTTERY (Fig.16)

1. Bowl. Thick pink-buff fabric with pale buff surfaces. Rough overall white tin-glaze. Columbian Plain (Seville) BPT333c. 1525-1575. Context 501.

2. Rim of a lusterware bowl or dish. Buff fabric with light buff surfaces. Red-gold copper lustre on a warm cream tin-glaze. Late Valencian BPT83D. 17th century. Context 501.

3. Bowl. Buff fabric with rare quartz and red iron ores. Glossy white overall tin-glaze decorated internally with blue floral pattern and externally with simple blue lines. Probably Portuguese BPT345. 1550-1650. Context 502.

4. Footring bowl. Thick buff fabric with rare quartz. Glossy overall white tin-glaze decorated internally with blue floral pattern and externally with simple blue lines and dots. Probably Portuguese BPT345. 1550-1650. Context 502.

5. Rim fragment of a possible crespina. Buff fabric decorated internally with a blue on blue tin glaze. Externally there is a thin blue tin-glaze that allows the underlying fabric to show through. Probably an import. Context 502.

6. Rim and lug handle of a bowl. Buff fabric with moderate fine red iron ore. Overall internal lead glaze with only partial external glaze. Decorated with blue and brown painted bands. South-west French Polychrome Painted Band Ware (see Hurst *et al* 1986). 1550-1650. Context 502.

7. Medallion dish. Hard fired red fabric covered internally with a white slip. The vessel is decorated internally with bands of sgraffito concentric circles alternating with bands of green and orange stylised fruit and foliage. Externally the vessel is plain glossy brown. Pisa Late Polychrome Sgraffito. BPT82A. Context 503.

Hurst *et al* (1986) described a vessel with identical decoration (Fig.12.23) found at Edam, Netherlands and dated 1575-1625, in England a similar vessel thought to date to around 1600 was found at Totnes, Devon (Allen 1984).

8. Rim of a chafing dish with rounded knob. Overall apple green glaze on a buff fabric. The rim is slightly flanged suggesting a northern French source for the vessel; however, the fabric suggests a source further south. Hurst *et al* (1986) describes a vessel with mixed attributes and dated 1575-1625, as possibly coming from central France. BPT 232. Context 503.

9. Decoration from a Westerwald globular drinking jug. BPT95. 17th century. Context 519.

THE FAUNAL REMAINS

by Lorrain Higbee

Quantity and Provenance of Material

The total quantity of animal bone recovered from the site was 509 fragments, the majority of this material came from contexts dated to the 17th and 19th centuries (Table 2). A small quantity of material was recovered from undifferentiated medieval and un-phased contexts; this material is quantified in the tables below but will not form part of the discussion.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Bulk Finds (frag. count)</i>
I	11
II	15
III	5
IV	55
V/VI	243
VI/VII	33
VII	120
?Medieval	10
Unstratified	17
Total	509

Table 2 *Quantity and provenance of faunal remains.*

Range and Variety of Material

Approximately 70% of the total assemblage was identified to species, a further 17% could be assigned to general size categories (i.e. 'cattle-sized') and the remaining 13%

consists of undiagnostic splinters of bone greater than 2cm. The three common domestic food species, cattle, sheep (or goat) and pig, dominated the assemblages from all periods (Table 3). Other species identified included horse, rabbit, chicken, goose and mute swan.

The Assemblage by Period

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from five separate contexts dated to the 12th century. Only cattle and sheep bones have been identified, carcass part-representation includes cranial fragments and long bones from the fore and hind limb.

Two contexts of 13th-century date yielded faunal material, the range of species represented was more varied than in the previous period although only domestic species have been identified. The three common domestic stock species, cattle, sheep and pig as well as domestic fowl (chicken) bones have all been positively identified. Cattle was represented by joints of high meat value from the fore and hind limb, the presence of two horn cores suggests that these were detached for further working. Sheep was represented by bones from the hind limb, axial skeleton (vertebrae and ribs) and loose deciduous teeth, whilst pig was represented by a single radius and chicken by a single tibio-tarsus.

Five bone fragments were recovered from alluvium and dumps of material assigned to the 13th/14th century. Once again, only cattle and sheep bones have been identified.

Seven separate contexts of 15th-century date produced animal bone, only bones from the three common domestic stock species have been identified from this material. Cattle and sheep bones occurred in almost equal proportions whilst pig was represented by only five specimens. The overall number of specimens per species (or NISP) is too small to offer any meaningful insight into the utilisation of the beef, mutton or pork carcass during this period.

The 17th-century assemblage represents the largest stratified sample from the site. This material came from 4 separate contexts of which the majority were from context 503, a dump of ashy waste in Area A. The assemblage is well preserved and the vast majority of specimens could be identified to species. Cattle bones accounted for 57% of the diagnostic fraction (or NISP), sheep for 32% and pig for a further 6%. Most portions of the beef and mutton carcass are represented; further bones taken to represent joints of high meat value (e.g. long bones) are more numerous than those considered to represent waste from primary carcass dismemberment (e.g. limb extremities). Butchery marks were more frequently observed on cattle bones and are consistent with primary carcass dismemberment and further reduction of the carcass into more manageable meat joints. The lack of butchery marks on sheep bones probably results from the practise of boning out mutton carcasses using a sharp knife, a practise that if carried out by a skilled butcher leaves very few marks on bone. Most cattle and sheep vertebrae centrum have been split along their medial axis indicating the reduction of the main trunk into left and right sides (or racks). Further processing into individual cutlets

Species	I	II	III	IV	V/VI	VI/VII	VII	?Med.	Unstrat
Cattle	4	7	2	15	96	8	24	2	3
Sheep/Goat	4	5	3	18	54	4	31	3	5
Pig	-	1	-	5	13	4	7	3	1
Horse	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chicken	-	1	-	-	7	2	3	-	2
Goose	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bird indet	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Cattle-sized	2	-	-	8	23	2	14	2	2
Sheep-sized	1	1	-	4	15	4	8	-	3
Unidentifiable	-	-	-	4	30	2	31	-	-
Total	11	15	5	55	243	33	120	10	17

Table 3 Number of identified specimens per species (NISP) by period.

(or chops) is therefore likely. The number of pig bones in the assemblage was too low to interpret utilisation of the pork carcass. Analysis of more detailed information regarding the age structure, stature and morphological characteristics of domestic species is outside the scope of this report however, it should be noted that the quantity of age-related and mensural data available from this material amounts to 41% and 12% respectively.

Other, less commonly occurring species include horse, rabbit and three species of bird. Domestic fowl (chicken) is the most common avian species, although domestic goose and a single carpo-metacarpus from a mute swan were also identified. The mute swan specimen bears butchery marks associated with reduction of the carcass and, as such, also represents food waste. Contemporary recipes for the preparation of mute swans for the table also give account of their considerable cost to purchase, as such they are considered expensive delicacies purchased by only the wealthiest of households and have been found archaeologically on many high status sites from castles to bishops palaces.

Make-up layer 505, which dates from the 18th century, yielded a small quantity of mostly cattle and sheep bones. In addition one or two rabbit and chicken bones were also identified.

Six deposits assigned to the 19th century yielded only bones from domestic species. Cattle and sheep bones occurred in equal proportions however; overall the numbers involved are small. Other species identified included small quantities of pig, chicken and goose.

General Summary

The assemblage is characterised by domestic species exploited for food. Beef, mutton and pork form the bulk of the animal based protein consumed. Rabbit and domestic poultry provide limited variation to the diet. The presence of a single mute swan carpo-metacarpus from the 17th -century assemblage indicates that this domestic refuse may have originated from a wealthy household within the vicinity of the site.

Condition of Material

The overall preservation of the assemblage is excellent as indicated by the survival of so many fragile bird bones and the relatively high number of diagnostic fragments. The number of weathered and gnawed specimens is significantly low suggesting that the assemblage was rapidly disposed and buried.

FISH REMAINS

by Rebecca A. Nicholson

Introduction

A very small quantity of fish bone was recovered from seven samples sieved on-site during the excavations. In all, only 44 bones and one fish scale were considered to be identifiable to taxon, and many of these were fragmentary. The majority of the fish remains originated from two samples, sample 9 (context 621, a layer sealing wall 631 and layer 632 in Area C, dated to the 13th century) and sample 7 (context 636, a redeposited alluvial clay layer in Area A dated by pottery to AD 1250-1350). Several bones were recovered from the remaining samples (from contexts 531, 600, 607, 627 and 632). Full identifications are given in Table 4, with taxonomic nomenclature following Wheeler 1978.

The Assemblage

Despite the extremely low numbers of bones recovered, a range of fish was represented in the assemblage. Of the material dating to the 13th century, elasmobranchs (including thornback ray *Raja clavata*), conger eel (Conger conger), common eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), herring/sprat (Clupeidae), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), gurnard(s) (Triglidae), scad (*Trachurus trachurus*) and small flatfish (Pleuronectidae) were represented. A single percoid scale, probably from the freshwater perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) was also identified. Generally, bone condition was fair to good, but in several cases bones were eroded and fragmentary. No bones were

Sample No:	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Context No:	600	531	636	607	621	627	632	
Area:	A	C	A	A	C	B&C	C	
Prov. Date:	1625-1750	C.17th	late C.13th	C.12th	C.13th	late 13th	late 13th	

Thornback Ray		0	0	1	0	6	0	2
Elasmobranch	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	
Conger eel	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Eel	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Herring/Sprat	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	
Whiting		0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hake	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	
Small gadid(s)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Percoid		0	0	0	0	1 scale	0	0
Scad	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Gurnard(s)	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	
Plaice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small flatfish	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Total Identified		1	1	14	2	21	0	5
Indeterminate frags	5	9	50	0	60	7	15	

Table 4 Numbers of identified fish bones by taxon, from sieved samples.

sufficiently large or numerous to justify biometrical analysis.

Fish assemblages from medieval Bristol have proved to contain a diverse fish fauna, generally representing local fishing (Locker 1999, 2001; Nicholson 2000 (forthcoming), 2001a,b). The samples from 1-2 King Street follow this pattern, and demonstrate the range of fish available to the townsfolk of Bristol; this very small fish assemblage almost certainly represents general domestic refuse. Surprisingly for a medieval assemblage, mature cod (*Gadus morhua*) and ling (*Molva molva*) were not represented in the King Street assemblage, although the very small size of the assemblage must be borne in mind. Bones from these fish (particularly cod) dominate most medieval fish assemblages in terms of the weight of edible meat represented (Locker 2001); both cod and ling were widely consumed both as fresh and as dried and salted fish (stockfish) in coastal and inland settlements throughout medieval Britain. Port records indicate that in the 15th century a range of fish was imported into Bristol: herring and saltfish (stockfish, including cod and hake) as well as other fresh fish were imported from Ireland, while unspecified fish were caught in seas around the coasts of Devon and Cornwall (Carus-Wilson 1951). Records from 1488 show that the King was entitled to a range of fish from each boat entering Bristol, with the documented species including fresh milwell (cod), ling, hake, ray, conger, gurnard, haddock, whiting, (sea) bream, mackerel, plaice and miscellaneous other small fish (Carus-Wilson 1951, 197). Herring were imported separately (ibid.). The similarity with the fish taxa recorded from King Street, and other sites in Bristol, illustrates the mixed nature of many of the catches entering the city, and the range of

fish available and consumed locally.

THE ILLUSTRATED SMALL FINDS

by Rod Burchill

Bone (Fig.17.1)

Period V

Parchment pricker or styli. The rectangular head has a lozenge-faceted decoration between two sets of four collars. Although usually found in late medieval contexts an example with ovoid head was recovered from a context dated between 1675 and 1720 at Norwich (Margeson 1993). Context 502, SF1.

Lead (Fig.17.2)

Not Attributed

Rectangular section weight. A hole has been drilled through the weight at one end suggesting it had probably been used for fishing. Length 47mm x 10mm x 9mm; weight 35gms. Context 519, SF63.

Copper Alloy (Fig.17.3)

Period VII

Square mount decorated with incised lines. Remains of an iron fixing pin or rivet and at least one other fixing hole. 23mm x 24mm x 1mm.

Context 504, SF21.

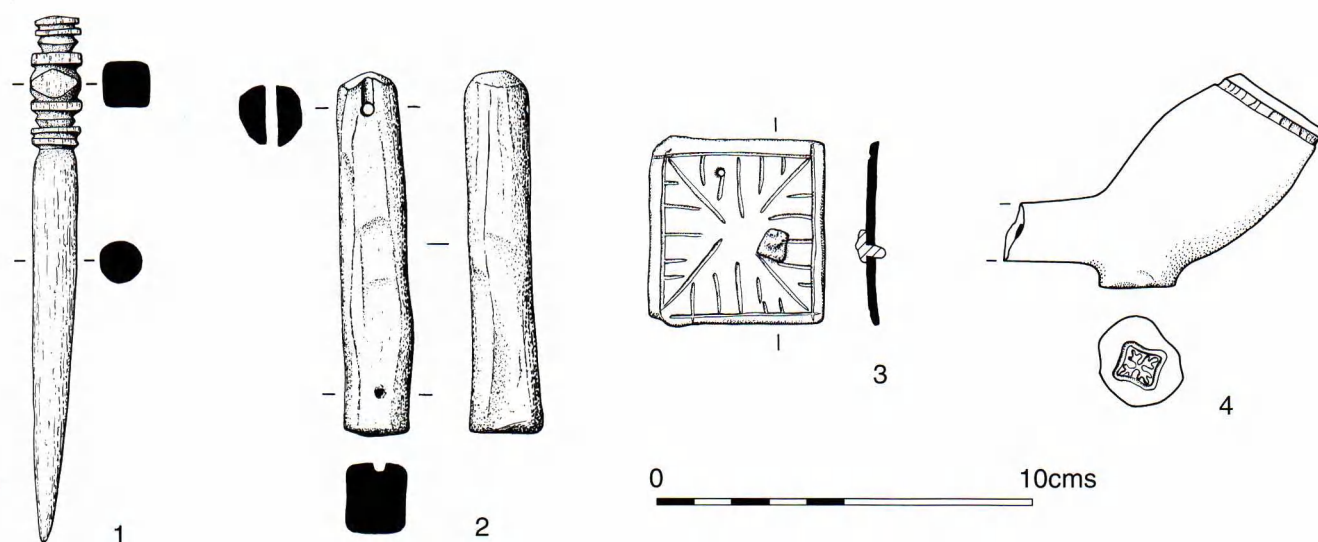


Fig.17 Small finds illustrations (life size).

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

by Reg Jackson

The excavation produced 221 clay tobacco pipe bowls and 212 stem fragments from stratified contexts. Seventy-three (33%) of the bowls bore the initials or the full name of a pipemaker. None of the stems were marked with initials or names.

Five contexts (501, 502, 503, 505 and 507) produced sufficient pipes to allow a terminal date for their deposition to be suggested using a combination of bowl typology and working dates of the makers whose products were represented. These all lie within the 17th century with a terminal date for each deposit of *c*1680. The deposits were all identified during excavation as dump or landfill material. Only two contexts (519 and 553) contained pipes later in date than the 17th century.

Contexts 501, 502, 503, 505 and 507 produced such a large quantity of bowls with a relatively close date of manufacture that a more detailed analysis and description of the pipes they contained seemed appropriate. The largest group, from context 503, contained 96 bowls of which 32 could be attributed to at least nine pipemakers. From all the contexts the products of at least 13 pipemakers could be identified. The pipes are listed, described and quantified in Table 5 below.

The work of at least 12 Bristol pipemakers were represented: Richard Berryman, Philip Edwards I, James Fox, Robert Hancock, Edward Lewis I, Thomas Monkes, Humphrey Partridge, Jacob Prosser, Thomas Poyte I, Timothy Ricketts, Thomas Smith and, possibly, John Bladen I.

Further details of these makers' working lives are

contained in Price and Jackson (1979) but they span a period of operation from 1619 to 1693. However, the typology of the pipe bowls suggest that many were made during the mid 17th century and that none were produced after *c*1680.

During the 17th century Bristol was one of the main centres of clay tobacco pipe production in England and therefore it is not surprising that most of the pipes present on this site were made by Bristol manufacturers. However, there were nine pipes with the three line heel mark 'IEF/FRY.H/VNT', the bowls being the small, forward projecting and highly burnished products typical of the Hunt family of pipemakers (contexts 502, 503). A Jeffrey Hunt is known from documentary sources to have been working in Somerset: probably at Wolverton in 1623 and later at Norton St Philip where he had died by 1690 (M. Lewcun, pers. comm.). This seems a long working period for one pipemaker and more than one Jeffrey Hunt might have been involved. The presence of this number of Somerset produced pipes is unexpected but suggests that Jeffery Hunt was trading pipes to Bristol, perhaps through his relatives who were pipemakers in the city.

Two pipes were of particular interest. They bore a small, incuse heel mark consisting of a diamond with concave sides in which are four sprays of (?)leaves, one in each quarter of the diamond, their stems meeting in the centre (contexts 501, 505). The bowls are of a typical early to mid 17th-century Bristol form but the identity of the maker is not known. This mark has only been recorded once before, from the excavation at Nos.30-38 St Thomas Street in Bristol where four pipe bowls bearing the same mark were found in later 17th-century contexts (Jackson 2004, 39). The pipe bowl from context 501 is shown as Fig.17.4.

Context	Pipemaker's Name	Working Dates	Description and Number of Examples in Assemblage in Brackets
501	WC (one of a number of makers) James Fox Edward Lewis I Jacob Prosser Thomas Poyte I Timothy Ricketts Maker Unknown	Mid 17th century c.1651, probably died 1682 Free 1631, dead by 1652 Free 1663, to at least 1686 Free 1656, to at least 1681 Free 1669	Unmarked pipe bowls having a date range based on bowl typology of no later than c.1680 (16) Fragments of bowl with heel missing and by their size not accurately datable by bowl typology (4) Initials WC incuse on heel (1) Initials IF in relief on heel (1) Initials EL incuse on heel (1) Initials IP incuse on heel (1) Initials TP incuse on heel in dotted circle (1) Initials TR incuse on heel in a circle (1) Incuse mark on heel consisting of a diamond with concave sides in which are four sprays of (?)leaves, one in each quarter of the diamond, their stems meeting in the centre (1). The bowl is of a typical early 17th-century Bristol form but the identity of the maker is not known.
502	Richard Berryman WC (one of a number of makers) Philip Edwards I Jeffery Hunt Edward Lewis I	c.1619, to at least 1652 Mid 17th century Free 1650, died 1683 Working in Somerset 1623, dead by 1690 Free 1631, dead by 1652	Unmarked pipe bowls having a date range based on bowl typology of no later than c.1680 (16) Fragment of bowl with heel missing and by its size not accurately datable by bowl typology (1) Initials RB incuse on heel (1) Initials WC incuse on heel (3) Initials PE incuse on heel (1) Three line mark IEF/FRY.H/VNT incuse on heel (3) Initials EL incuse on heel (1)
503	Richard Berryman WC (one of a number of makers) Philip Edwards I Robert Hancock Jeffrey Hunt Thomas Monkes	c.1619, to at least 1652 Mid 17th century Free 1650, died 1683 Free 1655, last known 1693 Working in Somerset 1623, dead by 1690 Free 1626, to at least c.1670s Free 1650, late of	Unmarked pipe bowls having a date range based on bowl typology of no later than c.1680 (63) Unmarked pipe bowl having a date based on bowl typology no later than c.1700 and probably intrusive in this context (1) Fragments of bowl with heel missing and by their size not accurately datable by bowl typology (7) Initials RB incuse on heel (1) Initials WC incuse on the heel (8) Initials PE incuse on heel (4) Initials RH incuse on heel (1) Three line mark IEF/FRY.H/VNT incuse on heel (9) Initials TM incuse on heel (3) Initials HP (joined) incuse on heel (3)
	Humphrey Partridge Timothy Ricketts Maker unknown	Bristol in 1654 Free 1669	Initials TR incuse on heel (2) Initials possibly AN incuse on heel with stylised ?fleur-de-lis between (1). There is no known 17th-century Bristol maker with these initials. The bowl typology points to a date in the second quarter of the 17th century.
505	Richard Berryman WC (one of a number of makers) Timothy Ricketts Maker unknown	c.1619, to at least 1652 Mid 17th century Free 1669	Unmarked pipe bowls having a date range based on bowl typology of no later than c.1680 (6) Initials RB incuse on heel (1) Initials WC incuse on heel (1) Initials TR incuse on heel in a (?)dotted circle (1) Incuse mark on heel consisting of a diamond with concave sides in which are four sprays of (?)leaves, one in each quarter of the diamond, their stems meeting in the centre (1). The bowl is of a typical early 17th-century Bristol form but the identity of the maker is not known.
507	John Bladen I (?) Philip Edwards I Thomas Monkes Thomas Smith I	Free 1657, to at least 1689 Free 1650, died 1683 Free 1626, to at least c.1670s Free 1651, dead by 1667	Unmarked pipe bowls having a date range based on bowl typology of no later than c.1680 (8) Fragment of bowl with heel missing and by its size not accurately datable by bowl typology (1) Initials IB with decoration above and below in circle all in relief on heel (1) Initials PE incuse on heel (2) Initials TM incuse on heel (1) Initials TS incuse on heel (1)

Table 5 The occurrence of clay pipes and the identity of their makers.

BRF	1	2	9	11	13	17	Total
<i>Context</i>							
501			1	6		7	
503				8		8	
510				1	1	2	
512				2		2	
513				3		3	
530	2				2	4	
5313		2				5	
5331				1		2	
596				1		1	
609					1	1	
623	2					2	
6242						2	
Total	6	4	2	1	22	4	39

Table 6 Distribution of roof tile.

ROOF TILE

by Rod Burchill

The ceramic roof tile was quantified by sherd count and weight. The material was visually examined and identified by comparison to the Bristol Roof tile Fabric Series (BRF) originally compiled by Williams and Ponsford (1988) and subsequently expanded by the writer (Burchill forthcoming).

The assemblage, 39 sherds weighing 3982gms, was recovered from just 12 contexts five of which contained only tile of medieval date. Later post-medieval pan-tile (BRF13) was the most common material found - 56% of the assemblage. The medieval tile was all of local, Bristol manufacture. A single sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered tile (BRF11) was recovered from context 501.

Roof Tile Types Present

BRF1 Fabric variable in colour, containing lumps of unhomegenised clay up to 4-6mm. Glazed, with knife cut crests with simple stabs to sides. Bristol 14th century.

BRF2 Grey/black fabric with large inclusions of coal-measure shale. Crests lower than BRF1 and stabbed with a pointed tool. Green glaze. Bristol 14th century.

BRF9 Macroscopically similar to BRF2. Thin section analysis has shown that BRF9 is noticeably different, as it contains no limestone. Tall knife cut crests with thumb applied strips. Bristol 13th/14th century.

BRF11 Tiles in North Devon gravel tempered fabric.

BRF13 Pan-tile.

BRF17 Roof tile in the Bristol/Redcliffe pottery fabric BPT118. Knife cut crests and pale green glaze.



Plate 7 Seventeenth-century polychrome tin-glazed earthenware floor tile with part of Tudor Rose design.

THE FLOOR TILE

by Bruce Williams and Ian Betts

An almost complete earthenware floor tile was recovered from context 501, at the base of the later post-medieval landfill sequence. The tile was covered with a polychrome tin-glaze with part of the design of a Tudor Rose. Four such tiles placed together would have formed the full flower. The Tudor Rose design was by far the most popular design of floor tile (either in polychrome or blue and white) made at the Pickleherring delftware factory located in Southwark, London (c1618-1723) but it was also produced at the Platform Wharf factory at Rotherhithe, London (1618-1650). The King Street example was most likely produced between 1618 and 1650, as after this date, polychrome floor tiles fell out of fashion and by the later 17th century wall tile production had superseded floor tile manufacture (Betts 1999).

THE COINS

by Rosie Clarke

Five coins were recovered. All were in very poor condition and any identification is therefore tenuous.

The following list is ordered by context:

Context 504: Possible silver penny of Henry III

Context 512: Condition too poor to allow identification

Context 530: Medieval token

Context 531: Possible Nurembourg Jetton - 16th century

Context 595: Victorian penny

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POTTERY KILN WASTE FROM TEMPLE BACK, BRISTOL.

by Roger Price

SUMMARY

Several groups of pottery are described which were found during construction work at Temple Back, Bristol (NGR ST 5939 7279). These include 'wasters' of: tin-glazed earthenware, slipware, mottled earthenware and stoneware, all dating from c1730-50; stoneware from the mid-18th century; banded and geometrically diced wares, cable-decorated ware, mocha ware, transfer-printed ware and plain biscuit from c1836-40. A quantity of kiln furniture was also found. All these wares were almost certainly made at the Water Lane Pottery, which operated between c1683 and 1886.

All finds and records are deposited with the Department of Archaeology and History, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery: Accession No. 21/1979.

INTRODUCTION

The Water Lane Pottery

The Water Lane Pottery, later called the Bristol Pottery and occasionally the Temple Back Pottery, lay behind Temple Church at the junction of Temple Back and Water Lane. The history of this manufactory has been described in detail elsewhere and only an outline summary is needed here to set the finds in context (Pountney 1920, 77-135; Jackson, Jackson & Price 1982, 23-8).

The precise date of the foundation of the Water Lane Pottery is uncertain, but it seems likely to have been in operation by early in 1683 under the ownership of Edward Ward, who had previously been working at Brislington. It is not certain what range of wares was made at Ward's new premises in town, but it is likely that tin-glazed earthenware was a major product. Ward died in 1710 and the factory was run by other members of the family until c1746.

The Pottery had passed out of the hands of the Ward family by April 1746, when it was reported as occupied by Thomas Cante - the son of a potter who worked in Redcliffe. In 1751 the factory was described in a local newspaper as an earthenware pottery. Whether too much emphasis should be placed on the omission of any reference to stoneware production is uncertain. It was probably in 1756 that Cante was bought out by William Taylor, who also came from a family of potters. Taylor was later joined by his brother Joseph and they ran the factory jointly until c1777.

In June 1777 a newspaper advertisement declared that Richard Frank & Son had moved from their former 'earthen

and Stone Pot Works' on Redcliffe Backs to Water Lane. Frank probably carried on the same business until his death in 1785, although one source states that he had sold it to his son-in-law Joseph Ring in September 1784. Joseph Ring was a manufacturer of spirituous liquors, raisin wine and vinegar, and he owned the distillery immediately adjacent to the Pottery on its southeast boundary, which allowed him to expand. Ring advertised that he was manufacturing brown stoneware and, whenever it was that he gave up his distillery to go wholly into pottery manufacture, Ring generated further income by selling wares imported from other towns, particularly the Staffordshire Potteries. From 1786 the factory commenced to produce Queen's Ware, Ring having brought in a Staffordshire potter to supervise matters.

At the beginning of 1788, Ring went into partnership with William Taylor (the previous proprietor) and Henry Carter (whose origins are uncertain) to trade as Ring, Taylor & Carter. However, Ring died in an accident the following April and his widow Elizabeth assumed his place in the partnership until it was dissolved at the end of 1791. Ring's brother Robert then entered into partnership with Carter, although he seems to have backed out by 1797, from which date Carter carried on alone. By 1802 the Pottery was producing 'Blue, Printed Table Services, Blue, Green and Coloured Edges, Painted and Cream Coloured Wares'. The list of their products suggests that they were also importing wares from Staffordshire and elsewhere, and retailing them in Bristol.

In 1813 the Pountney family first took an interest in the manufactory, when John Decimus Pountney went into partnership with Henry Carter and Joseph Ring jnr (the son of the earlier Joseph Ring). Pountney purchased the whole site in 1821. Four kilns (two for firing biscuit and two for gloss) had been built on the former Ring's portion along with the throwing room, slip house, printing shops and clay stores. The site of the original property was devoted to workshops for making plates and dishes, dipping, the hot house, enamel kiln, warehouse, counting house and dwelling houses.

Pountney remained in charge of the Pottery with a variety of partners until his death in 1852. His widow Charlotte retained direct ownership of the Pottery but she had advice (apparently not always entirely reliable) on the mechanics of the business from certain of her employees. Her son John later came to her assistance, but she was induced to sell up. The end of the Water Lane Pottery came in 1886, when the new owners who had bought out

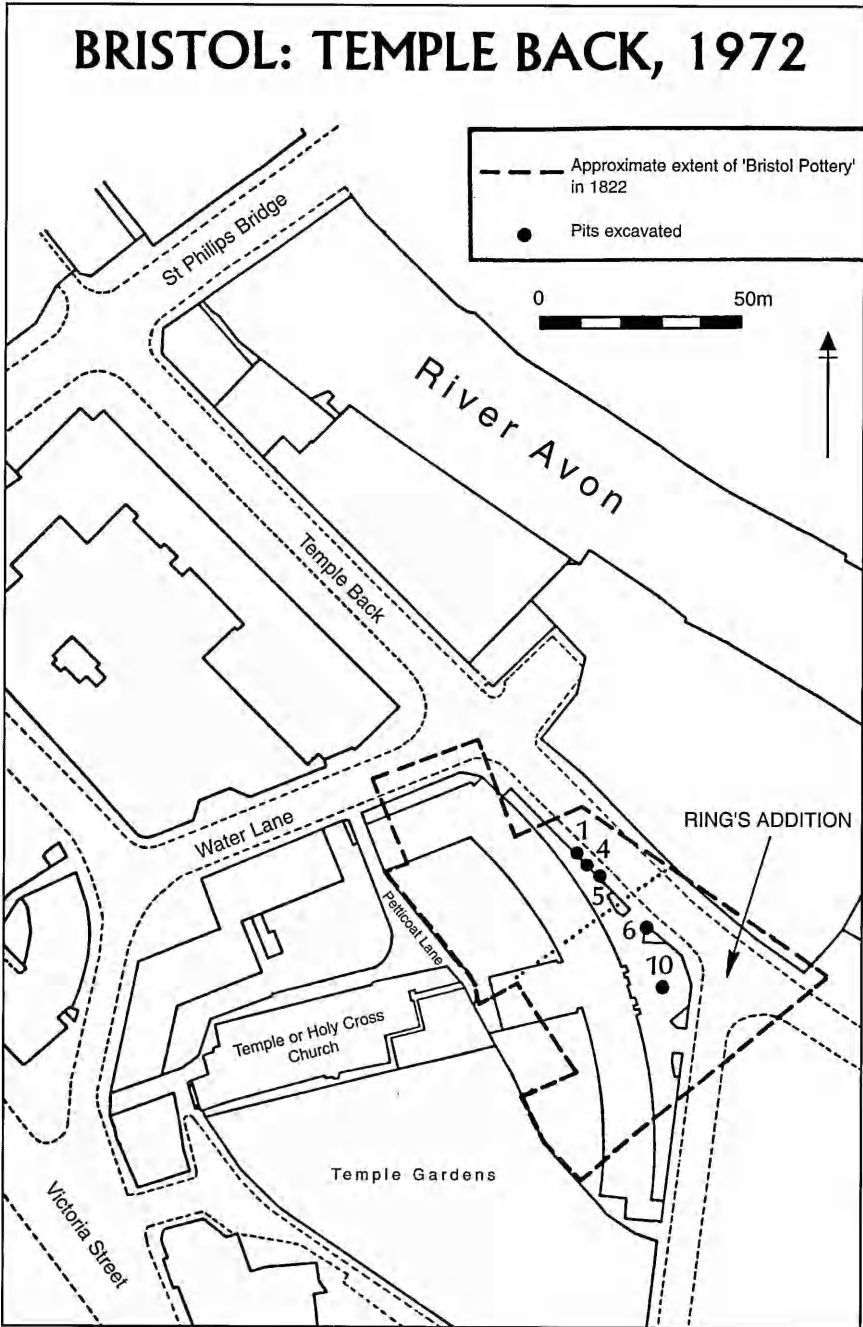


Fig.1 Site plan showing location of excavated pits.

Charlotte Pountney decided to relocate to larger premises over the river in St Philip's Marsh, and the old Pottery closed after some 200 years of continuous production.

The excavation

In December 1972, a series of pits containing pottery was revealed in a service trench being dug by building contractors along the west side of Temple Back. Eleven pits were excavated, some producing miscellaneous sherds of post-medieval wares, but five pits yielded well-defined groups of pottery which had almost certainly been made locally. For convenience, the original pit-recording system is adhered to in this report, but only those pits that contained Bristol-made pottery are described. The positions of those pits are shown in Fig.1 and they are described according to the apparent chronological sequence of their pottery contents.

The schedule for the digging of the trench (over the few days of the Christmas holiday period) restricted archaeological investigation to mere salvage of the pottery and the very briefest of recording. In no case could a profile or the extent of a pit be ascertained as excavation machinery had caused considerable destruction. The pottery recovered came mostly from the sections or bottom of the trench, but some was rescued from the spoil-tips at the sides. Every care was taken to avoid contamination by extraneous material.

Attribution of the waste material

Because none of the waste material was directly associated with an excavated kiln structure it is not possible to state with absolute certainty where it was made, but there is little doubt that it came from the Water Lane Pottery. The original 17th/18th-century factory occupied approximately the half of the site shown to the northwest of the dotted line in Fig.1; although its precise extent remains unknown, and it extended under the present road alignment. The premises southeast of the dotted line were Ring's portion of land, formerly his distillery. It may be seen that the two most important 18th-century groups excavated, those from Pits 1 and 5, were found within the probable boundaries of the 18th-century manufactory - an excellent indication that this was the site of their manufacture. The disposal of kiln-waste material was a constant problem for potters: for example, in 1692 Edward Ward had to pay ten shillings for the waste to be carted away (Jackson, Jackson & Price 1982, 192). It seems unlikely that any businessman would allow debris from a rival firm to be dumped on his premises if it meant him having to pay for it to be taken away.

Pit 10 was within Ring's portion of land and the material probably dates from before Ring became involved in the pottery trade; but it was only a small group and may have been dumped there by agreement as makeup.

Pit 6, which contained the 19th-century group, was found near (and possibly even under) the site of the easternmost gloss kiln that had been built on Ring's old land (Jackson, Jackson & Price 1982, fig.16). It may be that it

was dumped as make-up for repairing the kiln floor, although no kiln structure could be identified at the time of its recovery. One waste sherd from that pit bears the mark 'POUNTNEY & GOLDNEY', who were the proprietors from 1836-1849 (Pountney 1920, 10 & 120). This is very strong evidence for that group at least having been made there.

Finally, there is as yet no evidence that any other potter manufactured tin-glazed earthenware in Temple Back, and the nearest known production-centre for that type of ware was in Redcliffe, some 0.4km away. A considerable amount of research into the Bristol pottery industry has demonstrated that there were several other small, short-lived potteries in the Temple area, but none of them seems likely to have produced the material described in this paper (Jackson, Jackson & Price 1982, 18 & 29-34). Overall, the evidence is compelling that the locally made wares were waste from the Water Lane Pottery.

THE POTTERY

PIT 1

Because of the impossibility of extensive excavation, the full extent of the original pit is not known; but it must have been at least 2 metres square and may have extended some way into the section of the trench. Pit 1 was sealed below a Pennant flagstone pavement and contained very little ash or soil. The pottery was loose, and the absence of a soil matrix strongly suggests (but does not prove) that all the sherds were deposited during a relatively short period; but the waste could first have accumulated in a tip above ground before being buried. It was observed that there were few pieces approaching any degree of completeness, even after post-excavation assemblage, suggesting that the sherds must have been mixed up to a large degree before they were deposited. The quantity of kiln-waste generated at any one firing must have varied according to the success of the operation. Its use as hardcore for roads in various parts of the city suggests that if things went badly wrong a substantial amount might have to be disposed of, and that it would have been necessary to dump the ash, rejects and other detritus at regular intervals. Nevertheless, if too many mistakes were made, the consequences would have been financially disastrous, so a sense of proportion must be maintained in weighing the evidence. Overall, the circumstances point to the pottery in Pit 1 having been made within a fairly narrow time span relative to the 200 years during which the Pottery operated - but what that span may have been remains conjectural. The rationale for dating the contents of the pit is set out below. There is a reasonable degree of correlation between the probable dates of the various types of pottery present in the pit (for example, it contained none of the later wares found in Pit 6) and it was concluded that all the material is approximately contemporary.

The sherds from Pit 1 are by far the largest group both in terms of the actual quantity and the diversity of the material

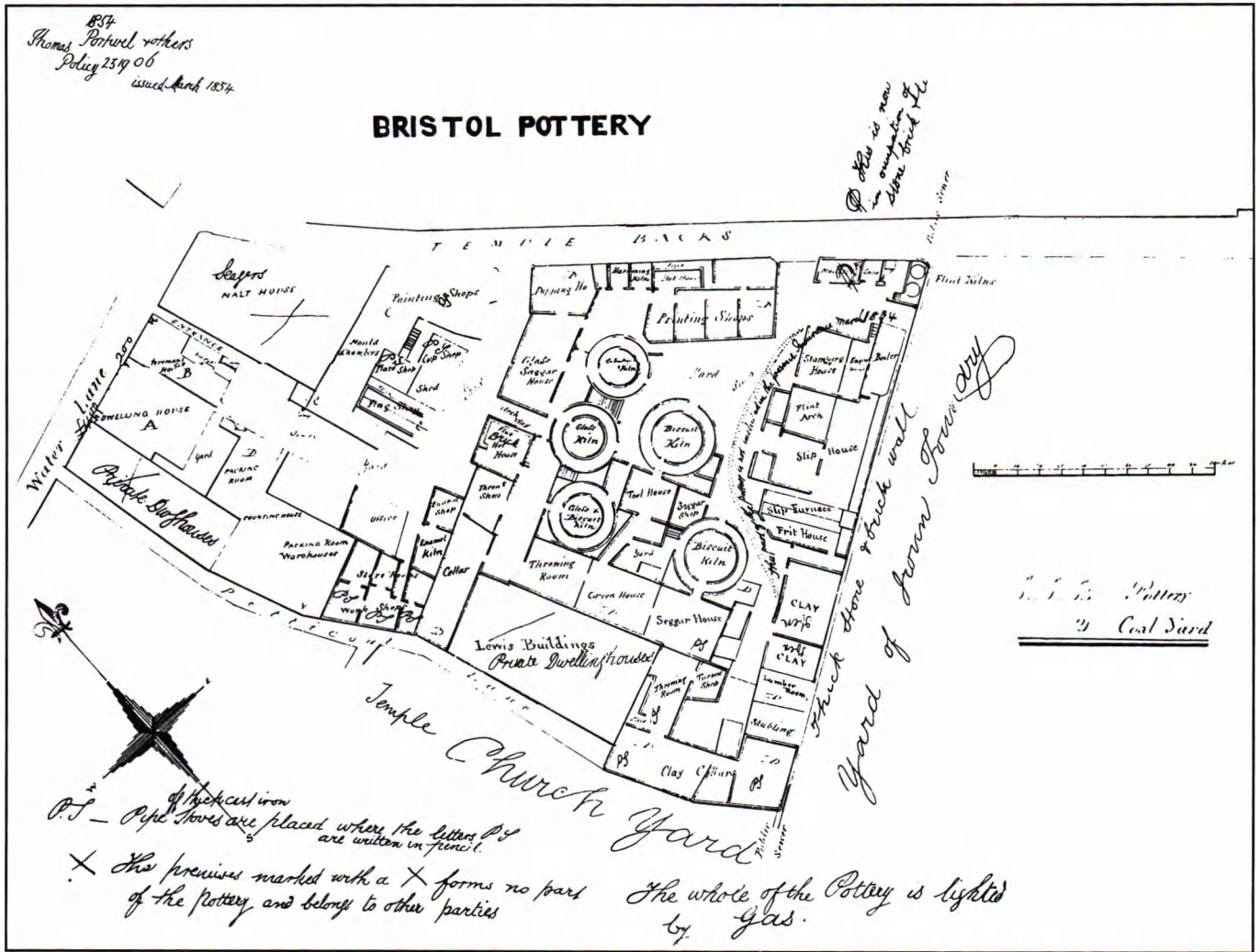


Fig.2 Layout of the pottery site in 1854.

recovered. Four types of pottery are represented:

- Type 1: Tin-glazed earthenware (delftware)
- Type 2: Slipware
- Type 3: Mottled earthenware
- Type 4: Stoneware

Types 1, 2 & 3 are related in that the same clay was used to make the vessels, but they vary in their exact forms, glazes and decorative motifs. In each case the fabric is a clay either wholly or fairly free of visible inclusions, fired to a buff or pink, although it is occasionally pale yellow. It is relatively hard, but the yellow variant tends to be more friable.

The stoneware tankards from the group that are stamped 'GR' (no.185) indicate a date range with the extreme limits 1714-1830. Several of the plates and bowls compare with pieces dated to around the second quarter of the 18th century, or in some cases perhaps a little earlier than that. The tin-glazed plates with formal floral decoration (nos.1 & 21) are known from the early to mid-18th century, and the plates showing the Chinese figure with a fan (nos. 41a & 41b) have usually been dated to c1750-60, but there is now

some evidence that they may have been made by c1740 (Garner & Archer 1972, pl.109A; Britton 1982, nos.12.42-12.44; Archer 1997, B.206-8). Moreover, many of the tin-glazed vessels show an accomplished degree of turning, which perhaps indicates that they were made somewhat later than the earliest years of the 18th century. However, it has been suggested that because the arc-and-chain motif shown on (for example) no.8 did not occur in London groups dated to c1730, it is likely that similar Bristol examples are no later than that date (Jackson, Jackson & Beckey 1991, 111). The slipwares are similar in form and decoration to the types from Bristol reported by Barton (1961, 164-7) which he attributed to c1680-1760. The mottled wares are similar to an example dated to c1680-1750, and to Staffordshire products dated to c1700-30 (Pearson 1979, 204; Gooder 1984, 151 & 173-81).

This evidence, together with many observations of similar pottery found on other excavations in Bristol, suggests a date range for the Temple Back group of c1730-50, perhaps with some earlier inclusions. This coincides with the close of the period when the Ward family ran the Water Lane Pottery and then Thomas Cantle took over.

Type I: Tin-glazed earthenware

Various wasters of this type of pottery were found: undecorated biscuit; decorated but unrefined biscuit; sherds with a dark-grey glaze indicating reduction or otherwise poor firing; bubbled glaze indicating overfiring or otherwise poorly controlled firing; sherds which had fused together in the kiln.

Unless specified otherwise, all decoration is in blue. Rim pieces with an obvious repeated design are illustrated in solid block, but where there is not enough to be certain, or where part of the central design is known, the probable repetition is shown in outline only. Some complete plates are composite drawings from several examples.

The examples found are discussed according to the form of vessel. These are:

- 1.i Plates & dishes: Forms A - S (nos.1-60)
- 1.ii Bowls (nos.61-103)
- 1.iii Ointment jars (nos.104-40)
- 1.iv Tiles (no.141)

1.i Plates & dishes

These were essentially in nineteen forms, although there were some slight variations in the size of individual examples. All plate and dish cross-sections are shown in Fig.4. Temple Back Forms A-I have no foot-ring, being variations on Ray Forms A-E and Garner & Archer Forms B, C & F. Temple Back Forms J-R have foot-rings, being variations on Ray Forms F-I and Garner & Archer Forms D & E (Ray 1968, 238-9; Garner & Archer 1972, 81). In some cases the exact cross-sections of illustrated sherds are uncertain, for example if the edge of a sherd is missing; but they have been matched as closely as possible.

1.i Form A (Diameter 18cm)

No decorated examples of this form were excavated, but sherds were found in unglazed biscuit.

1.i Form B (Diameter 18cm)

1. Rim sherds decorated with a formal wreath of rhomboid leaves. Such decoration is also shown on no.21. Glaze: dark grey-blue; with pitting & bubbling.

A similar style of decoration is found on dated plates, especially those bearing the lines from the so-called 'Merryman' verse. The stylized leaves (albeit somewhat more rounded in execution) occur on early plates (without the Merryman lines) one bearing the date 1681 and another dated 1670. Some Merrymans have been attributed to Lambeth and bear the dates 1720 and 1741; others have been attributed to Bristol or Lambeth and are dated 1712 and 1738. Another plate with leaves in a similar style is dated 1737. The latest known plate bearing a similar leaf design seems to be one bearing the date 1754 (Lipski & Archer 1984, nos.131, 148 & 575; Garner & Archer 1972,

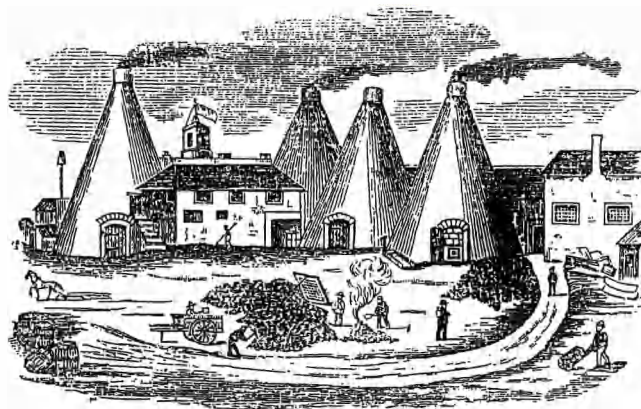


Fig.3 Illustration used as a letterhead in Pountney's time.

pl.51; Ray 1968, pl.7, 16 & 17; Archer 1997, B.10).

