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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE FORMER COURAGE BREWERY, BATH STREET, BRISTOL, 2000-2001.

by Reg Jackson

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of archaeological work carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on the western part of the former Courage Brewery premises in central Bristol. Documentary research suggests that the site lay within a probable Late Saxon defended bridgehead. There was archaeological evidence for 12th-century occupation close to the bank of the River Avon, the establishment of a stone quay during the 13th century and hearths used in the medieval cloth dyeing industry. The Law Ditch, a medieval boundary and drainage ditch, was investigated. Extensive foundations and other structures belonged to post-medieval and early modern warehouses, a sugar refinery and brewery. Specialist reports are included on the pottery and faunal remains and the results of the analysis of palaeoenvironmental and charcoal samples.

INTRODUCTION

This report is concerned with the history and archaeology of part of the former Courage Brewery premises at Bath Street in the parish of St Thomas, Bristol (Fig.1; NGR ST 5910 7293). The brewery lay a short distance to the east of Bristol Bridge, between the River Avon – now the Floating Harbour – and Bath Street and the archaeological investigation involved the area occupied by the Keg Store, Bottling Store and Original Malt House. Before the construction of the brewery these properties were numbered 3 to 15 Tucker Street.

In 1994 a planning application was submitted by Courage Limited Property Division to redevelop redundant buildings within their brewery complex. Following research carried out on the history of the brewery and its buildings by A. Blee in 1994, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned to carry out an archaeological desktop study of the site in 1994 (BaRAS 1994).

As the site was situated on the medieval waterfront just upstream of Bristol Bridge it was considered to have significant archaeological potential. Apart from the likely survival of the remains of quays, revetments and slipways, Tucker Street and the Law Ditch, both dating from the medieval period, were known to lie within the redevelopment area. Tucker Street, as the name implies, was home to the 'tuckers' who were engaged in the cloth finishing process, an important part of the economy in this part of medieval Bristol. The Law Ditch may originally have served a defensive purpose but it was certainly an open

drain that also formed the boundary between the parishes of St Thomas and Temple. Now flowing through a culvert the Law Ditch ran north-west from Tucker Street to the river.

During the post-medieval period the waterfront area had seen considerable commercial activity including brewing, distilling, dyeing, soap making, sugar refining and warehousing, in addition to domestic occupation.

Although the desktop study identified the presence of substantial basements below parts of the premises it was considered that extensive areas of archaeology would survive outside and even below the basements due to the anticipated depth of the waterfront deposits.

An archaeological mitigation strategy was put forward as a result of the desktop study which proposed the recording of all the standing structures affected by the development and the undertaking of a field evaluation to assess the degree of survival of archaeological deposits and features.

In 1995 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an evaluation involving the excavation of four trial trenches beneath the Keg Store, Bottling Store and Original Malt House (Fig.2; BaRAS 1995). This revealed well-preserved 14th-century waterfront structures

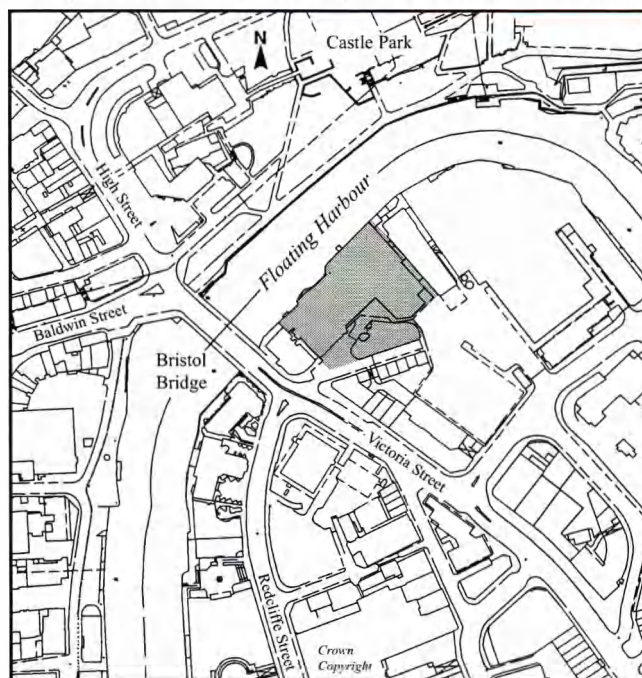


Fig.1 Location plan showing the areas of evaluation in 1995 and the excavation in 2000-2001.

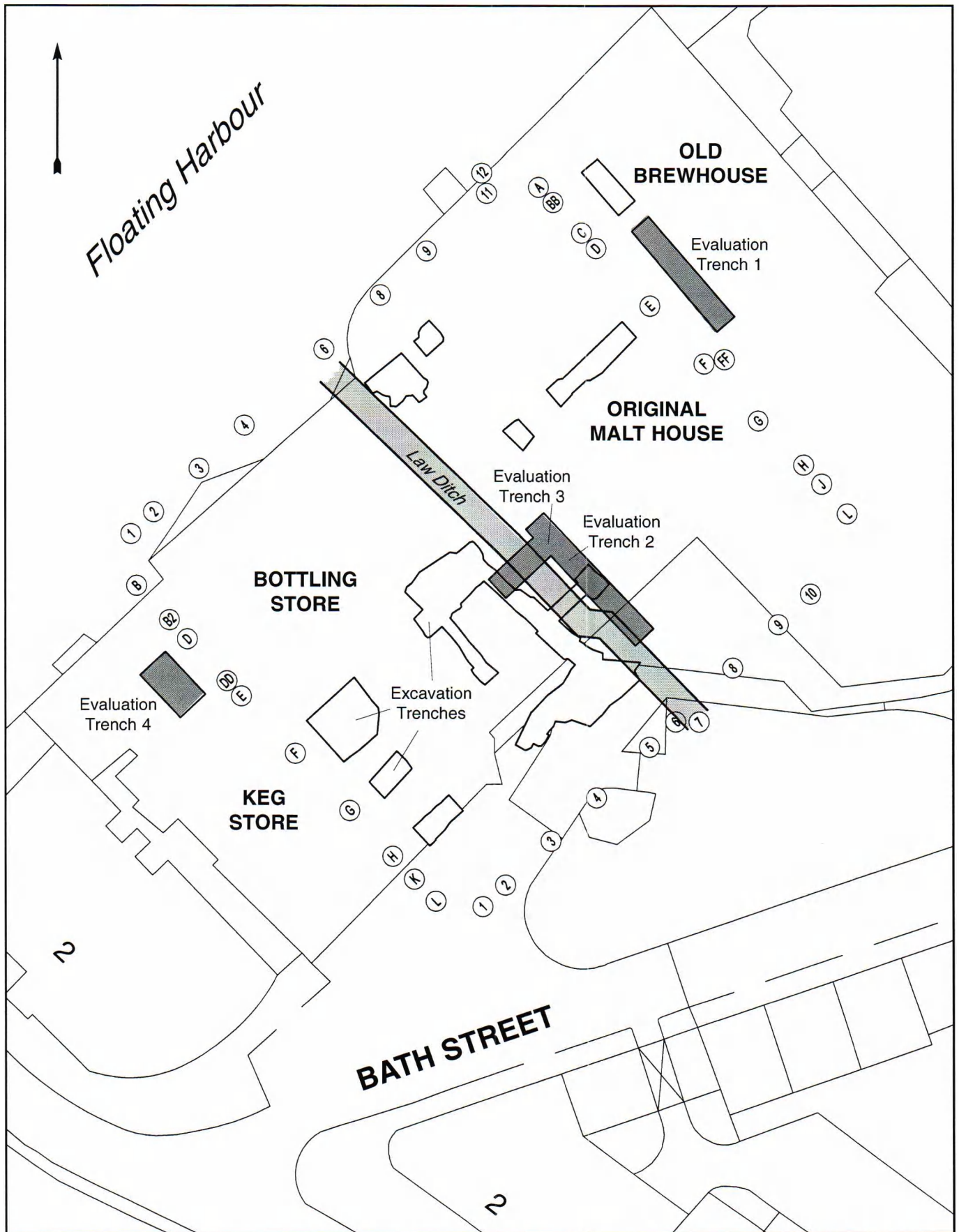


Fig.2 Plan showing the location of the 2000/2001 excavation, the 1995 evaluation trenches and the Law Ditch (scale 1:500). The letters and numbers in circles refer to the piling gridlines.

immediately below the basement floor and between the piles for the Keg Store. The present level of water in the Floating Harbour lies at about 6.4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and consequently the alluvial silts and dumped material associated with the waterfront structures below approximately 6.5m aOD were rich in organic remains preserved in the waterlogged conditions. From the small sample excavated the alluvial deposits appeared to contain many archaeological finds made of leather and wood together with palaeoenvironmental material. Elsewhere on the site complex medieval and post-medieval deposits and structures were found to survive and the Law Ditch culvert was discovered intact below the Bottling Store.

Planning Permission and Conservation Area Consent for demolition were granted in March 2000 for the redevelopment of the part of the Courage Brewery complex that had been the subject of the 1995 evaluation. The Keg Store, built in 1928, was to be retained for conversion to apartments while the other buildings erected during the early 20th century were to be demolished, the new development on the site being known as George's Square.

Schemes for recording the standing buildings before demolition and an archaeological excavation on the site before redevelopment were prepared. Preservation of the archaeological resource *in situ* was the preferred option and this was to be achieved by the use of mini piles with a maximum diameter of 225mm. However, archaeological excavation was required on the pile cap and ground beam positions together with areas of deeper disturbance resulting from the insertion of the pits for two lift shafts. In addition a trench two metres wide was to be excavated across the site from the position of the lift shafts to Tucker Street, following the west side of the Law Ditch. The purpose of this trench was to enable the more detailed recording of the archaeological sequence to a maximum depth of 7.25m aOD.

The brewery buildings were surveyed and recorded in detail before their demolition during 2000 and the archaeological excavation was undertaken between November 2000 and January 2001.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

by Dr Roger H. Leech

Abbreviations used:

BCL: Bristol Central Library

BRO: Bristol Record Office

BRSMG: Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

NMR: National Monuments Record

The Founding of the Late Saxon Town

The town of Bristol was probably founded about the year 1000 AD, its immediate and rapid growth testimony to its splendid site. Both accessible from the sea and well defended on its inland promontory between the rivers Frome and Avon, Bristol became within a century one of the most

significant trading centres in the western part of Britain. Its links with Dublin and with other cities of the Viking maritime world were of particular importance.

The Saxon walled town was situated on the ridge and spur to the west of the castle, its grid of streets centred on the crossroads formed by the junction of High Street, Corn Street, Broad Street and Wine Street, to the north of Bristol Bridge. Within this walled area the pattern formed by parallel streets echoed that to be found in other Late Saxon planned towns (Leech 1997 for further references).

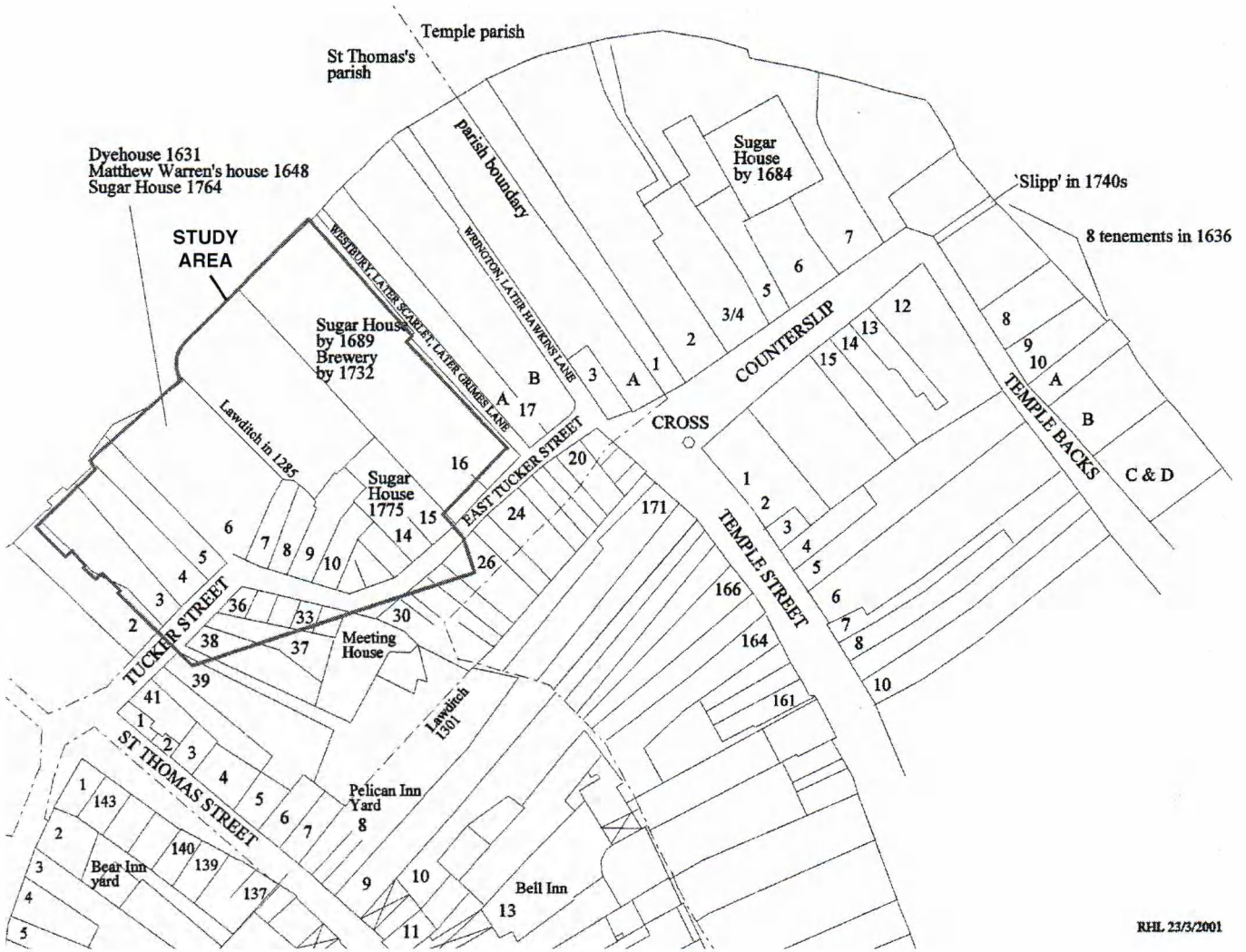
The Medieval Suburbs South of the Avon (Fig.3)

To the south of Bristol Bridge the fees of Temple and Redcliff were established in the twelfth century. A fee was an area of lordship; through rents, urban fees could yield considerable profits for their lords. The Temple Fee was granted by Robert Earl of Gloucester to the Knights Templar between 1128 and 1148 (Taylor 1875, 275-78). The building of Temple church and a preceptory followed, together with the setting out of Temple Street and the subdivision of the land either side into burgage plots. The Redcliff Fee was developed by Robert Fitzharding, being part of his manor of Bedminster (Cronne 1946, 32-3). Two main streets were laid out, Redcliff Street and St Thomas Street, each with tenement plots extending back on either side, those on the west of Redcliff Street stretching back to the Avon. Dendrochronological dating of structural timbers from the excavations at Dundas Wharf has shown that the west side of Redcliff Street was being developed from c.1123-33 and that quays were being built by 1147-8 (Nicholson and Hillam 1987, 141). The two developments of the Temple and Redcliff Fees were probably undertaken at the same time. The boundary between the two developments was the Law Ditch, one of a number of such boundaries within the city so named, which served as a drain and open sewer for the tenements on both sides, in both fees.

Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny (Fig.4)

Close to Bristol Bridge was a third fee or lordship, argued here to have been in existence when the Temple and Redcliff fees were established in the early 12th century. This was known as Arthur's Acre in 1285; a rental of rents due to the Crown of similar date refers to it as *de feodo Arthur*, Arthur's Fee (Veale 1933, 100 and 76). In the early 14th century a rental *de feodo Arthur, et Stakepenny*, of Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny, included Redcliff Street closest to Bristol Bridge and a number of houses in the now vanished Tucker Street (Bickley 1900, 7-10). In Redcliff Street and Tucker Street the houses in Arthur's Fee were those away from the Avon, indicating that when Arthur's Fee was established the sides of these two streets closest to the river were still open river-bank and not yet built upon (Leech forthcoming). The process of encroachment onto former river-bank and mud has been recorded through archaeological excavations at several sites in Redcliff Street (see 'The Archaeological Background' below).

The boundary of Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny can be



RHL 23/3/2001

Fig.3 The historical study area in relation to documented sites (pre-1790 approaches to Bristol Bridge shown dot dashed lower left).

traced through cartographic evidence, in part as the boundary of the parish of St Thomas and in part as the rear boundary to the first twelve tenements on the south side of Redcliff Street. The earliest reference is of 1285, when Arthur's Fee was said to extend from a property in Redcliff Street as far as the Law Ditch in the street of the fullers, i.e. Tucker Street (Veale 1933, 100). This Law Ditch can be argued to be the boundary which crossed Tucker Street between nos. 12 and 13, and which survives in its culverted form to this day. A rental of c1350 shows that Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny together comprised twelve tenements in Redcliff Street and over twenty in Tucker Street; the sequence followed indicates that all were on the south side away from the river (Bickley *op cit*). To accommodate this number of properties Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny must therefore have extended to the corner with Temple Street. This eastern part of Tucker Street was within the parish of St Thomas and not within the later parish of Temple.

A second Law Ditch marked the southern boundary of nos. 1-7 St Thomas Street in 1301, then a single property within Arthur's Fee. This boundary can be traced as a

straight alignment both to the west, south of nos. 2-11 Redcliff Street, and to the east, as the boundary of nos. 20-30 Tucker Street.

In the context of a riverside settlement on the south side of the bridge to the Late Saxon town, the street pattern south of the river can begin to be understood. Redcliff Street can be seen as the principal route to the south, towards the Earl of Berkeley's manor of Bedminster. Tucker Street can be seen as a row of properties fronting the river, extended eastwards as a second line of houses set further back from the Avon. This second row of houses in the east part of Tucker Street was possibly the area known as Stakepenny. In the establishment of the Redcliff and Temple fees, the new St Thomas Street and Temple Street necessarily abutted the earlier urban envelope of Arthur's Fee. The boundary of the parish of Temple similarly abutted the part of St Thomas's parish which was included within Arthur's Fee. Temple or Stallage Cross, shown on early maps at the corner of Temple Street and Counterslip, marked the south-east corner of Arthur's Fee and the entry to Temple Fee, possibly an important stopping point in medieval perambulations of

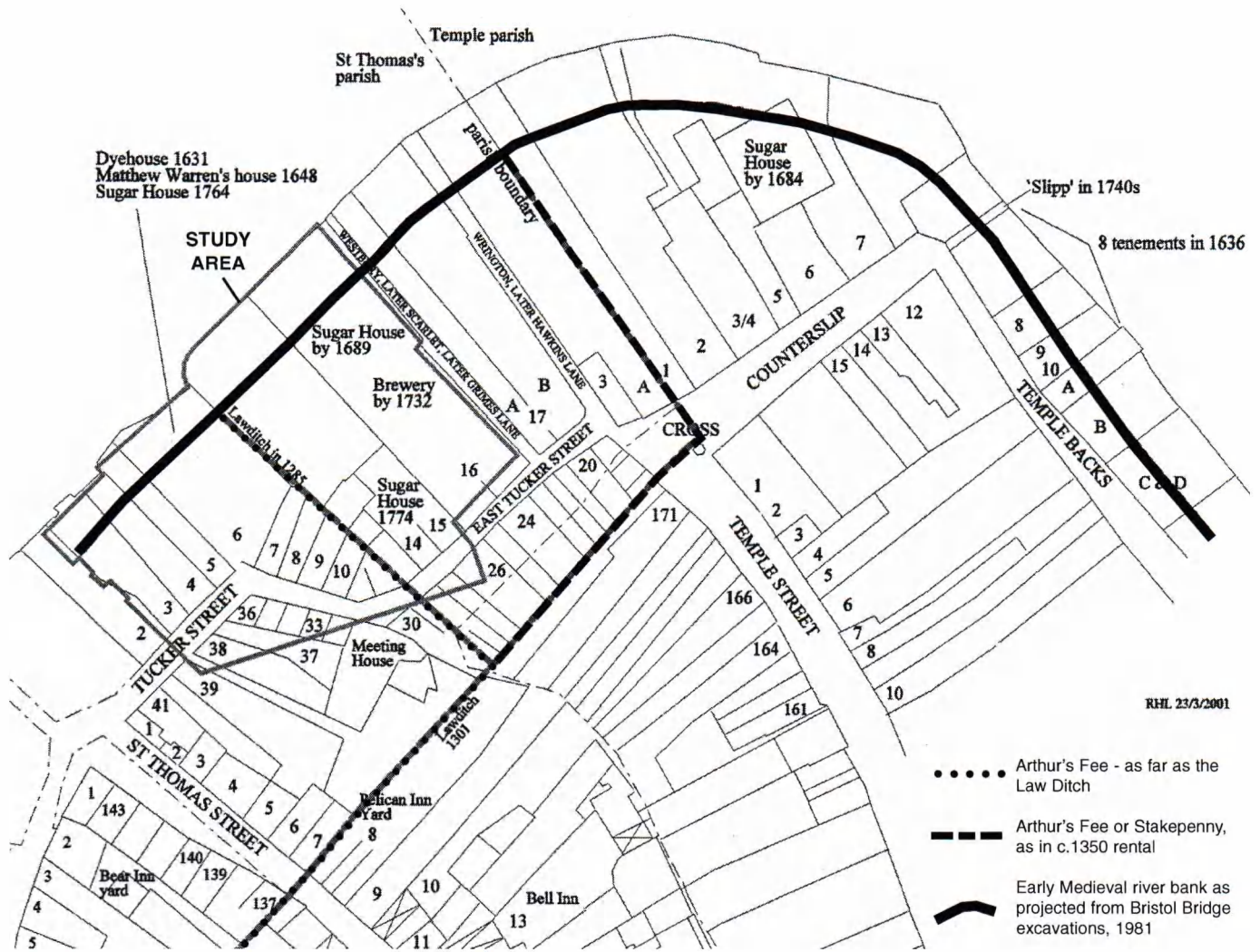


Fig.4 The historical study area in relation to Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny (pre-1790 approaches to Bristol Bridge shown dot dashed lower left).

the boundaries of the parishes of St Thomas and Temple.

Tax records of the early 14th century show that then the Crown still considered Arthur's Fee to be administratively part of the town on the north side of the Avon. In the tax returns for 1312 the houses which constituted Arthur's Fee were therefore treated as part of the Quarter of St Mary le Port. In contrast, the very eastern part of Tucker Street, East Tucker Street or Counterslip, was included within the returns for Redcliff (Leech forthcoming, drawing on Fuller 1894-5).

The very separate identity of Arthur's Fee raises the possibility that it was established as a means of defending the south end of Bristol Bridge. The boundary of Arthur's Fee as reconstructed from the documentary sources was possibly also the line of a now vanished defensive circuit around the settlement at the bridgehead. The Law Ditches which marked the southern and inner eastern boundary of Arthur's Fee may have been substantial defensive ditches, not merely drainage ditches. Similar defended bridgeheads have now been identified for a number of important Late Saxon towns.

Occupations in the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Centuries

The principal medieval streets within the study area were Tucker Street and part of what was known in medieval times as East Tucker Street. Documentary sources provide a detailed picture of a few parts of these streets, and more general information on the trades which dominated this neighbourhood in the 13th to 16th centuries.

East Tucker Street, the eastward continuation of Tucker Street, was often referred to as 'the street of the fullers'. In the 1440s prominent citizens of the east part of the street included John Sawyer tucker.

William Smith's map of 1568 is the earliest to show this part of the city (Fig.5).

Buildings of the Thirteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

A few early illustrations and photographs show buildings predating the 1790s construction of Bath Street. Notably there are illustrations of nos. 3-5 Tucker Street (BRSMG Mb.484, Heber Mardon Vol.1, Pt.II, 75; BRO 39180 fol.19), the illustration of no. 5 being accompanied by a contemporary plan (Fig.6). With squared bay windows and

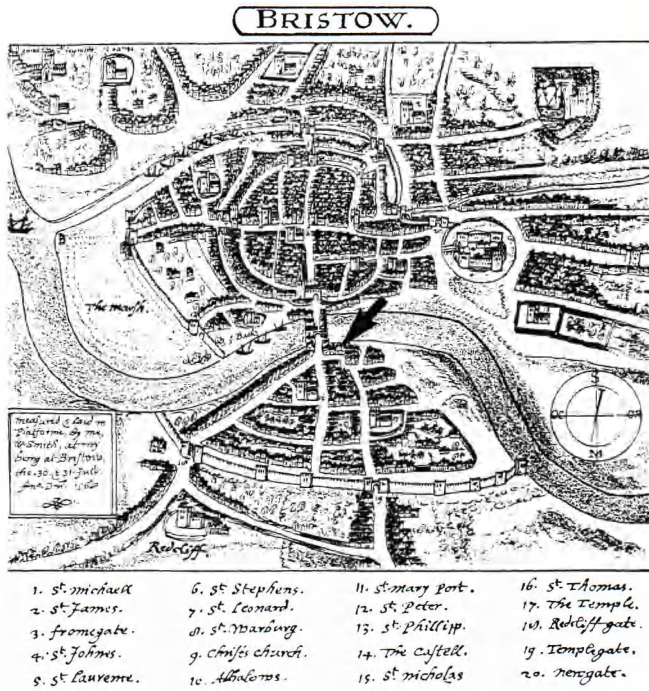


Fig.5 William Smith's map of Bristol, 1858 (with the site location arrowed).

tall mullioned and transomed windows, nos. 3-4, the Pilgrim, were probably of the 16th or early 17th centuries (Fig.7). At the rear of no. 3, a two-storey gabled warehouse or industrial building shown on an early 20th-century photograph was probably of the same date.

Further east the brewery as in c1790 is shown on a contemporary print (Fig.8; MacMillan 1966). This print shows also the eastern end of the sugar house at nos. 6-7 Tucker Street.

Industry in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

Much more can be said of the 16th to 18th centuries, when soap manufacture, sugar refining and brewing came to dominate the life of the study area. Brewing was to be found within the study area in earlier centuries, but in the 17th and 18th centuries more premises seem to have become used for this purpose.

There was a close relationship between soap making, sugar refining and brewing, notwithstanding the very different geographical origin of the raw materials used. Both processes required a plentiful supply of fresh water; both would benefit from cheap river transport for the bulk supply of raw materials. A large brewhouse would serve equally well as a sugar house, as with that of Samuel Tibbot c1684 in Counterslip to the east of the study area (Leech forthcoming). There was a similar relationship between dyeing and brewing, both in respect of water supply and storage facilities. In 1723 no. 6 Counterslip still functioned as a dyehouse, part of the cloth industry that had once dominated the neighbourhood. Before 1748 it had been adapted to use as a distillery.

Soap

Soap manufacture was undertaken at no. 2 Tucker Street. Richard Atkin was the first soapmaker to be recorded there, from 1566. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Thomas and Leonard Hancock, and then Sir Thomas Day, successively carried on soap making here. The soap house was evidently at the back of the tenement, presumably alongside the river.

Sugar

Three sugar houses were established during the 17th and 18th centuries within the study area. These were at nos. 6, 15 and behind no. 16 Tucker Street. That behind no. 16 was the earliest, the first recorded mention being of 'Richard Taylor's sugar house' in 1689. By 1716 it was held by Madam Taylor, by 1718 by Willcox. By 1729 it was 'the sugar house with five messuages adjoining', in or near Tucker Street, in the occupation of William Rinyard, Mary Evans, John Hobbs, Thomas Harris and Alice Davis. By

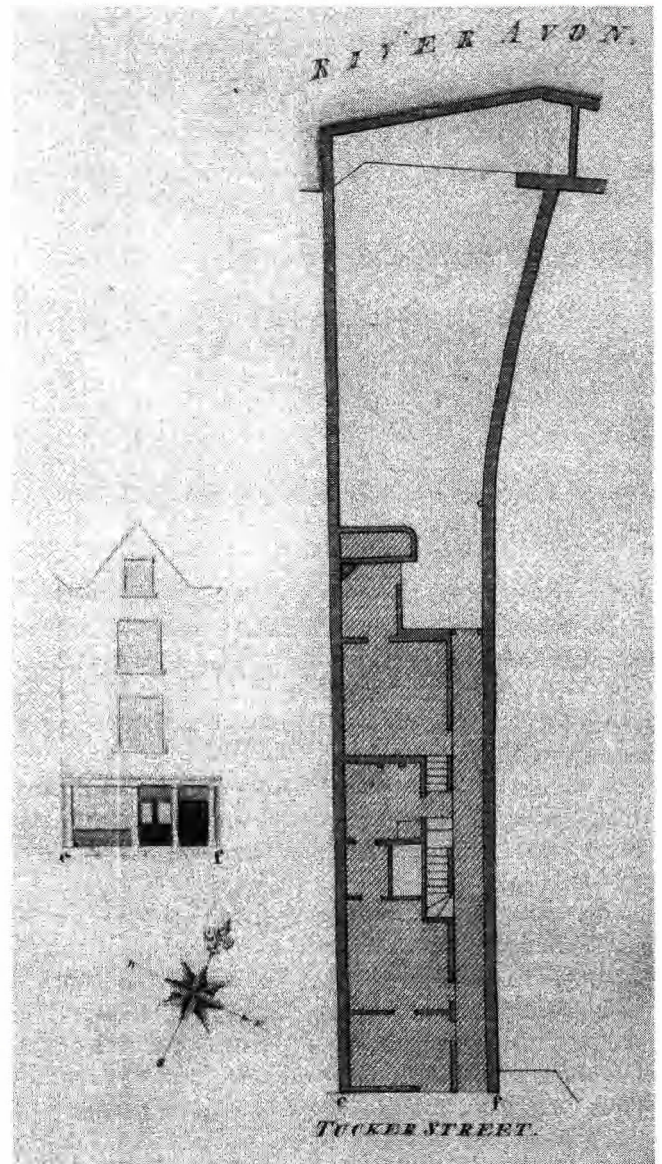


Fig.6 Elevation and plan of No.5 Tucker Street.

1730 it was void and by 1732 the property was used for brewing.

The sugar refiner John Reineck established himself in Tucker Street from 1760 onwards, first briefly at no. 16, using a warehouse to the rear of the actual sugar house, and then from 1764 at no. 6. At no. 6 he may have utilised buildings used earlier for dyeing. The 'fine dwelling house' which formed part of the property was probably the same very substantial dwelling owned by Joyce Warren in the later 17th century. In its final form the sugar house was the building shown in flames on a sepia illustration of 1826/7, by then no longer a sugar house but reused as a dry salter's warehouse (Fig.9; Gill n.d., 23; BRSMG Braikenridge notebooks). The eastern end of the sugar house is shown also on the print of c1790 (Fig.8; MacMillan 1966).

No. 15 Tucker Street was used again as a sugar house from 1774, when Henry Kroger established his business there, most probably re-using the buildings used earlier by Reineck. An inventory of 1784 listed the individual rooms and spaces of the sugar house in detail (BRO 30189(3)). These same rooms and spaces are shown on a plan of 1805 which shows the sugar house in detail: included are the counting house, horse mill, warehouse, boiling house and stoves (Fig.10).

Brewing

Within the study area brewing appears to have originated in the reuse of the former sugar house behind no. 16 Tucker Street. The site of the sugar house was rapidly reused for this purpose. By 1732 it was held by Charles Willis and Co., a dwelling house with brewhouse and late Maurice Thomas's yard. By 1768 it was held by James Grimes, his 'house, malthouse and brewhouse'. The purchase of Grimes's brewery formed the basis of a new company founded in 1788 by Philip George and six partners.

From this initial purchase the brewery expanded to take in adjacent premises. The print of c.1790 shows the brewery as extended by that date (Fig.8); the same buildings with some additions are shown on the sepia drawing of the fire in 1826 (Fig.9; Gill n.d., 23). The brewery of Messrs. George and Co. is shown in great detail on a remarkable plan of 1828 (Fig.11). In the 19th and 20th centuries the brewery was further extended, both to the east along Counterslip and to the west to take in nos. 3-4 Tucker Street.

The Building of Bath Street

The building of Bath Street in the late 1780s was the latest of a number of schemes to improve access from the suburbs south of the river to Bristol Bridge; the process was to continue in the next century with the building of Victoria Street. Bath Street much eased access from Temple Street to the bridge, removing the tortuous route along Tucker Street, itself a relict element of the probable Late Saxon bridgehead.

The orders for the compulsory purchase of properties in Tucker Street and adjacent parts of St Thomas and Temple Streets were issued in 1786; the schedule and an



Fig.7 *The Pilgrim, Nos. 3-4 Tucker Street.*

accompanying map (their existence highlighted by John Bryant in an earlier study: BaRAS 1994) have proved invaluable in reconstructing the pre-1786 topography of the area. Most of the building leases for the new street, those traced principally for houses on the south side, were issued in May 1789, with detailed specifications including elevation drawings for the houses to be built. The pilaster between nos. 10 and 11 had a parish boundary marker dated 1790 (NMR report on nos. 3-17 Bath Street made prior to the demolition of the east part of the row).

The houses in Bath Street were constructed with basement kitchens, probably with access to cellars extending under the pavement in front of the house, probably with rain water cisterns below ground level and behind the houses. The ground floors were built as shops, the building leases showing the designs for the shop fronts to be provided.

On the north side of the street two groups of new houses were constructed. At the eastern end of Tucker Street the existing houses were extended forwards to the new street line, becoming nos. 24-25 Tucker Street. To the west an island plot between the new street and the older frontage of Tucker Street was sold as four lots. These houses became

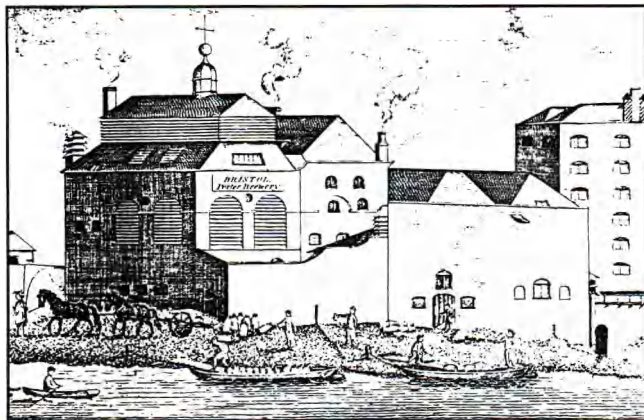


Fig.8 Engraving of the Bristol Porter Brewery and the eastern end of the sugar house at Nos.6-7 Tucker Street, c1790.

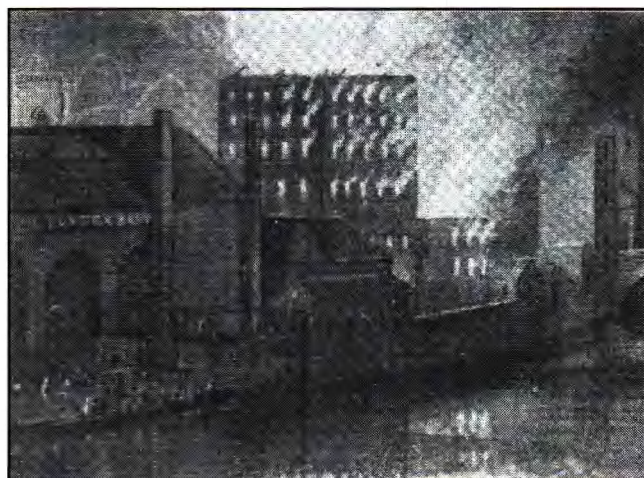


Fig.9 Illustration of 1826/7 showing the Porter Brewery and the destruction of the former sugar house by fire.

nos. 26-29 Bath Street (BCL, B.1054 Minutes of the Bridge Trustees).

The houses in Bath Street now demolished are shown on a number of photographs (Winstone 1990, 233-4, etc).

Gentility and Industry

The building of Bath Street reinforced the mix of gentility and industry, of the wealthy and the poor, to be found within the study area in the 17th and 18th centuries. Bath Street provided a new smart thoroughfare linking Temple Street to the bridge and the centre of the city. On the principal frontages of St Thomas Street and Temple Street a number of 17th- and 18th-century houses recorded from the 1820s onwards were testimony to the earlier prosperity of these streets. In Tucker Street and Counterslip a succession of buildings testified to the prosperity of its industrial occupants from the 17th century onwards. The 17th-century Fourteen Stars at the corner of Hawkins Lane may initially have been a private residence.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

by Reg Jackson

Over the last twenty years the parishes of St Mary Redcliffe, St Thomas and Temple have been the subject of much archaeological work and the results have added considerably to our knowledge of development and land use in the city during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman occupation within the Courage Brewery complex although finds from these periods have been made in the vicinity.

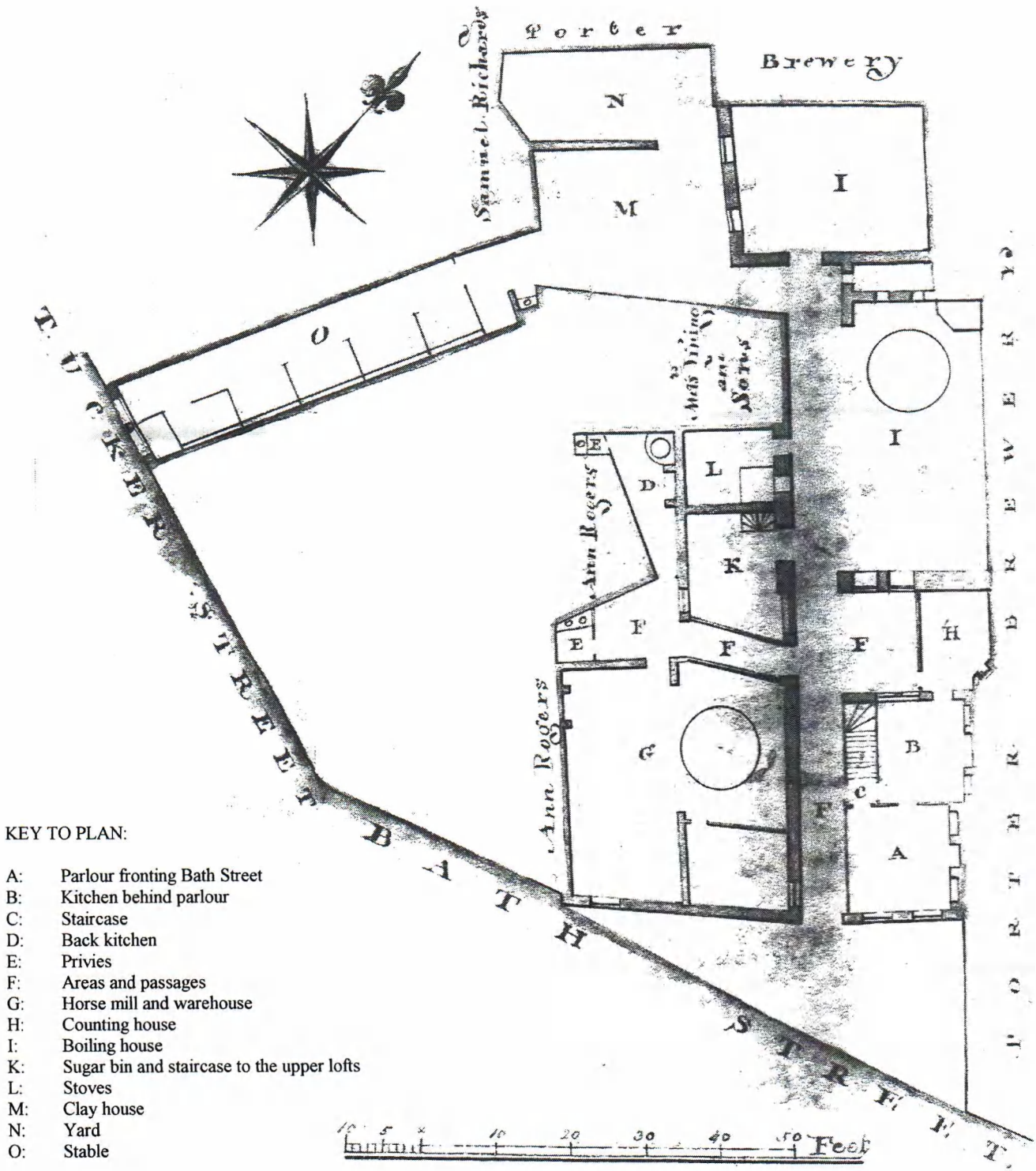
Three Bronze Age axes and a fragment of a sword blade were found early in the last century in the River Avon at Bristol Bridge (Pritchard 1904, 329-330).

The apparent concentration of Romano-British finds from archaeological excavations on the ridge between the rivers Avon and Frome, on the opposite bank of the Avon from the Courage site, might suggest the presence of a farming settlement there during the Roman period. In particular the pottery finds from Peter Street (Boore 1982, 8), Mary le Port Street (Watts & Rahtz 1985, 185) and Bristol Castle taken together seem too numerous to have been re-used items imported into the area during later occupation. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery, including Samian ware, was found during the excavations on the waterfront to the south-west of Bristol Bridge in 1981 (BRSMG accession no. 48/1981).

Of particular relevance to the Courage Brewery excavation is the work that has been carried out on a number of sites on the medieval waterfront downstream of Bristol Bridge. The findings on those sites have clarified the date of construction of the successive quays that were built out into the river, the nature of those quays and their associated docks and slipways and how the tenements, warehouses and industrial buildings were integrated with the quays. The Courage site lies above Bristol Bridge whose presence must certainly have restricted the size of vessels passing upstream but nevertheless it was anticipated that similar building sequences and structures would be found there, although perhaps on a smaller scale.

Starting at Bristol Bridge and progressing downstream along the east bank of the River Avon the following excavations have been carried out between Redcliff Street and the waterfront.

In 1981, immediately to the west of Bristol Bridge, a large site was investigated (Williams 1982, 12-15). Approximately 8.5m behind the present quay wall was a bank of alluvial clay, about 1.76m deep, sloping down sharply to the river. This was interpreted as the medieval foreshore which had accumulated as silt against the 12th-century waterfront. Observation during subsequent building works revealed the presence of probable 12th-century structures further back from the present waterfront, including a stone quay wall and timber platforms or jetties. A row of substantial timber piles aligned east/west may have been the 13th-century approach to Bristol Bridge. A ditch 3.7m wide aligned east/west, that is from Redcliff Street



KEY TO PLAN:

- A: Parlour fronting Bath Street
- B: Kitchen behind parlour
- C: Staircase
- D: Back kitchen
- E: Privies
- F: Areas and passages
- G: Horse mill and warehouse
- H: Counting house
- I: Boiling house
- K: Sugar bin and staircase to the upper lofts
- L: Stoves
- M: Clay house
- N: Yard
- O: Stable

Fig.10 Plan of Kroger's sugar house, 1805.

towards the river, may have continued beneath Redcliff Street and was probably an early attempt to drain the marsh. Built over the ditch were two medieval cellars with barrel-vaulted roofs.

It seems likely that the waterfront was extended towards the river after it became choked with silt, probably in the 13th century. However, prior to the construction of the waterfront complex in the 13th century, the southern bank of

the river appears to have narrowed towards Bristol Bridge, probably as a result of the bridge's presence. The wider part of the river, about 16m south of the existing bridge, was straightened and reclaimed in the 13th century by constructing a revetment of planks and staves on the foreshore, the river-bank immediately behind the revetment being strengthened with large stones.

Reclamation of the waterfront continued in the 13th

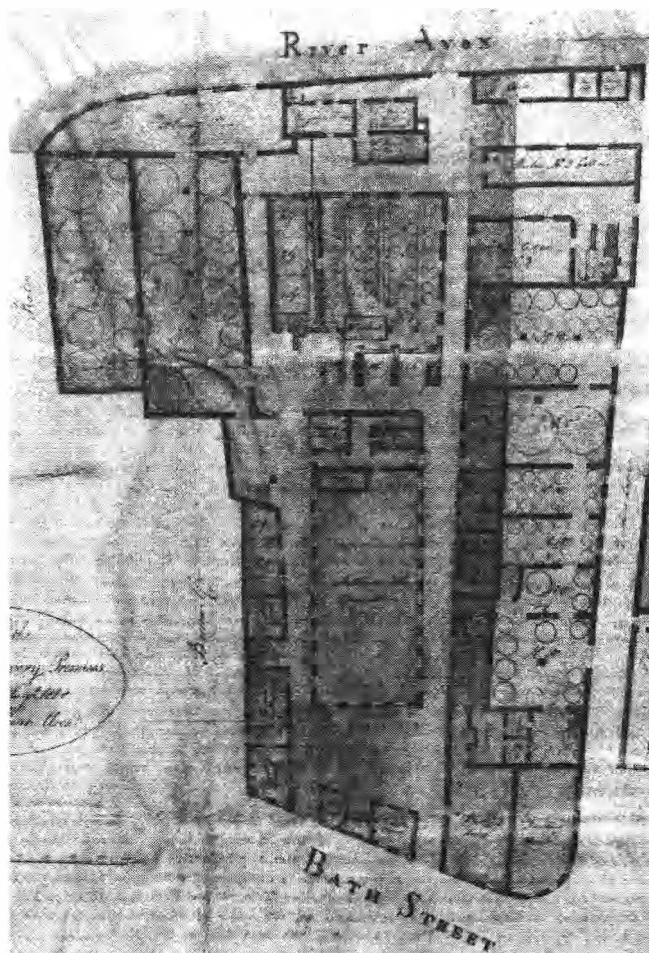


Fig.11 Plan of Messrs George and Company's brewery, 1828.

century with the construction of buildings and docks on the foreshore. A series of three docks were found, all of which appeared to have gone out of use by or during the 14th century when buildings were constructed over them. In one of the buildings two hearths were found, one circular – possible a vat base – and one square, suggesting an industrial use.

The excavation at Bristol Bridge reached a depth of about 3.4m aOD and the base of one of the timber revetments was found at 4m aOD with its top at about 6m aOD.

Another large site on the waterfront at nos. 127-129 Redcliff Street, and known as Dundas Wharf, was excavated between 1982 and 1983, although only one of the properties, no. 128, could be excavated to the street frontage (Good 1990/91, 29-42; Youngs *et al* 1983, 164; Youngs *et al* 1984, 206).

There the early river-bank ran north/south across the middle of the site some 20-25m from Redcliff Street and 25-30m from the present quay wall, the clay of the bank dropping away to the west where the river had scoured out its channel through the alluvium. The earliest way of stabilising the river-bank appeared to have been the use of wattle-work revetments during the 12th century although

only fragmentary evidence for such a revetment survived. During the second quarter of the 12th century the first of a succession of stone quays was erected, providing a more permanent consolidation of the riverfront.

In front of the main quay a terrace had been constructed which formed a platform where vessels could rest when the tide ebbed. The earliest of these double quays uncovered at Dundas Wharf was represented by double walls and massive horizontal timbers lying in front of the upper wall, the latter probably acting as the base plates of a loading platform built against the quay wall. The structure possibly also held a stairway, providing access between the two quay levels. Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers gave a felling date of 1147. The first stone quays were replaced later in the 12th century by a similar arrangement of riverfront walls.

There followed a gradual reclamation of land as individual tenement owners extended their properties by building massive walls out into the river and dumping rubbish behind them to make up the ground level. This occurred mainly during the 14th and 15th centuries and by the 16th century the waterfront was apparently close to its present position.

Vehicular access to the lower quay was gained by way of a narrow cobbled lane, known as the 'Common Slip', leading from Redcliff Street between nos. 128 and 129. The Common Slip was gradually extended to serve a succession of quays as they were rebuilt further out into the river. During the 16th century it was covered by an arch and the buildings of this period were carried across its line.

Behind the quays there was evidence for the development of the tenement plots. Associated with the earliest quays a number of pits and postholes cut into the lowest levels above the marsh alluvium indicated the presence of timber buildings. Although it was not possible to identify any complete buildings a number of large postholes suggest there may have been some fairly substantial structures. It was probably while the earliest double quays were still in use that the first major buildings on stone foundations were erected. These structures were laid out in tenement plots whose boundaries remained in the same position until the 20th century. It is likely that the first buildings were erected at the same time and when the buildings were extended towards the river in the late 12th century it was clear that this was done in both tenements at the same time, since the rear wall was all of one build. There was a succession of extensions to the waterfront buildings in the 13th and 14th centuries.

At Dundas Wharf it was also possible to examine some of the early industrial activities being carried out in Redcliffe. Just outside the earliest stone building there was evidence of tanning. More evidence for industrial activity in no. 128 Redcliff Street occurred in levels dating from the second half of the 13th century until probably the 15th century. Parts of several hearths from this period were uncovered including some which were circular with the remains of walls around their edges, the only complete

structure being c.1.80 in diameter. Many of the hearths were cut through others and were clearly replacements. These hearths were interpreted as furnaces for heating vats of dye for use in the cloth industry.

Close to Dundas Wharf was Buchanan's Wharf, nos. 110-112 Redcliff Street, which was partly excavated between 1985 and 1986 (Burchill *et al* 1987; Youngs *et al* 1986, 120; Youngs *et al* 1987, 116).

The earliest deposits there consisted of clay dumped over the natural ground surface. During the 12th century a sequence of buildings and yard surfaces had been constructed over this layer of dumped clay. Towards the end of the century the occupation encroached on the river followed by major rebuilding in the first half of the 13th century which took the form of a unit of three rooms or buildings on stone footings. No river front structures were found, though tipping deposits indicated that the river frontage was probably located immediately west of the excavated area.

Extensive excavations were carried out at nos. 95-97 Redcliff Street between 1983 and 1984 (Jones 1986; Youngs *et al* 1984, 206-207; Youngs *et al* 1985, 161-162).

There the earliest settlement was again found to date to the 12th century when the crest of the pre-structural river-bank had been revetted with a wicker fence. This lay c.15m from the present line of Redcliff Street. At the same time a building was erected on the street frontage and there was evidence of tanning and iron-working taking place.

In the early 13th century the building near the street frontage was demolished and another building erected on the same site. By the mid 13th century the river frontage had been advanced a further 14m west, 75m east of the present quay wall, and a paved slipway was built. The clay and organic refuse dumped behind the 13th-century river wall were revetted, initially by a simple plank, post and wicker structure and then by a more substantial wall aligned east/west probably built to hold back soil dumped during the construction of a slipway. The slipway, c.2m wide, ran inland for at least 6m, but may have continued a further 10m. It had been rebuilt at least once, and may have replaced a wider inlet, perhaps a dock. Contemporary with the slipway was a substantial building.

In the early 14th century the slipway was filled in and the river frontage was advanced a further 16m. A substantial river wall was built with clay dumped behind and on the top of the clay were slight traces of timber structures. On the south side of the river wall was a clay-lined gully; probably a simple dock. It was soon backfilled and a second dock, of similar construction, was built further into the river channel. It was at least 6m wide and had a flat bottom.

During the 14th and 15th centuries the property had been occupied by a house belonging to the Canynge's family. Much of the house was demolished in 1937, but an arcade of two large arches still stands to a height of 4m and formed the north wall of the hall of the house. Behind the hall lay the parlour below which was a preserved medieval barrel-vaulted cellar. To the west of the parlour was a courtyard

and beyond it was a range of rooms of 15th- and 16th-century date, in one of which was a large oven. At the west end of the property and facing the river lay Canynge's Tower, built in the 15th century by William Canynge the younger.

Before the evaluation carried out on the Courage site in 1995, very little archaeological work had been undertaken on the medieval or post-medieval waterfront upstream of Bristol Bridge. The only archaeological intervention within the brewery complex had been limited recording of structures found during the construction of the Cask Store in 1985. At that time the remains of a possible late medieval cellar were discovered. The cellar floor was located at a depth of about 1.3m below the present ground surface. Medieval and later walls and other features were noted at depths of up to 1.3m, although some clearly continued beyond the limits of the excavation for the new building.

THE EXCAVATION

Note: True north is approximately 40 degrees east of the general north/south building line of the properties existing on the site at the time of the excavation. To avoid the use of long definitions of orientation in the site records and in this report, north is taken to mean a line parallel to this general north/south building line.

The Excavation Strategy

The archaeological strategy for the site was to preserve the archaeological resource *in situ* except where the proposed method of construction of the new buildings would cause unavoidable damage.

One building, the Keg Store, was to be retained for conversion to apartments. In 1995 an evaluation trench – Trench 4 – had been excavated through the basement floor of the Keg Store whose surface was at 6.6m aOD. This revealed evidence of complex medieval waterfront structures extending to a depth of at least 5.40m aOD where the excavation terminated. However, the retention of the Keg Store within the development enabled the known archaeological resource below the basement floor to be preserved and consequently no further archaeological work was required.

The remainder of the site, comprising the Bottling Store and the original Malt House, covered an area of some 2,160 square metres with a frontage of 50 metres on the Floating Harbour. The course of the Law Ditch bisected the site, running from Tucker Street to the waterfront. The portion of the site to the west of the Law Ditch had been damaged by a basement which extended along the waterfront for a distance of 23m and back towards Tucker Street for, at most, 21m. The floor of the basement was at 6.4m aOD, approximately 2.9m below the ground floor level of the building.

To the east of the Law Ditch, the floor of the original Malt House varied between 8.8 and 9.2m except on the

Pile Position	Whether Excavated, Reasons for Non-Excavation, Covered in Watching Brief
F1/F2	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during machine removal of cellar fill and during the watching brief.
G1/G2	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
H1/H2	Excavated.
F3	Excavated.
F4	Excavated.
G3	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
H3/H4	Excavated.
G4	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
F5/G5/H5/H6/K6	Excavated within 'Main Trench' west of the Law Ditch. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
BB6/BB7	Excavated but partly obscured by modern wall obstructions. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
BB8/BB9	Excavated but partly obscured by modern concrete obstructions.
C11/C12	Not excavated as too close to retained wall of the Old Brewhouse.
D6	Not excavated as completely obscured by modern obstructions.
D8	Excavated.
D9	Excavated.
D11	Not excavated as too close to retained wall of the Old Brewhouse.
E6	Not excavated as completely obscured by modern obstructions.
E8	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
E9	Excavated but partly obscured by modern obstructions.
E10	Excavated.
E11	Not excavated as too close to retained wall of the Old Brewhouse.
F8	Excavated but no archaeology revealed. However, archaeology was noted during the watching brief.
F9	Not excavated as completely obscured by modern obstructions.
F10	Not excavated as too close to retained wall of the Old Brewhouse.
G7	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
G8	Excavated. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
G9	Partly excavated but completely obscured by modern obstructions.
G10	Partly excavated but completely obscured by modern obstructions. Further archaeology noted during watching brief.
H8	Not excavated as within basement.
H9	Not excavated as within basement.
J6	Outside excavation area but archaeology noted during watching brief.
K2	Outside excavation area but archaeology noted during watching brief.

Table 1 Pile positions within the area of archaeological interest showing the extent of archaeological work undertaken.

waterfront where an area projecting some 6m into the Floating Harbour lay at the slightly lower level of 8.6m aOD. Adjoining the original Malt House to the north-east was the Old Brewhouse, the dividing wall between the two buildings along with the Old Brewhouse being retained in the development proposals. This retained wall was found to be in a poor condition which restricted the archaeological work that could be carried out in its vicinity.

Due to the complexity and importance of the archaeological resource presumed to survive within the footprint of the new building a mitigation strategy was devised by the City Archaeologist enabling the majority of the archaeology to be preserved below the development.

After demolition of the existing buildings an open area excavation was proposed down to the formation level of the new development at 8.5m aOD. In practice, the removal of the floors of the existing buildings had already reduced the level over the site to, or even below, that formation level and consequently no archaeological work was needed over the majority of the site. A watching brief was simply undertaken during the ground reduction works.

The archaeological mitigation strategy involved the use of clusters of mini piles, each pile having a maximum diameter of 225mm, the intention being that substantial

areas of archaeology would be preserved between the pile clusters. Each pile cluster, which contained between two and six individual piles, was to have a concrete cap and be linked together by concrete ground beams. The areas to be occupied by the concrete pile caps and the ground beams were to be excavated archaeologically as was the area to be disturbed by insertion of the pits required at the bases of the two lift shafts, the latter referred to in the following text as the 'Lift Pit' area. The pile caps were to be excavated to a maximum depth of 7.25m aOD, the ground beams to 8m aOD and the lift pits to 7m aOD – that is 1.25m, 0.5m and 1.5m respectively below the formation level of the building.

A trench up to 3m wide adjacent to the Law Ditch and extending from the Lift Pit area back to Tucker Street, a distance of some 16m, was to be excavated to a depth of 7.25m aOD to record the archaeological sequence in that area and is referred to in the following text as the 'Main Trench'.

During construction work a watching brief was to be carried out on areas of ground disturbance outside or below the excavated areas. At that stage, particularly during the removal of piling obstructions by machine, the opportunity was taken to record the depth of the alluvium in a number of places across the site and some medieval structures which

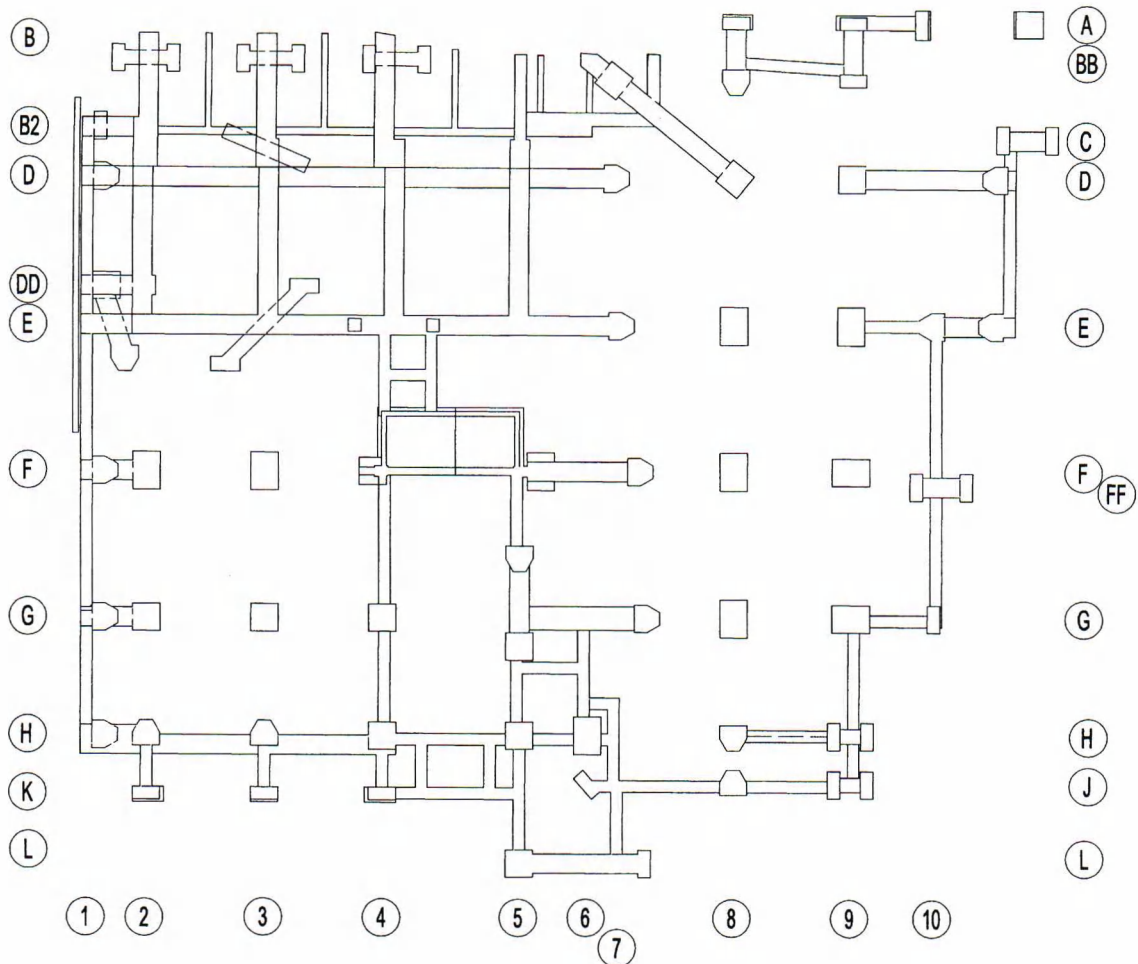


Fig.12 Plan showing the pile and ground beam locations (letters and numbers refer to piling grid).

had not been revealed during the excavations. Our knowledge of the early archaeology of the site is largely due to the recovery of information during the watching brief.

Limitations of the Excavation Strategy

The agreed method of excavation led to a number of problems in preparing the excavation report.

The limited depth of the excavations inevitably resulted in the uncovering of mainly post-medieval deposits and structures, especially those of the 18th and 19th centuries. These had been so severely disturbed and truncated by the construction of the brewery buildings during the 20th century that interpretation of the archaeological resource was almost impossible. A large proportion of the finds associated with these post-medieval deposits were residual making the dating of features and structures tenuous. The majority of the post-medieval walls could only be approximately dated by the colour and consistency of the mortars bonding them, a technique based on reliable evidence accumulated from other excavations in the city.

Although some medieval archaeology was encountered and recorded its limited nature does not fairly reflect the obvious importance of the site during the medieval period. Where medieval structures and features were found they

could not be excavated below the agreed depth or beyond the limits of the pile caps, ground beams and lift pits. Clearly this limited method of excavation taking place within discrete areas of the site has affected the dating and interpretation of features and structures. It has also made the establishment of stratigraphic sequences across the site extremely difficult and thereby made it impossible to relate deposits, features and structures to each other.

In the event all the pile and ground beam positions could not be excavated. The following pile positions, numbered in accordance with the piling gridlines, were located within the agreed area of archaeological interest but not all of them could be excavated for the reasons stated (Table 1; Fig.12).

Excavation Methods and Recording

Initially the entire area was stripped by contractors of modern floors and make-up levels using a 360 degree mechanical excavator. This stage of the operation was the subject of an archaeological watching brief. The areas of the pile caps, ground beams and lift shafts were then excavated using the mechanical excavator down to the top of archaeological deposits and structures.

All archaeological deposits, features and structures, including the remains of the 18th- and 19th-century

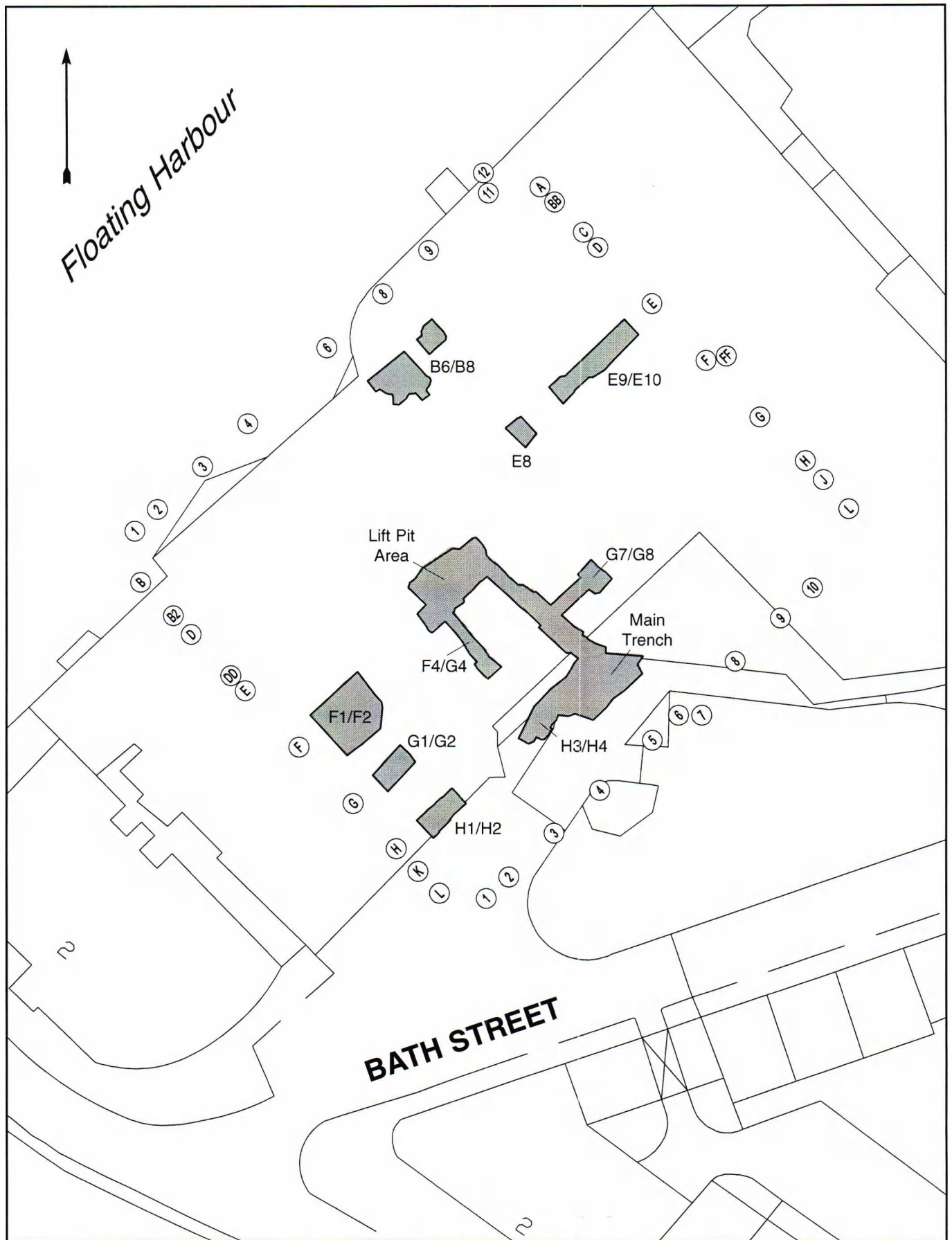


Fig.13 Plan showing the location of the excavated areas (scale 1:500).

buildings, were recorded in detail.

The archaeological features, cuts, fills and layers were recorded using a continuous numbered recording system. No separate feature or structure numbers were used. The contexts were numbered from 100 to 431 in the 1995 evaluation and from 1000 to 1600 in the 2000/2001 excavation and watching brief. Each context number was recorded in a site register with a brief description of the location and type of context. Context record sheets were then fully completed by the archaeologist carrying out the excavation of that context.

The site was planned at a scale of 1:20 using fixed points established by an EDM and linked to the Ordnance Survey grid. The relative heights of all layers, features and structures were related to Ordnance Survey Datum and are referred to as heights above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.

The site was recorded photographically using 35mm colour print and slide film.

Due to the discontinuous nature of the excavations the reference code of each pile has been used in the excavation archive and in the following report to identify the areas excavated. The piling grid lines were given the letters A to L from north to south and the numbers 1 to 12 from east to west, one north/south sub-division being given the letters BB (Figs.12 and 13). Thus each group of piles were given the reference code A1, A2, A3, etc. The exceptions to this were the area excavated around the bases of the lift shafts (the Lift Pit area) and the trench excavated from the lift shafts south to Tucker Street, the latter being termed the 'Main Trench'.

Finds were cleaned and marked individually with the Bristol City Museum accession number and the site context number and then bagged and boxed by find type and context for storage purposes. Finds Records Sheets were prepared giving full details of the quantity of finds from each context to aid the post-excavation work and to assist in the long-term curation of the material.

Special finds were given an individual special or 'Small Find' (SF) number and recorded in detail on a Small Find Record Form. A total of 38 small finds were recorded. These were cleaned, x-rayed if appropriate, and conserved where required by the Bristol City Museum's own in-house conservator.

The evaluation was assigned the Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery accession number CMAG 97/1994 while the excavation was given the accession number CMAG 2000/44. All the paper archive and finds from the excavation bear these accession numbers and have been deposited in the Archaeology Department of Bristol City Museum.

The results gained from the 1995 evaluation trenches 2 and 3 excavated within the Bottling Store and from evaluation trench 4 below the Keg Store are included within the following report where appropriate.

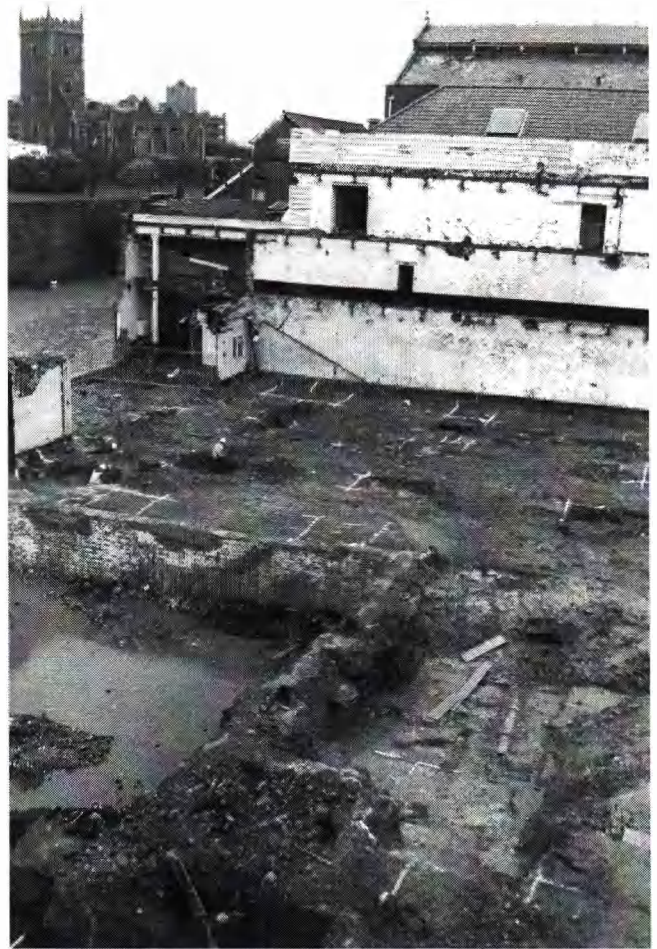


Plate 1 Part of the area of the excavation showing the Lift Pit area (right foreground) and other pile positions marked, looking north-east. The Old Brewhouse is in the background with the Floating Harbour to the left and St.Peter's church beyond.

The Site Phasing

Despite the limitations outlined above the following broad phasing of the site has been achieved.

Period 1:	Late Saxon
Period 2:	Medieval
Period 2A:	12th century
Period 2B:	13th/14th century
Period 2C:	15th century
Period 3:	Late 16th/17th century
Period 4:	18th century
Period 5:	19th century
Period 6:	20th century/modern

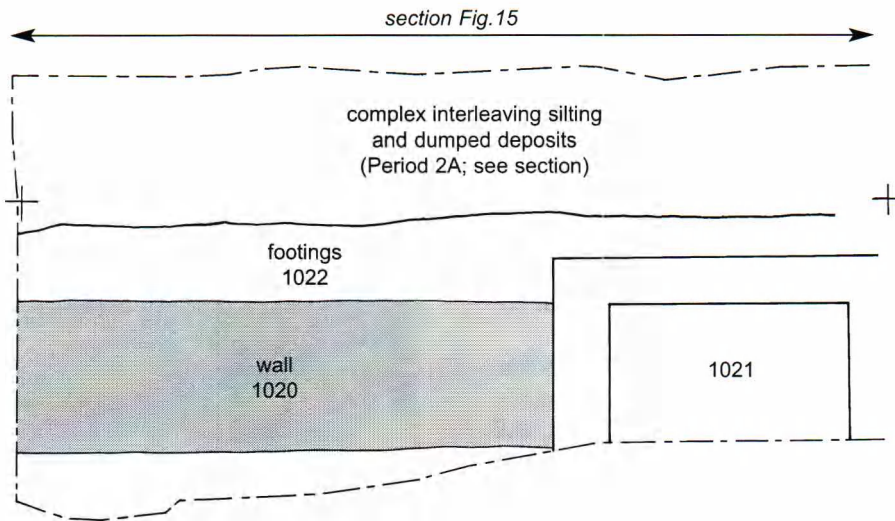


Fig.14 Plan, Piles H1 and H2, Periods 2A and 6, scale 1:40.

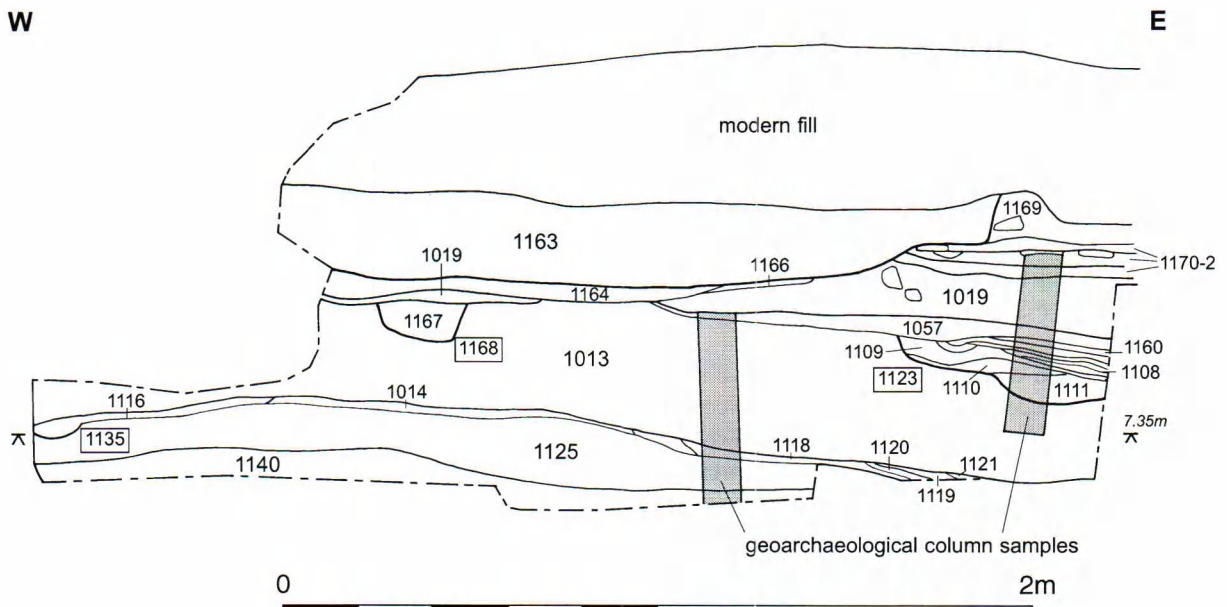


Fig.15 South-facing section, Piles H1 and H2, scale 1:20.

EXCAVATION NARRATIVE

(Figs.2, 12 and 13; Plate 1)

The Natural

(Figs.14, 15, 19, 23 and 32)

Due to the nature of the excavation, which was generally restricted to the depths of the proposed pile caps and ground beams, the natural river alluvium was not encountered extensively over the site. However, what appeared to be alluvial clay was noted at the base of the excavation within pile positions H1/H2, G1/G2 and F1/F2, all on the extreme west edge of the site.

At the depth limit of the excavation in H1/H2 a firm yellow-brown clay was encountered with its surface at 7.25m aOD (context 1140) just to the north of the Tucker Street frontage. It is possible that 1140 was the natural

alluvium but it contained some flecks of charcoal and may therefore have been deliberately dumped or deposited by river action as suggested by the geoarchaeological report. As the excavation here terminated at 7.15m aOD the true nature of 1140 could not be determined. It was overlaid by layers of 12th-century dumped material (Period 2A).

The machine removal of piling obstructions in G1/G2 revealed a ditch (1414; Period 2B) cut into the alluvium. This ditch had to be recorded rapidly under watching brief conditions but the top of the alluvium was noted at between 6.9m and 7m aOD, the alluvium apparently sloping down from south to north across the area. The alluvium was a well compacted clay ranging in colour from a mixed yellow-brown to a green tinged light grey (1425, 1492, 1493). The machine excavation extended to the bottom of the ditch at a maximum depth of 6.2m aOD. To the east of G1/G2, G3

was excavated by machine to a depth of 6.6m aOD onto a mixed brown and grey clay although it was not clear if this was alluvium (1570).

It was possible to excavate deeper in F1/F2 than otherwise permitted due to the presence of a post-medieval cellar which had to be emptied by machine. Removal of the Pennant sandstone slab floor (1040; Period 4) of the cellar exposed a mottled mid-brown to yellow-green silty clay which was assumed to be alluvium with its surface at 6.74m aOD (1050, 1407). Disturbances in the surface of 1050 were excavated to a maximum depth of 6.45m aOD. It could not be determined if 6.74m aOD was the true surface of the possible alluvium or whether it had been reduced during the excavation of the cellar in the 18th century.

If layers 1140 in H1/H2, 1425, 1492 and 1493 in G1/G2 and 1050 in F1/F2 are alluvium they indicate that the original river-bank was gently sloping at this point with a fall of only half a metre over a distance of some 12 metres.

Period 1 – Late Saxon

Documentary and topographical evidence suggests that Arthur’s Fee was established in the Late Saxon period as a riverside settlement at the south end of a bridge over the River Avon. The present excavations produced no archaeological evidence of Late Saxon occupation, either because they were not deep enough to encounter structures and deposits of that date or because the north side of Tucker Street was simply an open, uninhabited, river-bank at that time.

Leech suggests that the Law Ditches marked the southern and inner eastern boundary of the Late Saxon settlement of Arthur’s Fee and may originally have been substantial defensive ditches and not merely drainage ditches. Unfortunately the limited nature of the archaeological work did not allow this theory to be investigated. Although one of the Law Ditches crossed the

site from Tucker Street to the waterfront it was only revealed during the excavation of Evaluation Trench 2 and in the post-excavation watching brief when the roof of its culvert, probably constructed in the early 18th century (Period 4), was exposed.

However, two sherds of probable pre-Conquest date were found as residual material in later contexts close to the Law Ditch during the evaluation work (BaRAS 1995; Trench 2, context 240). These were a single sherd in a ‘greasy’ heavily lime gritted fabric (Bristol Pottery Type 2) and a sherd in an unsourced quartz gritted fabric with a strongly everted rim with no discernible neck, probably a Late Saxon type. At Bristol Castle the Bristol Pottery Type 2 is dated between 1000 and 1070 (Ponsford 1979).

Period 2 – Medieval

Period 2A (12th century)

(Figs.14-16 and 25)

Silting and Dumping on the Foreshore

A complex series of layers consisting of bands of silty clay interleaved with deposits of dark brown or black organic material were noted in H1/H2 just to the north of the present line of Tucker Street (Plate 2). Truncated by post-medieval disturbances they had a combined thickness of, at most, 0.8m and were observed to a depth of 7.25m aOD where firm yellow-brown clay (1140) was encountered (see ‘The Natural’ above). Four of the layers in this series produced pottery dating to the mid to late 12th century (1017, 1019, 1116, 1118). Two deposits (1057, 1060) within a possible shallow gully (1123) cut into the 12th-century levels contained mid to late 13th-century pottery.

Possible 12th-century layers were also noted immediately overlying the natural alluvium (1425) in G1/G2. These layers of charcoal and ash, grey silty clay and a band of cream sand (1418-1420, 1423, 1424, 1426, 1427) were observed during the watching brief. Unfortunately

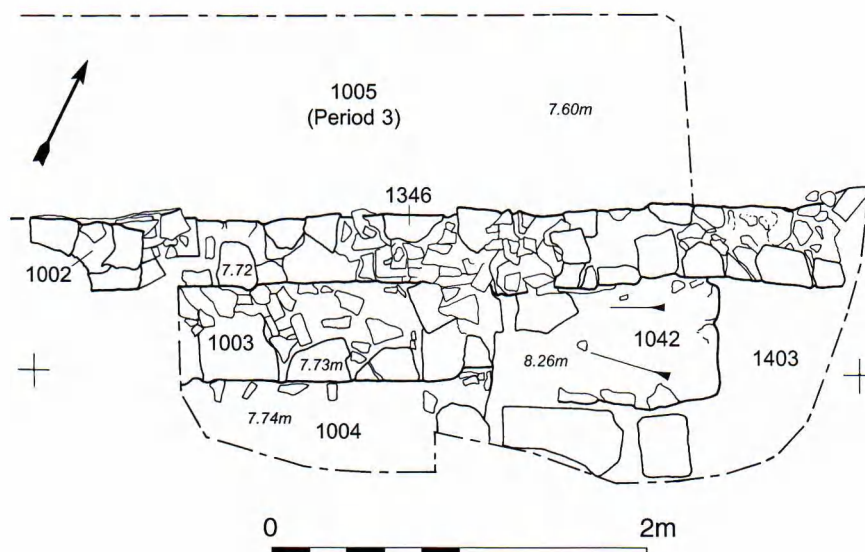


Fig.16 Plan, Pile H4, Periods 2A and 2B, scale 1:40.



Plate 2 Piles H1/2, looking north, showing Period 2A deposits beyond Period 6 structures.

they produced no dating evidence although they clearly predated the late 13th-/early 14th-century ditch (1414; Period 2B).

During the removal of piling obstructions by machine the contractors revealed a sequence of apparent dumped deposits in G4. The north facing section of that excavation showed a number of deposits ranging from brown clay at the top to a succession of blue grey and grey black organic deposits (1571-1576). The excavation terminated at about 6m aOD. A number of worked timbers were observed with the most substantial being a pointed and slotted stake in the east facing section, although for safety reasons these could not be retrieved nor could any dating evidence for these deposits be obtained. However, due to their position in the archaeological sequence an early date for them seems likely.

The 12th-century layers in H1/H2 and the undated layers in G1/G2 and G4 apparently comprised dumped material and river laid deposits accumulating on an open foreshore immediately to the north of Tucker Street prior to the construction of the 13th-century quay wall (Period 2B).

Pits and Stakehole

About 12m to the north of Tucker Street part of a shallow pit (1405) at 6.72m aOD was noted during the watching brief in F1/F2. This was at least 1.4m across, filled with green-grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks (1406) and was cut into a yellow-brown clay, possibly the natural alluvium (1050/1407). The pit fill contained 12th-century pottery, pre-dating 1170. Just to the east of the pit was a possible stakehole (1408) again cutting clay layer 1050/1407, although the feature could not be dated.

Walls 1346, 1479 and 1499 (Probably part of no. 7 Tucker Street)

A length of wall found in H4 was on the correct alignment and in the right position to have formed part of the northern boundary to no. 7 Tucker Street as shown on the 1786 map (see above). The wall, constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with an orange-brown sandy mortar, was 0.4m wide and survived to a height of at least 1m for a distance of 2.1m

(1346; Plates 3 and 4). Pottery dating to the 12th century was found within the structure of the wall. At a later date the wall had been extended, or rebuilt, further to the east (1002) and appeared to have been buttressed on its southern side (1003; Period 2B). A layer of red-brown sand and rubble containing 13th-century pottery (1004/1275) abutted the south face of walls 1346 and 1002 while the north face had been rendered with a white mortar probably during the 18th century (Period 4). The east end of the wall had been cut by a modern manhole and its associated service trenches (1434; Period 6) but its line appears to be followed further east towards the Law Ditch by wall 1311 (Period 3).

Parallel to wall 1346 and 4.6m to the south was another wall 1479 which was probably the wall of no. 7 Tucker Street adjoining the roadway. Although badly truncated by later service trenches a length of 3.3m survived. As with 1346 the wall, 0.35m wide, was bonded with a friable orange-brown mortar. Abutting the north side of wall 1479 was a layer of red-brown silty clay containing 14th-century pottery (1462).

Another small length of wall 0.35m wide (1499) abutted wall 1479 to the north and was clearly an internal wall within no.7 Tucker Street. It had been cut to the north by wall 1473 (Period 5).

The discovery of walls 1346, 1479 and 1499 suggests that where Tucker Street turned to the east the river-bank was encroached upon for housing at a relatively early date. It seems likely that no. 7 Tucker Street was probably the most northerly building on the street frontage, the area beyond being open foreshore.

Period 2B (13th/14th century)

(Figs.16-25, 34 and 35)

The Quay Walls

A section of quay wall was revealed below the basement floor of the Keg Store (nos. 3 and 4 Tucker Street) in Evaluation Trench 4 some 8m behind the present river frontage. On the west side of the trench at 6.16m aOD was a red-brown mortared wall, the east face of which ran roughly north/south (405). The lower courses of this wall



Plate 3 Pile H4, looking east, along walls 1346 (Period 2A), 1002 and 1003 (Period 2B).



Plate 4 Pile H4, looking north across walls 1346 (Period 2A) and 1003 (Period 2B).

were constructed of large stones laid on a dark brown organic layer (421) and appeared to be supported on wooden piles which could be seen where the wall had been sectioned by later disturbances. At the north end of the trench the surviving upper courses of the wall comprised pitched stones forming an arch and this method of construction is apparently typical of other waterfront structures found in Bristol and was presumably intended to aid stability (B. Williams, pers comm). At the south end of wall 405, and built within the wall, were two large slabs of Pennant sandstone set at angles to form a V-shaped drain (414). Unfortunately the west face of wall 405 and parts of drain

414 had been destroyed by a 19th-century wall and the bases of the piles for the present building (415, 426).

On the east side of the trench, abutting drain 414 and the south end of wall 405, was a surface of flat Pennant sandstone slabs (403). Overlying these slabs was a thin band of blue alluvial clay (418). Where the stone slab surface was abutted by the V-shaped drain 414, the slabs were supported on a small dry-stone wall, three courses high (413).

Removal of alluvial deposits and dumped material against the east face of wall 405 revealed a flight of at least ten stone steps, robbed on the east side, but largely intact

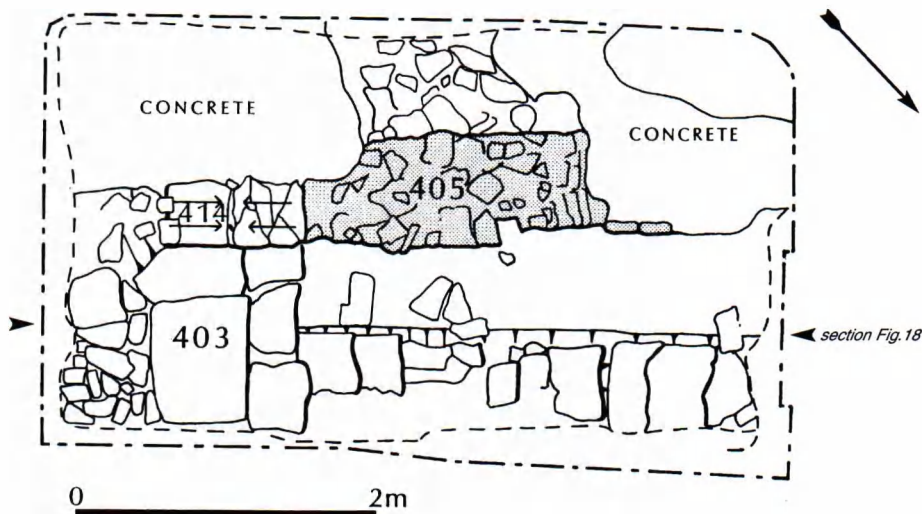


Fig.17 Plan of the quay wall and associated features in Evaluation Trench 4, Period 2B.

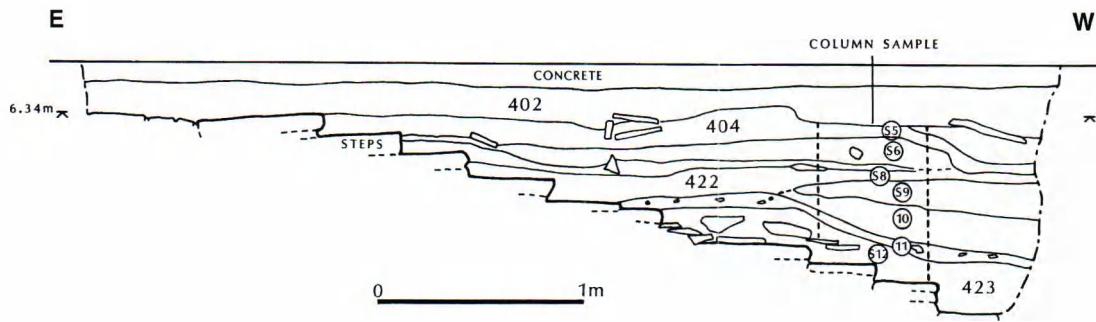


Fig.18 North-facing section showing alluvial deposits and steps adjacent to the quay wall in Evaluation Trench 4, Period 2B.

against the west section of the trench. The lowest step was uncovered at 5.41m aOD, about 1m below the current water level in the Floating Harbour.

The silting over the stone steps and against wall 405 had the appearance of being sorted and relaid, presumably by tidal movement alongside the quay walls (Jones 1995). A section cut through this material showed that there were a number of bands of alluvial clay of slightly different colour and texture (404, 409, 422, 423, 428-431). Four of these layers of alluvial clay were significantly more gritty in texture (409, 421, 429, 430) and may represent deliberate dumping of material. All the layers contained organic material including pieces of unworked wood.

The structures uncovered in the trench are interpreted as part of a medieval quay wall (405) with a flight of stone steps (403) alongside it, presumably leading down towards low tide level in order that boats could be moored and unloaded. There is no direct dating evidence for the structures but the layers of silt and dumped material against wall 405 and over the steps produced pottery dating to the first half of the 14th century. It seems likely therefore that the quay wall and associated structures were erected sometime during the 13th century.

The excavation of F3 uncovered a substantial wall (1203) running roughly parallel to the present river frontage. The wall was 0.6m wide and was exposed over a length of about 3m and its latest phase of construction clearly dates to the 18th century (Period 4). However, at the west end of the

excavated area, and below and on the same alignment as wall 1203, were the remains of a medieval wall built of Pennant sandstone and bonded with a sandy red-brown mortar. Due to the restricted nature of the excavation the depth and extent of this medieval wall could not be determined. Nevertheless the mortar used in its construction was very similar to that of other 13th-/14th-century walls found on the site and it is possible that wall 1203 reflects the line of a 13th-century quay structure although it is set further south than wall 405 in Evaluation Trench 4.

*Structures and Features Behind the Quay Walls
Ditch 1414/1557*

Cutting the layers of dumped material (Period 2A) and the natural alluvium in G1/G2 was a steep-sided ditch (1414) some 1.4m wide and 0.7m deep (Plate 5). The bottom of the ditch was at 6.2m aOD. The fill consisted of bands of silty clay and organic material (1410-1412, 1417) with a thick primary deposit of dark brown organic debris mixed with brown-grey silty clay (1413). Fill 1411 contained late 13th-/early 14th-century pottery. This ditch was also observed during the watching brief in K2, outside the area of the excavation, where it was given the context number 1557.

From the evidence available it seems that the ditch ran north from Tucker Street towards the river and may represent an early attempt to drain the area of the quays.

Wall 1332

Overlying the fill of ditch 1414 and slumping into the top of the ditch were a number of layers of silty clay and red sand (1321, 1322, 1415, 1416, 1481-1490). Cut through layer 1321 was a wall 0.55m wide running north/south and constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with red sand mortar (1332). Only one course of this wall survived and it was only recorded over a length of 0.6m at the base of the excavation. Although it was subsequently noted during the watching brief extending further to the south the extent and purpose of this structure could not be determined. After it had gone out of use the wall was sealed by a layer of light yellow clay (1323).

Hearths 1318, 1282 and 1007

Above wall 1332 was a sequence of hearths or furnaces associated with layers of ash and charcoal dating from the



Plate 5 Piles G1/G2, ditch 1414/1557 (Period 2B), looking south.

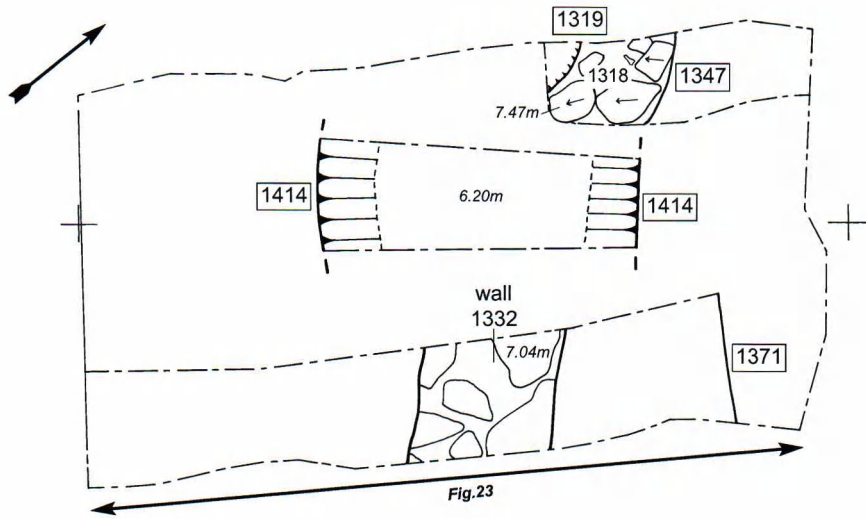


Fig.19 Plan, Piles G1 and G2, Period 2B, scale 1:40.

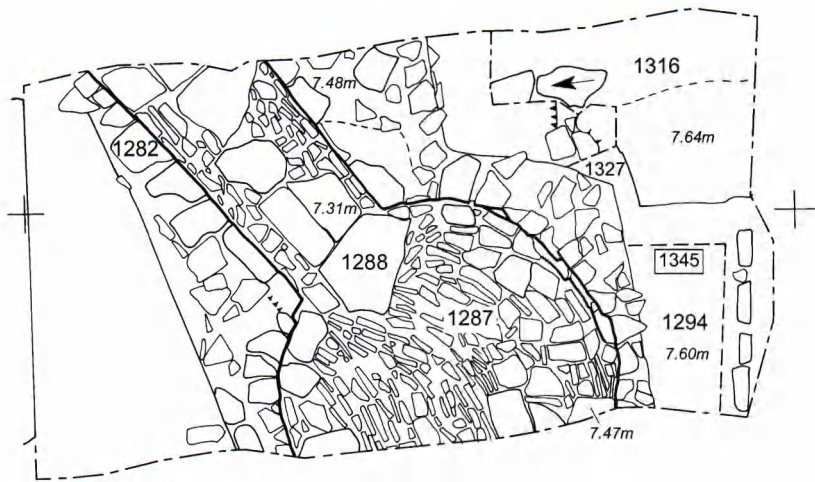


Fig.20 Plan, Piles G1 and G2, Period 2B, scale 1:40.

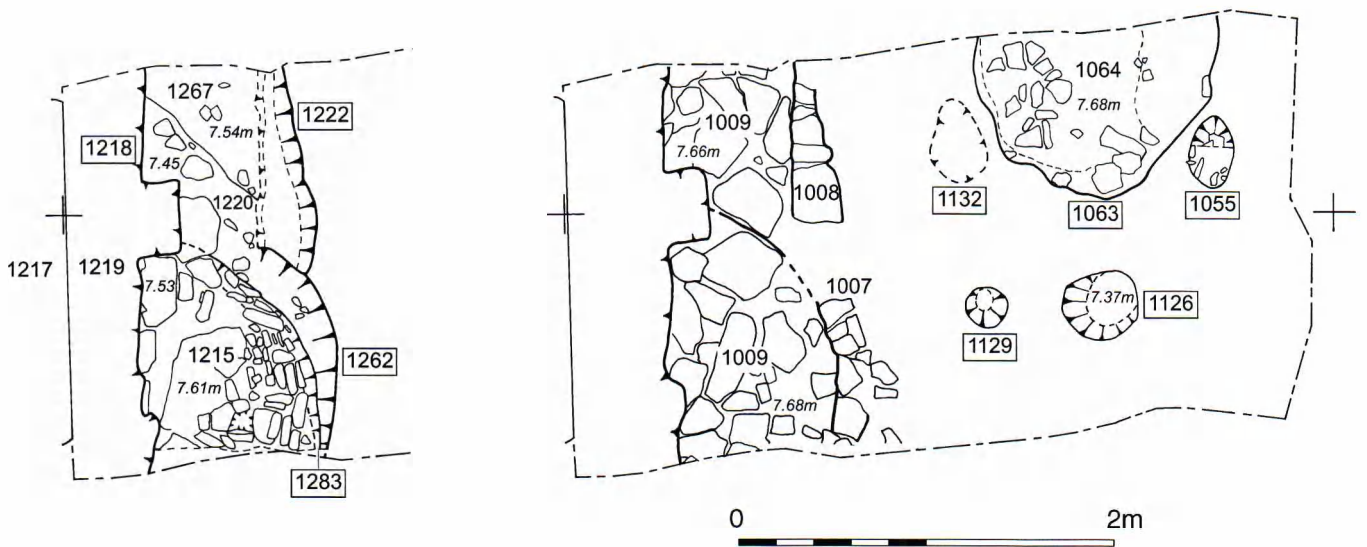


Fig.21 Plan, Piles G1 and G2, Period 2B, scale 1:40.

Fig.22 Plan, Piles G1 and G2, Periods 2B and 2C, scale 1:40.



Plate 6 Piles G1/G2, hearth 1282 (Period 2B), looking east.

late 13th century through to the 14th century.

The earliest hearth was very fragmentary comprising a short, curving length of burnt Pennant sandstone walling (1318) within a construction cut (1347), the interior of the hearth being filled with charcoal and ash (1317, 1320). The hearth could not be directly dated but its remains were sealed by a layer of charcoal containing late 13th-/early 14th-century pottery (1327).

Hearth 1318 had been almost completely destroyed by a later, roughly circular, hearth (1282) whose base survived largely intact within the area of the excavation. Hearth 1282 had an internal diameter of about 1.8m and was approached from the west by a firing chamber up to 0.7m wide and at least 1.6m long (Plate 6). The hearth had been constructed by filling an irregular shaped cut (1292) with Pennant sandstone set in a sandy red mortar, only its internal face being properly coursed and finished. The floor of the hearth consisted of stones set on edge interspersed with an occasional flat slab of Pennant sandstone (1288). All the internal surfaces of the hearth showed evidence of having been subjected to intense heat and banked against the internal faces of its walls were deposits of fine sand varying in colour from light grey to deep purple (1278). After going out of use the interior of the hearth was filled with layers of sand and rubble probably derived from its superstructure (1263-1269, 1274). These contained pottery of late 13th- to 14th-century date.

The construction trenches (1262, 1283) for the next hearth (1007) in the sequence had cut through the western edge of hearth 1282. Unfortunately only a portion of hearth

1007 remained but sufficient survived to show that it was probably circular in plan and of similar dimensions to 1282 (Plate 7). The south-eastern segment of the hearth lay outside the excavated area while its western half had been removed by the foundation trench 1218 for the wall of the Keg Store (Period 6). The wall of the hearth was constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a mid brown sandy mortar while its floor consisted of pitched stones (1215) bedded in red sand (1284), over which were layers of ash and charcoal (1213, 1214). Floor 1215 had apparently been replaced as a surface of heavily burnt Pennant sandstone slabs (1009) had been laid over the ash and charcoal deposits.



Plate 7 Piles G1/G2, hearth 1007 (Period 2B), looking south.



Fig.23 North-west facing section, Piles G1 and G2, scale 1:20.

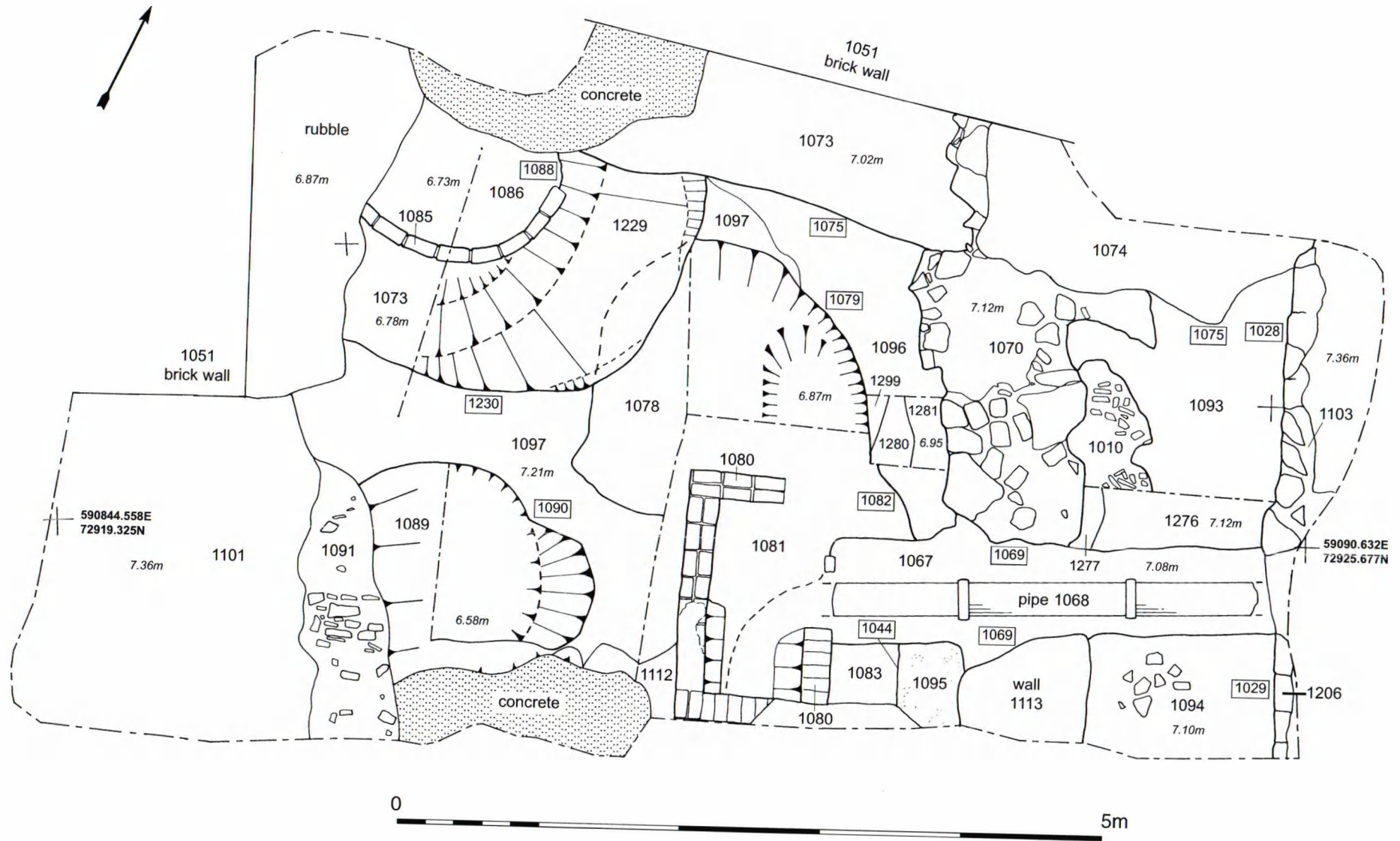


Fig.24 Plan, Lift Pit Area, Periods 2B to 6, scale 1:40.