2. Rim decorated with a formal leaf design in festoons. In centre is a spray in similar style. See also nos.24 & 25. No.6 has a similar rim decoration but the festoons are the other way round. This decoration is also found on bowls: eg no.81. Glaze: white with pink tinge at edge of well; very slightly pitted.

A polychrome plate with a similar rim decoration which is attributed to Bristol, second quarter of the 18th-century, and one with similar rhomboid leaves in blue is attributed to Bristol, c1740 (Garner & Archer 1972, pl.68C; Britton 1982, no.14.34).

1.i Form C (Diameter 18cm)

3. Rim decorated with leaves and linked spirals. Central design might also be floral. For a similar rim design see nos.49 & 56. Glaze: grey-blue; badly pitted and bubbled.

4. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the base. Rim decoration unknown, but there are two concentric circles at edge of the well. In the centre is a floral design, probably a spray. Glaze: white; slightly pitted.

5. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the base. Rim decoration is floral, probably as a repeating motif. In the centre is a floral design contained within two concentric rings. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

1.i Form D (Diameter 20cm)

6. Rim sherds decorated with a sparse, rather formal leaf design in festoons. See also nos.2, 24 & 25. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

7. Rim sherd decorated with a formal floral design in festoons. Glaze: grey with many black speckles; rather pitted.

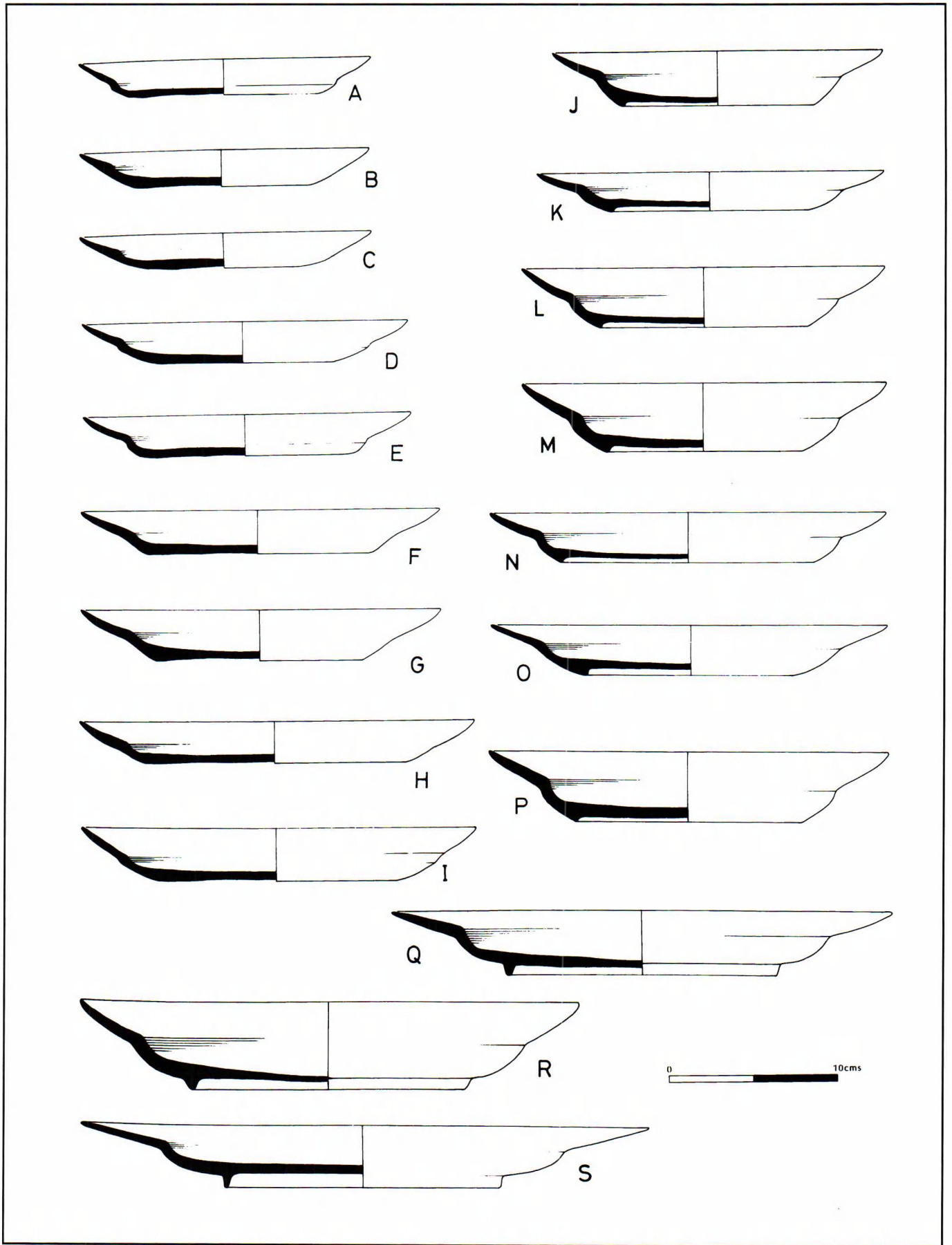


Fig.4 Plate forms.

8. Rim sherds decorated with a repeating chain-like pattern, with some loops filled in. Examples from at least two plates were found. On one sherd the in-filled loops stand proud of the surface and are slightly greyer than the links. The design on the other example is spongy in appearance, probably due to poor firing. Glaze: blue tinge; pitted.

The same (or similar) rim decoration occurs on plates bearing the dates 1686, 1690 and 1700; on 'Queen Anne' plates attributed to Bristol c1705 and c1710; to others attributed to Bristol c1720 and c1750, and to others attributed to London 1702-c1714 and c1730 - so it was clearly a very popular and long-lasting design (Lipski & Archer 1984, nos.161, 186 & 221; Britton 1982, nos.10.8, 10.9, 14.35, 14.42, 14.5 & 14.6; Archer 1997, B.4). A sherd from a plate (unstratified but bearing the scar of a saggar peg) and a stratified sherd from a dish, were found at the site of the Limekiln Lane Pottery, the suggested date being c1715-25 (Jackson, Jackson & Beckey 1991, nos.82 & 95).

9. Rim sherd decorated with a geometric zigzag with loops and crosses. On the one recovered sherd there is no glaze. The design survives as a dark-grey, almost black paint applied to the biscuit, but there had been no second firing. Note also that no trace of an unfired tin glaze survives. See also nos.46a & 46b, which are also unglazed and have a rim design similar although somewhat tighter in execution.

It seems likely that these were practice pieces, either for apprentices or for more experienced painters working out a new design.

10. Almost complete examples of at least three plates were found together with isolated sherds from others, enabling a full reconstruction to be made. The rim decoration is a repeating sequence of stylized leaves on tendrils. In the centre is a flower. Glaze: very slight grey-blue tinge; very little pitting.

They are similar to plates attributed to Bristol, second quarter of the 18th century (Garner & Archer 1972, pl.68B; Britton 1982, nos.14.26, 14.29 & 14.30).

11. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of base. Rim decoration unknown. In the centre is a floral decoration like that on no.12 and somewhat similar to, although heavier than, that on no.10. Glaze: blue tinge; very little pitting.

12. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the base. Rim decoration unknown. In the centre is a rather heavy floral design in formal style, similar to that on no.11. Glaze: blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

13. Sherds from at least two plates were found, enabling a complete reconstruction to be made. Rim decorated with a concentric band crossed by a repeating pattern of alternate heart-shaped leaves(?) and three diagonal slashes. The same

design occurs on no.52. In the centre is a flower with heads similar to dandelion or goat's-beard. Glaze: dark grey-blue, with many deep pits and bubbles.

14. Sherds illustrated are probably from the same or a similar plate. Probably large area of the plate is taken up by a floral design. Glaze: slight greyish tinge; a few large holes, otherwise very little pitting.

1.i Form E (Diameter 20cm)

15. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the base. Rim decoration unknown. In the centre is a vase, presumably containing flowers, the stalks of which may be seen. Vase painted in blue outline with green-blue infill, probably obtained from a mixture of blue and yellow. Handles of the vase and stems of the flowers are mid-brown, this paint being slightly raised from the surface. Circling edge of well are concentric bands painted in blue. See also nos.35a, 35b & 40. Glaze: white; slightly pitted. There is a large flaw where the vessel placed above had made contact during firing.

16. Rim sherd decorated with interlaced festoons and dots. Glaze: very slight blue tinge; no pitting.

17. Rim sherd decorated with leaves on stems, rather formal in style. See also no.37. Glaze: white; slightly pitted.

18a-b. The single sherd comprises fragments of two plates which became fused together during firing. The hatching indicates where there is no glaze. The two plates are illustrated separately as nos.18a & 18b, but they appear to be decorated in a similar manner, ie. a formal leaf design in curves. Glaze: bluish tinge; almost no pitting.

1.i Form F (Diameter 22cm)

19. This sherd could be Form G rather than Form F, but it is too small to be certain. Rim decoration also uncertain, but seems to be a formal leaf design. Glaze: speckled grey with pinkish tinge on the back; rather pitted.

20a-b. This sherd comprises two fragments which became fused during firing. They are illustrated separately as nos.20a & 20b. Rim decorated with sponged manganese purple and concentric blue bands brushed inside and outside. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

21. Sherds from several vessels were found, enabling a full reconstruction to be made. Rim decorated with a formal wreath of leaves. In the centre is another wreath encircling a plant with heart-shaped leaves. See no.1 for a similar decoration. Glaze: dark grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

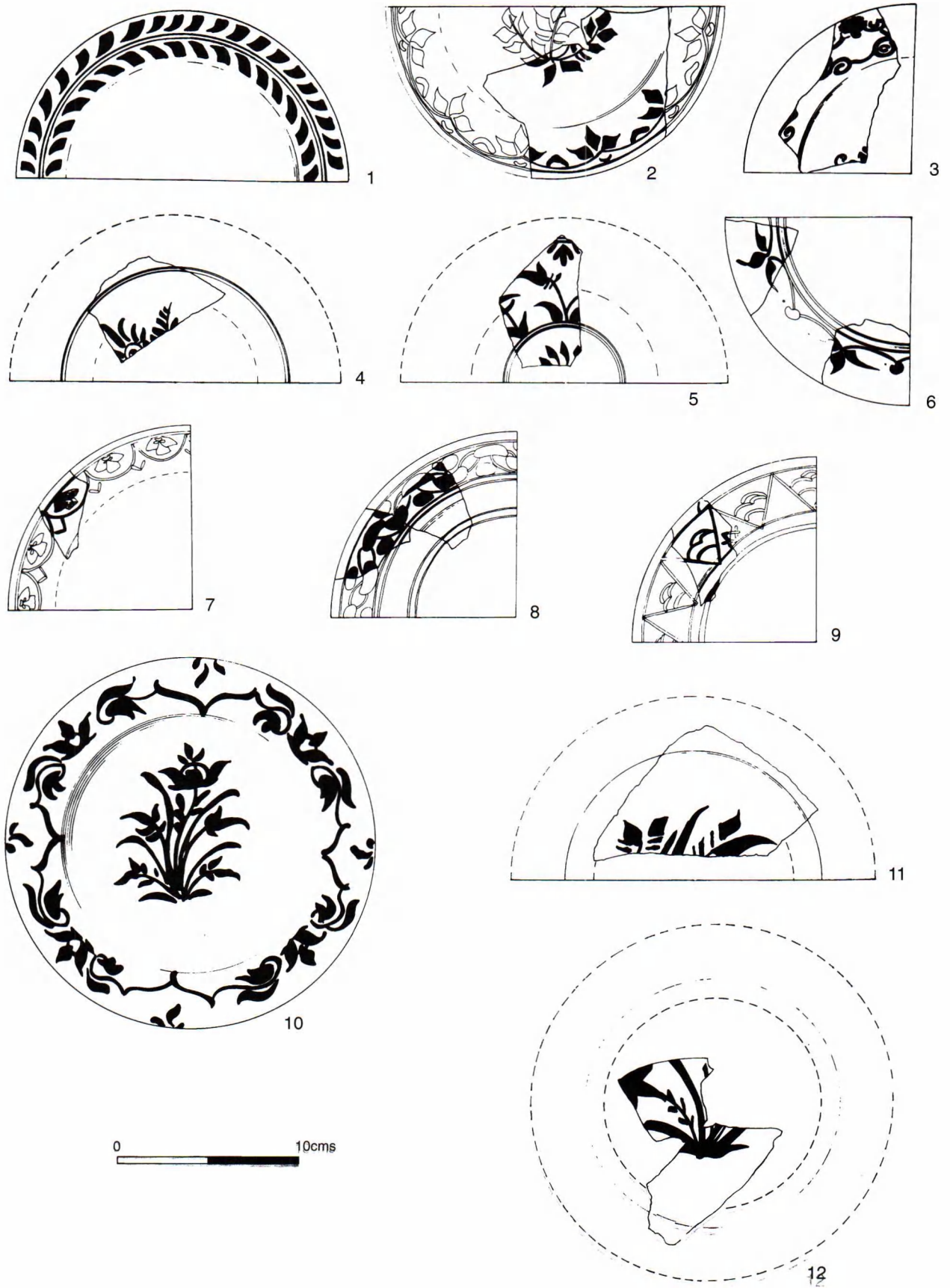


Fig.5.1 Catalogue numbers 1 - 12.

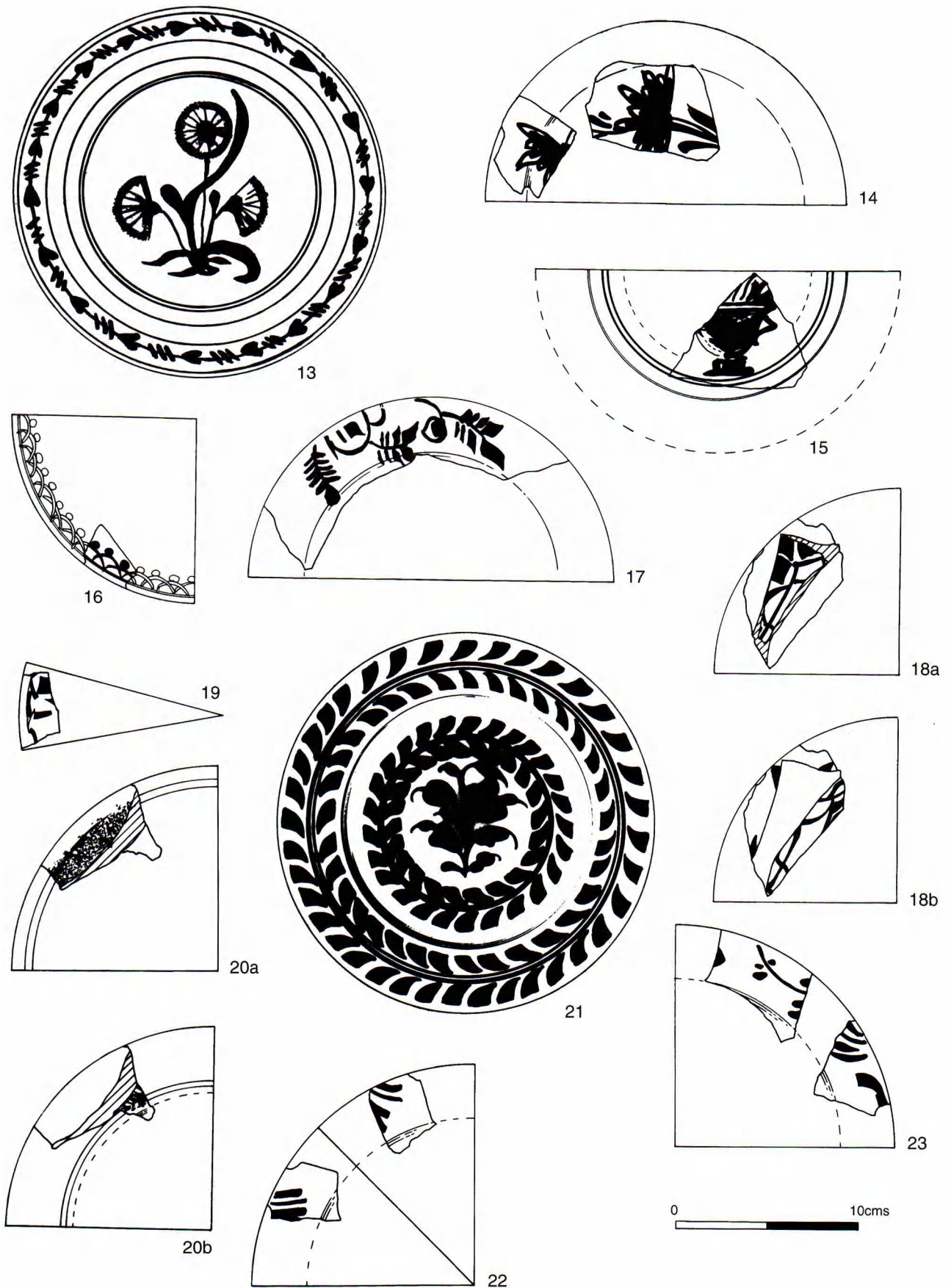


Fig.5.2 Catalogue numbers 13 - 23.

1.i Form G (Diameter 22cm)

22. Two sherds, possibly from the same plate. Rim decorated with a few strokes, probably the leaves of a floral design. See no.23, which is very similar. Glaze: distinct blue tinge; slightly pitted.

23. Two sherds, possibly from the same plate. Rim decorated with a sequence of strokes representing leaves and fruits from a floral design. See no.22, which is very similar. Glaze: very slight grey tinge with some blue mottling on the reverse of one sherd; almost no pitting.

24. Rim sherd decorated with a rather formal leaf motif, probably repeated in festoons. See also nos.2, 6 & 25, which are similar. Glaze: slight blue tinge; slightly pitted.

25. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of base. Rim decoration uncertain, but at edge of the well is a fragment of a formal leaf design. See also nos.2, 6 & 24, which are similar. Glaze: slight blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

26. Rim sherd decorated with a series of loops. Similar to nos.2 & 24 but without the leaves. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

27. Rim sherds decorated with a repeating sequence of leaves, rather like oak, and tendrils. See nos.3, 49 & 56, which appear to be similar. Glaze: dark grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

28. A number of sherds from at least three vessels were found, allowing a full reconstruction to be made. Rim decorated with a formal design derived from leaves and tendrils. Similar design in centre around a spiral and petal motif. Glaze: slight greyish-blue tinge with some blue mottling on reverse; very little pitting.

29. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the base. Although assigned to Form G, sherd could be Form F. Rim decoration unknown, but centrally is a formal floral design. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

30. Rim sherd decorated with concentric bands enclosing hatched blocks. Glaze: white with very slight blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

31. Edge of plate missing but indicated by the outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of base. Rim decoration, if any, unknown. Chinese-style landscape scene in the centre. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

32. Rim sherd decorated with sponged blue band. Glaze: white with pink mottling on reverse; little pitting.

1.i Form H (Diameter 24cm)

33a-b. Two sherds probably from the same or a similar vessel. Rim decorated with a leaf design but very blurred. Glaze: distinct pink tinge; pitted.

1.i Form I (Diameter 24cm)

34. Rim sherds decorated with a series of arcs linked together. Central design uncertain, but may be floral. Glaze: bluish tinge; very little pitting.

35a-b. Although assigned to Form I, this is uncertain as edges of sherds are missing. Dashed lines show edges of the bases; outer dashed line of no.35b indicates the presumed rim. Central design is a vase containing flowers. A similar vase in polychrome is shown on no.15, and similar flowers in blue on no.40. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

1.i Form J (Diameter 20cm)

36. Rim decorated with alternating panels of flowers and probably lattices, similar to no.60. Central decoration is a bird in a tree. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling; decoration very blurred.

1.i Form K (Diameter 21cm)

Examples of this form were found only in plain, unglazed biscuit.

1.i Form L (Diameter 22cm)

37. Rim sherd decorated with a leaf design. The reconstruction is based on no.17. Leaves grey on black stems. Glaze: very dull, almost matt finish; appears to be underfired and not properly fused.

38. Rim sherd decorated with a formal leaf design, similar to no.25 but with larger leaves. Glaze: blue tinge; almost no pitting.

39. Rim sherds decorated with a geometric zigzag; similar to nos.9 & 46a. Glaze: blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

40. Edges of sherds missing but indicated by the outer dashed line. Rim decoration uncertain. Central decoration is a spray of flowers, probably in vase as on nos.15, 35a & 35b.

41a-b. Fragments of at least two plates were found. On no.41b the dashed line indicates edge of the foot-ring. Rim decorated with panels alternating with leaves and lattices; edge painted yellow. Centrally, a Chinese figure is seated below a tree and holds a fan. Glaze: blue tinge, even more pronounced on no.41b, which also has pink tinge on the foot-ring; almost no pitting.

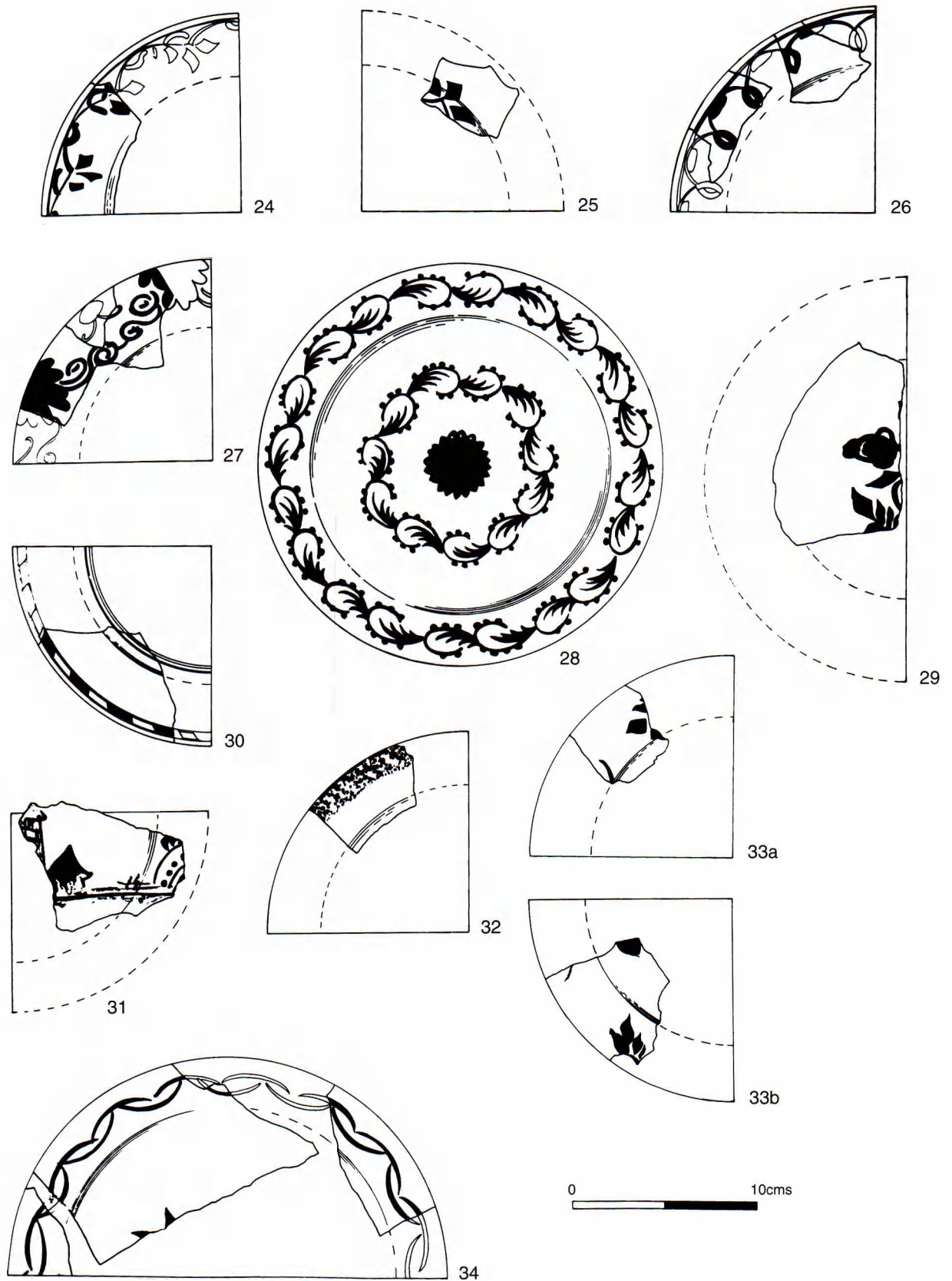


Fig.5.3 Catalogue numbers 24 - 34.

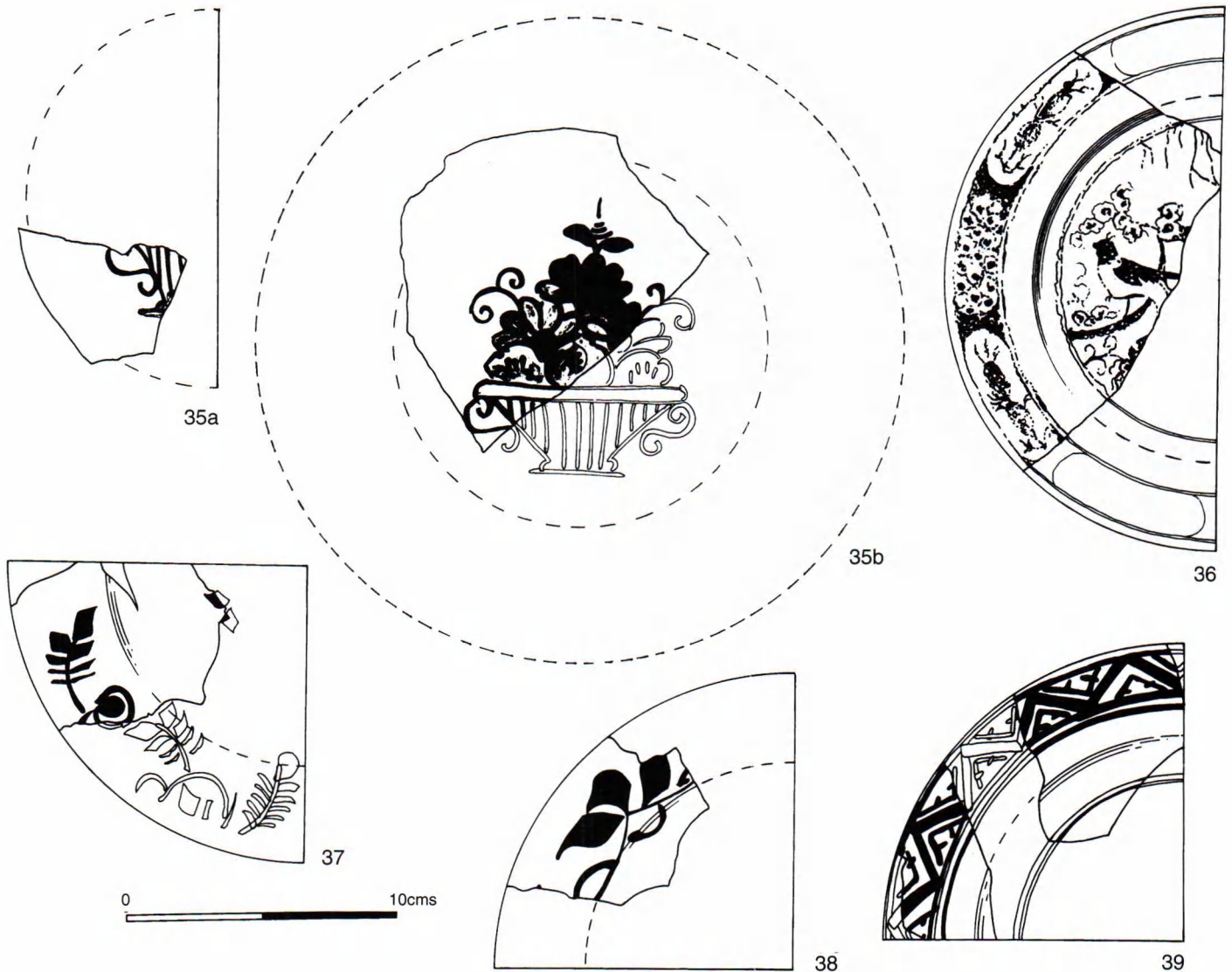


Fig.5.4 Catalogue numbers 35 - 39.

Very similar complete plates have been attributed to Bristol c1750-60 (Britton 1982, nos.12.42-12.44; Garner & Archer 1972, pl.109A). More recently, it has been suggested that they may date to as early as c1740 (Archer 1997, B.206-8).

1.i Form M (Diameter 22cm)

42. Rim sherd decorated with (probably) a floral motif. Glaze: dark grey, with much pitting and bubbling.

43. Plate decorated with a coiling floral scene, similar to nos.44 & 45. Glaze: dark grey-blue, very pitted and bubbled, and decoration blurred.

44. Rim sherd decorated with coiling plants, similar to nos.43 & 45. Glaze: grey-blue, very badly pitted and bubbled.

1.i Form N (Diameter 24cm)

45. Rim sherd decorated with coiling plants, similar to nos.43 & 44. Glaze: grey-blue, very badly pitted and bubbled.

1.i Form O (Diameter 24cm)

46a-b. Rim decorated with geometric zigzags, loops and crosses, similar to nos.9 & 39. In the central area is a series of connected circles along a larger concentric circle. Decoration dark grey, almost black. Glaze: there is no glaze and vessel was not fired a second time. No trace of any unfired tin glaze survives and had probably never been applied: see no.9 for a similar example.

47. Rim decorated with a floral motif, similar to no.48, which might be part of the same plate. Centrally, is a floral motif, possibly representing berries but equally possibly a

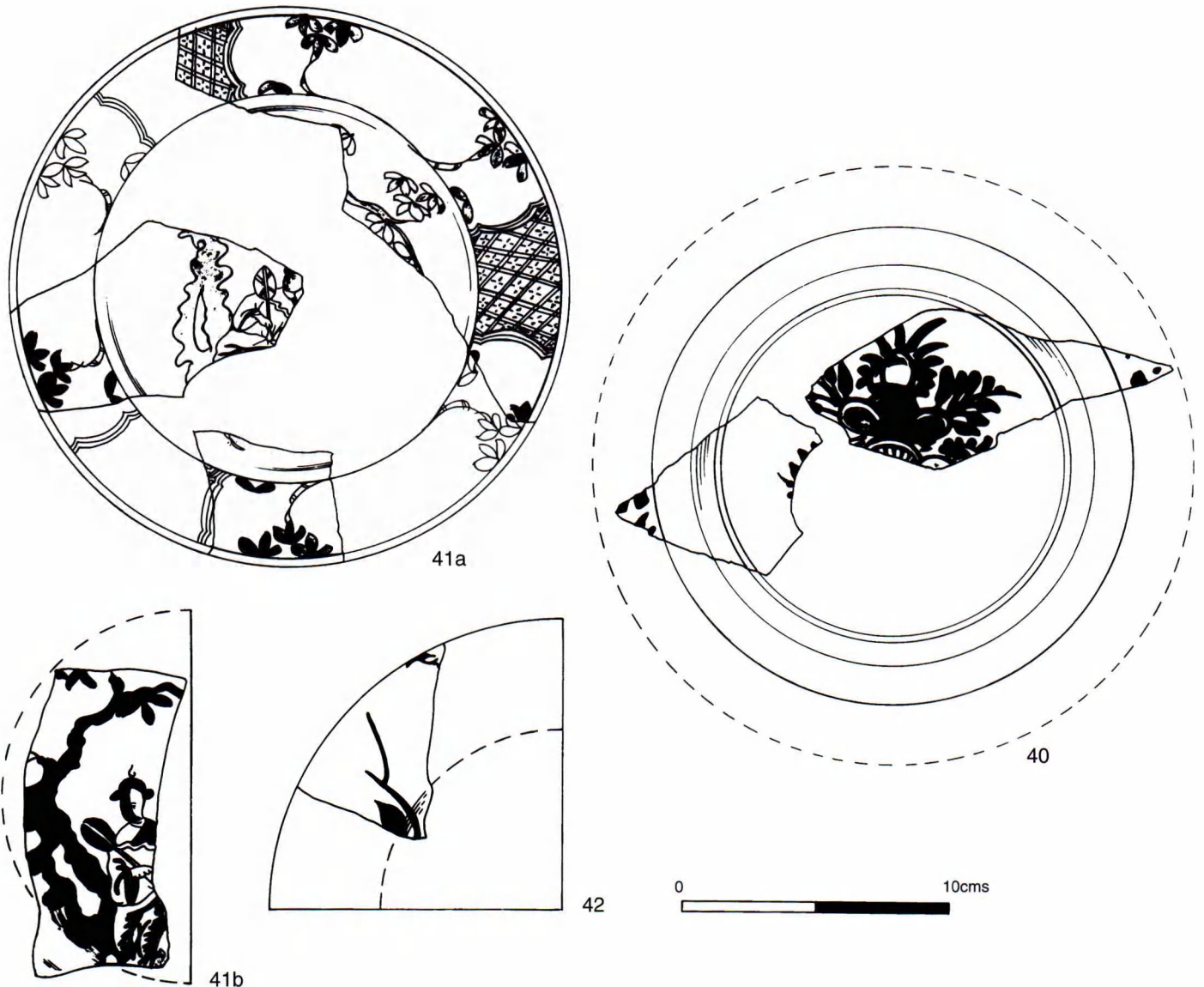


Fig.5.5 Catalogue numbers 40 - 42.

fragment of the so-called 'mimosa' pattern (Garner & Archer 1972, 25 & pl.52A). Glaze: white with faint pink mottling on back; very little pitting.

48. Rim sherd decorated with flowers and a pinnate leaf arrangement very similar to no.47, which may be part of the same plate. Glaze: as no. 47.

49. Rim sherd decorated with connected spirals, similar to nos.3 & 56. Glaze: dark grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

50. Rim sherd decorated with leaves on stems similar to no.51. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

1.i Form P (Diameter 24cm)

51. Rim decoration probably similar to no.50, with wavy

leaves. Central decoration probably floral. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

52. Rim decorated with heart shapes alternating with three diagonal strokes on a large circle, the same as on no.13. In the centre is a floral decoration with pinnate leaves. Glaze: grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling; decoration has run and is indistinct.

53. Rim decoration probably floral with berries. Glaze: blue tinge, pink at edge; slightly pitted.

54. Edge of plate missing but indicated by outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the foot-ring. Rim decoration probably floral with a spiral motif. In the centre is probably a floral motif. Glaze: white with very slight greyish-blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

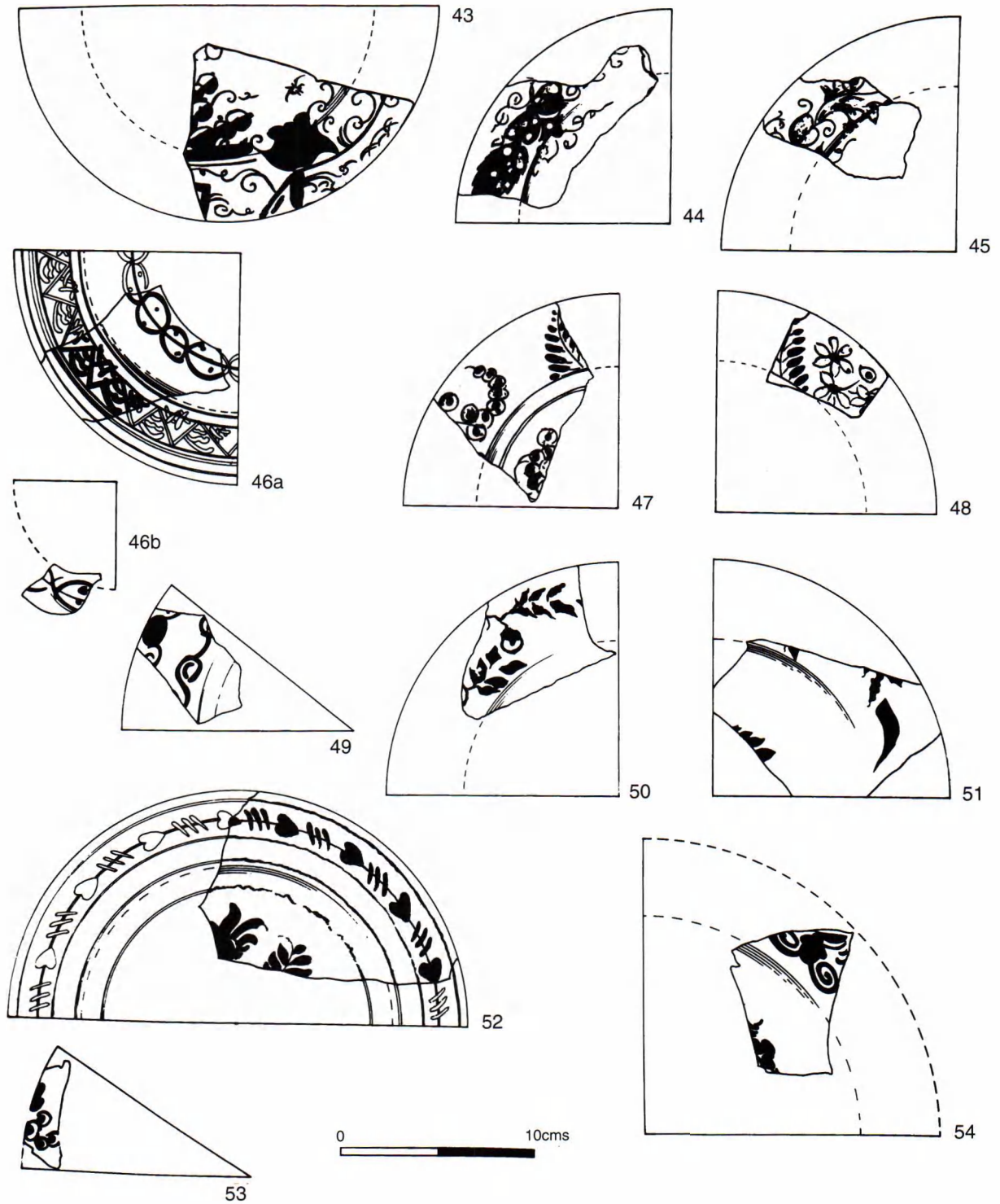


Fig.5.6 Catalogue numbers 43 - 54.

55. Rim sherd decorated with pinnate leaves. Glaze: grey-blue, with pitting and bubbling.

1.i Form Q (Diameter 30cm)

The cross-section of this form is known from examples in biscuit, but no decorated sherds with edges were found.

56. Edge of plate missing but indicated by outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the foot-ring. Rim decorated with leaves on twisting stems, similar to nos.3 & 49. Glaze: greyish tinge with darker grey mottling; very pitted.

57. Edge of plate missing but indicated by outer dashed line. Rim decoration, if any, unknown. Central decoration floral,

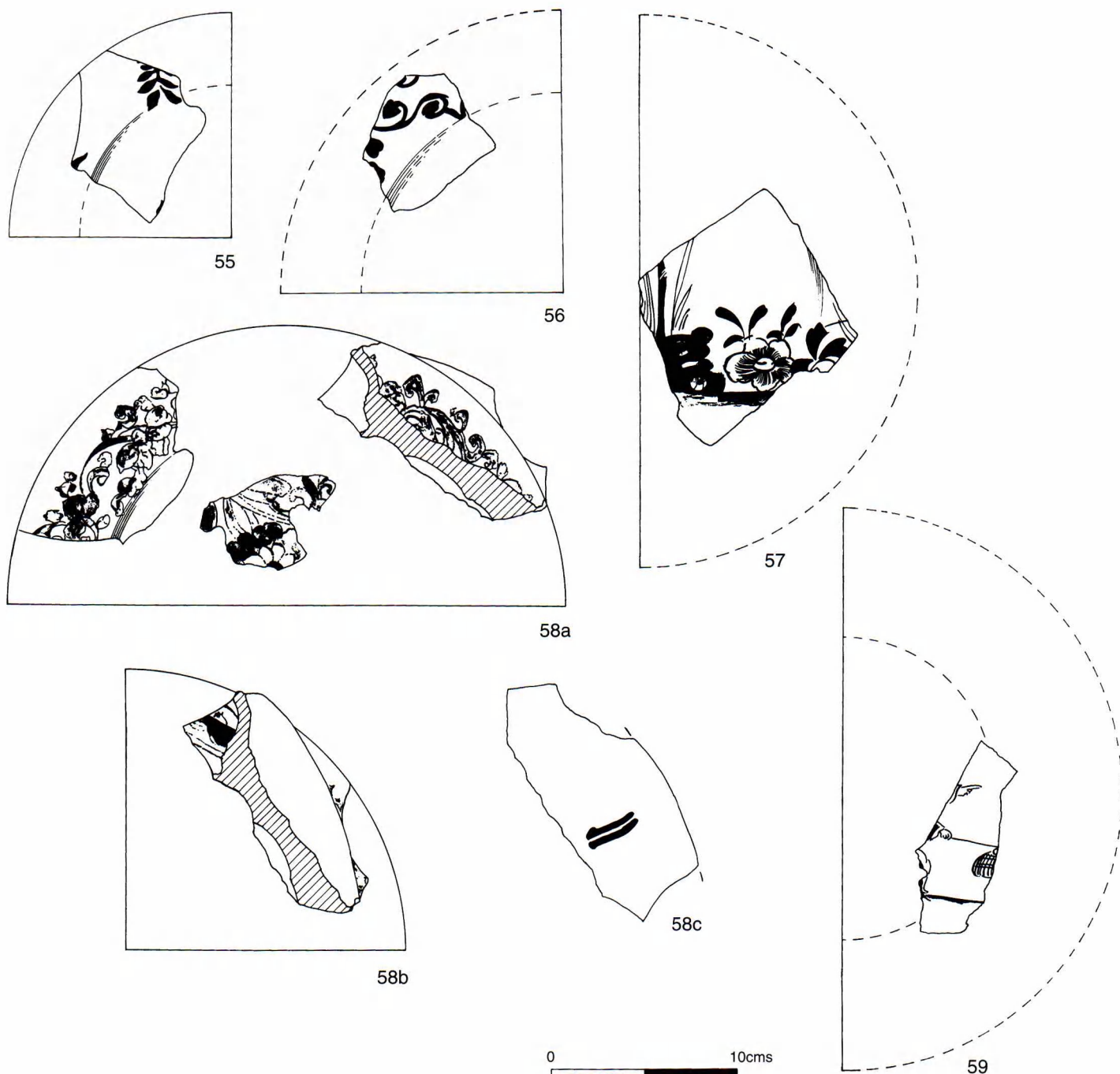


Fig.5.7 Catalogue numbers 55 - 59.

probably part of garden scene. Painted in blue with distinct grey tone. Mark on under rim probably an 'O', but only tiny part remains - see no.60. Glaze: distinct blue tinge with some pink tinges on reverse; very little pitting and very shiny.

1.i Form R (Diameter 30cm)

58a-c. Several sherds probably from the same plate. One sherd consists of two pieces which have fused together during the firing process and the hatching shows where the glaze is missing. Decoration of the lower sherd is shown as

no.58b. Rim decorated with a floral motif. Central decoration floral. Marked under rim '11' - see no.60. All decoration pale with fuzzy appearance. Glaze: white with some blue and pink tinges; very little pitting.

59. Edge of plate missing but indicated by outer dashed line; inner dashed line indicates edge of the foot-ring. Decorated in Chinese style with a human figure (this piece missing) pointing with his left hand and carrying a bird-cage or lantern(?) on a pole with his right. Glaze: white with very faint blue tinge and trace of pink on foot-ring; very little pitting.