Although there was no direct dating evidence for hearth 1007 it was apparently contemporary with a shallow pit (1126) and postholes (1055, 1129, 1132) cutting a layer of light brown silty clay and rubble (1138). Posthole 1132 and layer 1138 contained 14th-century pottery.

It is assumed that the east wall of the Keg Store represented the original boundary between nos. 4 and 5 Tucker Street. If so, then hearth 1007 would certainly have crossed that boundary implying that it did not exist in the 14th century when the hearth was in use. It seems reasonable to assume that until at least the 14th century the area later occupied by nos. 4 and 5 Tucker Street was open ground used for industrial purposes and that the land was not occupied by housing until the early post-medieval period.

The hearths are a similar size and construction to those found elsewhere on the Redcliffe waterfront, notably at Dundas Wharf where they were identified as furnaces for dye vats.

It is perhaps significant that the large, irregularly shaped area of land between no. 5 Tucker Street and the Law Ditch remained a dyeing house until at least the 1630s, perhaps a remnant of an extensive area of dyeing hearths which occupied the area between the quay walls and Tucker Street during the medieval period.

Wall 1103/1206/1395/1396

A north/south wall was found running parallel to the course of the Law Ditch culvert on the east side of the Lift Pit area and the Main Trench. Although fragmentary, having been disturbed by later structures and in places lying partly outside the excavated areas, the wall was traced for a distance of 11.6m and was found to be at least 0.38m wide and constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a sandy red-brown mortar. At its south end, wall 1395 was built on top of another wall (1396) which projected up to 0.52m beyond its west face. The two walls were of identical construction and it is possible that either 1396 was the footing for 1395 or that 1395 was a rebuild of a slightly earlier wall. A construction cut for the north end of the wall was found on its west side (1208/1209).

The wall was also observed during the watching brief in G5/G7 where it was noted to be resting on top of a dark grey organic clay at a depth of about 6.4m aOD. During the watching brief it was also noted that the Period 4 culvert of the Law Ditch was built onto, and in some places truncated, the medieval wall.

To the west of the north/south wall in the Lift Pit area a number of interleaving layers of material were found consisting of grey-brown sticky clay, black sandy silt, pale orange sand and orange-brown silty clay (1097, 1098, 1102, 1112, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1280, 1281). Layers 1276 and 1279 contained sherds of mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery. However, none of these layers were directly associated with the main north/south wall.

In the Main Trench a layer of mid brown clay containing a few fragments of Pennant sandstone (1397) abutted the

west side of wall 1396.

It is not clear if the north/south wall formed the east side of a building or simply formed a boundary along the western edge of the Law Ditch. If part of a building then its west wall might have been expected to be found within the Lift Pit area, but no such wall was revealed. Therefore wall 1103/1206/1395/1396 probably formed part of an early quayside complex perhaps built to prevent flooding from the Law Ditch.

Walls 1561 and 1583

During piling operations a poorly preserved medieval wall running east/west was exposed in G8. Although badly truncated by modern concrete intrusions it was noted that the wall extended 0.9m from the west facing section of the machine excavation and comprised Pennant sandstone bonded with a red sandy mortar. It was abutted by a dark black clay which contained frequent flecks of lime and building rubble (1562). Similar deposits to context 1562 were also noted to the north in E8 and F8.

A further medieval wall (1583) was exposed to the east of wall 1561 and on the same alignment in G10 although it was not clear if these were parts of the same wall. Again it was constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a sandy red mortar. Within G10 the west end of wall 1561 had been rebuilt in the 17th century (1583; Period 3).

Although no dating evidence could be obtained for walls 1561 and 1583 their type of construction matched other walls of 13th/14th-century date found on the site.

Wall 239 and Floor 242

An east/west wall was revealed in Evaluation Trench 2 with its top at 7.60m aOD. It was 0.8m wide and built of Pennant sandstone bonded with a friable red mortar. To the south of wall 239, and abutting it, was a layer of light brown loamy soil containing lumps of red-brown mortar (224) beneath which was a layer of red-brown sandy loam and red mortar (240). To the north of the wall was a similar context (238). Contexts 224, 240 and 238 all produced broken 14th-century green glazed roof tiles and Pennant sandstone roof tiles which probably represented the destruction of the medieval building of which 239 was a part. Wall 239 was apparently replaced by the construction of wall 229 immediately above it, and on the same alignment, in the 18th century (Period 4).

To the north of wall 239, and beneath 238, was a layer of fine red-brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks which produced pottery of early 14th-century date (241). This overlay a medieval flagged floor of Pennant sandstone (242) at 7.34m aOD which abutted wall 239. South of wall 239, below layer 240, was a compacted layer of green-brown cess-like material mixed with fragments of Pennant sandstone (243; 7.35m aOD). Further medieval levels were observed below 243 in the section exposed by the construction trench for the Period 6 concrete beam 232, but excavation terminated at layer 243.

Period 2C (15th century)

(Figs.22 and 24)

The excavation produced very little evidence of late medieval/early post-medieval occupation.

Layer 1106 in G1/G2 contained only 15th-century pottery suggesting deposition at that time.

In the Lift Pit area a cobbled surface (1010) set in mid grey-brown clay (1066) may possibly date to this period although it produced no datable finds. Stratigraphically it post-dated the Period 2B deposits. It was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty sand (1093-1096) which abutted the medieval wall 1103/1206 (Period 2B) and had been cut by two 17th-century pits (1079, 1090; Period 3).

A steep-sided pit (1063) in G1/G2, some 1m deep, had four separate backfill deposits (1064, 1106, 1107, 1114). The upper fill, 1064, contained a number of 15th-century sherds but the presence of a sherd of Cologne stoneware, unless intrusive, suggests deposition occurred during the early 16th century.

Period 3 – Late 16th/17th Century

(Figs.24-32)

A number of structures, features and deposits dating to the 17th century were found and may relate to one or more buildings erected on the site during that period. However, due to the disjointed nature of the areas excavated the walls and other features could only occasionally be related to one another physically or stratigraphically. It was also difficult to date the structures as they were rarely related to deposits containing sufficient pottery or other artefacts to allow a reliable dating to be made. In assigning structures to Period 3 much reliance has been placed on the colour and consistency of their mortar bonding. The results of archaeological work elsewhere in Bristol has shown that a light pink, lime rich, mortar can generally be dated to the 17th century.

The structures found must relate to the tenements known from documents to have occupied the site of no. 5 Tucker Street, the dwelling house and 'corner dying house' at no. 6



Plate 8 Piles F1/F2, wall 1041 (Period 3), looking east.



Plate 9 Main trench, walls 1311 (to right) and 1312 (top) abutted by floor 1467 (all Period 3), looking east.

Tucker Street and, east of the Law Ditch, the tenement behind nos. 13-15 Tucker Street.

In the north-west corner of the site, in F1/F2, a number of walls (1027, 1028, 1038, 1041) probably represented the footings of a building which had been cut by the walls of the Period 4 cellar. The thickness of the walls varied between 1.6m and 2.5m. The north/south wall 1041 had apparently been built on a layer of rubble (1046) and lay within a construction trench 1161 (Plate 8). The extent of the building of which these walls formed a part could not be determined.

In the Main Trench parallel to the Law Ditch were two fragments of wall at most 0.6m wide abutting each other at an angle of 120 degrees (1311, 1312; Plate 9). On the east side of wall 1312 slightly wider footings were visible (1516). While wall 1312 followed the general line of the Law Ditch and the north/south medieval wall (Period 2B), the angle of wall 1311 appeared to follow the building line established by wall 1436/1479 in the 12th century (Period 2A). These walls lay within a construction cut 1515 filled by 1513 and had been cut through the underlying medieval layer 1514 (Period 2B). They were associated with a pink mortar floor (1467), the white plaster rendering (1518) on the faces of the walls resting on the floor surface. An earlier off-white mortar floor (1470, 1480) immediately underlying floor 1467 may also have been associated with the walls. Cut into floor 1470 was a possible posthole 1469 filled by 1468.

In the Lift Pit area two pits (1079, 1090) had been cut through the Period 2C layer 1093-1096. Pit 1079 was at most 2m across and 0.4m deep and contained a mid grey sandy gravel with large amounts of sandy orange mortar (1078). It related stratigraphically to pit 1090 which was only 0.2m deep but had fills containing 17th-century pottery (1089, 1183, 1184).

In F4/G4 a wall constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a pale pink mortar and running roughly north/south (1313) had been badly truncated by later structures. An east/west return on this wall was suggested by a possible robber trench 1306. Wall 1313 and robber

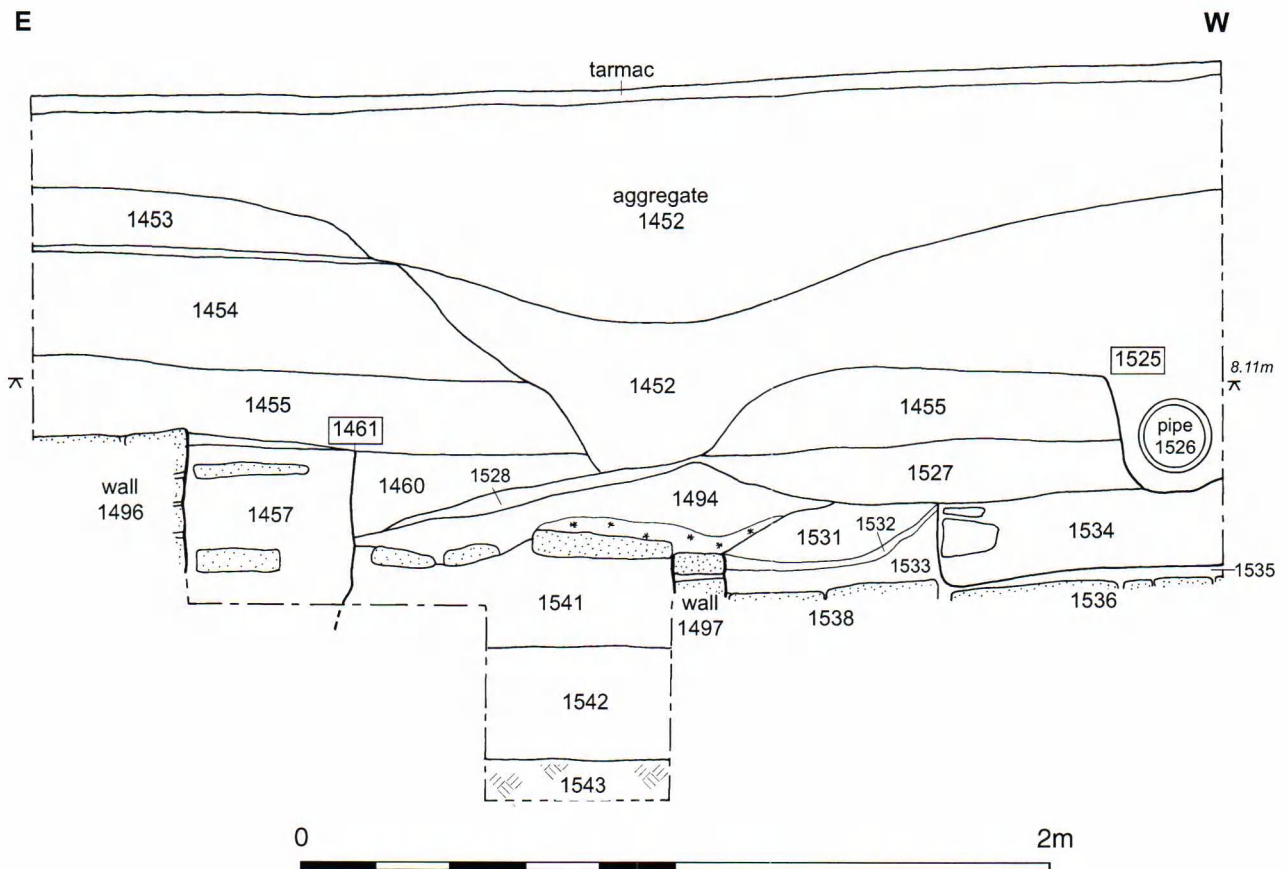


Fig.28 Main Trench, north-facing section, scale 1:20.

trench 1306 were abutted by a cobbled surface constructed of Pennant sandstone and brick (1307). A deposit of dumped material 0.6m thick and consisting of mid grey-brown silty clay with stone fragments (1315) overlay surface 1307 and in that had been set another cobbled surface 1248 (Period 4).

In E8 a drain with sides constructed of Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with pink mortar and with a roof and base of large Pennant slabs (1360) ran north/south within construction cut 1361. A spread of rubble and mortar to its east (1362) might have been associated with its construction.

In B8 a fragment of north/south wall constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a pale pink mortar (1443/1577) had been cut by a later east/west wall (1442; Period 4). During the watching brief an east/west wall 1.1m wide and built of Pennant sandstone bonded with a pink lime flecked mortar (1568) was observed to a depth of 5.25m aOD in BB6 and ground beam BB6-C7. It seems likely that 1443/1577 and 1568 were parts of the same wall. A Pennant sandstone floor was noted abutting the north side of wall 1443/1577 and was probably contemporary (1566).

In G10 a fragment of north/south wall, at least 0.6m wide and constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with a light pink mortar (1599), had survived destruction by later disturbances. During a later watching brief on the site, the Period 2B east/west wall 1580 was noted as having been

rebuilt or extended on the same alignment by a wall observed in G10 which was of a similar construction.

Period 4 – 18th century
(Figs.24-30, 31-38)

The Law Ditch, in the excavated area at least, had been enclosed in a culvert during the early 18th century. The roof of the Law Ditch culvert was recorded in Evaluation Trench 3. After removal of the backfill of a cellar (212) and the cellar floor (226) associated with a north/south 19th-century wall (202; Period 5) a make-up layer of fine, soft black ashy material was exposed containing pottery and clay tobacco pipes dating to the first half of the 18th century (225). Under this was a compacted layer of light brown clayey soil containing charcoal flecks and large lumps of white mortar (233). This produced clay pipes and pottery which again dated to the first half of the 18th century. Context 233 immediately overlay the arched stone roof of the Law Ditch culvert (235). The highest point of this roof was at 7.5m aOD sloping down to 7.11m aOD at the east and 7.15m aOD on the west. The west wall of the culvert (244) and its roof had been cut by a stone-lined and capped drain (236) which entered Trench 3 from the west and ran along the north section of the trench before draining into the culvert. The fill of the drain produced pottery and a clay tobacco pipe of early 18th-century date (237).

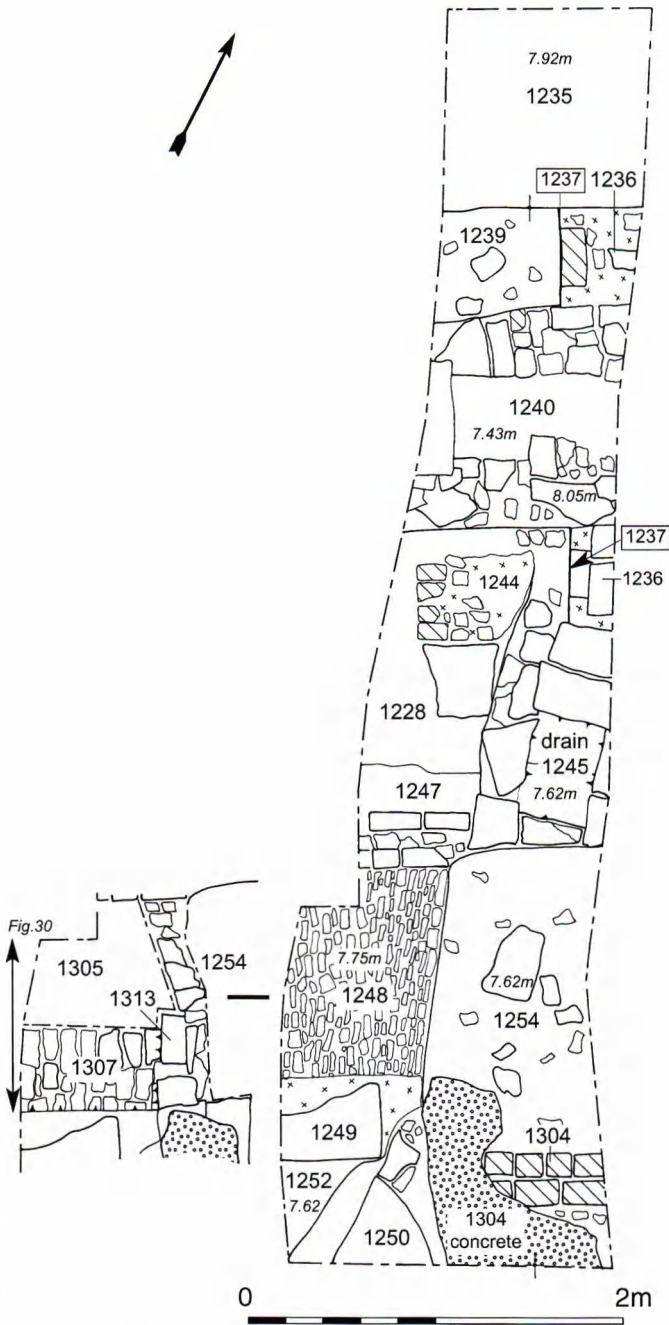


Fig.29 Plan, Piles F4 and G4, Periods 3-5, scale 1:40.

The top of the Law Ditch culvert was also exposed during the watching brief in F5/F7, G5/G7 and J6 where it was noted to have the same construction as recorded in Evaluation Trench 3.

During the 18th century the site was occupied by a number of buildings:

To the west of the Law Ditch a tenement at no. 5 Tucker Street; a dyehouse which later became the sugar house owned by John Reincke and then Henry Kater at no. 7 Tucker Street; and the tenement at no. 7 Tucker Street which became part of the brewery in 1736.

To the east of the Law Ditch the land behind nos. 13 to 15 Tucker Street was initially occupied by a tenement and

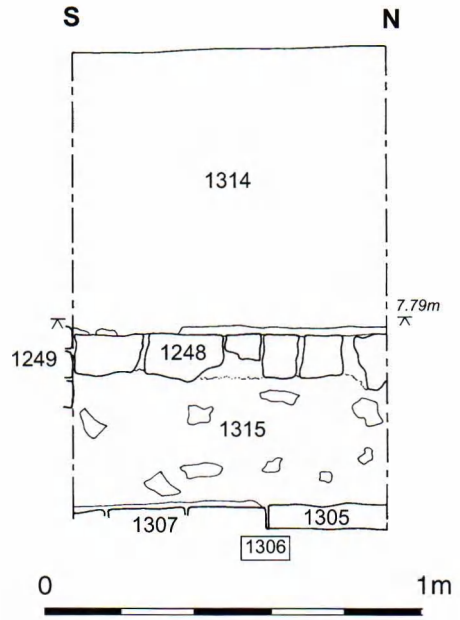


Fig.30 East-facing section, Piles F4 and G4, scale 1:20

garden but from 1749 it was incorporated in the brewery and distillery premises which had been established by 1732 in what had been a sugar house at no. 16 Tucker Street.

The 18th-century walls found during the excavation must relate to these properties but it has not been possible to ascribe these walls to specific buildings in view of the limited nature of the archaeological work.

In the Main Trench to the west of the Law Ditch culvert two fragments of white mortared walls (1393, 1394) were noted representing rebuilding of the main north/south Period 2B wall. These fragments were constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded with hard white mortar and almost

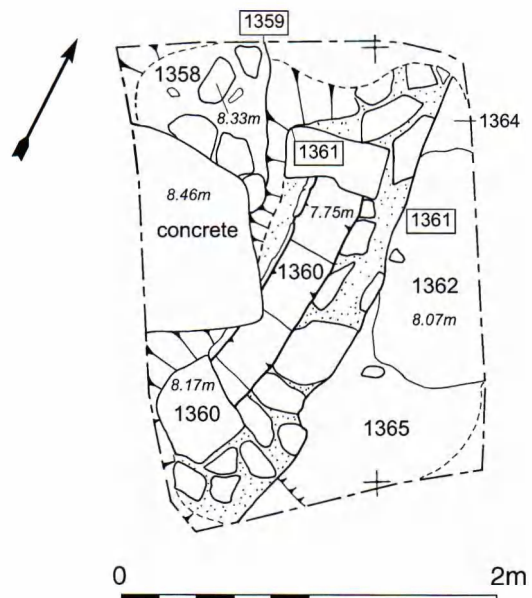


Fig.31 Plan, Pile E8, Periods 3 and 5, scale 1:40

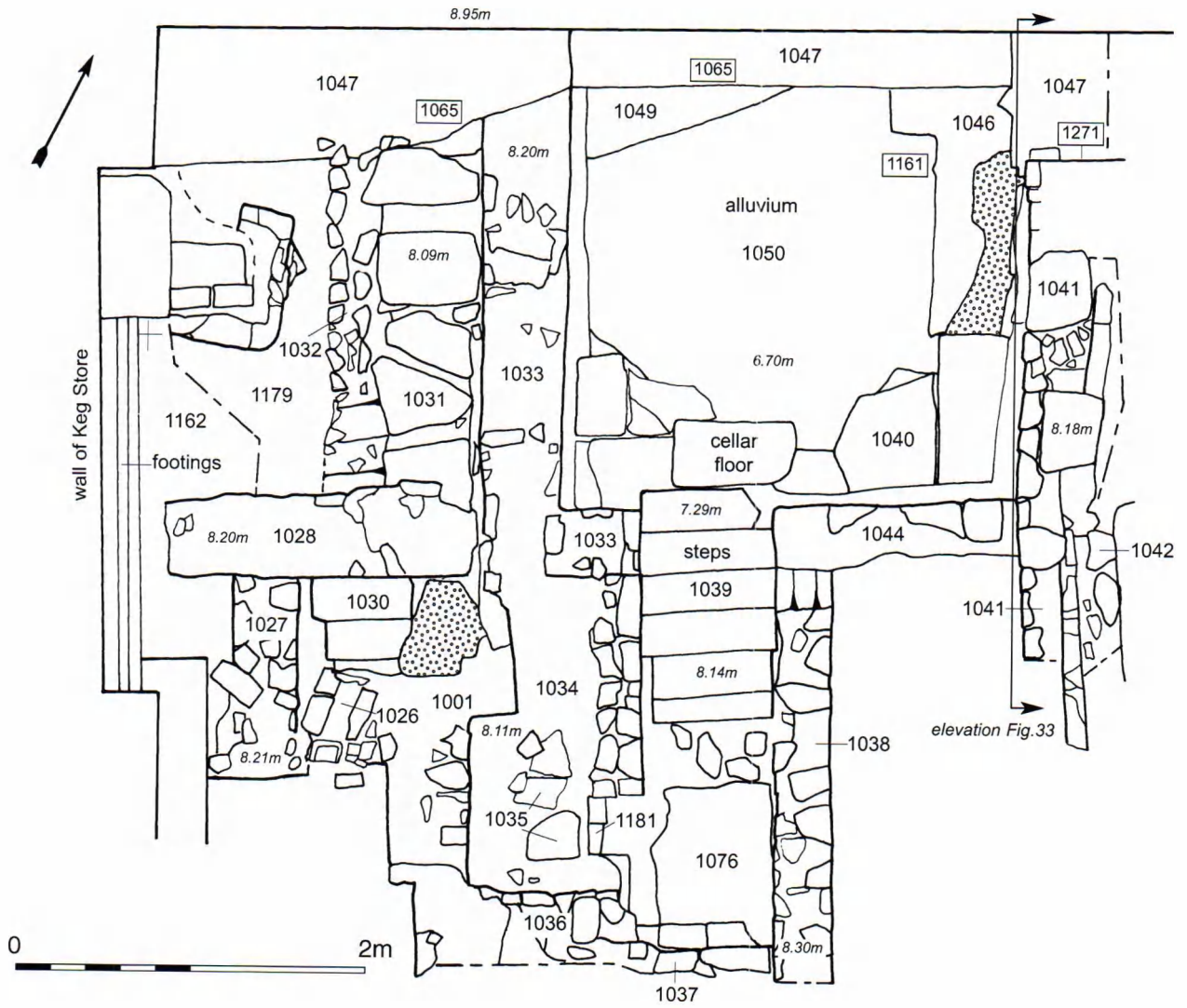


Fig.32 Plan, Piles F1 and F2, Periods 3-6, scale 1:40.

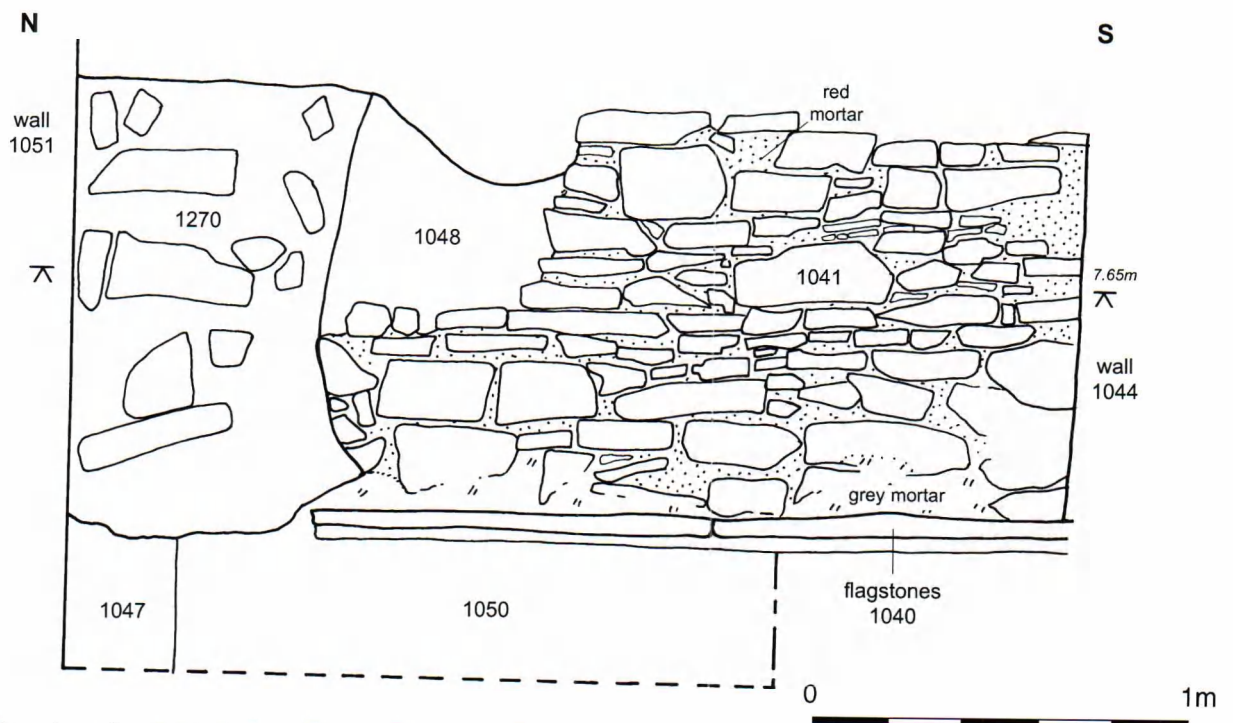


Fig.33 Elevation of wall 1041, Piles F1 and F2, scale 1:20.

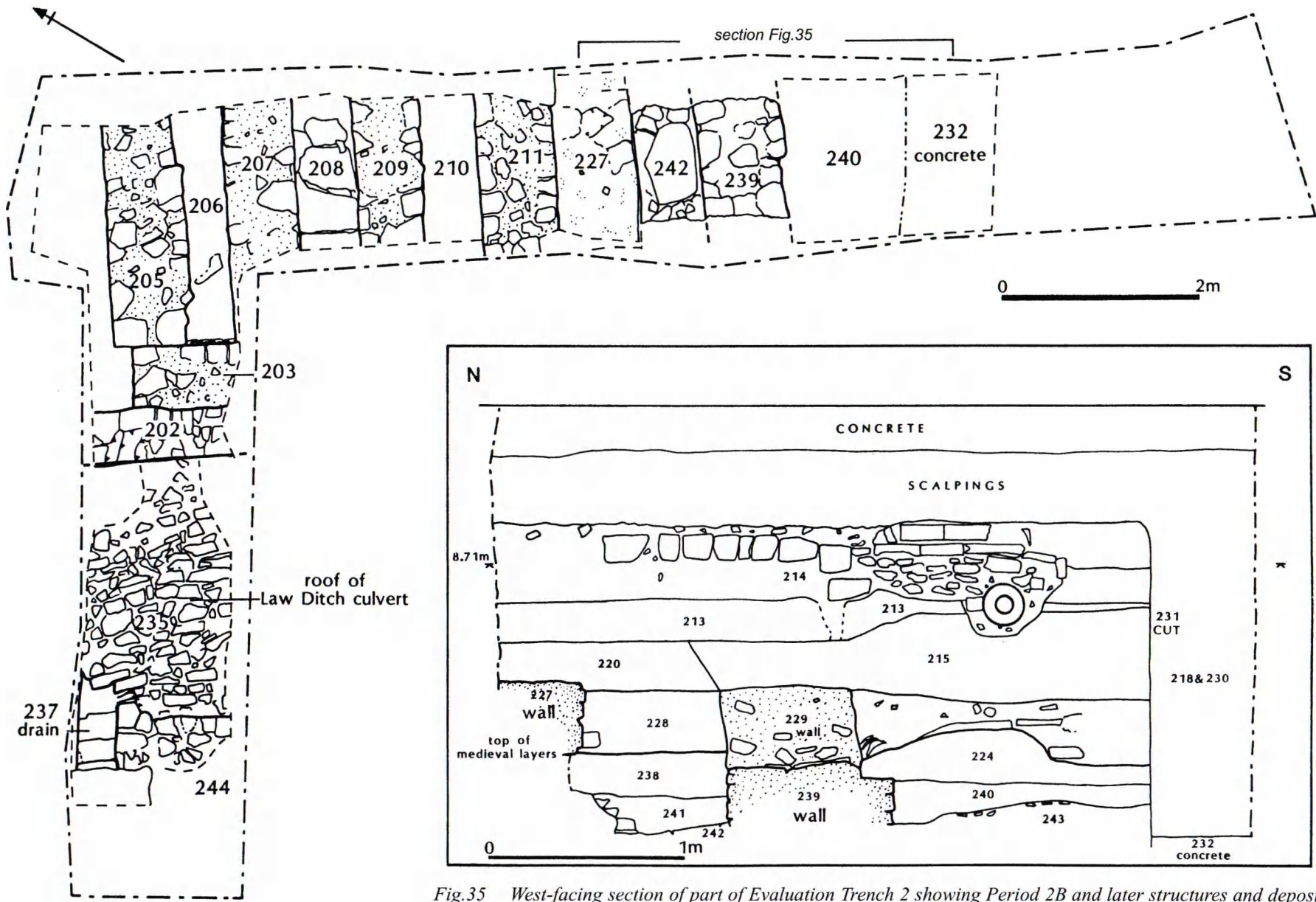


Fig.35 West-facing section of part of Evaluation Trench 2 showing Period 2B and later structures and deposits

Fig.34 Plan showing the roof of the Law Ditch culvert and associated structures in Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3, Periods 2B and 4-6.

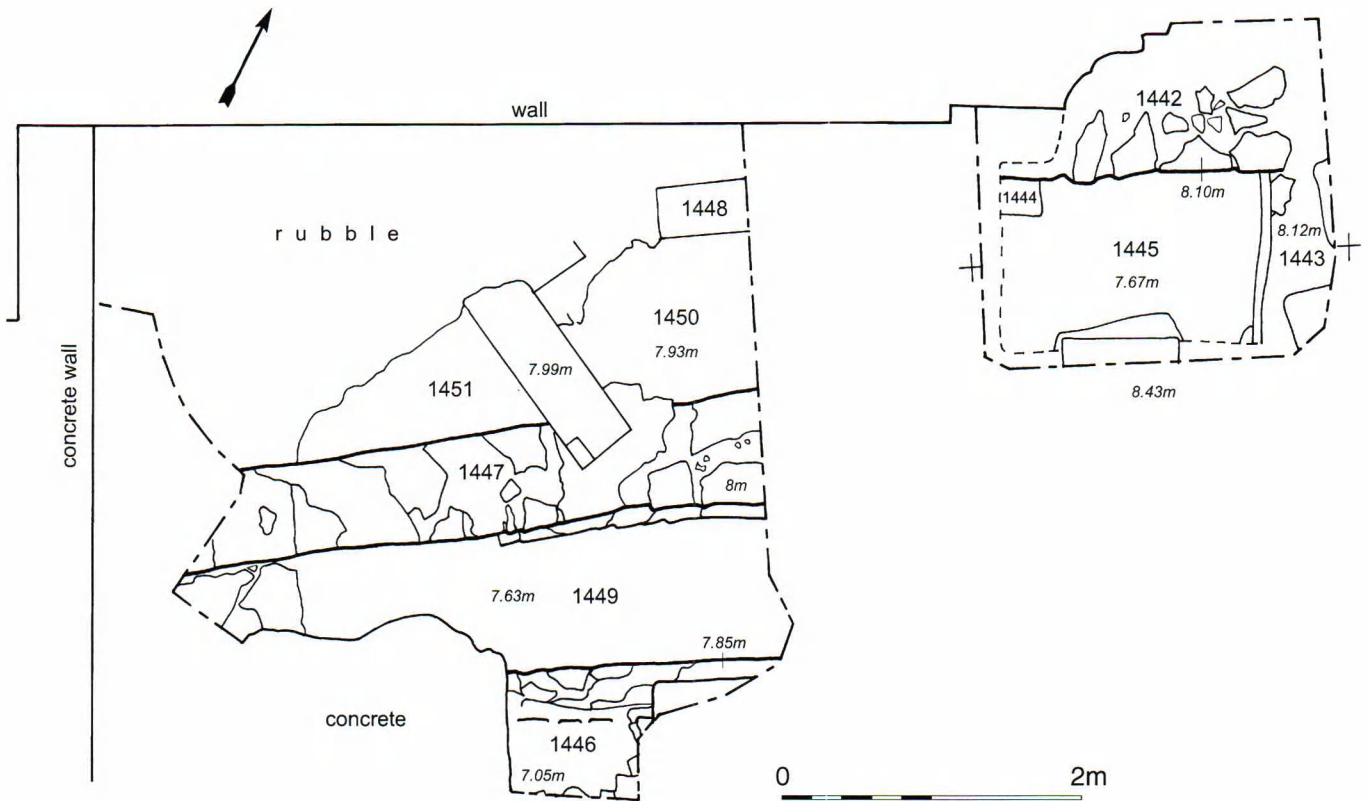


Fig.36 Plan, Piles B6 and B8, Period 4, scale 1:50.

certainly date to the 18th century. The general line of the main north/south wall was probably continued at the south end of the Main Trench by wall 1496 which may also date to the 18th century.

Also within the Main Trench a series of interleaving demolition deposits overlay floor 1467 (Period 3) consisting of layers of pink or buff mortar rubble or white plaster possibly derived from the destruction of the Period 3 building of which walls 1311 and 1312 formed a part (1303, 1308, 1372, 1373, 1389-1391). These demolition levels produced pottery dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. The latest demolition layer consisted of light pink mortar rubble (1296) sealed by a white mortar floor (1295) dating to the 18th century. Underlying 1303 was a possible pit (1339) and posthole (1340).

At the southern end of the Main Trench, close to the line of Tucker Street, part of a furnace was revealed (1498). Built of stone which had been heavily degraded by heat this had been constructed against the Period 2A wall 1479. An area of Pennant sandstone paving (1538) covered in layers of charcoal and ash (1501) was associated with the furnace. A narrow wall (1497) separated 1538 from another area of paving (1530) which again was covered in ash and charcoal (1494, 1539). To the east of 1530 was a further wall (1496). Walls 1496 and 1497 abutted the Period 2A wall 1479 to the north. A further Pennant surface (1536) was noted at a higher level than furnace 1498 in the south section of the trench, again associated with ash and charcoal deposits (1531-1533, 1541, 1542). This suggests that a succession of

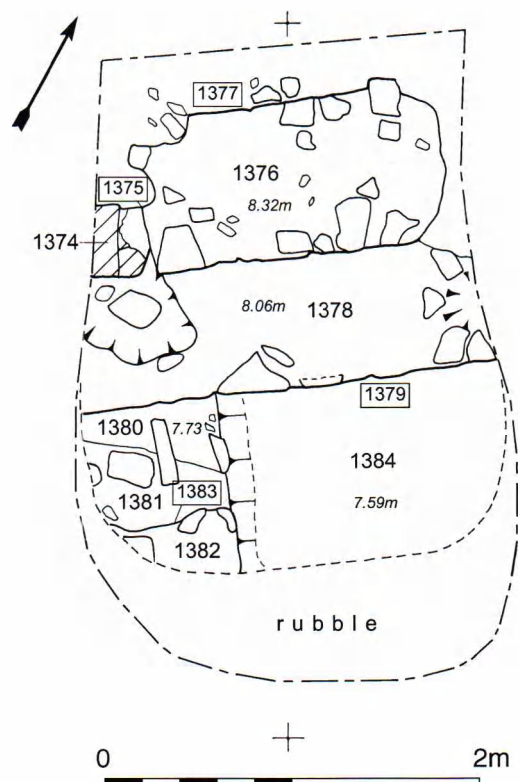


Fig.37 Plan, Pile G7, Period 4, scale 1:40.

furnaces were built in this area during the 18th century, although the nature of their use could not be determined.

In F1/F2 a cellar had been constructed in the 18th century incorporating a number of Period 3 walls. This in turn had been cut by later walls. An L-shaped wall 1033 formed the west and part of the south walls of the cellar. It was up to 0.5m wide and had been built of Pennant sandstone bonded with a white mortar. Another fragmentary wall (1034) formed the west side of the flight of steps (1039; Period 6) leading down into the cellar. The Pennant sandstone slab floor of the cellar (1040) may have been relaid at a later date as it was bedded in grey mortar, typical of the 19th century. The cellar had been rendered internally with white plaster.

Running south from the south-east corner of the cellar were what appeared to be two walls (1042,1043) running together which formed a structure 0.6m wide bonded with a hard white mortar.

A number of structures and features of 18th-century date were found in other areas of the excavation. Due to their fragmentary and disjointed nature it has proved impossible to provide any coherent explanation as to their purpose or how they related to the overall development of the site. They are listed in Table 2, page 34.

Period 5 – 19th century
(Figs.24-32, 34, 35 and 38)

By the 19th century the whole of the area of the excavation east of the Law Ditch lay within the brewery complex.

To the west of the Law Ditch no. 6 Tucker Street was occupied by a substantial six storey property used as a sugar house until the early 1820s and then as a dry saltery warehouse until it was gutted by fire in December 1826. The old sugar house was then demolished and rebuilt as warehouses, which continued in use until the premises were sold to George's brewery in 1890. No. 5 Tucker Street remained as a single property until it too was taken over by the brewery in 1890.

The disjointed nature of the structures and features recorded in the excavation has made it impossible to relate them to particular buildings or provide an interpretation as to their use. They are listed in Table 3, pages 35 & 36.

Period 6 – 20th century
(Figs.14, 24, 25, 32, 34 and 35)

The excavations uncovered a number of structures and features associated with the 20th-century brewery. The Keg Store was built in 1928, the Bottling Store in two phases in the late 1920s and 1930s and the Original Malt House between 1910 and the 1930s. The features and structures are listed in Table 4, page 36.

Note: A survey of the brewery buildings prior to their demolition or refurbishment will be published as a separate report.

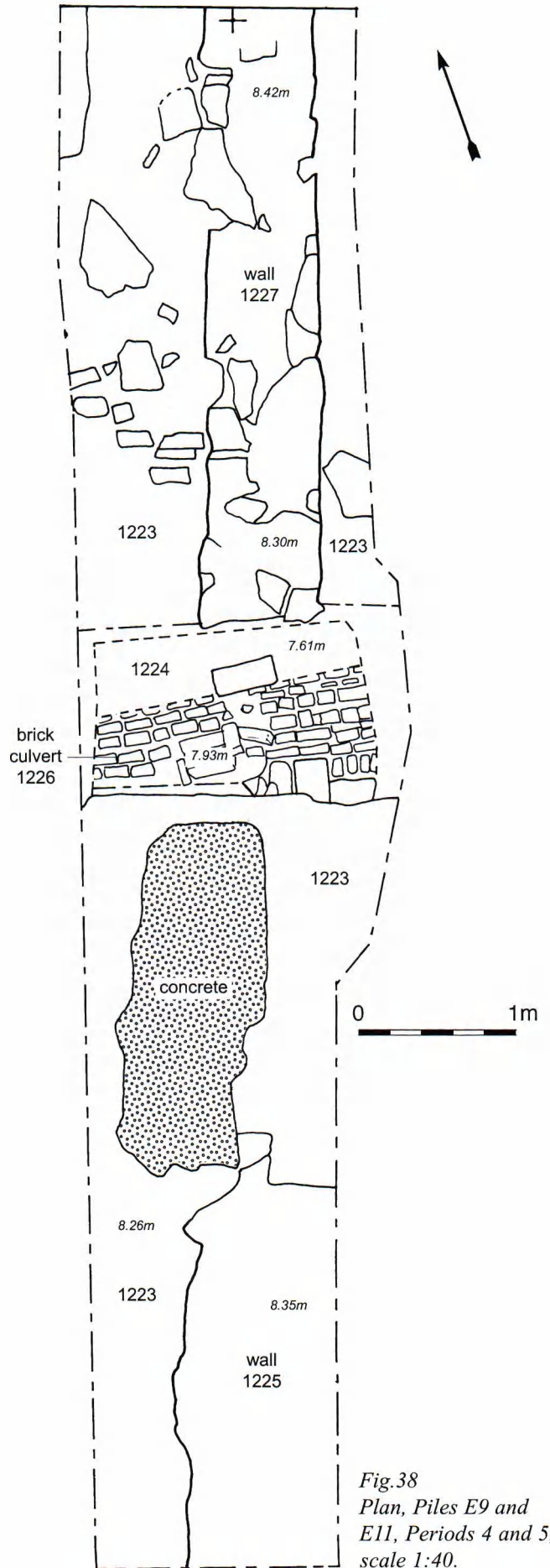


Fig.38
Plan, Piles E9 and E11, Periods 4 and 5, scale 1:40.

Location	Context Number	Description	Relationships/Comments
Lift Pit	1091	Small area of cobbles. Pennant sandstone, freestone and brick bonded with pale cream mortar.	Overlies 17th-century pit 1090. Cut by Period 4 wall 1051 and brick structure 1085.
H4	1005	Deposit of white-grey mortar lumps on N. side of wall 1002/1003/1346. Probably backfill of cellar.	Not excavated but seen to abut white rendered surface on N. side of wall 1002/1003/1346. The rendering probably also 18th century.
H4	1402	Wall 0.64m wide bonded with white mortar S. of and abutting wall 1002 and cutting wall 1003.	A contemporary grey/white mortar surface (1403) abuts wall 1402 and also wall 1002 to north. The floor is cut by wall 1388 to east (Period 5). Cuts wall 1003 (Period 2A).
F4/G4	1244/ 1247	Possibly the sides of a large drain; brick and Pennant sandstone bonded with orange-white mortar. Running east/west. Large slab between may be base of drain.	Abutted by cobbled surface 1248 to south (Period 5) and cut by drains 1245 (Period 4) and 1240 (Period 5).
F4/G4	1245	Stone-lined drain running north/south. Pennant sandstone bonded with white mortar. Internal width 0.37m.	Cuts drain 1244/1247 and cut by drain 1240 (Period 5) and modern intrusion 1255 (Period 6).
F3	1203	East/west wall, 0.6m wide, exposed over length of 2.9m. Pennant sandstone bonded with hard white mortar.	Incorporates a fragment of medieval wall at its west end (see Period 2B). Any structures and deposits that might have been associated with the wall had been destroyed by construction of the basement of the Bottling Store (Period 6).
G3	1205	East/west wall, hard white mortar. Not planned.	
E9/E11	1227	East/west wall, 0.7m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with buff mortar.	Abutted to the north and south by black ashy material (1272) overlying grey-brown gritty deposit (1223/1273) both of which produced 17th-/18th-century pottery. Cut by brick culvert 1226 (Period 5). Wall appears to run under retained brewery building to the east.
D8	1385	East/west drain constructed of Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with hard white mortar. Internal width 0.4m.	Abutted to the south by a deposit of black gritty silt (1386) overlying a grey-brown sticky clay (1387).
G7	1376/ 211	East/west wall.	See description of results from Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3 below. Abutted to its west by brick wall bonded with pale cream mortar (1374).
G7	1378/ 227	East/west wall.	See description of results from Evaluation Trench 2 below.
G7	1382	East/west wall, Pennant sandstone with pale grey mortar. Only small fragment visible.	Possibly cut by Evaluation Trench 2.
B6	1446	East/west wall, Pennant sandstone bonded with hard off-white mortar. Only small part of north face uncovered.	Abutted on north by a layer of loose brown gritty material with many small stone fragments and cinders (1449/1450/1451).
B6	1447	East/west wall up to 0.8m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with buff coloured mortar.	Abutted to north and south by a layer of loose brown gritty material with many small stone fragments and cinders (1449/1450/1451).
B8	1448	Fragment of possible east/west wall, Pennant sandstone bonded with off-white mortar. Disturbed to north and west.	Abutted on south by 1449/1450/1451 (see above).
B8	1442	East/west wall, width not determined, Pennant sandstone bonded with buff-yellow mortar.	Cuts wall 1443 (Period 3), abutted to south by layer of loose brown gritty material containing brick fragments, cinders and metal slag (1445). Also abutted to south by structure 1444, worked freestone bonded with a buff-yellow mortar, function unknown.
D9/D11	1194	Fragment of wall, Pennant sandstone bonded with buff-white mortar.	Abutted by wall 1155 (Period 5) and cut by drain 1151 (Period 6). Layers 1148, 1192 and 1193 were thought to be associated with the demolition of wall 1194 during the 18th century.
G9/G10	1595	North/south wall, 0.75m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with cream mortar.	Cut to south and (?) abutted on east by wall 1592.
G9/G10	1592/ 1593	East/west wall, up to 0.7m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with cream mortar.	Probably 1592 and 1593 are the same wall although partly truncated by wall 1591 (Period 5).
Eval. T2	227/ 1378	East/west wall, 0.85m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with creamy-brown mortar.	Abuts wall 211/1346 to north (Period 5) and abutted by layer 228 to south.
Eval. T2	229	East/west wall, 0.5m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with creamy-white mortar.	Abutted by layer 228 to north. Overlies wall 239 (Period 2B).
Eval. T2	203	North/south wall, 0.65m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with hard white mortar.	Abutted by walls 205, 207 and layer 206 (Period 5) to west. Abutted by wall 202 to east (Period 5).

Table 2 Details of the Period 4 deposits and structures.

Location	Context Number	Description	Relationships/Comments
Main Trench	1335	North/south wall just visible in west side of trench. Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with grey mortar.	Lies within construction cut 1309 which has fills 1310, 1333.
Main Trench	1401	East/west stone-built drain. Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar.	Cuts walls 1396 (Period 2B) and 1394 (Period 4) but lies below wall 1335.
Main Trench	1473	North, west and south walls of small cellar. Walls 0.4m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with yellow-grey mortar.	Floored with bricks (1476) which overlie make-up material 1465. A short length of brick wall (1475) forms a partition within the cellar. The cellar is cut by service trench 1435 (Period 6).
Main Trench	1477/ 1478	Two walls projecting to the south of cellar 1473 which appear to form small extension to cellar. Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with pale grey mortar.	The walls abut east/west wall 1479 (Period 2A).
Lift Pit	1070/ 1113	Roughly built north/south wall. Up to 1m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar.	Cut by service trench 1069 (Period 6).
Lift Pit	1085	Possibly circular brick structure lying largely outside excavated area. Diameter of about 1.6m.	Filled by loose mix of clay, rubble, grey mortar and slate (1086, 1189). Purpose of structure not known but possibly a well.
F4/G4	1236	Fragment of north/south wall, Pennant sandstone and brick, bonded with light grey mortar.	Either cut by or integrated with drain 1240. Lies within construction cut 1237.
F4/G4	1240	East/west drain constructed of Pennant sandstone and brick bonded by light grey mortar. Internal width of drain 0.44m.	Either cuts or integrated with wall 1236. Lies within construction cut 1241. Probably cuts drain 1245.
F4/G4	1248	Cobbled surface composed of Pennant sandstone, freestone and brick set in pale grey mortar.	Abuts wall 1247 to north and wall 1249 to south. Cut by modern intrusion 1255 to east.
H4	1388	North/south wall, 0.64m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with pale grey mortar.	Lies within construction cut 1432 which cuts mortar floor 1403 to west (Period 4). Abuts wall 1002 to north (Period 2A).
F1/F2	1044	East/west wall, 0.5m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with pale grey mortar.	Possibly rebuild of south wall of cellar (see Period 4). Abuts wall 1041 to east (Period 3) cut by steps 1039 (Period 6).
F1/F2	1036/ 1037	East/west wall, on edge of excavation so width not determined. Pennant sandstone bonded with dark grey mortar.	Abuts wall 1038 to east (Period 3).
F1/F2	1026/ 1030- 1032	North/south drain. South end is brick sided (1026) with cover slabs (1030) but emerges from north side of wall 1028 as much larger stone-sided drain (1032) with cover slabs (1031).	Truncates east/west wall 1028 (Period 3) and at north end is cut by main basement wall 1051 of Bottling Store (Period 6).
D9/D11	1146	East/west drain built of yellow bricks and Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar. Inside of drain up to 0.34m wide.	Lies within construction cut 1147. Cut by walls 1141 and 1154 and on west by drain 1151 (Period 6).
D9/D11	1141	East/west wall, 0.7m wide, Pennant sandstone and brick fragments in pale grey mortar.	Lies within construction trench 1142, fill 1145. Cuts drains 1146 and 1191 to north.
D9/D11	1154	Fragment of wall, brick and Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar.	Cuts drain 1146 and wall 1141 and cut by drain 1151/1153 (Period 6).
D9/D11	1155	Fragment of wall, Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with grey mortar.	Abuts wall 1194 (Period 4).
D9/D11	1191/ 1141/ 1143	East/west stone-lined drain. Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar.	Possibly part of drain 1146. Cut on south by wall 1141.
E9/E11	1225	Fragment of east/west wall, Pennant sandstone and brick bonded with grey mortar.	Possibly a rebuild of wall 1227 to the east which is on approximately the same alignment. Abutted to the north by a layer of brown gritty material with cinders, brick fragments and stone rubble (1223).
E9/E11	1226	Top of arch of culvert running east/west. Brick bonded with grey mortar.	In construction cut filled by 1224. Cuts wall 1227 (Period 4) and layer 1223. During the watching brief culvert 1226 was noted as running north into position D9/D11 (1579).
G9/G10	1594	Fragment of north/south wall, 0.75m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Truncated by modern disturbance to south.
G9/G10	1596	North/south wall, 0.6m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with blue-grey mortar.	Abuts wall 1592 to north (Period 4). South end of wall lay outside the excavated area.
G9/G10	1597	North/south wall, 0.65m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Abuts wall 1593 to north (Period 4). Truncated by a modern disturbance. South end of wall lay outside the excavated area.
G9/G10	1598	North/south wall, 0.7m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light white-grey mortar.	North end of wall cut by modern disturbance. South end of wall obscured by concrete raft.
G9/G10	1600	Fragment of east/west wall, 0.55m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	The wall was heavily truncated by later disturbances.
Eval. T2	205	East/west wall, 0.85m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Contemporary with walls 207, 209, 211. Abutted by layer 206 to south. Abuts wall 203 to west (Period 4).

Table 3 Details of the Period 5 deposits and structures.

Eval. T2	207	East/west wall, 0.68m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Contemporary with walls 205, 209, 211. Abutted by layer 206 to north and drain 208 to south. Abuts wall 203 to west (Period 4).
Eval. T2	209	East/west wall, 0.7m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Contemporary with walls 205, 207, 211. Abutted by drain 208 to north and layer 210 to south.
Eval. T2	211	East/west wall, 0.8m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with light grey mortar.	Contemporary with walls 205, 207, 209. Abutted by layer 210 to north and abuts wall 211 to south (Period 4).
Eval. T3	202	North/south wall, 0.5m wide, Pennant sandstone bonded with grey mortar.	Wall of cellar of which mortar layer 226 represented the floor. Abutted by wall 203 (Period 4) to east and fill 212 to west.

Table 3 Details of the Period 5 deposits and structures (continued).

Location	Context Number	Description	Relationships/Comments
Main Trench	1366	Concrete manhole.	Lies in construction cut 1298, backfilled by 1299.
Main Trench	1399	Concrete pile base.	Lies in construction cut 1400.
Main Trench	1435	Cut for modern sewer trench and manhole.	Filled by sewer pipe, manhole and backfill 1434.
Main Trench	1436	Brick manhole.	Lies in construction cut 1437.
Main Trench	1438	Brick wall of tank	Lies in construction cut 1439.
Main Trench	1440	Brick structure.	Only partly excavated, lies in construction cut 1441.
Main Trench	1463	Ceramic drain pipe.	Lies in service trench cut 1464.
Main Trench	1462	Modern brick wall.	
Main Trench	1525	Cut for service pipe.	Backfilled by 1526.
F1/F2	1048	East/west cut for service pipe.	Removed by machine.
F1/F2	1029	Construction trench for wall of Keg Store, built 1928.	Filled by 1058.
F1/F2	1039	Concrete steps down to cellar.	See Period 4.
F1/F2 & Lift Pit	1051	East/west brick wall.	Forms the south wall of the northern basement below the Bottling Store. Lies within construction cut 1065/1075, with fills 1047, 1073, 1074.
F4/G4	1238	Intrusive cut.	Filled by 1235.
F4/G4	1255	Intrusive cut.	Possibly a construction cut for brick and concrete structure 1304.
F5/F7	1549	Cut through roof of Law Ditch culvert noted during watching brief.	Contained concrete and hardcore possibly as repair to roof of culvert.
G1/G2	1218	Construction trench for wall of Keg Store, built 1928.	Filled by wall 1217 and backfill 1219.
H1/H2	1012	Construction trench for wall of Keg Store, built 1928.	Backfilled by 1011.
H1/H2	1015	Intrusive cut.	Filled by 1016, 1054. Cut by construction cut 1024 for wall 1020/1022.
H1/H2	1020/ 1022	East/west wall, Pennant sandstone bonded with cement.	Within construction cut 1024 which has backfills 1025, 1052, 1053. Cut by concrete base 1021 and abutted by layer 1053.
H1/H2	1021	Rectangular concrete pile base.	Cuts wall 1020/1022.
H1/H2	1023	Cut for service trench.	
H1/H2	1165	Intrusive cut.	Filled by 1163, 1164.
H1/H2	1166, 1169-1172	Deposits of 19th-century debris.	
E8	1356	Concrete pile base.	Lies within construction cut 1357.
G8	1188	East/west wall, width unknown, Pennant sandstone bonded with a grey mortar.	Appears to overlie well 1186 (Period 5).
Lift pit	1068/ 1080/ 1081	Two drains, one (1068) flowing east/west, one north/south, joining in concrete pan (1081) within brick manhole (1080).	All lie within construction cuts 1069, 1082, 1084.
D9/D11	1199	Ceramic drain pipe.	Lies in service trench 1200 but removed by machining.
D9/D11	1158	Ceramic drain pipe.	Lies in service trench 1159.
D9/D11	1150	Ceramic drain pipe.	Lies in service trench 1151 with backfill 1149.
D9/D11	1152	Rectangular brick manhole.	Lies in construction cut 1153. Served by drains 1150, 1158.
D9/D11	1190/ 1198/ 1202	Intrusive cuts.	They have backfills 1141, 1197 and 1201 respectively.
Eval. T2	232	Concrete ground beam for Bottling Store.	Lies in construction cut 218/230.

Table 4 Details of the Period 6 deposits and structures.

SPECIALIST REPORTS

In addition to the specialist reports published here, assessment reports were also obtained from Rod Burchill on the ceramic roof tile, the glass objects and the small finds, from Reg Jackson on the clay tobacco pipes and David Jordan of Terra Nova on the geoarchaeology. These are available for study in the excavation archive.

The Pottery

by Rod Burchill

None illustrated

Introduction

The pottery from the 2000-2001 excavation was examined for fabric and, where identifiable, form and quantified by sherd count and weight. This was considered a satisfactory method given the fragmentary nature of the pottery, which made assessing vessel equivalents difficult, and that the material represented only a limited sample of the site's overall ceramic potential.

The material was sorted by eye into broad fabric groups and identified by comparison to the Bristol Pottery Type Series (BPT). The type series has been partly described in several papers e.g. Burchill *et al* 1987, Good & Russett 1987, Ponsford & Price 1979a & 1979b, and Ponsford 1988, 1991 and 1998).

The total pottery assemblage consisted of some 541 sherds weighing 24,437 gms. Of this, 32 sherds (5.9%) are unstratified and 29 sherds (5.4%) were recovered during the watching brief.

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

All the pottery recovered during the excavations was visually examined, although only that from stratified deposits is discussed here.

The Assemblage

Period 1

No pottery was recovered from Period 1 contexts.

Period 2

This period was divided by the excavator into three sub-phases:

Period 2A

This small group of thirteen mid- to late 12th-century sherds is dominated by the products of the Ham Green kilns, which comprise 69% of the group. Mostly jars (BPT32 and 114) the Ham Green wares also include fragments from two A-type jugs (BPT26) dating between 1120 and c.1160 and a single B-type jug (BPT27) of later 12th-century date. Also from this period were two sherds of north-east Wiltshire tripod pitcher fabric (BPT18) and fragments of two jars in the ubiquitous BPT46 of probable west Wiltshire origin.

Period 2B

Bristol/Redcliffe ware (BPT118), including highly decorated jugs, was the most common pottery recovered from this period – 51% of the 76 sherds found. However, none are likely to date to after c.1330. The period saw the first appearance of wheel-thrown north-west Wiltshire lime-gritted jars (BPT84), which are usually considered to arrive in Bristol around 1300, and green glazed south-west French jugs (BPT156). From context 1112 came two fragments of a green glazed jug (BPT134) in a similar fabric to BPT46, an unusual native import into Bristol dating between c.1250 and 1350. A sherd of Tudor Green found in context 1097 cannot be earlier than around 1420 and is probably intrusive in this group. The absence of Late Redcliffe ware (BPT118L) of later 14th- and 15th-century date would suggest the group belongs to the first half of the 14th century.

Period 2C

A small group of twenty sherds, eleven of which are residual. The group includes fragments of a Malvernian jug (BPT197) in context 1135 and a single sherd of Cologne stoneware (BPT286) in context 1064. Dating is always problematical with such a small number of sherds: the Malvernian vessel would suggest a 15th-century date for the group but unless the Cologne sherd is intrusive, the date for the group must lie in the 16th century, probably between 1500 and 1550.

Period 3

An assemblage of 49 sherds, Period 3 sees the first appearance of the products of the Somerset pottery industry, principally Nether Stowey (BPT280) but also including vessels from Wanstrow (BPT96) and Donyatt (BPT268). Part of a 'dripping pan' recovered from context 1089 is in a Somerset fabric but the production centre is unclear. These Somerset wares first make their appearance c.1550 (Good & Russett 1987) and soon dominate the Bristol markets.

The group includes a number of imports: from the Rhineland come three sherds of Frechen stoneware (BPT286b) probably representing a single vessel. The first documentary reference to the production of stonewares at Frechen, 10km south-west of Cologne, is in 1544 (Gaimster 1997) and it is likely that the present examples were made sometime between 1550 and 1600. A sherd of Westerwald stoneware – produced in the area around Höhr-Grenzhausen in modern Germany, found in context 1184, probably dates to the period between 1610 and 1640. In addition, from context 1184 is part of a straight-sided bowl in Merida-type fabric. Traditionally described as Merida-Type Ware this fabric has been produced around Alentejo in Portugal since the 13th century (Hurst *et al* 1986). The vessel form and the fabric's bright orange-red colouring suggest that it was made between c.1550 and 1650.

Context 1308 also contained three sherds of sugar mould (BPT310). Sugar refining started in Bristol as early as 1612 at a sugar house near St Peter's church on the opposite side of the river to the Courage site (Brooks 1983). However, the

present sherds are unlikely to be much earlier than the mid 17th century.

Period 4

Pottery of this period numbered 194 sherds weighing 13,367gms, mostly wares common throughout the city in the early-modern period. A large number of fragments of large jars (109 sherds – 56% of the group) were recovered from context 1273 in a pink-red fabric with buff surfaces and occasional darker core. The vessels probably had an industrial function.

Residual in context 1229 but of some interest are two sherds in a south-west French fabric typical of that produced around Saintes, Charente Maritime and imported into Bristol from ports on the Charente and Gironde as part of a major medieval trade in Gascon wines. The sherds, from a single vessel, are in a pink-fired fabric containing sparse quartz and rare red iron ores (a variation of BPT156 caused by a high iron content in the clay). Most probably a jug, the vessel is covered with an overall red slip giving a rich-brown colour beneath the lead glaze and is decorated with incised grooves (sgraffito) cut through the slip to expose the underlying pink fabric. Saintonge vessels with brown glaze are rare imports into Bristol and the present example is the only one seen by the writer. Barton (1963, Fig.4.4) described a vessel from this source painted with a brown slip and decorated with sgraffito before firing, although the pattern is different on that example.

Period 5

Twenty-nine sherds, eleven of which are residual medieval and post-medieval wares. The only vessels of interest are a manganese-glazed cup of Falfield origin (BPT266), which is residual in context 1051 and a triple-slipped cup residual in context 1146.

The Falfield cup is upright with two opposed handles and rilled body. This form appears not to be present amongst the published kiln waste (Bennett *et al* 1975) but is in an identical fabric.

The triple-slipped cup is in reddish-firing cam clay and is decorated with cream and red-brown vertical trailed slip on a coffee-coloured ground. The writer is aware of only one other example of similar fabric and slip combination: a cylindrical mug further decorated with a stylised bust of Charles I, recovered from excavations at St James's Priory, Bristol in 1989 (Jackson 2006, 158, Fig.99.221). Both are likely to be mid 17th century.

Period 6

All Period 6 pottery is residual.

Discussion

The limited scope of the excavation meant that the pottery assemblage represents only a sample of the site's overall ceramic potential, thus severely restricting the interpretation of the evidence. Furthermore, the small number of sherds recovered from some contexts/groups makes dating

somewhat tenuous.

No pottery was recovered from Period 1 contexts and only thirteen sherds from Period 2A. Pottery from the latter period comprised Ham Green and other locally common wares all dating to the 12th century, although a fragment from a Ham Green B-type jug might be as late as 1225.

Bristol/Redcliffe wares dominated Period 2B although none need be later than c.1330. Assuming the fragment of Tudor Green in context 1097 is intrusive, the total absence of Bristol/Redcliffe Late Ware suggests the group dates to before c.1350.

The paucity of Malvernian and Tudor Green wares, which are normally so common throughout the town, suggests a decline in activity on the site in the 15th century.

The small number of sherds recovered from Period 2C contexts makes accurate dating difficult although an early 16th-century date for the group might be appropriate.

Somerset wares, which dominate the Bristol markets after 1550 is the most common material found in Period 3, which as a group probably dates to the first half of the 17th century.

Period 4 and 5 pottery consists mostly of Bristol and Staffordshire 18th- and 19th-century wares.

Imports were few in number but included a very rare brown-glazed jug from south-west France. Barton had described a brown glazed vessel with inscribed decoration from a kiln site at La Chapelle-des-Pots, near Saintes, Charente Maritime in 1963 and, although not the same, the present vessel clearly employs similar techniques.

Also of some rarity is the triple-slipped cup from context 1146. The vessel is cruder than the Bristol and Staffordshire slip wares and is in a reddish-firing rather than cream cam clay. The crudity of form and decoration suggest it may be earlier than the Bristol and Staffordshire vessels. A mid 17th-century date is suggested for a vessel, almost certainly from the same source, found at St James's Priory, Bristol in 1989.

The level of residual material recovered is as might be expected for a site subjected to intensive use from the medieval period.

The Plant Macrofossil Remains

by Julie Jones

Methodology

Bulk samples for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental data were processed as part of the initial assessment programme (Jones 2002a). Large bulk samples (approximately 30 litres) were flotation sieved to a 250 micron float and 1mm residue. Preservation was predominantly by anoxic waterlogging with a limited amount of charring. Plant macrofossils were generally of very good condition. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 5. Nomenclature and habitat information is based on Stace (1991).

The earliest deposit sampled (Period 2A – 12th century) came from one of a series of organic dumps onto the river foreshore and two samples (1013) and (1134) which were

only assessed are also considered. A further two samples from the organic fill of a ditch (Period 2B – 13th-14th century) were also analysed. A previous site evaluation in 1995 also involved assessment of Period 2B deposits overlying a series of stone steps associated with a quay wall (Jones 1995) and a brief discussion of these results is included.

Results

Period 2A (12th century)

Context 1466/sample 17

During this phase a complex series of layers of organic material and clays are associated with silting and dumping on the foreshore during the 12th century. Context (1466) represented one of these organic deposits associated with worked timbers including a pointed and slotted stake.

The sample residue contained a range of inclusions with animal bone, shellfish (oyster and mussel), pottery, slag, ironwork, and building debris. The float included a large assemblage of well-preserved plant macrofossils, predominantly the fragmented remains of straw, including cereal stem and culm node fragments. Preservation of cereal chaff, including rachis internodes showed that the straw was a mixture of wheat (*Triticum*), barley (*Hordeum*) and rye (*Secale*), with poorly preserved oat (*Avena*) floret bases. A selection of the larger grass (*Poaceae*) caryopses examined in detail under high powered magnification (x125 and x600) with reference to criteria discussed by Dickson (1987), confirmed the identification of oat and wheat/rye. Charred preservation was limited to four oats and a single barley grain.

A range of habitat groups is suggested by the preserved weed assemblages. One group is associated with arable and waste ground with a small group of weeds that frequently occur with medieval crop assemblages. These cornfield weeds include corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) and thorough-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*). Other weeds, while typical of disturbed ground, also frequently occur with archaeological crop remains and include knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*) and orache (*Atriplex*), although the latter species in particular may have formed part of the local river-bank community. The second major habitat group are taxa associated with grassland and meadow communities including an abundance of smaller grasses (*Poaceae*) and it is suggested that these derive from the remains of hay. Seeds of hay meadow plants recovered include yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), with well preserved calyces of red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and flowers of the Fabaceae (Pea family). It would therefore appear that much of the organic debris is associated with the remains of straw and hay probably brought into the city for animal bedding and fodder. Pinnules of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), a plant

of woodland or heathland habitats, were also common, with abundant remains of moss and both may similarly have been used as absorptive materials for use on stable floors. The frequency of remains of fly pupae in the sample, although not identified to species, indicates the unpleasant nature of this organic waste.

A further waste product from domestic or possible industrial use is flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum*). These may have been used in bread-making although flax seeds are also valued for their oil in a variety of ways including burning in lamps, as well as medicinal uses such as laxatives and poultices (Dickson & Dickson 2000). Flax was also grown for its fibres for linen production, although no evidence of stem fragments was found.

Two of the samples initially assessed (Jones 2002a), from the 12th-century alluvium, from the period prior to major development of the site, produced only limited assemblages, but gave an indication of the nature of the early river-bank environment. Contexts (1013) and (1134) included duckweed (*Lemna*), likely to have occurred in still water areas of the river-bank not affected by the flow of the river, as water movement easily damages the delicate fronds, found here, of this aquatic plant. Other wetland taxa, bulrush (*Typha*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), rush (*Juncus*) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis*) could also have grown in this situation. Similar wetland taxa also occur in (1466) amongst the mass of straw and hay debris.

Period 2B (13th-14th century)

Context 1413/sample 15 and 1411/sample 14

A series of structures and features excavated behind the riverfront quay walls represent activity during the 13th- to 14th-century phase. One of these, a steep-sided ditch (1414), c1.4m wide and 0.7m deep, cut through the earlier 12th-century layers of dumped material and natural alluvium. The ditch appeared to run from Tucker Street, to the south, towards the river and is thought to represent an early attempt to drain the site.

Inclusions in the thick primary deposit (1413) included animal bone, oyster and mussel shell fragments, metalwork, pottery and building debris representing a general accumulation of domestic and industrial debris. The organic float was predominantly straw debris consisting of cereal stem fragments, cereal caryopses, waterlogged cereal chaff and a range of arable weeds. Identification of the cereal chaff included rye and barley rachis internodes, with tough rachis internodes of a free-threshing hexaploid wheat. Some fragmentary wheat rachis fragments showed signs of swellings under the glume base, one of the characteristics of tetraploid wheats (*Triticum turgidum/durum* – rivet/macaroni wheat as described by Moffett (1991)), suggesting the presence of both wheat varieties. Identification of a selection of the larger grass caryopses suggest two groups of cereals, wheat/rye and oats, although no oat chaff occurred. There was a similar community of cornfield weeds to the earlier period, with the addition of

		12 th C	13 th - 14 th C		
		Period 2A	Period 2B		
		Alluvium	Ditch 1414		
Context		1466	1413	1411	
Sample		17	15	14	
Float size (litres)		1	1	0.45	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE					Habitat
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn (pinnules)	Bracken	86	6	1	WEad
TAXACEAE					
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. (leaf frags)	Yew		13	9	Wac
RANUNCULACEAE					
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/ Bulbous Buttercup	89	69	49	DG
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.	Lesser Spearwort	4	2	4	MPRw
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> Crantz	Hairy Buttercup	15	29	11	CDW
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Celery-leaved Buttercup			1	MPR
PAPAVERACEAE					
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	Opium Poppy			1	D#
MORACEAE					
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Fig			1	#
URTICACEAE					
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Small nettle		28	3	CDI
JUGLANDACEAE					
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Walnut		4f		Introd
MYRICACEAE					
<i>Myrica gale</i> L.	Bog-myrtle			4	E(w)F
BETULACEAE					
<i>Betula</i> spp	Birch		2	1	EW
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (nut frags)	Hazel	5	5	11	HSW
CHENOPODIACEAE					
<i>Atriplex</i> spp	Orache	22	11	24	CDn
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat-hen	4	2	8	CDn
CARYOPHYLLACEAE					
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corncockle	6 + 4f	4 + 8f	2 + 1f	C
<i>Cerastium</i> sp	Chickweed		1		CDG
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L.	Annual Knawel			2	do - sandy
<i>Silene latifolia/dioica</i>	White/Red Campion	1		3	Cdlo/WH
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	Corn Spurrey		1		Sandy C, calcifuge
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.	Lesser Stitchwort		1		EGSI
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Villars	Common Chickweed	1	10	2	CD
POLYGONACEAE					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray	Pale Persicaria	2		1	Cdow
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass	31	7	3	CD
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Sheep's Sorrel	14	9	11	Ho, CG, a,sandy
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> Hudson	Water Dock	1			MPR
<i>Rumex</i> spp	Dock	32	26	7	DG
SALICACEAE					
<i>Salix</i> spp (capsule)	Willow			1	w
BRASSICACEAE					
<i>Brassica/Sinapis/Raphanus</i> spp	Mustard/Rape/Cole etc	6	3	2	CD#
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i> (Forsskaol) Asch	Swine Cress			1	Do
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> ssp <i>raphanistrum</i> (pods)	Wild Radish	1 + f			CD
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (fruits-single valve)	Charlock		1f	3f	CD
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (fruits - lower part of beak)	Charlock	7			CD
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (fruit stalk with fork)	Charlock	7	4	1	

Table 5 Plant macrofossil remains.

	Context	1466	1413	1411	
	Sample	17	15	14	
PRIMULACEAE					
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Scarlet Pimpernel	4	2	7	CW
ROSACEAE					
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	Parsley-piert			1	CGd
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim	Meadowsweet	6			w
<i>Malus</i> sp	Apple	1f			HSW
<i>Malus</i> sp (endocarp frags)	Apple			4	HSW
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed		2		DG, sand-dunes
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Rausch	Tormentil	7	2	6	EGa
Rosaceae indet (thorn)	Rose family	1	1	3	HSW
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	Bramble	1	2	7	DHSW
FABACEAE					
Fabaceae indet (flower frags)	Pea family	69	68	5	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black Medick	1			GR
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (pod frags)	Garden Pea	15	11		#CD
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. (calyx)	Red Clover	3	3		DG#
<i>Trifolium</i> c.f. <i>pratense</i> L. (calyx)	Red Clover	31	37		DG#
<i>Trifolium</i> c.f. <i>squamosum</i> L.	Sea Clover		1		Short, often brackish turf by sea
<i>Trifolium</i> spp (calyx)	Clover	5		2	
<i>Trifolium</i> sp (pod caps)	Clover	4	4		
<i>Ulex</i> sp (spine)	Gorse			8	EGWo
AQUIFOLIACEAE					
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L. (leaf spine)	Holly			1	WHS
LINACEAE					
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax	51	10	2	#
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L (capsule frag)	Flax		3		#
APIACEAE					
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	Fool's Parsley	5	4	5	C
<i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.	Dill	1	1	4	CD#
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i> (L.) Lag.	Fool's Watercress		1		PM
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i> L.	Therow-wax	1		2	C
<i>Chaerophyllum aureum</i> L.	Golden Chervil	19	10	1	G
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Hemlock		1	1	Bw
<i>Daucus carota</i> ssp <i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot	2	1		G,s, chalky soils
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> L.	Hogweed	2		1	DG
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> L.	Tubular Water-dropwort	6	11	1	MPw
<i>Torilis</i> spp	Hedge-parsley	13	28	17	CGHWo
SOLANACEAE					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane	1		2	D, maritime sand & shingle
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Bittersweet			1	DHS
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Black Nightshade		2	1	CD
MENYANTHACEAE					
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Bogbean			1	F - shallow water
LAMIACEAE					
<i>Galeopsis segetum</i> Necker	Downy Hemp-nettle		1		CD
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.	Common Hemp-nettle	3		1	CW
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.	Red Dead-nettle		3	2	CD
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Selfheal	49	28	8	DG
<i>Stachys palustris</i> L.	Marsh Woundwort		1	2	PRw
HIPPURIDACEAE					
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> L.	Mare's-tail		1	2	APR
PLANTAGINACEAE					
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	1	2	1	CDG-o

Table 5 Plant macrofossil remains (continued).

comminuted but fairly abundant. Species identification was undertaken to indicate the type of fuel used and to obtain environmental evidence.

Methodology

Four samples of charcoal were included in the analysis. The charcoal mainly consisted of small fragments, many of which were too small for identification. Fragments measuring >2mm in radial cross-section were considered for species identification. The condition of the charcoal was firm and well-preserved. The samples were prepared for examination using standard methods (Gale & Cutler 2000). The anatomical structures were examined using incident light on a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope at magnifications up to x400. The taxa identified were matched to prepared reference slides of modern wood. When possible, the maturity of the wood was assessed (i.e. heartwood/sapwood), and measurements of stem diameters and the number of growth rings were recorded. It should be noted that charred stems may be reduced in volume by up to 40%.

Results

The charcoal analysis is summarised in Table 8 and discussed below. Group names are given when anatomical differences between related genera are too slight to allow secure identification to genus level, e.g. members of the Pomoideae (*Crataegus*, *Malus*, *Pyrus* and *Sorbus*). When a genus is represented by a single species in the British flora this is named as the most likely origin of the wood, given the provenance and period, but it should be noted that it is rarely possible to name individual species from wood features, and exotic species of trees and shrubs were introduced to Britain from an early period (Godwin 1956; Mitchell 1974). Classification follows that of Flora Europaea (Tutin, Heywood *et al* 1964-80). The anatomical structure of the charcoal was consistent with the following taxa or groups of taxa:

Aceraceae.	<i>Acer campestre</i> L., field maple
Betulaceae.	<i>Betula</i> spp., birch
Corylaceae.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L., hazel
Fagaceae.	<i>Cf. Castanea sativa</i> L., sweet chestnut; <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., beech; <i>Quercus</i> sp., oak
Oleaceae.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L., ash
Rosaceae.	

Subfamilies:

- Pomoideae, which includes *Crataegus* sp., hawthorn; *Malus* sp., apple; *Pyrus* sp., pear; *Sorbus* spp., rowan, service tree and whitebeam. These taxa are anatomically similar; one or more taxa may be represented in the charcoal.
- Prunoideae, which includes *P. avium* (L.) L., cherry; *P. padus* L., bird cherry, and *P. spinosa* L., blackthorn. In this instance the broad heterocellular rays suggest *P. spinosa* as the more likely.

Hearth samples

Context 1317, sample 11

A layer of ash and charcoal from the fill of construction cut 1319 for hearth 1318. The sample consisted of very small fragments in which beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) was most frequent although ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were also identified. A small piece of ?coal was also present.

Context 1327, sample 12

A layer of ash and charcoal under hearth 1281. The sample was similar in character to sample 11 and was predominantly composed of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), although hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were also named. A small fragment, possibly from narrow roundwood was provisionally identified as either oak (*Quercus* sp.) or, more likely, sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). The two genera are related and, anatomically, rather similar. Separation is based on the presence of multiseriate and uniseriate rays in oak but only uniseriate rays in chestnut. The fragment examined included only uniseriate rays but in view of the variability of juvenile wood structure, atypical oak cannot be ruled out.

Context 1331, sample 13

A layer of ash and charcoal under hearth 1282. This was the largest sample and although most pieces were very small, some fragments measured up to 12mm in the longest axis. The sample consisted predominantly of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) (heartwood and sapwood) but also small amounts of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), the hawthorn/*Sorbus* group (Pomoideae), birch (*Betula* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Fragments of charred hazel nutshell were also present. Although difficult to assess, there was some evidence to implicate the use of narrow roundwood (i.e. diameter <20mm).

Context 1286, sample 5

An ash-rich layer under floor 1215 of hearth 1007. The sample was extremely fragmented and a large proportion was too small for identification. Taxa named included beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) (heartwood and sapwood), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), the hawthorn/*Sorbus* group (Pomoideae), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), and maple (*Acer campestre*). Coal was also recorded.

Discussion

A series of medieval stone hearth bases, dated to Period 2B, 13th/14th century, was excavated in an area of the city known to have been used by cloth-workers. The hearths were similar to those of dye vats excavated elsewhere and, given the proximity of the site to known dye-workers premises, are thought to be of similar origin. The four charcoal samples derived from ash-rich layers associated with hearths 1318, 1281, 1282 and 1007. The charcoal was generally very fragmented and it was difficult to assess whether the bulk of the fuel used derived from roundwood – hearth 1282 appeared to include narrow stems <20mm in

Context	Sample	Acer	Betula	cf. Castanea	Corylus	Fagus	Fraxinus	Pomoideae	Prunus	Quercus
1317	11	-	-		4	24	1	-	-	2
1327	12	-	-	1	3	40	-	-	-	4
1331	13	-	3	-	3 + 2n	62	3	2	-	49h, 3s
1286	5	1	-	-	4	18	-	6	8	9h, 2

Key. h = heartwood; n = nutshell; s = sapwood
The number of fragments identified is indicated.

Table 8 Charcoal from hearths.

diameter (when charred).

The ash and charcoal recovered from these stone hearths probably represent debris from the final use of the dye vats. The firewood used during this last episode appears to have consisted mainly of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.), supplemented with wood from other species, most frequently hazel (*Corylus avellana*) but also ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), birch (*Betula* sp.), the hawthorn/*Sorbus* group (Pomoideae), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), maple (*Acer campestre*) and, probably, chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Coal also appears to have been used, as suggested by evidence from hearth 1007 and, probably, hearth 1318. Hearth 1282 contained fragments of charred hazel nutshell, which could suggest either the use of domestic refuse as kindling or small fuel, or the domestic use of the hearth.

In the medieval period, dye vats were usually heated over a direct flame using firewood and, since the ashes formed an important ingredient to make woad dye soluble (Walton 1991), these would presumably have been collected whenever the hearth was raked out.

The fuel debris from the stone hearths at Courage Brewery is very comparable in species content to that identified from a Phase 5B oven in a mid-14th-century merchant's house at 5 Welsh Back, Bristol (Gale forthcoming), which was biased in favour of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), but also included oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Rake-outs of charcoal from hearths and occupation layers in the kitchen area from Phases 5A, 5C and 5D showed a similar frequency of beech but always in association with other species. In contrast, fuel debris *in situ* in two hearths (Phases 5B and 5C) indicated the exclusive use of oak firewood.

Medieval Bristol was one of the foremost cloth manufacturing centres in England and, coupled with its fortuitous siting for river and sea transport, it was second only to the Port of London as a trading centre (Power & Postan 1933). By the end of the 14th century the city had expanded beyond the first city walls to develop a large industrial zone on the east side of the city, enclosed within the loop of the River Avon. A large part of this area was occupied by fullers, weavers, dyers and other artisans allied to the cloth industry. The site was well suited to the industry since access to water and fuel (delivered via the river) were essential elements for many of the medieval dyeing and textile production techniques (Walton 1991). And, as a focal point for the import and export of goods (from both overseas

and inland), the city traders were well placed for the widespread dispatch of the finished cloth products. Goods discharged at the port included timber and small wood from the Forest of Dean, together with coal and iron (Power & Postan 1933). Docking areas in Bristol for these cargoes included the Quay (within the main city) for timber, and Welsh Back (in the industrial zone) for small wood – the latter conveniently close to the dyers' premises.

Fuel sources

In view of fuel and timber trading links with the Forest of Dean it is worth considering this source of firewood as that supplied to the dyers at the Courage Brewery site. Climax vegetation on the acid soils of the Forest of Dean is predominantly sessile oak/small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*)/beech (Rackham 1986; Marren 1992). These woods also support stands of sweet chestnut – following the introduction of sweet chestnut to Britain in the Roman period, it naturalised and, by the medieval period, formed chestnut woodlands in some parts of southern England, including the Forest of Dean (Rackham 1986). Chestnut coppice is faster-growing and more durable than oak (D. Goodburn, pers comm) and provides a valuable source of firewood, poles and timber.

Further west, limestone woodlands on the steep sides of the Wye Valley also support beech (in fact, some of the few indigenous beech woods in Britain), often growing in association with oak/lime or ash/lime (Marren 1992). Extant woodlands of coppiced beech, oak and lime, sometimes with oak standards, attest to long-established woodland management in the Wye Valley.

The charcoal analysis indicates the use of firewood with a high beech content and also provides evidence that coal and, probably, sweet chestnut, were used. The fuel residues certainly correlate with the type of firewood that would have been supplied from the Forest of Dean and associated areas, and delivered to the quayside close to dyers' workshops. The evidence therefore presents a strong argument for the use of fuel from this source. Commercial fuel suppliers in Bristol probably operated on similar lines to those of medieval London, where consumers obtained both industrial and domestic supplies from middlemen, who procured stocks from woodsmen based outside the city perimeter (Galloway, Keene & Murphy 1996).

Alternative sources of fuel may have included locally produced firewood from coppiced areas on the outskirts of Bristol, such as those at Leigh Woods. In the early 14th century, Leigh Woods came under the aegis of both manorial

and monastic control and several hundred acres were managed as coppice (Lovatt 1989). A large portion of these resources was supplied to St Augustine's Abbey in Bristol and some would undoubtedly have provisioned the parish of Leigh, but the remainder may have reached the open market in Bristol and were possibly available to the industrial quarter of the city.

In essence, firewood used in this highly industrial part of the city was probably obtained from vendors, who, in turn, procured their supplies from various sources – probably from both sides of the Bristol Channel. Since the charcoal samples may well include wood originating from different areas it is not feasible to attempt an assessment of the local environment.

Conclusion

The analysis of charcoal from four hearths, probably used for heating dye vats, indicated the common use of firewood with a high ratio of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Additional taxa identified included oak (*Quercus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), the hawthorn/*Sorbus* group (Pomoideae), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and probably sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Coal was also used. Firewood probably consisted of coppiced stems (or faggots), although it was difficult to verify this from the fragmented charcoal residues, and it is suggested that industrial fuel used within the city would have been obtained from city vendors, supplied from managed woodlands. In the medieval period, Bristol was provisioned with firewood from sources across the Bristol Channel, e.g. the region around the Forest of Dean, which, given the local woodland composition, could be anticipated to include a high percentage of beech. Cargoes of firewood from this area were delivered to docks at Welsh Back, close to the dyers' quarters. The similarity of fuel supplies from this region to the charcoal and coal residues from the hearths at Courage Brewery infers the use of fuel from this source. The possibility that fuel may have been supplied from various areas, some of which may have been fairly distant, negated the viability of environmental assessment.

THE TENEMENT HISTORIES

by Dr Roger H. Leech

All references are to documents in the Bristol Record Office unless otherwise stated.

The collection of Building Plans of 1851 to 1945 in the Bristol Record Office has been a major source of the information relating to cellars and structural survival.

Abbreviations used:

BL: British Library

BRS: Bristol Record Society volume

BRSMG: Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

(of particular interest are: BRSMG M.1671: survey of a

proposed new street to lead from Bristol Bridge, J. Blackamore, c.1786, and BRSMG M.2933: fire at the old sugar house, Tucker Street, by T.L. Rowbottom, 1826-7, with notes in the Braikenridge notebooks).

Tucker Street

Not located

In 1426 these were the two tenements held by John Brewere and John Forde, dyer, between a tenement late of John Droys and one of Reginald Jacob of Dorchester (Wadley 1886, 115, pp.99-100 for will of John Droys).

In 1441 this was the tenement, between a tenement late of John Canynges inhabited by John Berber tucker and one of John Forde inhabited by Patrick Devy, dyer, demised by Thomas Blount merchant to Richard Forster, merchant, and his heirs (Wadley 1886, 130).

Tucker Street, North Side

Not located – north side of Tucker Street or Counterslip, part of the former Cheddar lands

In 1391 this was the derelict tenement between a tenement where John Hare and his wife Alice lived on one side and a tenement where Adam Busschell lived towards the street and one formerly of Thomas Lyonus and now where William More mercer lived and one of John and Alice Hore at the rear on the other side, extending as far back as the Avon, leased by Sir Thomas Broke and his wife Joan to William Frome burgess. William Frome covenanted to build two new shops, a gateway and a hall within three years (BL Harl. Ch.46.G.22).

Not located – Norton's

In 1461 this was the tenement at the end of the bridge, between a tenement of Sir Walter Rodney and the highway leading to the bridge, extending back to land of Rodney's (Veale 1950, 146-7).

Not located – Rodney's

In 1467 this was the tenement of Sir Walter Rodney, where James Venables lived (Veale 1950, 160).

Not located – Corporation's

In 1463 this was the tenement of Harry Hoppy in Towkerstrete, for which he paid an annual rent of 1s (Veale 1953, 22).

In Scarlet Lane

In 1463-4 this was the tenement of Harry Buseley in 'Westbury Lane otherwise Skarlet Lane', an annual rent of 1s payable to the Corporation (Veale 1953, 22).

Located properties

Locations are established from the 1786 schedule; street numbers are taken or inferred from Sketchley's directory of 1775.

Bristol Bridge, last house is No.22

In 1550 this was the last corner house with a shop, now occupied by Pykes 'at the end of the great bridge called Avon Bridge' in St Thomas's parish, between the tenement of Thomas Lumisdon grocer occupied by Pykes on the north and one late of John Rodney now of Nicholas Powtrell also occupied by Pykes and new built by him on the east, the street leading towards Tucker Street on the south and the street leading over the bridge on the west, granted by Anthony Norton of Essex to William Pykes mercer (04421(a) fol.425; 04392).

From tax assessments and rates:

1696 Thomas Skinker apothecary (household list), 1705 Capt. Webb, 1711 Nathaniel Day, 1713 Richard Phillips, 1725 William Burrow, 1736 James Pidding, 1744 widow Pidding, 1744 David Hudson, 1758 late Hudson.

Corner with bridge*From tax assessments and rates:*

1689 Thomas Morgan (1690 also Elizabeth Burt), ironmonger in 1695, 1696 household listed, 1713 Thomas Smith, 1720 John Prowse, 1725 widow Harding, 1746 James Harding, 1758 widow Harding, 1760 William Hitchins.

No. A – following the above*From tax assessments and rates:*

1689 Francis Roach, soapboiler in 1695, 1696 household listed, 1711 widow Sarah Roach, 1720 Nicholas Haythorne, 1728 William Dunn, 1730 William Westley, 1758 Robert Elliott.

No. B*From tax assessments and rates:*

1699 William Martin, 1704 Richard Jolliff, 1716 Richard Jolliff for Lady Day's house, 1720 widow James, 1723 Joseph James, 1728 William Naish or occupier, 1734 --- Scarlet, 1738 James Moxham, 1740 widow Moxham, 1744 widow Beale, 1746 James Phillips, 1754 Thomas Thomas.

No. 1*From tax assessments and rates:*

1696 Richard Jolliff, household listed, 1704 Jonathan James, 1711 widow James, 1715 Richard Jolliff for Lady Day's house, 1752 void, 1754 Aaron Millman, 1758 John Slack, 1760 William Fry, 1764 Jacob Thrall, 1775 Joseph Atkins, buckle maker, at no. 1 in 1775, 1778 Thomas Davis, located here c.1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 2, part of the lands of Lord Lisle, soaphouse behind

In 1556/7 this was the tenement held by Goodwyfe Dane, the rent 16s p.a. (BRS 24, 55). In 1566 it was the tenement of Richard Atkin soapmaker (abutals from nos. 3-4), by 1627/8 late of John Young (BRS 24, 155). By 1649 it was of Thomas Hancock soapmaker (abutals from nos. 3-4), and from 1657 was leased to Leonard Hancock soapmaker,

then to Sir Thomas Day, the rent now raised to 20s p.a. (04041 fol.14). By 1700 it was leased to Sir Thomas Day, the tenement and workhouse now in the possession of William Martin (04043(1) fol. 18). In 1734 this was the tenement and warehouse late of Lady Ann Day, now leased to Henry Combe esq., subsequently leased to Henry Cotton paper maker, then to Henry Burgum pewterer (04043(4) fol. 34). From 1790 it was leased to Thomas Sanders (09082(2) fol. 835; plan in 04479(3), fol. 117a, shows location).

From tax assessments and rates:

1696 Joseph Harris, household listed, 1699 Randolph Price, 1711 Samuel Thomas, 1730 Daniel Child, 1732 void, 1736 Coombs, 1738 Paul Townsend, 1742 late Townsend, 1744 widow Westoll's warehouse, 1750 late Llewellyn's warehouse, 1754 Thomas Holdy's warehouse, 1762 Henry Cotton, 1770 Cotton and Grove, 1772 Burgum and Cotton's warehouse, 1784 William Cornish's warehouse, c1786 Thomas Sanders (BRSMG plan).

To the rear of no. 2, the soaphouse*From tax assessments and rates:*

1704 Sir Thomas Day's soap house

Nos. 3 and 4, part of the lands of Lord Lisle, rent of £1 3s 4d

In 1542 and in 1556-7 this was the tenement of Thomas Rosse dyer, part of the lands of Lord Lisle, in 1566 the tenement, garden and slip to the river, between a tenement of Richard Atkin soapmaker on the west and one of Henry Stone freemason on the east, granted in fee farm by the Corporation to Thomas Conyngnam, dyer, who lived there, subject to an annual rent of £1 3s 4d (BRS 12, 106; BRS 24, 55; CA/E/21; 01028(8)). In 1627-8 it was late of John Conyngnam (BRS 24, 155). In 1649, late in the occupation of Nicholas Sam and since of Thomas Atty, it was quitclaimed by George Benson pewterer to Robert Benson of Lancaster, between a tenement of Matthew Batt on the east and a tenement now of Thomas Hancock soapmaker on the west, extending from the street to the Avon (6608(6)). By c1650 it was probably held by James Dier, now converted into tenements (04041 fol. 14). By 1700 it was owned by alderman William Crabb, the two tenements being occupied by John Smith soapboiler and Edward Biddle stationer, the latter known as 'the Salmon' (04043(1) fol. 19). By c1790 the rent was paid by John Herman Kater sugar refiner (09082(2) fol. 781).

In 1878 nos. 3 and 4 were said to be held under a grant made for the remaining part of a term of 1000 years, from William Benson and John Bevis and Mary his wife to Jonas Dullen in 1655, subject to an annual payment of £1 3s 4d to the Corporation (CA/E/18).

No. 3*From tax assessments and rates:*

1689 John Smith, 1696 John Smyth gent., household listed, 1711 Ezekiel Longman esq., 1730 widow Westoll's

dwelling house, 1759 Joshua Llewelin, 1760 Elizabeth Llewelin, 1764 Jonathan Jones void, 1766 John Hemyard, 1778 --- Collins, by 1784 and c1786 William Horne (BRSMG plan).

No. 4, *The Three Cups, The Pilgrim by 1878*

From tax assessments and rates:

1704 William Serle, 1709 James Moore, 1716 Elias Lockyear, 1728 George Cadogan, 1736 James Caduggan, 1744 George Caduggan, 1746 widow Caduggan, 1748 Nicholas Jones, 1750 Nevil Harris, 1754 --- Hicks, 1756 William Appleby, 1766 widow Appleby, 1770 John Webb, 1774 James Seaburn, victualler in 1775, occupying this plot in c1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 5, *property of St Nicholas's church*

In 1581 these were possibly the three houses, shops, solar and garden in Tucker Street par. St Thomas occupied by the grantor, between a pavement of Thomas Coningham on the west and a garden of Phillip Jenkyn on the east, with the Avon in the rear on the north, granted by Thomas Lucas, dyer, to John Ireland of London, salter (04421(a) fol. 489).

In 1596 this was the tenement where William Weale dwelt, next to the dye house, given by George Snow, draper, to the parish of St Nicholas. In 1631 this was the tenement late in the holding of William Weale, baker, deceased, next adjoining to 'the corner dying house there' (Manchee 1831, 2, 160; P/StN/D/16). By 1673 it was of Edward Kelson, baker, adjacent to a dwelling house of Thomas Ballard and late of Matthew Warren, having been a dyehouse, in Tucker Street (P/StN/Ch/D/21). By 1690 it was of Ann Kelson widow, the house once of Warren, noted as having been earlier of William Higgins (P/StN/Ch/22). From 1792 it was leased to John Herman Kater (Manchee 1831, 2, 215).

From tax assessments and rates:

1696 Richard Stephens, household listed, 1723 Edmund Lewis, 1725 widow Lewis, 1730 Edward Lewis, 1736 late Lewis, 1738 Joseph King, 1746 void, 1748 late Jefferies void, 1756 William Hopley, 1758 William Morris, 1772 John Otto, sugar boiler, at no. 5 in 1775, located here c1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 6, *the corner dying house, late a sugar house*

In 1587 this was the house of Thomas Lucas dyer, commonly called the 'Doggeshead in the Potte' (abuttals from no. 7). In 1631 this was 'the corner dying house there' (abuttals from no. 5). In 1634 this was the tenement and dyehouse in the corner, next to his dwelling house, from which Matthew Warren gave a perpetual rent charge of 20s p.a. to the parish of St Thomas (Manchee 1831, 2, 340-1). In 1648 this was described as the tenement of Matthew Warren, by 1665 of Joice Warren widow (abuttals from no. 7). Probably part of one house together with no. 7 this was one of the largest dwellings within the city, being assessed in 1662 for eleven hearths (F/Tax/A/1). In 1673 it was the dwelling house of Thomas Ballard and late of Matthew Warren having been a dyehouse (abuttals from no. 5). By

1681 it was of Abraham Saunders, by 1710 of Abraham Sperrin (abuttals from no. 7). By 1764 it was held by John Reincke, by 1790 it was the dwelling house and sugar house formerly of John Reincke and now of Henry Kater; the overall extent of the property is shown on a plan of 1890 (CA/E/24).

A small part of the garden, 16ft by 12ft, had been sold to Henry Kroger before 1805, a boiling house built upon the site (CA/E/24).

From tax assessments and rates:

1662 Joice Warren, 1696 probably Francis Webb, household listed, 1704 Able Sperrin, 1715 Isaac Sperrin, 1725 William Haythorne's tenements, 1728 Mrs Haythorne's, 1748 Richard Tailor's tenements, 1764 John Reincke, dwelling house and sugar houses, sugar refiner at no. 6 in 1775, located her c1786 (BRSMG plan).

Tucker Street turns to the south-east

No. 7, *property of Temple church*

In 1587 this was the house recently built by John Griffin beer brewer decd., between a tenement formerly of Richard Kelke merchant now of Thomas Prestwood sherman on the south-east side and now of Thomas Lucas dyer on the north-west, extending from the street back to the Law Ditch, now of Maud Griffin widow, bequeathed by her husband to Temple church, and leased with Maud's consent to John Comber haberdasher. From 1602 it was leased to John Bolton, the premises now including a brewhouse, malthouse, backside and shop. From 1648 it was leased to Francis Yeamans, 'notary publique', from 1665 to Joice Warren widow, from 1681 to David Jones, from 1710 to Daniel Jones (Wadley 1886, 249; P/Temple Ab27, 28, 32, 68, 91, 123, 186). In 1736 this lease was assigned to Henry Combe, then becoming part of the brewery premises at no. 16 (CA/E/91).

From tax assessments and rates:

1754 Marie Staines, 1756 late Staines, 1764 Jonathan Jones, 1768 Joseph Williams, 1770 John Barnet, 1772 Joseph Spencer, victualler and plasterer, at The Union in 1775, by 1784 Abraham Roach, located here c1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 8

By 1648 this was the tenement of Thomas Edwards, by 1665 of Edward Stroud tailor, by 1710 of Richard Weeks tailor (abuttals from no. 7). In 1734 it was the tenement formerly of Anthony Harrison, after of John Adams and since of Edward Strode, now of William Rawlins basket maker as tenant to Charles Holt (6378).

From tax assessments and rates:

1664 Edward Stroud, 1728 widow Howell, 1730 Francis Clarke, 1732 sheriff Jefferies tenements, 1738 James Barnett and Mr Holt, 1740 James Barnett void, 1742 John Watts, 1746 John Evans void, 1750 Miss Holt for Richard Braxton, 1754 late Brackstone, 1756 widow Miles, 1760

James Day, 1762 William Howell, 1768 John Weeks, 1770 Thomas Wintle, 1778 Henry Kroger for stables, located here c1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 9

In 1640 these were the two tenements late of William Penny and Mary Alflat, between a tenement of John Slye late of Anthony Harrison on the north (see no. 8) and a tenement late of Welthian Harding on the south, extending from the street on the west part of the tenement [of Young] backwards, conveyed by Richard Machen to Richard Ditty (CA/E/91). By 1752 these were the four tenements after used as three and since pulled down and converted into a warehouse by William Jefferies, given in dower on the marriage of his daughter Ann to John Harmer, merchant, by 1792 of Thomas Llewellyn Vining. The plot outline is shown on a plan of 1890 (CA/E/22).

From tax assessments and rates:

1704 Joseph Jeffery's tenements, given as sheriff in 1725, 1732 William Rawlings, 1738 William Jefferies warehouse, 1750 Jefferies' executors, 1754 Harmer's warehouse, 1756 Richard Field for Harmer's warehouse, 1758 John Noble's warehouse, located here c1786 (BRSMG plan).

No. 10

In 1765 this was the former dwelling house in Tucker Street, late of John Rayner the elder paper maker and then of Edward Onion cabinet maker and victualler, 'many years ago' converted into 'a capital, spacious, modern substantially built warehouse with the countinghouse, cellars and premises thereto belonging'; it was then mortgaged by John Rosewell to Elizabeth Phelps. By 1774 it was owned by Henry Cotton, paper maker, demised in his will. The outline of the property is shown on a plan of 1890. Behind had been a warehouse with lofts over, lately used as a sugar house and standing behind the tenement late of John Rancken sugar baker (CA/E/20 and 25; see also no. 15 below).

From tax assessments and rates:

1704 Mr Bagley's cellars, warehouse and tenements, 1709 Richard Bagley's cellar, 1716 William Barnsdale's cellar, 1718 Collins' cellar, 1732 John Rayner's warehouse, 1743 William Rayner's warehouse, 1746 John Rosewell's warehouse, 1750 Cotton for Rosewell's warehouse, 1754 Henry Cotton, 1756 late Cotton's warehouse, 1760 Rayner's warehouse, 1762 Robert Palmer's warehouse, 1766 Henry Cotton's warehouse, 1770 Cotton and Grove, 1772 Kingsmill Grove's warehouse, located here in c1786 (BRSMG plan).

Nos. 11 and 12

In 1778 this was the tenement late of Elias Bennett tailor (abuttals from no. 13).

Nos. 13-15

In 1731 part of the plot was sold by John Rayner paper seller

to the City for street widening, 54ft long, 5ft 10ins wide next to the malthouse and brewhouse of Ezekiel Longman and Co. and 4ft wide at the end next to the gout (00738(1)).

No. 13

In 1778 this was the tenement formerly of John Hobbs brewer decd., after of Mary Tanner, now conveyed by Richard Millerd and Edward Herbert to Henry Kroger (CA/E/26).

From tax assessments and rates:

1760 James Tanner, 1764 widow Tanner, 1772 William Clements, 1778 Henry Kroger.

No. 14

In 1772 this was the tenement sometime since of John Rayner the younger, paper maker, and late of Matthew Hargrave broker (abuttals from no. 15). In 1775 this was the tenement of Richard Mead broker, between tenements of Henry Kroger and Mary Tanner, sold by William Cadogan to Henry Kroger (CA/E/26).

From tax assessments and rates:

1760 Joseph Bishop, 1762 Robert Randall, 1768 Richard Mead, 1778 Henry Kroger late Mead's.

Nos. 15-16 before the Dissolution, largely the property of Witham Priory

In 1375 two tenements, between one of John Hakeston where John Mere lives and one formerly of Robert de Wryngton where Richard Moreweye lived, extending back to the common way next to the Avon, were quitclaimed by John Frampton, heir of Nicholas de Frampton, to Robert Chedder and others (5139(27)). These were possibly part of the endowment of the Chedde chantry; in 1382 seven adjacent messuages in Tucker Street were granted by Robert and William Chedde to Witham Priory; a licence of mortmain for the priory to hold eight houses here had been granted in 1374 (Veale 1937, 195-200; 5139(93)). A rental of the properties of Witham Priory in 1533 records eleven properties in East Tucker Street and nine in Counterslip (Suffolk Record Office HA 49/A1/1).

Tenement of James Cokkes, next to the Law Ditch

In 1392 this was the vacant piece of land in Towker Street beyond the Law Ditch (the western boundary of no. 15, see below), leased by the Mayor and Commonalty to James Cokkes (Veale 1937, 216). In 1423 this was possibly the tenement with a shop front in 'West Towkerstrete', held by James Cokkes and leased by him to Michael Rob'd and his wife Joan, between the Law Ditch and a shop of James Cokkes where Thomas Taillour lived, Cokkes interest in the lease demised to his wife Margaret (Wadley 1886, 113).