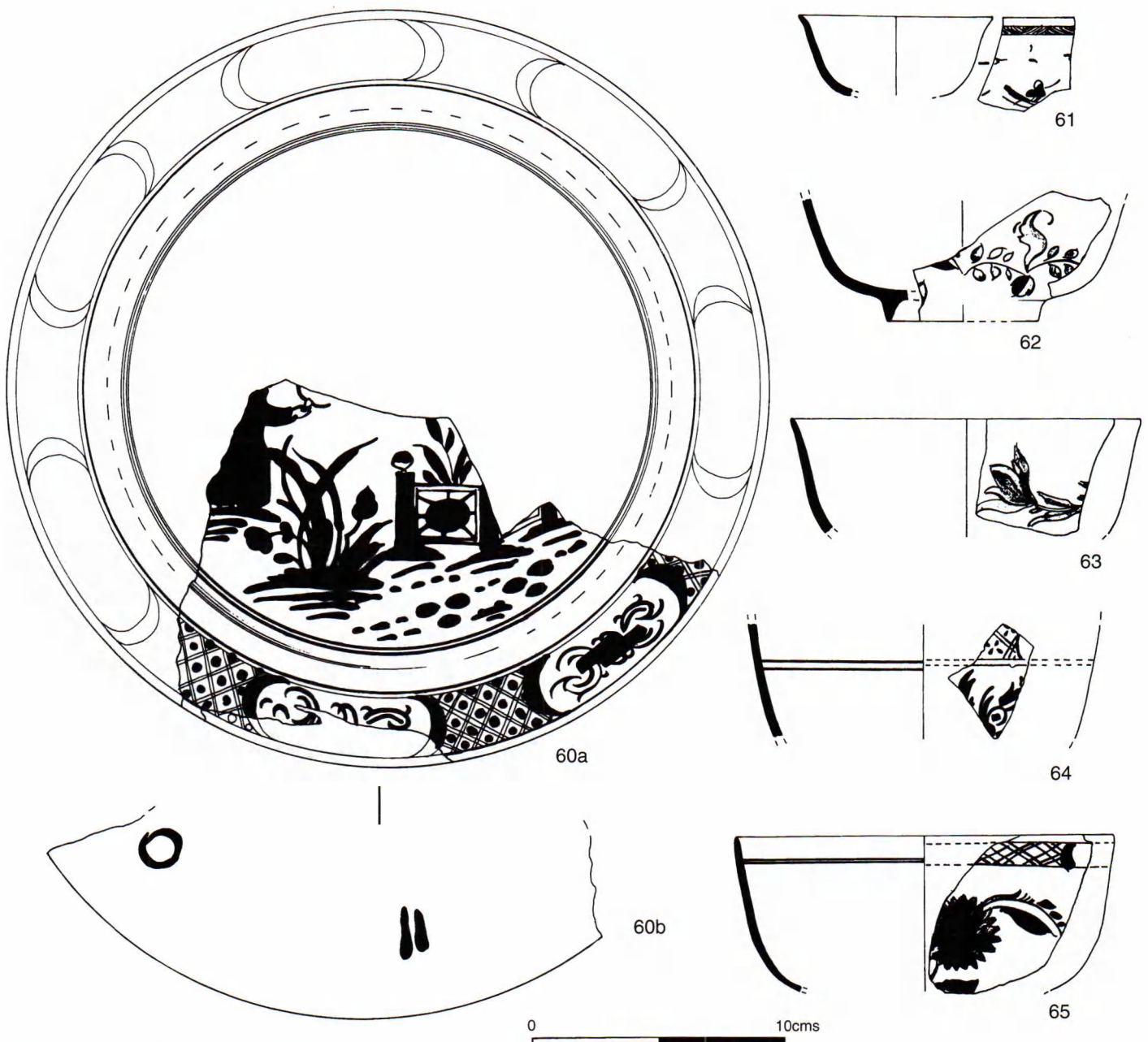


Fig.5.8 Catalogue numbers 60 - 65.

60a-b. Rim decorated with alternate panels of lattices and stylized floral decoration, similar to no.36. Central decoration in Chinese style, depicting a garden scene with a gate and a human figure holding something in his hand. Under rim is marked 'O' and '11' (no.60b). Glaze: very dark grey-blue, with much pitting and bubbling.

The border is similar to that on a plate dated 1738, and Archer compares that style with waste from Limekiln Lane (Lipski & Archer 1984, no.438; Archer 1997, B.119). A complete example of a plate bearing this design is attributed to Bristol, c1740 (Britton 1982, no.12.6). Several plates with under-rim marks were found (see also nos.57 & 58) and one example of an ointment pot (no.113). It is generally considered that these marks were numbers allocated to the particular potters or decorators as a kind of tally mark to

indicate how many pots they had made, so that they could be paid accordingly. Britton has classified the known examples in the collection of the City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery and this marking seems to be the most common (Britton 1982, 309-15; Archer 1997, B.110 & B.119).

1.i Form S (Diameter 34cm)

This form is known in biscuit only, no decorated examples being found.

1.ii Bowls

These are described in order of their size, as judged by rim diameter, foot-ring diameter, or rim diameter estimated by

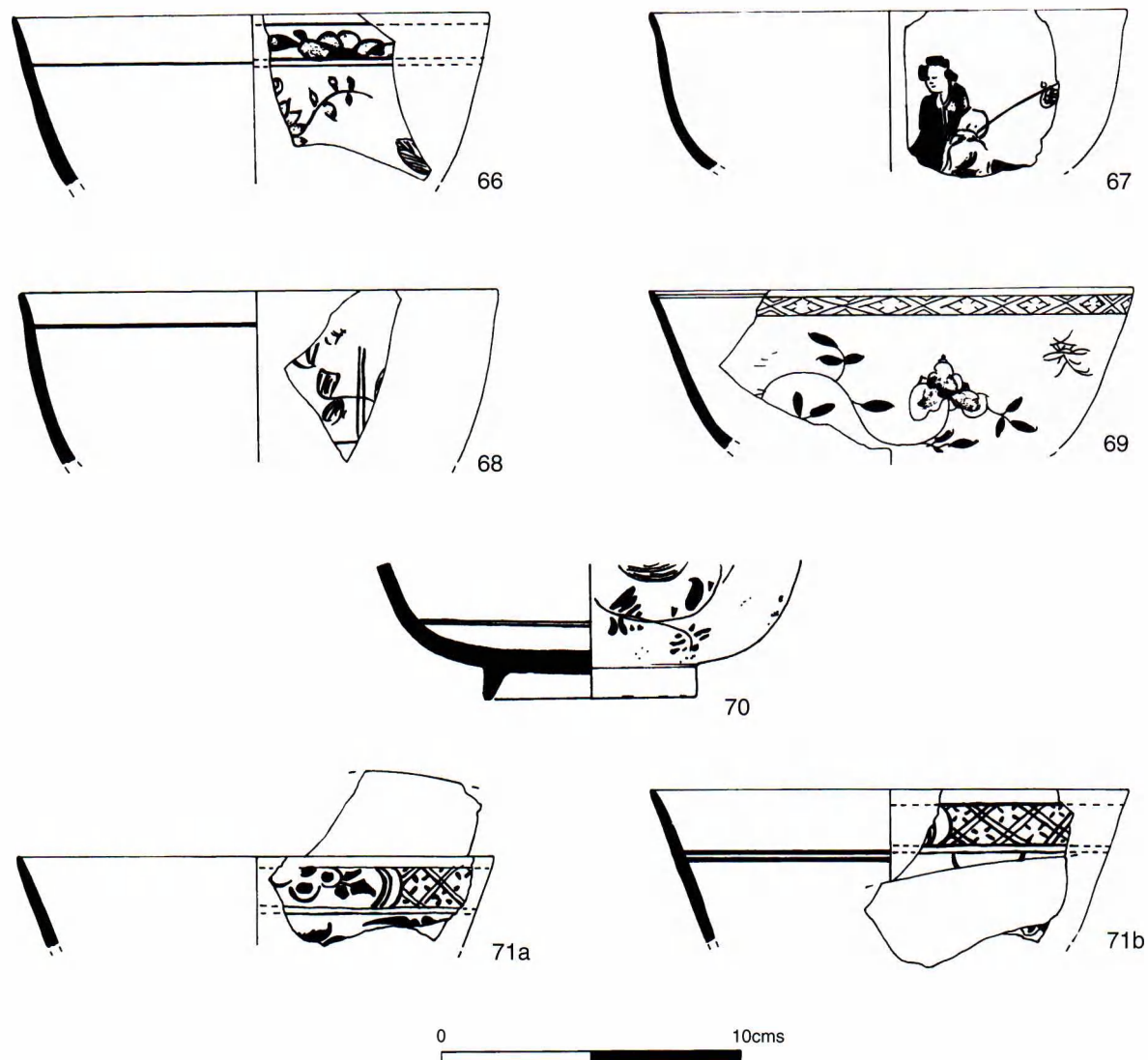


Fig. 5.9 Catalogue numbers 66 - 71.

their curvature. The smallest is taken first.

61. Rim diameter 8cm. Delicate cup, decorated on the outside in Chinese style with what may be a boat scene. Towards the rim is a hatched border, changing direction as alternate blocks. No internal decoration. Glaze: flawed externally with some large pits; better internally.

62. Foot-ring diameter 6cm. Decorated on the outside with a delicate leaf design; no internal decoration, but some blue mottling. Glaze: white; almost no pitting.

63. Rim diameter 14cm. Decorated on the outside with trailing flowers; no internal decoration. Glaze: white with very slight blue tinge in parts; very slightly pitted on outside.

64. Rim diameter uncertain. Decorated on the outside with a latticed panel, probably near the rim, which is missing; below this is a floral design. Decoration very pale and

colours have run. Two horizontal lines on inside. Glaze: white; very pitted through poor firing.

65. Rim diameter 15cm. Decorated on the outside with a border of latticed panels near the rim; below is a daisy-like flower with long leaves, similar to no.66. Two thin horizontal lines near rim on the inside. Glaze: white; very little pitting although there is one large flaw on inside near rim.

66. Rim diameter 16cm. Decorated on the outside with a band near the rim containing a floral motif, possibly in panels alternating with lattices, although these are not shown. Below, petals of a flower are just showing. Design may be similar to no.65. Single horizontal line towards rim on inside. Glaze: greyish with very slight blue tinge; very little pitting.

67. Rim diameter 16cm. Decorated on the outside with a seated Chinese figure holding a lantern or cage on a pole; no

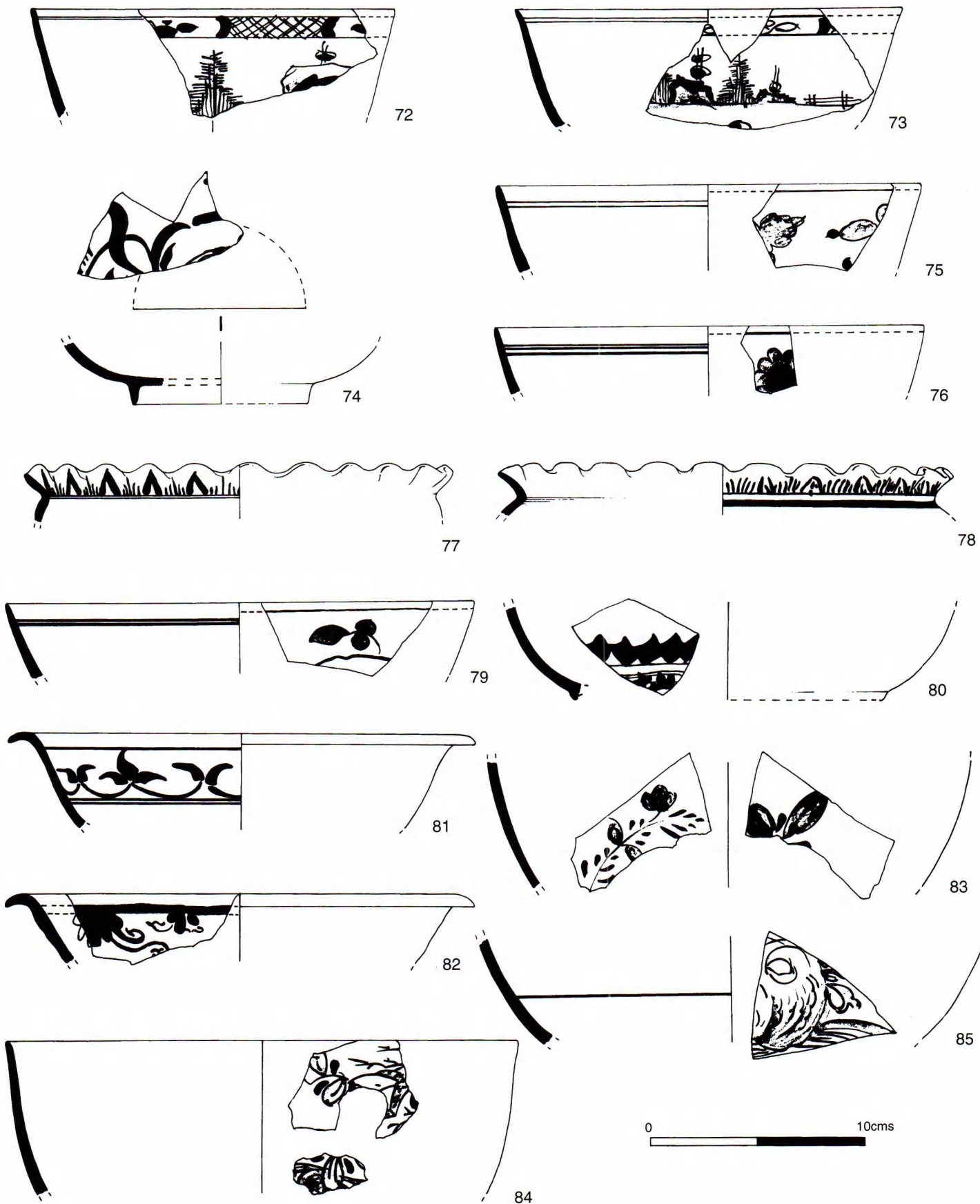


Fig.5.10 Catalogue numbers 72 - 85.

internal decoration. Glaze: white but very slightly grey; very little pitting although there are some flaws on outside.

68. Rim diameter 16cm. Decorated on the outside with probably a Chinese landscape, painted in delicate lines. Single horizontal line towards rim on inside. Glaze: white with faint blue mottling; very slightly pitted.

69. Rim diameter 16cm. Decorated on the outside at rim with a delicate lattice of diamonds and saltires; below is a delicate floral motif. Two thin horizontal lines at rim on inside. Glaze: very slight blue tinge; almost no pitting.

A similar floral design occurs on a bowl attributed to (probably) Bristol, c1730, and on vases attributed to Bristol, c1750 (Britton 1982, nos.8.5 & 7.6-7.8).

70. Foot-ring diameter 7cm. Decorated on the outside with a delicate floral design. Two thin horizontal bands on the inside. Glaze: bluish-white; very little pitting.

71a-b. Rim diameter 16cm. Sherd consisting of rims of two vessels fused during firing: 71a & 71b show individual decorations, same general design in each case. Decorated on the outside at rim with a border of alternating panels of lattices and floral motifs; below is probably a floral design. Two horizontal lines a little way from rim on inside. Glaze: white with very faint blue tinge; slightly pitted.

The border decoration is similar to that on a sherd of a plate from Lambeth dated 1737 (Lipski & Archer 1984, no.421; Archer 1997, B.121).

72. Rim diameter 17cm. Decorated on the outside at rim with a border of alternating panels of lattices and leaf motifs. Below is a Chinese landscape scene of stylized trees and rocks. For similar decoration see nos.73,89,92,93 & 101. Two thin horizontal lines near rim on the inside. Glaze: greyish, very faint blue tinge with pink tinge at rim; very slightly pitted.

A similar method of depicting trees is shown on plates attributed to Bristol c1730-50 (Garner & Archer 1972, pl.70C; Britton 1982, nos.11.42-11.45 & 11.48; Archer 1997, B.219).

73. Rim diameter 18cm. Decoration very similar to no.72 but a wooden fence is shown as well. Two thin horizontal lines near rim on the inside. Glaze: greyish with very faint blue tinge and pink tinge at rim; very slightly pitted.

74. Foot-ring diameter 8cm; dashed line shows position of the foot-ring. External decoration unknown; decorated with leaves on the inside. Glaze: white but with blue tinge externally, particularly on bottom of foot-ring; very little pitting.

75. Rim diameter 20cm. Decorated on the outside with a horizontal line near rim, below which are leaves from a floral design: leaves have a spongy appearance. Rim painted

yellow-brown. Two horizontal lines near rim on the inside. Glaze: very slight blue tinge; very little pitting.

76. Rim diameter probably c25cm. Decorated on the outside with a horizontal line near rim, below which is probably a flower, but the sherd is too small to be certain. Three horizontal lines towards rim on the inside. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

77. Frilly-edged bowl with maximum rim diameter 20cm. External decoration unknown. Decorated on the inside with strokes on rim and two horizontal lines at neck. Glaze: white; very little pitting. Sherds of this rim form also found in unglazed biscuit.

Bowls with similar decoration in polychrome have been attributed to (probably) Brislington or Bristol, c1710-30, and vases and bowls attributed to Bristol with dates from c1700 to c1750 (Ray 1968, pl.55 & p183; Britton 1982, nos.7.2, 7.8, 8.43, 8.45, 10.6 & 10.12).

78. Frilly-edged bowl with maximum diameter 21cm. Similar to no.77, although pinching is a little lighter. Decorated on the outside with strokes on rim and a horizontal band at the neck; no apparent internal decoration. Glaze: white; very little pitting. Examples of this rim form also found in unglazed biscuit.

79. Rim diameter 22cm. Decorated on the outside with a horizontal line near rim, below which are leaves from a floral design. Two horizontal lines towards rim on inside. Throwing lines are rather prominent. Glaze: slight blue tinge; very slightly pitted on the outside.

80. Foot-ring diameter probably c14cm. No external decoration. On the inside is a horizontal band of rhomboid strokes with thin horizontal lines and some indeterminate patches below. Colour pale and design has run. Glaze: pink tinge externally, blue tinge internally; distinctly pitted.

81. Bowl with everted rim, maximum diameter 22cm. No external decoration. Decorated on the inside with a panel of formal leaves in festoons between horizontal lines. Similar type of decoration shown in nos.2, 24 & 25. Painting appears mottled and spongy. Glaze: blue tinge; very little pitting.

82. Bowl with everted rim, maximum diameter 22cm. No external decoration. Decorated on the inside with stylized leaves and tendrils. Glaze: blue tinge; pink at rim; slightly pitted on the outside.

83. Rim diameter uncertain. Decorated on the outside and inside with floral designs, but that on the inside is more delicate. Glaze: dull, slightly grey; very little pitting.

84. Rim diameter 24cm. Decorated on the outside with flowers, but much of the glaze has peeled away from the



Fig.5.11 Catalogue numbers 86 - 91.

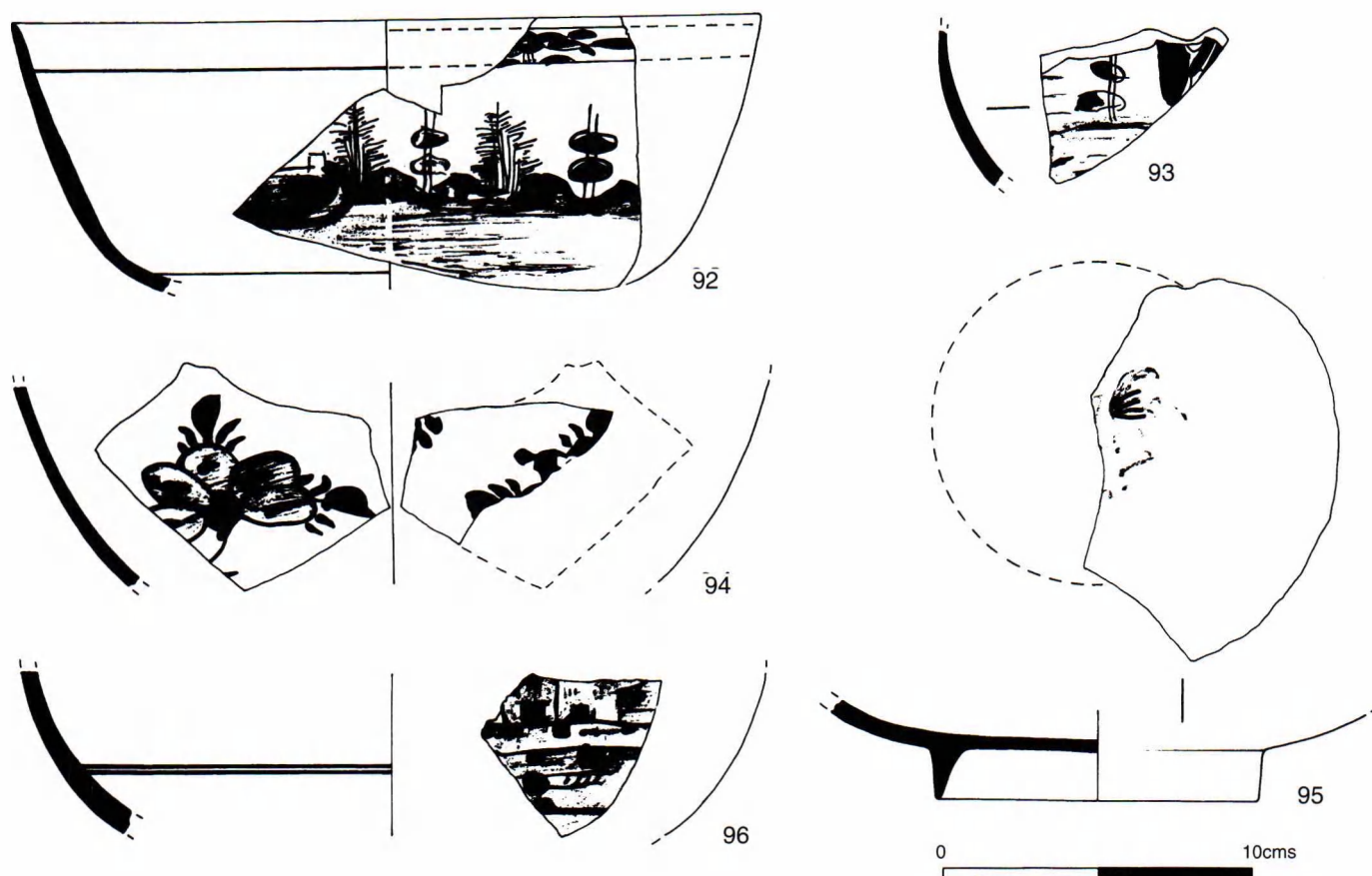


Fig.5.12 Catalogue numbers 92 - 96.

body. Glaze: bluish tinge; very little pitting.

85. Rim diameter unknown. Decorated on the outside with (probably) a hen's breast. Single horizontal line on the inside. Glaze: white; slightly pitted on outside.

A bowl bearing the date 1759, with a hen and chickens painted on the inside, has been attributed to Bristol or Liverpool. It seems that the design was taken from a print by Francis Barlow (1626-1702) which remained popular until at least the late 18th century. The outside of that bowl is decorated with a landscape scene (Garner & Archer 1972, pl.76; Britton 1982, no.10.30). The style of the Temple Back dish appears to be similar, albeit painted on the outside rather than the inside, but the sherd is too small to be certain that the design is the same.

86. Rim diameter 23cm. Decorated on the outside with a tree, probably from a landscape scene. The tree is painted with many short brush strokes. Glaze: greyish with pink tinge at rim; very slightly pitted on outside.

87. Rim diameter 24cm. Decorated on the outside with flowers, possibly representing dahlias. Two horizontal lines, one near rim and one towards bottom on the inside. Glaze: slightly grey; slightly pitted externally.

88. Rim diameter 24cm. Decorated on the outside in Chinese style, probably a boating scene, with trees painted in the same manner as on nos.72, 73, 89, 92 & 93. Probably a floral decoration on the inside, but on both sides of the bowl most of the glaze has peeled away from the body. Glaze: distinct pink tinge with some bluish patches on inside; slightly pitted.

89. Rim diameter 24cm. Decorated on the outside with (probably) a band of alternating panels as on nos.64-66 & 71-73. Below is a Chinese landscape scene, painted in the same style as nos.72, 73, 92, 93 & 101. Single horizontal band near rim on the inside. Glaze: greyish; very slightly pitted.

90. Rim diameter unknown. Decorated on the outside with a sponged manganese purple ground surrounding blue flowers on yellow stems. Single blue horizontal line on the inside. Glaze: inside white with bluish tinge; both surfaces slightly pitted.

91. Rim diameter uncertain. Decorated on the outside and inside with a floral design, but the glaze has peeled away from the body, so little remains. Glaze: very faint blue tinge; very little pitting.

92. Rim diameter 24cm. Decorated on the outside with a Chinese landscape scene in the same style as on nos.72, 73, 89, 93 & 101. At one side is possibly the prow of a boat. Two horizontal lines, one towards rim and one towards bottom, on the inside. Glaze: white, with some blue mottling internally; slightly pitted.

93. Rim diameter unknown. Inside of the sherd shows a tree painted in the same style as on nos.72, 73, 89, 92 & 101; also part of a Chinese human figure. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

94. Rim diameter unknown. Floral decoration inside and out, although glaze is peeling away from the outside. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

95. Foot-ring diameter 10.5cm. Decoration on the outside unknown. Inside, in the centre is a leaf design painted with brown stalks and veins, and olive-green leaves. Glaze: very faint blue tinge; little pitting but crazed.

96. Rim diameter unknown. Decorated on the outside with (probably) a Chinese townscape, but this is uncertain because the sherd is small. Two horizontal lines about halfway down on the inside. Glaze: very slight grey-blue; distinctly pitted.

97. Rim diameter 25cm. Decorated on the outside with a Chinese man holding out his left arm; birds(?) in sky. No decoration on inside. Glaze: distinct blue tinge with some blue speckles; very little pitting.

98. Rim diameter uncertain. The sherd consists of fragments from two bowls fused during firing. Decorated on the outside with a house scene, possibly with steps. No decoration on the inside. Glaze: blue tinge; slight pitting externally.

99. Rim diameter unknown. Decorated on the outside in Chinese style, showing houses by a waterside with a punt and possibly a landing stage. Internal decoration unknown. Glaze: very slightly grey.

100a-b. Rim diameter 28cm. Decorated on the outside with a distinctive formal leaf-and-fruit motif with a latticed panel. Similar floral design on the inside. Glaze: white; almost no pitting. Also many sherds found which have dark grey-blue glaze, badly pitted and bubbled, making the design unclear.

101. Rim diameter uncertain. Decorated on the outside with a Chinese pagoda, possibly by a waterside, with grass and a tree, painted in the same style as nos.72, 73, 89, 92, 93 & 101. Glaze: slightly grey-blue with blue mottling on the inside; pitted externally.

102. Foot-ring diameter 18cm; dashed line shows edge of the foot-ring. Decoration on the outside unknown.

Decoration inside uncertain but is possibly a Chinese landscape with a house and grass. Glaze: dark grey with faint pink tinge on foot-ring; badly pitted.

103. Foot-ring diameter 19cm; dashed line shows edge of the foot-ring. Decoration on the outside unknown. On the inside is possibly grass and flowers. Glaze: white with pink tinge on foot-ring; very slightly pitted.

1.iii Ointment Jars

The term 'ointment jar' is used here merely as one of convenience. Certainly the pots would have been suitable for containing medicinal and cosmetic ointments, which were usually sealed with parchment and string, but doubtless they fulfilled a variety of carriage and other storage functions.

Examples of most of the forms of jars were found both glazed and as plain biscuit. Several of the illustrations are reconstructions either from examples which have a glaze which has run, or from sherds from the same or (very similar) vessels which do not join. These are noted in the text. Similar vessels were found at the Limekiln Lane site, the suggested dating for those being c1715-25 (Jackson, Jackson & Beckey 1991, nos.21-47 & 72-7) and correspond to examples found at Norfolk House, Lambeth (Bloice 1971, figs 55 & 58).

104-12. Several hundred examples of these forms were found, mostly in the unglazed state. Those that are glazed are undecorated and have a glaze colour usually white, but many are tinged with blue or pink. There are minor differences in the sizes of the vessels but those illustrated represent the essential forms. All have everted rims but the treatment of the base varies.

They correspond to the cauldron-type containers from Norfolk House, Lambeth; apart from no.111, which is more like the albarello form.

104. Rim diameter 4cm, base diameter 3cm, height 2.5cm.

105. Rim diameter 5cm, base diameter 2.5cm, height 3.0cm.

106. Rim diameter 5cm, base diameter 3.5cm, height 3.5cm.

107. Rim diameter 6cm, base diameter 4cm, height 4cm.

108. Rim diameter 8cm, base diameter 4.8cm, height 5cm.

109. Rim diameter 7.5cm, base diameter 5.5cm, height 4.5cm.

110. Rim diameter 7.8cm, base diameter 6cm, height 6cm.

111. Rim diameter 8.3cm, base diameter 5.5cm, height 6.8cm.

112. Rim diameter 8.3cm, base diameter 6.5cm, height 6.8cm.

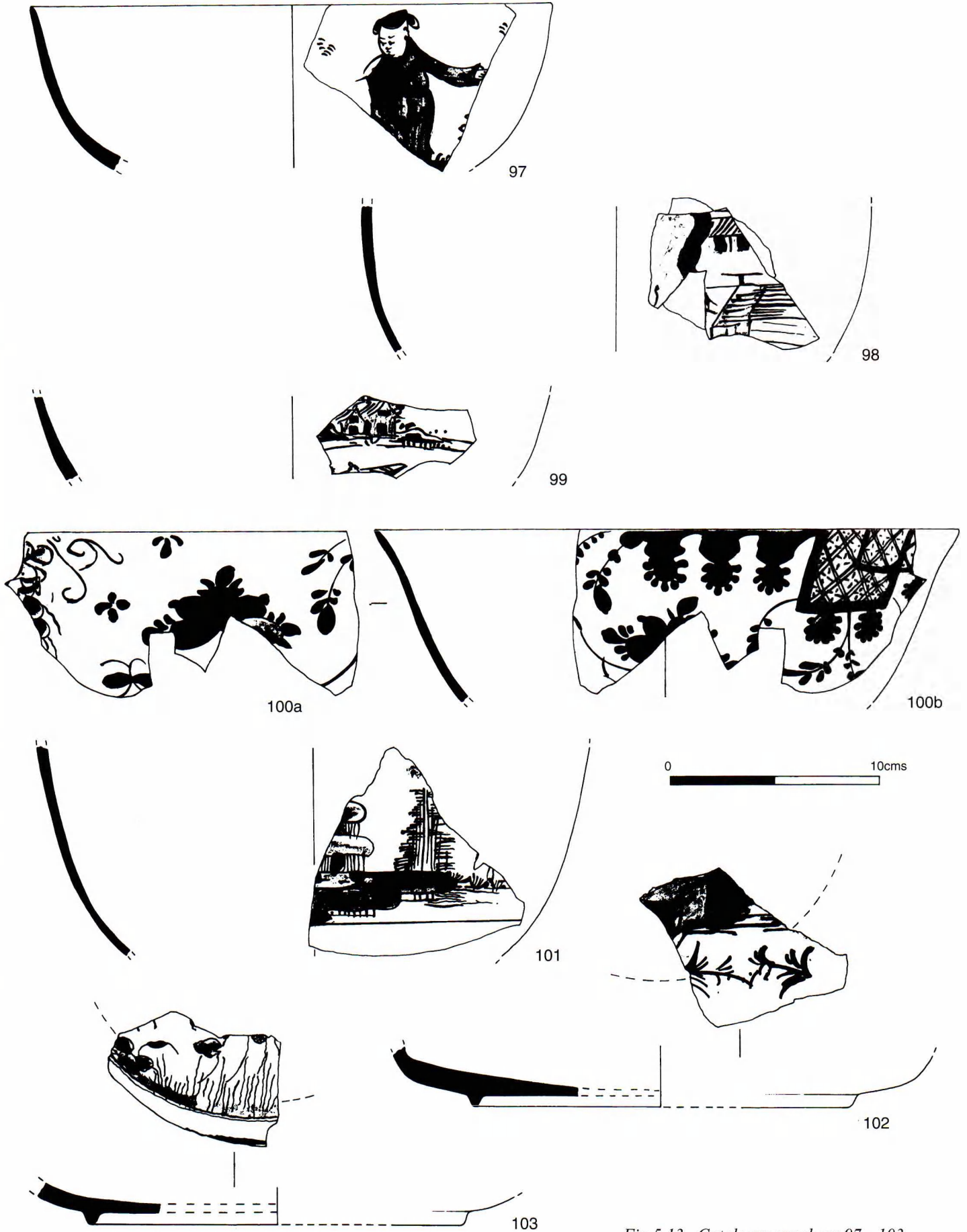


Fig.5.13 Catalogue numbers 97 - 103.

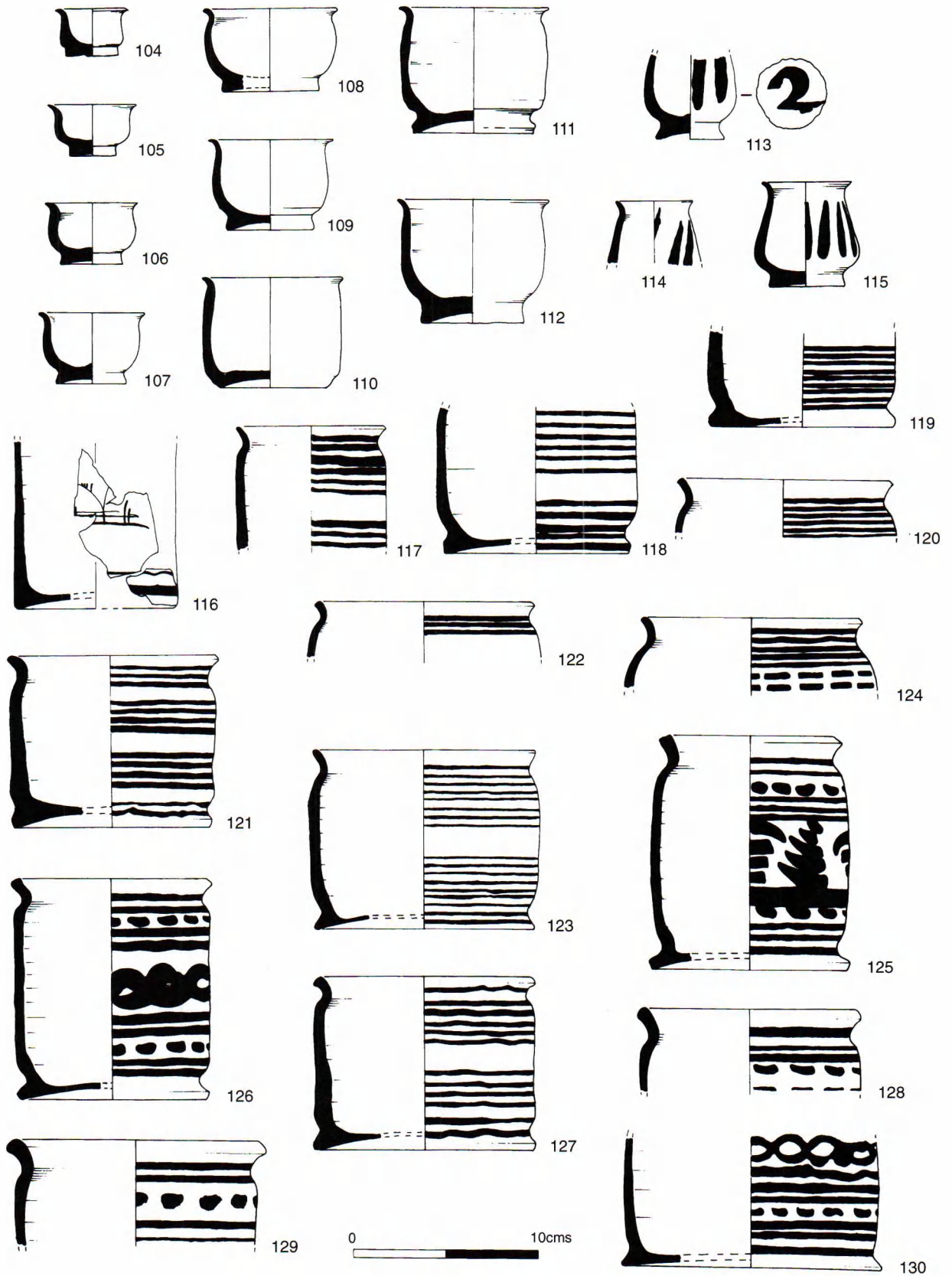


Fig.5.14 Catalogue numbers 104 - 130.

113-5. Several fragments of this form were found, including examples in plain biscuit and some decorated examples with base marks. Its main characteristic is a narrowing of the vessel towards the collar. The decoration is a series of vertical strokes.

113. Lower half of a pot, base diameter 3.8cm. On the base is painted a '2'. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

Pountney (1920, pl.1) illustrates the same mark on a sherd dug up at the Brislington Pottery. A sherd bearing a '3' and another possibly marked '2' were found at the Limekiln Lane site (Jackson, Jackson & Beckey 1991, nos.72-3 & p105). Those authors comment that these numbered vessels seem to occur only in kiln waste. However, numbers are known on other types of vessel, for example a '2' occurs on a plate attributed to Bristol (possibly) c1745-60 (Ray 1968, no.157 & p237). See also no.60.

114. Rim of pot, diameter 4cm. This may be the rim of a vessel to match no.113. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

115. Complete vessel, rim diameter 4.8cm, base diameter 4cm, height 5.7cm. Glaze: very dark, almost black, the decoration being difficult to discern; very pitted with a matt finish.

116. Straight-sided jar (possibly a tankard) with slight waisting. Diameter 9cm. Decorated probably with a landscape scene, although much of the glaze has peeled away from the body. This is the only example of the form found. Glaze: distinct blue; almost no pitting.

117. Rim diameter 8.5cm. Decorated on the outside with two groups of horizontal bands. Glaze: white with some pink tinge in parts; almost no pitting except for two large flaws.

118. Base diameter 10cm. Decorated on the outside with two groups of horizontal bands. Glaze: distinct blue tinge; very little pitting.

119. Base diameter 10cm, with the foot slightly more rounded than on no.118. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands, probably in two groups. Glaze: white with some pink tinges in parts; very slight pitting on the outside.

120. Rim diameter 11.5cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

121. Rim diameter 11.5cm, base diameter 11cm, height 9.5cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands in four groups, the bottom group having run during firing. Glaze: distinct blue tinge; slightly pitted.

122. Rim diameter 12cm, base diameter 12cm, height 9.5cm. Decorated on the outside with thin horizontal bands

in two groups. Glaze: white with some blue mottling in places; very little pitting.

123. Rim diameter 12cm, base diameter 12cm, height 9.5cm. Decorated on the outside with thin horizontal bands in two groups. Glaze: white with some blue mottling in places; very little pitting.

124. Rim diameter 12cm. Decorated on the outside with five horizontal bands near the neck, below which are at least two rows of horizontal dashes. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

125. Rim diameter 10cm, base diameter 10.5cm, height 12.5cm. Decorated on the outside with four groups of horizontal bands, with dots or dashes in the outer spaces and a series of arcs forming a pattern of pyramidal shapes, alternately inverted, in the central space. Glaze: distinct pink tinge; over-fired with much pitting and decoration has run in parts. Reconstructed illustration.

126. Rim diameter 11cm, base diameter 10.5cm, height 12cm. Decorated on the outside with four pairs of horizontal bands and dots or dashes in the outer spaces and connecting S-shapes to form a chain-like (guilloche) pattern around the middle. Glaze: pink tinge, particularly on inside; slightly pitted; very badly run towards rim on one side of vessel.

127. Rim diameter 12cm, base diameter 12cm, height 9.5cm. Decorated on the outside with two groups of horizontal bands in manganese purple. Glaze: blue tinge with dark blue speckles; very slightly pitted; some glaze has run towards rim.

128. Rim diameter 12cm. Decorated on the outside with three horizontal bands at the neck with horizontal dashes, probably as two lines, below. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted on outside.

129. Rim diameter 14cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands in at least two groups, and dots in the spaces between the groups. Glaze: distinct blue tinge; very slightly pitted.

130. Base diameter 14cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands and dots between the two groups, and a chain design around the middle. Glaze: blue tinge; distinctly pitted.

131. Base diameter 14cm. Decorated on the outside with two groups of horizontal bands and dots between the two groups. Foot thicker than on no.130. Glaze: white, very little pitting.

132. Rim diameter 15cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands, probably in two groups. Glaze: blue tinge; very little pitting; slightly run towards the rim in one part.

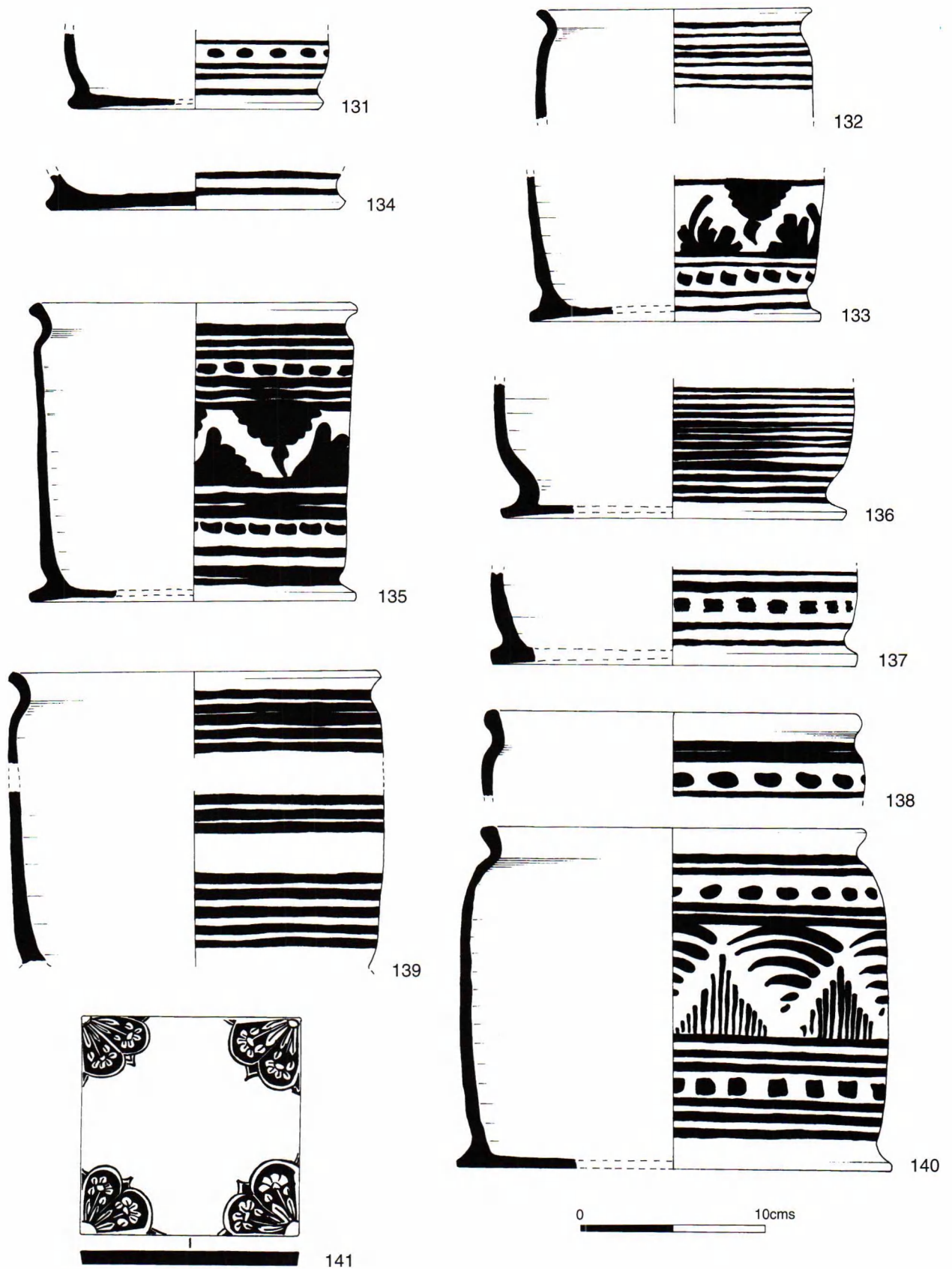


Fig.5.15 Catalogue numbers 131 - 141.

133. Base diameter 16cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands in groups, with dots in the space between lower two groups and design of alternate fan-shapes and arcs in inverted pyramids around the middle. Glaze: slight pink tinge on inside; slightly pitted. Reconstructed illustration.

134. Base diameter 16.5cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands. Glaze: distinct blue tinge with dark blue speckles; very little pitting.

135. Rim diameter 18.5cm, base diameter 18cm, height 16.5cm. Decorated on the outside with four groups of horizontal bands, with dashes in the outer spaces between the groups and a series of fan designs alternating with inverted pyramid shapes around the middle. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted; in one part glaze has run towards rim. Reconstructed illustration.

136. Base diameter 19cm. Decorated on the outside with horizontal bands. Glaze: white; very little pitting.

137. Base diameter 20cm. Decorated on the outside with at least two groups of horizontal bands and dots in the gap between. Glaze: white; very slightly pitted.

138. Rim diameter 20cm. Decorated on the outside with at least two groups of horizontal bands and dots in the gap between. Glaze: white with patched tinged with blue and pink on inside; very little pitting.

139. Rim diameter 20.5cm. Decorated on the outside with three groups of horizontal bands. Glaze: white; very little pitting but tending to peel away from body.

140. Rim diameter 21cm, base diameter 23.5cm, height 18.5cm. Decorated on the outside with four groups of horizontal bands, with dots in the outer spaces and alternate vertical strokes and horizontal arcs forming a pyramidal pattern around the middle. Glaze: white; slightly pitted.

1.iv Tiles

141. Only one example of a tile was found. This occurred as three sherds which may have come from more than one tile. It was 12cm square and 0.8cm thick. The decoration was the same in each corner, being a heart shape divided down the middle and filled with two flowers. The decoration was in a dark-grey paint and the remainder of the face was slightly grey. No second firing to fuse the glaze.