Tenement of James Cokkes, leased to Thomas Taillour in 1423

In 1423 this was the tenement held by James Cokkes where Thomas Taillour lived (abuttals from house to west).

Abutting this and/or the adjacent house was land of John Canynges in 1405 (Wadley 1886, 77).

Adjacent to the tenement of James Cokkes, property of Witham Priory

In 1423 this was the tenement of Witham Priory (abuttals from house to west).

Adjacent to the tenement of Thomas Fissche, property of Witham Priory

In 1440 this was the tenement of Witham Priory inhabited by John Sawyer tucker (abuttals from property to the east).

On the street frontage at the corner with Westbury Lane, property of Witham Priory

In 1440 this was probably the tenement and garden between Westbury Lane and a tenement of Witham Priory inhabited by John sawyer tucker, leased from Witham Priory by Thomas Fissche merchant, his interest now demised to his wife Agnes, the daughter of James Cokkes; Fissche also leased three other tenements (possibly some of the above) in the same street from Witham Priory (Wadley 1886, 131).

Set back from the street frontage behind the later nos. 15-16, property of Witham Priory

In 1366 this was the tenement in Westbury Lane, between a tenement formerly of Geoffrey Beauflour and one of John Bathe, extending from the street back to the Law Ditch, quitclaimed by William Warrewyk to William Canynges and John Bathe, Roger Crook and Thomas Garenter chaplains (5139(31)). In 1368 this was the house in Westbury Lane, between a tenement once of Walter Beauflour and one of John Cache, extending from the street as far as the Law Ditch, granted by William Canynges and others to the Prior and Convent of Witham (5138(141)).

Nos. 15-16 after the Dissolution

No. 15

In 1772 this was the property late of Elizabeth Phelps widow, purchased by her of John Rosewell butcher. It was now the public house known as the Jolly Brewers, heretofore of John Rayner the elder, since of John Rancken, late of Edward Onion, cabinet maker and victualler, sold by William Tyly the elder to Henry Kroger and others; behind was a warehouse with lofts over, late used as a sugar house (CA/E/26).

From tax assessments and rates:

1760 John Reineck, 1766 Edward Onion now Wright, 1768 James Wright, 1774 Henry Kroger's sugar house, at no. 15 in 1775, sugar refiner.

The tenement and garden behind nos. 13-15

In 1720 this was the tenement and garden adjoining, formerly a garden or void ground, formerly of Thomas Ballard grocer, after of Daniel Jones and then of Daniel Jones his son, bounded with the Law Ditch on the west, a

garden belonging to the sugar house (see no. 16) on the east, extending from a tenement late of John James decd. then of John Rayner on the south to the Avon on the north, sold by Daniel Shewel to Daniel Jones; from 1749 it was part of the brewery and distillery premises (CA/E/26).

No. 16, the street frontage property

In 1640 these were the tenements of Joan Young widow adjoining Scarlet Lane, extending from Tucker Street in part back to the Avon, in part back to a brewhouse of Thomas James, a tenement of Edward Cox on the west, conveyed by Richard Machen to Richard Ditty.

By 1728 these were the two old tenements in the parish of St Thomas where Thomas Doxy ropemaker and Edward Franklin mason lived, and the cellar, apart from the nook or corner behind known as Jolly's cellar and held by Ambrose Tyte grocer, and the two rooms over the cellar, all of which measured 35ft back from Tucker Street and were bounded with a sugar house late of --- Wilcocks on the north, a tenement of John Rayner's on the west and Scarlet Lane on the east, all sold by Lydia Williams, the sister of Daniel Shewel to John Rayner. These premises were in turn sold by Rayner to Ezekiel Longman and his partners in 1729. In 1731 part of the plot was sold to the City for street widening, 68ft 9ins long, 5ft 10ins wide next to Rayner's property and 3ft at the end and back part of the brewhouse (CA/E/91).

In 1772 this was the tenement sometime of Charles Willis brewer and then of James Grimes brewer (abuttals from no. 15).

No. 16, behind the street frontage, late a sugar house

In 1729 this was the sugar house with five messuages adjoining, in or near Tucker Street, in the occupation of William Rinyard, Mary Evans, John Hobbs, Thomas Harris and Alice Davis (CA/E/91).

From tax assessments and rates (for street frontage and behind):

1689 Richard Taylor's sugar house, 1716 Madam Taylor for sugar house, 1718 Willcox's sugar house, 1730 malthouse void, 1732 Charles Willis and Co., dwelling house with brewhouse and late Maurice Thomas's yard, Grimes late Charles Willis, 1768 James Grimes for house, malthouse and brewhouse, at no. 16 in 1775.

Scarlet Lane intersects – here cross over and return westwards along the south side of Tucker Street

Tucker Street, South Side

Six or seven shops at the east end of the street, probably the block of properties at the corner

In 1341 these were the six shops in Toucker Street between a tenement of Thomas Richevan and a tenement of Edward le Carpenter, extending back to the Law Ditch, granted by Henry son of William de Hanefeld to John de Hanefeld, in 1345 now seven shops leased to John de Frampton and Richard Redynges, in 1352 feoffed and quitclaimed to John

de Hankeston, now said to be seven shops in one row in Temple Street and Tucker Street, extending from the tenement of John Seymor in Temple Street to the corner of Tucker Street. In 1375 the shop at the corner was leased by John Bunt to John Polerone, between Bunt's shops held by John and Christina Wachal and a shop of Thomas atte Barwo (P/StT/D/297-304; see also 5163(129)).

The following locations are established from the 1786 schedule; street numbers are taken or inferred from Sketchley's directory of 1775.

Close to the east end of the street?

In 1405 these were four shops in Toukerstret demised by John Canynges to his wife Joan, between the land of Thomas Barough and that of Canynges, abutting on to land of William Baker. Possibly adjacent were his two halls between land of John Harrys and that of John Broun (Wadley 1886, 77).

No. 22, opposite the end of Scarlet Lane in 1640

In 1640 this was the pavement, void ground and stable over against Scarlet Lane, in the holding of John Eyston, adjoining to his dwelling on the east with a tenement of James Lovele alias King on the west, extending from the street on the north to a tenement of Thomas Dean on the south, conveyed by Richard Machen to Richard Ditty (CA/E/91).

From tax assessments and rates:
1778 William Parfitt, 1781 void

No. 21, the Mason's Arms

From tax assessments and rates:
Moses Ferris, victualler at the Mason's Arms in 1775, 1780 Christopher Mullens, 1781 void

No. 22

Mary Hill widow in 1775, 1781 void

No. 23

From tax assessments and rates:
1760 John James, 1762 George Parsons, 1764 Joseph White, 1766 Henry Harris, 1768 James George, 1772 Mary Barton, Charles Wright victualler at no. 23, the Sugar Loaf, in 1775, 1781 Samuel Brown, 1783 William Dingleby.

No. 24

From tax assessments and rates:
1760 Elizabeth Llewelin or occupier, 1766 John Gould, occupation given as turner in 1775, holding one of the three houses at no. 17 in 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

No. 25

From tax assessments and rates:
1734 Mullens, 1736 John Gilbert, 1738 Thomas Warren, 1740 late Warren, 1742 John Bennett, 1743 James Morris, 1744 Daniel Morris, 1748 William Arthur, 1750 Llewelin

for William Stocking, 1760 Elizabeth Llewelin or occupier, 1766 Isaac Moore, 1774 John Taylor, 1784 Richard Cole, at no. 16 in 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

Between nos. 25 and 26, possibly to rear

From tax assessments and rates:
1762 Francis Mills, 1764 Christopher Wheeler, 1766 Thomas Bray, 1772 George Hewstone, 1774 Edward Naile, victualler at the White Lion in 1775, 1778 Phillip Davis, 1784 no entry.

No. 26

From tax assessments and rates:
1728 James Jaines warehouse, ..., 1760 Capt. Thrall's warehouse, 1778 Henry Kroger's warehouse, no. 15 in the 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

No. 27

From tax assessments and rates:
1728 John Williams, 1742 William Tyley, 1768 James Grimes and Co. for brewhouse and dwellinghouse, void, 1770 William Tyley, no. 14 in the 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

No. 28

From tax assessments and rates:
1728 Arthur Prigg, 1738 widow Prigg, poor, 1748 Joan Tylee, poor, 1752 John Sircombe, 1772 Anne Cary, 1778 John Kinch, no. 13 in the 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

No. 29

From tax assessments and rates:
1756 Richard Hyett, 1758 Mrs Abbott, 1762 George Vincent, 1778 Joseph Buxton, Ann Buxton one of three houses at no. 13 in the 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

No. 30

From tax assessments and rates:
1760 Ann Carey for house and warehouse, 1774 James Hake and tenements, occupation given as basketmaker in 1775, Betty Hake one of three tenements at no. 13 in the 1786 schedule, demolished for Bath Street.

Street now turns to the north-west

No. 31, the Presbyterian Meeting House

By 1654 this was the property of Francis Milner (abuttals from nos. 32-6).

Nos. 32-36, property of St Stephen's

In 1597 these were the six tenements now or late of Katherine Nash widow, John Jones sherman, Margaret Jones widow and Thomas Somers, by 1609 late of John Jones, of John Hart, Michael Laneford and David Jones, by 1622 of William Lloid the younger, Richard Hawkins, David Jenkins, Richard Chubbe, James Harris and John

Hoskins. By 1654 the six tenements were now or late of Elizabeth Lloid widow, Susan Hill widow, Elizabeth Symons widow, Henry Morgan mariner, John Wasbero mariner and Francis Selwood widow, by 1729 of Ann Swayne widow, Isaac Horton porter, William London tailor, Samuel Swayne cordwainer and John Ward labourer, bounded by that of Richard Jones sherman on the west (see no. 37) and the Meeting House in the street leading to Temple Street on the east (P/StS/D/12). The occupants are given as Sarah Wintle and tenants at nos. 6-10 in 1786 schedule.

From tax assessments and rates:

1760 Thomas Phelps tenements, 1764 Elizabeth ditto, 1772 William Tyley's five tenements, 1774 Thomas Wintle's five tenements.

No. 37, property of St James's

In 1572 this was one or both of the two tenements, one late of Henry Slye, the other of Thomas Conyngham dyer, sold by William Bodenham of London to Conyngham, in 1585 sold by Conyngham to Thomas Brooke haberdasher, by 1635 heretofore of John Longman sherman and now of William Jones sherman (P/StJ/D/7). By 1654 it was held by Richard Jones sherman or clothworker as noted in 1659 (abuttals from nos. 32-6). It had been the intention of Thomas Brooke that it become part of the endowment of Spencer's almshouse, being confirmed as such in 1669 (Manchee 1831, 1, 400-3). From 1671 it was leased to Edward Stroud merchant tailor, from 1754 to Daniel Morris cork cutter, then held by his widow Dorothy, from 1756 to James Merchant paper dealer, being sold in 1786 for the building of Bath Street (P/StJ/D/7).

From tax assessments and rates:

1736 Charles Chapman, 1738 Walter Chapman, 1744 late Chapman void, 1752 William Llewellyn for Chapman, 1758 James Merchant, 1764 John Rosewell, 1766 Jane Browning, 1784 Thomas White and John Davis, widows Taylor, Harris and Davis occupying three houses at no. 5 in 1786 schedule.

No. 38

In 1585 this was the tenement of Miles Benson, by 1591 of John Howell, sherman, by 1659 of John David, yeoman, by 1671 of William Miller (abuttals from no. 37).

In 1734 this was the tenement heretofore built by Michael Hunt the elder decd. and where he lived, after of his widow Judith, then of William Gwinett grocer, and now of Charles Holt (6378).

From tax assessments and rates:

Mrs Gay and Thomas Llewellyn Vining, two cellars, warehouses, a tenement and smith's shop, at no. 4 in 1786 schedule.

No. 39 or 40

In 1613 this was the storehouse sometime called the 'Charter Howse', now divided under one roof with a stable

and two pavements, sometime of Thomas Mathewes and Henry Slye, now of William Cary the younger, between a tenement of William Loyde now or late of John Harte on the west and a stable and warehouse of Ralph Bennett gent. Now severally of William Cary and William Puddye grocer on the east, extending back to a great messuage called 'the olde Pellican' (00482(8)).

No. 39

Mrs Gay, at no. 3 in 1786 schedule.

No. 40

Thomas Payton, at no. 2 in 1786 schedule.

No. 41, the Three Kings in 1775

From tax assessments and rates:

1709 Abraham Brock, 1711 Alexander Dolman, 1716 widow Barron, 1725 John White, 1728 George White, 1740 Richard Winpenny, 1742 George West, 1762 William Stokesly, 1772 James Wood, at no. 41 the Three Kings in 1775, 1778 John Anthony, at no. 1 in 1786 schedule.

Not located, in the last stretch of Tucker Street

In 1640 this was the tenement sometime of Joan Cary widow, between a tenement of Francis Hellier on the north and a tenement of Henry Lloyd in the holding of William Baylie and others on the south, extending from Tucker Street on the east back to a tenement called the 'Old Pelican' on the west (CA/E/91).

CONCLUSIONS

Documentary research suggests that during the Late Saxon period the site was situated in an area later known as Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny. Its boundaries were formed in part by the boundary of the parish of St Thomas and in part by the rear boundary to the first twelve tenements on the south side of Redcliff Street. The Law Ditches which marked the southern and inner eastern boundary of Arthur's Fee may have been substantial defensive ditches, not merely drainage ditches, and were part of the line of a now vanished defensive circuit. Similar defended bridgeheads have been identified for a number of important Late Saxon towns.

Redcliff Street formed the principal route from Bristol Bridge to the south, towards the Earl of Berkeley's manor of Bedminster. On the establishment of the Redcliff and Temple fees in the early 12th century the new St Thomas Street and Temple Street abutted the existing urban envelope of Arthur's Fee. Tucker Street, the street of the fullers, running east from Redcliff Street consisted of a row of properties fronting the river and then extending eastwards as a second line of houses set further back from the River Avon, the latter row of houses possibly the area known as Stakepenny.

Unfortunately, perhaps due to the restricted nature of the excavations both in area and depth, no evidence for Saxon occupation was discovered although two pottery sherds of probable pre-Conquest date were found as residual material

in later contexts. It seems likely that the area of the excavation was probably an open, uninhabited river-bank during the Late Saxon period. The depth of the natural alluvium noted during machine excavation in some of the pile positions indicates that the original river-bank was gently sloping, as would be expected on the inside of a bend in the river, with a fall of only half a metre over a distance of some twelve metres.

The earliest evidence for medieval occupation dates, as elsewhere on the Redcliffe waterfront, to the 12th century. It consisted mainly of a succession of layers of river-laid deposits and material dumped on the foreshore immediately north of Tucker Street before the construction of the quay wall in the 13th century. The presence of a pit and stakehole of this period cut into the alluvium suggests other activity on the foreshore but this could not be explored further due to the restricted nature of the excavation.

Where these 12th-century deposits could be investigated to a greater depth they appeared to be immediately overlying the natural alluvium. The deepest deposits were observed at a depth of about six metres above Ordnance Datum in a machine cut section. Geoarchaeological examination of these strata suggests that they had lain above the reach of the tide since they were deposited. There was no period during their deposition when plants were able to become established and soil could start to form. The degree to which the deposits have survived unaltered suggests that it is very likely they built up rapidly and were then incorporated quickly under buildings.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis of samples from these deposits produced plant macrofossils from damp ground species and reflect the marshy nature of the river-bank and its immediate environment with areas of standing water, perhaps of an ephemeral nature, away from the influence of the tide. Other areas would have been grassland or supported scrubby vegetation. Some domestic activity must have occurred close to the site, evidenced by the small charred cereal assemblage. One sample produced domestic waste in the form of straw and bracken possibly connected with animal stalling.

The geoarchaeological evidence for the construction of buildings over the 12th-century deposits is confirmed by the results of the archaeological excavation. Lengths of the north and south walls and part of an internal wall of what was to become no.7 Tucker Street were uncovered and appear to have been built in the 12th century. This suggests that where Tucker Street turned to the east the river-bank was encroached upon for housing at a relatively early date. It seems likely that no. 7 Tucker Street was probably the most northerly building on the street frontage, the area beyond being open foreshore.

The excavation did not provide evidence for the construction of any timber or stone defences in the 12th century to protect the buildings from inundation from the river or to form wharves. However, due to the limited nature of the excavation that possibility cannot be completely discounted.

The earliest quay wall uncovered was revealed below

the floor of the Keg Store (nos. 3 and 4 Tucker Street) during the evaluation. A flight of at least ten stone steps led down through the quay wall, the lowest one lying at 5.41 metres above Ordnance Datum, Mean High Water level today being about 6.9 metres above Ordnance Datum. Dating evidence from associated deposits suggests that this quay wall was erected sometime during the 13th century.

A further substantial stone wall found during the excavation of a pile cap to the east of the Keg Store was probably also part of a quay wall of a similar date, although set further to the south.

A ditch some 1.4 metres wide and dating to the 13th century ran north from Tucker Street towards the river and may have been an attempt to drain the area behind the quays. A similar ditch for this purpose was found on the excavation immediately to the west of Bristol Bridge (Williams 1982). Analysis of samples from the ditch fill showed the presence of straw debris, waterlogged cereal chaff, a range of arable weeds, abundant moss, some wood fragments, bracken pinnules and weeds reflecting the local environment.

A single north/south wall overlying the backfill of the ditch points to the erection of buildings behind the quay walls in the late 13th century. However, this was later replaced by a sequence of three stone-built hearths constructed from the late 13th century through to the 14th century.

The most complete hearth was roughly circular and had an internal diameter of 1.8 metres. It was approached from the west by a firing chamber. The hearths generally had pitched stone floors which were overlaid by deposits of charcoal and ash. Analysis of charcoal from the hearths indicated the common use of firewood with a high ratio of beech but also including oak, birch, hazel, maple, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn and probably sweet chestnut. Coal was also used. The firewood probably consisted of coppiced stems (or faggots) and it is suggested that industrial fuel used in Bristol would have been obtained from city vendors supplied from managed woodlands, perhaps from sources around the Forest of Dean.

One of the hearths had been cut by the east wall of the Keg Store which represents the original boundary between nos. 4 and 5 Tucker Street. This implies that the boundary did not exist in the 14th century. It seems reasonable to assume that until at least the 14th century the area later occupied by nos. 4 and 5 Tucker Street was open ground used for industrial purposes and that the land was not occupied by housing until the early post-medieval period.

The most likely function for these hearths is that they heated the vats used for dyeing woollen cloth. The dye bath was usually prepared in a cauldron over a direct flame. The cloth might be dipped straight into this or the liquor might be transferred to a separate vat (Walton 1991, 336). It is assumed that the hearths had a cylindrical or slightly tapering superstructure over which the copper cauldron or vat would have sat (Vince & Schofield 1994, 119).

Keyhole-shaped hearths found during excavations elsewhere in Britain have been interpreted as being

connected with the dyeing industry, most notable being a series of hearths found at Swan Lane in London and dating to the late 12th or early 13th centuries (Egan 1991, 12-14). However, dyeing hearths are known to vary in shape and include oval, circular and rectangular examples.

Several hearths of a similar size and design to those found on the Courage site were excavated at Dundas Wharf and 80-87 Redcliff Street where they were interpreted as being used in the dyeing process during the 13th and 14th centuries (Good 1990/1, 40-41; Williams 1981, 21).

It is perhaps significant that the large, irregularly shaped area of land between no. 5 Tucker Street and the Law Ditch remained a dye-house until at least the 1630s, perhaps a remnant of an extensive area of dyeing hearths and vats which occupied the area between the quay walls and Tucker Street during the medieval period.

One of the Law Ditches flowed through the site from south-east to north-west although only limited archaeological excavation was possible. In its original form the ditch would have been a simple sloping-sided cut through the alluvial clay subject to erosion and silting.

Archaeological work in 2002 on the Law Ditch within another part of the Courage Brewery site, to the south of the excavation described here, has indicated the possible width of the medieval ditch. There a trial trench across the line of the ditch suggested it was approximately six metres wide (BaRAS 2002, Fig.21).

Archaeological evidence from the present site indicates that walls were built down either side of the ditch in the late 13th/14th centuries presumably to contain the channel and prevent flooding. Similar parallel walls were found within the ditch where it was partly excavated to the south in 2002 and there the walls had restricted the width of the ditch to 2.5 metres.

The excavation produced very little evidence of late medieval and early post-medieval occupation. A number of layers, a cobbled surface and a steep sided pit appeared to date to the 15th century.

Unfortunately, due to the disjointed nature of the areas excavated post-medieval walls and other features could only occasionally be related to one another physically or stratigraphically. It was also difficult to date the structures as they were rarely related to deposits containing sufficient pottery or artefacts to allow a reliable dating to be made.

A number of structures, features and deposits dating to the 17th century were found. These must relate to the tenements known from documents to have occupied the site of no. 5 Tucker Street, the dwelling house and 'corner dying house' at no. 6 Tucker Street and, east of the Law Ditch, the tenement behind nos. 13 to 15 Tucker Street.

The Law Ditch, in the excavated area at least, had been enclosed in a stone-built culvert during the early 18th century. The arched roof of the culvert was recorded during the evaluation and the subsequent watching brief.

The 18th-century walls and other structures found during the excavation must relate to the numerous buildings occupying the site during that period. To the west of the

Law Ditch these comprised a tenement at no. 5 Tucker Street, a dyehouse which later became the sugar house owned by John Reincke and then Henry Kater at no. 7 Tucker Street and the tenement at no. 7 Tucker Street which was absorbed into the brewery in 1736. To the east of the Law Ditch the land behind nos. 13 to 15 Tucker Street was initially occupied by a tenement and garden but from 1749 it was incorporated in the brewery and distillery premises which had been established by 1732 in what had been a sugar house at no. 16 Tucker Street.

By the 19th century the whole of the area of the excavation east of the Law Ditch lay within the brewery complex.

To the west of the Law Ditch no. 6 Tucker Street was occupied by a substantial six storey property used as a sugar house until the early 1820s and then as a dry saltery warehouse until it was gutted by fire in December 1826. The old sugar house was then demolished and rebuilt as warehouses, which continued in use until the premises were sold to George's Brewery in 1890. No. 5 Tucker Street remained as a single property until it too was taken over by the brewery in 1890. The disjointed nature of the early modern structures and features recorded in the excavation made it impossible to relate them to particular buildings or provide an interpretation of their use.

The excavations uncovered a number of structures and features associated with the 20th-century brewery. The Keg Store was built in 1928, the Bottling Store in two phases in the late 1920s and 1930s and the Original Malt House between 1910 and the 1930s. Substantial remains of the Bottling Store and the Original Malt House were found during the excavation and they had caused significant damage to the earlier archaeology on the site. The Keg Store survives and has been converted into apartments while the Bottling Store and Malt House were entirely demolished.

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LATE BRONZE AGE ACTIVITY AT THE FORMER STOKE PARK HOSPITAL, BRISTOL.

by
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Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological 'strip and record' investigation in April 2000, on the site of the former Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol, in advance of the redevelopment of the site for residential use. The site is located in the north-east corner of the Stoke Park Estate (Figure 1). An area of c3600 square metres was stripped of topsoil and subsoil to expose archaeological features (Figure 2) cut into natural Keuper Marl deposits.

Prior to the fieldwork reported here, no Prehistoric or Roman features were known in the immediate vicinity. Although Medieval features including pillow mounds, strip lynchets and field boundaries have been noted within Stoke Park, none has been recorded on the Hospital site itself (Wessex Archaeology 1994; 1998; Russell 1989). Stoke House (now the Dower House) was built at the south-eastern corner of the site in 1563, a successor to the medieval Stoke Gifford manor. From 1749 to 1789 the house and its estate were remodelled by the architect and landscape gardener Thomas Wright, whose work spans the transition between the rigid Classical style and the austere naturalism of 'Capability' Brown (Russell 1989). Stoke Park Hospital originated in 1909 as a 'colony' for the treatment of the mentally handicapped, and was taken over by the National Health Service in 1949. The hospital closed in 1997 and most of the hospital buildings were demolished in 1999.

The 'strip and record' investigation was preceded by several stages of fieldwork not reported here. These included earthwork and geophysical survey within the Stoke Park Estate (Wessex Archaeology 1999a), as well as recording of listed structures associated with Thomas Wright's landscaping of the estate (Wessex Archaeology 1999b). Two phases of archaeological evaluation and watching brief took place on the hospital site (Wessex Archaeology 1999c; Wessex Archaeology 2000a & b). Detailed reports on this work have been deposited with the project archive (below).

All recorded features are shown in Figure 2. Three ditches (2139, 2140, 2141) appear to define part of a rectangular enclosure, with a possible entrance to the east, 2.1m wide, between the terminals of ditches 2141 and 2140. These features appear to have silted up naturally, but no dating evidence was recovered, and it is not certain they are contemporaneous. The ditches had shallow, 'U'-shaped profiles and were between 0.2 and 0.3m deep, suggesting a degree of horizontal truncation.

The proposed enclosure is perhaps more likely to be related to stock control rather than settlement, as a scatter of hearths and possible hearths (2132, 2125, 2132, 2105, 2103) extended across the site, beyond the area defined by the ditches, and because the ditch fills contained no burnt material. There was no clear evidence for associated structures, although two stake holes (2128, 2130) lay close to hearth 2125. The best preserved hearth (2125) consisted of a circular arrangement of limestone slabs laid within the base of a shallow, bowl-shaped pit (see inset, Figure 2) 1.7m in diameter and 0.29m deep. The slabs were heavily scorched, and overlain by silty clay containing pottery, charcoal, charred grain, and scraps of unburnt animal bone. Two similar hearths were recorded (2122, 2132), although the latter lay in the base of a shallow sub rectangular feature (2135).

Pottery recovered from the three hearths is mostly in calcite- or grog-tempered fabrics, with two sherds in sandy and one in shelly ware. All fabrics are soft and friable, and sherds are small and, in many cases, heavily abraded. The small assemblage size and an absence of diagnostic features makes it difficult to date with any accuracy, but a date range within the Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age may be suggested, the former consistent with the radiocarbon determination (below). Parallels for the range of fabric types can be found within other assemblages in the area, such as Cabot Park, north of Avonmouth (Mephram 1998), and other sites on both sides of the Bristol Channel, such as Combe Hay, Bath, radiocarbon dated to the 8th/7th centuries BC (Price and Watts 1980), and Chapelump, Magor, on the Monmouthshire coast, with Middle and Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates (Locock *et al* 2000).

Pomoideae charcoal from hearth 2125 was submitted for radiocarbon dating. The result (n.1) 1190–900 cal BC indicates that the final firing occurred in the Late Bronze Age refining the slightly broader dating suggested by the pottery.

Despite their careful construction there was no clear indication as to whether the hearths were domestic or industrial, although the presence of charred grain and absence of chaff could be indicative of domestic food preparation. Charcoal from the hearth residues (Gale 2004) indicates the use of firewood gathered from trees and shrubs, with a slight emphasis on oak (*Quercus* sp.), including both heartwood and roundwood, and, in addition, maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),

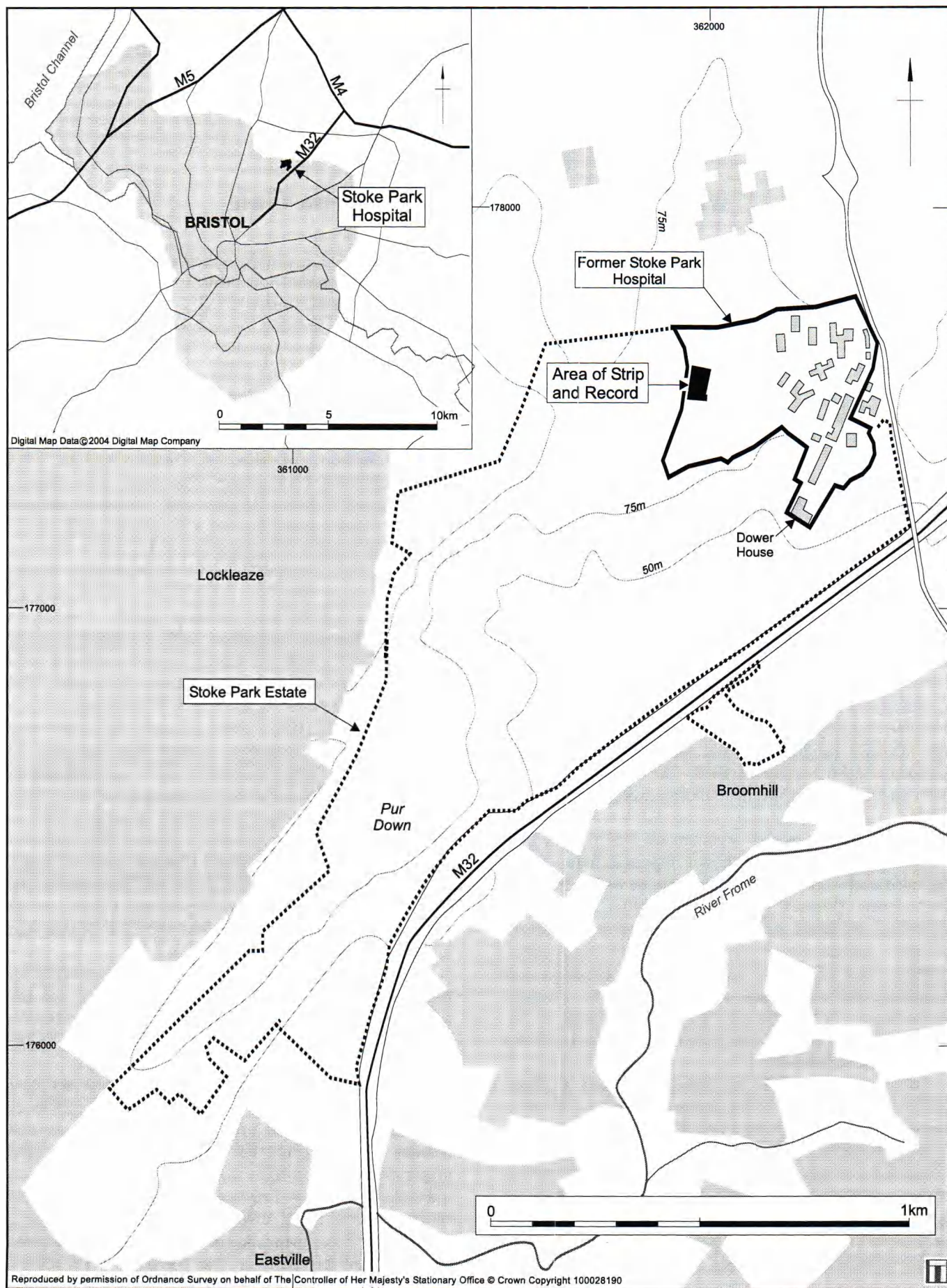


Fig.1 Site location map.

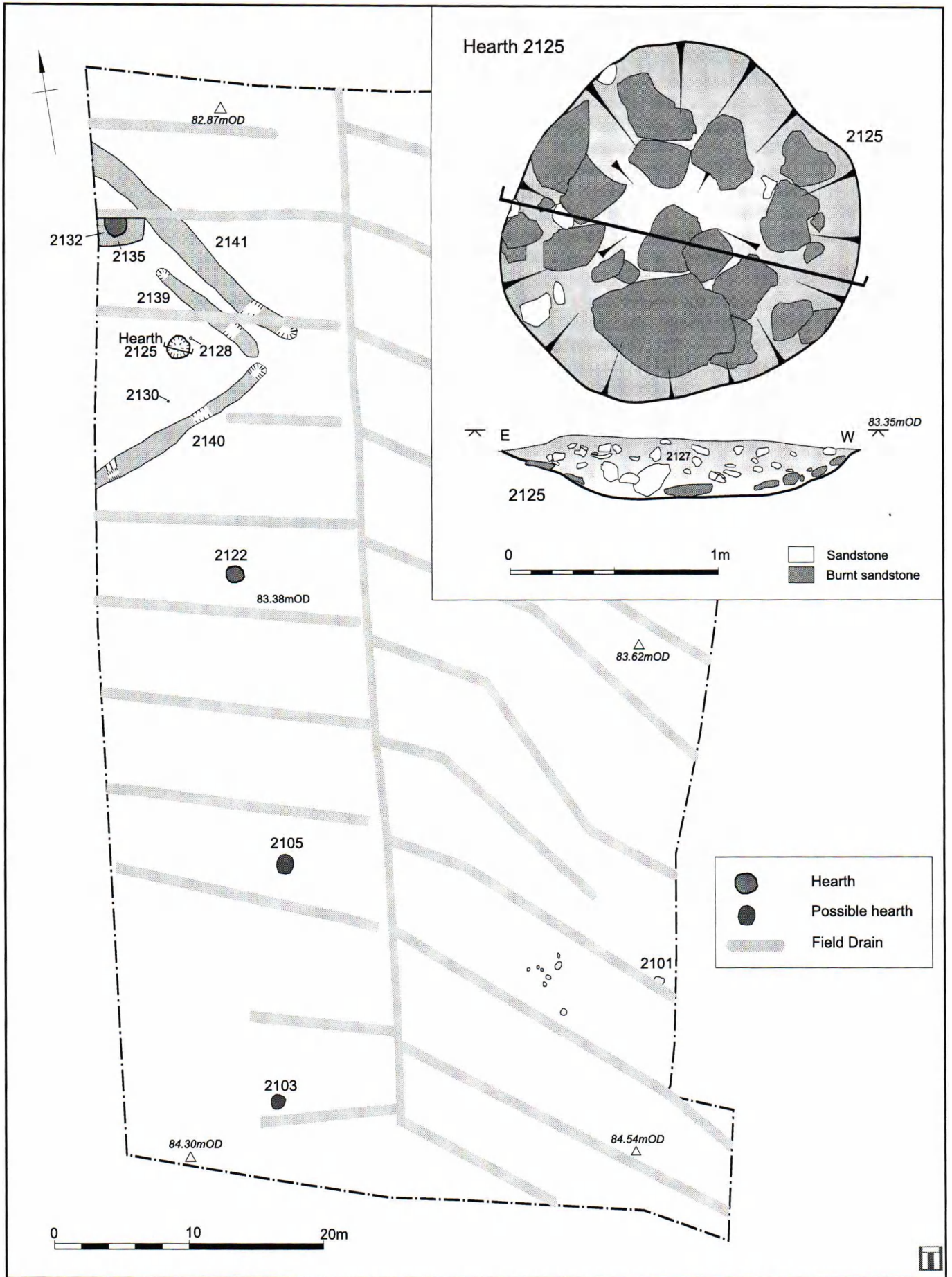


Fig.2 Plan of all recorded features, with an inset showing the plan and profile of hearth 2125.

most of it taken from the 1528 estate of Thomas Walter the elder, and the remainder made up of a scattering of demesne fields and parcels of woodland formerly held in 1542 by various tenants under copyhold. Land belonging to the new demesne was recorded in an indenture of sale of Horfield manor and other episcopal properties under the Commonwealth in 1649 (PRO C54 3446 m13). That temporary change of ownership (lasting until the Restoration) did not interfere with the terms of a lease granted to one of John Haules' successors, William Jackson, in 1626.

There had been earlier lay involvement in Abbey affairs in Horfield. Compotus rolls for 1491 (Beachcroft and Sabin 1938) named William Houser as a demesne leaseholder who was also acting as a sort of bailiff (*appruator*, literally an improver), while William Porker junior was collector of rents. Court rolls of 1524-5 (GA D674a M32 1524-5) also reveal a lay person, Anthony Poyntz, knight, conducting proceedings in relation to copyholds as chief steward (*capitalis senescallus*) instead of the Abbey's chamberlain. However, it is the 16th-century leases to the Walter family which provide the earliest inventories of demesne fields, the same fields being mapped and quantified by a modern survey down to the last acre, rood, and perch.

The tithe survey thus identified 16th-century farmstead sites and other early landscape features. Of demesne farmsteads, only the Abbey's manor house (Tithe no 181) survived in 1843. Refurbished by Abbot Newland 1481-1515 (Jeayes 1890, 130), the 'mansyon house' of 1532 comprised hall, upper and lower chambers, outbuildings, garden, orchard, and 'Culvirheye'. The lease included household fixtures and items of farm equipment and the inventory noted that from the set of 12 'stondards of ffreestone' with 'covers' and 'pecis off Oke ffor mowstakes' one 'stondard' was missing, suggesting generations of previous usage. Later observations confirm the antiquity of the house. According to Anthony Storey in a letter of February 1841 (House of Commons 1852, 83-5), maintenance costs on the old fabric were high because there was 'a great deal of wood in its construction', and Bingham (incumbent of Horfield 1879-99) noted a typical Tudor decorative feature 'in the upper room', a plaster 'Bas-relief the subject being The trial of Abraham's faith' (Bingham 1906, 30). The farmstead belonging to Lamb's was recorded only as a Barn and Barton (Tithe no 134) in 1843, fronting a Home Mead (Tithe no. 135) described in 1542 as *prat iac iuxta dict mes* (pasture lying next to the said farmstead). John Haules' demesne included what appears to have been a new bailiff's farm on Longland, comprising tenement, orchard, garden, and 'seaven severall grounds...lying & being together'. No building of any kind was recorded in 1843 but the farmstead, referred to regularly in 17th-century manorial records, had occupied the southern end of Old Orchard (Tithe no. 156a) beyond a wain gate (1667) at the end of a short lane (Tithe no. 156b) from the common. Topographical sequencing of field names in the lease of 1532 reveals other landscape features such as a medieval

bridge (Ludbridge) across Cutlers Mills brook on the ancient King's highroad which leads from Bristol to Thornbury (Seyer 1812, 78), and a section of a medieval territorial boundary, a grove called the Marehay (1661) (OE *gemere hege* = hundred boundary hedge) which probably occupied the eastern side of Lloshill, later known (perhaps by conflation with the Marehay) as the near homophonic Horse Hill (Tithe nos 280-1).

Information on copyhold farms is relatively scanty. The Dissolution inventory listed 17 of them in Horfield parish (Table 1), complete with quit rents, traditional virgate/half-virgate valuations (where applicable), and tenant names, but the convention of naming fields did not extend to copyhold, the inventoried farms being treated as so many parcels of land, each having an estimated total acreage. Nor were field names recorded in grants of copyhold made by Horfield manor court from the mid-17th century. As a result, there is no means of discovering the composition of copyhold farms in Horfield direct from early sources. One later source, dating from a period of agricultural improvement, is a 1767 estate map of Heath House Stapleton (BRO AC/PL88). It included a plan of a single Horfield copyhold farm granted to Joseph Whitchurch in 1752 together with a depiction of the newly rebuilt farmhouse (1764). The land was managed as part of a larger estate within the Glas Mill valley, an arrangement which persisted at the tithe survey. A four-fold increase in arable for the Whitchurch copyhold during that period contrasts with the dormant state of copyhold in Horfield generally, where for example late 18th-century grants relating to one farm invoked customary practice which allowed one field only to be ploughed and no others.

The Horfield tithe survey identified all copyhold fields by name for the first time in the recorded history of the parish but it provided only a fragment of the customary plan. The Act of 1836 for the Commutation of Tithes (6/7 Will.IV, c71) was designed to improve the lot of the tenantry of rural parishes by replacing tithes, 'the most improper, the most iniquitous mode of payment ever devised by the ingenuity of man' (William Blamire MP in Evans 1976, 136), with equitable rent charges. To that end, the Act provided for a survey and re-valuation of every plot in every rural parish in England and Wales during an estimated period of five years from October 1838. Given the scale of the work, it is no surprise that notions of economy and efficiency pervaded the Act. They are implicit in the formulaic language of Awards and in the structure of Apportionments, where the lists of those in receipt of rents (Proprietors) in relation to those who paid (Occupiers) were set out in the most instrumentally effective way. Horfield copyholders ranked as Occupiers but the only pieces of property that any of them occupied personally in 1843 were strips of Hutton wood. The widespread practice of sub-letting (well-established in Horfield customary law by 1560) had shifted tithe payment by formal agreement onto sub-tenants (along with such items as rates, parish duties, replacement of window glass), as illustrated, for example, in a 6-year lease of Sheephouse Farm Easton in Gordano in 1804 by Samuel

Inventory 1542	Schedule 1852
d) 46s one virgate of land meadow & pasture one Close of pasture in the Demesne called Selycroft containing in total 51 acres - Robert Hutton	Townsend's (23s.8d) 82a 3r 34p
i) 23s one messuage & one virgate of land meadow & pasture containing 50 acres of land – William Tyler	Codrington's (26s.10d) 71a 1r 33p
m) 30s.5d one messuage & one virgate of land meadow & pasture containing 45 acres of land – John Etones	Dymock's (23s.2d) 66a 0r 25p
v) 22s.4d two messuages & certain land meadow & pasture with diverse parcels of Demesne land containing 40 acres - John Dymock	Jefferies's (20s.6d) 64a 1r 15p
u) 22s.4d one messuage & half virgate of land meadow & pasture & one parcel of Demesne woodland containing 36 acres - Isabel Eyton wid*	Usher's (33s.4d) 56a 3r 16p
j) 20s three messuages & certain land meadow & pasture containing 33 acres of land - John Dymock	The Ship (16s.2d) 49a 2r 2p
h) 22s one messuage & half virgate of land meadow & pasture containing 30 acres of land – William Walker	Webb's (26s.8d) 49a 0r 15p
w) 24s one messuage & half virgate of land meadow & pasture (26 acres?) - Matilda Dymock wid	Farmer's (21s.8d) 47a 1r 16p
g) 14s.8.5d one messuage & half virgate of land meadow & pasture containing 23 acres of land – Richard Symyng	Hughes's (11s.9d) 42a 2r 3p
s) 16s.7d one messuage & half virgate of land meadow & pasture containing 20 acres of land – Elena Hoper wid	Newport's (17s.3d) 40a 3r 0p
l) 13s.4d one messuage & Monday land [Lundinarium] & also one cottage one close & three acres of land containing 18 acres of land - John Etones	Attwood's (18s.5d) 34a 1r 1p
e) 17s.6d one messuage & certain land meadow & pasture containing 17 acres of land - Richard Eyton	Quarrington's (13s.4d) 30a 1r 24p
n) 12s one cottage & certain land meadow & pasture containing 16 acres of land - Richard Porker	Andrews's (16s.2d) 22a 3r 7p
p) 8s.8d one cottage & certain land meadow & pasture containing 15 acres of land - Richard Porker senior	Thomas's (12s.10d) 19a 2r 32p
b) 15s.8d one messuage & certain land meadow & pasture containing 14 acres of land - Robert Dolling	The Quabb (16s.9d) 17a 3r 0p
f) 8s.6d one cottage & 9 acres of land meadow & pasture - William White	Combes's + Merefield (11s.2d) 14a 2r 36p
r) 5s one cottage with curtilage & 3 acres of land & also 2 parrocks [ij perock] of land containing in total 6 acres of land - Joan Saborne wid	Bennett's (5s.4d) 8a 3r 0p

Table 1 Copyhold farms in Horfield parish ranked by acreage.

The acreages of 1542 were estimated according to a pattern in three groups. Lower case letters refer to inventory ordering. Some recurring phrases in that document have been omitted: *de Redd[itus]* = rent; *per annum sol[vendo] e[qualibus] t[ermis]* = yearly payable in equal terms; *cum suis pert[inens]* = with its appurtenances; *per estima[tio]* = estimated. *The description of Isabel Eyton's property included the phrase, *per copiam cur[ia]* = by copy of court roll. The acreages of 1852 are customary totals derived from a Schedule of that date. Quit rents (in rounded brackets) were given in a Terrier of 1757. Correlation is likely between the main groups but is unlikely to extend to all individual items.

Seyer (perpetual curate of Horfield 1813-28) to William Baker of Yatton (BRO 12147). Typically, Horfield copyholders also held more than one farm as a means of creating viable units within an obsolete system but there was no statutory obligation for title commissioners to unravel such matters and no practical reason to complicate the recording process by differentiating one ancient farm from another. It was far more efficient for all concerned to record groups of fields against the names of their respective sub-tenant Occupiers. The Horfield survey recorded only four complete copyhold farms, one of them being Joseph Whitchurch's 1752 farm (above), because they happened to be individually owned at the time. The remaining fourteen (two pairs, a group of three, and a group of seven) cannot be

identified from the survey.

Some indication of a date for early enclosure within Horfield manor can be gained from published sources. In the Domesday survey, Horfield was recorded as a *berewica* (OE *bere* = barley + *wic* = dwelling or village), an outlying property, 'literally a corn farm' (Ekwall 1960), belonging to the great manor and hundred of Berkeley. Reflecting on the usage of the term *berewica* generally within the survey, Maitland (1897, 148) suggested that

Probably at the berewick the lord has some demesne land and some farm buildings, a barn or the like, and the villeins of the berewick are but seldom called upon to leave its limits; but the lord has no hall there, he does not consume its produce on the spot, and yet for some important purposes

the berewick is a part of the manor.

The retrospective assessment of 8 hides in Domesday Horfield under King Edward applied to two settlements, for according to Smyth (1885, III, 197) the township of Filton 'went under the name of Horfeild' in 1086. One explanation for the treatment of Horfield and Filton together as a single berewick is that they may have developed from a single estate during the early-Middle Ages. In that respect, it is worth noting a cluster of copyhold fields called Blackland (Tithe nos. 215-7), recorded in the Filton tithe survey (BRO EP/A/32/18) and also named in a Horfield manorial presentment of May 1661. The cluster lay beside a footpath running southwards from Filton township towards Horfield Downend and the Glas Mill valley and was roughly equidistant from the nucleated settlements. Hoskins (1982, 93) comments on the occurrence of the field name Blackland as possible evidence of Roman occupation.

After the Conquest, Berkeley hundred was leased 'of the crown' by the 'Berkeleis of Dursley' for a 'yearly farme rent' of £500, until Henry II 'granted the same, with all the herness, that is with all the nookes and corners thereof, to Robert the sonne of Hardinge (Smyth 1885, III, 7). The endowment of Horfield (and some other Berkeley properties) to the Abbey of St Augustine Bristol on Easter day 1148 involved a partition of Filton, 'six messuages' in that parish being 'given by Robert the sonne of Harding when in the time of Kinge Stephen hee founded that monastery' (*ibid*, III, 52). The other '8 households' in Filton remained within 'the great Leet or Lawday of the hundred of Berkeley' where, as Smyth observed in his capacity as steward during the late-16th/early-17th centuries, 'they appeare twice in the yeare and present all those things which to the Leet appertaineth' (*ibid*, III, 197).

From the mid-12th century, the Abbey's Horfield (including six Filton *messuages* and some parcels of land in Westbury and Kingsweston) was no longer a berewick of Berkeley but an independent manor, its 'rights, liberties and free Customes used, or not used' derived from those of Berkeley, and having its own 'viewe of frankepledge' and a right to its own 'stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cuckingstoole, and other Juditialls and Castigatories' (*ibid*, I, 201). From Smyth (*ibid*, I, 114) we also learn that a process of enclosure within Berkeley estates 'which before laye open with the Comon fields' began in the early-13th century, 'Against which course I onely know the Abbot of St Augustines to have repined and opposed'. Field names such as Southfield and Northfield recorded in the tithe surveys of Filton and Horfield respectively suggest that enclosure within those parishes occurred independently and (from Smyth's comment on the abbot) was probably initiated in the Berkeley remnant of Filton. It is also clear from the Horfield tithe survey that whatever the Abbey thought about enclosure initially it not only enclosed an existing demesne but extended the process by enclosing downland, making assarts, le Breche (Tithe nos. 153-5, 157-8), Northfield (125), Greenway (121a) and numerous 'leys', as well as intakes, Inhoke (102, 246-9), from the ancient common

(Muir 1989, 83).

Enclosure of copyhold started later, as Smyth's reference to 'the Comon fields' suggests, and it does not seem to have been completed within Horfield parish until the beginning of the 16th century. Abbey accounts for 1491-2 recorded a new rent of *xij.d* for *unius clausi pasture apud Colwell* which had been *de novo inclusit* [newly enclosed] *anno tercio precedente* by John Dymock (Sabin 1960, 54). The total rent for *Custumariorem tenencium* in Horfield given in the same accounts (excluding Dymock's new rent) was £15.7s.5 and a half d as opposed to £16.2s.0 and a half d for 17 copyhold farms at the Dissolution 50 years later, suggesting that enclosure of copyhold in Horfield was near to completion in 1492. A later John Dymock, who jointly compiled the inventory of 1542 in his capacity as reeve (*Prepositus Domini*), used the term 'land' interchangeably within the same context both in its specialised sense of ploughland, *cert terra prati et pastur* (certain land meadow and pasture), and also in a generalised sense, for example *in toto lj acra terra*, where 'land' can only have meant both arable and pasture, suggesting perhaps that the idea of copyhold enclosure was comparatively new. But any ambiguity about its achieved state is resolved by direct references (a close, parrocks, a curtilage). The description of even the smallest copyhold (Table 1) indicates a farm made up entirely of enclosed fields of varying size.

If enclosure in Horfield was virtually complete by the end of the 15th century, some kind of correlation might be expected between copyhold farms recorded at the Dissolution and those at the tithe survey. The inventory of 1542 listed the six Abbey *messuages* in Filton separately. Under Horfield, 25 customary items were listed, apparently at random but possibly in chronological order according to dates when tenancies had begun. They included 7 pieces of the Horfield demesne (most of them named) and land in Kingsweston called Madhame. The remaining 17 items referred to copyhold farms lying within Horfield parish.

When those 17 farms are arranged by size according to their given estimated acreages (Table 1), it is clear that except at the extremes the estimates conform to a suspiciously regular pattern. The virgate-sized properties (40+ acres) were differentiated by a factor of 5 acres; the half virgate-sized properties (20+ acres) by a factor of 3 acres in two sets; and the remaining smaller properties by a factor of 1 acre. That evidence of a regular pattern allows a guess of 26 acres for an estimate which was omitted from Matilda Dymock's half virgate farm and similarly a guess that John Dymock's 40 acre farm counted as one virgate. Those individual acreages cannot be taken literally and do not necessarily reflect an accurate order of farm size within each of the three groups but the groups themselves were significant. An earlier draft for the inventory had drawn attention to them by factoring estimates, as well as by a systematic use of terminology, before the final draft scrambled the evidence. At the very least, information on property type and number in 1542 is likely to have been accurate.

There was some connection between size of quit rent and quantity of land held but other (mostly unrecorded) features influenced rents. They are hinted at in the reference to John Etone's Monday land, or elsewhere to an annual provision of woodhen by one tenant in court records for 1652. Robert Hutton's very large rent presumably reflected in part the value of Selycroft, the only named field recorded as belonging to a copyhold farm in Horfield in 1542 and named only because it was *Dominicalis*, part of the demesne. Other copyhold farms owned pieces of demesne but Dymock neglected to name his own *diverses parcell terra Dominicalis*. Information on quit rents in Horfield after the Dissolution is fragmentary and sometimes contradictory, a complete list given in 1757 (BRO EP/E/11/5) showing that the total value had in fact decreased by 12s since 1542, but that decrease in value appears to have been achieved without altering the size of holdings. The only field which is traceable with any certainty, Selycroft, was recorded (as Silly Croft) in a manor court presentment of 1673 and again belonged to the largest copyhold farm, though the quit rent then stood at a mere 23s.8d. Whereas leasehold had been partially reorganised c1550 (above), the admittedly slim evidence of Selycroft suggests that copyhold farms were probably left intact. That view has general support. Changes to leasehold had depended on the death (or surrender) of a single tenant, Thomas Walter the elder, but it would have been very difficult to make material changes to 17 copyhold farms, each dependent on a life, and possibly a widowhood, and a reversion, without abandoning the system altogether. Two Horfield tenants, one of them a juror, were still being described as *nativus Domini* (serf) in early-16th century court rolls, Richard Porker in October 1524 and Thomas Porker in April 1525 (GA D674a M32 1524-5). This presumably reflected a continuing element of labour service on their part alone amongst the local tenantry but the two Porkers recorded in 1542 were not so characterised and paid quit rents like the rest. The new manorial lease guaranteed continuity and the only discernable change seems to have been intended, not to deplete farms, but rather to compensate copyholders for a specific loss of interest in demesne woodland, each farm being augmented by a strip in Hutton wood.

Possession of Hutton wood by copyhold farms can be dated to c.1550 (and not before) because the wood contained 18 strips matching the 18 copyhold farms recorded in 1843. That increase on the 17 farms recorded in 1542 appears to have been achieved by creating a tiny Merefield out of an existing small farm later known as Coombes's Parcel. When extant court records begin in May 1652, both properties were held by William Combe but there was no indication at his death in 1665, nor at the death of his widow in 1666, that they were held under separate copies. John Combe, son and reversioner, who occupied one of the properties in 1654 (his dwelling house being 'out of repayer'), then inherited both but it was not until his death in 1697 that the court recorded with some evident surprise the words 'who holds two

copies'. In spite of that recognition, only 17 quit rents were again recorded in 1757, Combes's, the second smallest farm, paying 11s.2d. A Terrier of 1791 finally recorded Merefield separately, the sum for Merefield and Combes's together amounting to 11s.2d. Both properties happen to be recorded individually at the tithe survey (Table 2) where it can be seen that Merefield's single out-field was a one-acre strip called Gaskins lying next to and probably partitioned from a field also called Gaskins belonging to Combes's Parcel (Tithe nos. 43-2 respectively). Whatever the reason for the court's failure to register Merefield consistently as a separate farm, the two relevant strips in Hutton wood were of typical half-acre size and separated by three other strips, indicating that Merefield, or plans for some other comparable farm, had figured in the original allocation c1550.

Manorial records confirm the inventories given at the tithe survey for each of the four individually owned copyholds (see farm reference letter and tithe number in Table 2 and Fig.1). Presentments made at Michaelmas courts often concerned winter maintenance of contiguous field boundaries, the jury always recording both tenancies and sometimes naming one field. Successive tenancies for each farm were also recorded by the court, so that references to fields can be charted over time. So, a presentment of 1701, requiring Edward Annely to cut his hedges and trees and scour his ditch against Blakely lane *ab angulo Cli Willus Thomas vocat Horselease ad jamma vocat Hortley gate*, confirms that William Thomas was the current tenant of a farm later known as Quarrington's, including Horse Lease (C45); that Annely was the current tenant of Coombes's; and that Annely's field (unnamed in the presentment of 1701) can only have been Gaskins (B42). Property ownership amongst the four farms is also confirmed by reference to buildings, as in the case of 'the widow Thomas house' (1739), Quarrington's farmstead (C105-6), lying by the church on the road to Westbury. As to Farmer's (surveyed in 1767), the only change recorded in 1843 was an internal alteration to the field pattern, an amalgamation of two paddocks to make Great and Little Hills (D259). The earlier sources (presentments, tenant history, plan) are compatible with the tithe survey at every reference point and the effectively random nature of the sample validates the customary status of all four 19th-century inventories. It is also likely that the pattern of land-holding for each farm had remained unaltered since the time of the Abbey. There is no absolute verification for the period before 1652. Court records prior to that date appear to have been lost, probably at the time of the confiscation and sale of the manor by Parliament, but, since Jackson's lease was not disturbed, the chances of disruption to copyhold are negligible.

The process of identifying the remaining farms, each hidden within a multiple inventory, would have been impossible without the publication of a set of total copyhold acreages at the enfranchisement of Horfield manor (House of Commons 1852, Schedule 1). A total acreage for each

farm was evidently necessary for an accurate allotment of freehold land (roughly one third to the bishop and two thirds to each former copyholder) though in practice a fairer outcome could be achieved by treating groups of farms 'as one in the allotment'. Further schedules showed the outcome, all data concerning land being faithfully transcribed from the tithe survey with the addition of some small clarifications. So, for example, Schedules 2 and 3 supplied the exact number of cottages built on Broadway, described the strips in Hutton wood as coppice, inserted details of a strip in Filton Broad Mead belonging to Attwood's, and substituted 11 separate acreages for 4 composite acreages recorded in 1843. The Schedules of 1852 were at pains to show that any new information (including total acreages) over and above that actually published in the tithe survey was nevertheless integral to it, a matter of some importance since small fortunes were about to be made from enfranchisement.

In fact, so faithful was the transcription that it carried forward from 1843 a strikingly obvious discrepancy concerning relative numbers of farmsteads within two farm groups. In view of that, it was possible that other discrepancies might come to light and, judging from one alteration made in script to the printed text, there might be other clerical errors. The set of total acreages for farms at least provided a framework for an investigation. Arithmetic would inevitably play a part and, given the great number of arithmetical options presented by longer inventories, it was essential to widen the scope of field identification from the primary source (court records) and also to take account of other reliable contemporary sources. The only credible strategy was to reduce arithmetical options to nil in all cases. Field references and other notes, together with lists of tenants for each farm, are supplied in Table 2 and it is only necessary here to refer to examples of method and to problems encountered.

Tenancy of copyhold was generally well recorded by the manor court. Changes of tenancy (occasioned by a death, surrender, or forfeiture and often followed immediately by a new admission) were recorded as they happened. There is an opportunity for cross-reference because some 18th-century grants included a list of previous tenants. Also, when James Baskerville, a court steward, trimmed and bound all surviving loose-leaf records in a single volume c1734, he made an index of transactions to date. Even so, information about some tenants (usually women) has to be inferred and some dates remain uncertain.

Customary law protected a widow's entitlement (free bench) to her husband's farm so long as she did not remarry, or as a list of ancient customs (presented in May 1560) put it, 'while she liveth Sole and Chaste and no longer'. Remarriage led to automatic forfeiture. The earliest example in extant records concerned Margery Jones in April 1653, the farm passing instead to her reversioner (and son), John Jones. Similarly, Alice Sheward (also named as Shore) surrendered her farm in 1657, presumably in anticipation of forfeiture at her remarriage. Elizabeth Thomas was admitted

to her deceased husband's farm in 1652 but in her case the court gave no indication that John Thomas had held two farms at the time of his (probably premature) death. Though presentments made in the interim concerning fields suggest as much, the fact of dual ownership was recorded only five years later, the delay in granting the second farm probably caused by the minority of a son. Unwritten convention appears to have dictated that in all such cases a widow was entitled to inherit one farm only.

Tenancy of a field was recorded in court presentments by a simple possessive, as in *Cli Willus Thomas* (above). An unusually expansive description of West Close in 1657 as 'being a ground in the possession of Matthew Walter' thus signalled a variation. He was neither tenant nor sub-tenant but seems to have been acting as a kind of temporary steward on behalf of the recently widowed Elizabeth Walter who was entitled to a neighbouring farm but repeatedly failed to claim it. West Close was certainly not his in any usual sense, as presentments of 1681 and 1699 and the groupings at the tithe survey make clear. A possessive also recorded tenancy of leasehold, so that other sources are useful in clarifying what is partly (and sometimes confusingly) revealed in court records about leasehold tenancies. A notable example is a 99-year lease taken in 1663 by an existing copyholder, Obadiah Webb, on 'Twoe acres & a halfe of underwood & woodground', a section of Audleys wood (WRO, 1178/636). The lease with its precise co-ordinates in relation to the highway and to a property owned by William Dymock resolves a reference in a presentment of 1694 to Mary Webb's the Ridings, an item of property which might otherwise have been counted as a copyhold field with an alternative name.

As to the fields themselves, only a minority were named in court records, depending largely on their proximity to the township and not according to a discernable plan but as occasion arose. Identification of fields is also complicated occasionally by local usage of alternative names, for example, le Bat Shoard (1666) for The Quabb (R50), or a pair of fields called Tronlease (1661) for Golden Hill (L35a-b/136). Clarification in both cases comes from a repetition of the same context in later presentments. Fields recorded by a 17th-century court had sometimes vanished without reference by 1843 through amalgamation, as in the case of Obadiah Webb's Long meade (1661) later merged with Rowlides (R127); or conversely a field such as West Close (1657 above) was later partitioned (H264, 5, 7). All such internal matters had nothing to do with the court.

The identity of many fields can be deduced from the evidence of customary methods of recording, particularly in the case of field boundaries against lanes. Work on lanes, like statute work on the highway, was often done collectively and many such presentments refer simply to *omnis tenen terra adversus* one or other of Horfield's named lanes. However, a complete disposition of tenancies in a lane can be derived from the partial information which is sometimes available. In the case of Lockly lane, when tenant names occurred during the late-17th century they

were always given in the same order, reflecting a customary perambulation which noted field boundaries to both left and right in progression northwards up the lane. The sequencing of names was consistent whether it involved 4 tenants (ending with Thomas Short) in 1664, or 8 tenants (ending with Short's successor William Tovey) in 1694, or 9 tenants (ending with Benjamin Turner) in 1698. Moreover, in 1753, when the court had taken to measuring the length of boundaries equitably by the lugg (16 and a half feet) and levying forfeits accordingly, a different (anti-clockwise) progression was used in Lockly lane but the new order of names was entirely consistent with the older pattern. Tenancy of a complete group of 17 customary fields (most of them confusingly called Lockly), including some which did not immediately border the lane, is confirmed by recognition of a single customary working pattern.

The one recorded perambulation of Bate lane (1668), a discrete section of the highway, was conducted clockwise, but an anti-clockwise progression was generally favoured, as in Downend lane (1657), Golden Hill lane (1700), Merrifield lane (1661), and Northfield lane (1673). An anti-clockwise survey of Northfield lane in luggs in 1755, similar to the one in Lockly lane two years previously, confirmed a customary pattern of tenancy pieced together from a range of 17th century-presentments and extending beyond the lane itself. In so doing, it also confirmed the tenancy of 5 copyhold farmsteads. There is no evidence of a similar perambulation of Blakely lane but all of the fields as far as Hortley gate were otherwise recorded and, beyond that point (when Blakely lane became Broad lane), the tenancies of two fields bordering the lane in 1680 and 1696 matched those given for Anders Leaze (J26) and Great Gout Shord (O32) in 1843. Similar in effect, was a series of presentments (1761-6) identifying tenancy of meadows along the upper course of Horfield brook, eastwards from its source below Quab farmstead (E60) towards the highway near Blakely gate.

A trawl of court records, including evidence from lanes and a watercourse, identifies well over half of the fields belonging to farms found in multiple ownership at the tithe survey. The weight of that evidence is sufficient to reduce arithmetical options to nil for the smaller groupings, those owned by David Davis, Henry Hare, and Henry Richards. The random distribution of references meant that fields belonging to some properties, for example to Attwood's, the smallest farm in the Richards group, were almost entirely accounted for by name in court records, leaving a single arithmetical calculation to determine that one field only and no other combination of items within the Richards inventory would complete the required total. For all three groups, the final calculation was thus restricted to pairs of farms, each calculation also taking account of a variable, the value of a strip in Hutton wood.

In the case of the Hare copyholds, there is a discrepancy between the field distribution determined by court records and the farm totals given in 1852, a problem arising from a clerical error. Court records indicate that the published farm

totals were inaccurate; that two adjacent field parts (H236-G237) had been transposed while substituting individual acreages for composite acreages (above). There is little doubt about this because the same inventory contains another error of transposition arising in the same way and affecting two parts of Longcroft (H251a-b). The latter is visually obvious because of the widely differing sizes of the field parts but the transposition did not affect totals in that case because both parts belonged to the same farm. Scribes of all periods made occasional errors. The total given for quit rents in Horfield in 1542 was out by one shilling and scribes at manor courts named the wrong tenant (1685) and the wrong lane (1691). Such errors are rare, are nearly always obvious, and do not invalidate the sources.

The required solutions for two of the Richards estates included a discrepancy known from the tithe survey. By 1843, an alien farmstead and its home mead (Q81-2) had been lodged with Jefferies's but court records are silent about when and why that transfer of property occurred. Two other transfers of property are revealed by court records, both of them affecting Townsend's. According to a presentment of 1691, Haselton (K27) belonged to Hezekiah Webb, a previous tenant of Townsend's, but the field did not figure in the Richards inventory of 1843. Similarly, according to a presentment of 1673, Broadwell belonged entirely to Obadiah Webb but in 1843 a part of it, Broadway and Lane (R4a-b), belonged to Townsend's. All three cases involved a transfer of property to or from the group of 7 farms owned in 1843 by Henry Eugene Shadwell, son of the manorial lessee, and to or from the group of 3 farms owned at the tithe survey by Henry Richards. All three transfers must have occurred after the deaths of the widows, Margaret Jeffreys (1787) and Sarah Townend (1796), during a brief period when those farms were no longer held independently but were retained by the Shadwell family under revocable grants with a nominal value of 10s. The transfer was completed probably after 1796 and before 1802 when the temporary grants on Townsend's and Jefferies's were revoked and both farms were regranted to Anthony Henderson of the Inner Temple London Esq, not through customary process but through powers of attorney for an undisclosed sum.

Documentary proof was cleverly arranged by altering a Terrier dated 1791 (BRO, EP/E/11/5) in such a way that it referred to Haselton as Shadwell property and by producing a new version of the Terrier (under the guise of an accurate copy) in March 1799. It did not much matter which Shadwell property Haselton was attached to, but The Ship was an obvious choice. It already included other nearby fields and the whole farm was held in trust, its fields let out separately to various tenants at current market value (rack rents). This meant (crucially for the purpose) that all fields were named in the final document. The land exchange had been equitable, Shadwell gaining quarter of an acre but losing some farmstead buildings. Haselton was clearly the main prize, its acquisition probably being part of a scheme for grouping copyhold fields for a projected housing

development close to the city.

The same Terrier included an incomplete inventory for another Shadwell property, Dymock's, also held in trust. It contained a curious item (Orchards) a plural usage which might easily be overlooked. At the tithe survey, Horfield Great Farm had two orchards (Tithe numbers 180, 184) but no other farm had more than one. In all recorded instances, an orchard either occupied part of a farmstead curtilage, or lay immediately next to it. That applied to 8 old orchards as well as to the 6 productive copyhold orchards of 1843. An orchard was clearly an adjunct to its neighbouring farmstead and might be used for keeping poultry or for a variety of semi-domestic purposes. At the tithe survey, Dymock's farmstead and Home Mead (Q81-2) had been transferred to Jefferies's and there was no orchard (nor even an old orchard) at those premises. The Orchards referred to in 1799 must therefore have been transferred to Dymock's from other Shadwell properties by that date, an arrangement which probably persisted (as with Haselton) until the tithe survey. A transfer of orchards into single ownership seems to have been one small instance of a wider move towards agricultural efficiency and, as such, it may have been the only effective way to curtail habitual use of those orchards by customary owners. The available orchards amongst Shadwell farms were Bennett's (L110), Usher's (P119), and Codrington's (R77). The case for Bennett's is very persuasive, not least because the total acreage given for that farm in 1852 (6a 2r 24p) ought to have been larger, especially in view of a conservative estimate of 6 acres given in 1542 for the smallest copyhold property in Horfield at that date. In fact, it ought to have been proportionately larger by about the size of the orchard.

Finally, a solution for the 7 Shadwell farms was further complicated by an 1852 error of addition which introduced a second variable into all calculations, over and above the value of strips in Hutton wood. The sum of 88 inventoried Shadwell items matched the grand total but the sum of 7 farm sub-totals did not. This meant that any one of the 7 sub-totals given in 1852 might be 10 perches light.

The plan of copyhold (outlined in Table 2 and displayed in Fig.1) incorporates all of the information on property and tenancy available from Horfield manorial records and other known sources and incorporates all identifiable alterations to that pattern made during the late-18th century. It includes the tithe survey inventory for copyhold in Horfield parish (with one supplementary item from Filton) and resolves errors of addition and transcription made in schedules at enfranchisement in 1852. The plan is conditional to the extent that some parts depend on inference and cannot be authenticated from contemporary sources but present findings are promising. The plan shows, for example, that all three early 19th-century copyhold housing sites (R5-11, R274-6, R283-4) belonged to the same farm (Codrington's), as might be expected. Similarly, the tithe map indicated that a section of turnpike highway (c1730) had bisected a late-medieval field belonging to Usher's, and the suggested plan confirms this through the uninterrupted tenancy of both

parts (P273, P96a-b). On a larger scale, the route of the ancient (pre-Conquest) parish highway (Wright 2004) is fully consistent with the combined leasehold and copyhold plans.

Few farmsteads can be identified from 17th-century presentments, John Hancock's curtilage (causing an obstruction to the parish highway in 1675) being one. However, the allocation of farmsteads to particular farms is integral to the whole plan and is supported by other sources. Accounts of the Webb family (WRO, 1178/686) referred to replacement of the Duck street gate in 1753 and listed four tenants (each paying an 'Eaquel shair') in exact anti-clockwise order of their farmsteads, 'Mr Codrington [R76] Mrs Jones [F79] Mr [should be Mrs] Annerly [B116] John Edwards [P118]'. The wider evidence of copyhold at the time of the Abbey also suggests that sites of Homesteads recorded in 1843 are likely to be at least late-medieval in origin, matching those of the *Messuagii* and *Cotagii* of 1542.

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Abbreviations

- BRO Bristol Record Office
 GA Gloucestershire Archives
 PRO Public Record Office
 WRO Wiltshire Record Office

Table 2 The restored customary plan for Horfield parish.

Names of the farms are those given in a Schedule of 1852. Plot numbers, field names and acreages are those given in the parish tithe survey of 1843. 'Hutton' rather than 'Huttom' wood occurs in early documents and is preferred here. The notes relate mostly to manorial records (1652-1851), usually to the date of the earliest presentment. Lists of tenants, starting with the tenant in possession in 1652, are also taken from manorial records. The restored acreages are derived from those given in a Schedule of 1852 and all variants are shown in square brackets. Note: 40 perches = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre.

I. SINGLE FARMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH TITHE SURVEY			
RICHARD LAMBERT (A) MEREFIELD 2a 3r 8p			
A62	House & Garden	1 0 25	Miryfield lane 1660
A43	Gaskins	1 0 3	
198	In Hutton Wood	0 2 20	
	William Combe; 1665 Eliz Combe wid; 1666 John Combe; 1697 Martha Combe wid; 1701 Edward Annely; 1734 Susanna Annely wid; 1738 Barnard Annely; 1747 Alice Annely wid; 1752 John Bennett; 1757 John Barnsley; 1789 Mary Barnsley wid; 1805 Richard Lambert		
JMET SHADWELL COOMBES'S PARCEL 11a 3r 28p			
B116	4 Tenements & Gardens	0 3 14	Duck street
B117	Home Mead	2 1 28	ditto
B42	Gaskins	5 1 13	Blakely lane 1701
B215	Lockleaze	2 3 1	Lockly lane 1698
201	In Hutton Wood	0 2 12	
	As Merefield (above) until 1734 Sarah Annely (nee Badger); 1762 Thomas Annely; 1785 Basil Wood; 1820 Sarah Wood wid; 1840 JMET Shadwell		
CATHERINE HUNT C) QUARRINGTON'S 30a 1r 24p			
C105	House Stable & Garden	0 0 25	house 1738
C106	House & Garden	0 2 22	ditto
C107-8	Parts of Home Mead	1 3 23	ditto
C99	Half Acre	0 2 17	
C101	Churchways	3 1 16	
C272	The Rudd	2 2 19	Downend lane
C45	Horse Leaze	4 0 34	Horselease 1701
C21	Great Breakly	7 1 9	Blakely gate 1655
C22	Breakly Mead	4 3 12	both sides of Blakely lane 1766
C23	Dry Leaze	4 0 35	ditto
197	In Hutton Wood	0 2 12	
	John Thomas; 1652 Eliz Thomas wid; 1685 William Thomas; 1726 Eliz Thomas wid; 1744 John Thomas; 1764 Sarah Thomas (nee Knight); 1784 Susannah Shadwell (nee Quarrington); 1828 Richard Shadwell; 1829 Catherine Hunt		
SIR JOHN SMYTH (D) FARMER'S 47a 1r 16p			
D256	House & Homestead	0 2 20	Estate map 1767
D257	Orchard	1 1 21	ditto & ff.
D258	Home Mead Old Fishpond	4 1 3	
D259	Great & Little Hills	6 1 38	
D260	Long Mead	5 0 24	
D261	Lane Paddock	2 2 0	
D263	Long Mead Paddock	2 1 0	
D268	Burlands	7 1 33	Ashley lane 1678
D228	Upper Lockleaze	9 1 12	Lockly lane
D229	Lower Lockleaze	9 1 12	ditto
203	In Hutton Wood	0 2 5	
	Matthew Walter; 1668 Christiana Walter wid; 1691 John Maynard; 1706 Rachel Maynard wid; 1706 Edward Annely; 1734 Edward Annely; 1740 Thomas Farmer; 1752 Joseph Whitchurch; 1772 Mary Whitchurch wid; 1790 Jane Smith; 1819 Sir John Smyth		
II. DAVID DAVIS (E) THE QUAB 17a 3r 0p			
E60	House & Homestead	1 0 27	

E61	Allhays	4 1 6	
E41	Hither Hinder Moors	3 1 2	Moore Meade 1663
E55	Long Mead & The Rag	5 1 28	Quobmead 1692
E28	Haselton	3 0 12	
190	In Hutton Wood	0 2 5	
	Margery Jones wid; 1653 John Jones; 1685 Eleanor Jones wid; 1688 Samuel Jones; 1730 John Jones; 1741 Eliz Jones wid; 1755 Naomi Jones (nee Dolman); 1799 David Davis		
	(F) HUGHES'S 42a 2r 3p		
F79	Cottage & Garden	0 2 22	Pomaris suis 1691
F80	Great & Little Hughes	9 1 24	ditto & West Close 1654
F70	Smillings	10 0 36	le Smeland 1665
F38	Gaskins	5 0 13	Gastons 1654
F39	Further Hinder Moors	2 3 30	prox. to Moore Meade 1663
F54	Rough Leaze	4 1 28	
F12	Broadway	8 2 37	
188	In Hutton Wood	1 0 13	
	Henry Forde; 1654 John Jackson; 1655 William Davis; 1658 Richard Hughes; 1693 Mary Hughes wid; 1700 Samuel Jones and thereafter as The Quab (above)		
	III. HENRY HARE (G) NEWPORT'S 40a 3r 0p [1852 total 40a 2r 26p]		
G239	House & Homestead	0 3 2	
G254a	Part of Old Orchard	1 0 0	
G254b	Part of Old Orchard & Lane	1 0 7	
G238	Stone Hills & Home Mead	4 0 36	
G237	Stone Hill*	0 3 13	*transposed 1852
G234	Further Stone Hill	1 2 7	Stone hills 1673 (via equestra)
G262	Dunghill Close	3 2 32	Dunghill close 1657
G221	Lockleaze	11 3 16	le Laves 1673
G269	Great Axtons	6 0 15	Downend lane
G240	The Barley Ground	8 3 24	
189	In Hutton Wood	0 3 8	
	Thomas Turner; 1654 Benjamin Turner; 1687 Eliz Turner wid; 1698 Benjamin Turner; 1715 Eliz Turner wid; 1730 Jonathan Newport; 1743 Ebenezer Hare; 1765 Bethulia Hare wid; 1765 Samuel Hare; 1773 William Hare; 1820 Eliz Hare wid; 1838 Henry Hare		
	(H) WEBB'S 49a 0r 15p [1852 total 49a 0r 29p]		
H253	House & Homestead	0 3 10	
H252	Orchard	1 3 24	
H251a	Home Mead	5 2 39	the Longcroft 1673
H251b	Remainder of Long Crate	1 1 36	ditto
H250	Part of Long Crate	1 1 9	ditto
H267	Part of West Close	4 1 14	Westclose 1699
H264	Part of West Close	4 2 33	West Close 1657
H265	Part of West Close	5 1 4	ditto
H241	Short Mead	4 1 9	Shortmeade 1669
H248	Innocks	4 1 24	Innock 1657
H235	Seven Acres	9 0 3	Seven Acres (Alford) 1683
H236	Part of Seven Acres	0 2 39	*transposed 1852
H270	Little Axtons	3 1 8	Downend lane
H255	Part of Old Orchard	0 3 35	
190	In Hutton Wood	0 3 8	
	Thomas Walter; 1652 Eliz Walter wd; 1660 William Walter; 1674 Dorothea Walter wid; 1686 George Webb; Mary Webb wid; 1699 Obadiah Webb; 1741 George Webb; 1751 Mary Webb wid; 1752 Ebenezer Hare and thereafter as Newport's (above)		
	IV. HENRY RICHARDS (I) ATTWOOD'S 34a 1r 1p		
I84	House Yard & Gardens	1 0 20	1804
I85-6	Parts of Home Mead	4 0 24	ditto
I36	Golden Hill	2 2 19	Tronlease 1661
I44	Breery Leaze	5 0 0	Briary Lease 1701
I46	New Leaze	3 3 0	Newlease 1681

Table 2 The restored customary plan for Horfield parish (continued).

I277	Little Bittons	2 2 19	le Bittons 1667
I214	Lockleaze	6 0 26	prox. to Combe's Lockly
I376a	Broad Mead	0 2 26	Filton tithe survey
I33	Golden Hill	7 1 36	
192	In Hutton Wood	0 2 31	
	George Attwood; 1664 Phillis Attwood wid; 1693 George Attwood; 1729 Joanna Attwood wid; 1736 George Attwood; 1775 Sarah Attwood wid; 1804 Richard Shadwell; 1831 Henry Richards		
	(J) JEFFERIES'S 64a 1r 15p [1852 total 70a 3r 10p]		
J17	House Outbuildings Orchard	0 3 1	central to J13-20 (below)
J24	Hither Hortley	5 0 14	Hortleys 1684
J285	The Paddock	1 0 37	Clasula [his paddock] 1681
J47	Vicarage Mead Paddock	1 0 11	little Padocke 1676
J56	Broadmead	3 2 1	Broadmead 1690
J57	Lower Gaskins	4 2 38	prox. Cowles, Bennett 1692
J58	Further Gaskins	4 1 20	Golden Hill lane
J59	Hither Gaskins	4 3 28	ditto
J26	Anders Leaze	8 1 30	Broad lane
J13	Part of Quarry Ground	3 2 34	[Hortley fields, an untypical compact group including 24 & 26 (above), having a farmstead (17) at its centre, the whole being detached by a mile from the township]
J14	Part of Quarry Ground & Lower Lease	3 1 8	
J15	Part of Great Hortley	5 0 20	
J16	Part of Great Hortley	2 2 24	
J18	Middle Hortley	4 1 35	
J19	Seven Acres	6 2 6	
J20	Upper Leaze	1 0 16	
J64	Golden Hill	2 2 27	
200	In Hutton Wood	0 2 25	
	Thomas Jackson; 1697 Eliz Jackson wid; 1703 Hugh Levett; Mary Levett wid; 1724 William Morgan; 1725 Sarah Morgan wid; 1736 Joseph Jeffreys; 1753 Margaret Jeffreys wid; 1787 TM Shadwell; 1802 Anthony Henderson; 1811 Sophia Henderson wid; 1837 Henry Richards		
	(K) TOWNSEND'S 82a 3r 34p [1852 total 76a 0r 38p]		
K92a	House & Garden	0 2 12	coem viam/back side 1675
K93	Outbuildings Barton etc	0 2 18	ditto
K98	Home Ground	3 2 28	Homemeade 1702, also refers to Paddock
K97	Paddock	2 1 31	
K220	Webbs Paddock	6 3 3	[Selycroft 1542, identified as Silly Croft 1673 precisely in relation to le Laves (G221 above) and also in relation to Reeve's Lockly and Lockly lane 1701]
K222	Further Lockleaze	6 2 8	
K224	Lockleazes	6 1 29	
K225	Upper Lockleaze	1 3 18	
K226	Brake in Lockleaze	1 1 12	
K227	Hither Lockleaze	7 1 37	
K249	Innocks	4 1 24	Downend lane 1744
K53	Gaskins	2 3 26	Horfield brook 1762
K27	Great Haselton & Cattle Sheds*	11 2 37	Haselton 1691 *Ship 1799
K29	Lower Bushy Ground	6 2 13	
K30	Part of Upper Ground	4 1 22	
K31	Part of Upper Ground	2 3 6	
K282	Mill Still Ground	8 0 24	
K243	Berry Lane Field	3 2 14	
195	In Hutton Wood	0 2 32	
	John Hancock; 1687 Hezekiah Webb; 1700 John Webb; 1714 Hannah Webb wid; 1768 John Townsend; 1788 Sarah Townsend wid; 1796 TM Shadwell and thereafter as Jefferies's (above)		
	V. HENRY EUGENE SHADWELL (L) BENNETT'S 8a 3r 0p [1852 total 6a 2r 24p]		
L109	House & Garden	0 2 27	
L110	Orchard*	2 0 16	*Dymock's 1799
L35a-b	Golden Hill	2 1 36	Tronlease 1661
L40	Gaskins	1 2 17	Gastons 1667
L137	Old Orchard	0 3 11	[and also 2 parrocks of land 1542]
L133a	Part of Old Orchard	0 1 9	

Table 2 The restored customary plan for Horfield parish (continued).

L121b	Strip of Greening Field	0 0 5	
191	In Hutton Wood	0 2 39	
	Nicholas Bennett; Mary Bennett wid; George Bennett; 1732 Ann Bennett wid; 1741 Samuel Pye; 1759 Sarah Pye wid; 1780 Samuel Pye; 1795 Joseph Usher; 1807 Mary Stock; 1811 HE Shadwell		
	(M) THOMAS'S 19a 2r 32p [*given as 19a 2r 22p in 1852, arithmetical error]		
M112	House Stable & Garden	0 1 20	Northfield lane
M113	Home Mead	1 2 5	ditto
M111	The Hill	2 0 24	ditto
M126	Long Mead	1 2 8	Long meade 1662
M48	Rowlays	3 3 15	[ex utrinque Bate lane 1679 and also 80 luggs in Quabb lane 1746]
M49	Part of Rowlays	0 2 33	
M94	The Common Paddock	3 1 16	
M266	Dowing Paddock	3 1 8	Downend lane
M125	The Hawes	2 1 5	
196	In Hutton Wood	0 2 18	
	John Thomas; 1652 Eliz Thomas wid; 1657 John Thomas; 1696 Eliz Thomas wid; Joseph Thomas; 1743 Samuel Pye and thereafter as Bennett's (above) until 1807 Eliz Jones; 1813 HE Shadwell		
	(N) ANDREWS'S 22a 3r 7p		
N131	House & Homestead	0 3 24	Northfield lane
N130	Home Mead	6 0 32	home meade 1673
N129	Great Hill	3 2 37	Northfield lane
N128	Little Hill	2 0 26	lower Paddock 1661
N286	The Paddock	1 0 0	Clausula 1681
N217	Lockleaze	2 2 25	Lockly lane
N68	Golden Hill	4 0 28	
205	In Hutton Wood	1 3 35	
	Thomas Shorte; 1666 Mary Shorte wid; 1669 William Tovey; Eliz Tovey wid; 1716 Thomas Andrews; 1732 John Andrews; 1754 Mary Andrews wid; 1796 Thomas Andrews; 1799 Mary Andrews wid; 1814 Jane Shadwell; 1831 HE Shadwell		
	(O) THE SHIP 49a 2r 2p [1852 total 61a 0r 39p]		
O103	House Office & Garden	1 0 18	1772
O104	Home Mead	4 0 27	ditto
O271	Churchways	7 3 16	Churchways 1681
O63	Hither Allhays	3 2 12	Merrifeild lane 1661
O65	Middle Allhays	2 3 3	Golden Hill lane
O66	Further Allhays	7 3 16	ditto
O37	Gout Shord	10 3 18	Gout Shord 1692
O32	Great Gout Shord	10 3 3	Broad lane
193	In Hutton Wood	0 2 9	
	Alice Sheward [Shore] wid; 1657 Edward Coules; 1706 John Cowles; 1726 Charles Jones; 1732 Grace Jones wid; 1769 Thomas Morgan; 1807 JA Shadwell; 1816 Richard Shadwell; 1832 HE Shadwell		
	(P) USHER'S 56a 3r 16p [1852 total 55a 2r 28p]		
P118	House & Homestead	0 2 23	Northfield lane & Duck street
P119	Orchard*	1 0 28	*Dymock's 1799
P120b	Home Mead	4 1 0	Northfield lane
P120a	Home Mead	2 0 0	Garden & Home Ground 1799
P100	Churchways	5 0 4	Churchways 1702
P273	Mill Leaze	6 2 23	Mill lane 1735, 1761
P96a	Beech Shord	1 2 20	[continuous with Mill Leaze prior to the turnpike Act]
P96b	Beech Shord	3 0 0	
P219	Lower Lockleaze	2 2 13	Lockly lane
P223	Lower Lockleaze	2 0 33	ditto
P78	Wellon Hays	3 2 20	Wellhay 1691
P73	Smillings	6 3 24	
P67	Golden Hills	7 3 32	
P146	Oaky Ground	5 2 19	
P123	Part of Greening Field	1 1 3	

Table 2 The restored customary plan for Horfield parish (continued).

P132	The Paddock	1 1 9	
P136	Rick Barton	0 1 19	
202	In Hutton Wood	0 2 26	
	Ferdinand Reeve; 1691 John Reeve; 1725 William Hedges; 1728 John Lane; 1730 Arthur Day; 1731 John Edwards; 1749 John Edwards; 1792 John Usher; 1814 Ann Usher wid; 1828 [John Smith Usher]; 1833 HE Shadwell		
	(Q) DYMOCK'S 66a 0r 25p [1852 total 63a 2r 31p]		
Q81	House & Homestead*	0 3 14	*given as Jefferies's in 1843
Q82	Home Mead*	5 2 21	
Q139	Dymocks Mead	7 2 2	[re Andrew's/Codrington's 1661 & Andrew's 1673]
Q138	The Burnt Ground	3 0 36	
Q231	Nine Acres	9 3 38	[Longmeade/Lake 1673, Lockly lane, & Terrier 1799]
Q230	Seven & Four Acres	13 0 0	
Q148	Lower Hare Leaze	7 1 29	Harlease (James) 1658
Q147	Upper Hare Leaze	5 3 16	the harlease (Yate) 1675
Q145	The Four & Two Acres	7 0 6	
Q34	Golden Hills	5 0 4	
199	In Hutton Wood	0 2 19	
	William Dymock; 1671 Matthew Dymock; 1693 Eleonor Dymock wid; 1736 William Thomas; 1758 William Thomas; 1764 Samuel Pye; 1807 JA Shadwell; 1831 HE Shadwell		
	(R) CODRINGTON'S 71a 1r 33p [1852 total 65a 2r 35p]		
R76	House & Homestead	0 2 0	Northfield lane & Duck street
R77	Orchard*	0 2 37	*Dymock's 1799
R74	Home Mead	7 3 13	
R75	Barn Close	4 0 0	
R69	Golden Hill	7 2 2	le Coldhill 1665
R121a	Greening Field	5 0 22	Long meade & Greenway 1657
R127	Rowlides	6 3 21	Rough Lides & Long Meade 1661
R50	The Quab	5 0 19	le Bat Shordes 1666
R218	Lockleaze	4 0 20	Lockly (re Reeve) 1656
R74-6	Houses Nursery 'Bittons'	3 1 31	Bittons 1667
R 5-11	Houses 'Broadway'	9 0 24	Broadwell 1673
R4a-b	Broadway & Lane*	5 0 1	*Townsend's in 1843
R283-4	Houses	1 1 27	
R122	The Ground over the Way	9 1 19	
204	In Hutton Wood	1 0 37	
	William Jackson; 1660 Obadiah Webb; 1678 Mary Webb wid; 1686 George Webb; 1699 Obadiah Webb; 1741 George Webb; 1751 Mary Webb (nee Codrington); 1765 Mary Webb (daughter nee Stretton); 1795 Morgan Yeatman; 1807 Mary Stock; 1811 JA Shadwell; 1818 Mary Browne; 1832 HE Shadwell		

Table 2 The restored customary plan for Horfield parish (continued).

LOST AT THE EDGES OF NORTH SOMERSET: THREE POSSIBLE LONG BARROWS.

by
Nick Hanks

INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, the author of this article has noticed three possible locations for, or remains of, long barrows. These sites lie at the extreme west, north and east of the northern part of the old county of Somerset. Of these, Brean Down has been considered previously, but the Hengaston at Failand and the boundary stones at Bathwick Hill have not. This article aims to test these sites for plausibility by not only using the author's own observations and research, but as the main criteria the data amassed by Lewis (2005) on all of the known long barrows of North Somerset.

BREAN DOWN ST 2964 5883

NMR number ST25 NE4 (AMIE number 191311)

This mound was reconsidered during a landscape study for the National Trust (Hanks 1999). It is a Scheduled Monument along with the rest of the Down. The mound lies at the landward end of Brean Down, the western tip of the Mendip Hills range. The mound is c12m long, c06m high, and orientated roughly east to west with a wider (c6m) flatter eastern end, and a more narrow (c3m) pointed western end. There is no indication of any chambers. It is made of earth and stones. There is a slight ditch on the south side of the mound. The northern side was until recently a footpath used by visitors, and there is no trace of a ditch there (Fig.1). A resistivity and magnetometry survey of the mound (carried out by the author and Martin Papworth in 2003) was inconclusive as to the structure of the mound due to the shallow soil, and an overpowering signal from the Carboniferous Limestone geology.

According to the NMR database (AMIE) and the Somerset County SMR it is considered to be a pillow mound. Documents and maps indicate that there were two warrens in the parish of Brean between the 14th and 18th centuries (Hanks 1999, 27 and 82-83). One of these warrens was sited near the village of Brean (ST 2964 5643), on the sand dunes not far from the manor farm. The other was on Brean Down itself. A warrener's cottage was also excavated at Brean Down on the large Sand Cliff deposits below the mound (Bell 1990, 84-89). The siting of the southern warren is on sand dunes, and the warrener's cottage is on sand, which makes sense, as this type of soil is preferred by rabbits for making burrows, and warrener's cottages are often sited near the burrows. Indeed today's hardier rabbits still express a preference at Brean Down for the sandy soils. Hence siting a pillow mound on an exposed hilltop, where

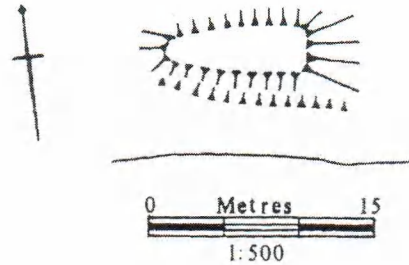


Fig.1 Sketch plan of Brean Down mound from National Trust leaflet (anon c1980).

the soil is thin, seems unlikely and unnecessary. The large area of sun-warmed sand, easy to burrow into, would make the building of a pillow mound an unnecessary expense. There are pillow mounds on similar thin soils, such as at Shute Shelve Hill on the Mendips (ST 4247 5533) (Hanks 2003), but they are on the sun-warmed south-facing slopes, and are far bigger than the mound on Brean Down. However, some pillow mounds are as short as the mound on Brean Down, such as some of those at Dyrham Park (ST74517553). Also, the trapezoidal shape of the mound on Brean Down is unusual for a pillow mound. So a pillow mound is possible but unlikely, considering the setting.

The environs of the Brean Down mound do have some possible evidence for Neolithic activity. Below the mound layer 8a of the Sand Cliff contains material that is mostly considered to be early Bronze Age. However, Bell (1990, 24) records a leaf shaped arrow head and a retouched flake in a Neolithic context confirmed by a radio-carbon date from charcoal. Bell suggests that woodland clearance was happening at this time. On top of the Down itself a fragment of Peterborough Ware was found during the excavation of the Roman Temple (Apsimon 1965, 249), which is of middle Neolithic date. The shape of the mound is typically like that of a long barrow, being twice as wide as it is long at its eastward end; and though long barrows are rare on Mendip, they are known.

Looking at Lewis's criteria we see that Brean Down is the furthest outlier of the long barrows, at 19.4km, from its nearest neighbour. The average is much less at 2.83km. The remotest other example is 11km, which is only half as far. This is despite there being plenty of hills that would make good locations for others. It lies near the 55-60m contour

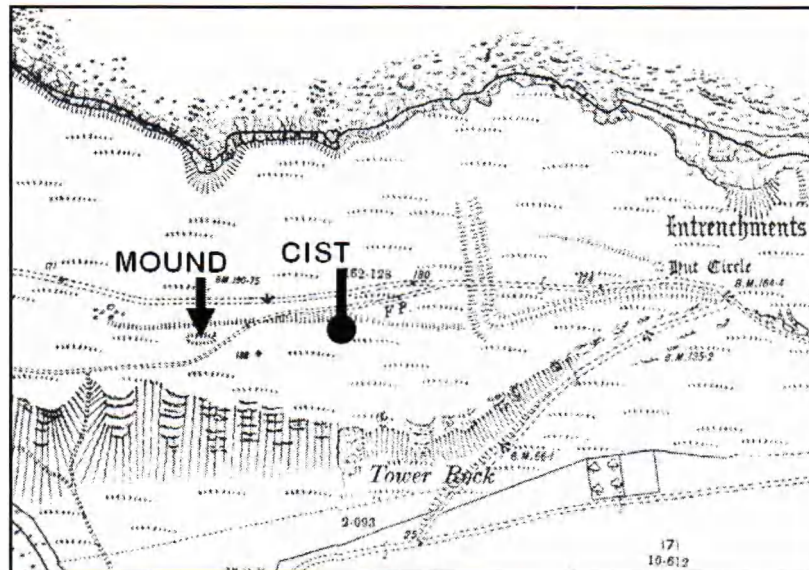


Fig.2 Location of Brean Down mound and cist. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1903, original scale 1:2500.

and so is at the lower end of the heights but still within range (Lewis 2005, 69). The Peterborough Ware pottery found at Brean Down overlaps with the tail end of Neolithic long barrows at 3300BC, but only just. The length for long barrows can vary between the extremes of 14m and 125m (Kinnes 1992, 67). The shortest local example according to Lewis is 25m by 15m, an ovate / trapezoidal at Dundry and Heydon Drove (Lewis 2005, 58). Though the Brean example shows no evidence of a chamber, Lewis (2005, 54-56) shows that 18% of those in her area of study were, or now appear to be, non-megalithic.

The setting of the mound is interesting (Fig.2). It lies at the northern edge of the plateau at this part of the ridge of Brean Down. It would not have been very visible across the levels to the south. However, from the north it would have been visible from a distance, across Weston Bay. But between it and the edge of the plateau is a low natural ridge of rock (350m long) which runs west to east, which the mound lies alongside and respects, at a distance of 3m. They are both currently of approximately the same height, thus effectively hiding the mound. However, it was almost certainly higher when built, and at a distance, it may have combined with the ridge to give an impression of greater length. The ridge may be of importance, as during a site visit made in 2005, Fred Gillam spotted a cist (0.7m square) built into this natural ridge (approximately 70m east of the long mound). The points of this cist point to the cardinal directions, which is often observed with cists. There are other Bronze Age burial mounds and cairns elsewhere on the Down, but none have been noted previously in this area. The proximity of this cist to the long barrow gives some additional weight to the case for it being a long barrow.

HENGASTON ST 5170 7423

During fieldwork for the National Trust in 2002 (Hanks 2004) on the area around Failand, the unusual fieldname of 'Hengaston' was noted on the 1837 tithe map for Wraxall

(SARS D\p\wrx\4/1/2). It was the only interesting fieldname on the apportionment for this area. Archer (1987, 15) also observed this on the tithe map and commented that it was a field name that occurred elsewhere in Somerset, also occurring as 'Hangasson' and 'Hangstone'. These names are suggestive of megaliths, and across England there are thirteen standing stones having 'Hang' as part of their names. One of these is part of an actual long barrow, but some of the others may also be the remains of megalithic chambers. Half are identified as prehistoric, the other half as medieval or post-medieval boundary markers (AMIE). The field itself occupies part of a ridge, and has a curving field boundary on its northern edge which is also the parish boundary (Fig.3). The ridge runs roughly east-west, with extensive 360 degree views extending for many kilometres over the River Severn. The only surface feature is an area of levelled ground roughly 10m in diameter, across the ridge at the eastern edge of the Hengaston field. The surrounding fields have traces of prehistoric field systems (Hanks 2004).

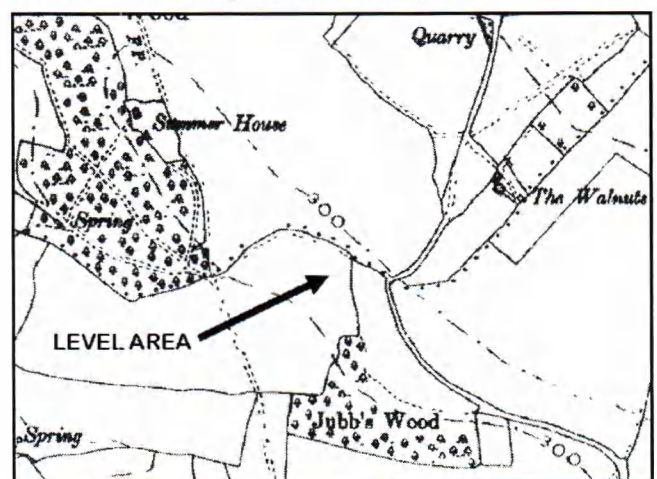


Fig.3 Location of level area in 'Hengaston' field. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1904, original scale 1:10560.

The parish boundary uses the curved boundary of the field as the crossing point over the ridge. From here it heads in a straight line to the west. This suggests the field as being a landmark (or having had a landmark in it) for the establishment of the parish boundary. It is also interesting to note that two other chambered tombs would have been visible from here: Druid Stoke across the River Avon (ST 5098 7641); and a now lost example on top of the Failand ridge (ST 5608 7619, Lewis's Wraxall I) described by Master (1900, 67) 'On the high ground to the west of Failand Lodge, a monument of great interest, no longer in existence, but undoubtedly a cromlech of prehistoric antiquity, the destruction of which is much to be deplored'.

Though all we have for this site is a highly suggestive name and a parish boundary alignment, the setting matches a significant number of Lewis's criteria. The distance from Wraxall I, the nearest neighbouring long barrow, is c2km, which is right on the average of 2.83km (Lewis 2005, 70). It lies on the 65m contour, which is within the range, but at the lower end (*ibid* 69). The ridge at this point is just off an east-west alignment, which is the most common orientation for long barrows (Kinnes 1992: 68). It is at the top of a hill, which is the visible crest of the hill, and parallel to the contours, which puts it in three of the categories of sites for long barrows described by Lewis (2005, 67-69).

BATHFORD HILL ST 7943 6506

This last feature was observed by the author 1km south of Brown's Folly near Bath. As one follows the footpath along the boundary wall at the top of the escarpment which follows the Somerset-Wiltshire county boundary, all of the stones are of the normal size for drystone walling, except for the two large examples at the grid reference above. They are much larger than anything else in this 2.3km long wall. On the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, boundary stones are marked at intervals just to the west of this wall (Fig.4). However, on reaching the point where the escarpment changes direction at Bathford Hill, there are no more boundary stones. It is at this turning point that the large stones lie, and they are marked on one of the early Ordnance Survey maps as "Stones" rather than "Stone". The other boundary stones are not visible on the ground. They may have been lost to quarrying, vegetation, or have simply tumbled down the hill. There are, however, two large stones in the drystone wall opposite the position of the last boundary stone. The more northerly stone is unshaped, 1m long, by 0.7m high, by 0.25m deep. However, the depth was only measurable at one point as the surrounding dry stone walling was still in place. Just 2.2m to the south lies the more interesting stone. It no longer has any drystone walling around it, and so it can be inspected. It measures 2m long, by 0.7m high and is wedge-shaped, tapering from 0.35m at its northern end. 0.6m from the northern end are two tapering rectangular holes that are c80mm deep. They suggest that the stone was once used as a gatepost, but not at this location. It appears to have been worked, as it has squared-off ends.

These stones are not mentioned as boundary features in the Bathford Charter of 957AD (Bathford Charter BCS1001 Birch 1885), nor in the boundary description of the estate survey of 1605 (Skrine 1885). However, in both cases the escarpment edge is taken as the landscape feature which delineates the boundary of Bathford for several kilometres. As these boundary stones lie about halfway along this feature there would have been no need to reference it. However, the boundary stone does lie at the tentative division of the Warleigh Manor and Bathford parts of the parish (Skrine 1885), so it may have been used as a boundary feature at an earlier time.

When looking at Lewis's criteria (2005), this site scores quite highly. The overall setting on the Cotswold edge is very reminiscent of the famous Hetty Pegler's Tump, and being at a false crest, it is like many long barrow locations (*ibid* 67-69). It lies on the 175m contour, which is right in the middle of the range for long barrows (*ibid* 69). The nearest possible long barrow is the Three Shires Stone (ST 7960 7002). Although this is a folly, it has been suggested as formerly the site of a long barrow. It is c5km distant, which is at the upper end of the range (Kinnes 1992, 79). Like the overwhelming majority of long barrows in the area which are chambered, these stones are locally sourced (Lewis 2005, 54-56 and 58). If these stones are in their original location, they could not have had a mound to the west, due to the immediate falling away of the scarp. Though east-west orientations are the most common for early long barrows (Kinnes 1992, 68), all areas have a few exceptions, including North Somerset, which has four exceptions, including two with north-south orientations (Lewis 2005,

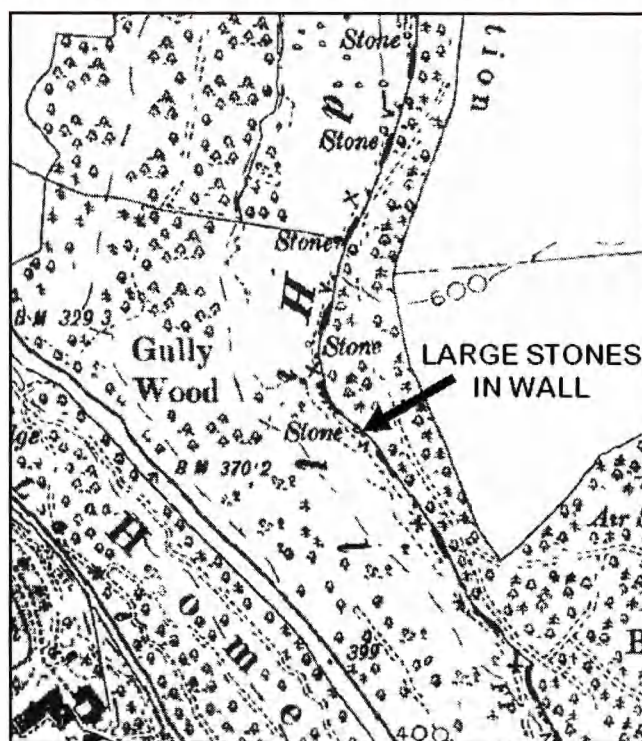


Fig.4 Location of Bathford Hill stones. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1904, original scale 1:10560.

68). However, it seems more likely that the stones would have been moved here as part of field clearance, and that one of them was used as a gatepost in its earlier setting. It may have been set back from the escarpment edge like the Bowl Barrow of Jug's Grave (ST 9657 3065), 2km due south.