It is similar to a tile attributed to Lambeth c1720-60 (Archer 1997, N.402).

Type 2: Slipware

The following general forms of vessel were recovered:

- 2.i Plates & dishes
- 2.ii Hollow wares

2.i Plates & dishes

A quantity of sherds of this form was found but none is a definite waster. The clay used is the same as that for the tin-glazed earthenware and the mottled-ware tankards (Types 1 & 3) but it does tend to have more inclusions in it, particularly some quite large fragments of grog (ie previously fired clay) and what seems to be haematite. The plates and dishes were press moulded. The examples found may be classified broadly into two forms:

- 2.i(a) Those with flattened rims
- 2.i(b) Those with rounded profiles

For each of these forms there is a variety of decorative styles, including plain, combed and marbled designs. The predominant decoration, found not only on the almost complete vessels but also on many small sherds, is a series of parallel lines with no further treatment,

Usually, the glaze does not reach to the edge of the vessel and the plain slips are left exposed. Often there are traces of the slip on the backs of the vessels, picked up while it was applied. The glaze over the white slip was fired to a yellow, which is variable in intensity but usually quite pale. Unless described otherwise all decoration is dark-brown on pale yellow. Commonly, the rims of the vessels are finished with what is often called a 'pie-crust' decoration, ie they are crimped or pressed at intervals with a peg.

2.i(a) Plates & dishes with flattened rims

142. Pressed plate. Diameter 16.5cm, depth 1.8cm. Pie-crust edge. Decorated with simple parallel lines.

143. Pressed plate, form similar to no.142. Pie-crust edge. Diameter 16.5cm, depth 2.2cm. Decorated with a pale-yellow slip trailed over dark-brown and 'joggled' to give a marbled appearance.

144. Pressed dish. Diameter 28cm, depth 4cm. Pie-crust edge. Decorated with dark-brown slip over which is applied a white slip in a wavy pattern, over which is further applied a medium-brown slip in another wavy pattern to give a marbled effect. See also nos.151 & 313.

145. Pressed dish. Diameter 29cm, depth 4cm. Plain rather than pie-crust edge. Decorated with thin parallel lines and two broad bands, white slip having been applied over dark-brown. See nos.314 & 317, which have similar decoration.

This is very similar to a dish with a rounded profile found at Temple Balsall, Warwickshire; of uncertain attribution but likely to be fairly local to that area. That piece was considered to be later (pre c1740) than parallel examples from Hill Top, Burslem, which were dated to c1670-1710 (Goeder 1984, no.213 & pp153 & 196).

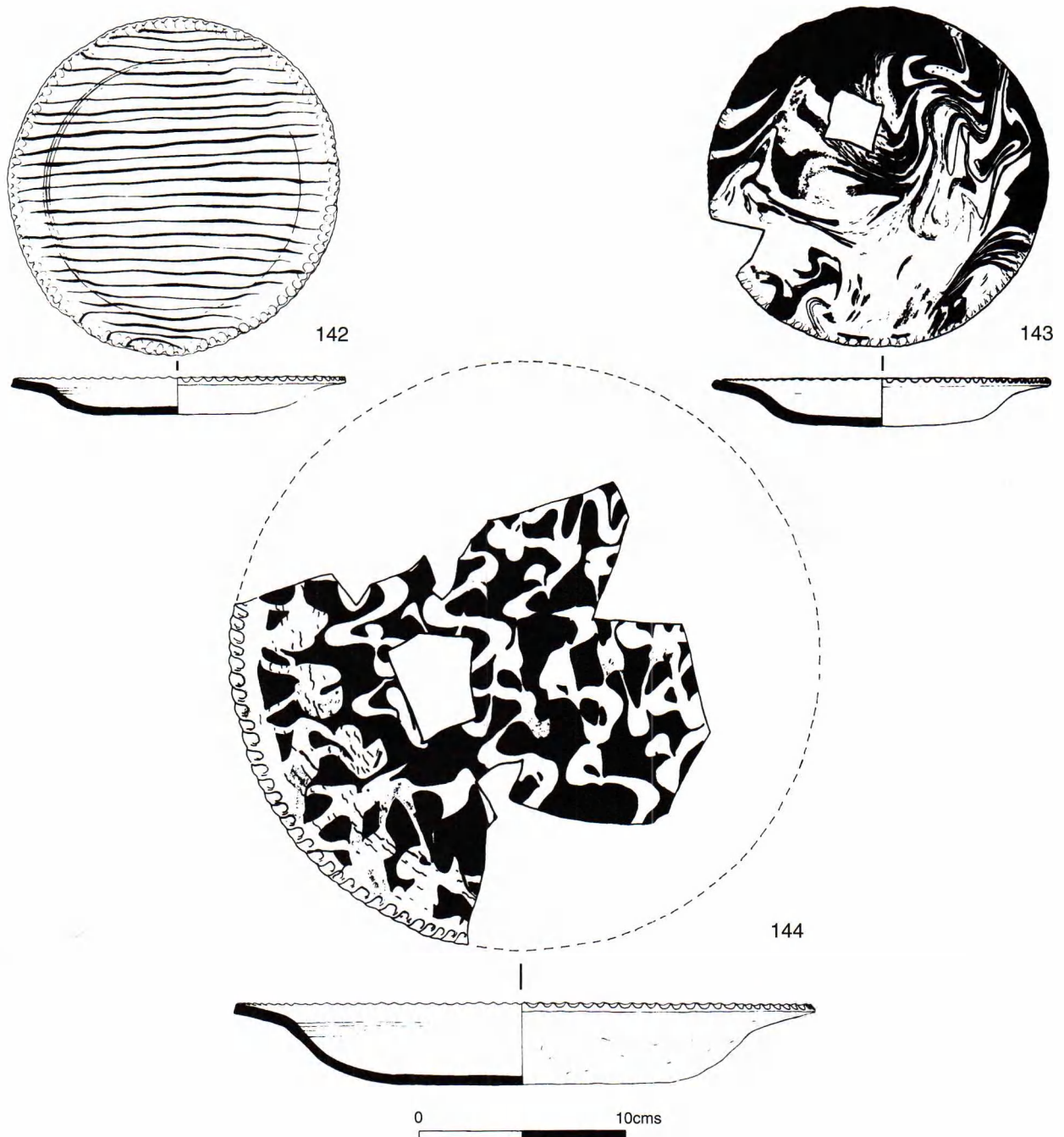


Fig.5.16 Catalogue numbers 142 - 144.

2.i(b) Dishes with rounded profiles

146-7. Pressed dishes. Diameter 20.5cm, depth 3.2cm. Both vessels have the same form. Pie-crust edges. Decorated with simple lines. Numerous sherds with this form were found and often the glaze had tended to run to the centre of the dish, where it was quite thick and had cracked. On some dishes, the glaze was applied right to the edge. Sherds were also found from identical vessels, but only 17cm in diameter.

148. Pressed dish. Diameter 34cm, depth 7cm. Pie-crust edge. Decorated with four repeating trailed-slip motifs based on an 'S'. Similar decoration is also seen on a bowl (no.170). The dark-brown trailed slip stands out from the surface and within each motif is a band of light-brown slip.

149. Pressed dish. Diameter 36cm, depth 6.5cm. Pie-crust edge. Decorated in thin parallel strokes, lightly combed. A number of sherds with this type of decoration was found, being the commonest style of combing.

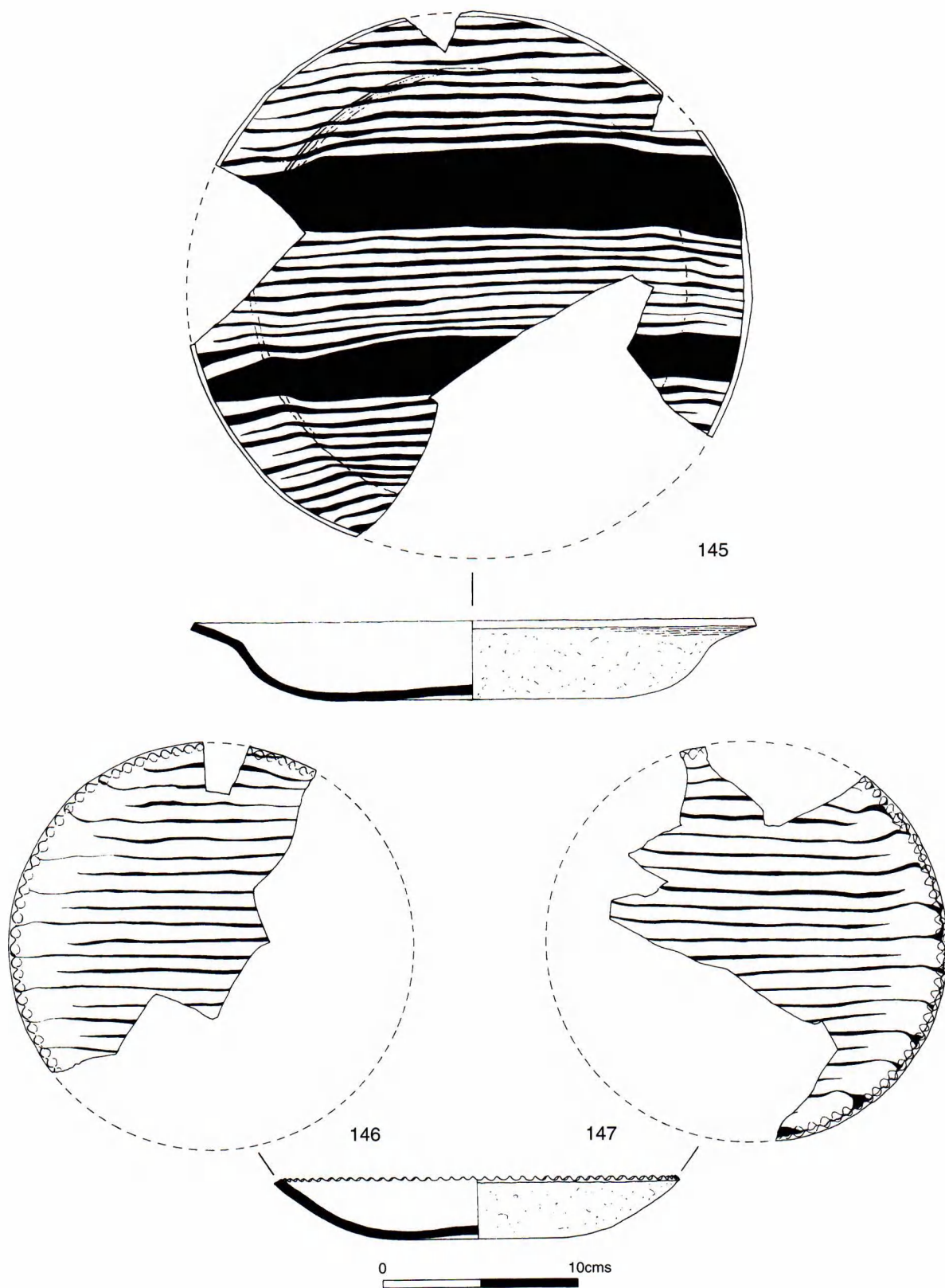


Fig.5.17 Catalogue numbers 145 - 147.

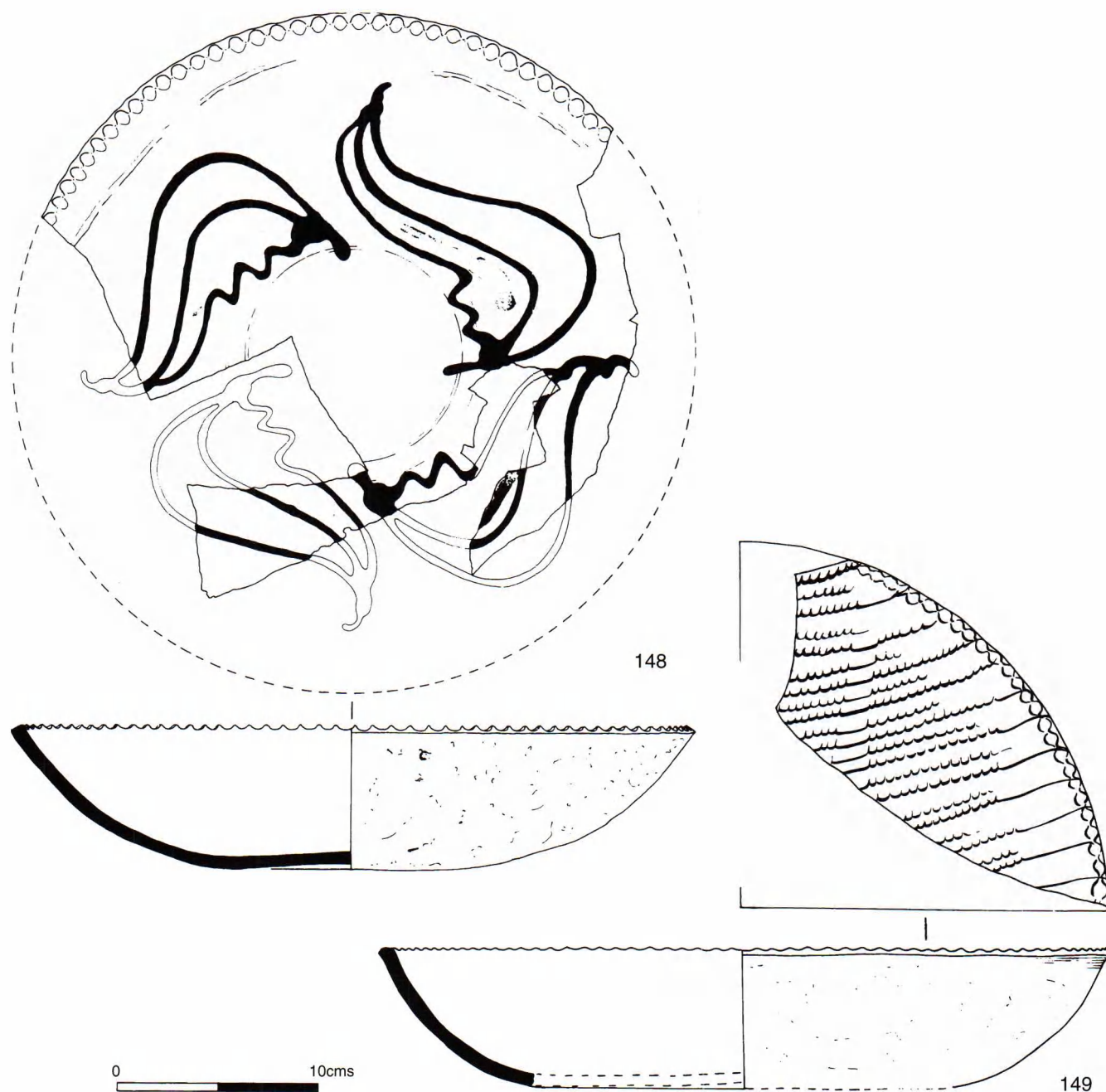


Fig.5.18 Catalogue numbers 148 - 149.

150. Pressed dish. Diameter 36cm., depth 6cm. Pie-crust edge. Decoration as simple parallel lines with a feathered band across the centre.

151. Pressed dish. Diameter 36cm, depth 7cm. Pie-crust edge. Decoration as on nos.144 & 313.

2.ii *Hollow Wares*

These vessels were probably intended to contain liquids rather than solids or semi-solids. Most of the forms and decoration are the same as those described by Barton (1961, 167), which he attributed to Bristol c1680-1760. Most have

a rounded body, although in some forms this may be slightly flattened at the middle. There is usually an everted rim on a fairly high collar. Relatively few vessels were found with handles attached, but it is probable that most had either one or two handles. The most common handle forms, found either as single sherds or (in a few cases) attached to a large piece of the body, are round in profile but some are slightly flattened to an 'ear' shape. In section, the handles are usually elliptical.

Decoration is in most cases a white slip applied to the body, over which is painted a dark-brown motif. The most common style of decoration consists of dots on the rim or collar (sometimes inside the rim if it is extremely everted)

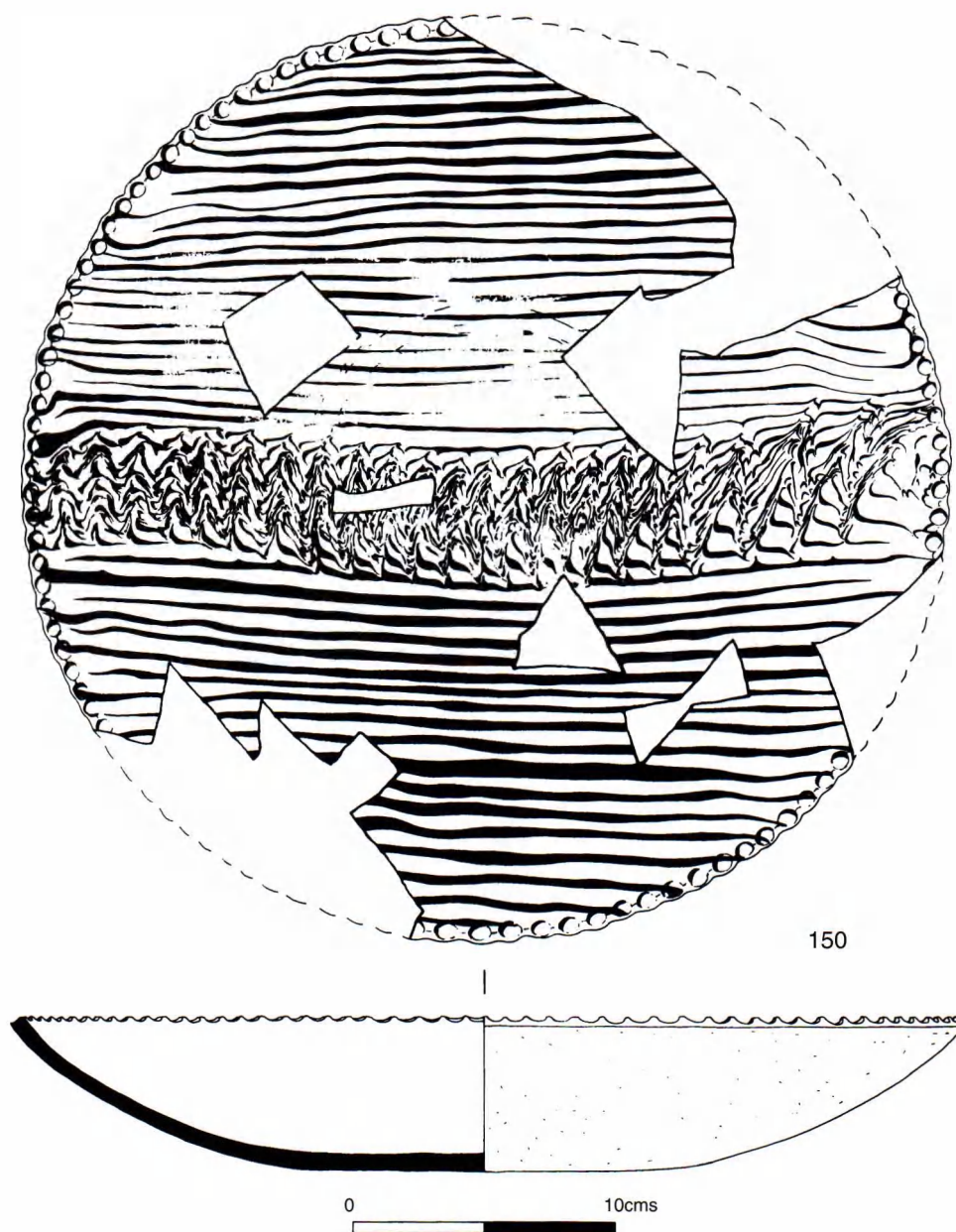


Fig.5.19 Catalogue number 150.

and a series of light, horizontal brush strokes on the main part of the body. The glaze is generally thin and does not cover the foot of the vessel, stopping 1-2cm above the base. The white slip appears as a pale-medium yellow through the glaze. On a few vessels the decoration on the collar is a series of variations on loop motifs: nos.169-170. Two examples were found of a vessel on which the application of the slip was reversed to produce a yellow decoration on a dark-brown ground: no.171.

None of the vessels found is a definite waster. However, in most of the hollow vessels the glaze has run and accumulated on the bottom of the inside to give a thick, cracked deposit. No examples of plain, undecorated biscuit would be expected to be found as these vessels were fired once only, the decoration being applied when the vessel was leather hard. Nevertheless, their striking resemblance to

what are probably Bristol forms illustrated by Barton, and their association with kiln-waste of other pottery types from the site of a known factory, make it almost certain that they were produced at the Water Lane Pottery.

152. Drinking mug; base diameter 5.5cm. Form similar to no.188. Glaze does not extend to bottom of the vessel. Stub of handle elliptical in section.

153-60. Vessels with profiles of the main part of the body rounded; decorated with dots and horizontal strokes. Within this basic form there is a variety in size, degrees of roundness, squatness and treatment of the foot. In general, the smaller the vessel the more globular it tends to be. Handles are definitely known for nos.154-157 & 160. No.155 is the only example that is known definitely to have



Fig.5.20 Catalogue number 151.

two handles. The respective dimensions of the vessels are:

- 153. Base diameter 8.5cm.
- 157. Base diameter 10.5cm.
- 154. Base diameter 9cm.
- 158. Base diameter 11cm.
- 155. Base diameter 9.5cm.
- 159. Base diameter 12cm.
- 156. Base diameter 9.5cm.
- 160. Base diameter 14cm.

161. Base of vessel generally similar to the foregoing but much less rounded even than no.159, which is the least rounded of that group. Base diameter 11cm.

162-7. Rims of vessels with applied dots. All are everted, most quite pronouncedly so. The dots may be applied to the outside (nos.162-164) or to the inside (nos.165-167). These are probably the rim forms that should accompany the globular vessels described previously. The diameters of the rims are:

- 162. 12cm.
- 163. 15cm.
- 164. 16cm.
- 165. 18cm.
- 166. 18cm.
- 167. 19cm.

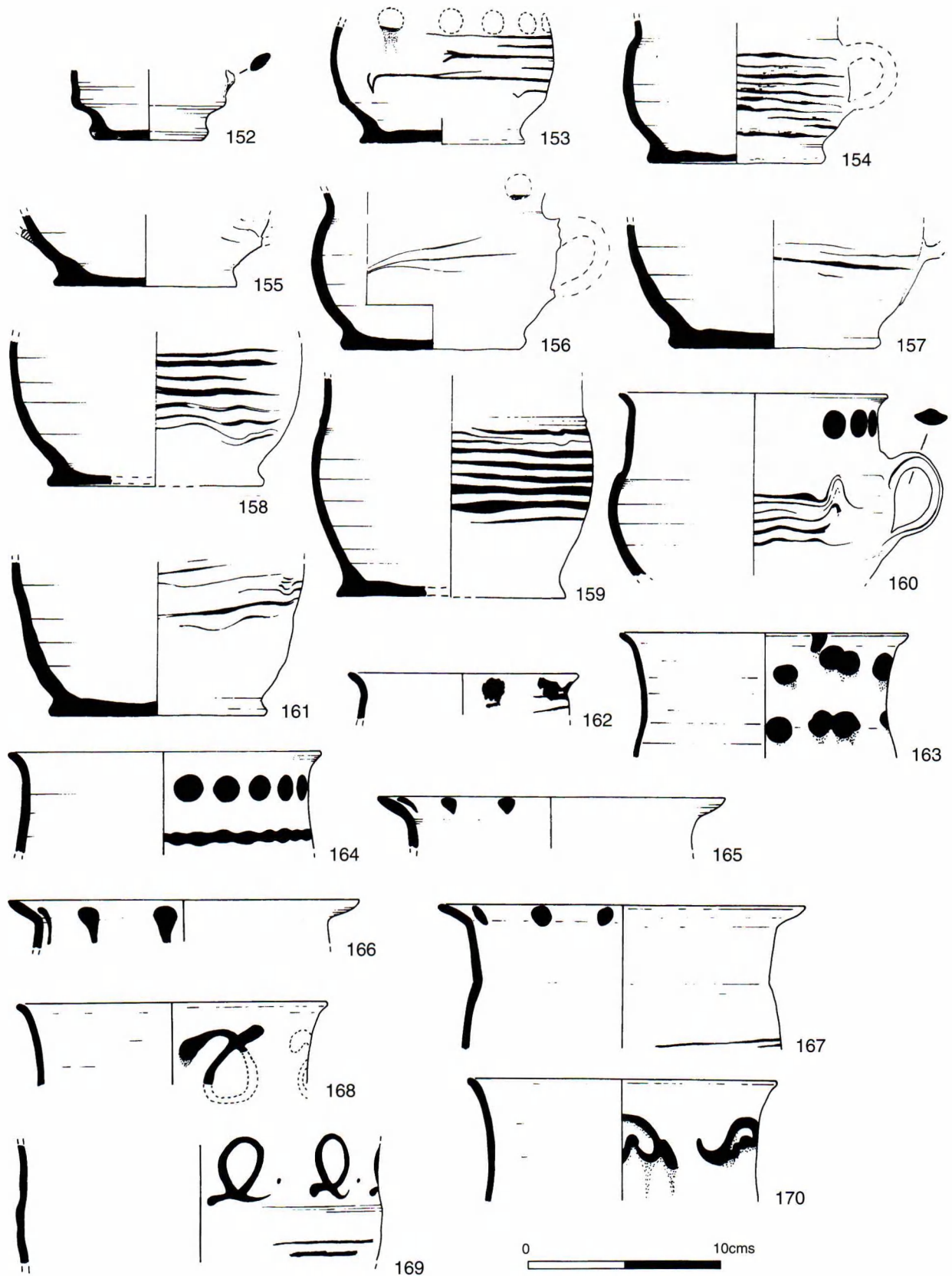


Fig.5.21 Catalogue numbers 152 - 170.

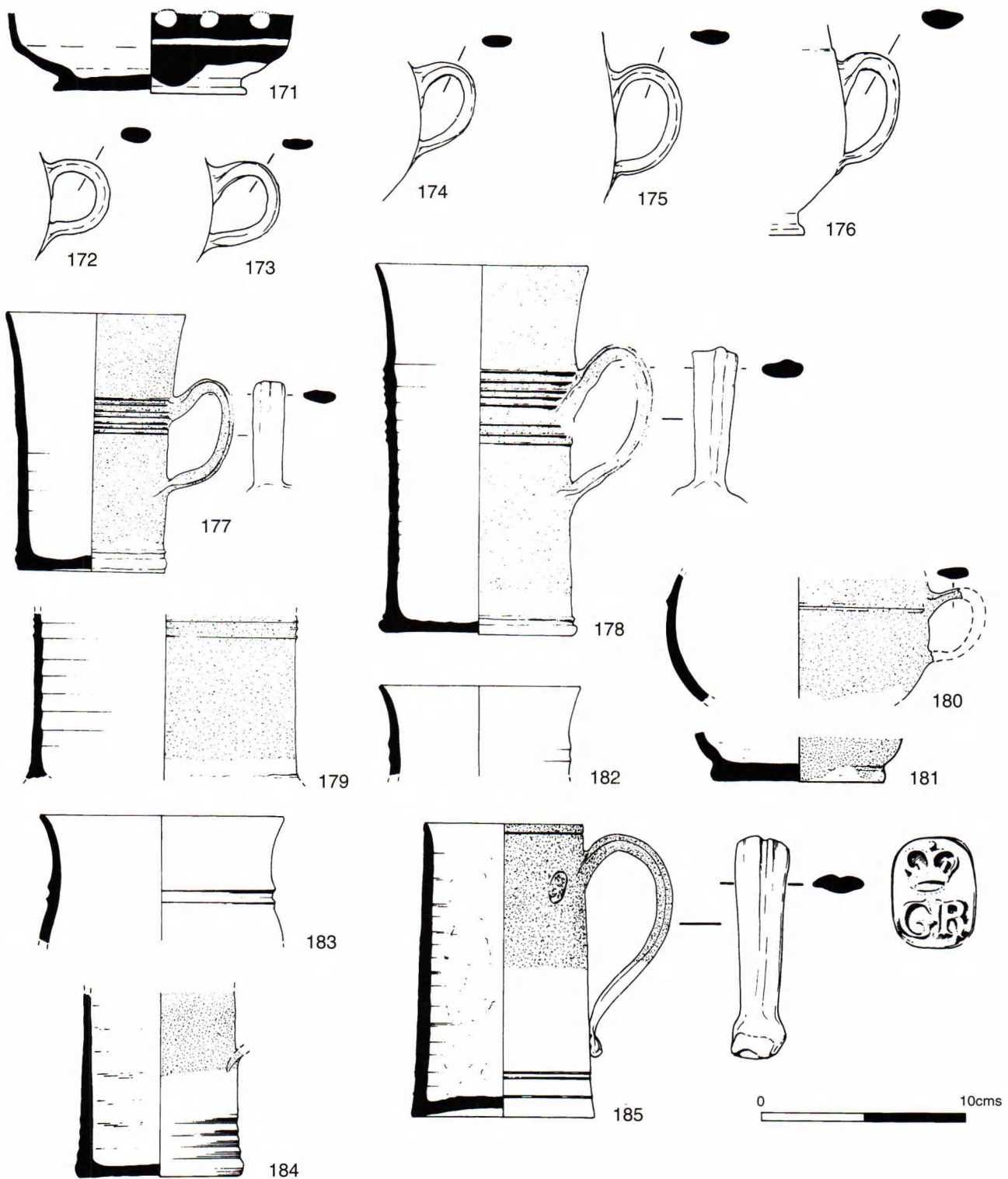


Fig.5.22 Catalogue numbers 171 - 185.

168-70. Vessels decorated with variations on loops. The decoration is fairly thickly applied so that it stands out from the surface.

168. Rim sherd, diameter 16cm. The loops are only partly preserved. Only a single sherd with this form was found and the decoration is a reconstruction.

169. Body sherd, similar diameter to no.168. Loops as on no.168, but inverted; below are horizontal stripes.

170. Rim sherd, diameter 16cm. The decorative motif is similar to that used on the large dish, no.148.

171. This vessel is a variant of globular vessels but with

flattened sides. Decoration is a yellow dot-and-line motif on a dark-brown slip. Two examples were found.

172-6. These illustrate the various handle profiles found. They vary from the rounded-square forms of nos.172 & 173 to the ear-shaped forms of nos.175 & 176.

Type 3: Mottled earthenware

Many waste sherds of this ware were found; either glazed or in plain unglazed biscuit. These waste sherds are all from tankards, with a capacity of either half a pint or one and a half pints (by estimation), the smaller forms being much more common. The fabric is the same as that used for the tin-glazed earthenware and slipware in the group (Types 1 & 2) but with very few inclusions. The thick glaze is dark brown with very dark-brown streaks produced by enriching the glaze with iron (John Smith, personal communication). The glaze stops 1-2cm above the base on the outside but covers the complete surface on the inside.

A small group of wasters of this type was found in Redcliffe Caves, Bristol, but it is not certain whether they were produced by the local Redcliffe Potteries, the Water Lane Back Pottery, or elsewhere. The same report describes similar tankards found in the North Petherton pit group and attributed to either Staffordshire or Bristol, 1680-1750 (Pearson 1979, nos.58 & 59; Dawson 1979, 206). The tankards and bowl are also similar in appearance to examples excavated at Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, and attributed to Staffordshire c1700-30 (Goode 1984, nos.122 & 110 & pp151 & 173-81).

177. Half-pint tankard. Rim diameter 9cm, base diameter 7.3cm, height 13cm. Rim is plain and slightly splayed. Foot of vessel is turned as a reed above a cord. Strap handle is elliptical in section, with two external grooves and 'ear-shaped' in profile. At attachment of top of the handle are seven horizontal grooves, although the exact number and positioning of these is slightly variable.

178. Tankard of one and a half pint capacity (by estimation). Rim diameter 10.5cm, base diameter 9.5cm, height 18.5cm. Form the same as for the half-pint vessels.

179. Straight-sided vessel, form uncertain; diameter 13cm. Possibly a quart tankard. Only one example of this form found.

180. Bowl or posset pot with a single handle. Similar to tankards in general concept, but has a smaller handle. Only one example of this form was found and the treatment of the rim is uncertain.

181. Base of bowl, diameter 8.5cm. Form of upper body probably similar to no.180, but only one example found. Glaze only partially covers foot. Similar to no.319.

182. Rim sherd, probably from a tankard. Rim slightly everted, diameter 10cm. Below the neck is a turned groove.

183. Rim sherd, probably from a tankard, similar to no.182. Rim diameter 12cm.

Type 4: Stoneware

Many fragments were found of tankards of both 1-pint and (probably) half-pint capacity, including definite wasters. There were no complete vessels, although the form of the pint-size example could be reconstructed. Most examples found were of the half-pint size but none is more than half complete, so the capacity is by estimation. In each case the fabric is the same: a hard, grey stoneware with occasional small, eye-shaped air pockets. This is the same as that described for other Bristol-made tankards of a similar date (Barton 1961, 161). All vessels have an iron wash on the upper half of the body giving a brown or red-brown freckled (or tigerskin) finish, which in some examples reaches to the foot of the vessel. The lower halves are either a cream colour or washed in iron. In general form, there are similarities to the tankards described by Barton, but the treatment of the handles and the feet is different. They are also similar to examples from Staffordshire and London, dated to the first half of the 18th century (Mountford 1971, pl.15 & 16; Oswald, Hildyard & Hughes 1982, 276-7 & fig 10).

184. Half-pint tankard, base diameter 8cm, height unknown. Groove below the simple rim. Foot decorated with five cords. Handle as a strap, elliptical in section but with no scroll at the base.

185. Pint tankard, rim diameter 8cm; base diameter 9cm; height 14cm. Groove below the rim and at the base is a single reed, with another pair of reeds slightly separated from and above it. Handle is elliptical in section, as a strap with a single external groove; usually rounded in profile, although some tend towards a crank, and fixed at bottom as a roll. Near top of the vessel, on left side of the handle, is a 'GR' excise stamp.

Although apparently rather rare on tankards made in most potteries in other parts of England, the 'GR' stamp is quite common in Bristol. It is usually positioned as on this example (Oswald *et al* 1982, 88 & 278).

PIT 5

This was a small miscellaneous group which contained some biscuit waste. The fabric is the same as that for the glazed earthenwares from Pit 1: Types 1, 2 & 3. All unglazed biscuit is described, but only those forms not reported under Pit 1 are illustrated in this section. It is thought that the bowl forms were probably intended to be tinglazed and the tankards were to become mottled ware, but that is conjecture.

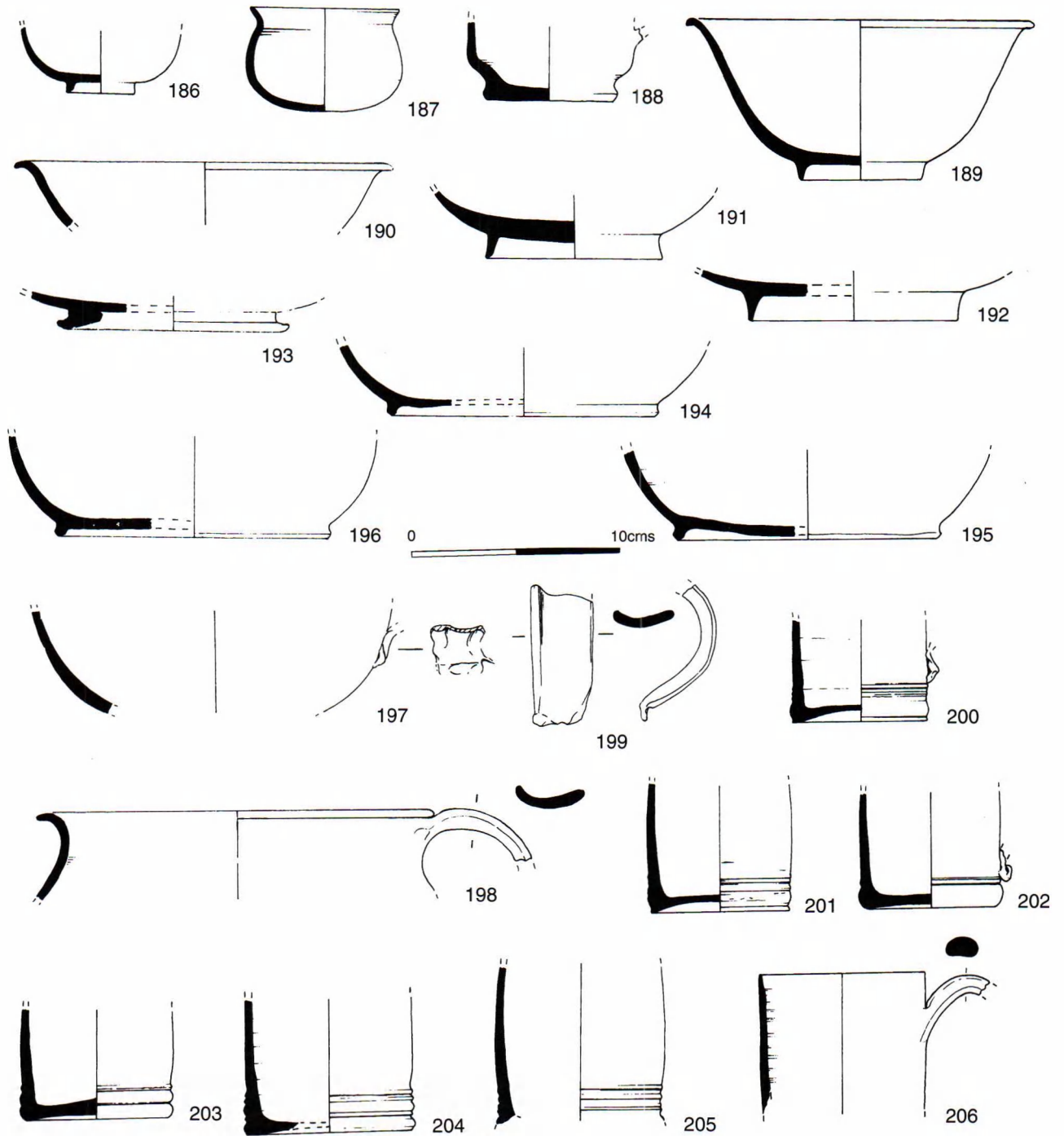


Fig.5.23 Catalogue numbers 186 - 206.

186. Small cup. Foot-ring diameter 3.2cm.

187. Small jar with a rounded bottom. Rim diameter 7cm; height 4.8cm.

188. Handled mug or cup. Base diameter 6cm.

189. Bowl with everted rim. Rim diameter 17cm; foot-ring diameter 5.8cm; height 7.5cm.

190. Bowl with everted rim. Rim diameter 17.8cm.

191. Base of a bowl or dish. Foot-ring diameter 8.5cm.

192. Base of a bowl or dish. Foot-ring diameter 10cm.

193. Base of a bowl or dish; foot-ring turned as a pedestal. Foot-ring diameter 11cm.

194. Base of a bowl or dish. Foot-ring diameter 12.5cm.

195. Base of a bowl or chamber pot. Foot-ring diameter 12.5cm.

196. Base of a bowl or chamber pot. Foot-ring diameter 12.5cm.

197. Handled vessel, probably a chamber pot. Diameter uncertain. Handle as a thin strap.

198. Rim of a chamber pot; thin strap handle. Rim diameter 19cm.

199. Strap handle from a chamber pot.

200. Small tankard with foot turned as three reeds over a cord. Base diameter 6.5cm. Lower attachment of the handle is low.

201. Small tankard with a slightly rounded profile; base turned as three reeds over a cord. Base diameter 6.7cm.

202. Small tankard; base turned as a reed over a cord. Base diameter 6.8cm. Lower attachment of the handle is low.

203. Small tankard; base turned as a reed over two cords. Base diameter 7cm.

204. Tankard with the base turned as two reeds over a cord, over another reed, which is over another cord. Base diameter 8cm.

205. Tankard with a slightly barrel-shaped profile. Base probably turned as four reeds over a cord, diameter 8cm.

206. Rim of tankard; diameter 8cm. Straight-sided and plain, with a thick strap handle.

PIT 10

This was a small group of stoneware waste - Type 4. The vessels are quite large; similar in form to, and of the same fabric as, those described under Pit 1 and those reported by Barton. The date of these vessels is uncertain. Barton (1961, 160 & 164) suggested that they were made in first quarter of the 18th century. However, they are very similar to waste vessels found in make-up which was used to level the approach to Bristol Bridge near St Nicholas Gate in c1760 (Dawson, personal communication). A date range of c1715-60 for the Temple Back material seems appropriate.

207. Bottle or jar; base diameter 8.5cm. Glaze: grey.

208. Bottle or jar; base diameter 13.5cm. Iron washed both inside and out, and in places the glaze has run over breaks in the vessel.

209. Bottle or jar; base diameter 16cm. Glaze: grey.

210. Bottle or jar; base diameter 17cm. Glaze: external grey, with a thin internal iron wash.

211. Strainer with small holes in the bottom; base diameter 22cm. Glaze: grey.

212-3. Rims and necks of two bottles, each with a handle. Both have an iron wash externally and internally to give a freckled (or tigerskin) finish on the inside.

The turning of the rim is similar to that on earlier London bottles, eg. one dated 1724 (Oswald *et al* 1982, 275 & no.5).

214. Tankard; base diameter 9.5cm. Foot turned as two cords. Glaze: greyish, creamy.

PIT 6

All the pottery from this pit is based on a white china clay and flint body, and the forms of the vessels were to some extent interchangeable, depending on the nature of the final decoration. Three main types of pottery are represented, of which Type 5 (part of a class of wares sometimes called industrial, or industrialized, slipwares because of the increased mechanization of their method of manufacture) comprises three related sub-types. A quantity of undecorated biscuit was also recovered. The types discussed are:

Type 5: Industrial slipwares comprising:

5a: Banded and geometrically diced ware

5b: Cable-decorated ware

5c: Mocha ware

Type 6: Transfer-printed ware

Type 7: Painted ware

Type 8: Plain biscuit

As with Pit 1, there is no reason to doubt that the contents of the pit were all approximately contemporary. The earliest dated piece of mocha ware reported in the literature is from 1799, but it became much more common during the 19th century (Godden 1974, 222-3). The dish with the mark 'POUNTNEY & GOLDNEY' (no.302) indicates a date range of 1836-49 (Pountney 1920, 10 & 120). The unglazed ointment jar no.238 must have been made after 1834 (Crellin 1969, 106). One unglazed sherd of transfer-printed ware shows the crowned head of a woman, probably Queen Victoria (no.247). She had been proclaimed in June 1837 and was crowned in June the following year. It is probable that the mug was made to celebrate that coronation, or perhaps her marriage to Prince Albert in February 1840; which strongly suggests that this pottery group should be dated to 1837-40. This is further borne out by the presence of the cable-decorated ware, which seems to have gone out of production by c1840 (John Smith, personal communication).

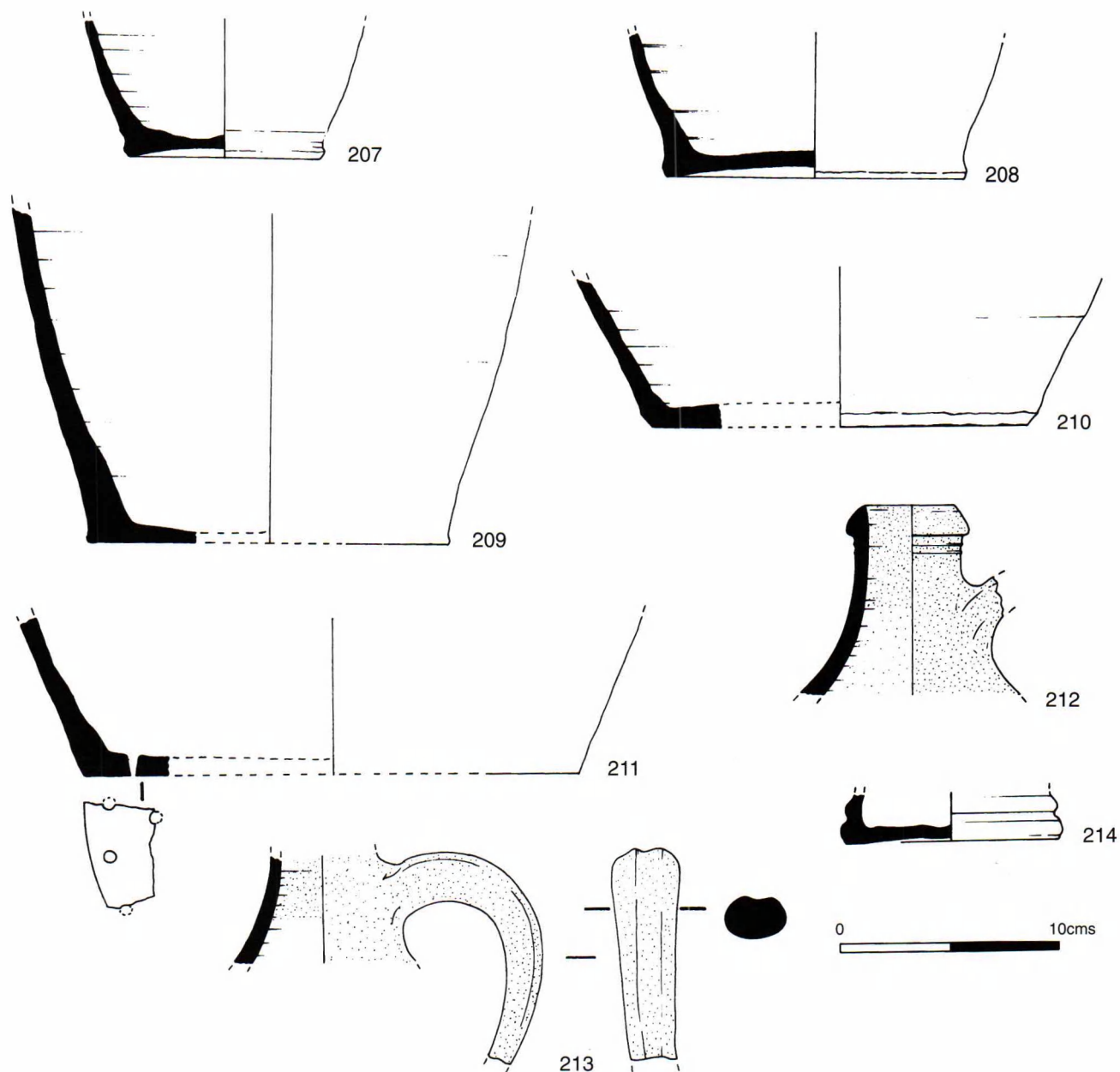


Fig.5.24 Catalogue numbers 207 - 214.

Type 5: Industrial slipwares

5a. Banded and geometrically diced ware

215. Approximately straight-sided jar. Rim diameter 8.3cm, height 7.6cm. Decorated with three pairs of horizontal black bands, with two orange-brown bands between. Unglazed.

A similarly decorated creamware mug, which also bears the mocha dendrites, has been assigned to (probably) Staffordshire and dated 1790-1800 (Lockett & Halfpenny 1986, no.127).

216. Straight-sided mug or jar, rim slightly everted. Rim diameter 9cm. Decorated with a pale-blue rim, the main body of the vessel having a black slip from which squares

and dashes have been cut to show the white body below. Unglazed. The same decoration was found on an unglazed sherd on which orange-brown slip had been used.

A similarly decorated creamware jug (but having a white grid infilled with black, rather than the reverse) has been attributed to (probably) Staffordshire and dated 1800-1810 (Lockett & Halfpenny 1986, no.126).

217. Straight-sided jar or mug. Rim diameter 11cm. Similar to no.216, but the rim is not everted. Unglazed.

218. Bowl with a rounded profile. Foot-ring diameter 7.5cm. Decorated with horizontal black bands. Glaze: very shiny, cream with faint green tinge.

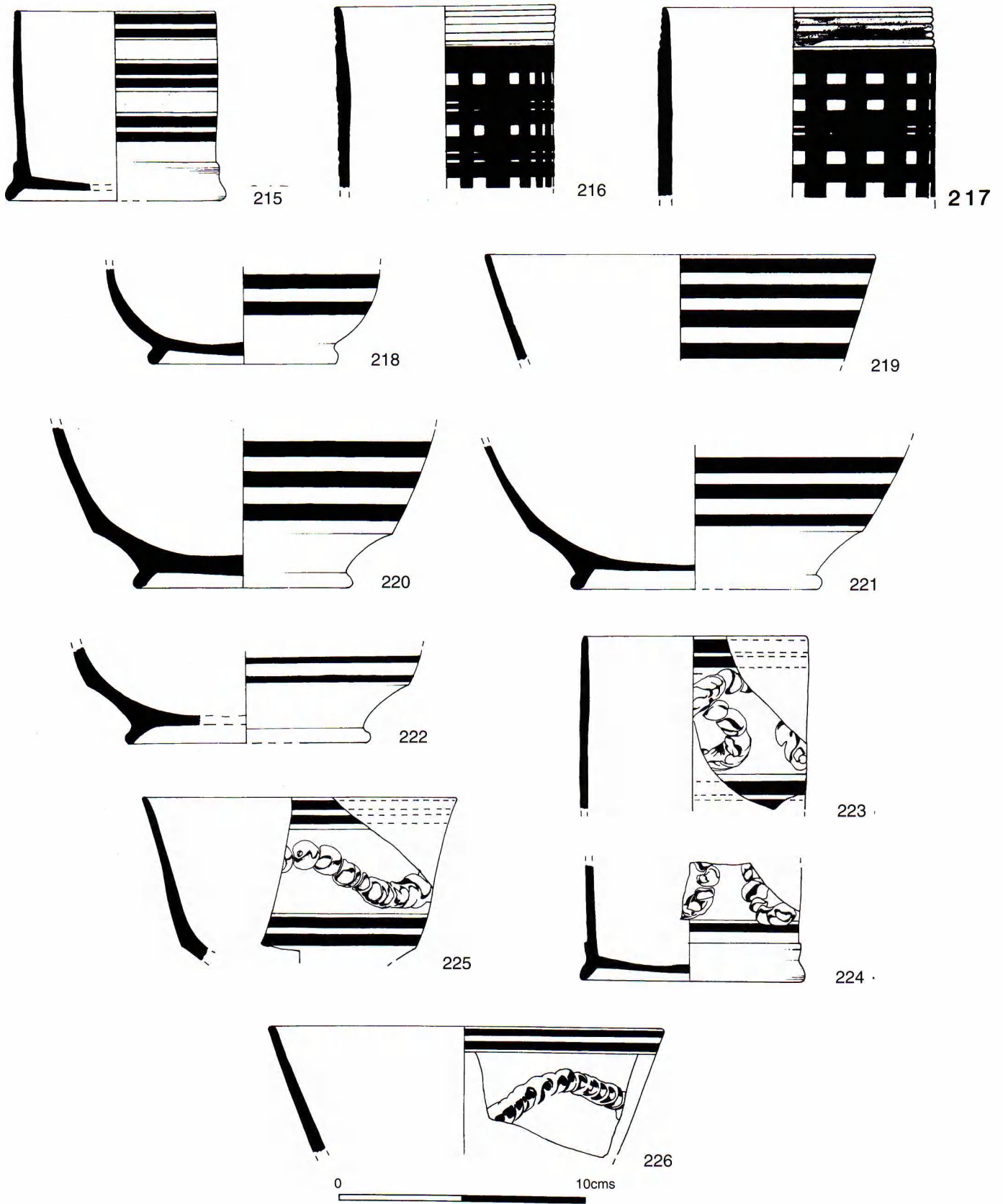


Fig.5.25 Catalogue numbers 215 - 226.

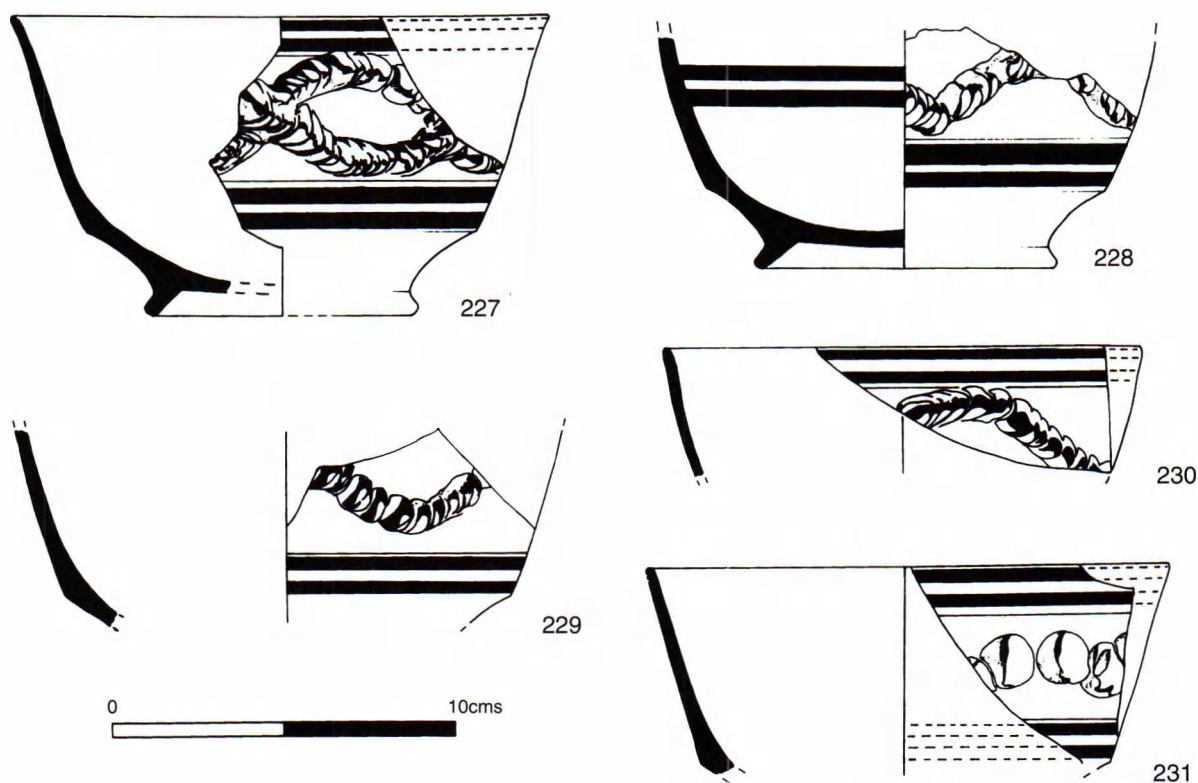


Fig.5.26 Catalogue numbers 227 - 231.

219. Bowl with a sloping, straight profile. Rim diameter 16cm. Decorated with horizontal black bands. Unglazed.

220. Bowl with a sloping, straight profile, scooped towards the foot. Foot-ring diameter 9cm. Decorated with horizontal black bands. Unglazed.

221. Bowl with profile similar to no.220. Foot-ring diameter 10cm. Decorated with fairly thin, horizontal black bands. Unglazed.

222. Bowl with profile similar to no.220. Foot-ring diameter 10cm. Decorated with horizontal black bands. Unglazed.

5b. Cable-decorated ware

223. Straight-sided jar or mug. Rim diameter 9cm. Decorated with orange-brown slip over which is cable motif in blue, white and black. On each side of this are pairs of horizontal black bands. Unglazed.

A pearlware mug bearing this type of decoration has been attributed to (probably) Staffordshire and dated 1800-1820 (Lockett & Halfpenny 1986, no.157).

224. Straight-sided mug or jar. Foot-ring diameter 9cm. Decorated with a thick central band of orange-brown slip and a cable design as on no.223, below which is a single horizontal black band. Unglazed.

225. Bowl with sloping profile. Rim diameter 12.8cm. Rim

slightly splayed. Decorated with a thick central band of orange-brown slip over which is a wavy cable motif in blue, white and black, and a pair of horizontal black bands on either side. Unglazed.

226. Bowl similar to no.225, but no splaying of the rim. Rim diameter 15.5cm. Decoration as on no.225. Unglazed.

227. Bowl with profile similar to no.225. Rim diameter 15.5 cm; foot-ring diameter 8cm; height 8.6cm. Decoration similar to no.225 but there are two interweaving cables rather than one. Unglazed.

228. Bowl with profile similar to no.227 but main upper part of the body is slightly convex. Foot-ring diameter 8.5cm. External decoration as on no.225. Internally, are ten brown horizontal bands, but it is not certain that this is a deliberate decorative motif. Unglazed.

229. Bowl similar to nos.225-227. Rim diameter unknown but is slightly larger than the others. Decoration as on no.225. Unglazed.

230. Bowl with profile similar to no.226, but more convex. Rim diameter 14cm. Decoration as on nos.225, 226, 228 & 229. White areas have a slight green tinge; the horizontal bands of black slip show as dark-brown, and the orange-brown slip shows as a distinct orange. Glaze: hard, very bright, shiny.

231. Bowl with a profile similar to no.226. Rim diameter 14.5cm. Decoration similar to no.225 but instead of the cable motif there are cat's-eyes. Unglazed.

5c. Mocha ware

5c.i Bowls

Fragments of only two bowls were found, neither of which was a definite waster.

232-3. Rim diameter 18cm. Decoration similar in each case: below the rim is a brown band; the main body is light brown and the tree design is brown-black. Internally it is white. Glaze: very shiny; rather pitted; like orange peel on no.233.

5c.ii Tankards

234. Rim sherd; diameter 9.2cm. Probably from a 1-pint tankard. Decorated with two dark-brown bands on each side of a broad blue band. Series of turned grooves below the rim. Body is khaki colour with a dark-brown tree design. Glaze: very shiny, slight green tinge where white body shows through.

235. Sherd from near rim of a jug with part of a plain strap handle. Decoration near rim as two black hands with no turned grooves. Main body is pale blue and the handle is white. Unglazed.

236. Sherd from near base of (probably) a 1-pint tankard. Decoration is a horizontal black band, above which is a khaki body with a dark-brown tree. Unglazed.

237. Base sherd, diameter 9.5cm; probably from a 1-pint tankard. This appears to be a continuation of no.236. Whole treatment of base may be seen as two reeds above a cord, above a wide groove, over another cord. Glaze: very shiny, white with green tinge.

Type 6: Transfer-printed ware

The technical aspects of the manufacture of pots bearing this type of decoration have been well described and are not repeated here (Coysh 1972; Towner 1978; Williams-Wood 1981; Coysh & Henrywood 1989). Because comparatively little glazed material was recovered, it is difficult to be completely certain what the appearance of the finished pot would have been.

238. Ointment jar. Vessel in same form as no.287. Printed on side in blue-green is:

...only by.../...Barnicot.../...S TO THE LATE.../...erts/...ridport. The only example found is unglazed.

A complete example is in the Wellcome Collection at the Science Museum, London. The glaze is white and the blue lettering reads on one side: POOR MAN'S FRIEND/PRICE 1/1.5. The other side reads: Prepared only by Beach/and Barnicott/SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE/DR ROBERTS/BRIDPORT. It seems that Roberts had died in 1834, so the pot must be later than that. However, the ointment prepared by Beach & Barnicott remained popular until well into the 20th century, so the upper limit of the possible date is quite late (Crellin 1969, 106).

239. Rim sherd of a tankard, cup or jar; diameter 8cm.

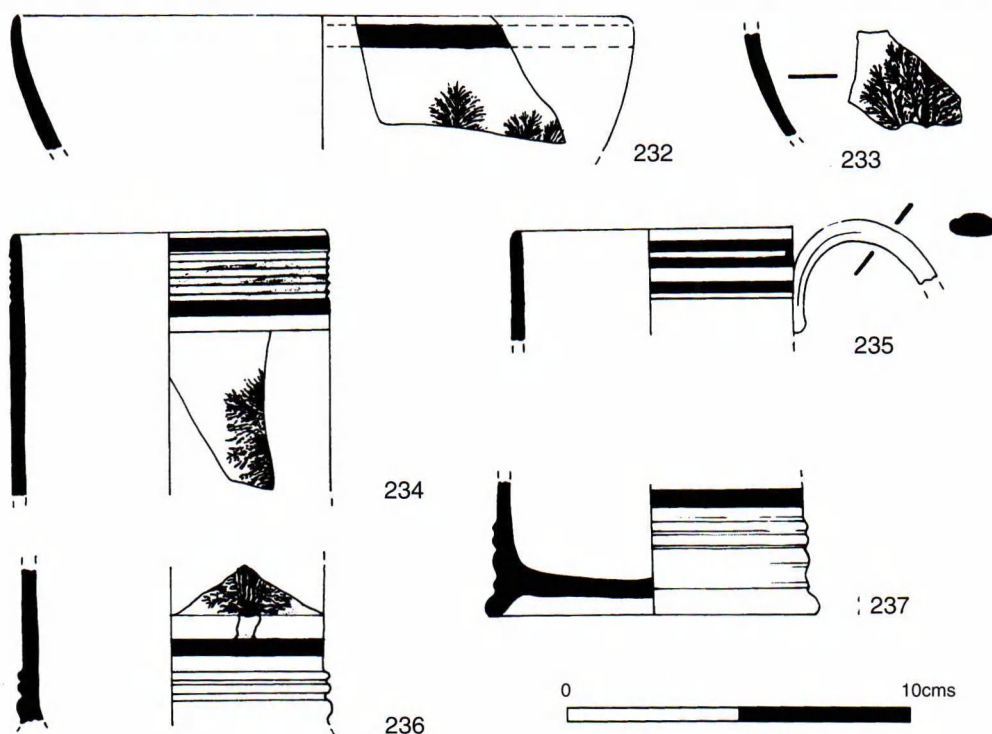


Fig.5.27 Catalogue numbers 232 - 237.

Fig.5.27 Catalogue numbers 232 - 237.

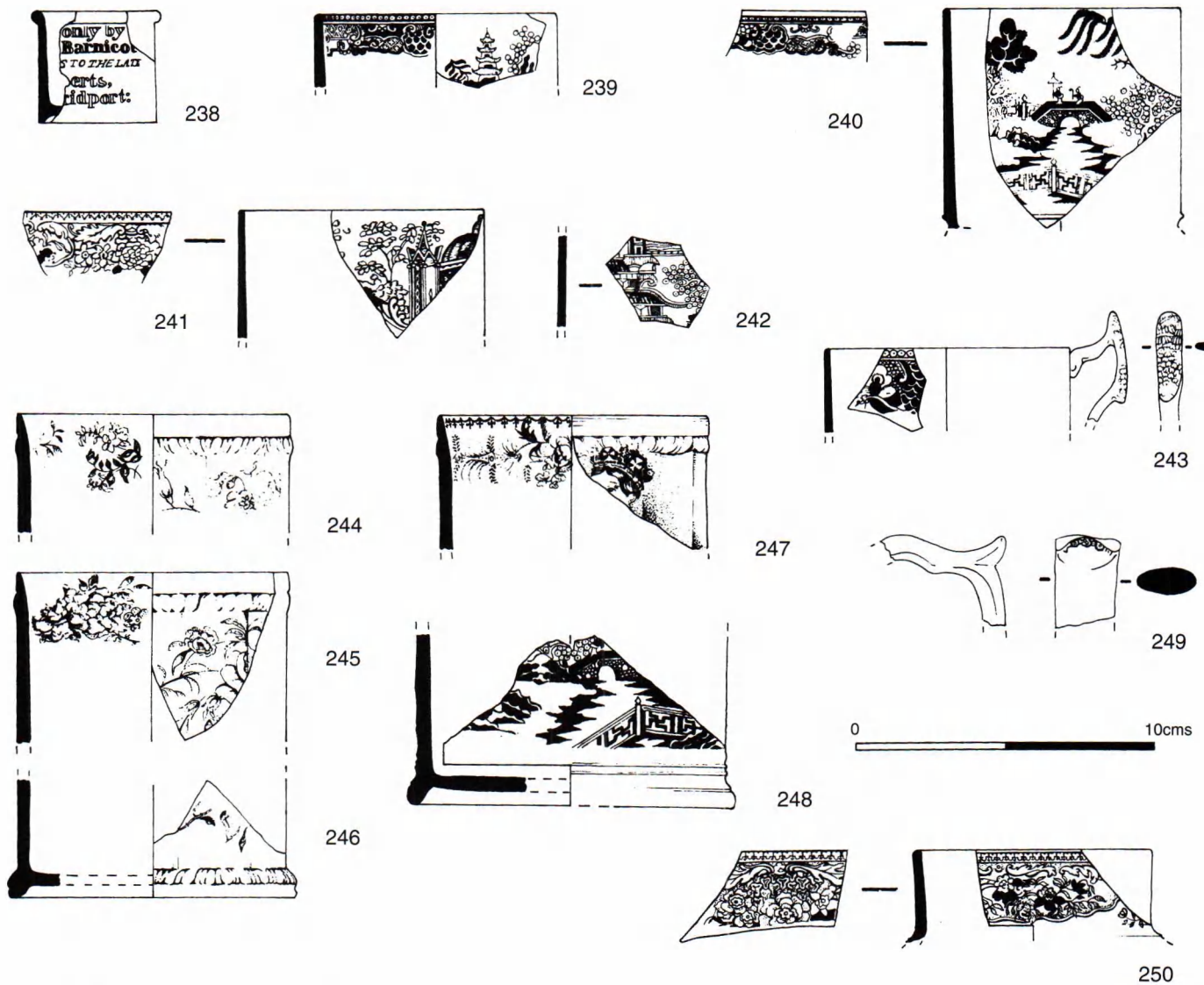


Fig.5.28 Catalogue numbers 238 - 250.

External decoration is the top of a Chinese pagoda and trees. Rim decoration cellular, with geometric and floral motifs. All decoration very pale blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

240. Rim sherd of a tankard, cup or jar; diameter 8cm. External decoration in Chinese willow-pattern style with two figures on a bridge, trees and a fence. Rim decoration as no.239. All decoration pale blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed. Nos.239 & 240 are probably from the same, or a very similar, vessel.

Such willow-pattern designs, probably first engraved by Thomas Minton, had become more or less standardized by the first decade of the 19th century (Coysh & Henrywood 1989, 402).

241. Rim sherd of a tankard, cup or jar; diameter 8cm. External decoration in Chinese style showing a domed pavilion with a tower and trees. Internal rim decoration

floral and geometric. All decoration pale blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

242. Tankard, cup or jar; diameter unknown but probably the same size as nos.239-241. External decoration in Chinese style showing part of a pagoda and a tree. Decoration pale blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

243. Rim sherd from a tankard or cup; diameter 8cm. Small handle is slightly cranked and decorated with a leaf motif. External decoration does not show, but the internal rim decoration is geometric and floral. Decoration pale blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

244-6. Three sherds from a tankard or jar; rim diameter 9cm. At rim and base is a moulded cord. Body is moulded to a series of indented panels. Decorated both externally and internally with flowers (roses?) in pale green. Unglazed.

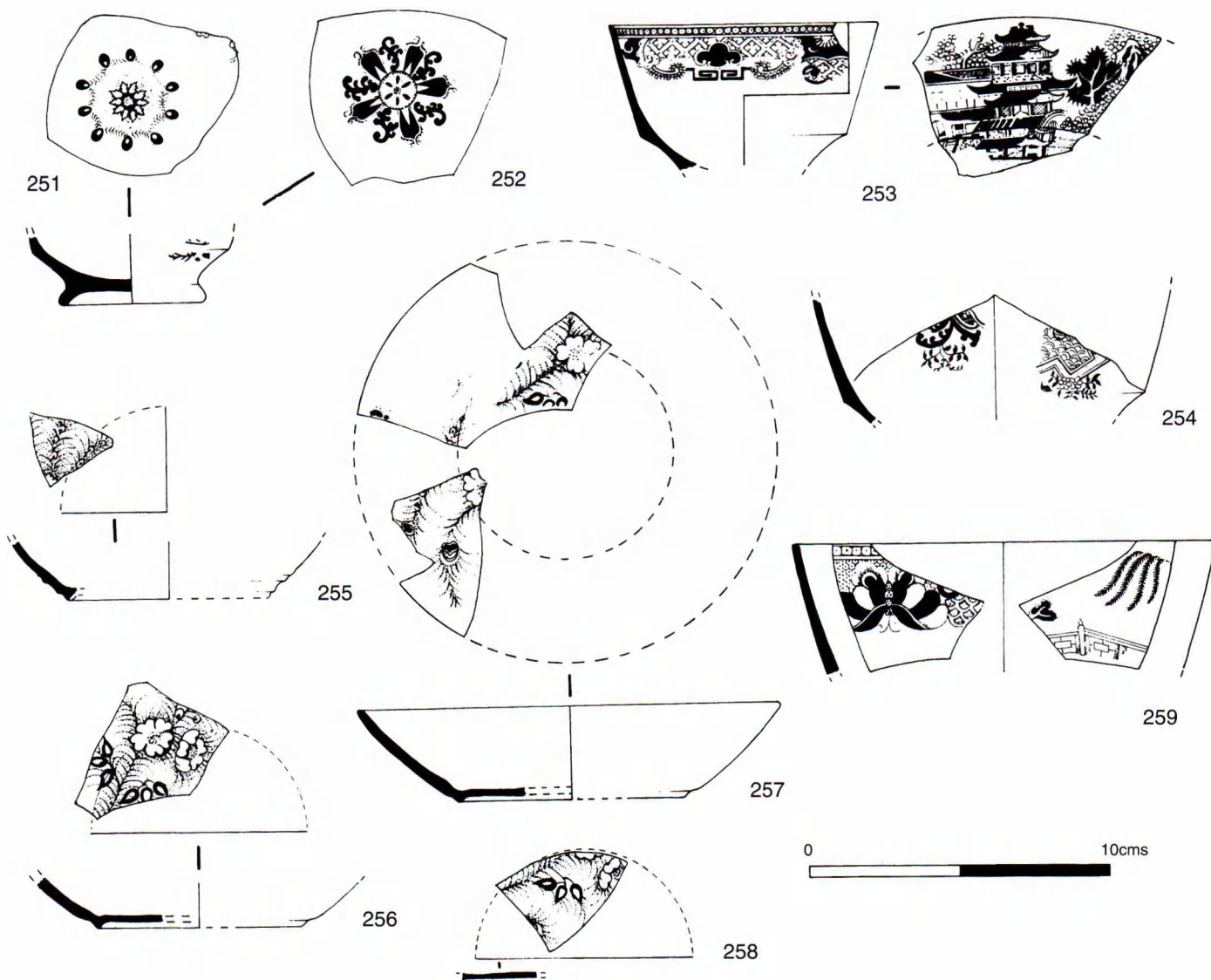


Fig.5.29 Catalogue numbers 251 - 259.

247. Rim sherd from a tankard, form as on nos.244-246; diameter 9cm. External decoration of the crowned head of a woman presumably represents Queen Victoria; internal decoration as floral spray. Decoration black and very sharp. Unglazed.

It may be that the sherd was from an unfinished coronation souvenir tankard of 1837. It bears some similarity to the portrait on a plate (origin not attributed) made to celebrate her marriage to Prince Albert at the beginning of 1840 (Hallinan 1995, pl.123A). The marriage was not announced until the end of November 1839.

248. Base sherd from a tankard; diameter at foot 10.8cm. External decoration shows a Chinese scene, with a figure on a bridge in a garden and a fence. Similar to no.240. Decoration blue. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

249. Strap handle from a tankard; finial decorated with a geometric motif. Glaze: white, shiny, crazed.

250. Neck of a jug; rim diameter 8cm. External and internal floral decoration dark-brown. Unglazed.

251. Base of a bowl; foot-ring diameter 5cm. Externally decorated with leaves. Internal decoration on the bottom floral and geometric. Decoration blue. Glaze: white but badly pitted and bubbled.

252. Base of a bowl, form as no.251. Internal decoration on the bottom is a geometric floral motif, sepia and blurred. Unglazed.

253. Cup or bowl; rim diameter 9cm. Above the base, the body has been turned to give a scooped profile. External decoration is a Chinese garden scene with a pagoda. Internal rim decoration cellular, with geometric and floral motifs. Decoration sepia and quite sharp. Unglazed.

254. Bowl, profile similar to no.253 but larger. External

decoration is a panel of scallops and a flower design. Internal decoration floral, sepia and quite sharp. Unglazed.

255. Sherd from near base of a bowl, diameter probably 6.8cm. Internal decoration a green, wispy, floral design - same as on nos.256-258. Unglazed.

256. Base of a bowl; diameter 6.8cm. Decoration of green flowers with wispy fern-like branches as on nos.255, 257 & 258. Unglazed.

257. Bowl; rim diameter 14cm, base diameter 7.6cm, height 3.2cm. Decoration as on nos.255, 256 & 258. Unglazed.

258. Base of bowl. Decoration as on nos.255-257. Unglazed.

259. Rim sherd of a bowl; diameter 14cm. External decoration in Chinese style, probably a garden scene with a fence and a willow tree. Internal decoration cellular, with an insect. Decoration sepia and quite sharp. Unglazed.

260. Dish with a wavy rim, diameter 13.7cm; foot-ring diameter 8.3cm; height 3.7cm. Internally decorated with a Chinese willow-pattern scene: four pagodas or pavilions, with two figures on a bridge, a man and a woman in a boat. Rim decoration is cellular, with flowers and scrolls. Decoration sepia, with a pale-green tinge in parts, and sharp. Unglazed.

261. Bowl; rim diameter 16cm, foot-ring diameter 8.5cm, height 9cm. Bowl turned so that area below the waist is scooped. External decoration is a Chinese-style scene. Internal decoration cellular, with geometric floral motifs. Decoration sepia and sharp, although largely worn away. Unglazed.

262-5. Sherds from the neck of (probably) a large water-jug, vase or wall-pocket. Rim is wavy and the neck is moulded to a series of indented panels. Internal and external decoration as flowers. Internally is a sharp cut-off point where the transfer has not been applied. No.265 is possibly a sherd from a spout. Decoration sepia and sharp. Unglazed.

266. Sherd from near the base of a gravy boat. External decoration is a floral motif, sepia and sharp. Unglazed.

267. Sherd from the spout of a gravy boat. External decoration is in Chinese-style, probably a garden scene with birds flying near a tree. Internally and externally decorated at the rim with geometric panels. Decoration sepia and sharp. Unglazed.

268. Small sherd, possibly from a jug or gravy boat. External decoration is a Chinese garden scene with a pagoda, trees and a fence. Decoration sepia and sharp. Unglazed.

269. Rim of a plate or dish with a wavy edge; diameter 26cm. Rim decoration is a floral motif, blue and slightly blurred. Glaze: white with blue tinge at edge; crazed.

270. Rim of a plate; diameter 26cm. Rim decoration is cellular panels of a lattice and geometric motifs. At edge of the well are similar latticed motifs. Decoration blue, slightly blurred. Glaze: white with faint green tinge at edge on reverse; slightly crazed.

The same cellular rim design occurs on a complete willow-pattern plate bearing the Pountney & Goldney stamp as on no.302 (City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery: Accession No. N8753).

271. Oval dish with a wavy edge. Rim decoration is a series of cellular motifs, geometric and floral - the same as on no.270. Major diameter by estimate 40cm. Decoration dark-blue. Glaze: white and crazed. Two unglazed sherds were also found.

272. Sherd probably from a plate or dish. Decorated with a Chinese-style garden scene in dark green. Unglazed.

Type 7: Painted ware

Just two sherds were found of mugs that were hand painted rather than decorated with transfer prints.

273. Straight-sided mug; diameter 6.8cm. Painted with a dark-blue leaf design. Glaze: white; shiny; crazed.

274. Mug; base diameter 10cm. Straight sided, with moulded panels let in the side and a moulded cord on the base, as on no.246. Decorated with a leaf design in lilac slip. Unglazed.

Type 8: Plain biscuit

All the forms reported were found as the unglazed biscuit. In addition, a few sherds were found which had been glazed. Most glazes are hard and shiny, somewhat cream-coloured with a green tinge, but a few are white with a blue tinge. There is no obvious relationship between a particular type of glaze and vessel form. The glazed sherds also seem to be undecorated.

275. Plate with an indented, wavy edge. Diameter 18.3cm.

276. Plate with a wavy edge and a moulded feather pattern. Diameter 22cm.

277. Plate with a wavy edge and moulded beading. Diameter 22.5cm.

278. Plate similar to no.177, but the edge is not so wavy and the feather moulding smaller and more haphazard. Diameter 22cm.

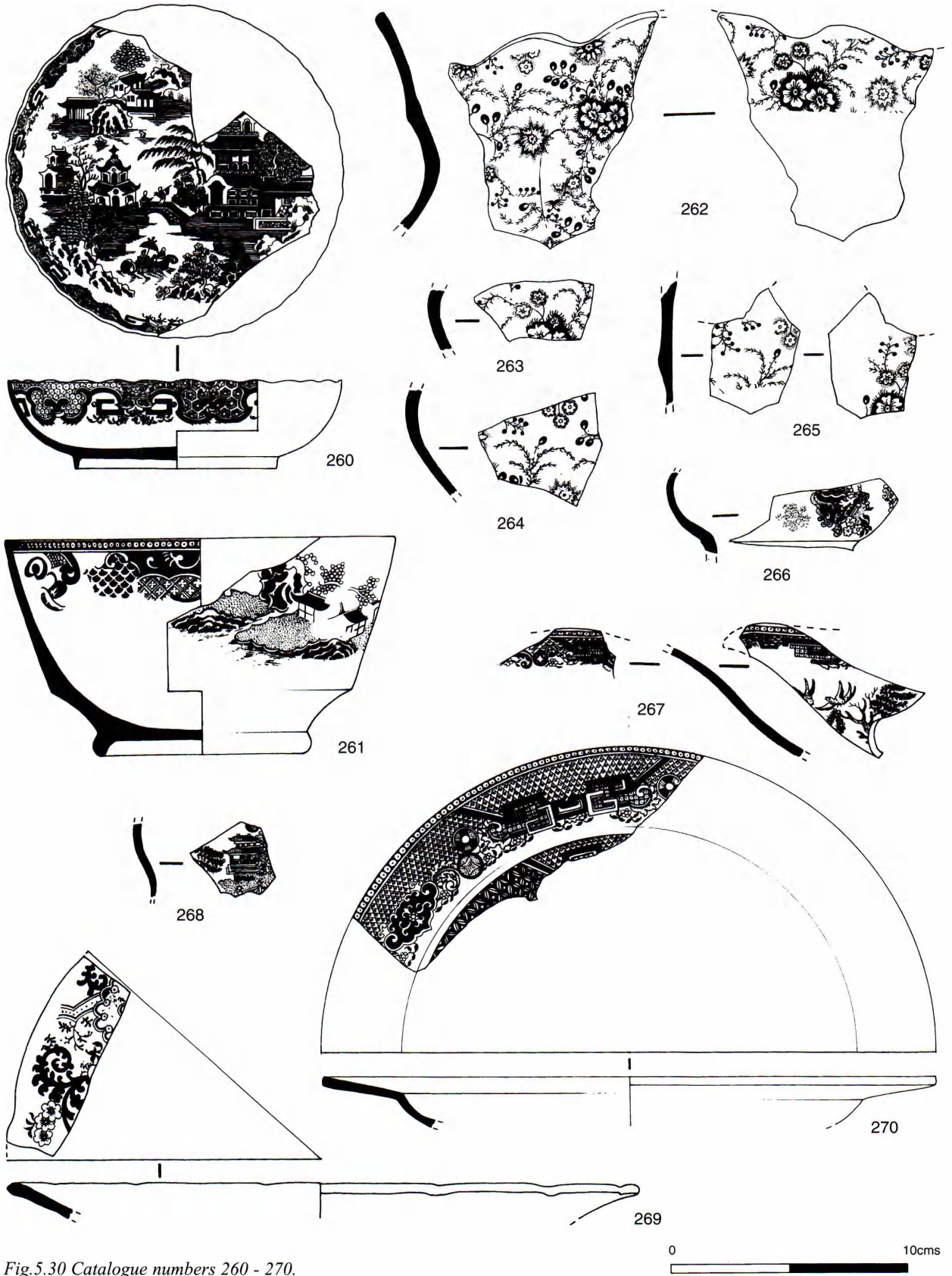


Fig.5.30 Catalogue numbers 260 - 270.

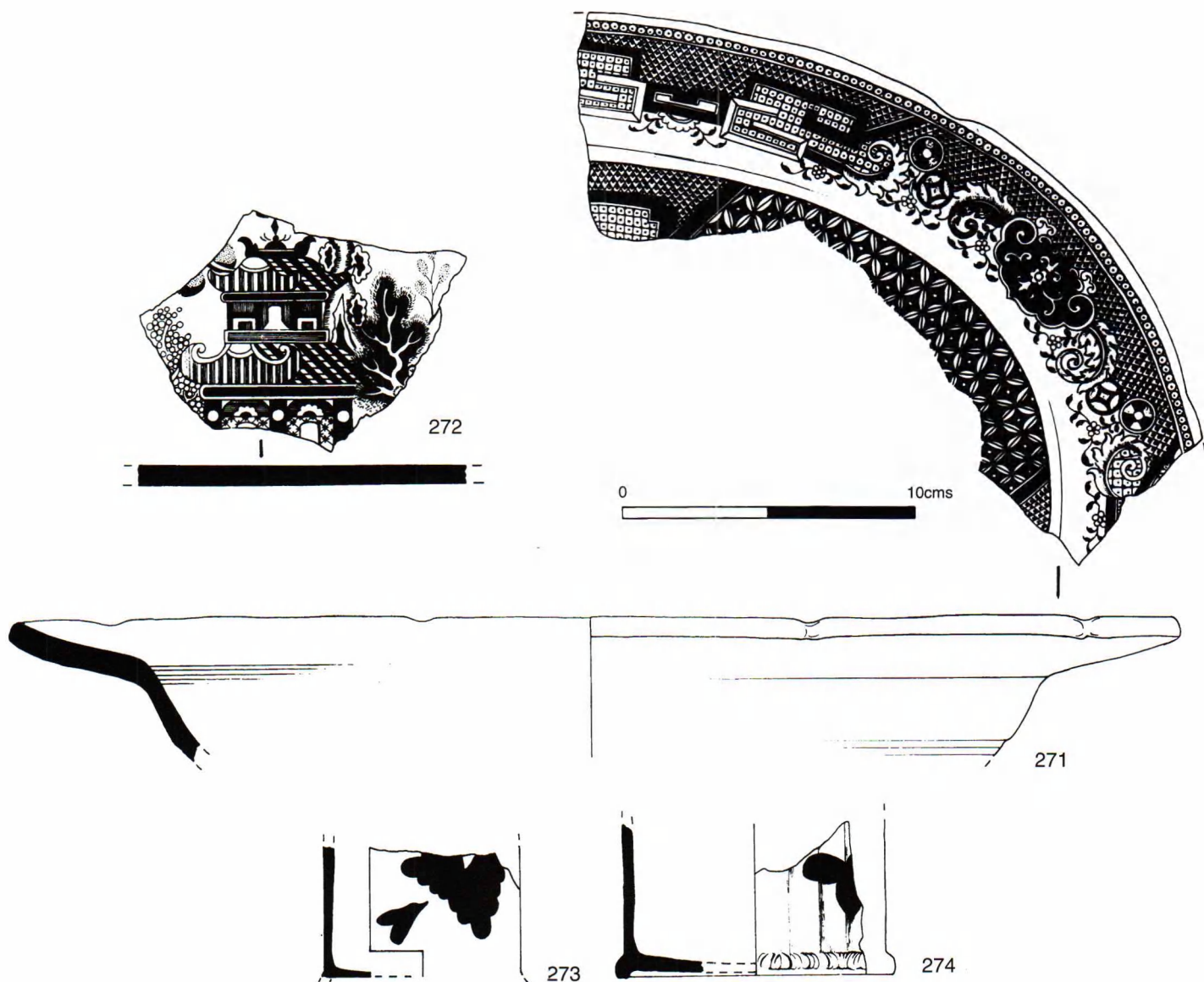


Fig.5.31 Catalogue numbers 271 - 274.

279. Plate with a moulded wavy edge. Diameter 23cm.

280. Plate with an indented edge. Diameter 23cm.

281. Plate/dish. Diameter 24cm.

282. Plate/dish. Diameter 24cm.

283. Nine-sided plate. Maximum diameter 25cm.

284. Plate/dish with an indented edge. Diameter 26cm.

285. Plate/dish with an indented edge. Probably oval. Diameter uncertain.

286. Plate/dish with a slightly wavy edge. Probably oval. Diameter uncertain.

287. Straight-sided ointment or paste pot. Rim diameter 4.2cm; base diameter 4.0cm; height 3.6cm. See also no.238.

288. Base of a small cup with only the bottom of the handle showing. Foot-ring diameter 3cm.

289. Rim of a straight-sided mug, with the top of the plain strap handle. Diameter 7cm.

290. Base of a small bowl on a pedestal foot.

291. Base of a bowl with an everted profile turned to give a horizontal external groove at the waist. Foot-ring is curved in profile, diameter 5 cm.

292. Bowl or cup turned to give a scooped profile below the waist. Rim diameter 9.2cm; foot-ring diameter 4.8cm; height 6cm.

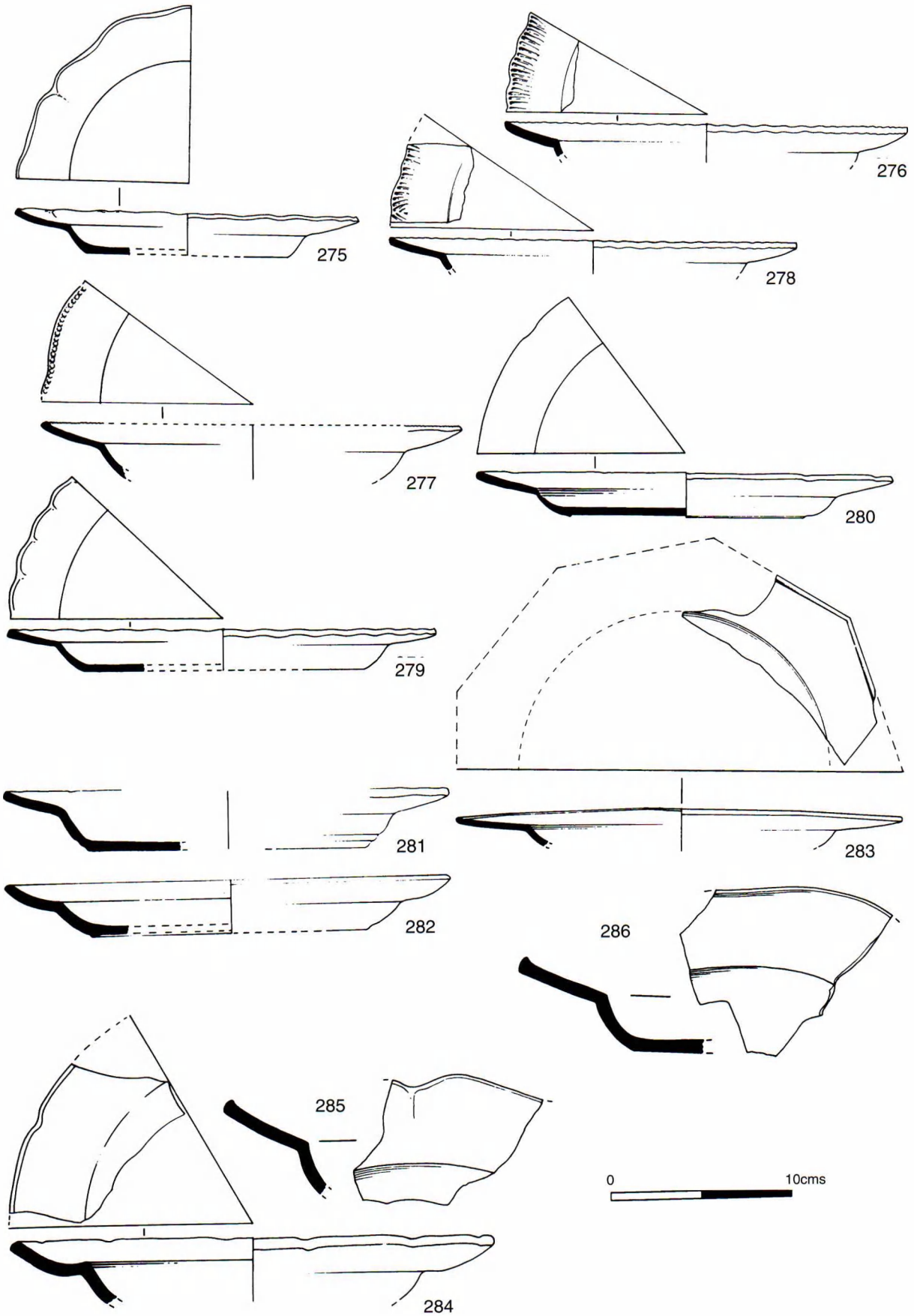


Fig.5.32 Catalogue numbers 275 - 286.