CONCLUSION

To summarise, the Brean Down mound is possibly a damaged or uniquely small long barrow, though a pillow mound is even less likely. The Hengaston is a good location for a long barrow, but the identification mostly hangs on the parish boundary and fieldname. Lastly Bathwick Hill has some moved remains and a good setting. Even if these particular sites are not provable as long barrows, there were many more of them in the landscape in the past, and traces of them may yet be discovered.

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- SARS D\P\wrax/4/1/2 – 1837 Tithe Apportionment and Map.

Abbreviations

- AMIE Archives and Monuments in England. Database. English Heritage.
- SARS Somerset Archive & Record Service.

THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF THOMAS AND GEORGE PENNY, KILN BUILDERS OF BRISTOL 1882-1923.

by
Oliver Kent

SUMMARY

The Account Book of Thomas and George Penny is of particular interest because it gives us a picture of the level of development and redevelopment going on in the pottery industry in the Bristol region in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Even at this late date the industry could support a full-time firm to build and service their kilns. The content also has implications for the understanding of regional traditions in kiln construction, evidence for which is steadily emerging through the collection of oral evidence and the recording of the surprising number of surviving early kilns in the West Country. It is conventional to assume the dominance of Staffordshire by this date but it is important not to allow this to overwhelm the evidence for regional industries and traditions.

INTRODUCTION

Richard Coleman-Smith brought this account book to light in about 1980. Richard was present at Whetham Farm, Calne, Wiltshire, during a delivery of fertiliser. With Richard's eye for the unusual, he was intrigued by an old leather-bound ledger that the deliveryman, Mr R Wensley, was using. Enquiring after its history, he discovered that the first few pages contained accounts that referred to the Bristol pottery industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The ledger was then in the possession of Mr and Mrs Wensley of Applegarth, Castlefields, Calne, who kindly agreed to allow Richard to transcribe the accounts. It had originated from Mrs Wensley's father's business. Mrs Wensley was the daughter of George Penny who carried on a kiln building and repair business in Bristol started by her grandfather, Thomas.

According to the Wensleys, Thomas Penny married his wife Jane on April 18th 1871. He first appears in the directories in Bristol in 1882 and 1883 at 2 Albert Road, St Philips, where he describes himself as a kiln builder. Where he was between 1884-7 is unclear but the '1888 Brunswick' on the account book cover identifies him as the Thomas Penny listed at No.9 Gloster Street, Brunswick Square, St Pauls, Bristol from 1888-1902. Presumably the address on the cover coincides with a change of address in 1888. Number 9 Gloster Street was unlisted in 1887 and in 1903 probably because it was empty. The family's whereabouts become uncertain again after 1902.

The account book starts in January 1884 and ends December 13th 1923 although the transcription includes

entries as early as January 1882. The directory evidence above suggests that the account book probably starts with the beginning of a new business. What Thomas was doing before 1882 is unknown – he would appear to have been working for at least ten years by then. It is possible that he was employed by one of the larger Bristol potteries.

Thomas and George Penny might be assumed to be the only professional kiln builders in Bristol at this time. The range of jobs described in the accounts vary from minor repairs to substantial building contracts. They cover brick, tile and pottery kilns, tobacco-pipe kilns and a small group of specialised furnaces for a chemical manufacturer. The craftsmen involved clearly had specialist bricklaying and construction skills and could build complex cylinders, chimneys, domes, cones and hovels. One might have expected some evidence of involvement with the glass industry but there is none. Entries in the account book reflect the Penny's close involvement with Pountney's and Price's potteries in Bristol, two of the largest concerns in the city. The period covered includes the sale of Pountney and Co's Bristol Pottery in Water Lane, Temple Backs, their move to the premises of the Victoria Pottery in St Phillips and their subsequent move to an all new factory at Fishponds. The building of four kilns at the Victoria Pottery in 1885-6 presumably reflects the needs of Pountney's on their move to the Victoria Pottery site. Other work in the city is primarily for Hawley's pottery and their tobacco-pipe works. Three of the four entries for work at H D Pochin & Co, manufacturing chemists, seem to refer to a single job in 1884. Outside the city the most important job was the building of a kiln at the Sunflower Pottery at Clevedon Court for Sir Edmund Elton.

This transcription follows precisely that made by Richard Coleman-Smith. The few expenditure items reflect a degree of sampling but as far as can be ascertained the income entries are complete. He had made some brief initial notes that have been used to amend the text in places. Where the two differ, both versions have been given. The date order and the spelling have been left as found. The notes provide details of the businesses involved and a glossary of the technical language used.

Note: the bold numbers in brackets in the following table refer to the notes.

The cover of the account book is marked:

G. Penny

Thomas Penny 1888

[9 Gloster Street] **Brunswick** [Square, St Pauls, Bristol] (1)

Date	Item	£	s	d
1884				
Jan	for building furness at Pochin (2) and cut for	9	10	0
	arche to burners and bars	1	12	6
	Walls and c	1	10	0
Jan	Bristol Pottery (3)			
	hardenin kiln (4)			
	No 1 and stack	3	0	0
1882				
Jan	for repairing No 1 kiln at Prices Pottery (5)	9	10	0
Sept	recasing No 1 enamel at the Victoria Pottery (6)	2	5	0
	Repairing hardening [kiln]			
	No 1		15	0
	No 3	1	0	0
1884				
May	Building round kiln 8 feet 4" for Sir Edmund Elton at Clevedon Court (7)	22	0	0
	repairing lime kiln at Nailsea	5	10	0
	Recasing No 3 Enamel kiln at Victoria Pottery	1	15	0
1885				
April 25 th	repairing No 7 kiln at Price Pottery	10	10	0
12	Recasing crown bottom and holer at Hawleys Pottery (8)	10	0	0
April 28	pulling down hardening on kiln and stack and building new kiln 10 feet 6in long 4 feet wide and 6 feet high at Victoria Pottery	11	0	0
Jan 2 nd				
1884	Building two furnaces at Messers Pochin and Co	7	10	0
	for taking down arch of enalburner and rebuilding	1	10	0
	For cutting hole in stack and putting in box	1	5	0
1885	For building gloss kiln at Victoria Pottery (9)			
June	6 feet 6 inches in diameter	32	0	0
1885	Prices Pottery			
Nov 7	repairing No 1 Cone	3	7	0
Nov 28	1 fire hole No 1		4	6
	1 " " No 6		4	6
	1 bag in No 6		3	9
	1 " " No 4		3	9
	1 " " No 5		3	9
	1 " " No 7		3	9
	1 " " No 1		3	9
Dec 20	building enamel kiln at Price Pottery	9	0	0
1884				

April	repairing No 6 kiln bottom holes bracket			
1883		9	10	0
Nov	Two bags No 5			
	Two ditto No 1		7	6
	repairing casing and bottom		7	6
	1 hole in No 2 kiln		4	6
	1 bag in No 2 kiln		3	9
	for repairing casing in No 2		3	0
	Some wages Jan 1883 (10)			
hours	G. Penny (11)	1	7	11

- Full address from Matthews Bristol Directory, 1888.
- H D Pochin & Co Ltd, manufacturing chemists, Alum Works, Temple Backs, Bristol.
- Pountney and Co., Bristol Pottery, Water Lane, Temple Backs, Bristol (the site was sold off in 1885).
- After the application of underglaze transfer-printed decoration ware was heated in a relatively small 'hardening' or 'hardening on' kiln sufficiently to fix the decoration prior to glazing and final glost firing.
- Price Sons and Co. Stoneware potters, had a factory in Thomas Street, Bristol and offices in Victoria Street. They amalgamated with William Powell and Co in 1907 becoming Price, Powell and Co.
- The Victoria Pottery Company Ltd, Victoria Pottery, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol, 1865-1885/6. This is prior to the purchase of the site by Pountney and Co in 1885/6.
- The dimensions of the kiln correlate with those given for the main kiln at Lord Elton's Sunflower Pottery at Clevedon, Somerset by William Fishley-Holland, '*they built a round updraught kiln, about eight feet diameter and the same height, ... used for some years.*' (W Fishley-Holland 1958, 65-6).
- J G Hawley, Temple Stoneware Pottery, Temple Backs, Bristol made stoneware and redware.
- The Victoria Pottery was put up for sale and bought by Pountney and Co in 1885/6 who moved there from their old site in Water Lane, Temple (Levitt, 1990, 9-11; Price, 2005, 59-60). This new kiln, the first of four built by the Pennys, probably represents the new management in action. Pountney and Co renamed the pottery the Bristol Victoria Pottery operating at that site from 1886-1906.
- In Richard's initial notes this is dated 1883 only and reads

G Penny	44 hours	1.7.11
Dugger	47 hours	0.17.7
Powell	44 hours	1.7.11
Powell		0.5.0
Bear	44 hours	0.15.7

11. If this is George the son of Thomas and Jane he would be under 12.

12. R Coleman-Smith's note.

13. Frits are glaze materials that have been fused and ground before use. To construct a frit-kiln *'a large crucible with a hole in the bottom is mounted on bricks over a tank of water and heated by a furnace built round it in such a way that the material melts and runs into the tank, more being added to the crucible to replace that which has been melted... Where larger quantities are needed, a proper frit-kiln with a hearth*

44	B. Dugger		17	7
47	Bear		15	7
44	Dowell	1	7	11
	only entry that gives hours (12)			
1885				
Dec 24	Repairing frit kiln (13) and rebuilding stack	1	0	0
1886				
Jan 2	Prices Pottery			
	8 fire hole in No 7 kiln	1	16	0
	1 Bag in No 1		5	9
Jan 16	Repairing casing and bottom and fire hole and bag in No 4	1	10	0
	2 back holes in No 5		9	0
Feb 21	2 bags in No 7		7	6
	1 " " No 6		3	9
	1 " " No 4		3	9
March 27	Holes and bottom to No 1	8	10	0
	Extras	4	0	0
March 5	Repairing casing and fire holes 2 bags to No 5	2	0	0
March 27	Repairing casing bag	0	16	0
	1 bag in No 2		3	9
	1 " " No 7		3	9
April 10	1 bag " No 6			
	1 " " No 2			
May 15	1 bag " No 2		3	9
	Casing		2	3
June 26	2 bags No 5		7	6
	holer and bottom	8	10	1
	Extras No 4 kiln	1	0	0
1886				
Jun	Victoria Pottery repairing big biscuit kiln bottom and holes	7	10	0
Dec	Repairing sagger fire hole	1	0	0
	Repairing enamel kiln No 1	1	0	0
Mar 24	Repairing enamel kiln No 3	0	12	0
April 10	Recasing No 1 and No 4	1	10	0
	Bottom and side to No 3	2	15	0
May 8	holes and bottom to No 2 Gloss kiln at Victoria	6	10	0
May 13	Pulling down hardening kiln and			

	Rebuilding same 8 feet long 3' 6" wide	6	0	0
July 30	Pulling down and rebuilding biscuit kiln at Victoria	19	10	0
Aug 28	Building hardening kiln and stack	6	10	0
July 10	1 bag in No 7		3	9
	1 " " No 6		3	9
	4 fire holes in No 1			
Aug 26	2 bags in No 6		7	6
28	2 bags in No 5		7	6
Oct 15	3 bags No 7		11	3
	5 bags		18	9
1887	holes and bottom to No 1	8	10	0
Aug 5	Extras	1	5	0
May 5	holes and bottom to			
1888	No 5 kiln	8	10	0
	Extras	4	10	0
		13	0	0
1888	New kiln finished			
Sept 15	Labour	44	0	0
	Fires the first time, drawn at 35 past 4 oclock am Nov 31st			
1889	Pulling out and replacing holes bottom			
Feb 16	Casing and crown to No 4 kiln	23	0	0
1887				
April 15	Repairing enamel No 1		12	0
June 7	Hole and bottom to large biscuit kiln	7	10	0
	2 bags in little biscuit kiln		5	0
July 16	Repairing No 3 enamel kiln and repairing frit kiln	2	6	0
Aug 12	Hole and bottom to No 2 Gloss kiln	7	0	0
Sept 29	Repairing No 1 hardening kiln		13	0
Oct 24	Repairing No 2 hardening kiln		13	0
Sept 30	Repairing enamel kiln No 1		9	0
1888				
Jan	Replacing crown to large biscuit kiln	6	10	0
Jan	Bottom to No 1	3	0	0
Jan	Repairing No 1 hardening kiln	2	0	0
1886				
Nov 27	Work done at Pochin Temple Backs	4	4	0
Dec 28	Repairing furnaces	1	6	0
1887	For building 3 kilns at Cadoxton (14)	54	0	0
May &	Fuling	23	10	0
June	Missing stack	7	4	0
Oct	Repairing pipe kiln at Hawley Works (15)			
	Temple Backs	2	10	0
1889				
Jan	Building kiln at Yate for Mr White (16)	20	10	0
	Slip kiln for same (17)	4	10	0

July	Building kiln	25	0	0
1888	Victoria Pottery			
March	Repairing feet of kiln	2	10	0
1889				
March	Prices Pottery			
	Repairing No 7 kiln	11	10	0
	Building walls at No 6	11	12	0
1890				
March	Pulling out and replacing holes			
	Bottom casing and crown to No 7	23	0	0
April	Repairing No 2	12	10	0
	George Penny			
1893	Building two (18) new kilns at Bideford			
	for the sum of	30	0	0
	Size 11 feet & 6 feet 6 ins high with 6 fire holes			
Aug 7	Started at Bideford			
Sept 15				
1884				
Jan 2	1 Thomas Penny agree to do the work for Pochin and Co to build two furnaces			
	Connected to the same	7	10	0
	For taking the arch off the burner and replace	1	10	0
1900				
Dec 17	Building kiln for Mr Price (19) and Co of Canton Cardiff	35	8	0
1904				
April 2	Building 8ft kiln at Temple Pipe Wks (20)			
	4 fire holes for sum of	30	0	0
3 weeks	Wages	17	14	
1904				
May 14	Day work at Clevedon		17	0
1905	Pochins			
Oct 14	Repairing Stack (21) and Temple back	1	1	7
Aug 31	Building kiln at Lackhampton (22)			
	for sum of	28	0	0
	pulling down kilns	2	0	0
	odd jobs	2	0	0
Sept 9	rebuild kiln at Pipe works. Temple (23)			
	for sum of	70	0	0
1905 (24)	Building 4 houses for Mr Brown	80	0	0
1905	rebuilding kiln at pipe works Temple (25)			
	sum of	70	0	0
Sep 9	Wages	10	10	0

16	“	8	18	0
24	“	4	10	6
Mar 3	Building kiln at Bath for Mr C Harding (26)	28	0	0
3	Wages	6	2	0
10	“	7	10	0
17	“	7	3	6
24	“	8	3	0
31	“	7	17	4
1923	Building kiln at Bath. 12 feet			
Aug 3	6 fire holes	38 (27)	0	0
Sept 15	Lengthening Pottery kiln for the sum of building kiln at Bath	75	0	0
Nov 17	putting in bottom repairing firehole and founder, under pinning wall and building fires building fire	6 3 13	15 15 0	0 0 0
1923	Bath Building kilns and lengthening pottery			
Aug 4	received on count	10	0	0
18		22	0	0
Sept 7		32	0	0
22		35	0	0
Nov 3		14	0	0
17		25	0	0
Dec 13		21	15	0
		159	15	0

like a reverberatory furnace used for puddling iron should be used,' Searle 1911, 35.

14. NE of Barry in Glamorgan.

15. Hawley and Sons, Temple Backs, tobacco pipe manufacturers were separate from Hawley's pottery.

16. White's Yate Pottery Ltd., is listed in the directories as having offices in Broad Street, Bristol, from 1892 to 1897. Under the name of the Yate Fire-Clay & Brick Co. Ltd. They were listed until 1902.

17. A slip-kiln is a heated basin in which slipped (ie liquid) clay is dried to a plastic state. 'When not too large, the pits may be heated by the gases of a small stove passing underneath and around the sides, so as to facilitate the evaporation of the water from the clay.' Searle 1911, 63. (Searle regards this method as only suitable for a small pottery). A rectangular 'slip furnace' is marked on the 1854 plans of the Bristol Pottery in Temple Back (Price, 2005, 62).

18. The word 'two' only occurs in Richard Coleman-Smith's initial notes.

19. Spelled Praice in Richard's initial notes.
20. ie Hawley and Sons tobacco-pipe factory. R K Hatherwood suggests that by this time the tobacco-pipe works had combined with Hawley's pottery under the name Hawley and Co.
21. at?
22. Leckhampton on the outskirts of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. There was certainly a redware pottery there. (Wheeler 1998, 33-5).
23. See note 19.
24. This entry is only recorded in Richard Coleman-Smith's initial notes
25. See note 19.
26. Charles Harding of Oldfield Road, Bath and also of Rodden, is recorded as a brick and tile maker in 1883 and 1889. His wife continued to run the business at least until 1914 (Murless 2000, 42).
27. £35 in Richard Coleman-Smith's initial notes.

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BEWYS CROSS, THE BEVIS STONE AND SIR BEVIS OF HAMPTON: AN EXPLORATION OF POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS.

by
Nick Hanks

SUMMARY

This article discusses the relationship between the medieval Bewys Cross in the grounds of King's Weston House, and the (now lost) 'Bevis Stone' on the Gloucestershire side of the mouth of the River Avon. It considers in particular the origin of the name, and the popular folk hero Sir Bevis of Hampton.

BEWYS CROSS (ST 5436 7757)

The Bewys Cross consists of a square plinth of three steps, topped with the remains of an octagonal tapering shaft. The upper part is missing (Thomas 1981, 15). The base of the shaft has a hole in its upper surface, which, it has been suggested, was used for the placing of offerings (Pooley 1868, 60). It is dated stylistically in its Grade II Listed Building description as 15th century (DOE). It was moved to its present position in the forecourt of the House in the Garden School prior to 1969 (AMIE), but after 1945 (Thomas 1981, 15). It had previously stood in a wooded garden (ST 5425 7756) west of the stables of King's Weston House. It is shown there in the book of estate plans by Isaac Taylor (BRO 26570) dated 1772. In 1712, Atkyns describes the Bewys Cross standing beside the River Severn, which was presumably its original location. Atkyns also states that "it was much celebrated by Seamen, who paid their Devotion to it at their safe landing". The area at the mouth of the River Avon was used by shipping to await changes of the tide before journeying on to Bristol, also some passengers and crew would disembark here to travel by land or ferry to Bristol. On the 1772 map (BRO 26570) the salt marsh in this area is marked as a "Wharf".

It has been suggested by Parker (1999, 332) that the Bewys Cross could have marked the place where the 1373 boundary of the Port and City of Bristol reached the north bank of the River Avon. Parker also notes that elsewhere on this boundary lies the remains of Bewell's Cross (ST 5820 7387) at the top of St. Michael's Hill. Though similar sounding the name probably has a different etymology. Parker's suggested locations for the cross to mark the boundary vary from due east of Dumball Island (the location of the Bevis Stone), to Broad Pill, and even Shirehampton ferry slip. This assumes that the coastline at the mouth of the Avon remained largely the same between the medieval and the 18th and 19th century maps. However, Dr Ted Bryant and other speakers at the "400 Years On! A scientific forum

on the cause and impact of the 1607 coastal flooding event in the Severn Estuary Levels" (27th January 2007) showed evidence suggesting significant coastline changes during the late medieval period which could confuse the picture still further.

BEVIS STONE (ST 5122 7892)

The origins of the name and the exact location of the Bewys Cross are uncertain, but the presence of the Bevis Stone helps to shed some light on the matter. This stone appears on the 1772 map (BRO 26570) at the mouth of the River Avon, as a short thick vertical line marked as 'Bevis Stone' (see Fig.1). The stone is located just on the salt marsh side of the long bank of sea defences that surrounds the fields on the alluvial plain.

The fields shown on the 1772 map partly survive on the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but nothing is marked at the location of the Bevis Stone. Comparing the two maps gives a grid reference for the site of the stone of approximately ST 5122 7892. Interestingly, the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1903 shows a 'Fixed Green' river navigation light at this location, and a 'Stone' 140m to the



Fig.1 Bevis Stone marked on 1772 estate map for Kingsweston House, by Isaac Taylor (BRO 26570).

north. Neither feature appears on later or earlier maps. Today nothing remains of this landscape, as the whole area was developed as the Royal Edward Dock.

It seems likely that the Bewys Cross was removed from its river side setting between 1712 and 1772, and that the Bevis Stone was used as a replacement boundary marker. The difference in the names is not unusual for the 18th century when standardisation of spellings and place names had not yet been achieved. The name of 'Bewys' is unknown in association with any other monument (AMIE), place name (webGIS) or saint in England (AMIE). Bevis is probably the former name as it is a proper surname, and occurs associated with other landscape features (as discussed below). Though it is possible that the Bevis Stone was an earlier boundary marker, dating from 1373 when the boundary was established, it acquired the Bevis name, which became transferred to the Cross which was built near by, possibly at another point on the boundary.

Of the nearly 3000 medieval crosses in England, few are named (less than 5%), and of these, most of the names are derived from their location. Many other names are ambiguous, but of those that can be identified as proper names, they are mostly saints' names, with the rest being derived from the dedicatee of the cross, the patron (usually royal or noble), and folklore names such as Lady Godiva. As the Bewys Cross and Bevis Stone are assumed to be county boundary markers, they are unlikely to be a memorial doubling up as a boundary marker. The possibility of a saint has been discounted earlier. There is a slight possibility that a noble with the surname Bevis may have paid for it to be erected, but this is unlikely, as it is the only such monument (AMIE). So this leaves the possibility of the name deriving from the location, either a now-lost place-name or a lost landscape feature, which would be difficult to explore and seems unlikely. This also leaves the folklore origin, which can be explored.

SIR BEVIS OF HAMPTON

Sir Bevis is first mentioned in a poem of the 14th century, but his popularity was attained via the publication of chapbooks from the early 16th to the 18th centuries. In these his most famous act is the subduing of the Giant Ascupart (referenced in Shakespeare's *Henry V* part 2, act ii. 3). Like many such heroes, he is also credited with great strength and a giant-like stature. In the numerous versions of his story, he fights wild beasts and monsters (Ashton 1882, 156-162).

All of the sites associated with him have a distribution focused on the south coast of England. There is the Bevois Valley district and Ascupart House in Southampton, from where he is said to have come. Arundel Castle claims to have his sword. There are also four prehistoric monuments that bear his name, though none of these is a standing stone. These sites are Bevisbury, a hillfort (SU 3260 5415), and three long barrows; Bevis Grave (SU 6923 0642) Bevis Thumb (SU 7876 1551) and the now lost monument of Bevis Tomb (TQ0108). These sites are the only ones that have 'Bevis' recorded in their name in England (AMIE).

The distribution of Bevis as a surname in the 1881 census (Lloyd *et al*, 2006) and as part of modern place/street names (webGIS) has a similar distribution focused on Hampshire and its adjacent counties, but there are also some occurrences in Somerset and around Peterborough. This makes the Bevis Stone the lone representative in the Bristol area, but it is only just off the edge of the distribution for this name. So it can be assumed that it is part of this distribution.

Why would the name of Bevis, a medieval hero, be attached to a stone or cross at the mouth of the River Avon? Something about the area must have led to the south coast hero's name being located here rather than anywhere else. It is possible that the attraction might have been an existing story which had parallels to his own, then his name became attached to the story and to the landscape in which it was said to have happened. Folktales are anchored on landscape features. For example Simpson (1978) reports that all of the fifty folktales in her study have landscape features named after the dragon or the hero where the tale takes place or within its environs.

SLAKEWELL

There is no known folktale from the immediate area of Avonmouth, however a possible lost heroic tale has been located 6km from the Bevis Stone. Quinn (1999, 210) in his research on holy wells observed that only four water sources in the former Avon area bear the name 'Snakewell', and that significantly three are in adjacent parishes; Flax Bourton (ST 514 693), Long Ashton (ST 541 701) and Abbots Leigh (ST 533 731). The latter one is in woodland and not far from a public footpath. It is the only one with a significant structure on the site. The well shaft is 12m square and 3m deep. The fourth spring is in the parish of Whitchurch (ST 610 673). Quinn notes that no documentation survives for any folklore for these wells, but this cluster of names must have a common origin. A possible guide, Quinn suggested, is the Romanesque tympanum over the south door of Flax Bourton parish church, dedicated to St. Michael. The figure of a saint trampling a serpent, with his crosier thrust through the animal's jaws, and a sword in the other hand raised in victory. This is a well known, though not common, piece of medieval sculpture, and the Snakewell in this parish is only 1km north-east of this church. He speculated that there might have been a lost serpent-slaying tradition in the manner of the Lambton Worm of Northumberland.

In about half of the Dragon tales studied by Simpson (1978) it is noted that the dragon's habitat is given as 'water in various forms (river, lake, pool, swamp, well, sea)'. It is by far the most common landscape feature with dragon associations. Simpson (*op cit*) also notes that large stones only appear in four of the tales; one is merely a hiding place of the dragon; however in the three remaining tales, the stone plays the important role as part of the means (one coils around the stone when it is covered in spikes), or the location of the death of the dragon.

The distance from the Bevis Stone to the nearest Snakewell is 6km, and the site of the Bevis Stone is clearly

visible from much of the north side of Failand ridge, including this Snakewell. This may seem quite a distance for an association between the sites, however, stone-throwing is a common feat for heroes in folk tales, and many stones (both natural and archaeological features) have been associated with these feats. The distances involved can be much greater than 6km, but they usually involve inter-visibility of the sites. (For local examples see Quinn 1997 and Briggs & Tongue 1967.) Since the Bevis Stone and Bewys Cross are stones near water, they are suitable features to have dragon tales and/or heroic throwing feats associated with them.

CONCLUSION

The Bevis Stone was probably the replacement for the Bewys Cross in the mid 18th century. The name Bewys is probably a corruption of Bevis. The most likely source for the name Bevis is the folk hero 'Sir Bevis of Hampton'. The name 'Bevis' was attached to the cross or stone only when his fame was spread beyond his home region of Southampton by the chapbooks in the 16th or 17th centuries. However, due to the maritime nature of the location, and both Bristol and Southampton being ports, it seems most likely that mariners were the source of the transfer of the name. The opportunity for the name to get transferred would come from the frequent waiting of ships at the mouth of the Avon in the environs of the Bevis Stone/Bewys Cross and within sight of Failand. It may have occurred through conversations between Bristol and Southampton mariners about their respective heroes. This seems the most likely explanation for the arrival of this unusual name.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to James Russell for providing me with sources on the Bewys Cross.

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Abbreviations

- AMIE Archives and Monuments in England. Database. English Heritage.
- BRO Bristol Record Office.
- DOE Department of the Environment.
- webGIS Map based interface for searching English Heritage databases.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES ROUNDUP.

by
Kurt Adams

INTRODUCTION

Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered by members of the public, mostly by metal-detector users, but also by people out walking, digging in their gardens or whilst going about their everyday work. These finds have the potential to tell us a great deal about the past; how and where people lived and about the types of objects they made and used.

In the past these objects went unrecorded and as a result of this huge loss of information the Portable Antiquities Scheme was set up in 1997 to encourage and develop the voluntary recording of artefacts made by the public in England and Wales. Originally a pilot scheme employing six Finds Liaison Officers (FLO) resulting in a very fragmentary coverage of the whole of England, it has since expanded to 35 with the help of the Heritage Lottery Fund. Gloucestershire and Avon received its own post in 2004, now based in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

Since 1997 the Portable Antiquities Scheme's FLOs have recorded over 250,000 objects. The overall aim for the Scheme is to advance knowledge of the history and archaeology of England and Wales by systematically recording archaeological objects found by the public.

All of the information recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme is now being added to a database that can be viewed online at www.finds.org.uk.

RECENT FINDS

During 2006 a number of important artefacts for the Cotswolds region have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities database, not least of which are prehistoric flint tools. These include five large assemblages of prehistoric stonework, totalling over 5,000 worked pieces of flint, the vast majority of which dates to the Bronze Age and Neolithic. Later Mesolithic artefacts were also present but at a greatly reduced quantity.

The number of artefacts that have been donated to local museums has also increased. The most generous donation was by Mr Peter Twinn. Peter has been an active member of the metal detecting community for a number of year, and is currently living in the South Gloucestershire area. Avidly metal detecting and field walking around the town where he lives, Peter has made a number of interesting discoveries, not least of these are a number of artefacts dating to the early medieval period, some examples of which include a Sub-Roman penannular brooch of the 6th-7th century (PAS

database number GLO-7D6DF4), a 9th-century strap-end PAS database number GLO-60A612), and a set of scales PAS database number (GLO-6ED8D4) dating to the 9th-11th century.

The Bristol and South Gloucestershire area was very important during the early medieval period. Bristol by the mid 11th century had its own mint, and the village of Pucklechurch can boast royal connections, where according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle King Edmund was murdered in 946 'in his own hall'. However, what is perhaps surprising is that this importance is not reflected in the archaeological record, with very few sub-Roman or Anglo-Saxon sites known in the region. This is in turn reflected in the comparatively small early medieval artefactual collection held within Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery. As a result of this, Peter realising the importance of his collection has donated all of his early medieval artefacts from the South Gloucestershire area to the Museum. Les Good, Curator of Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology within the museum said 'the generosity of Peter has helped to almost double the size of the early medieval metalwork collection held within the museum'.

Thornbury Hoard

Bristol Museum and Art Galleries have recently put on display a major 4th-century Roman coin hoard that was found in the town of Thornbury. Discoveries such as these are almost always made by metal detector users, which



Plate 1 The hoard spread out over a large table undergoing conservation treatment.



Plate 2 The three most common type of coins from the Thornbury Hoard.

makes this find all the more unusual because the finder, Mr Alan discovered the hoard whilst digging a pond in his back garden.

The hoard consists of over 11,000 copper alloy Roman coins that date to the 2nd quarter of the 4th century and would therefore date to the end of the reign of Constantine the Great (306-337).

Although hoards of this date are not uncommon, they tend to number no more than several hundred coins. This means that the Thornbury coin hoard is all the more remarkable and makes it the third largest hoard of its type behind the 22,500+ coins from Nether Compton, (Dorset), and 17,548 coins from Bishopswood (Herefordshire).

This coin hoard was reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme under the 1996 Treasure Act and has been subsequently purchased from Mr Alan by Bristol Museums and Art Gallery and is now on permanent display within the museum.

The two most common coins within the hoard are a pair of Commemorative coins issued during the reign of Constantine the Great. Struck between AD 330-335 they represent the most common type of Roman coin found in this country. One has a helmeted bust on one side, which personifies the city of Constantinople and the reverse shows a figure of Victory standing on the prow of a ship, referring



Plate 3 Top and side view of the dagger pommel.

to Constantine's naval victory over his rival Licinius at Chrysopolis near Constantinople in AD 324. The second coin celebrates the foundation of the city of Rome. A female helmeted head who personifies the city of Rome appears on one side with a she-wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus on the reverse. This is a reference to the legendary story of the abandoned infants who were reared by a she wolf and went on to found the city of Rome. The mintmarks at the base of the obverse show that although most of the coins were minted in France and Germany, a number have come from as far afield as Eastern Europe and Turkey.

The coins were contained within a Severn Valley Ware pottery vessel which dates to the end of the 3rd century AD and was covered by a makeshift sandstone lid.

Cast copper alloy dagger pommel. GLO-8E3116

Diameter 37mm, thickness 14mm.

The dagger was known as a rondel dagger, whose pommel and guard are parallel discs. This was predominately a thrusting weapon - the blade would have been long, straight and thick, and was developed to be thrust through the niches and holes in late medieval armour, something that is graphically illustrated in a number of late medieval manuscripts such as Hans Talhoffer's *Fechtbuch* (1467). This was an extremely popular combat dagger of the 15th and mid 16th century.

Finder: John Taylor

Findspot: South Gloucestershire.

REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY 2005

Edited by Bruce Williams

Abbreviations

AAU	-	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	-	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services
BRSMG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BSMR	-	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record
BUAD	-	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CA	-	Cotswold Archaeology
NSMS	-	North Somerset Museums Service
OA	-	Oxford Archaeology

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

Fosse Gardens, Odd Down, ST 7378 6178. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundwork associated with the erecting of new fencing alongside a section of the Wansdyke (Scheduled Ancient Monument BA93) on Odd Down in Bath.

Archaeological deposits were observed in the north-facing section of the trench on the north side of the earthwork and limestone slabs were recorded in two postholes on the summit of the feature. However, no datable finds were recovered. The stratigraphy in both these locations would appear to relate to the structure of the Wansdyke.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

KELSTON

Barns at Roundhill Farm, ST 7012 6714. A survey of barns and other farm buildings (excluding the farmhouse) was carried out. This included both the annotation of 1:100 scale survey drawings and a detailed photographic record. None of the buildings appeared to be earlier than 19th-century in date, and most dated from the period c1850-1902.

John Bryant, BaRAS

PEASEDOWN ST JOHN

Land off Wellow Road, ST 7120 5705. Archaeological excavation was undertaken from September 2004 to January 2005. A Bronze Age gully was identified running across the development site and associated lithics were found. A large linear of probable Iron Age date was identified, its function is currently unclear. An L-shaped ditch and possible enclosure were dated to the Roman period. Nine extended inhumations of unknown date and a pit burial of probable prehistoric date were also excavated.

Mike Rowe, CA

ST CATHERINE

Barn at Lodge Farm, ST 78168 69833. A survey of the barn included both the annotation of survey drawings and a detailed photographic record. The barn is shown on the 1840 Tithe map, but it does not appear to be earlier than 19th-century in date. It is rectangular in plan, constructed of coursed oolitic limestone, and the westernmost three-fifths retains the remains of a hayloft. A cider press survives inside the barn, and there is evidence that there may formerly have been a circular stone cider mill in addition.

John Bryant, BaRAS

BRISTOL

AVONMOUTH

Littleton to Severnside Raw Water Main, Severn Road, ST 5452 8402 and ST 5350 8172. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of four engineering trial pits along the A403 Severn Road. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Franco Vartuca, CA

Land at Maurice Lay Distributors Ltd, Fourth Way, ST 5320 7836. An archaeological watching brief found no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Chris Reese, BaRAS

BEDMINSTER

No.106 Bedminster Down Road (former South Bristol Central School), ST 57500 70415, BSMR 22294. Number 106 Bedminster Down Road was recorded prior to demolition. The building was of 19th-century date, brick-

built with clay Double Roman tiles. As first built it comprised a single main storey with partial basement. There were three classrooms and a larger room, probably the school hall. Later, probably at the end of the 19th century, a small two-storey extension was added in the south corner, containing two small rooms. Initially the Bedminster Down Elementary School, this became the South Bristol Central School from 1919. In 1936 the school was transferred off the site, since when the building had been used as a coach-building works and a store.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Nos.171-178 Coronation Road, ST 57708 72006, BSMR 22148. A desk-based assessment was undertaken. The evidence examined suggested that the study area comprised agricultural land at the end of the 18th century. Buildings first appeared on the study area in the first half of the 19th century. The study area had undergone more-or-less complete development by the late-1870s, including the construction of Coronation Villas, Coronation Buildings (later Lower Ashton Terrace) Stracey Street, and subsequently underwent extensive redevelopment for commercial use in the 1950s. It was observed that at least four standing buildings of 19th-century date remained on the study area, including part of the original Lower Ashton Terrace (175 & 176 Coronation Road) and Stracey Street.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

St Francis Road, Ashton Gate, ST 57318 71678, BSMR 22271. A desk-based assessment of land at St Francis Road showed that the area was open land until 1909 when buildings associated with the Ashton Gate Brewery were constructed there. The site has been in commercial/light industrial use since then.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Land at Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster, ST 5815 7123, BSMR 22149. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken and no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

BISHOPSWORTH

Gatcombe Road, Hartcliffe, ST 58015 68220, BSMR 22172. A watching brief undertaken during the groundworks phase of construction work for a residential development on the site of the former Gatcombe Public House in Hartcliffe, Bristol, found no archaeological deposits or features.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

BRISLINGTON

Land at Nos.623 and 625 Bath Road, ST 61570 70983. Six trenches were excavated during winter 2005 as part of an evaluation. The development area lay to the west of the Brislington Roman Villa. A possible boundary ditch containing a partially articulated adult horse skeleton was excavated. A pit cut into the ditch contained quantities of

3rd-century AD pottery, suggesting the ditch was Roman or earlier. Post-medieval soil horizons and features in all likelihood relating to the 19th-century gardens of Lynwood House were also recorded. Reduction of ground level was evident, probably due to the cutting of the railway which ran adjacent to the site, as well as the construction of Bath Road. The evaluation demonstrated the potential for archaeological remains, possibly outlying elements of the Roman Villa complex, to survive on the western side of 623 Bath Road, whilst the eastern side appeared to have been severely truncated in modern times. No archaeological remains were exposed in a single hand-dug test-pit in the garden of Lynwood House (625 Bath Road), although this area did not appear to have been affected by modern truncation.

Kate Cullen, CA

St Lukes's Church, Church Parade, ST 62117 70794, BSMR 22233. A watching brief was carried out in the ancient churchyard of St Luke's. The monitoring took place during the excavation of a narrow pipe trench, to carry a new gas supply from Church Hill to the church.

Human remains, exclusively comprising broken disarticulated bones, were recorded throughout much of the trench. A few 19th-century finds were also recovered from the redeposited subsoil (grave-fill). No significant archaeological finds or deposits were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

CLIFTON

Bishops House, ST 57445 72919, BSMR 22192. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the refurbishment of Bishops House on the corner of Clifton Road and Clifton Hill. The groundworks revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Heather Hiron, BaRAS

Bristol Zoo Gardens, ST 56985 74030, BSMR 22277. A desk-based assessment of the 1982 Monkey House was undertaken prior to its demolition to make way for a proposed 'Monkey Jungle'. The building was completed in 1983 and comprised one of four monkey houses constructed at the Zoo since it was founded in the first half of the 19th century (opened 1836). When compared to earlier examples the building demonstrated an increase in concern for the welfare of animals and visitor experience, not least with the extended use of three-dimensional space for the external animal compartments. The study was undertaken with the assistance of Mr John Partridge, Deputy Curator of Animals at the zoo.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Clifton Down Observatory and Clifton Camp, ST 5656 7330, BSMR 22153. A desk-based assessment was undertaken.

Clifton Camp dates to the prehistoric and later periods but has undergone relatively little investigation.

Consequently, not much is known about the monument at present.

The Observatory started life in the 1760s as a windmill for grinding corn. Having been gutted by fire in the 1770s, the building was converted to an Observatory in the 1820s by the Bristol artist William West, with subsequent extensions and a vertical shaft linking it to the Giant's Cave (Ghyston's Cave) added in the 1830s. It was found that while the building retained much of its 18th- and 19th-century character externally, the interior of the building had been considerably altered in recent times.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Land at Granby Hill, Hotwells, centred on ST 5680 7257, BSMR 22298. A watching brief undertaken during groundworks revealed a complex sequence of wall footings, flagstone floors and water tanks which were recorded and plotted electronically and then compared to the available cartographic evidence. The earliest of the walls and associated terraces was found to date to the 17th century. Traces of subsequent building episodes and property alteration were also identified. These included the construction of Cumberland Cottages to the north of the site and the enlargement of the structure fronting onto Granby Hill and Albermarle Row. An enigmatic, pre-19th-century, circular, stone-built structure was identified to the south of the site which was preserved *in situ*.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

Grove House, Cornwallis Grove, ST 57092 72872, BSMR 22195. This study examined the history of Grove House, now Bristol Cancer Help Centre. It was built by Ann Hibbs, widow, in the 18th century, probably in the period 1757-64. No illustrations or detailed maps survive from before the 1820s, but those from then on are consistent in what they record. A small extension was added in 1910 when the house was still a private residence, which it remained until taken over both by St Joseph's Academy and La Retraite in quick succession in the early 1920s. An eastern extension was made to the house in 1937, by now the convent part of the Roman Catholic girls' secondary school. Minor alterations were made in the 1940s; some damage was received by the roof in the Blitz. Major additions were made in the early 1960s, with a north-eastern extension and the raising of the roof by one storey. The southern grounds were altered as the result of the collapse of the high retaining wall in 1966. Due to reorganisation of R. C. secondary education, the school shut in 1982, and it was then taken over for its present use.

John Bryant BaRAS

DUNDRY

Four Acres, Withywood Church Centre, Withywood, ST 56444 67992, BSMR 22288. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study area originally formed part of Highridge Common and appears to have undergone late enclosure. The evidence suggested that the land was used for agricultural purposes until the 1950s

whereupon it was developed for the Withywood Methodist Church (completed 1959), latterly the Withywood Church Centre.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Turtlegate Avenue, Withywood, ST 56305 67797, BSMR 22287. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study area originally formed part of Highridge Common and appears to have undergone late enclosure. The evidence suggested that the land was used for agricultural purposes until the mid-1950s whereupon it was developed for the Withywood Parish Hall (St Peter's Church Hall [completed 1957]). A detached dwelling (No. 63 Turtlegate Avenue) immediately to the south/west of the study area was constructed in the early-1960s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

HENBURY

Blaise Castle House Estate, ST 56200 78727, BSMR 22168/22169. An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out on the sites of new wayfinding and interpretation signs within the grounds of Blaise Castle House. Other than the recovery of a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from Castle Hill (site of an Iron Age hillfort) no significant archaeological features or deposits were present.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

The Former Public Swimming Baths, Crow Lane, ST 56684 78938, BSMR 22285. A desk-based assessment was carried out at the site of the former public swimming pool. The pool building with its associated car-parking area and outdoor ball-court was constructed in the 1970s on land that had been a field of Westmoreland Farm. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the land has probably always been used for arable and pasture.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land at Dragons Well Road, ST 57282 78754, BSMR 22265. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground-works related to the construction of a new residential property. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

The Walled Garden, Grove Road/Grove Avenue, Coombe Dingle, ST 55496 77608, BSMR 22129. A watching brief during groundworks for a new house and garage was undertaken on the site of the Walled Garden, at the corner of Grove Road and Grove Avenue, Coombe Dingle. Finds of Roman date have been retrieved from the area, including a burial in a lead coffin found nearby in 1972. However the groundworks uncovered no archaeological remains.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Former Eagle Filling Station, Knole Lane, ST 57448 79204, BSMR 22281. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the erection

of five houses with associated landscaping and parking on the site. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Heather Hirons, BaRAS

No.2 Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, ST 5324 7752, BSMR 22176. A desk-based assessment of No.2 Long Cross found that the land had been part of the park surrounding Kingsweston House. There was no evidence for earlier structures on the site.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Land at No.2 Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, ST 5324 7752, BSMR 22201. An archaeological evaluation found no features or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

RNYA Portway & Portway Community Schools Playing Fields, Portway, ST 54710 76336, BSMR 22194. A watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a rugby development centre found very little of archaeological interest, largely due to the land being landscaped in the early 20th century for playing fields. The pitched-stone base of a field pond, bedded on cinders and bonded with grey-ash mortar was located together with the line of a former field boundary. Both features were depicted on early Ordnance Survey plans.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

St Bede's Catholic College, Lawrence Weston, ST 54578 78653, BSMR 22154. A watching brief on groundworks for the construction of a single storey extension at the school, was undertaken. In 1982 a limited excavation was carried out at the school which identified remains of a Romano-British settlement, probably a farmstead; specifically a boundary ditch which was later replaced by a rubble wall. Pottery and artefacts from the excavation were dated to the late 1st to late 4th century AD. The watching brief did not identify any remains of archaeological significance.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Land at Windcliff Crescent, Lawrence Weston, ST 5340 7748, BSMR 22191. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks which revealed extensive modern disturbance across the site relating to the previous post-war development of the site. A significant colluvial deposit was revealed beneath the modern make up layers below which lay evidence for palaeochannels. No archaeological features were identified beneath the colluvium where trenching was undertaken to that depth.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

HORFIELD

Land at Kellaway Avenue Playing Field, ST 5849 7612, BSMR 22120. Following a programme of geophysical recording 15 evaluation trenches were excavated. The identified geophysical anomalies were found to relate to landscaping and drainage features dating to the 1980s. No

features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

REDCLIFFE

Redcliff Wharf, ST 58942 72368. Eight trenches were excavated as part of an evaluation across the development area. Substantial glass waste deposits dating to the late 17th/early 18th-century were found throughout the evaluation trenches. A drainage system along with flagstone floors and walls were also uncovered, in addition to a brick and stone-built glass cone base located centrally on the site. Heat-reddened brick surfaces also broadly contemporary with the glass cone may represent annealing oven bases or outlying workshop areas where smithing of glass making tools may have occurred. No evidence for buildings associated with pottery production was uncovered during the course of the evaluation. Despite this, several deposits of pottery wasters and kiln furniture were discovered in the northern part of the site. The majority were of the same tin-glazed earthenware fabric, and appeared to date to the late 17th to 18th century, suggesting that a pottery kiln was in operation on, or very close to the site at the same time as the glassworks. It is probable that this lay directly to the north of the proposed development area. Analysis of the archaeological boreholes indicated that Redcliff Wharf sits to the immediate north of a bedrock cliff but extends into former channel areas.

Kate Cullen, CA

Editor's Note: The rear of the caves at Redcliff Wharf contain large dumps of tin-glazed earthenware sherds. It is thought these sherds were the product of Richard Frank's pottery which was located on Redcliff Back during the first half of the 18th century.

SEA MILLS

No.31, Hadrian Close, Sea Mills, ST 55073 75776. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2005. One trench was excavated within the proposed development area. Roman features, comprising a ditch, a hearth pit and two pits, were identified cutting a layer of weathered natural substrate. These features appear to have gone into disuse between the late 1st and mid 3rd centuries, a period that saw Sea Mills change from a Roman military post to a trading port.

Jonathan Hart, CA

SHIREHAMPTON

Land Adjacent to No.1 Barrow Hill Crescent, ST 52386 77088, BSMR 22200. A watching brief to monitor groundworks associated with the construction of a two-storey dwelling and associated garage on waste ground, revealed that considerable disturbance had already taken place on this site in the recent past, effectively removing any archaeological evidence that may once have been present.

Andy King, BaRAS

Myrtle Drive, Jubilee Allotments, ST 53422 76223, BSMR 22212. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The evidence examined suggested that the study area had never been developed, serving as agricultural land until the early 20th century. The land was subsequently used as a paddock and allotment gardens during the 20th century.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

STAPLETON

Land at the proposed Fairfield School Sports Pitch, South Purdown, ST 6053 7564, BSMR 22167. An archaeological evaluation revealed post-medieval landscape and garden features cutting through a colluvial deposit. Several negative features were identified beneath the colluvial deposit although the evaluation failed to identify if these represented archaeological or natural features. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were recovered from the topsoil and colluvial layers.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

No.747-759 Fishponds Road, Fishponds, ST 6332 7592, BSMR 22160. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The evidence examined indicated that the study area comprised undeveloped land until the 19th century, although incorporated part of the Lower Fishpond, a feature of unknown date that appears to have been filled in between 1781 and 1803. A house and outbuildings had been constructed on the study area by the time of the 1839 Stapleton tithe survey. Save for a row of small garages, the study area had been completely cleared by the early 1970s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Nos.751-761 Fishponds Road, Fishponds, ST 63316 75915, BSMR 22186. Evaluation revealed the *in situ* remains of the Lower Fishpond and associated pond material. At the northern end of the site the remains of a post-medieval structure and outlying buildings were discovered built directly onto bedrock. Evidence of quarrying was also revealed.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

No.51 Manor Road, Fishponds, ST 63172 76067, BSMR 22259. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The evidence examined suggested that the study area comprised houses and gardens/small fields during the second half of the 18th century and had undergone relatively little change since.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Land at Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, centred on ST 6067 7587, BSMR 22218. An archaeological excavation revealed the remains of an 18th-century structure and an associated timber lined feature which preliminary analysis suggests was used as a cess pit. Associated with the structure was a north to south running pathway. This was initially formed from the deposition of small Pennant sandstone

fragments. The latter stage of the trackway's development saw the introduction of a more substantial make-up layer and the placing of granite sets on its surface.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

ST AUGUSTINE

Land at Cabot House, Deanery Road, ST 58172 72705, BUAD 4256. An archaeological evaluation revealed the remains of the original 18th- and 19th-century housing along with the street frontage and basement of a property which lay on the original course of Brandon Street. A substantial depression, filled primarily by 18th-century industrial debris, may also represent the deliberate backfilling of a fishpond (located in the former Bishop's Park) immediately prior to the documented development of the area.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

Jacobs Wells Road, Land at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School, ST 57791 73097, BUAD 4240. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study area comprised a yard at the northern end of the main school building. The present Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School was constructed in 1844-47 and occupies land thought to have been used by Bristol's Jewish community in medieval times, known in the 19th century as the 'Jew's Acre'.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

No.24a Orchard Street, ST 58458 72937, BUAD 4247. An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks related to the re-development of 24a Orchard Street. The watching brief observed the excavation of a trench to the rear of the 17th-century property for connecting services to the cellars beneath the property. The trench was 4m deep. No archaeological deposits were encountered, the area having been previously excavated for the installation of a sewer pipe.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

ST EWEN

The Old Council House, Corn Street, ST 58849 73048, BUAD 4244. Limited excavations and a watching brief were conducted in the courtyard of the Old Council House. Evidence for structures and occupation dating back to the 13th century were identified, but excavation stopped at this level and underlying natural deposits were not reached. The excavated finds, including large quantities of pottery and ceramic roof tile, indicate a building of high status located at the western end of St. Ewen's Church.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

ST. GEORGE

Land at the car sales yard, Blackswarth Road, Redfield, centred on ST 61771 73446, BSMR 22213. A desk-based assessment showed that there was Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The manor of Blackskwarth itself would seem to be of at least medieval origin with the Manor being

handed to St. Augustines's Abbey in 1153. Early cartographic evidence suggested that Blackswarth Road existed from 1769, which, if correct, would suggest that St. Anthony's chapel lay within the vicinity or close to the site. Cartographic and documentary evidence indicated that seven cottages were erected on the site by 1802, and were demolished at some point between 1912 and 1958.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

Nos.77-85 Church Road, Redfield, ST 61145 73405, BSMR 22247. Two evaluation trenches at No.77-85 Church Road found the remains of a building probably dating from the late 18th century, and a substantial brick culvert representing the course either of the Wain Brook or of a channel feeding into the Wain Brook.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Nos.176-180 Church Road, Redfield, ST 61934 73512, BSMR 22219. A desk-based assessment of Nos.176-180 Church Road showed that the site was built on by 1803; the buildings were altered and added to during the 19th century and demolished in 1927. It is possible that foundations of the houses survive beneath modern terracing.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

No.232 Church Road, Redfield, ST 61934 73512, BSMR 22164. A desk-based assessment of No.232 Church Road, Redfield showed that although there was slight evidence for Roman activity in the area of the site, occupation of all periods in the area was scattered until the late 19th century.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

No.39 Cooperage Road, Netham, ST 61626 73114, BSMR 22242. A desk-based assessment of No.39 Cooperage Road showed that there were buildings on the site by 1803. The present house was built between 1803 and 1842.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Devon House, No.123 Whitehall Road, Whitehall, ST 61355 73810. Archaeological recording was carried out at Devon House comprising a photographic survey, building recording and a two-stage watching brief during external groundwork. Devon House (Grade II listed) was thought to date to the early 19th century, however, surviving structural elements indicated that the building's origins lay in the late 17th/early 18th century. This archaeological evidence was confirmed by cartographic records, showing three cottages (1 detached and 2 terraced, plus associated outbuildings) on the site by 1803 (William Maule's Parish Survey Map BRO AC/PL 60a).