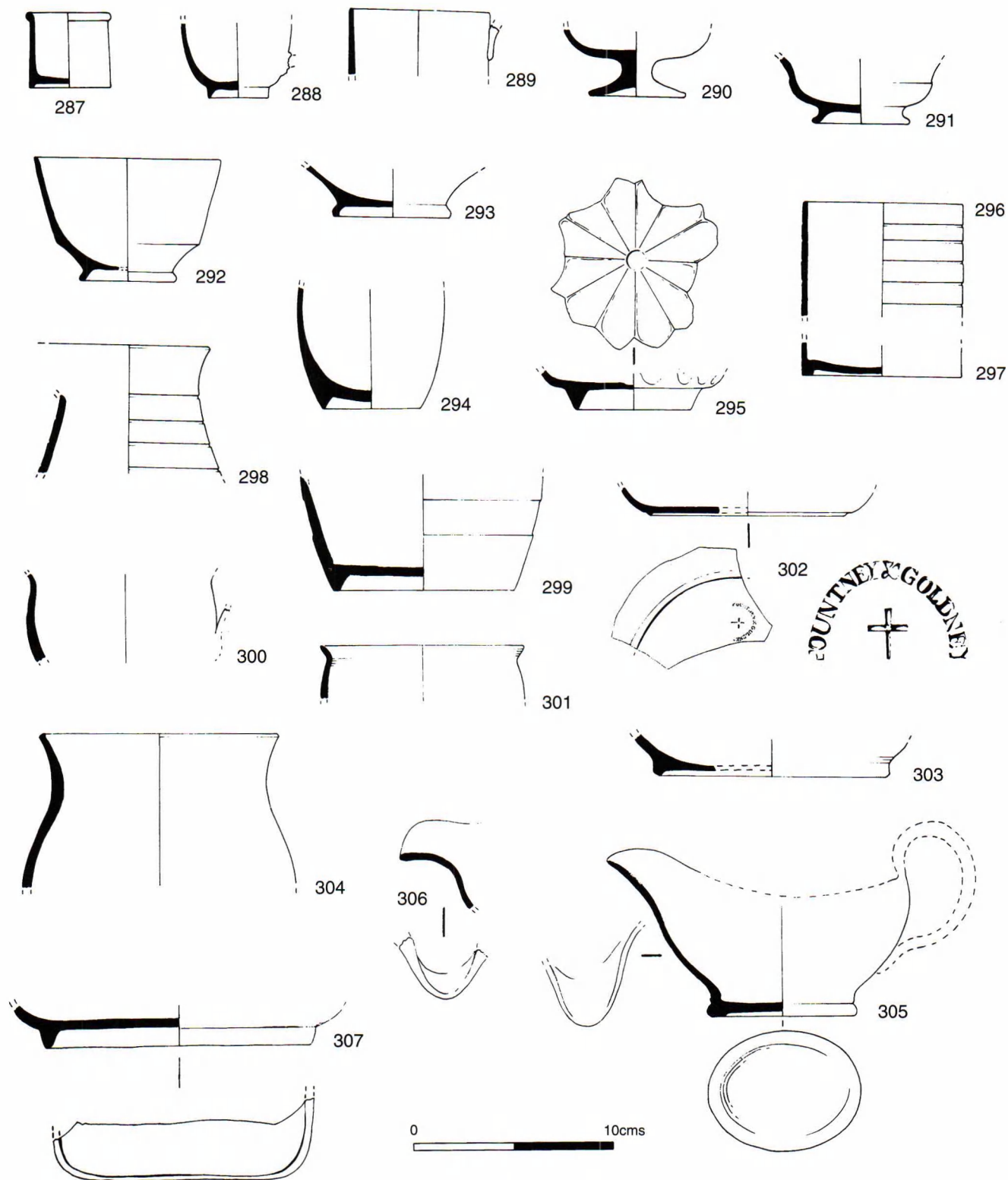


Fig.5.33 Catalogue numbers 287 - 307.

293. Base of a bowl or cup turned to give a scooped profile below the waist. Similar to no. 292. Foot-ring diameter 5.8cm.

294. Base of a jar or cup with a barrel-shaped profile. Base diameter 4.8cm.

295. Base of a bowl or dish moulded internally with a twelve-lobed star or floral design. Foot-ring diameter 5.8cm.

296-7. Rim and base from a straight-sided mug or jar. Decorated with turned horizontal grooves. Diameter 8.2cm.

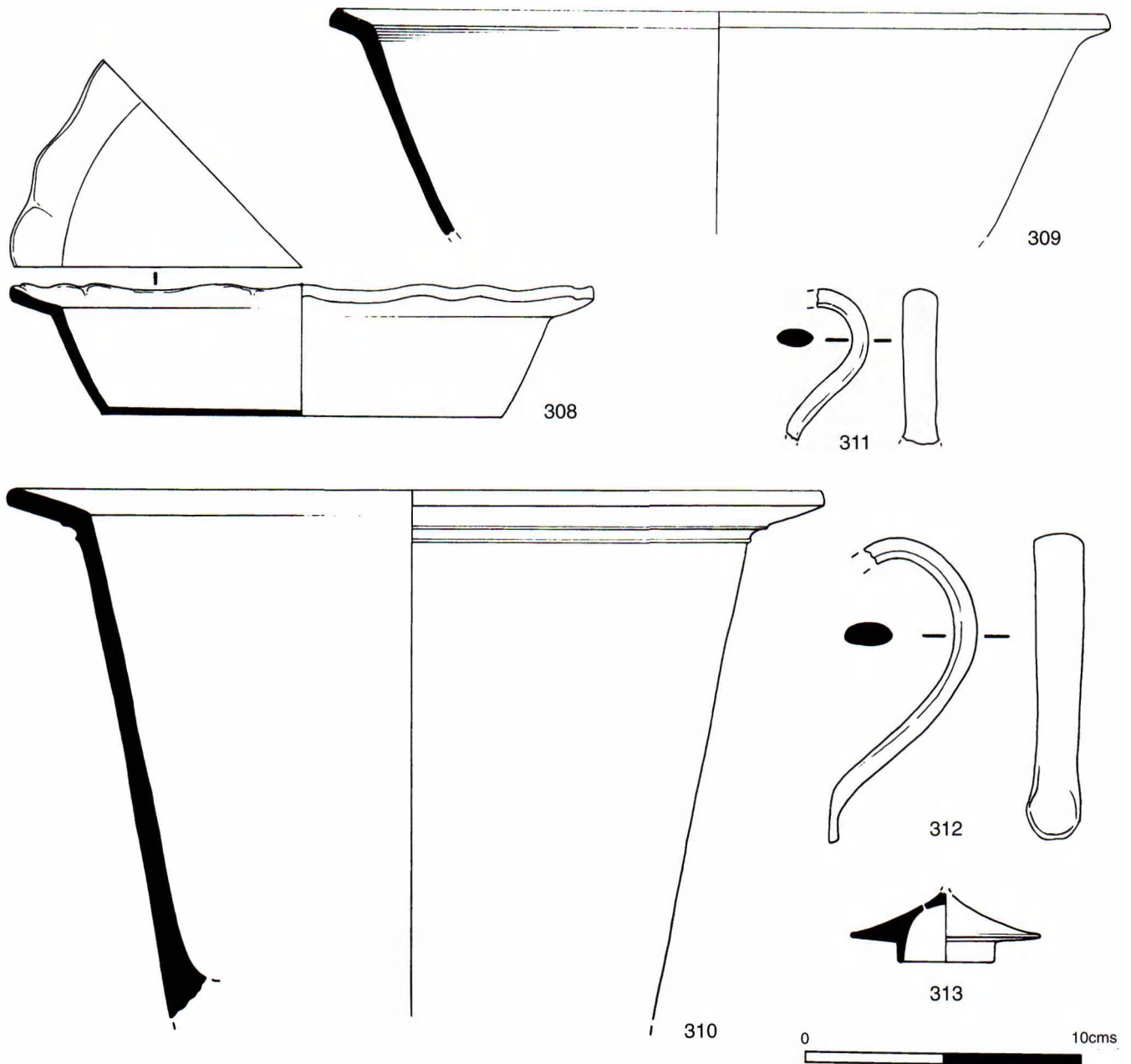


Fig.5.34 Catalogue numbers 308 - 313.

298. Rim, probably of a jug, conical in profile with slightly everted edge. Decorated with turned horizontal grooves, as nos.296 & 297. Rim diameter 8cm.

299. Base of a jar or bowl, barrel-shaped in profile with a broad band turned below the waist. Base diameter 9cm.

300. Side of a cup with a curved profile and an everted rim; small strap handle.

301. Rim sherd of a cup or jar, diameter 10cm. Possibly similar to no.300.

302. Base of a bowl or dish, diameter 9.8cm. On the base is stamped 'POUNTNEY & GOLDNEY' in a horseshoe shape around a cross.

303. Base of a bowl or dish, diameter 11.5cm.

304. Probably rim of a jug, diameter 11.8cm.

305. Gravy boat. Base is oval, maximum diameter 7.5cm. Handle is known only by reconstruction.

306. Spout, probably from a gravy boat.

307. Base of a dish, rectangular or square, 13cm across.

308. Dish with a wavy edged rim. Rim diameter 21cm; base diameter 14.2cm; height 4.8cm.

309. Top of a dish, rim diameter 27.5cm.

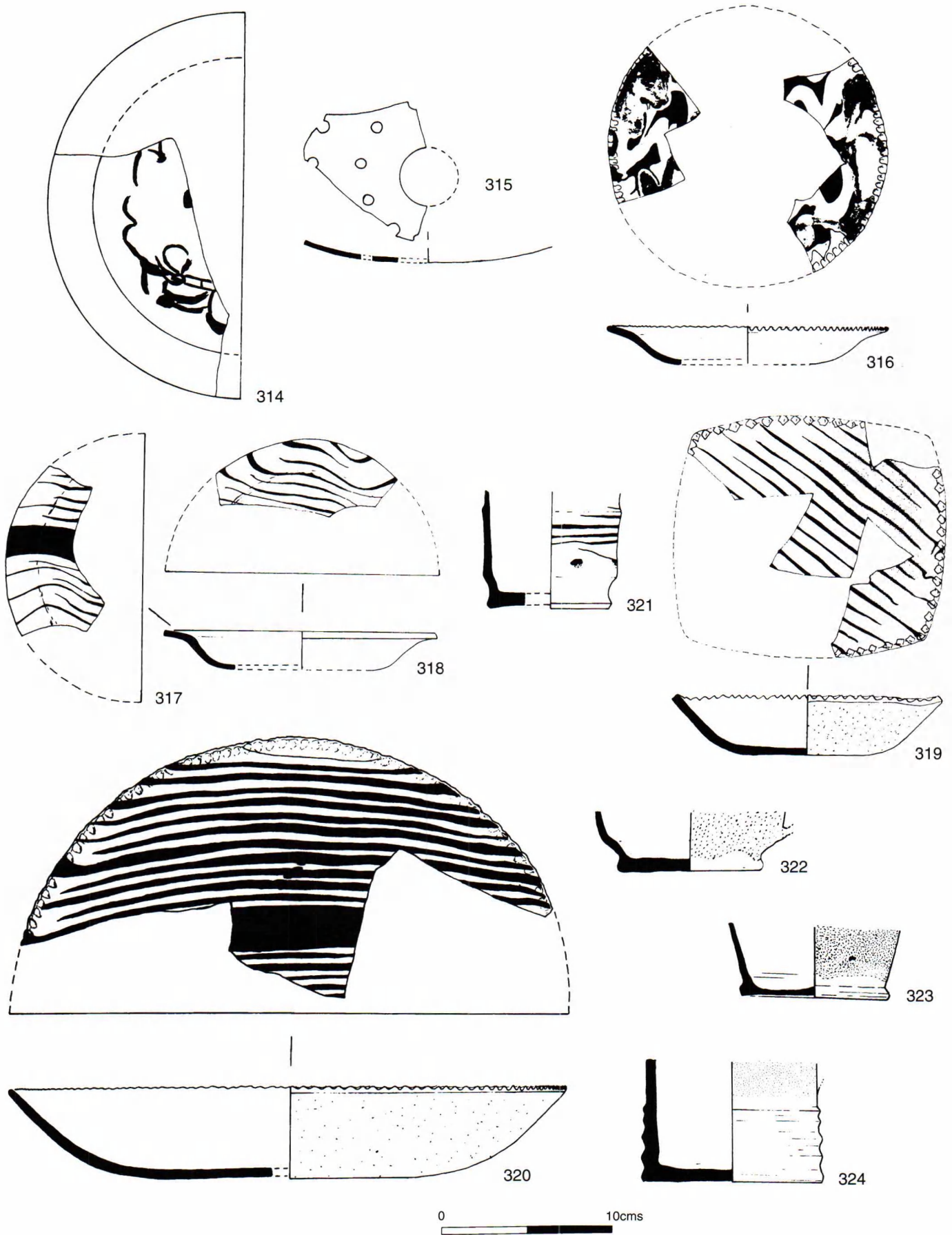


Fig.5.35 Catalogue numbers 314 - 324.

310. Top and side of a storage jar, rim diameter 29cm.

311-2. Strap handles, probably from jugs.

313. Lid from a small jar or teapot

APPENDIX

The preliminary draft and illustrations for this study were prepared in the mid-1970s and were presented at the Joint Autumn Conference of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and the American Society for Historical Archaeology, held at Bristol in September 1979. The pottery described in the Appendix as nos. 314-357 is the result of a subsequent re-examination of the salvaged waste. Because the sherds dealt with in the first study had already been marked with their assigned numbers, the additional material has been kept as an appendix in order to avoid confusion if reference is made to the sherds themselves. For the dating of this extra material, refer to the introductions to the relevant pits given above.

PIT 1

Type 1: Tin-glazed earthenware

314. Plate, diameter 22cm. Very similar to Form F, but with a larger well and an edge 2.5cm wide. Indistinct, possibly floral decoration in blue-grey. Unglazed.

315. Sherd probably from a flower or colander bowl. There is a large central hole, 3.3cm diameter, around which are grouped concentric rings of smaller holes, 0.6cm diameter. Unglazed.

The larger central hole makes it less likely that the sherd is from a strainer, although the use of such vessels to make punch, to serve watercress or vegetables, or even to display flowers, has been suggested (Britton 1982, 108; Ray 1968, 166).

Type 2: Slipware

316. Dish, diameter 16cm, depth 2.2cm. Rim flattened with a pie-crust edge. Decoration as on nos.144,151.

317-8. Dish, diameter 15.5cm, depth 2.2cm. Rim flattened; edge plain. Decoration as a series of wavy lines and broad central band. See nos.145 & 320.

319. Rectangular dish with rounded sides, 15.5 x 13.7cm, depth 3.5cm. Pie-crust edge and decoration as simple parallel lines.

320. Dish with a rounded profile, diameter 32cm, depth 5.2cm. Pie-crust edge and decoration as simple parallel lines and a broad band. See nos.145 & 317.

321. Tankard with slightly waisted sides, base diameter

7cm. Rim and handle forms unknown, but the handle cross-section probably elliptical. External decoration as a series of horizontal lines.

Type 3: Mottled ware

322. Base of a bowl or posset pot; base diameter 8.5cm. Bottom of the handle is attached simply, but lower than that on no.180.

323. Base of a bowl or jug; base diameter 8cm.

Type 4: Stoneware

324. Lower half of a tankard; base diameter 10cm. External upper half washed with iron; base turned as five cords.

PIT 6

Type 4: Stoneware

Two distinctive examples of this ware were found. The fabric is the same as the other stonewares, but the vessels were more delicately thrown and turned. Externally they are decorated with combed grooves and an iron wash has been applied. The inside is pale grey.

325. Body sherd, possibly of a cup; approximate diameter 7.5cm. Treatment of the base and rim unknown. A strap-handle is simply applied, but its profile unknown.

326. Top of a tankard or jug; rim diameter 12cm. Form of the handle unknown.

Type 6: Transfer-printed ware

327. Body sherd of a tankard, similar in form to nos.244-247, with a moulded cord and indented panels. Diameter 9cm. Externally and internally decorated with a floral design in black. Unglazed.

Type 8: Plain biscuit

328. Base of a cup. Foot-ring diameter 3.5cm. Similar to no.327. Unglazed.

329. Base of a cup. Foot plain; diameter 3.5cm. Unglazed.

330. Base of a cup. Foot-ring, diameter 4cm. Similar to no.325. Unglazed.

331. Bottom of a tankard; base diameter 7cm. Base turned to give a thinner bottom and lathe marks survive on the outside.

332. Top of a cup or bowl; rim diameter 9cm. Lathe-turned groove at the rim.

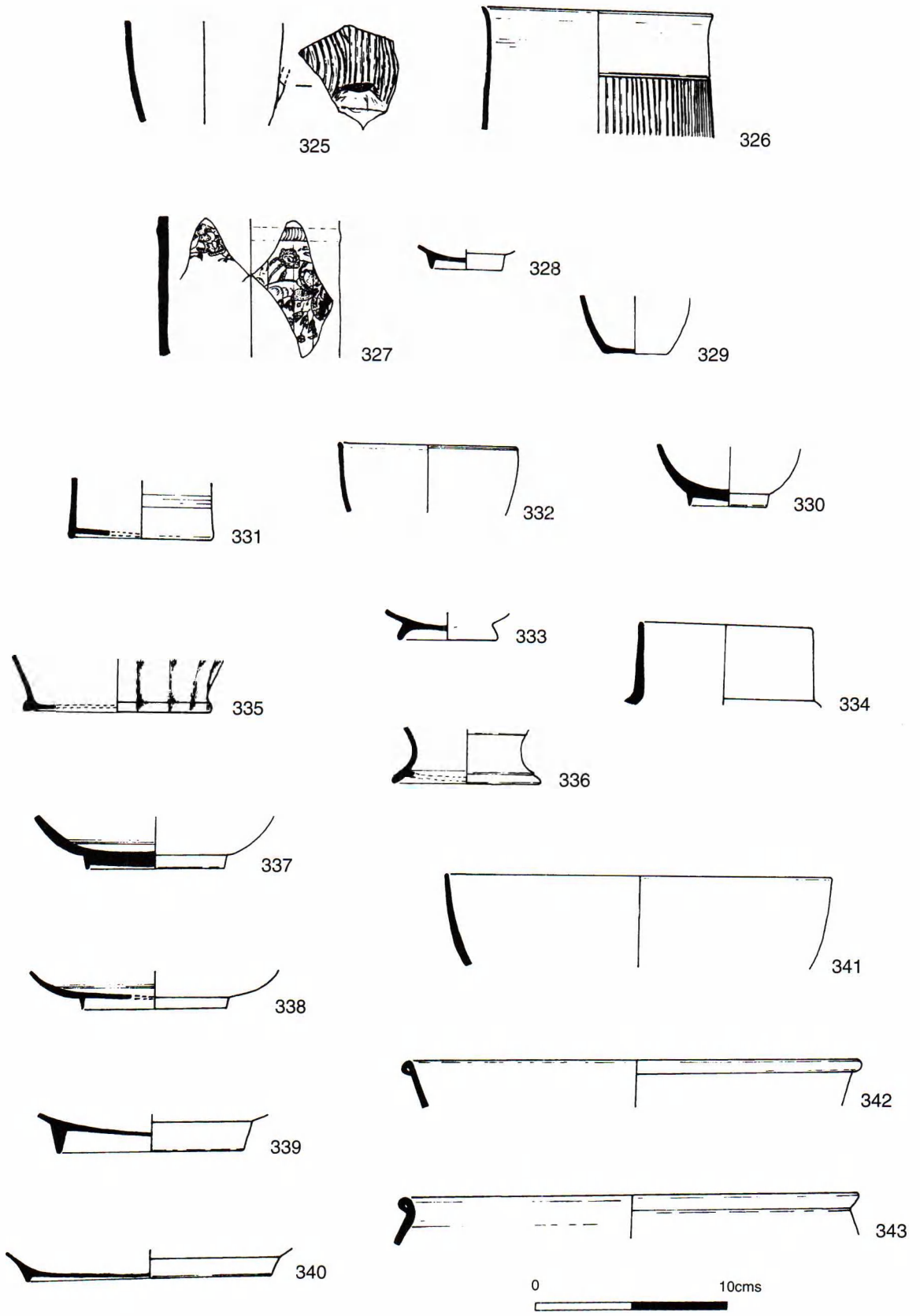


Fig.5.36 Catalogue numbers 325 - 343.

333. Base of a cup or small bowl with a splayed foot-ring; diameter 5cm. Unglazed.

334. Rim, probably from a jug, but the spout form unknown. Diameter 9cm. Unglazed.

335. Bowl or jug with moulded, fluted sides; base diameter 9cm. Unglazed.

336. Base of a bowl with a pedestal foot; diameter 7.5cm. Unglazed.

337. Base of a bowl with a foot-ring; diameter 6.8cm. Unglazed.

338. Base of a bowl with a foot-ring; diameter 7cm. Unglazed.

339. Base of a bowl with a foot-ring; diameter 9cm. Unglazed.

340. Base of a bowl with a shallow foot-ring; diameter 12cm. Unglazed.

341. Top of a bowl; rim diameter 20cm.

342. Top of a bowl; rim diameter 24cm. Rim rolled outwards and under to meet the body. Unglazed.

343. Top of a bowl; rim diameter 24cm. Rim rolled outwards and under, similar to no.339. Unglazed. A sherd was found which has a hard, shiny, greenish-white glaze.

KILN FURNITURE

PIT 1

This small group consisted almost entirely of various forms of saggars. With one exception (no.347) they were made in the same clay as had been used for Pottery Types 1, 2 & 3 and varied from a hard, buff-coloured fabric to one which was soft, friable and pale yellow. Some had drips of tin glaze on them, which indicates that they were saggars in which tin-glazed earthenware had been fired. There was no evidence of any of them having been used during the firing of either slipware or mottled earthenware.

344. Bottom of a sagger with a small central hole in the base; diameter 11cm, height unknown.

345. Shallow sagger; diameter 14.5cm, height 4cm.

346. Shallow sagger; diameter 16cm, height 4.5cm.

347. Shallow sagger; diameter 25.5cm, height 7.5cm. Thick wall and base. Fabric hard and pale yellow with coarse grits and fragments of 'grog'.

348. Sagger; diameter 26cm, height 15.5cm.

349. Sagger; diameter 20cm, height 10.5cm. Piercing the wall is at least one rounded aperture, which facilitates the circulation of hot air during the firing process. The form of this aperture towards the rim is uncertain, but it does not appear to actually cut the rim itself.

It is similar to Type 1 sagger from Lambeth, but in those examples the aperture is U-shaped rather than approximately oval, and cuts the rim (Bloice 1971, fig 52(nos.1 & 2) & p119).

350. Top of a sagger; diameter 24cm with the wall sloping inwards lower down; height unknown. Wall pierced by triangular apertures, cut with a knife to accommodate the pegs used to support plates during firing.

351. Top of a sagger; external diameter 25cm with approximately vertical sides; height unknown. Wall pierced by triangular, knife-cut apertures to accommodate pegs.

A sagger of this type from the Delftfield Pottery, Glasgow, had an internal diameter of 25cm (compared with 22cm for this example) and the full profile showed that it was an open cylinder with a height of 23cm (Denholm 1982, fig 5(A1)). Those from Southwark and Lambeth were similar and classified as Type 2 with variations in their size and numbers of holes. The Temple Back example is closer in size to the London example, which has three pairs of vertical rows of holes set at 120-degree intervals around the circumference, each pair of rows comprising seven holes (Bloice 1971, fig 52(nos.3 & 4) & pp119-20).

352. Sagger; diameter 24cm, height 15cm. There appears to be only a slight lip for a bottom, and at the base is at least one, probably triangular, knife-cut aperture for a peg.

353. Kiln girder; 15cm wide, length unknown. Several examples of these were found, most made in the soft, friable, pale-yellow fabric found in some tin-glazed earthenware. On some were a few drips of pinkish-white tin glaze, but always towards one edge: in the illustrated example, this is indicated by stippling.

It is possible that they were used as trays, but more likely that they were positioned on their sides in the kiln and acted both as baffles and to support the flat slabs known as kiln tiles (Bloice 1971, fig 52 (no.15) & pp120 & 142; Denholm 1982 fig.5(A4); Jackson, Jackson & Beckey 1991, 108).

354. Sagger with a curved ridge or corner. Form with unknown function. Many fragments of these were found and there were minor variations in shape. Several were flash-painted on the concave surface with either pinkish or blue-tinged tin glaze, a coarse brush having been used.

One possibility is that they were intended to be used as ridge tiles; but their size, the existence of a lip on the supposed side and the use of tin glaze makes this unlikely. Nor is it likely that they were 'banjo' saggars, which are

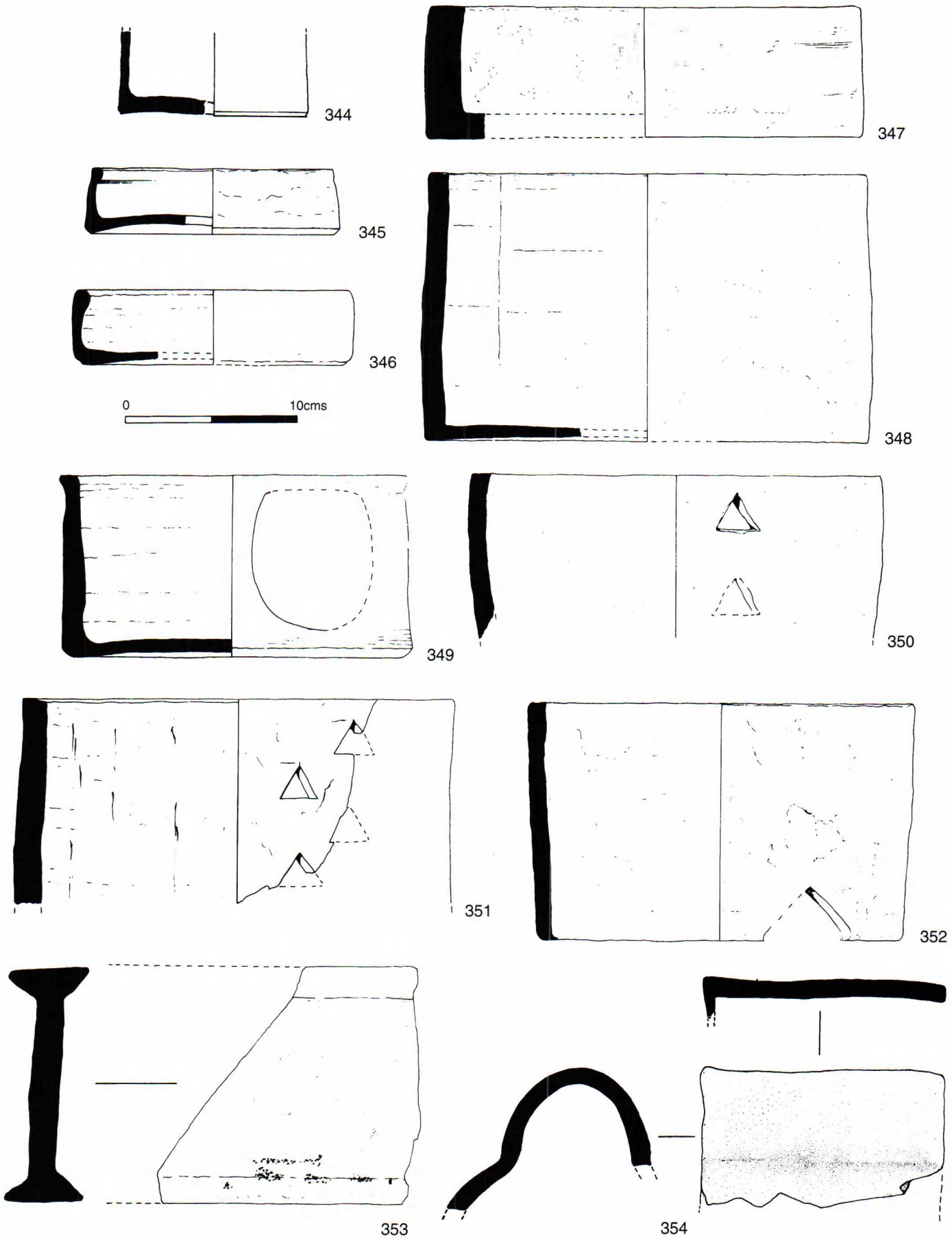


Fig.5.37 Catalogue numbers 344 - 354.

somewhat different in shape. They might correspond to the fragment found at Norfolk House, Lambeth, but no specific function was suggested for that type either (Bloice 1971, fig 52 (no.14) & pp120 & 143).

PIT 10

355. Saggar up to 17.5cm diameter, tapering towards the rim, 18cm high, with a wavy rim. Wall pierced by pear-shaped, knife-cut apertures. Several of this type were found (with minor variations in form) all made in the same fabric as the stoneware vessels (Type 4) with a thick, coarse green and brown glaze. Some have bobs of clay stuck on both the inside and outside to give support during the firing process.

This form was probably used for firing tankards or jars. The same form of saggar has been found elsewhere in Bristol (Barton 1961, fig.1(no.15)).

PIT 6

356-7. A selection of the many bars and stilts found, all made in the same white clay as used in Types 5, 6 & 8. Some of the propeller-like stilts have a greenish-white glaze.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I must first thank Reg Jackson and Oliver Kent for generously giving their time and labour over the Christmas holiday in assisting with the salvage of the pottery.

A special note of thanks must go to the late John Smith, formerly of the Foley College of Art, Stourbridge, for many stimulating conversations over the years in which we became friends and, more specifically, for the highly valuable information which he supplied concerning the 19th-century pottery described here. He always gave freely and unstintingly of his vast store of hard-won knowledge and I am greatly in his debt. He is sorely missed by those who knew him.

I acknowledge the interest shown by my former colleagues in the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and am grateful to David Dawson for his advice concerning the stonewares found near Bristol Bridge. Rod Dowling also made some useful observations concerning the dating of certain tin-glazed pieces.

Most of the original drawings, many of them of the highest quality of draughtsmanship, are by Wynne Greehalgh, and I am greatly in her debt. I must also express my thanks to Mike Pugh for re-photographing the mounted drawings and printing them to a publishable standard. Ann Linge of Bristol & Region Archaeological Services has very kindly enhanced the quality of reproduction of all the illustrations for their final publication, for which I am most grateful. The original draft typescript was retyped by my wife Jeana Price, for which many thanks.

The salvage work was carried out as part of a watching-brief being kept on that part of Bristol, financed by the Department of the Environment and the Bristol City

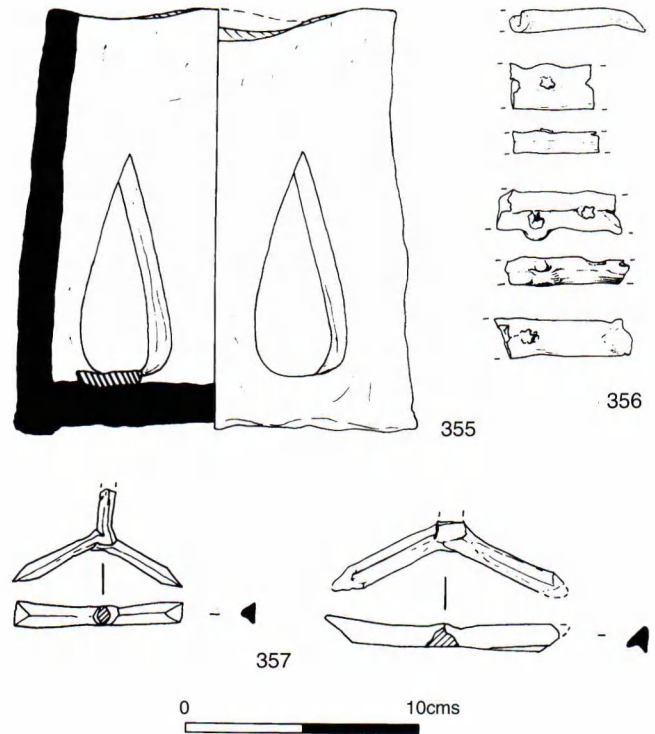


Fig.5.38 Catalogue numbers 355 - 357.

Museum and Art Gallery. Part of the post-excavation work was carried out under a Job Creation Scheme financed by the Bristol City Council.

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A GROUP OF 1850S CLAY TOBACCO-PIPE KILN WASTERS FROM MONK STREET, BRISTOL.

by Ian Beckey & Roger Price

INTRODUCTION

In May 1992, construction by Wessex Water and their contractors, Balfour Beatty, for the new Bristol Northern Foul Water Interceptor Sewer had reached the M32 motorway (NGR ST 5988 7387). Excavation work revealed a layer of clay tobacco-pipe kiln waster material in a trench section approximately 0.75m below the present ground surface (see Fig.1).

The waste overlay a layer of grey alluvial clay and consisted of broken clay pipe bowls, plain stems (including green glazed tips) and slivers of pipe clay. The trench also produced a pottery jug fragment relating to the 'Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows'. The deposit was sealed by a demolition layer of kiln muffle fragments, ash, charcoal and

lime mortar. Nearby, a dump of pottery kiln waste (to be published separately) was observed in section and this had been cut by a later brick wall. This deposit contained fragments of mocha ware (banded slipware), sponge decorated ware, willow pattern/fir tree blue and white transfer wares, fragments of biscuit fired teacups, tankards, plates (including one of 'Sicilian' pattern), jugs and bowls. There were also fragments of kiln saggars, rolled strips of clay, pottery stilts and trivets. With the permission of the site contractors, a small rescue excavation was carried out in the rectangular trench opened up during their groundworks which was approximately 30m long, 1.75m wide and 1m deep.

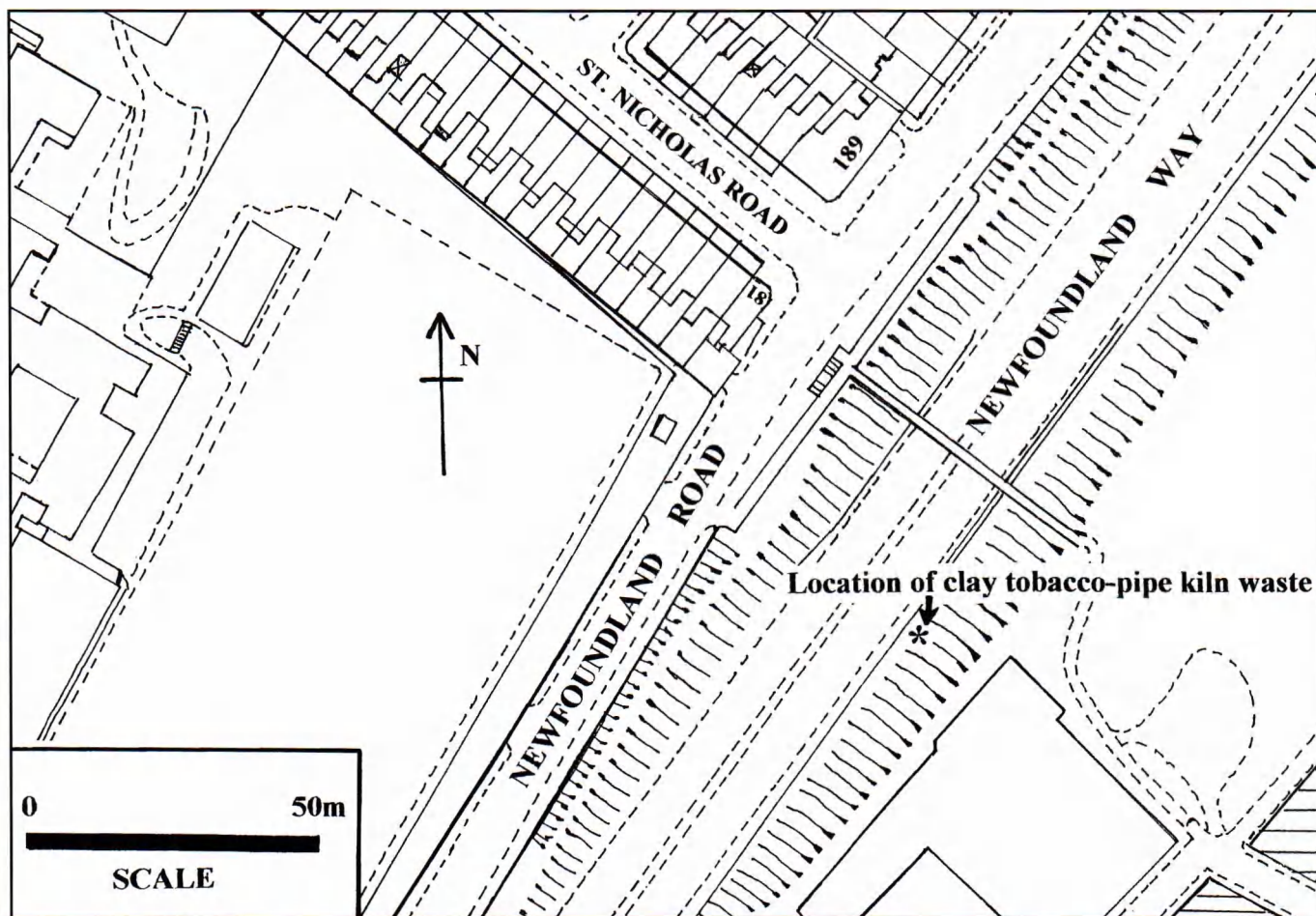


Fig.1 Site location plan.

THE PIPES

Examination of the pipes showed that none had been smoked, but all had broken stems. Each bowl had a stem-bore diameter of one sixteenth of an inch and all decoration was in relief. The number of examples of each type of bowl recovered are listed in the following table. All pipes are illustrated full size in Fig.2.

Type	Examples	Description
1	1	Plain bowl with spur
2	3	Plain bowl with JW initials on the spur
3	1	Plain bowl with J? initial on the spur
4	8	Bowl with a leaf decoration up the front and back mould-lines, JW initials on the spur
5	1	Bowl with leaf decoration up the front mould-line
6	1	Bowl with leaf decoration up the front mould-line, a fluted decoration on the back, and JW initials on the spur
7	2	Bowl with a fluted decoration up the front and back mould lines, and a spur
8	2	Bowl with a fluted decoration up the front and back, mould-lines and a webbed foot
9	1	Bowl in the form of a human head with beard, and wearing a turban or fez decorated with oak leaves.

Total of pipe bowls recovered - 20

DISCUSSION

The pipe waste was deposited in an area close to the River Frome, not far from the Baptist Mills Pottery located a few hundred metres to the north east. Presumably it was dumped there as make-up for development work, as was often the case (Beckey 1999). The pottery jug transfer-printed with the label 'Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows' was dated to c1860 and might relate to the 50th anniversary of the order (L, Jackson pers comm). The fragments of mocha ware, blue and white transfer-ware, willow pattern and sponge decorated designs were all known to be popular during the 1840s-50s and were probably made at Pountney's pottery in Temple Back (Jackson *et al* 1982). Kiln waste material of some of these types dated to c1837 was excavated by Price at Temple Back in 1972 (Price, this volume). The pottery and clay pipes probably date to the mid-1850s. The pipes appeared to be well registered, clearly detailed and probably quite new when they were discarded.

Examination of pre-1850s maps, including Matthew's (1815), Donne's (1821), Ashmead's (1828 & 1846) and Chilcott's (1838) showed that no prior development had taken place in the area where the pipes were found. However, on Ashmead's map of 1855 four houses had been built (Nos.1-4 Albermarle Place) to the west of the deposit and other streets such as Peel Street, Canning Street and White Street were also shown. The 1882 OS 1st edition plan of the district shows the deposit was built over by a house

(later No.38) in Monk Street. That street does not appear in the borough surveys of 1851 or 1862, and the name is found in Bristol Corporation deeds drawn up in 1868. It features in Wright's directories from 1871 onwards.

The figural bowl (type 9) is of particular interest because it may have represented the head of a Turk wearing a fez or turban. This has possible connections with the Crimean War of 1853-6, when figural pipes depicting British military uniforms or Russian and Turk's heads, were popular themes. Pipemakers capitalized on the patriotic fervour for the war and generated new business opportunities for themselves by manufacturing Crimean-themed pipes. Sites which have yielded examples of Crimean figurals include: Bath Road (Price *et al* 1984), Clement Street (Beckey & Jackson 1986) and Great Ann Street (Beckey & Baker forthcoming, a), Lawrence Hill (Beckey & Baker forthcoming, b) and Temple Back (Beckey, Baker & Price forthcoming).

The other possibility for Turkish influence comes from the period between the late 18th century and the early 19th century when wealthy travellers from Britain visited the classical sites of Europe as part of a grand tour. As a result of these visits the general public became more aware of Ottoman Turkey through the work of artists such as W.J Muller who paid visits to Greece and Egypt in 1838-39 and Turkey in 1843-44 (Greenacre & Stoddard 1991). However, despite a new awareness gained from these grand tours there is no evidence to support the idea that pipemakers produced pipes on this theme. Such figural pipes of the period usually depict the military and would most certainly have been produced in response to a significant conflict involving the British army. The Crimean War was the obvious source of inspiration.

Some of the Monk Street pipes, such as the webbed foot design (Type 8), were popular during the 1840s-50s and a number of examples have been recovered from Pennywell Road and Temple Back (Price *et al* 1984). Certain pipes (Types 2, 4 and 6) were marked on the spur with the initials 'JW'. Previous research has shown that they were made by James and Joseph White at their nearby Baptist Mills factory (see Fig.3). They were perhaps the largest pipe manufacturers in the northern half of Bristol during the 19th century. Many of their pipes have similarities in design to those of other manufacturers in Bristol, such as Ring's at Temple Back.

It should be remembered that pipe designs could be produced for several years after an event had passed, to enable pipemakers to maximize the return on their investment in expensive moulds. Full use was made of moulds until they were either worn out or damaged beyond repair, and in some cases they were sold off as interest in the subject matter waned or if the owner had died (Beckey 1999). The recovered pipes were well made, if in basic styles, and although the type 9 figural was more detailed than the others, it was not as elaborate as a typical French Crimean figural (Jackson & Jackson 1989). There were no special features such as overall glazing or indications of a foreign export theme (for example Irish home rule) so it

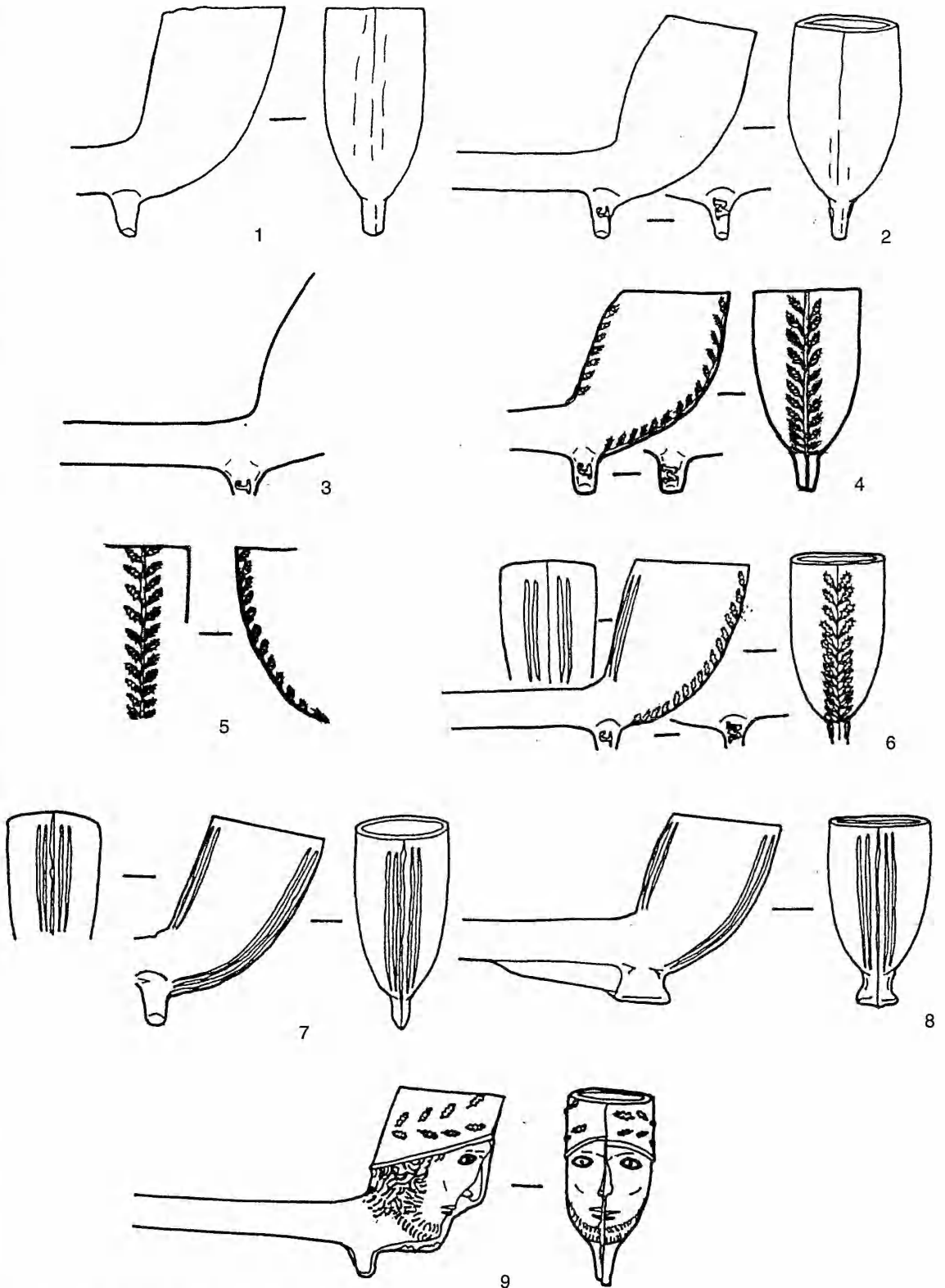


Fig.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes from Monk Street (life size).

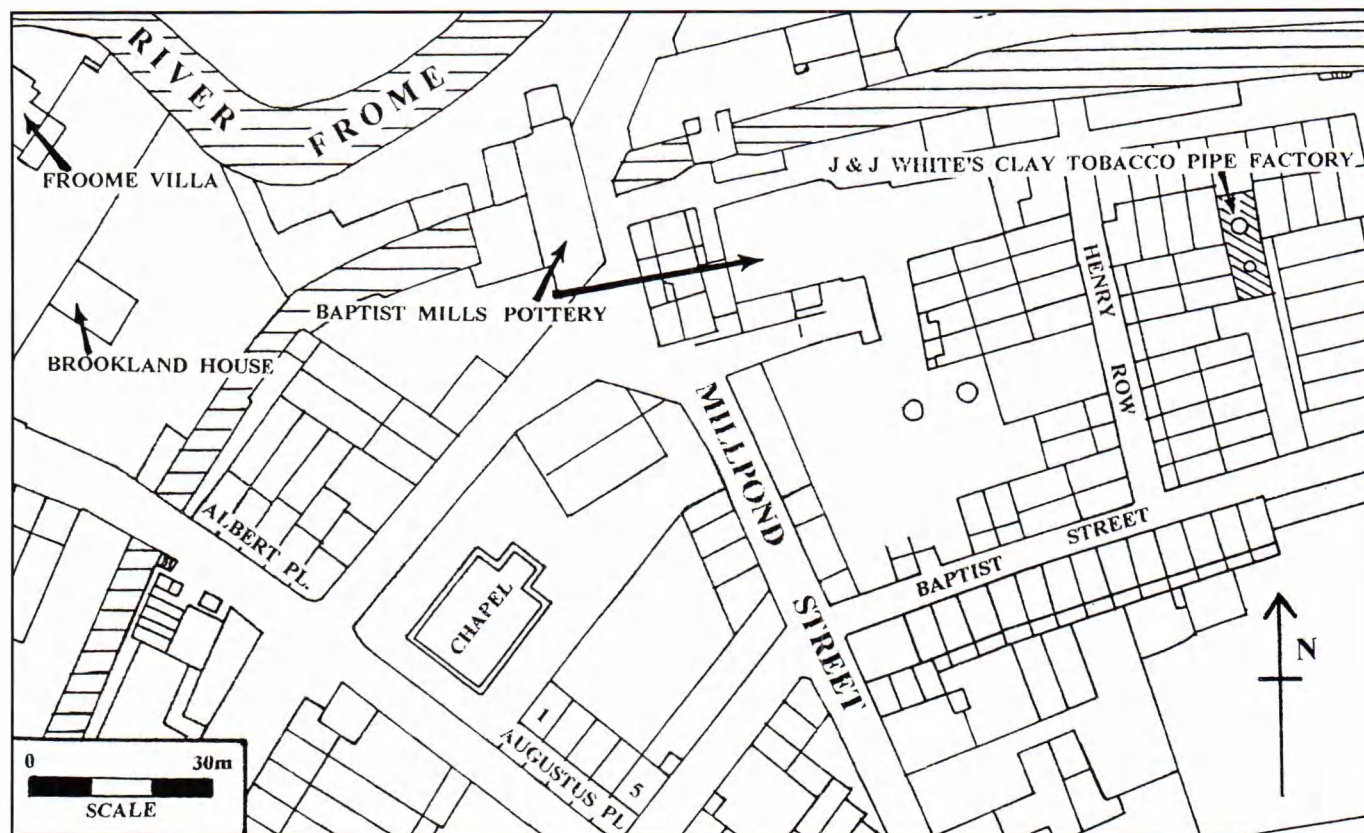


Fig.3 Site location plan for J & J White's Baptist Mills clay tobacco-pipe factory. Based on Ashmead's map of 1855.

seems likely that the pipes were aimed at the cheaper end of the domestic market. It might be the case that certain types were exported to colonial markets such as Australia or Canada. Four of the pipe tips had been dipped in a green glaze and two had traces of a red wax, but the majority were unglazed. Glazing the tips had become popular from the early 19th century onwards as a means of minimising the risk of contracting lip cancer, because the glaze acted as a barrier between the porous clay and the skin. The stems were dipped in a tipping muffle containing a copper and lead flux, then withdrawn at the correct temperature and fluidity and allowed to cool on a raised wire (Peacey 1996). Glazed tips have turned up on various sites in Bristol, including Temple Back (Beckey, Baker and Price forthcoming) and Wellington Road (Beckey 1999). Wax tips were also used as a cheaper alternative to glazing.

JAMES & JOSEPH WHITE'S FAMILY BACKGROUND

Much information on the White family has been published elsewhere and need not be repeated here. Those interested should consult Jackson & Price (1974) and Price, Jackson & Jackson (1979). Since then, research into all Bristol pipemakers has developed enormously and full references to what is presented here will be found in Price (forthcoming). What follows is only the briefest outline of current ideas.

The brothers James and Joseph White are said to have established their pottery business in Baptist Mills in c1840, but pipemaking was merely a sideline in what was a diverse

and flourishing enterprise. Among their factories in Baptist Mills was the Phoenix Pottery, a small workshop opposite the River Frome, which seems to have been where most of the pipes were made. The White brothers did sufficiently well from them to be able to retire from active business in c1855, leaving their estate to their sons, who were confusingly also called James and Joseph White. Despite continuing their fathers' success on the ceramics side of the business, the younger brothers seem to have had little interest in pipe making, which they gave up in c1861-2.

However, recent research has shown that the situation at the Phoenix Pottery was not quite as straightforward as has been supposed by earlier researchers. The London pipemakers John George Reynolds & Sons had come to Bristol and set up a pipe manufactory in New Street (St Judes) in c1849. An examination of the 1851 census strongly suggests that by then, if not even before, the Reynoldses had seemed content to leave the actual day-to-day making of the pipes to John Wilkey and his family, who lived on the site. When J G Reynolds and his son quit New Street to return to London c1853, they retained some interest in pipemaking in Bristol, for several directories refer to them as pipemakers in both north London and Baptist Mills: one directory specifically stating that Reynolds occupied the Phoenix Pottery.

The most probable explanation is that, on the retirement of their parents in c1855, the younger White brothers chose to hire a manager to run the specialist pipemaking branch of their business, and took on J G Reynolds to act on their

behalf. This was likely the son of J G Reynolds II, who could have spent some time away from his father's business in London to visit Bristol. That must have been a somewhat inconvenient arrangement and it seems that Reynolds, in turn, once again took on John Wilkey and his family to carry out the manual work for him. The Wilkeys are listed in the 1861 census return as living in Prospect Place, Baptist Mills. More specifically, the borough survey of 1862 states that John Wilkey occupied three adjacent premises on the row fronting the Frome, one of them being called in the survey, the Phoenix Pottery, which was then owned by Joseph White's brother-in-law James Doubting. It is known that there was a direct family connection between the Whites and the Wilkeys, because in July 1825 the elder Joseph White married an Elizabeth Wilkey at St James's church. Elizabeth's exact relationship to John Wilkey is not yet known, but she could have been an elder sister, or perhaps an aunt.

Why pipemaking was abandoned at Baptist Mills in c1861-2 is not certain, but that time saw the beginnings of a final decline in the industry. Perhaps pipe exports to the United States of America were affected by the outbreak of the American Civil War in April 1861, although we cannot be certain of this at present. Moreover by c1858 some of the White family had emigrated to Canada, where they eventually managed a fairly successful pottery in Nova Scotia - which later included pipemaking for a while.

Corroborating the argument that Reynolds and the Wilkeys had been responsible for running the White's pipemaking business, it was exactly at the time when the trade ceased at Baptist Mills that John Wilkey opened his own pipe manufactory in Wade Street (also St Judes) which ran from 1862/3 until c1871. The owners of the Wade Street property were the same White family.

Exactly how all this relates to the Monk Street kiln waste is not entirely certain; but if anything, it strengthens the argument for the dating of the material. If the younger White brothers were not too keen on pipemaking, they could well have been reluctant to invest in expensive new moulds when they took over the business in c1855; making it more likely that their pipes were produced using moulds commissioned before then. This fits well with other data presented here, although pipes doubtless continued to be made from old moulds until the factory closed c1861-2.

CONCLUSION

The evidence strongly suggests that the pipes were manufactured c1854-6. The latest research carried out by the authors demonstrates that, even if the suggested date is only approximately accurate, the only manufacturers could have been the White brothers - either James and Joseph White senior or their sons James junior and Joseph Augustus, who took over the business c1855. It is quite likely that the brothers employed as an agent James George Reynolds to supervise the production process in a small workshop by the River Frome, in a separate location away from their main factory buildings. That workshop closed c1862, when the

family gave up pipemaking.

All finds, photographs and the paper archive have been deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery with Accession Number BRSMG 2002/46.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the site contractors Balfour Beatty for allowing access to the site.

To the staff at Bristol Record Office and Bristol Reference Library who were most helpful in providing access to certain documents.

Peter Hammond for certain details concerning Reynolds and the White connection.

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REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2003-2004

Edited by Bruce Williams

Abbreviations

AAU	-	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	-	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services
BAT	-	Bath Archaeological Trust
BRSMG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BUAD	-	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CA	-	Cotswold Archaeology
CMAG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
GGAT	-	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
NSMS	-	North Somerset Museums Service

The review of archaeology is arranged alphabetically by parish and covers the four unitary authorities of Bath and North-East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire, formerly Avon County.

This may not be an exhaustive list however, as not all contractors, whether professional or amateur, inform the editor of their work.

BATH & NORTH-EAST SOMERSET

BATH

All Saints' Chapel, Bath, ST 744 659. All Saints' Chapel was open for worship in October 1794. Construction was started probably by 1790; one source suggests 1788. It was intended as a chapel of ease for the new developments north of Julian Road that were erected as part of the building boom of 1788-93. All of this development took place in the rural parish of Walcot which was served only by St Swithun's, nearly a mile away, and Wood's Queen's Square chapel, almost as far. Neither, at this time, had enough seats in any case.

The building was built as a private speculation and remained in secular ownership throughout its life.

The building was a typical example of Georgian 'Gothick', the archaeologically incorrect, essentially 'picturesque', version of the style favoured until the earlier 19th century. Examples in Bath include Christchurch in Julian Road, built by the same architect just a few years later, and the early example of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel in Vineyards (1765). Apart from the architectural dressing, the building was otherwise a typical Bath building constructed of squared Bath stone and finished in good ashlar.

In the early part of the 20th century the chapel ceased to

be used as a chapel and in 1939 became a furniture depository. In April 1942 it was burnt out by an incendiary bomb. The ruins were partly demolished by 1944 for safety reasons and the rest was largely cleared in 1953 to allow the construction of a terraced garden. This is the present state of the site, but the garden is much overgrown and neglected.

An evaluation was carried out on site consisting of six trenches placed to uncover specific areas of the chapel and confirm the condition and survival of any footings, floors or walls and any fittings or architectural fragments that might be found. These revealed heavily truncated foundations of the south and north walls of the main chapel, and of the western domestic wing. Although no evidence was found for a basement except along the southern frontage of the building, a small area of flooring was recorded at a level below where the altar would have been located, indicating a possible small room beneath the chapel. A large ashlar and brick drain was also revealed at the same level.

Several small sections of standing walls and architectural fragments have survived from the original chapel, incorporated into the present garden walls.

Peter Davenport, BAT

Bailbrook 4 (The Elms), ST 7655 6663. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 on land at the Elms, Bath in response to a planning application for the residential development of the site. The evaluation identified two undated, intercutting ditches/gullies and a probable post-medieval land drain.

Derek Evans, CA

Bailbrook 1 and 2, ST 7655 6663 and ST 7665 6705. In September to December 2004 archaeological evaluations were undertaken at two adjacent sites (designated Bailbrooks 1 and 2) at Bailbrook, Bath.

The Bailbrook 1 evaluation identified a single ditch and associated recuts. Although no dating evidence was recovered, this ditch correlates closely with the location of a former field boundary depicted on late 19th-century cartographic sources. No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation at Bailbrook 2, although limited evidence for post-medieval landscaping and areas of disturbed/redeposited material associated with the construction of the A46 Swainswick Bypass were recorded.

Derek Evans, CA

Batheaston Ferry, Bath, ST 773 669. At the site of the old Batheaston Ferry north approach or staithe, which went out of use when the Toll Bridge across the Avon was built in the 1870s, the Environment Agency cut a sloping ramp into the river bank to provide a slipway for the launching of small boats. These were needed for inspection work along the stretch of river between Bathampton Weir and Pulteney Weir, to which there was no other access. As the ferry is thought to have been in existence since early medieval times, if not earlier, BAT monitored the construction of the slip way.

The cutting of the ramp was done mechanically. The soil removed was alluvium, rooted and humic on the surface, and essentially homogeneous where seen. The surface of the alluvium was 2.9 metres above the surface of the river. It was the top of the narrow flood plain on this side of the river, which still floods in wet winters.

At the top of the ramp remains of the track which led to the ferry were seen. This is still the route of a public footpath. Half way down the ramp as excavated four large, irregular but smoothed blocks of Bath stone followed its angle of dip, suggesting an older slope at this level. No changes in fill could be seen, however. At the base of the slope, and visible without excavation, was a surface of deliberately laid, roughly squared, blocks of Bath stone. These continued into the water and stepped down at least one course. There was no cement or mortaring, but one very long, thin 'stone', acting as a kind of kerb just below the water surface, was of concrete. An old, planked door and some rotted planks apparently approximately *in situ* suggested that these stones had been used to support a timber platform forming a jetty for access to the ferry. The door had a late 19th to early 20th-century patch lock still attached, suggesting a late, crude repair, perhaps for non-ferry purposes. The riverside edge of these stones appeared to be the real edge. On the landward, they were not traced more than one and a half metres and it was not clear that they ever extended much further. No artefacts were found associated with either the digging or the stone blocks.

Peter Davenport, BAT

No.114 Bloomfield Road, Bath, ST 741 630. A standing building survey was commissioned in advance of a planning application.

No.114, Bloomfield Road is the southern and end house in a row of four houses built in the early 1790s, first as Hensley's Buildings, then as Bloomfield Place. The present address came into use between 1962 and 1967. The original lease agreement obliged the builder, J. Hensley, of Walcot, to build 10 houses and spend £5000. Only four were built, No.114 being the last to be completed and its end wall showing clear evidence of the intention to continue. This takes the form of dogged wall stubs, fireplaces and flues and the start of a plat band for the intended house. Completion was almost certainly prevented by the banking crash of 1793. An agreement in 1802 seems to have settled any problems with the 1791 agreement and the Hensley family

remained in possession of most of the land obtained in 1791 until the 1930s, finally selling the last holding, this house, in 1962.

The houses built were not of great distinction externally and while clearly built to the same pattern, are not identical nor were they ever built as part of an overarching design concept. They were built one by one (as shown by structural breaks) probably to improve cash flow by allowing them to be released to market as soon as possible.

The houses in the row underwent various external alterations, most obviously including the addition of tower porches. No.114 had a single storey porch and extension to the south added in 1910.

No.114 has a largely unspoilt interior, of elegant, workmanlike design, though not now in good superficial condition. A previous owner has stripped out the lath and plaster in the attic rooms, and this has not been replaced. However, while the fireplace surrounds are original, the grates, bar two or possibly three, have been replaced in the early Victorian period.

Peter Davenport, BAT

City of Bath College, Bath, ST 749 646. Three sites in the centre of Bath are owned by the City of Bath College of Further Education who are involved in proposals to rationalise the college's operations on the main Avon Street site.

The Information Office in Westgate Buildings is the least significant site of the three, not because its buried archaeology is of no importance, but because these deposits are least likely to be affected by development proposals.

The Gainsborough Building is a Grade II listed building of considerable interest in its own right. The oldest part is a block of 1826, forming the core of major extensions and infill around the site between 1864 and 1898. All the design work was carried out by important local architects, although the most accomplished and important is the earliest block by Pinch the Elder. The interior at all periods is relatively plain, reflecting its utilitarian function. It does have features of interest, however, in design as well as structural terms.

This site has, or certainly had, nationally important archaeological remains on it, particularly of Roman date, but also earlier and later. These will certainly survive to some extent, although in places will be considerably damaged and truncated. Proposals to develop the site are restricted to remodelling the standing building, but may include works in the basement which may have an effect on buried remains.

The Avon Street campus was comprehensively redeveloped in 1958 after clearance of the bomb damaged Avon Street quarter, or slum. Combined with pre-war road improvements and other contemporary developments, this had led to a wholesale clearance of the historic buildings here of early 18th to early 20th-century date and the disappearance of parts of the street pattern of that period. Many of the cellars and much of the lower parts of the ground floors of many of these properties are thought to

survive under the present buildings and especially under the open areas around them. The archaeology of these buildings is of importance locally, and any large-scale investigations would probably have a wider significance.

Under the 18th-century developments there is the possibility of medieval remains relating both to the cathedral priory boundary and to the drainage arrangements from the hot springs in the south western quarter of the walled town. There is also a significant possibility that Roman and prehistoric remains, which cannot currently be characterized, may occur here.

Peter Davenport, BAT

No.12 Marlborough Lane, Bath, ST 743 652. Plans to replace an existing garage with a new double garage at No.12 Marlborough Lane resulted in a watching brief being undertaken. The site was adjacent to the newly confirmed line of the Roman road across Victoria Park.

Some 18th and 19th century garden features were recorded but there were no signs of earlier activity on the site.

Tim Robey, BAT

Masonic Lodge, No.12 Old Orchard Street, Bath, ST 751 646. A watching brief was commissioned by Bath Masonic Lodge following recommendation by the Archaeological Officer for Bath & North East Somerset Council.

No.12 Old Orchard St, currently Bath Masonic Lodge, was originally constructed as a theatre in 1750. It was the first theatre outside of London to be granted a royal charter. In 1805, when the theatre moved to its current location, it was converted into the 'Catholic Chapel within the parish of St. James'. The watching brief was undertaken to enable the lowering of the floor in the vaulted basement, which had been used to store props and scenery when the theatre and as a burial crypt during its time as a catholic chapel. Several ashlar block tombs, with lead coffins inside, were uncovered during the lowering. The memorial tablets, originally from within the main chapel, the burial plot numbering system, two drains, graffiti (mostly from during the Second World War) and evidence for a storage system from the time of a theatre were all recorded.

Jonathan Moller, BAT

National Trust Bath Skyline, ST 758 632. ST 779 651. Historical and physical survey of an archaeologically rich downland landscape owned by the National Trust, with survey extending down parts of the adjacent hillsides facing the city of Bath. Numerous previously unknown features were identified, and existing records of known features and monuments were enhanced. Earliest activity was represented by Bronze Age barrows on false scarps, flint concentrations and stone-built prehistoric field boundaries. Iron Age was represented by an enclosed settlement and livestock pens on Bathampton Down, the use of which extended into the Roman period. Two Roman roads cross the study area, and the remains of a range of buildings which

protrude through the surface at one location were previously unknown. Evidence of a range of activity found in Bathwick Woods, include quarrying of probable Roman origin referred to by Saxon Charter, gravity-operated tramways for transporting stone to the city below, and post-medieval water management. Platforms and terraces below Bathwick Woods are also possibly Roman in origin, with later additions. The boundaries of a medieval deer park formerly belonging to Bath Abbey survive in various forms, but in some areas the original wall survives.

BAT

New Burnt House Inn, 628 Wellsway, Bath, ST 734 618. A watching brief was commissioned in advance of the extension and refurbishment of the standing building.

New Burnt House Inn occupies a triangular site at the junction of Old Fosse Road with Wellsway. The Wellsway frontage of the property is occupied by the pub buildings and the rear is a car park. Proposals to extend the northern buildings into the car park led to the requirement for an archaeological watching brief on the new foundation works. The trench excavated was quite narrow but, given this limitation, it seems that a feature seen cut into the natural limestone brash underlying the tarmac and its make-up layers, is a filled-in 'U'-section ditch running ENE to WSW. Dating evidence was sparse, but in conjunction with stratigraphic and topographic considerations, strongly suggests the ditch predates 1800 and was filled in by the mid 19th century. It is suggested that the ditch is an agricultural boundary filled in when the property boundaries here changed with the building of Wellsway after 1803.

Peter Davenport, BAT

Nos.14-15 Northgate Street, Bath, ST 751 649. Refurbishment work on the listed Georgian houses at Nos.14 and 15 Northgate Street confirmed interpretations advanced in an earlier report and added extra information. The earlier work had already shown that the houses were built in 1754/55 (No.15) and 1803 (No.14). The cutting through of a new door opening on each of the first to third floors confirmed the structural relationship in that No.14 was built by adding walls and chimney stacks to the north side of No.15 and merely using its north wall as the party wall. Three small windows that had originally helped to light the stairwell were blocked by the construction of No.14, but observations during the cutting of the first floor opening showed that there had been an earlier building on the site predating the present No.14 but post-dating No.15. This building reached at least to the second floor of No 15. On the third floor a similar small window was discovered which had lit the rear bedroom of No.15 but had been blocked (probably in 1803) and completely concealed under plaster. An early or possibly original fitted alcove cupboard, probably for china display and finished with a painted, pointed wooden arch, was found under later boarding and plaster in the first floor front room of No.15.

A visit to the cellar of No.14 confirmed that the ground

and cellar flights of the staircase had been removed (to extend the shop) and new floors inserted of concrete. A sunken, concrete lined tank with drainage runnels and a drain in the south west corner was inspected but no convincing interpretation for its function could be advanced.

Peter Davenport, BAT

No.23 Royal Crescent, Bath, ST 744 654. A watching brief during the construction of a garden room to the rear of the garden of No.23 Royal Crescent revealed two retaining walls, a limestone drain and the corner of a possible structural wall, as well as several unidentified features all relating to the 18th-century period.

Jonathan Moller, BAT

No.14 Trim Street, Bath, ST 749 649. A watching brief beneath the cellar floors of No.14, Trim Street, Bath revealed evidence for an earlier phase of building and an associated well. This phase was the original of the present building which had been extended southwards by the building of a new south wall. Evidence of this rebuilding and of the earlier phase could also be seen in the fabric of the standing building. Material from the construction levels beneath the floors suggested a date range of 1710-1730 (although contaminated with later material) which supported the historical dating of the development of Trim Street from 1707 and the stylistic dating of the first phase of No.14 to c1710-20.

Below the disturbed soils in LG4 and immediately beneath the slabs of LG3 lay the dark silts of the upper surviving fills of the city ditch or moat. These had been truncated by the construction of the house and the dark, crumbly and very organic silt encountered probably dates to the mid to late 17th century. Augering through the soils under LG4 revealed a sequence of fills down to about 2.8m, or about 22.2m OD. At this point the soils changed from loams and silts to clays, finally defying the auger at a hard clay or mudstone, almost certainly the lias clays, at 21.22m OD. The base of the ditch, therefore, lies at, or deeper than, 22.2m OD as the auger was not necessarily set down at the deepest point.

The soil sample confirmed the urban nature of the material, ie that it was not simply agricultural topsoil washed into the filling ditch. It was however, entirely typical of the post-medieval soils of Bath. It was organic, more magnetic and more calcareous than usual, but the significance of this is not yet clear. The sample will become more useful as further comparative material is collected from nearby in the future. The soil was waterlogged, but the neutral pH indicates that environmental evidence is unlikely to be well-preserved.

Peter Davenport, BAT

No.72 Walcot Street, Bath, ST 750 652. A desk-based assessment was commissioned by Alan Ramshaw in response to the requirements of Bath and North East Somerset Council (B&NES).

The area around the proposed development area is very rich in records of Roman finds. These records range from casual notices of objects and burials to major excavations of buildings and archaeological deposits. These finds suggest that this area was intensively occupied in Roman times.

Historical and map-based studies have shown that in the Middle Ages the site was on open ground between the northern end of the Walcot Street suburb and the southern edge of the built-up part of Walcot village, which was a tiny settlement clustered around the church. The post-Roman archaeological deposits in the vicinity support an interpretation of an agricultural or horticultural use. However, pottery finds suggest 12th-century activity, which may be related to the final removal of Roman buildings.

In the post-medieval period there is evidence that there was a terrace of houses, or a building of some kind, on the site in question by 1730 at the latest. The uncompleted terrace appears on Wood's map of that year. One of the buildings in this terrace just north of nos. 72-74 has a date stone of 1736. The terrace had been completed by 1742, as shown on Thorpe's map. Small-scale alterations continued until the mid 20th century.

The effect of the existing building on archaeological deposits is unknown but comparisons with neighbouring sites suggests that it is likely to have truncated them at the east side of the plot (ie near the road). At the west side it is likely to not impinge on them.

Peter Davenport, BAT

Walcot Yard, Bath, ST 751 654. The primary aim of the field work was to gather data for a deposit model. It was important to identify the depth of 19th and 20th-century deposits and to record the presence of any 18th and 19th-century structures on the site. The dark grey silty loam deposits, that exist throughout much of Walcot and appear to represent the most widespread and well preserved traces of activity in the immediate vicinity between the abandonment of Roman buildings and the resettlement of the area in the 18th century, are of particular importance. Where the depth of this silty loam could be identified, this provided a height for the top of any Roman deposits. Six evaluation holes were excavated.

Fieldwork revealed significant traces of Cornwell Row, a pair of late 18th-century terraces of working class cottages. The properties were extremely small and mean, reflecting an aspect of life in Bath which is all too easily forgotten and the physical evidence for which is very limited. Two sections of the north wall of the northern terrace and the floor of one of the properties were shown to survive, as were portions of the paved alleyway that separated the two terraces. North of the northern terrace was the dark humic soil of the 17/18th-century formal gardens of Ladymead House; the west wall of these gardens was also encountered. In only two of the six trenches were deposits reached that could confidently be described as Roman. The top of the Roman deposits lay 2.85 metres below the tarmac at the western end of the open yard. Further east the deposits

that have accumulated since the end of the Roman period had a collective depth in excess of 2.85 metres. In trenches 5 & 6 the 'dark earth' deposits were encountered and because we know the average depth of these deposits, based on information from trenches 1 & 2 and from excavations elsewhere in Walcot, it is possible to estimate the approximate height of the top of Roman layers across most of the site.

Mark Beaton, BAT

Nos.14-15 Westgate Street, Bath, ST 749 648. A report was first produced for Scottish and Newcastle Breweries in 1999 in relation to proposals for refurbishing the Grapes Inn at No.14. Those proposals were not executed. The Trustees of St John's Hospital were proposing work in No.15 Westgate Street and have commissioned a revision of the original report as part of the planning application and listed building process.

The building history of Nos.14 and 15 Westgate Street is complex involving up to seven major building phases. The first structure on the site now forms part of the basement and ground floor of No.14 and must pre-date the late 17th century. Later in this period this building was extended westwards partway into what is now the cellar of No.15 and a new external wall featuring a window was built, indicating that this end of the property bordered on an alleyway or open area. Also from this period are the vaulted cellars at the back of this half of the property.

Later in the 17th century a major rebuilding provided the basis for the present building, of which the side walls, part of the rear walls, sections of the floors and some internal partitions and panelling on the first and second floors survive. The most impressive survival is the ornate ceiling in a room on the first floor of No.14.

The eighteenth century involved two major construction phases: the erection of a new frontage and roof in about 1710 and the later, probably mid-century, division of the property into two houses involving the insertion of new stairs, floors and wall panelling. This is most likely the time that the lowest flight of the main staircase was removed and replaced by the current ground to first floor staircase in No.14. At any rate this flight had gone by 1831. Around this time there appears to have been an extension to the rear of number 14 which disappeared in the late nineteenth century so cannot be firmly dated.

More modern additions occur separately in the two halves of the building. In No.14 the late 19th-century alterations include the replacement of the shop front, rear wall (1900-1), the insertion of ground floor windows and the creation on the first floor of a WC in 1900-1. The early 20th-century extension of No.15 involved the construction of an extension to the rear of the building which replaced an earlier lean-to extension on the same site and the roofing over of most of the yard at ground floor level. A partition further sub-divided the second floor. The ground floors of both buildings have been opened up into single large rooms. This took place after 1859 in No.14, but No.15 was still two

shops by 1946. Further modifications have been made since 1946, and the floor structures have been replaced. The yard of No.15 has also been incorporated into the main ground floor room on this side and numerous minor alterations have been made.

Peter Davenport, BAT

COMBE HAY

West Hill House, Combe Hay, ST 735 599. A building survey was commissioned to provide further information in relation to proposals for the downstairs eastern fireplace.

The house is listed grade II, but has suffered considerably from internal alterations during the latter part of the 20th century. Consequently, there are few stylistic details left to help with dating the structure, much of which itself has been removed. However, a late 17th to early 18th-century date seems most appropriate. The window mullions are of a standard 17th-century type with the concave chamfers stopped in each corner. They cannot be more closely dated but do occur in later 17th-century buildings in Somerset and Wiltshire. The general arrangement of the south, main elevation with a horizontal eaves line and no gables suggests a later 17th-century date. Plaster lozenge mouldings over the window in the south side of the eastern parlour, suggest a 'Jacobean revival' date of around 1660-90, as does the stopped chamfer in the ashlar between the southern doorway and the fireplace in this room.

The fireplace in the western ground floor parlour is contemporary with the house but has undergone two main alterations: the insertion of a smaller stone fireplace surround and hob grate, then removal of the hob grate, insertion of a small register grate and the plastering over of the large timber lintel, stone surround and the blocked opening. These have not affected the original much, but the hob grate phase stone surround is badly mutilated.

The eastern ground floor fireplace was in origin a large working hearth with oven and has a large stack with a complex history. It seems, however, to be contemporary with the first phase of the house and to be nothing more than a large stone stack. A massive timber lintel spans the whole original width of the room. An oven is integral with the earliest recognisable phase, built into the east gable wall. This was screened off by ashlar construction which may have been associated with a stone fireplace surround whose bolection mouldings were found on stone used to block the other fireplace. The doorway through to the south outbuilding seems to have been in use during all but the original phase. The current fireplace arrangements under the lintel are of late 20th-century date and mask or have removed all potential earlier features.

Peter Davenport, BAT

FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD

Farleigh Hungerford Castle, Farleigh Hungerford, ST 801 576. A watching brief was carried out on behalf of English Heritage. The purpose of the watching brief was to carry out archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated

with the repair of a water pipe. During the monitoring programme, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Cynthia Poole, BAT

Farleigh Hungerford Castle, Farleigh Hungerford, ST 801 576. A watching brief was carried out on behalf of English Heritage. The purpose of the watching brief was to carry out archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the placing of three bollards and three large stone blocks on the driveways approaching the castle entrance. During the monitoring programme, archaeological deposits relating to earlier road surfaces and the infilling of the moat were encountered.

Cynthia Poole, BAT

HIGH LITTLETON/PAULTON

Hallatrow to Paulton Natural Gas Pipeline, ST 6411 5690. A watching brief was carried out in August 2004 during groundworks associated with the stripping of the pipe corridor. No artefactual material and no archaeological features or deposits were observed apart from an undated extant trackway of Bulls Lane.

Kelly Saunders, CA

KEYNSHAM

Keynsham Cemetery Chapel, Durley Hill, ST 6454 6926. An archaeological recording exercise and trial excavation were undertaken at Keynsham Cemetery Chapel in 2004, as a result of the need to make repairs to the interior of the chapel and improve outside drainage. The chapel directly overlies one wing of the extensive and opulent Durley Hill Roman Villa (SMR 1208). Two isolated remnants of an *in situ* plain tessellated floor were revealed beneath the Victorian floor plus more extensive mortar bedding layers containing significant quantities of loose tesserae. Three small test pits excavated outside the chapel revealed a further intact section of tessellated floor plus wall foundations that defined one or more rooms located on the northeast corridor wing of the villa. Surprisingly few artefacts were recovered, mainly redeposited tesserae and flint, and dating evidence was notably lacking from Romano-British contexts.

AAU

Royal British Legion, Keynsham, ST 653 687. Proposals for the construction of an extension to the Royal British Legion building were approved subject to a programme of archaeological investigation being agreed. In the event this was to be a watching brief.

The watching brief established that the areas excavated contained an outbuilding wall and cess pit of 20th-century date and two field drains of earlier but indeterminate age.

Jonathan Moller, BAT

NEWTON ST LOE

Seven Acre Wood, Newton St Loe, ST 703 648. A trench by Western Power Distribution to receive a replacement power

supply was excavated between the village of Newton St Loe and a radio mast in Seven Acre Wood, to the north and south of which Roman remains have been found in the past. The vast majority of the 635m of trench excavated did not reveal any features or finds. Four small agricultural ditches of unknown date were recorded to the north-east of the village, whilst a small area of occupation debris south of the mast may have been Roman.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

Twerton Cutting, Newton St Loe, ST 713 655. In 2003 proposals were made by Network Rail to investigate the causes of slope instability in the railway cutting at Newton St. Loe, west of Bath. A watching brief on ground investigation works by Arup was required as this is the site of the villa discovered in 1837, during construction of the railway.

The investigation revealed several structures of Roman date, on the top edge and back from it, which widen the known extent of the buildings which belong to the villa complex. The depth of the remains vary, and more may survive along the edge of the cutting itself.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

PAULTON

Goosard Lane, Paulton, ST 653 571. A landscape survey has recorded a number of substantial and subtle earthworks of varying character that represent traces of past human activity. These remains fall into two groups, an earlier phase of cultivation marked by the transverse lynchets system and a subsequent use as an area of coal-mining.

The transverse lynchet system is typical of cultivation remains of the medieval period and fragmentary remains of similar systems can be seen on the south western edge of Paulton village and other parts of the north Mendip area. The precise dating of these systems is notoriously difficult. The general form and dimensions of the system would strongly suggest that they are of medieval date. The well-developed character of the earthworks suggests that the system was in use for a considerable length of time.

The industrial remains are clearly part of the North Somerset coalfield that developed in the late 18th century and continued into the twentieth century, with the last pit closing in 1973. It is possible that a number of the smaller shafts recorded, especially those with no discernible traces of waste heaps may be relatively shallow workings and belong to an early phase of coal extraction. The larger shafts with substantial waste heaps represent more developed mining with deeper penetration into the coal deposits. The lack of any associated building remains would suggest that coal-mining in the survey area was relatively small-scale and restricted to exploitation of shallower deposits. The recognition of iron slag on waste heaps may indicate subsidiary industrial activity in the immediate vicinity.

A watching brief followed on from the survey in August 2003. The works comprised surface clearance and trenching associated with a 155m length of replacement mains sewer. Several archaeological features were located including a

metalled footpath and three hollows filled with domestic and/or mining waste. Dating evidence was minimal but the indications were that the features were all of relatively recent (19th or 20th century) origin.

Mark Corney & Tim Robey, BAT

SALTFORD

Avon Valley Country Park, Saltford, ST 671 685. A total of 5 evaluation trenches were excavated. Trenches 1, 2 & 5 were shown to contain no archaeologically significant deposits. Trench 4 revealed traces of Roman occupation, probably a small farmstead. Material within Trench 3 displayed some similarities with that encountered within Trench 4, but no artefacts were recovered. The occupation material in Trench 4 lies approximately 100m east of the line of a postulated Roman road.

Mark Beaton, BAT

NORTH SOMERSET

BANWELL

Land east of The Hedges, St Georges, Worle, ST 3738 6307. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in late November/December 2004 on land east of The Hedges, St George's, Worle. Two trenches were excavated across the development area. Undated but probably late prehistoric or Early Roman deposits and ditches were identified, with possible evidence for peat cutting in the vicinity of the site. These features have been interpreted as part of an Early Roman industrial landscape, perhaps channeling salt water to salt making areas. AMS radiocarbon dates from a V-shaped ditch suggest a possible phase of enclosed pasture, or perhaps early attempts at reclamation, which maybe contemporary with, or slightly later than, the saltmaking period. Later ditches incorporating an increased proportion of domestic waste suggest that a settlement was established in the vicinity of the site by the 3rd/4th century AD, supporting a long-held view that reclamation of the marsh was complete around the 3rd century AD. Later alluvial deposits in all likelihood relate to the abandonment of the Roman drainage systems and subsequent flooding, resulting in the deposition of thick alluvial deposits until the re-colonisation of the area in the medieval period.

Kate Cullen, CA

Land at Rose Cottages, St George's, East Worle, ST 3724 6273. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in summer 2004 which identified two sections of a possible prehistoric or Roman ditch running across the north-eastern part of site. Environmental samples taken from the ditch contained the remains of waterlogged seeds, wood, fruit stones, mollusca, fish and insects. These indicate that the ditch contained still or slow moving freshwater, and that the surrounding land was under marsh with areas of disturbed ground and woodland. The abundant fruit stones from the final fill of the ditch may be indicative of human occupation

nearby. The infilled ditch was sealed by an alluvial deposit that formed a stable floodplain upon which a burnt clay feature was uncovered. This may relate to features associated with Iron Age and Roman salt workings found to the north-west. Other features included a V-shaped ditch cutting the prehistoric/Roman ditch and depressions in the overlying alluvial sequence, suggestive of earlier cut features below. These features possibly relate to drainage and reclamation of the saltmarsh.

Kate Cullen, CA

HAM GREEN

Former Ham Green Hospital, ST 5300 7547. NSSMR 47111. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during redevelopment of an area at the former Ham Green Hospital in 2003. The project was undertaken to identify and record features associated with the important medieval pottery kilns located nearby. Only modern features were located, including service pipe trenches and associated manholes. Very few unstratified finds were recovered and all other deposits observed during the work were of natural origin.

AAU

HUTTON

The Grange Farm, ST 3464 5877. An archaeological assessment of a farm site at Hutton, North Somerset was undertaken. Now called The Grange, it was formerly known as Lower Court Farm, being the third of three farms belonging to the ancient manor of Hutton.

Although the manor itself dates from Saxon times, the farm is probably of much later origin, possibly 16th or 17th century. The present farmhouse possesses internal features of at least early 18th-century date. By the time of the Tithe Map it was already the same size as today, and the present stables and barn had been built. During the 20th century additions were made, including the erection of a new model cow house. There is a close or small field, formerly an orchard, to the west of the farmyard. No archaeological features of especial interest have been identified apart from the farmhouse and the older agricultural buildings.

John Bryant, BaRAS

NAILSEA

Trendlewood Way, Nailsea, ST 480 698. A desk-based assessment was carried out here for St John's Hospice and Brunelcare. The area is known for early coal mining. One coal mine is documented on the site, and a large spoil tip still exists. No other archaeological records or features were found to have existed.

Marek Lewcun, BAT

PORTISHEAD

Land at the Old Rectory, Church Road South, ST 4667 7589. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2004. Despite the wholesale demolition of the medieval Rectory building in the 1960s, and the subsequent

construction of the existing rectory, substantial foundations representing the original building survive at the site. At least three separate phases of construction were identified and these included parts of the original 14th-century hall, post-medieval extensions, and a possible Victorian porch. It also appears that medieval and post-medieval cellars survive, backfilled with material resulting from the demolition process. An undated stone-built well and stone cesspit or soakaway were also uncovered.

Kate Cullen, CA

WESTON SUPER MARE

Crosby Hall, Upper Church Road, ST 3171 6197, WESTM 2003.219, NSSMR 45794. Four trenches were excavated revealing colluvial deposits increasing in depth towards the southern end of the site. Abraded body sherds of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, a worked flint and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the deposits, however no archaeological features were present. The lack of discrete features indicates that the recovered finds represented hillwash material.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land off Mansfield Avenue, Weston-super-Mare ST 3360 6175. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 on land off Mansfield Avenue. Five trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The identified sedimentary sequence appears to represent the inlet or near channel deposits of a small, slow flowing stream within a salt marsh environment adjacent to the low lying island of Wellsea. An undated field ditch cutting the upper most alluvial deposits was also identified.

Jonathan Hart, CA

WRAXALL

Charlton Farm, ST 4925 7395, NSMR 44968. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land comprising part of Charlton Farm. The study area included a stone-built farmhouse and agricultural buildings of probable 19th-century date. A number of earthwork features were observed, one of which possibly comprised an enclosure and lynchet of medieval date. The surrounding landscape was found to be rich in evidence for prehistoric and medieval activities. It is thought that a settlement of late-Saxon date existed in the vicinity of the study area.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

WRAXALL AND FLAX BOURTON

Bathing Pond Farm, Wraxall, ST 5070 7030, NSMR 46416. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land, formerly part of the Tyntesfield Estate. The study area included two areas of woodland, Gable Wood and Bathing Pond Wood. The latter incorporated a bathing pond of 19th-century date, built by the Gibbs family of Tyntesfield on the site of what appeared to be a natural spring. The evidence suggested that the majority of the study area had, at least in recent centuries, always been used for agricultural purposes.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

BRISTOL

AVONMOUTH

Land at Avonmouth Refuse Disposal Works, ST 53273 79915. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during which two archaeological boreholes were drilled to assess the stratigraphic sequence. Ephemeral peat horizons and weathered silts of possible Neolithic date were identified from around 2.1m AOD in both boreholes. Above this organic muds were identified outcropping at +3.6m OD in both boreholes, and may represent a Bronze Age terrestrial environment. Above this modern truncation during the 1970s extended to between 4.9m and 4.6m AOD.

Keith Wilkinson, CA

BEDMINSTER

Mail Marketing site, West Street, ST 582711. BSMR 21690. An archaeological evaluation involving ten trial trenches and a standing building survey was undertaken in 2003. The trenches located extensive and stratified deposits including a late Iron Age pit or ditch containing pottery as well as a substantial ditch with terminus containing good quality domestic and personal Roman objects indicative of a 3rd-4th century enclosed rural farmstead or compound. A series of pits, layers and rubble wall foundations indicated that the site had been subdivided into narrow tenements during the Middle Ages, with a range of standard pottery and domestic objects of 12th-century and later date recovered from the excavated features. Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity was very extensive and included large numbers of building foundations and walls as well as paved surfaces, cellars, service trenches and rubbish deposits. The survey of standing buildings and structures concluded that all standing structures on the site were of post-medieval or modern origin.

AAU

Wapping Road, ST 58510 72150. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of trial pits on a large site to the west of Wapping Road, central Bristol, known as Site A3 in the Harbourside plan. The remains of the old dry dock, where Brunel's first great ship the Great Western was built, were located. A possible structure associated with a nearby timber yard was also found. Substantial depths of made ground were noted in the centre of the site and towards its western end. Iron-working slag and glass cullet were found in several pits, also a few objects, dating back as far as the 17th century. Much of the site of the former New Gaol was examined, but no new remains were revealed. This area is known to have been subject to considerable ground reduction in the late 19th and early 20th century.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Land at Wapping Wharf, ST 58508 72174. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2004. The evaluation identified a former sandstone cliff which was likely to have been formed by fluvial sculpting during

the Middle/Upper Palaeolithic which ran centrally across the site, defining an earlier edge of the River Avon against which alluvial/intertidal silts accumulated. The earliest archaeological remains represent buildings and surfaces of 18th/19th-century date associated with a former road known as 'Wapping', a ropewalk, dwellings, yards and workshops, and a later (19th-century) dockside building. To the south of the ropewalk any trace of buried archaeological remains pre-dating the 20th century, including the 19th-century New Gaol, had been totally removed by terracing to create a level railway yard.

Tim Havard, CA

Nos.36-56 West Street, ST 5820 7128. A desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the site in Bedminster was carried out. No direct evidence was found for the use of the site prior to the late 18th century, but it has been suggested that West Street may follow the line of a Roman road and was certainly in existence by the 14th century. Recently, evidence of Romano-British occupation has been found nearby.

Furthermore, the site is located only about 250m south-west of the presumed centre of medieval Bedminster and pottery dating from as early as the 11th century has been found on at least two sites nearby.

Little is known about the study area in the post-medieval period, but documentary evidence suggests that the area suffered considerable damage in 1645 during the Civil War.

By 1827 the site was occupied by houses at the south-west end, while the remainder of the area was gardens. This situation appears to have remained largely unchanged until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the old cottages at the south-west end of the site were cleared c1883 for road widening. They were replaced by a row of terraced houses, of which three (Nos.58-62) survive. The terraced houses at the eastern end of the site were erected at about the same time. Use of the site appears to have remained essentially unchanged until the 1950s when, gradually, over the next decade or so Sparkes Garage (in 1953 at No.50) acquired all the properties between Nos.36-56 West Street. The old buildings were then cleared to create a large forecourt for the petrol station.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nos.36-56 West Street, Bedminster, ST 5820 7128, BRSMG 2004/80, BSMR 22024. Three evaluation trenches were excavated on the forecourt at the front of the property on West Street. The remains of 19th-century terraced properties were encountered.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Nos.45-53 West Street, Bedminster, ST 5822 7125, BRSMG 2004/42, BSMR 21996. Four evaluation trenches were excavated on the forecourt at the front of the property on West Street. The remains of a 17th-century cellar and occupation debris were encountered.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster, ST 58152 71232, BSMR 21839. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out. The route of West Street may have Romano-British origins as archaeological remains of this period have been located close to the study area. The site itself was under pasture until the early 19th century when dwellings and outbuildings were constructed along part of the West Street frontage. These buildings were cleared before 1874 and by 1903 the site had become the premises of a building contractor. Two-storey workshops were constructed on the north-western half of the site which survived until the late 1950s. The site was then in use as a petrol filling station until the early 1990s since when it has been a used-car sales forecourt.

Andy King, BaRAS

Nos.126-132 West Street, Bedminster, ST 5802 7107, BRSMG 2004/30, BSMR 21971. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the car showroom and one in the rear yard. The remains of medieval and post-medieval plot boundaries were encountered.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Site off Westbourne Grove, ST 585 718. BSMR 21718. The archaeological monitoring of ground work and the excavation of foundations for new residential units at the site off Westbourne Grove, Bedminster revealed no significant archaeological deposits or finds.

AAU

BISHOPSWORTH

Former Mendip Gate Public House, ST 5675 6756. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken in June and August 2004 during groundworks associated with a residential development at the site of the former Mendip Gate public house. A robber trench relating to the demolition of the site's late 19th-century buildings was revealed, but no further archaeological deposits or structures were encountered.

Derek Evans, CA

'Woodcroft', Inns Court Gardens, Inns Court, ST 58771 69259. Archaeological monitoring during mechanical ground reduction work and the excavation of a narrow cable trench in the grounds of 'Woodcroft' (an old people's home) found no evidence of archaeological features or deposits other than an undated buried soil horizon recorded on the south side of the building.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

BRISLINGTON

Nos.832-34 Bath Road, ST 62509 70173. Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of foundation and service trenches for a new car showroom found no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. In addition, ground reduction work on the site of the Brislington Quaker Burial Ground (c1691-1950s) (BSMR 10187), in the south-eastern

corner of the study area, failed to produce any fragments of 19th or 20th-century memorial stones or disarticulated human remains.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Brislington House, Bath Road, ST 63352 70265. Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new block of garages at Brislington House found no evidence of significant archaeological features or deposits other than two Pennant Sandstone wall foundations belonging to a 19th-century phase of the building.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Hengrove Farm, Walsh Avenue, Hengrove, ST 60313 69510. Archaeological monitoring during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches, for two detached houses next to Hengrove Farm, found no evidence of archaeological features or deposits dating from before the late 19th century.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Pooles Court Yard, Hollywood Road, ST 622 709. BSMR 21749. An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2004 on land previously occupied by a builders yard and areas of car parking on Hollywood Road, Brislington. No significant archaeological features, or finds were located.

AAU

St Luke's Church, Church Parade, ST 6206 7078. The monitoring involved observing and recording the excavation of two pits, in October 2003, dug to contain the bases of new lightning conductors on the church tower. The only finds of any significance were a single sherd of glazed medieval roof tile and several broken limestone fragments of architectural masonry, probably originally from the tower itself, from a layer of stiff brownish red stony clay. These finds and an overlying layer composed of lenses of charcoal and lime may be associated with building/renovation work that was carried out on the church in the 19th century.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nos.256-62 Wick Road, ST 61913 71778. A desk-based assessment was undertaken on the site of Broomwell House (mid 18th century with later additions) and adjoining land in the suburb of Brislington.

Most of the assessment area was of only limited potential archaeological interest. However, the site of Broomwell House (BSMR 20512) was of some interest largely due to the possibility of an even older house (late medieval) on the site and because of its association with Mr George Weare Braikenridge, the antiquarian and collector, who lived there from 1823 until his death in 1856. The house was originally built in the 1770s and was demolished in 1915 to make way for new houses on the Sutton Estate.

There are no other recorded archaeological sites within the study area. However, prehistoric flints (BSMR 1389) and Romano-British pottery (BSMR 1388) have been found

some 400 metres and 500 metres west of the site, so the discovery of isolated finds could not be ruled out.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

CASTLE PRECINCTS, ST PETER

Castle Park, ST 59215 73135, BUAD 3959. A watching brief during the excavation of five foundation pits revealed, in one pit, masonry of 17th-century date.

Andy King, BaRAS

CLIFTON

Clifton Motor Company site, Berkeley Place and Lower Clifton Hill, ST 57704 73085, BSMR 21725 & 21726. Building recording and a watching brief was carried out prior to residential development. A paddock, common land and quarries occupied the site until housing was built in the 18th and 19th centuries. The houses were demolished in the mid 20th century, leaving three walls standing at the rear of No.60 Berkeley Place, and a garage and showroom with open storage area were built. The watching brief identified traces of earlier buildings and associated rubbish deposits, and the backfilled remains of quarrying which predated the occupation. The three 19th-century walls remaining from No.60 Berkeley Place and walls from Nos.1, 2 and 3 Lower Clifton Hill were recorded.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Merchants Road, ST 5713 7306, BSMR 21836. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken. Previous documentary research suggested that the study area remained undeveloped until the eighteenth century. The remains of masonry structures of 18th- and 20th-century date were observed during the watching brief, including those associated with Boyce's Buildings, a group of three fine town houses constructed by Thomas Boyce in the 18th century.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Nos.79-89 Princess Victoria Street, ST 5681 7292, BSMR 21707. A watching brief during ground works revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

School House, Clifton College, Guthrie Road, Clifton, ST 5693 7384, BRSMG 2004/58, BSMR 21988. An archaeological building survey and watching brief at School House, Clifton College, was carried out between August 2003 and June 2004. The building survey recorded several door or window openings that had been hidden, as well as a cast iron range. The watching brief monitored groundworks following the demolition of an Air Raid Shelter and revealed foundation cuts for the shelter and the remains of a septic tank that predated the school.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

HENBURY

Blaise Castle Estate, Kings Weston Road, Henbury, ST 5591 7868, BRSMG 2004/5, BSMR 21841. Ground reduction

works, foundation and drainage trenches were monitored, revealing only the presence of post-medieval features associated with landscape maintenance on the estate.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Blaise Castle Estate, Kings Weston Road, Henbury, ST 5628 7872, BRSMG 2004/36, BSMR 21987. Monitoring of three test pits excavated by Estate staff in the walled garden and adjacent to the Dairy house showed that more than a metre of make-up covers possible structural remains of the 17th-century manor.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Brentry Primary School, Brentry Lane, ST 5768 7952. A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out on the site of the new Brentry Nursery School in the grounds of the existing Brentry Primary School. The watching brief took place during topsoil stripping, other ground reduction work and the excavation of foundation trenches.

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded on the site, and there were no finds of any significance.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Grove Road, ST 5571 7740, BSMR 21639. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2003 during the ground work for an extension and conservatory at a domestic property on Grove Road, Stoke Bishop. Very few significant archaeological remains were located although a small stone-filled pit, possibly modern, yielded three conjoining sherds of medieval pottery. Two small flints were also recovered, one very small blade fragment and a larger trimming flake.

AAU

Henbury School, ST 551 757, BSMR 21375. A geophysical survey was carried out to evaluate 5ha of grassland adjacent to Henbury School. The survey located a double-ditched trackway or boundary following the course of the known Roman Road, and a possible ditch corresponding to a low circular bank. Medieval ridge and furrow, modern ceramic land drains and former field boundaries were also indicated.

AAU

Henbury Secondary School, Marissal Road, Henbury, ST 5636 7943. A second phase of evaluation trenching during winter 2003 revealed an area of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and late Roman activity, together with an undated inhumation burial, complementing the results of earlier trenching in the spring of the same year. A stone surface, with associated drain and flanking ditches, appears to represent a previously unlocated section of the Roman road from Sea Mills (Abonae) to Gloucester (Glevum). Its date of construction is uncertain but the road appears to have fallen into disuse during or after the mid 4th century.

Alistair Barber, CA

Henbury Secondary School, Marissal Road, ST 5620 7910. A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken

between March and November 2004 prior to the construction of a new school and leisure centre building. A series of Late Iron Age burials were uncovered as well as a large rectangular Iron Age ditched enclosure. This enclosure had continued to be a visible feature in the earlier Roman period and a series of smaller ditched enclosures on the same alignment were also revealed. From the 3rd century AD onwards the ditches appear to have fallen out of use and been deliberately backfilled to allow the construction of a series of stone-footed buildings at the south-east corner, and on the west side of the excavated area. These structures, or their remodelled remains, appear to have continued in use until the very end of the Roman period in the late 4th century AD. Artefacts recovered from the excavation included several Roman bronze brooches, silver and bronze coins, domestic objects such as an iron candle stick, and carved bone items. Pottery from the site included imported high-quality samian ware as well as locally produced vessels.

David Kenyon, CA

LONG ASHTON UWE: *Bower Ashton Campus & Ashton Court, Bristol, ST 5593 7176, BSMR 21720.* An archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a trench for a new water pipe between the university campus and the Ashton Court building, revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

REDCLIFFE

Land at Bedminster Parade, ST 5882 7188. An archaeological excavation was undertaken in February 2004. Two trenches revealed a broadly similar stratigraphic sequence. Alluvial deposits, showing signs of having been re-worked in the 18th and early 19th-century, were observed, corresponding with Rocque's 1747 depiction of the site as being an open area. These deposits were sealed by a phase of 19th-century dumping, probably as part of a deliberate attempt to raise ground levels prior to construction. The first cartographic evidence of development of the site is shown on Ashmead's map of 1828. A further phase of 19th century dumping is likely to relate to later 19th-century development depicted on later maps. No artefactual material pre-dating the 18th century was recovered.

Tim Havard and Jonathan Hart, CA

Huller House/South Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, ST 59010 72560. A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between April and September 2004. An initial archaeological assessment was followed by observation of a series of geotechnical trial pits and boreholes, revealing organic deposits at the base of bedded silts and clays which hold the potential for reconstruction of the environment in the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods.

Medieval deposits were also encountered, apparently extending to a depth of some 6.5m below existing ground level. Food and other domestic waste discarded on the

foreshore had been covered up by alluvial/intertidal deposits, these episodes of dumping becoming more frequent such that deposition of cultural material dominated over that of the alluvial/intertidal environment.

Subsequent evaluation trenching revealed well-preserved waterlogged timbers, of which one was possibly a tieback for a late medieval revetment structure. Silt and clay layers, containing mid 13th to 15th-century pottery, dumped behind the structure had raised ground level above the high water mark, thus facilitating the rearward extension of tenement plots extending back from Redcliff Street. Evidence for a medieval building was revealed, together with an adjacent undated wall surviving to present ground level, which may identify a second medieval structure.

An undated stone-built structure may represent a narrow dock, slipway or similar quayside facility, which had rapidly filled with river silts following its disuse. Walls, cellarage and an associated vaulted structure, constructed over the quayside feature, identify one of a series of post-medieval tenement properties that formerly extended from Redcliff Street to Redcliff Backs.

Robbing of reusable building materials during the 17th to 18th centuries was followed by episodes of dumping prior to construction of new tenement properties, with associated drainage systems, on the Redcliff Backs frontage.

Alistair Barber, CA

SHIREHAMPTON

Site off The Ridge, ST 53057 77020, BSMR 21611. A trial excavation, involving two archaeological trenches, was carried out in 2003 on a site scheduled for development, located off the Ridge. The work was undertaken to establish if deposits of Pleistocene river gravels were present, deposits that had yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and fauna elsewhere in the vicinity. A mainly natural sequence of deposits was revealed in both trenches although a ditch feature yielding a single flint blade and a Romano-British pottery sherd was located in Trench 1. A small, undatable gully was located in the second trench. No Pleistocene river terrace gravels were located but natural periglacial features were noted.

AAU

Twyford House, Barrow Hill Road, ST 528 772, BSMR 21999. Two trenches were opened on the site to establish if deposits of Pleistocene river terrace gravels or later archaeological deposits were preserved. The trenches located a range of recent and post-medieval garden deposits overlying post-medieval features that were cut into natural river gravels. The gravels represent part of the 100 foot terrace and in detail consisted of a complex sequence of sands, coarse to medium gravels and finely laminated clays. The deposits were examined and sampled to a depth of approximately 2.5m. Samples to assess the potential for faunal remains, molluscs, ostracods and pollen were taken and three samples of sands were submitted for dating by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL). Results of the

analyses are expected in 2005.

AAU

STAPLETON

Blackberry Hill Hospital, Stapleton, ST 628 763. An archaeological watching brief and standing building survey was undertaken at Blackberry Hill Hospital. A probable lime kiln associated with the construction of the workhouse in the 19th century was identified. A standing building survey was undertaken upon The Piggery (SMR No. 2115 and 2116) and Orchard Day Hospital prior to their demolition and alteration.

Darren Lankstead, CA

Nos.656-658 Fishponds Road, ST 62984 75590, BSMR 21799. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out. In the medieval period the study area would have been part of the demesne lands of the Kings Barton on the edge of the Kingswood forest. The land was known as Kingswild common and was probably pasture or scrub until being enclosed in the late eighteenth century. The first building development occurred between 1803 and 1839 and by the late 19th century the site was occupied by two semi-detached houses. These houses were demolished in the mid 1990s and the site now forms part of the premises of Speedway Car and Van Hire.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land off Muller Road, Purdown, ST 60550 75649, BSMR 21696. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land originally comprising part of the Heath House Estate. The study area incorporated a linear earthwork feature enjoying Scheduled Monument status (SAM 26). The cartographic evidence examined suggested that the earthwork comprised a 19th-century parkland-landscape feature and was not of prehistoric date as once suggested. The same applied to a semi-circular feature (also SAM 26) to the east of the study area. During the 18th-century, the majority of the study area appears to have comprised parkland-pasturage belonging to the original Heath House.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, ST 60610 75820, BSMR 21652. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land originally comprising part of the Heath House Estate. The historical evidence indicates that Heath House Estate was in existence during the medieval period. A stone-built structure on the study area was shown by cartographic evidence to be of probable late 18th- or early 19th-century date. The structure concerned appeared to comprise part of a complex of outbuildings possibly erected when Thomas Smyth built a new house on the estate in the 1780s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, ST 60610 75843. An archaeological evaluation was carried out of a disused farmyard adjacent to a probable late 18th-century barn in the

grounds of the late 18th-century 'Heath House' (now the Priory Hospital) on the northern outskirts of Bristol. The programme of monitoring took place prior to the proposed construction of a new two-storey adolescent unit on the site. No archaeological features or deposits of any particular significance were observed in either of the two evaluation trenches in the farmyard or in a trial pit at the rear of the barn.

The second element of the project was a photographic survey of the 'barn', showing both the interior and exterior features.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, Stapleton, ST 6067 7587. BRSMG 2004/69, BSMR 22019. An evaluation in the grounds of The Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, found the remains of an 18th-century building, with a later stone drain and track surface, as well as colluvium layers comparative with those discovered further along Purdown at the Former Highwood School site.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

St Thomas More School, Stottbury Road, ST 60389 75446, BSMR 21753. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land presently occupied by the St Thomas More Roman Catholic Comprehensive School. The land appeared to have been used solely for agricultural purposes until its development for a school in the 1950s. Two earthwork

features (Scheduled Ancient Monument 26) were found to be situated c100m to the north of the study area.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

ST AUGUSTINE

Land to the south of Anchor Road, Harbourside Development Area, Canon's Marsh, ST 5825 7245. Three trenches were excavated across the development area in autumn 2003-spring 2004. The majority of the features and deposits encountered dated to the post-medieval and modern periods and were associated with industrial development of the Canon's Marsh area from the 17th and 18th centuries. These included remains of a sea bank, deposits associated with the construction of the Floating Harbour, a large drainage ditch, remains of a rope walk and subsequent manufactory, timber yards, a box manufactory, and goods and rail transit sheds from the turn of the 20th century.

Kate Cullen, CA

No.6 Denmark Street & No.1 Mark Lane, ST 58493 72813. Limited recording was conducted of the early 1720s terraced house at 6 Denmark Street during renovation. It is largely built of Brandon Hill Grit, bonded in a brown mortar, but the front wall was rebuilt in brick in the 19th century. As part of the refurbishment the roof was replaced and the interior completely gutted, although the fireplaces were due to be retained. There was evidence that the floor in the basement had been dropped at some time. The Mark

Lane building was recorded during 2002 (see BAA 19).

John Bryant, BaRAS

Nos.17 & 18 Orchard Street, ST 58452 72967. Recording work was carried out during conversion of two early Georgian terraced houses on the north-west side of the street.

John Bryant, BaRAS

ST GEORGE

Lawrence Avenue, ST 60811 74281, BSMR 21729. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land at the rear of Nos.1-47 Lawrence Avenue. The study area was a short distance from a building in St Mark's Road known as the Manor House. No evidence for features or deposits of archaeological interest on the study area was found.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Nos.25-43 Pilemarsh, ST 6167 7335, BRSMG 2003.89. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land occupied by commercial buildings and concrete yard surfaces. Two small trenches were excavated on the site. Of the two trenches, Trench 1 revealed no archaeological features pre-dating the early 19th century. Trench 2, revealed earlier archaeological deposits. Pottery sherds recovered from the deposits were dated to the early half of the Romano-British period (*circa* 2nd century AD). These findings strengthen the theory that there is a Romano-British settlement in the Redfield/St. George area.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Westminster Filling Station, Whitehall Road, ST 61702 73912, BSMR 21732, BRSMG 2003/59. Evaluation of four trenches revealed a sequence of buried soil horizons. The earliest of these contained medieval pottery sherds. Partial remains of a 19th-century structure survived amidst extensive modern disturbance.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Whitehall Road, ST 61678 73905, BSMR 21711. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land comprising the former petrol-filling station and allotment plots. The study area appeared to have incorporated buildings from at least the beginning of the 19th century, with a concentration of houses fronting Whitehall Road by the time of the 1842 St George tithe survey. A Primitive Methodist chapel known as the Mount Zion Chapel was built on the study area in the 1890s and demolished in the 1960s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

ST JAMES

Charles Street/Cherry Lane, ST 58985 73670. A desk-based assessment of a site in Cherry Lane. The area was originally part of the estate of the Priory of St. James. It appears to have been fields or possibly gardens until developed for housing in the 18th century. Six terraced houses faced Cherry Lane, four of them already in existence by 1722.

Five more dwellings fronted Charles Street, three built *c*1757, the others *c*1780. From an early date there was a coach house and stables on the corner of Charles and Barton Streets and this survived, much altered. Some of the Cherry Lane houses were removed during the early decades of the 20th century, although one survived until *c*1950. The Charles Street houses, and possibly some in Cherry Lane, were apparently destroyed by enemy action, their sites being redeveloped in the 1950s. A building on the corner of Cherry Lane dated from the 1920s.

Prior to demolition the coach house/stables building and the foundations of some of the Charles Street houses were recorded. Further recording work took place during demolition in mid-2003.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Land at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, ST 58985 73670. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a site fronting Cherry Lane, Barton Street and Charles Street during groundworks associated with the construction of a new apartment block. Standing 18th-century remains were recorded in one area of the site, in addition during mechanical excavations a stone-built well and remains of 18th-century cellars were observed. The only significant finds recovered during the monitoring work were several large sherds of red earthenware sugar moulds dating from the early 18th-century, apparently deposited on the site within a matrix of redeposited reddish brown clayey soil.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nos.13-23 King Square Avenue, ST 58976 73711, BUAD 3993. A desk-based assessment showed that in the medieval period the site would have been part of the estate of St. James's Priory and was probably pasture or gardens until the mid 18th century when the first housing development occurred. By the early 19th century terraced housing fronted Charles Street and King Square Avenue with gardens to the rear. The site was built up with housing and commercial properties throughout the 19th century and remained largely unchanged until the early 1940s. Destruction by enemy action in WWII led to the gradual clearance of the site in the 1950s. The study area was vacant in 1963 and by the early 1970s the office building had been constructed.

Andy King, BaRAS

Marlborough Street, ST 5887 7361, BUAD 3933. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the site of a former garage premises. The majority of the study area had been heavily disturbed. Nonetheless, the remnants of post-medieval structures remained, including what appeared to be walls of 18th- and 19th-century date. Some of the structures exposed appeared to relate to the original Montague Street frontage.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

No.42 Montague Street, ST 58892 73645, BRSMG 2003/15, BUAD 3976 & 3977. Excavation revealed the remains of

five cellars of properties that fronted Montague Street. In addition to the cellars were three wells, the bases of four rainwater-collection tanks, the truncated remains of a limestone drain and the footings of a garden wall. Four main phases of construction were identified dating from the early 18th to 19th century. The monitoring of groundworks carried out before and after the main excavation recorded evidence of further garden walls and cellar features of similar date.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST MICHAEL

Bristol University, University Walk, Tyndall's Park, ST 58231 73483 & 58319 73277. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works associated with the redevelopment (known as 'Project Blade') of two sites on the south side of University Walk. No evidence of any archaeological features or deposits was recorded.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, ST 58297 73513, BUAD 3961. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for land comprising part of the University of Bristol's H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory premises. Prior to the 17th century, the study area comprised two enclosures known as Magdalen Close and Joachim Close. A portion of the study area incorporated land originally occupied by the 17th-century 'Windmill Hill Fort', later re-named the 'Royal Fort' by Prince Rupert. The Royal Fort played a key defensive role during the Civil War. Following the Restoration in 1660, the summit of St. Michael's Hill was developed into a small residential area comprised of 'gentry houses' including one known as Royal Fort House. The original Royal Fort House was rebuilt by the Tyndall family *c*1760 followed by garden landscaping works by Humphrey Repton. Tyndall Avenue appears to have been constructed in 1903. The H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory was opened in 1927 and extended in the 1960s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

ST PETER

Land at Castle Park, ST 5927 7315. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 immediately north-east of St Peter's Church and west of Bristol Castle. No Anglo-Saxon features were encountered, despite the proximity of the pre-Conquest church and the known Saxon focus in the vicinity of St Mary Le Port church. A single residual sherd of 10th to 12th-century pottery was recovered.

A series of intercutting cess pits, together with a ditch yielding well preserved biological material, slag and hammerscale, were broadly datable to the mid to late 13th century. These were sealed by a dump deposit, containing mid 12th- to 13th-century pottery, cut by two substantial north-west/south-east aligned wall footings represented by post-medieval robber trenches. It is unclear if these robbed footings were of medieval origin or related to post-medieval buildings, constructed immediately beyond the medieval

castle. Structural remains of Peter Street/Little Peter Street and adjacent properties were also recorded.

Alistair Barber, CA

ST PETER, SS. PHILIP & JACOB

River Frome Culvert, ST 5940 7329 to ST 5959 7340, BRSMG 2003/69, BUAD 4014. A watching brief along a 240m long stretch of the River Frome Culvert was carried out between Castlemead House and River Street in advance of the proposed Broadmead Shopping Centre expansion. Fourteen geotechnical trial pits were excavated along the length of the Frome and the Back Ditch in order to precisely locate the Victorian culvert covering the river and determine its condition. The trial pits were excavated in such a fashion that the crown of the culvert as well as both north and south edges were identified. Excavation of the Back Ditch trial pits established that it had been partially destroyed by the construction of the Baths and Washhouse on Wellington Road, and also by the construction of the Tollgate car park. It was also established that both culverts were of inconsistent construction, utilising variable techniques and building materials.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

ST PHILIP & JACOB

Land to the Rear of No.62 Old Market Street, Old Market, ST 5968 7313. An archaeological excavation was undertaken in May 2004. Excavation revealed medieval rubbish pits of 13th- to 14th-century date, a cultivation horizon of 13th/14th-century to 18th-century date and more pits of 18th to 19th-century date. Also revealed was a stone built tank of uncertain use but of probable 19th-century date, two stone walls probably relating to structures first recorded on 19th century O.S. maps and evidence for a 20th-century outbuilding of the Drill Hall.

Tim Havard, CA

ST PHILIP & JACOB OUTPARISH

Former FPS site, Waterloo Road, ST 59880 73165, BUAD 3944 & 3945. An assessment of historic standing walls was carried out. Most of the interest lay with the boundary walls around the periphery, but there was also a two-storey rubble-constructed building close to the north-west corner of the site. This latter may have been used in connection with the former Globe inn (later the Horse Shoe and Talbot) at Nos. 8 & 10 West Street. It was rectangular in plan, 13.6m by 4.4m internally, with walls mostly 500mm thick, with a single room on each floor, the upper storey open to a fairly modern roof. Ground floor walling was of Pennant Sandstone rubble, with later alterations, to a height of about 3.45m. Apart from the south end wall, which was rubble, the first floor was of brick.

For the long north-south wall towards the eastern side, mainly built of stone rubble, mortar colours indicated no construction of earlier than 18th-century date. There were a number of later builds or rebuilds along its length, including former doorways and windows. The line followed by the wall is probably more ancient and may represent a medieval

plot boundary, although the height seemed too great for a simple garden wall. Elsewhere on the site were shorter stretches of rubble wall of 18th- or 19th-century build.

An evaluation and standing wall assessment within the buildings of the former FPS fire extinguisher factory was also conducted. Four trenches were excavated revealing late 18th to 19th-century structural remains and surfaces cut in to the underlying natural clay. No evidence was recovered to show that the historic property boundaries pre-dated the 17th century.

John Bryant & Andy King, BaRAS

No.30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market, ST 59902 73303, BUAD 3967. A watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the construction of residential accommodation. The watching brief followed an excavation in November 2002 (BAA 19) and represented the final stage of archaeological works associated with this site. In a trench for a sewer that extended into Gloucester Lane, masonry of medieval construction was exposed beneath the modern pavement. The edges of an L-shaped Civil War ditch identified during the November excavation were shown to extend for a further 4-6m to the east and south. The eastern boundary wall of the site had footings of late 17th-century date at its northern end and part of the eastern face of another 17th-century wall was exposed after removal of a modern drain. The watching brief confirmed the results of the excavation and added to the known extent of a Civil War defensive fortification, the first recorded in Bristol beyond Lawfords Gate.

Andy King, BaRAS

Old Bread Street, ST 59695 72875. Additional recording work was undertaken during partial removal of buildings formerly occupied by Hardware (Bristol) Limited. Some features exposed had not been visible when the initial building recording took place in late 2000.

John Bryant, BaRAS

The Old Lead Works, Cheese Lane, ST 5942 7291, BRSMG 2004/23, BUAD 4091. An archaeological watching brief at The Former Lead Works, Nos.10-14 Cheese Lane, found structural remains of the 19th/20th century Lead Works, as well as the remains of buildings associated with the 18th-century glassworks, the metallised surface of Alcock Lane/St Martin's Lane and industrial out-buildings and poorhouses.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Purimachos Premises, Waterloo Road, NGR ST 60040 73260, BRSMG 2003.88. A desk-based assessment and photographic building survey of buildings currently occupied by Purimachos Fire Cement factory was undertaken in November 2002 and 2003. The desk-based assessment and survey showed that of the existing walls, most dated to within the 19th century with later re-building on the same alignment as original plot boundaries. No conclusive evidence was found that any of the structures remaining on the site pre-date this.

Dave Stevens & Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

No.17 Wade Street, St Jude's, ST 59762 73499. Archaeological monitoring during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to an existing butcher's shop found no evidence of archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the mid/late 19th century.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nos.22-30 West Street, Old Market, ST 59907 73199, BUAD 3962. A desk-based assessment revealed that Nos. 22-28 West Street are probably mid to late 17th century in origin. Medieval deposits and structural features in this area are more likely to survive close to the West Street frontage. Settlement and garden deposits dating up to the mid 17th century may survive across the northern two-thirds of the site. Boundary walls may have late 17th-century origins. The 18th and 19th-century deposits and structural features will probably be predominant from West Street through to Waterloo Road.

Andy King, BaRAS

Nos.51a, 57 and land at 65 West Street, Old Market, ST 59938 73314, BUAD 3972. A desk-based assessment showed this site lay adjacent to the main route to London. Subsequently there is likely to have been some roadside development, with cultivated land behind, from at least the 13th century. Depending on the extent of modern disturbance medieval structural features are more likely to survive close to the West Street frontage. The results of recent archaeological fieldwork and observations close to the site indicate a substantial clearance of buildings in this part of West Street during the Civil War sieges of Bristol in the early 1640s.

There is a possibility that a defensive ditch from this period excavated at No.30 Gloucester Lane may continue eastwards onto the study area. Redevelopment along West Street was fairly rapid from the later 17th century and had reached a peak by the mid 19th century. Settlement and garden deposits and structural features dating from the late 17th to mid 19th centuries are likely to be present at the northern end of the site adjacent to Braggs Lane. Elements of late 17th-century boundary walls, running north from West Street may also survive beneath the yards and the western wall of the site. Deposits and structural features of the 18th and 19th centuries, including the remains of Maynes Court, should survive in the area between West Street and Braggs Lane. The study revealed that No.51a probably dates from the late 18th to early 19th century, the site of No.57 was cleared and the present building constructed around 1890. The general layout of the site has been in its present form since the mid 1960s.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST THOMAS

No.20 St Thomas Street, Redcliffe, ST 59176 72666. Archaeological monitoring was conducted during the excavation of a trial trench across the pavement and into the street, in front of the property. The groundwork was being carried out in order to locate any utility services in that area

of the proposed development. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

TEMPLE

No.100 Temple Street, ST 5930 7245. A desk-based assessment was carried out at the rear of No.100 Temple Street, on the corner of Portwall Lane and Canynge Street. This area was developed from the medieval period onwards, astride the route of the Law Ditch and just inside the Portwall. Some of the land was owned by the parishes of St. James and St. Mary Redcliffe. There appears to have been production of clay roof-tile in the area in the 15th-16th century. Glassmaking, one of Bristol's major local industries, was carried out here during much of the eighteenth century. Other activities included distilling and possibly other chemical production, warehousing, malting, lead-pipe and brass-cock manufacture, a major coach and wagon works, a riding school and railway stables. There may have been tobacco clay pipe production. Housing was erected beside the new Canynge Street in the 1820s but was replaced by industrial buildings, some of which survived until the Blitz or later. The site was cleared in the 1970s.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Land to the rear of 100 Temple Street, ST 5930 7245. Evaluation trenching during winter 2003 identified a dumped clay deposit, sealing natural alluvium, suggesting medieval reclamation of the floodplain from the 13th century onwards. The line of the medieval and later Law Ditch, separating Redcliffe and Temple parishes, was identified together with adjacent medieval and later structures. The Law Ditch appears to have ceased to be maintained as an open boundary during the early to mid-18th century, when the silted ditch was sealed by dumped material including slag probably derived from adjacent glassworks.

Alistair Barber, CA

Nos.32 & 36 Victoria Street, ST 59226 72816, BUAD 4028. An archaeological evaluation was carried out. Two trenches were excavated at the rear of No.36, and a small test pit at the rear of No.32. The remains of medieval and post-medieval houses fronting on to the pre-war alignment of Temple Street were found, along with deposits underlying the houses. Evidence for the survival of organic remains in the marsh deposits below the houses was also encountered.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Nos.55-61 Victoria Street, ST 5921 7271, BUAD 3983, BRSMG 2003/22. Evaluation within a former car showroom revealed substantial late post-medieval to 19th-century structures and deposits. There was also evidence of preserved medieval deposits and cut features. A large area of the site fronting Victoria Street was found to be cellared leaving little chance of archaeological preservation.

Kevin Potter & Tim Longman, BaRAS

The Water Gate, Rivergate, Temple Quay, ST 59569 72621. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the site of the 'Watergate', on the 'Portwall', part of the city's outer medieval defences. The monitoring was to comprise two phases, firstly, an archaeological evaluation, and, secondly a watching brief.

The programme of work commenced prior to the construction of a viewing chamber over the remains, which would involve the excavation of trenches on both sides of the Watergate and the insertion of several piles with associated ring beams.

The second element was the conducting of an archaeological watching brief during the construction phase in May and early June. This involved monitoring the piling and the excavation of the pile caps and ensuring the historic structure was not damaged.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

Abbey Lodge, Hollybush Lane, Stoke Bishop, ST 56230 76144. A watching brief was carried out on the site over two days during mechanical excavations on the site of a new building. There were no archaeological features or deposits present on site.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

The Old Dairy, Henleaze Road, ST 5792 7698, BSMR 20909. A watching brief was undertaken in 2003 during residential development on the site of a former 19th - 20th century dairy farm and milk distribution depot. No evidence was located for significant activity on the site prior to the 18th century and the bulk of features recorded clearly relate to the use of the site as a dairy. Features included a stone-lined well, several stone built culverts, a lime mortared boundary wall and a brick built cistern plus several minor cut soil features.

AAU

The Former Redland College Site, Redland Hill, ST 5758 7498, BSMR 21795. A watching brief was undertaken with special emphasis given to possible evidence for the Roman-period road linking Bath to Sea Mills. Previous documentary research indicated that the study area was first developed in the 18th century. Three large houses (Redland House, Redland Bank, Redland Hall) existed on the study area in the 19th century. Evidence in the form of masonry features associated with the aforementioned buildings were observed during the watching brief. Two of the features observed appeared to comprise the vestiges of 18th-century greenhouse-heating installations. No evidence for Roman activity was observed.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Redland Playing Field, Redland Court Road, Redland, ST 5824 7515, BRSMG 2004/47, BSMR 22004. An archaeological evaluation revealed post-medieval field boundary ditches, a barton and modern levelling layers.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Site of the Bishop's Palace, Redland Court Road, Redland, ST 55915 78682. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during ground works associated with the redevelopment of the site, next to Redland Green. No evidence of archaeological features or deposits earlier than the late 19th century was recorded. Substantial below ground remains of the former Bishop's Palace (c1900), destroyed by an incendiary bomb in 1940, survived and piled foundations of the recently demolished St John Reade Hostel were also observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BITTON

Pear Tree Cottage, Golden Valley Lane, Bitton, ST 686 705. A building survey was commissioned in advance of a planning application. The house is empty and semi-derelict, and has not been lived in since 1953. The small two bedroomed, two-storey cottage was built around 1800 close to the Golden Valley Coal Company colliery, which was sited just a hundred yards or so north in the next field, almost certainly for the colliery overseer. The colliery ceased trading sometime in the mid 19th century. For this reason, the building is of considerable local interest as a surviving monument to the important and now all but forgotten Bristol and Somerset coal industry. It survives almost intact but with no modern alterations, to represent a very clear example of the working and domestic conditions of the coal industry workers.

The house remained in occupation, presumably as agricultural workers accommodation, until 1953. The assessment found that the shell of the house is in relatively good condition, but will deteriorate rapidly if the roof, windows and doors are not repaired and maintained.

Peter Davenport, BAT

Site off Golden Valley Lane, ST 683 696, SMR 14229. A selected area excavation, building survey and watching brief were carried out during 2003/2004 on the site of a former foundry and workshops. Previous work had included a desk-based assessment, trial excavations and building recording carried out during 2002. The desk-based assessment concluded that the site lay adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 86) representing earthworks located immediately adjacent to the site to the north. The monument comprises earthworks known locally as 'Bitton Camp' and which is marked on OS maps as a Roman Camp. The trial excavations revealed buried archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date but no Romano-British remains. A large ditch of probable medieval date was probably related to the earthworks adjacent. Other minor features of medieval date included postholes and gullies. During the watching brief the ditch and several further gullies and postholes were identified, these were then excavated and recorded as part of a separate excavation programme. Further recorded features related to the use of

the site as a foundry and other industrial practises included a paved surface and wall foundations. Area excavation work undertaken during the watching brief located two phases of medieval ditches and several post-medieval gullies. All of the cut soil features recorded were of either medieval or post-medieval date including the substantial ditches that represented a continuation of the Scheduled enclosure and earthworks immediately adjacent. Significantly, no Romano-British deposits or finds were located during the project. The results of the evaluation therefore strongly suggest a medieval origin for the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

AAU

DODINGTON

Dodington Park Lakes, ST 7530 8020. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November and December 2004 at Dodington Park. Nine trenches were excavated across the development area in order to determine the former extent of two partially infilled lakes likely to have been created by Capability Brown in the 18th century. Of these, the full extent of the Middle Lake could not be firmly established. However, within the former extent of the Middle lake a wall likely to have been associated with the gardens of the Tudor precursor to the extant manor house was identified. The extent of the Upper Lake was established and corresponded closely to its depiction on the 1838 title map of the site.

Jonathan Hart, CA

FILTON

Airbus UK, ST 59890 79695. Prior to proposed removal, a group of Second World War air-raid shelters were recorded on a site to the south-east of the Brabazon Hangars. They were all of one basic design and originally comprised 23 in number, erected c1939 on a north-facing slope to the west of the main aircraft factory of the Bristol Aeroplane Company. Each was constructed of concrete, cast *in situ*, partly dug into the hillside and then covered by the upcast soil. The main shelter compartment of about 12m by 1.5m with vaulted roof probably held about 35 persons. At one end was a transverse entrance down seven steps, with side walls that provided some blast protection. Each shelter had a chimney-like emergency roof exit at the opposite end, above a chemical toilet that was screened from the remainder by a simple hessian sheet. Electricity was provided to all shelters. Two had ramped alterations to their entrances before the end of 1944. This site had been part of one of six copyhold farms belonging to the Bishop of Bristol, formerly land of the Abbey of St. Augustine's in Bristol granted to them by Robert Fitzharding at its foundation in the 12th century.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Rolls Royce, Gypsy Patch Lane, ST 6070 8100. In July 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Bristol Rolls Royce Factory.

A shallow gully terminus of medieval date was uncovered. The evaluation also established that concrete

encountered during prior geotechnical investigation of the site does not, as was previously hypothesised, relate to a World War II air raid shelter, but to concrete floor surfacing. The remnants of machine plinths on this surface showed that it was once part of the industrial complex at Bristol Rolls Royce.

Derek Evans, CA

IRON ACTON

Acton Court, Iron Acton, ST 676 842. Acton Court is the site of a medieval moated manor house heavily remodelled 1535 and 1550. Much of the house was demolished in the 1680s, with the remaining portion being converted into a farm house.

The works undertaken on the site were designed to set back and update the access point to the site from the B4059. This required the removal of two short sections of dry stone wall, excavations for new stone foundations and the grading of the drive.

The results of the watching brief were the confirmation of a medieval pitched Pennant path, and the identification of considerable recent disturbance to ground deposits.

Jonathan Moller, BAT

MANGOTSFIELD

Blackhorse Lane, ST 663 779, SGSMR 14982. A geophysical survey (2002) and archaeological evaluation (2003) were carried out to evaluate grassland at Blackhorse Lane, Bristol, in advance of proposed development. Seven evaluation trenches were opened, targeting possible archaeological remains indicated by the magnetometer survey. The trenches revealed an extensive network of medieval water management features including a substantial stone built culvert and numerous rubble-filled land drains, as well as other broad drainage ditches. Other post-medieval features included a truncated gully and a few small pits plus several areas of sandstone rubble deposited to form rough track ways. A group of undated cut soil features that predated the post-medieval activity included a shallow gully, a charcoal-filled slot and a truncated ditch.

AAU

OLDBURY ON SEVERN

Oldbury on Severn to Aust Discharge Pipeline, ST 608 925 to ST 574 902, SGSMR 16441. An extensive programme of evaluation and recording, including documentary research, earthwork survey, geophysical surveys, trial excavations and area excavations, were undertaken to evaluate and mitigate the impact of a new Wessex Water pipeline. A range of geophysical methods were employed to map the general alluvial sedimentary sequence along the pipeline route and locate buried archaeological and environmental deposits. Extensive areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded prior to construction whilst trial trenching located two previously unknown Roman sites at Cowhill and Aust Warth. Area excavations at the former produced evidence of settlement related activity from the late 1st to 4th centuries including earthfast structures, industrial deposits, a large

number of field/enclosure ditches, part of a Roman road, a single human inhumation and a possible defended enclosure. Excavation at Aust located a large boundary ditch close to the present warth plus related cut soil features in association with a small collection of Iron Age ceramics and a large assemblage of domestic 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery.

AAU

OLDLAND

St Anne's Vestry, Oldland Common, ST 6687 7119, BRSMG 2004/46, SGSMR 17732. A watching brief to monitor the excavation of a soakaway trench and gas pipe trench revealed only rubble and levelling layers associated with the demolition of Oldland Chapel (dating from 1280) and the construction of St Anne's church (c1830).

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

PILNING

Pillhead, ST 548 861, SGSMR 16230. Two evaluation trenches were opened on a proposed development site at Pillhead, Pilning, 2003, following an initial desk-based assessment and a watching brief during site clearance. The trenches revealed a range of features and deposits of medieval date, including two large pits of unknown purpose, a gully, part of a rubble wall foundation, a stone drain and a possible hearth. The finds mainly consisted of an assemblage of domestic medieval pottery, a few iron nail fragments and a single copper alloy object, possibly a lock cover. An environmental assessment identified charred and mineralised cereal grains as well as waterlogged wetland species such as rushes.

AAU

PUCKLECHURCH AND DYRHAM & HINTON

Pucklechurch to Tolldown Main Replacement, ST 6915 7625 to ST 7104 7680 and ST 7202 7660 to ST 7416 7730. A watching brief was undertaken in autumn 2004 during groundworks associated with the stripping of the pipe corridor. No archaeological features or deposits were observed, and no artefactual material predating the modern period was recovered.

Kelly Saunders, CA

STOKE GIFFORD

Land at Hewlett Packard, ST 6131 7784. Evaluation and subsequent excavation in the spring of 2005 revealed the presence of a cemetery containing 52 inhumation burials. No artefacts were found directly associated with the burials. The results of a programme of radiocarbon dating are eagerly anticipated.

Kate Cullen, CA

TYTHERINGTON

The Manor House, Tytherington, ST 670 882. A desk-based assessment was carried out on a site located close to the heart of a known medieval settlement and monastic Grange established here by the 14th century. There is some potential

for medieval deposits within the area of proposed development, and a large linear water feature in the north western corner of the site could be part of a moat or fish pond associated with the medieval Grange or manor.

A number of known mill sites and associated water channels and ponds are also located in the vicinity of the study area. It is therefore possible that this stone revetted pond within the proposed development area, is a post-medieval feature associated with the woollen industry, or perhaps constructed for some other purpose.

Kim Watkins, BAT

WESTERLEIGH

Land adjacent to A432 Badminton Road, ST 695 825. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004. The site lies on the conjectured line of a known Roman road between Bitton and Berkeley, identified from aerial photography and from archaeological fieldwork north and south of the site at Shortwood Quarry, Pucklechurch and Hall End, Wickwar.

A geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in August 2004 revealed several weak linear anomalies parallel to, and at right angles to, the putative line of the Roman road. Trenching subsequently demonstrated these to be of geological origin, and no foundations, metalling or flanking ditches were encountered to indicate that the Roman road ran through the site.

A north-west/south-east aligned ditch, devoid of ceramic artefacts, might be of prehistoric date and perhaps relates to a field system or settlement nearby. Several post-medieval ditched field boundaries were also recorded.

Alistair Barber, CA

Land to the west of Stover Road, Nibley, ST 6950 8250. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2004 on land to the west of Stover Road in advance of an application for the construction of offices on the site. Although the site lies on the conjectured line of a known Roman road between Bitton and Berkeley, the evaluation identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Derek Evans, CA

WINTERBOURNE

'The Homestead', No.2 Homestead Gardens, Frenchay, ST 6395 7795. A desk-based assessment was conducted on the eastern portion of the gardens of 'the Homestead', a 19th-century farmhouse that was originally built as the estate farm of 'Malmains', a minor gentleman's country residence.

The emphasis of the study was placed on identifying surviving features of the late 19th-century landscape gardens laid out for William Belfield. The South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record (SGSMR 16237) listed 'a Ha Ha, gardeners house and gazebo'. A site visit found that a short section of the ha-ha survives, that the gardener's house is actually a former farmhouse (The Homestead) and that the gazebo is in fairly good condition. The study determined that there are no other significant 19th-century garden features within the study area, but that

certain other features relating to the Victorian garden and estate do survive elsewhere within the boundaries of the former property. SGSMR 16237 classifies the three features as all having been elements on the former Malmain estate, but this is incorrect. While the 'gardeners house' and 'the ha-ha' are associated with Malmain 'the gazebo' was originally built on land owned by Frenchay Lodge until 1942, when the husband of the late owner of The Homestead purchased it.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

YATE

Blacklands, Hall End Farm, Hall End, ST 7041 8758, SGSMR 14580. A chance discovery of Roman finds collected over many years by the landowner has led to a series of geophysical surveys, subsequent trial excavations and documentary research. The geophysical surveys have evaluated an area of approximately 20 hectares and identified the course of a Roman road aligned approximately north to south plus the general layout of a large rural roadside settlement, the core of which lies within a playing card-shaped defensive enclosure defined by at least two parallel ditches. Trial trenches have confirmed the

presence and structure of the road and a large number of substantial stone buildings indicated by the geophysical surveys. Other evidence includes industrial (ironworking) structures and deposits, side roads and waterlogged Roman deposits adjacent to the Ladden Brook. Large numbers of Roman artefacts removed from the site have been collated and recovered from the trial excavations. A detailed interim report is being produced in 2005 for publication in TBGAS and the site is to be Scheduled in the near future by English Heritage.

AAU

The Chestnuts, Lodge Road, ST 6984 8346, SGSMR 17381. Three evaluation trenches were dug in 2004 on land located in the vicinity of the Roman road from Bitton to Gloucester. The trial excavation revealed two undated small ditches or gullies, four modern land drains and two sub-rounded cut features, all of which appeared to be of post-medieval date. The study failed to locate any archaeological features or deposits associated with the suggested Roman road. Finds were restricted to a small collection of post-medieval date.

AAU