By 1841 all three properties (Nos.9-11 Whitehall) were owned by solicitor Abraham Atchley, Gent. He and his family lived at No.9, otherwise known as 'Pembroke Villa', while the other two properties were let to tenants. About 1855 substantial building works were carried out for Mr Atchley creating a much grander single residence from the three much older houses. This involved the total demolition

of Pembroke Villa, the partial demolition and amalgamation of the two other cottages and the addition of a new west (main) wing with limestone ashlar façade. Abraham Atchley lived at the new 'Devon House' until its sale in 1865.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Former Don John's Cross Public House, ST 62222 73563, BSMR 22183. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of residential flats on the site of the former Don John's Public House, Church Road. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.

Darren Lankstead & Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Part of former workhouse, Hudds Vale Road, ST 6231 7390, BSMR 22230. This desk-based assessment examined part of the St George Poor House or Workhouse site. The original building was erected in 1801, and extended later, but became redundant when a larger facility was opened elsewhere. By the early 1870s this was the Crown Pottery, which included additional buildings such as a bank of three main kilns with two smaller kilns in the yard. A soap works occupied the buildings from the beginning of the 20th century but the business later closed and was replaced by a tin printing works, which moved out in the late 1960s. At the time of study there were several small businesses in occupation.

John Bryant BaRAS

Roselake House (east wing), Hudds Vale Road, ST 62322 73916, BSMR 22141. The roof structure of a two-storey industrial building forming the east wing of Roselake House, Bristol was recorded. There were six queen-post trusses, which were due to be rebuilt during building conversion. This structure was erected c1902 as part of the soap works of Messrs. J. L. Thomas & Company, and replaced an earlier and slightly shorter single-storey range that had housed three kilns of the Crown Pottery. The site had started life in the early 19th century as the St George Poor House or Workhouse.

John Bryant BaRAS

Land between No.46 Netham Road & No.39 Cooperage Road, Pile Marsh, ST 61623 73139, BSMR 22252. A watching brief showed that the ground level across the site had been substantially reduced by ground works in the 1960s associated with the construction of a former petrol station and garage. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

No. 338 Two Mile Hill Road, ST 6439 7391, BSMR 22140. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The research suggested that there was a large building on the study area at the beginning of the 19th century, although the date of this was not established. The study area underwent development during the course of the 19th century with

Unity House (No.338 Two Mile Hill Road) being constructed in the 1880s. The latter was converted for use as a garage in the 1930s and subsequently extended in the 1950s. The entire study area was cleared in the 1980s to make way for a new service station. The study area also incorporated Nos.334 & 336 Two Mile Hill Road.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

ST JAMES

Nos.2-3 Charles Street, ST 58921 73651, BUAD 4254. A desk-based assessment at the site of Nos.2-3 Charles Street, Kingsdown revealed that the area of the site would have been included in the medieval estate of St. James's Priory until the 1540s. The study area was under pasture or gardens as part of an estate called 'The Montigues' and later 'Brickhouse Close' until the mid 18th century when the first housing development occurred. Brickhouse Lane became Charles Street in the early 1740s and the site was gradually developed as residential and commercial premises through the 19th century. Matthews' Colour Works occupied the whole of the site until 1964. The site was redeveloped in the early 1970s when the present warehouse building was constructed.

Andy King, BaRAS

Nos.8-10 Charles Street, Stokes Croft, ST 58952 73685, BUAD 4251. A desk-based assessment of Nos.8-10 Charles Street showed that the site was open land until the middle of the 18th century. It was then occupied by residential and commercial premises. Part of the site was the location for the Parish Hall of St James, which was designed by William Venn Gough and damaged by bombing during the Second World War.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Nos.11-16 Dighton Street, ST 58907 73679, BUAD 4255. A desk-based assessment was carried out at the site of Nos.11-16 Dighton Street. The area of the site would have been part of the medieval estate of St. James Priory until the 1540s and was under pasture or gardens until the mid 18th century when the first housing development occurred. The Georgian terraced housing fronting Dighton Street with gardens to the rear survived until the early 1960s. The study area was then redeveloped as substantial garage premises in 1963 and again as an office block in the 1980s. No historical structures survive above ground.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST JAMES OUTPARISH

No.63 Ashley Hill, Montpelier, ST 59719 74967, BSMR 22280. A desk-based assessment of the property indicates that the site was probably agricultural land until the 17th century when the farm known as 'Ashley-Barnes' was built close by. The house was refronted in a Classical style and enlarged by 1746 and was renamed 'Ashley Court' by the 1760s. The mansion was demolished in the late 1870s and the grounds, including the study area, were subdivided into

building plots.

The south-easternmost plot was acquired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the Church of England as a suitable site for a rectory for the vicar of the new neighbouring parish of St Werburgh. The rectory was built in 1878-9 and was the home of successive vicars of St Werburghs Church and their families over the next seventy years or so until it was sold in the late 1940s. For a few years it was used as an old peoples home, but by 1956 it had become an hotel (from 1973 known as the 'Ashley Court Hotel').

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST MICHAEL

Johnny Ball Lane (Albion Terrace and the BRI Burial Ground), ST 58650 73326, BUAD 4149 & 4150. Following on from evaluation and excavation in 2004, a watching brief was carried out during groundworks for new houses on the site of Albion Terrace and the BRI Burial Ground. The remaining cellar walls of Albion Terrace were removed, exposing earlier walls relating to the tenement known as the Soldiers' Infirmary. A wide strip along the centre of the former burial ground was cleared down to bedrock; most of the burials were removed during excavations in 2002, but along the edges a small number of burials was exposed which the earlier excavations had not been able to reach for reasons of health and safety. These were recorded and removed. The remains of a house pulled down in 1747 to make way for the burial ground were also identified.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

ST PAUL

Merchant Street North, ST 59146 73394, BUAD 4214.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a pavement coffee shop. The groundworks revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Heather Hirons, BaRAS

Broadmead, ST 5930 7332, BUAD 4242, 4258 and 4257. A field evaluation was conducted across part of the proposed Broadmead development, comprising the northern part of the Quakers Friars site (NGR ST 59249 73338). The work primarily comprised the excavation of two machine- and hand-dug trenches but also included the monitoring of three service identification trenches intended to locate existing services. Desk-based assessment and previous evaluation by BaRAS had already indicated that the site contains elements of the 13th-century Dominican Friary, parts of which still survive as standing buildings.

The evaluation trenches revealed that walls belonging to the Friary buildings survive in places below ground level, as did related deposits such as floor layers and levelling episodes. Evidence was uncovered indicating that the Friary buildings were remodelled in the mid-12th to 14th centuries and that they were also reused after the Dissolution. The locations of an 18th-century sugar factory and a 19th-

century school on this site were also confirmed.

A watching brief carried out between September 2004 and March 2005 revealed former water courses and the extent of made ground across the proposed development area; 17th-19th-century deposits, the remains of cellars, and varying amounts of levelling deposits associated with the 19th-century development of the city were also identified.

Andy Norton, Gerry Thacker and Ben Ford, OA

ST PAUL OUTPARISH

Nos.2-14 Mina Road, Baptist Mills, ST 60231 74404, BSMR 22252. A watching brief was carried out during groundwork on land next to the north-bound carriageway of the M32 motorway.

It soon became clear that the ground level across the site had been substantially raised to improve the drainage of the site prior to the building of terraced houses at the southern end of Mina Road in the late 19th century and Gatton Road in the early 20th century, being as the site lies so close to the north bank of the River Frome.

While a thin band of peat was recorded at depth beneath the site during an earlier geotechnical survey, no features or deposits of interest were observed during the archaeological monitoring.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST PETER

St Peter's Church, Castle Park, ST 59106 73093. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the installation of a lightning conductor immediately adjacent to the west end of St Peter's Church, in Castle Park, Bristol. Although the ground next to the tower had been heavily disturbed in the post-War period an apparently undisturbed deep layer of brown soil (grave backfill) produced various finds of medieval and post-medieval date.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

SS PHILIP & JACOB

Drill Hall, Old Market, ST 59678 73101. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2005 at The Former Drill Hall. Two trenches were excavated across the development area. The evaluation identified 19th-century structural remains of the Old Market Sugar Refinery. These included several walls, a probable cellar, a stone-built base of a chimneystack and the granite set surface of a haulage way.

Tim Havard, CA

Masons Arms, No.53 Old Market Street, ST 59740 73167, BSMR 4228. This was recorded during the spring and early summer of 2005, prior to and during renovation. It is an early to mid 17th century 2 storey house with cockloft, cross-gabled with a jettied, timber-framed front but otherwise with rubble walls. From about the mid-19th century it was a public house, at which time a wide front window was installed. Beyond the left-hand entrance may

formerly have been a side corridor leading to the central staircase; there were two rooms per floor. A splat baluster banister survives, but otherwise there is little from the 17th century. Beneath the front of the property is a stone-vaulted cellar (possibly earlier than the structure above) with a later brick rear extension. At one time there may have been a detached kitchen at the rear. This was one of a pair of buildings until its neighbour was lost, possibly during the Blitz, which may explain why the present roof has all modern timbers.

John Bryant BaRAS

Land at No.53 Old Market Street, Old Market, ST 5973 7316, BUAD 4229. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new property at the rear of the former Masons Arms public house revealed evidence of intensive medieval activity in the area. Cut into a buried medieval subsoil deposit, stratified below 19th-century industrial deposits, was a pit containing medieval pottery wasters with traces of kiln furniture. The wasters provide strong evidence of medieval pottery production in the area with a kiln likely in very close proximity. There was also a 17th-century well cut into the medieval subsoil.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

SS PHILIP & JACOB OUTPARISH

Goodhind Street/Pennywell Road, Sugas Bar, ST 60046 73747, BSMR 22229. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The research suggested that, prior to its initial development for housing in the 19th century, the study area comprised land used for agricultural/market-gardening purposes. The study area was initially developed for housing in the second half of the 19th century, including the construction of Goodhind Street.

By the 1970s, the study area had been cleared of housing and was subsequently re-developed for a new public house called 'The Great Engineer', recently 'Sugas Bar'.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Lincoln Street, Wain Brook Elderly Persons Home, ST 6077 7322, BSMR 22143. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study indicated that the land was in agricultural and market-garden use until the final quarter of the 19th century when Mead Street and Mary Street were constructed. Evidence was found for a building, probably agricultural, on the study area at the beginning of the 19th century. The study area was redeveloped in the 1960s for the construction of the elderly persons home.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, St Philips, ST 59856 72950, BUAD 4249. A programme of archaeological building recording and a watching brief was carried out. The building recording was undertaken immediately prior to the demolition of all but the ornate north-west front of a late Victorian ancillary school building

('Girl's Play Shed'). No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Old Bread Street, Gardiner Sons & Co. Ltd. ST 59715 72875, BUAD 4153. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken. Features of 18th to 20th-century date were encountered.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Former FPS Factory site, Waterloo Road, Old Market, ST 59435 72589, BUAD 4231. Excavations from May to July 2005 found the remains of 19th-century outbuildings to the rear of properties fronting on to West Street, with the underlying garden soils and agricultural features. Part of a 17th-century orchard wall was identified, but very few earlier features or deposits were found and it is most likely that the area was agricultural land during the medieval period.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Former FPS site, No.2 Waterloo Road, ST 59880 73165, BUAD 4231. Buildings and walls of historic interest were recorded prior to and during demolition. These included a two-storey rubble and brick structure behind 13-19 Midland Road, formerly part of the Talbot and Horseshoe Inn (the inn survives as Nos. 8 & 10 West Street, an early 18th century building). Also a long stretch of boundary wall between two tenement plots to the rear of 14 & 16 West Street, and other shorter pieces of walling. An extensive later 19th-century cellar complex formerly associated with Dole's the bacon and ham curers was recorded between No.16 West Street and Waterloo Road. It had been converted into air-raid shelters during the Second World War.

John Bryant BaRAS

Land at Purimachos factory, Waterloo Road, Old Market, centred on ST 60040 73260, BUAD 4235. An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the planning application for redevelopment. The evaluation revealed the *in situ* remains of the Williams Burial Ground boundary wall, several articulated infant burials and other disarticulated human skeletal material. The ages of the exposed burials and the presence of decorative grave furniture and a 'sponge' ware cup illustrated the formality of the burial rites within the cemetery. Evidence for the post-medieval occupation of the area was revealed in the presence of garden soils and industrial structures and deposits. These included the 17th- and 18th-century walls and associated cut features and the discovery of a 19th-century timberyard boiler base. A full geological sequence was obtained and analysed with medieval artefacts being stratified immediately above the naturally Mercia Mudstone.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

Nos.22-30 West Street, Old Market, ST 59907 73199, BUAD 4146, 4147, 4148. Archaeological excavation and

building recording was carried out at Nos.22-30 West St. Four trenches were excavated between the backs of the West Street properties and Waterloo Road. This revealed occupation of the site from at least the 13th century, principally characterised by numerous rubbish-pits, cess-pits and many other pits, one of which was up to 2m deep. In one of the trenches a garden feature comprising a keyhole-shaped structure with a separate plinth at its centre was revealed. The building recording revealed that later 17th-century elements survived within the fabric of Nos.22 and 24 West Street. The property of No.22 was found to contain the substantial remains of a half-timbered building of this period that had been hidden behind later brickwork of the 19th century. The subsequent watching brief to monitor groundworks recorded the existence of early post-medieval structures beneath the site of No.30 West Street and the presence of burials beneath the eastern boundary wall of the site adjacent to Waterloo Road.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST STEPHEN

Marsh House, No.11 Marsh Street, ST 58688 72804, BUAD 4221. Evaluation trenching in the car park to the rear of Marsh House found the northern part of the area was removed by basements in the early 20th century, and here a drainage ditch was found which predated occupation on the site. In the southern part of the site archaeological deposits and features survive to a much greater degree. Here the remains of 18th and 19th-century buildings were found.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

TEMPLE

Temple Island Site, ST 59423 72408, BUAD 4192. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The existing buildings on the study area included the George Railway Hotel (19th-century and earlier), and Grosvenor Hotel (1870s and later).

Previous archaeological work had confirmed the presence of the Portwall (13th century) and original George Inn (17th century or earlier) within the burial environment of the study area. Other notable features that were possibly present within the burial environment of the study area included part of an Augustinian Friary (14th century) and Temple Gate.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Temple Meads Feasibility Study, ST 5967 7249. A desk-based assessment of an area at Temple Meads, Bristol was undertaken. The area examined is bounded by the southern edge of Temple Quay, Victoria Street, Brunel's Old Station and some of the present Temple Meads Station, and includes part of the bridge across the Floating Harbour. This land had several important medieval owners. At the western end, it includes the site of the 13th-century Portwall and its associated berm and ditch, refortified during the Civil War. The strip outside the wall was developed with housing, gardens and small industry from the later 17th century onwards, with a rope walk along the outer edge. Most of the

area remained as meadow until purchased by the Great Western Railway in 1836 as the site for its Bristol passenger and goods terminus. Included within the study area are the remains of the Midland shed, part of Matthew Digby Wyatt's 1870s Joint Station. Running across the western half of the site was formerly the Bristol Harbour Railway viaduct (late 1860s), which carried the branch line to Redcliffe and Wapping. In the northern part of the site was Brunel's goods shed, opened in 1842, and extended and reordered in the 1870s. This was replaced in the mid-1920s by the covered goods yard, once the largest in Western Europe, but this was removed in 1983. After a short-lived warehouse development, the present Temple Quay redevelopment was commenced adjacent to the study area in the 1990s.

John Bryant BaRAS

WESTBURY-ON -TRYM

No.35 Passage Road, ST 57307 77607, BSMR 22227. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study area was used for agricultural purposes (pasturage) until Shipley Road was created for new housing in the 20th century. A two-storey house and attached garage ('Hylands') was constructed on the study area in the 1960s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Redland Playing Fields, Redland Court Road, ST 5824 7515, BSMR 22266. A watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of the new North Bristol Institute School found remains of a post-medieval brick path which had led to Redland Green Farm, structural remains of the former Cow House and associated drain and former 20th century allotment paths.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM & HORFIELD

Southmead Hospital, ST 5906 7767, BSMR 22171. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. A cottage was present on the study area by 1825 although the majority of the land was in agricultural use or comprised woodland at the time. The Barton Regis Union Workhouse was constructed on the study area at the beginning of the 20th century (opened 1902) and eventually developed into one of the South West's foremost hospitals. Buildings of the original Workhouse were observed on the study area.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

NORTH SOMERSET

ABBOTS LEIGH

Land adjoining Swallowfield, Church Road, ST 54193 73787, NSHER 47303. A desk-based assessment was carried out at the former Swallowfield Farm. The study area comprised a double pile house with garden, former farmyard outbuildings and a paddock. Parts of the house and certain outbuildings and boundary walls may date from at

least the late 18th century. The garden of the house lies adjacent to the main village street of Church Road which possibly has medieval origins. The land has historically remained relatively undeveloped and has been in use for pasture or cultivation since 1800.

Andy King, BaRAS

BANWELL

Land at the rear of the Ship Inn, ST 3980 5909. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the rear of the Ship Inn. Three trenches were excavated across the proposed development area.

One trench (Trench 1) contained two curvilinear gullies, which appeared to form part of a single 5m diameter sub-circular feature. Both gullies contained animal bone, and a sherd of 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery was recovered. At the south-east end of the trench lay a ditch, the fill of which contained 14 sherds of relatively unabraded Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and some animal bone. All three features were sealed by topsoil and modern material up to 2m deep. The depth of the disturbance represented by this material may suggest that truncation of the archaeological features has taken place in this part of the site.

No archaeological remains were revealed in the other trenches which lay upslope of Trench 1, and showed considerably less evidence for modern dumping, being covered by only 0.5m of topsoil.

Dave Cudlip, CA

LONG ASHTON

Ashton Court Estate, ST 55734 71823, NSSMR 47301. Monitoring during geo-technical work prior to the planned provision of improved visitor facilities on land within the Ashton Court Estate revealed little of archaeological interest. Only two test pits revealed archaeological deposits comprising demolition rubble probably of the post-medieval houses destroyed after the 1730 plan of the estate.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

UPHILL

Land West of Manor Farm, Upper Church Road, ST 3221 5832, NSSMR 47128. An archaeological excavation at the eastern edge of Uphill village recorded evidence of occupation dating from the prehistoric to late 18th century. The earliest evidence for human activity on or near the site was a layer of brownish-grey alluvial clay that contained occasional charcoal inclusions lying over the surface of the natural clay. Environmental sampling of this clay showed the surrounding area to have been meadow or grassland. Settlement activity in the Romano-British period was represented by a metalled stone surface and buried soil horizon exposed in three sondages at the northern edge of the excavation area.

A period of inundation of the site was succeeded by a further buried soil horizon truncated by a series of cut features and domestic refuse pits containing medieval pottery sherds dating from the mid 12th to 14th centuries.

Most significantly the L-shaped footings of a substantial building were located at the western end of the excavation area. The footings were of a limestone rubble-core with clay bonding and were evidently of two different phases of construction.

Running through the centre of the site on a south-east to north-west alignment was a large natural depression that may have originally been a stream bed or pond, a natural undulation at the base of the hill or a combination of these. In places the eastern edge of this feature had been revetted and a surface of rough cobbles extended down into the depression in the manner of a 'ford'. This depression had been backfilled in the 1600s with clay and rubble, evidently to level-up the ground surface.

Several walls of different builds and alignments and with associated cobble surfaces had later been constructed over the rubble backfill of the depression. At the eastern end of the excavation the most recent structural features consisted of a multi-phase building with a hearth and a drainage channel within a decorative cobble surface. The most recent structure on the site had been abandoned/demolished around the late 18th century.

Andy King, BaRAS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Grove House, Grove Park, ST 3190 6198, NSSMR 47136. In August 2005 a desk-based assessment was carried out at Grove House. A building dating from the late 17th century is known to have existed on the site and this was substantially enlarged in the 19th century to become 'The Grove'. The property and grounds came into the possession of the Local Authority in 1893 and has been in municipal ownership ever since. Most of Grove House was burnt out after receiving hits from incendiary bombs in World War II. Following demolition of the main house in 1952 a bungalow was erected on the site for use as the Mayor's parlour. The surrounding parkland has been landscaped on more than one occasion.

Andy King, BaRAS

Knightstone Island, ST 31200 61825. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The island was initially developed as a bathing facility in the early 19th century which included the construction of a stone-built access causeway (Knightstone Causeway). Prior to this, the study area comprised an uninhabited rocky islet cut off from the shore at high tides. It was possible that the remains of a 16th-century gun-battery survived on the island but no definite traces of any such feature were observed.

Further large-scale developments took place on the island at the end of the 19th century with a new Bathhouse and Pavilion finally opening in 1902.

The area of sea to the north of the island was transformed into a marine lake (Glentworth Bay) in the 1920s.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Knightstone Island, centred on ST 31200 61825. The photographic and building survey of the structures on Knightstone Island was undertaken to document the condition of the building prior to the new development. The survey recorded all of the visible original features and documented any subsequent alterations.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

WINFORD

Land at Powdermill Cottage, Littleton Lane, centred on ST 55074 64234, NSSMR 47215. A small evaluation was carried out to inform a planning application to extend the building. The site lies on the Littleton Brook, which was used to drive mills used to process materials for the Littleton Gunpowder works established c1650. The cottage, originally a terrace of three "Millworkers cottages" and the powderworks have Scheduled Monument status (SAM 28867). Two 2x1m trenches were excavated, one of which came down straight onto natural alluvium. The other trench found a 19th-century wall, which was likely to have been part of a later addition to the cottage. There was also a cut feature, of undetermined size, containing building rubble. None of the features or deposits could be attributed to the time during which the Gunpowder works were in operation.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRADLEY STOKE

Land off Manor Farm Crescent/Brook Way, Phase 1, ST 6198 8200. A watching brief was undertaken in advance of development. Beneath the topsoil and overburden were approximately 30 heavily truncated Roman pits and a stone-built well, in an area immediately adjacent to Brook Way. A large quantity of 3rd/4th pottery was recovered from the pits. The backfill of the construction cut and later infill of the well also yielded a small quantity of late 3rd and 4th century Roman pottery.

Franco A. Vartuca, CA

CHIPPING SODBURY

Culverhill, Love Lane, ST 7245 8195. A building survey of a concrete surface air raid shelter that stood in the former grounds of a private house (Culverhill) in Chipping Sodbury was made before the building was demolished. The shelter was of the traversed entry type and dated to c1940.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

CROMHALL

The Old Rectory, ST 69480 89808. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken to record and analyse a small section of wall, and associated concealed cavity, prior to its removal.

The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building designed by William James and built between 1817-8. A two-storey service range and a small, two-storey, toilet/bathroom block

were subsequently added. A narrow rectangular cavity was revealed by contractors, concealed by an internal section of toilet wall due for demolition during the restoration works. The cavity had a paved floor, and iron fixings on an adjacent wall, and may have contained a lead-lined timber tank serving a ground floor water closet.

Alistair Barber, CA

FILTON

Land at Hewlett Packard, ST 6131 7784. Evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed the presence of a cemetery containing 52 inhumation burials. No artefacts were found directly associated with the burials.

Kate Cullen, CA

FRENCHAY

Frenchay Hospital, ST 6370 7777, SGSMR 17954. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. Frenchay Park House was constructed in the 18th century, possibly on the site of an earlier dwelling. In the 19th century, the grounds of the house comprised parkland in agricultural use, and gardens. The house was purchased by the Corporation of Bristol in 1921 and converted to form the Frenchay Sanatorium and Orthopaedic Hospital for Tuberculosis Children.

A new hospital (The 'Frenchay Park Sanatorium & Children's Orthopaedic Hospital') was constructed in the grounds, opening in 1931. The hospital underwent further expansion in the 1940s with the construction of the Emergency Hospital and was in the hands of the United States Armed Forces between 1942 and 1945. The hospital enjoyed continued expansion, becoming one of the South West's foremost medical facilities.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

MANGOTSFIELD

Land at the Gateway Site, Emersons Green East, ST 6750 7715. A study examined the archaeology and historic environment of a site on the east side of the Avon Ring Road. No prehistoric sites could be confirmed, but an enclosure of possibly Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date adjoins to the north-west. In addition, loose prehistoric flints were found along the adjacent route of the Ring Road during its construction and included one dated to the Mesolithic (*c*10000 BC). It is possible, therefore, that there may have been associated activity within the study area itself. Romano-British pottery has been found close by, again on the line of the Ring Road, while there are known Romano-British occupation sites to the west and south-west of here. This indicates there may have been some form of activity in the area, perhaps a farm or small settlement. A mid- to late- Saxon iron smelting site has been identified under the route of the Avon Ring Road, with an associated spread of slag that extends beyond the edge of the road line and may reach onto the present site. There may have been further contemporary industrial activity on this site itself, or possibly associated structures.

Apart from occasional sherds of pottery, there is no indication of medieval settlement in the study area. In the post-medieval period there were fields of small or medium size that were largely or completely given over to meadow and pasture, most fields defined by hedgerows on slight hedgebanks with a ditch to one side (usually the north). None of the hedgerows are especially species-rich, nor do any contain trees of more than 200 years of age, and this suggests that they may not date back more than a few centuries. Documentary evidence does indicate that there may originally have been fewer but larger fields. The field named Marl Pits contains evidence of workings, presumably the marl pits, as well as a semicircular feature that may be a platform or spoil heap. All of these are likely to date from the last 2 or 3 centuries and may have been dug for clay.

John Bryant BaRAS

Hallen Farm, Howsmoor Lane, Emerson's Green, ST 67499 77661. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches immediately adjacent to the farmhouse revealed no archaeological deposits or features.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN

Naite Farm, ST 6090 9355, SGSMR 17974. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The study area comprised agricultural land incorporating well-preserved vestiges of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation in areas. Other parts of the study area, however, appeared to have been heavily ploughed.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

SISTON

Siston Common, ST 66500 74700. A desk-based assessment has shown that the site was probably agricultural land until the early 19th century when in the early 1830s a section of tramway (the Avon & Gloucestershire Railway) (SGSMR 5917; ST 66590 74770) was laid across the site. The line closed in the 1860s and the site reverted solely to agricultural use. Eighteenth and 19th-century residential and industrial remains in the vicinity of the study area confirm that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY

2006

Edited by Bruce Williams

Abbreviations

AAU	-	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	-	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services
BRSMG	-	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
BSMR	-	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record
BUAD	-	Bristol Urban Archaeological Database
CA	-	Cotswold Archaeology
NSMS	-	North Somerset Museums Service
OU	-	Oxford Archaeology
PCA	-	Pre Construct Archaeology

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, ST 7457 6588. A watching brief was carried out on the site of All Saints Chapel as part of the ground investigations prior to redevelopment of the site. The site, now a garden, was formerly the churchyard of the late 18th-century chapel of ease of All Saints, destroyed in a World War Two bombing raid. The watching brief revealed some of the footings and floors of the demolished building, but confirmed that almost nothing survived above foundation level in the development area.

Peter Davenport, OA

No.13 Broad Street, ST 7500 6510. Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the rear of No.13 Broad Street after the demolition of a rear extension and before the construction of a new one. After demolition it was clear that the original extension had been built over a thick layer of mid- to dark grey garden soil which represented the garden of the property before its construction. It utilised the buildings on either side as north and south walls so the only footings were those running east-west on the west end. The dark soil produced post-medieval pot sherds and a small collection of clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls, the pipes all attributable to John Tylee who was active locally 1690 to 1702. Removal of this soil revealed the existence of an

underlying yellow brown silt which was either an occupation deposit or the fills of a series of intercutting pits (or both). This produced animal bone and one sherd of 11th-12th century pottery. It was at least 0.20m thick at the west end (and probably much thicker) but at the east end of the site was absent. A pit was recorded here, cutting the natural clay that was found at formation level. To the west of it, a rubble raft of unknown thickness was at the same level, although their relationship was not observed. This pre-dated the construction of the present house but was otherwise undated. The formation level was only 0.10-0.15m below the top of these earlier deposits, the bulk of which (of unknown depth) remain in situ under the present development.

Peter Davenport, OA

Combe Down, De Montalt Mill, ST 7622 6200. A watching brief at The Apprentice Store, De Montalt Mill in advance of drains being excavated around the north-west and western side of the building found nothing of archaeological interest.

James Mumford, OA

Nos.17-21 Charles Street, Kingsmead, ST 746 648. A desk-based assessment was carried out on a plot of land occupied by a terrace of five mid-18th century Georgian houses. The study suggests that the land on Kings Mead was farmed for arable and pasture up until the mid-18th century. The construction of houses on Charles Street commenced in the mid-1760s and the five terraced properties in the study area were all built by 1769.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

The Octagon Chapel and Moon and Sixpence Yard, Milsom Street, ST 750 650. The excavation of a small engineering test pit was monitored in the courtyard of the Moon and Sixpence restaurant behind the Octagon Chapel and revealed similar buried deposits to medieval or early post-medieval garden soils seen previously (OA 2005). The watching brief also revealed the footings of No.3 Broad Street, thought to be of 16th century date, and the foundation trench and its fills. The trench showed that the existing dark garden soil was sealed by pitched stone paving. Under the 20th-century disturbance these both pre-dated the construction of the footings. A single small sherd from the foundation trench fill was of 17th- to 18th-century

date, suggesting that this part of the property was built after 1600. No other structures or deposits earlier than the 20th century were revealed in the trench.

An assessment of the original stair to the Octagon gallery and on a small opening-out of the south wall of No.17 Shires Yard revealed that the former had been completely re-floored, probably in the early 20th century, and no sign of the 18th-century stairwell remained. The small hole in the wall at Shires Yard revealed the mortar in which the facing stones and some of the core had been laid, prior to the recent pointing, and the existence of another mix of mortar suggesting phases of repair or alteration. Both mortars were typical of work of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Peter Davenport, OA

Royal United Hospital, Combe Park, ST 7285 6590. A desk-based assessment showed that this site lay within Weston, a Saxon manor and that during the medieval period it was part of the Bath Abbey estate. The present Manor House, at the northern end of the site, is principally late 18th-century and later, but may include remains of earlier structures. Lansdown Cricket Club moved to the southern part of the site in 1867. A First World War military hospital was established on the site in 1915-16, continuing there until 1929. Other, civilian, hospitals were founded on site in the 1920s, with the Royal United Hospital moving its main facility there from central Bath in 1932. The area between the RUH and Manor House was the site for a brick-built Second World War hospital, occupied by the U. S. Army, but incorporated into the RUH after 1945. Some wartime structures remain, in use, as well as 1920s and 30s hospital buildings.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St. Matthews Place, Widcombe, ST 5892 7188. A desk-based assessment of approximately 300m² of land currently occupied by No.9a St Matthews Place was undertaken.

The study area comprises of a large workshop, formerly used as a garage, office rooms and cold storage room accessed via the main workshop.

The earliest cartographic evidence showing the study area is a 1742 Map of Bath and its Suburbs, on which the study area appears as gardens. Ralph Allen's estate records from about this time refer to the plot of land within the study area as "Witcombe Hill, now part a garden". Charlton's map of 1799 lists the plot of land as "Butheys Orchard & Little Bear Close". By 1808 a large basin for the Kennet and Avon Canal was constructed to the south of the Caroline Buildings, at least part of which encroached into the land now occupied by the study area. By 1878 the canal basin had been dramatically reduced, the area of land to the south of the Caroline Buildings had been reclaimed and St Matthews Place built. The 1886 OS 1st Edition shows buildings lying along the boundary of the study area enclosing a courtyard.

The excavation of the Kennet and Avon Canal basin and the terracing of the slope at the south-eastern end of the

study area will have caused considerable disturbance to any buried archaeological deposits.

Amy Willis, AAU

BRISTOL

ALL SAINTS, CHRIST CHURCH, ST MARY-LE-PORT, ST NICHOLAS, ST PETER

High Street, Wine Street, Mary-Le-Port Street & Bridge Street, ST 59014 73032, BUAD 4318. Twenty-four evaluation trenches were excavated around the former route of Mary-Le-Port Street and the area bounded by High Street, Wine Street and Bridge Street. The fieldwork revealed that extensive cellaring had taken place across the site up to the 1930s. The utilisation of blitzed cellars as a car-park in the 1950s, followed by the creation of a park in the early 1970s, has resulted in made ground to depths of over 2m in places and yet medieval archaeology also survives less than half a metre below present ground level in other areas. The discovery of a large 19th-century sewer trench beneath the route of Mary-Le-Port Street throws into doubt the previous interpretation of this street as a Saxon hollow-way.

Andy King, BaRAS

BEDMINSTER

No.122 Bedminster Down Road, centred on ST 57466 70359, BRSMG 2006/70. Archaeological monitoring during groundworks for the construction of a block of six self-contained flats on a site adjoining the north-eastern boundary of the property revealed a thin deposit of modern, poor-quality garden topsoil overlying make-up layers above the natural geology.

Nick Corcos, BaRAS

Nos.3-8 Boot Lane, ST 5892 7188, BSMR 22463. A desk-based assessment of approximately 335m² of vacant land at Boot Lane was undertaken. The earliest documents relating to the study area date from 1730 and show an L-shaped building of unknown use within the study area, the accompanying apportionment lists the area as Bedminster Causeway with no mention of individual buildings. Another, undated, apportionment shows that the land was leased for building. By the time of the 1827 Map of the Parish of Bedminster the L-shaped building had been replaced with a row of six terrace houses with small plots of land at the rear. Few changes took place within the study area until the early half of the 20th century when these buildings were demolished.

Amy Willis, AAU

Nos.3-7 Cannon Street, ST 5831 7149, BSMR 22500. A desk-based assessment of approximately 375m² of land at Cannon Street, was undertaken. The study area is located adjacent to a focal junction of four principle roads and within the zone of core medieval or earlier settlement at Bedminster.

The earliest documents relating to the study area date from 1730 when a number of small buildings are listed as "London Inn and Barton". The buildings may represent a small farmyard connected to the adjacent London Inn, of 18th or possibly 17th century date. On the 1827 Parish Map of Bedminster and the 1841 Bedminster Tithe Map, the study area, which had been separated from the London Inn by this time, contained a number of small buildings that the 1827 terrier indicates were in use as a piggery. These buildings remained in the study area until 1855 when Ashmead's plans show a much larger building of unknown use on the site, though only parts of those buildings lay within the study area.

By the time of the first edition OS 1885 map the buildings shown on Ashmead's plans had been replaced by three cottages. The route of a culvert is shown running through the rear of the study area. The ground floors of the cottages were occupied by various shops and were later knocked through into one shop occupied by Miles, E. N. & Co. Drapers Ltd., who remained on the site until at least the 1970s.

Amy Willis, AAU

Land adjoining Cromwell Street, ST 5825 7127, BSMR 22211. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of approximately 1047 m² of vacant land to the rear of Nos.31-45 West Street, Kent Street and the end of Cromwell Street.

A map of c1789 shows the south side of West Street partially occupied with tenements, but much of the land was undeveloped. The bulk of the study area lay within parts of three gardens. By 1826 one of these is shown as an orchard and by 1874 the two gardens had been developed as terraced housing fronting Cromwell Street and Kent Street.

The majority of the tenements on Cromwell Street were demolished between 1955 and 1963 when a new club house and other small structures were built, the remainder of the land was cleared and used as a car park.

David Etheridge, AAU

No.168 East Street, ST 5832 7143, BSMR 22430. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of approximately 600m² of commercial and residential buildings.

The earliest documents for the study area date from 1730 and show an L-shaped building on the site listed as 'houses by the pound', however the tithe map dating from 1827 lists the building as 'Bedminster Pound'; no further records for the pound were located. From the early 1840s until the 1890s the building was used as a residence, having been divided into two properties in the mid-1800s. Between 1885 and 1904 the northern half of the building was demolished to allow the widening of British Road and from this date the building was used for both trade and residential accommodation, with a shop front extension added between 1988 and 2001.

The styles of the window and door mouldings on the southern part of the building suggest a Georgian date for its construction though it is possible that the internal fabric of

the building is earlier.

Amy Willis, AAU

L & M Sheds, Princes Wharf (Bristol Industrial Museum), ST 58542, 72254, BUAD 4367. A watching brief was conducted on five geotechnical pits, one trench and numerous boreholes. This revealed the remains of a former cobbled dock surface, the brick pile foundations of the 1888 granary building and the former wall of the Wapping Wharf Dry dock.

Stuart Whatley, BARAS

Parson Street, Bray and Slaughter premises, ST 5824 7026, BSMR 22422. A desk-based assessment of c2840m² of land showed that in c1786, a building, probably a mill, straddled the Malago Brook. At this time Bedminster was still a small rural settlement on the northern edge of Somerset, separate from Bristol. An associated ditch or channel is also shown, possibly representing the remains of an earlier water management feature. By the 1800s industrial activity on the site had increased; the mill building had undergone expansion, outbuildings had been erected and a millpond had been created. In 1857 the site is recorded as a glue factory and continued as such until 1948.

By 1948 the site appears to have gone out of use and some of the buildings destroyed, probably due to World War II bomb damage. By 1954 the millpond was filled and the land reclaimed.

Amy Willis, AAU

Parson Street, the Enterprise Inn, ST 5795 7037, BSMR 22429. A desk-based assessment of the Enterprise Inn and its surrounding land showed that prior to 1786 this was agricultural land. The same map shows a pattern of fields and enclosures indicative of a former medieval strip field system suggesting the area was probably peripheral to the local focus of medieval settlement. By 1827 the land had been developed and was occupied by an agricultural paddock, yard and outbuildings belonging to the Prebendal Lords J. Smyth and W.G. Langton and let to a Mr Stubbs.

The 1841-3 Bedminster tithe map showed the study area occupied by a house and gardens and by 1939 the Enterprise Inn had been built.

Anna Rodgers, AAU

The Former Robinson's Building and Nos.157-159 East Street, ST 5840 7146, BSMR 22359. The excavation of five evaluation trenches revealed natural bedrock immediately beneath the shop floor of the former Robinson Building. Only three trenches contained archaeological deposits, all of which proved to be minor, post-medieval rock-cut features. An exploratory test pit at the front of the property revealed a cellar of probable Victorian date. A section of wall exposed in the shop front suggested that the natural bedrock was terraced away for the construction of the shop fronts in the 20th century.

Despite the close proximity of a 17th to 18th century

Clay Tobacco Pipe factory (BSMR 22406), no evidence of this was located in Trench 5.

Robert Tutt, AAU

St. John's Lane, Stenners Yard, ST 5856 7084, BSMR 22367. A watching brief was undertaken in an area formerly occupied by commercial buildings located on a semi industrial site off St John's Lane. With the exception of redundant service pipes, land drains, dumped deposits, and a surface formed from red bricks nothing of interest was found.

Richard Payne, AAU

Land at rear of Nos.1-17 Warden Road, ST 58423 71555, BSMR 22407. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a block of four flats at the rear of properties 1-17 of Warden Road.

The groundworks revealed that the stratigraphy on site was disturbed, consisting of various dumped, mixed deposits dating from the 19th century. Part of an east-west orientated Pennant sandstone wall with hard blue grey mortar was uncovered as well as part of a former brick surface.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Nos.126-132 West Street, ST 58024 71078, BSMR 22199. A watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of twenty-two residential apartments revealed three ditches, a gully and small pit. All features were truncated by 19th century and modern deposits. Several sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during the monitoring.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

West Street, former Mail Marketing International site, ST 582 711. Extensive area excavations revealed evidence for middle Iron Age, later Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval settlement and activity.

Lynn Hume, AAU

Nos.140-146 West Street, ST 5799 7110, BSMR 22248. A desk-based assessment of approximately 1824 m² of land was undertaken. The earliest map for the area dates from c1786 and shows that the north side of West Street was partially occupied with tenements, but much of the land remained open. The bulk of the study area lay within three gardens, but included parts of at least three tenements fronting West Street. Modern Ireton Road and British Road represent the course of two country lanes shown at that date. By 1826 further tenements had been built within the study area, mostly fronting West Street. Some of the earlier tenements appear to have been removed and approximately half the study area was still garden. This situation remained unchanged in the Tithe survey of 1841 and a later survey of 1855.

David Etheridge, AAU

Rock Cottage, Nos.240-248 West Street, ST 57800 70735, BSMR 22324. A desk-based assessment and building appraisal were undertaken for Rock Cottage, listed Grade II. It was constructed as a double-depth plan 2-storey house in 1820 and for many years was home to the Bennett family. In 1939 construction of new housing began on the site, and work commenced on removal of this building, but the outbreak of war saw the building brought back into use, although reduced in size. The front survives as built in 1820, but about 45% of the original house is missing at the rear; some parts of a 19th-century southern extension survive.

John Bryant & Tim Longman, BaRAS

BISHOPSWORTH

Queen's Road, Withywood, ST 5692 6788, BSMR 22508. A desk-based assessment of the Amelia Nutt Clinic fronting the east side of Queen's Road was carried out. The earliest depiction of the study area appears on the c1786 Bedminster Parish Map where the majority of the site lay within a single field, bounded by a stream on the west side. The north-western corner of the site lay partly across this stream on the line of a broad stretch of road, part of the portway between Bristol and Wells. The parish map of 1827 showed the road narrowed to allow for allotments in the former verge.

David Etheridge, AAU

BRISLINGTON

No.55 Bristol Hill, ST 61900 70790, BSMR 22310. A survey was undertaken prior to demolition at No.55, where the main house was recorded as well as an outbuilding and the former gatehouse. The house was an amalgamation of several structures, the ages of which were not fully clear, but it is certain that the building was already in its present form by the early 20th century. The western block may have been contemporary with nearby Grove Hall (c1830), and was possibly its coach house at one time. Originally single storey, a second floor was later added and the building converted to residential use. The remainder of No.55 was of three storeys and had been divided into flats, with the east end having begun as a two-storey cottage, with an extra floor added later; the centre of the building was of indeterminate age. At the rear of the site was a rubble-built structure, probably a former coach house and at one time two storeys in height, shown on a map of 1846. At the bottom of the drive on Bristol Hill was a derelict gatehouse or entrance lodge, built between 1846 and 1882, and later extended.

John Bryant, BaRAS

The Hollybush Inn Public House, Bristol Hill, ST 61923 70695, BSMR 22452 & 24513. A desk-based assessment and evaluation of a site approximately 1800m² on the south side of Bristol Hill, Brislington were carried out.

The earliest depiction of the study area is Donn's 1769 map which shows a building at the approximate location of the Holly Bush Inn. The 1846 Brislington tithe map shows several structures within the study area described as a house

and stables. It is unclear whether or not the stable building or part of it was incorporated into the still extant single storey stone building.

Three trenches within the grounds of the derelict Hollybush Inn Public House located a number of buried deposits and structural features, primarily represented by a series of post-medieval metal surfaces, culverts and wall foundations. From one trench came a buried soil horizon which produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery, dating between the 13th to 15th centuries. While no structures directly associated with this period were located, a small stretch of masonry, recorded at the base of a robber trench, is provisionally considered to be of early post-medieval date.

The post-medieval structures located in the other two trenches appeared to generally conform to the layout of the former structures shown on the mid 19th century and later maps of the site. The earliest deposits and features located in one of these trenches reflect an earlier phase of activity that is not shown on maps.

Jo Bruce & Lynn Hume, AAU

Land at Water Lane, Brislington, ST 61709 70687, BSMR 22396. A desk-based assessment for land at the junction of Water Lane and Bath Road indicate that the study area was undeveloped pasture until the early 1920s when a Church Hall was constructed. That building was demolished in 1970 and replaced by an Exclusive Brethren hall. This has in turn been cleared.

Andy King, BaRAS

No.211 Wick Road, ST 61934 71717, BSMR 22372. Number 211 was photographically recorded prior to demolition. Behind the 1920s hall lay a range of former agricultural buildings constructed in two phases, most likely the 17th/18th century, and the 18th or early 19th century. Additions and alterations had been made during the 20th century. Documentary evidence suggests activity on or adjacent to the site from the late 1530s.

John Bryant, BaRAS

CASTLE PRECINCTS

Project Grace, King's Orchard, Queen's Street, ST 59310 73027. A geoarchaeological study was undertaken in 2005 and 2006 on borehole stratigraphy collected during geotechnical investigation from a single dedicated geoarchaeological borehole and previous geotechnical boreholes. Logs from the geotechnical boreholes were combined with detailed laboratory descriptions of cores obtained from the geoarchaeological borehole to suggest a four fold depositional sequence. The geological substrate of the site comprises clays, silts, sands and conglomerates of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group. These are overlain by gravels, silts and clays of the Holocene Wentlooge/Northwick formation, while the sequence is capped by made ground deposited during the post-medieval period.

Detailed sedimentological analysis and palynological

assessment was undertaken of organic-rich silts within the Wentlooge/Northwick formation. Stratigraphic, sedimentological and biostratigraphic data all demonstrate that deposits of the Wentlooge/Northwick formation accumulated in stream channel environments. Initially this was in relatively shallow water, albeit with relatively high flow velocities. Later, however, the water became deeper and flow velocities dropped. The last phase of deposition of the Wentlooge/Northwick formation at King's Orchard saw a return to shallow water-high velocity conditions. The presence of organic debris during this last phase suggests that for the first time in the Holocene sequence, terrestrial processes affected the site.

The palaeoenvironmental conditions postulated above mean that the site has a very low archaeological potential. The entire history of Holocene sedimentation until the last two hundred years or so would have been a stream channel. The presence of a channel has implications for the biological remains recovered from the site too. These would have been washed in from the surrounding catchment and therefore provide little indication of past vegetation communities in what is now central Bristol.

Keith Wilkinson, CA

CLIFTON

Site off Alma Vale Road, ST 5761 7402, BSMR 22439. A desk-based assessment of a site off Alma Vale Road was carried out. The earliest cartographic record of the study area is a 1746 map of the manor of Clifton by J. de Wilstar. The outline of the present Whiteladies Road is clearly shown and the study area appears to lie within the corner of a field against its boundary, no structures are shown on the site or nearby. By the time of Chilcott's 1838 Plan of Bristol the study area lies in the south-west corner of Durdham Down Nursery. Ashmead's 1849 plan of Clifton suggests that either a boundary wall or a path belonging to the nursery may lie within the site.

By the time of Wright's map of 1878, the nursery had gone and Clifton Down Station had been built. Subsequent plans show that the study area lay within a coal depot within the station yard.

The study area remained unchanged until the mid 1970s when the coal yard went out of use and the station yard was developed as a shopping centre.

Jo Bruce, AAU

Grove House, Cornwallis Grove, ST 57092 72872, SMR 22532. Parts of the mid-18th century and later building were recorded prior to partial demolition of 20th-century additions and alteration of earlier elements.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Pillingers Place, Nos.160-162 Hotwell Road, Hotwells, ST 57412 72489, BUAD 4268. Monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of 13 residential flats. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Premises of No.40a Whiteladies Road, ST 57788 73867, BSMR 22494. A desk-based assessment suggested that there were buildings on the study area from at least the middle of the 18th century. The study area also occupied land annotated 'White Ladies' on a number of early maps. South Parade was constructed in the 1840s incorporating what was later to become 40a Whiteladies Road. The study area element of South Parade underwent considerable development at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, work instigated by Charles Weeks & Son Ltd. The premises of No.40a Whiteladies Road appears to have been destroyed by enemy bombing in November 1940.

Part of the study area was developed for the Whiteladies Filling Station in the late 1950s which appears to have entailed the removal of No.75 South Parade (Oakfield Road). The filling station was extended in the mid-1960s entailing the part-removal of No.73 South Parade (Oakfield Road).

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

EASTON

Former Sugars Bar Public House, ST 6007 7379, BSMR 22488. A watching brief was undertaken on land formerly occupied by the Sugars Bar public house, situated off Goodhind Street. The site work comprised observation of ground works over an area of approximately 1250m².

The upper parts of a stone-lined well, undated but probably post-medieval were recorded. No other significant features, deposits or artefacts were observed.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

HENBURY

Blaise Castle Estate Dairy, ST 5628 7872, BSMR 22246. A watching brief was carried out to observe groundworks associated with the laying of electricity cables and water pipes for the Blaise Castle nursery and scullery, excavation through the floor surface of the scullery and observing the reconstruction of the dairy wall.

The groundworks revealed the remains of Pennant sandstone structures dating from the post-medieval period possibly parts of the former manor house and outlying buildings which were destroyed in the very late 18th and early 19th century.

Stuart Whatley & Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

No.39 Grove Road, Coombe Dingle, ST 55523 77572, BSMR 22424. A watching brief during excavations for a large detached house on the site of an earlier, smaller 20th century dwelling showed the site had clearly been heavily landscaped at that time (the later 1930s). No remains or finds were recorded from earlier than the 20th century other than some tall 19th-century rubble boundary walls and a small attached contemporary feature. There was no evidence to either prove or disprove the former existence of a Roman road along the line of the present Grove Road.

John Bryant, BaRAS

John Milton Health Clinic, Crow Lane, Brentry, ST 57163 79105. A desk-based assessment was carried out on the site occupied by the John Milton Health Clinic and landscaped grounds immediately west of Bengough's House. The clinic with its landscaped grounds and staff/patient car parking was built in the 1960's on land that had formed part of two fields belonging to Westmorland Farm, plus a section of the old Crow Lane that crossed the study area. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the land has probably always been used for arable and pasture.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Nos.15-17 Kings Weston Road, ST 559 787, BSMR 22423. A desk-based assessment of a site comprising approximately 3500m² of gardens located off Kings Weston Road was undertaken. The earliest cartographic record on which the study area appears is a 1773 map by Isaac Taylor although no structures are depicted on the site at this date. By the time of the 1841 Henbury tithe map, Blaise Hamlet has been constructed and an area of land, which now forms the garden of No.15 Kings Weston Road, is shown, described in the accompanying apportionment as a 'kitchen garden' owned and occupied by John Scandrett Harford, and presumably associated with the Blaise Castle Estate. By 1949 Nos. 15 and 17 Kings Weston Road had been built and the study area appears much as at the time of the study.

Jo Bruce, AAU

No.115 Station Road, ST 5635 7922, BSMR 22366. A single evaluation trench was dug within the area of the garden of No.115 Station Road. Features and deposits of post-medieval date revealed a flagstone floor, a rock cut feature and a linear feature possibly a kerb formed of rough stones.

Richard Payne, AAU

Land adjacent to Tranmere Avenue, ST 57250 79050, BSMR 22321. Monitoring during groundworks associated with the construction of six residential units on land off Tranmere Avenue revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

HORFIELD

Land to Rear of Sheridan Road, ST 60100 78050, BSMR 22403. A watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of apartments on land at the rear of Sheridan Road recorded a World War II Anderson air-raid shelter 30m from the western end of the site and a late 18th/early 19th-century pit within the south-eastern part of the site.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

LAWRENCE HILL

Gaunts Ham Park, Lincoln Street, ST 60780 73249. A watching brief on an area of open ground at Gaunts Ham Park revealed modern made-up ground overlying

archaeologically sterile deposits of geological origin.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

LONG ASHTON

Land on the eastern side of Clanage Road, centred on ST 56458 71798, BSMR 22489. A watching brief undertaken during groundworks relating to the construction of a new pavilion for Bedminster Cricket Club revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Nick Corcos, BaRAS

REDCLIFFE

Jubilee House Jubilee Place, ST 58939 72276, BUAD 4353. A desk-based assessment was carried out for the site of Jubilee House which showed that the site had probably lain undeveloped until the later 18th century when construction of Nos.1-2 Redcliffe Parade took place. A counting house was in existence at the southern end of the site by 1812 and an extension was added to the rear of No.2 in the mid 19th century. No.2 Redcliffe Parade became the headquarters of the North Somerset Yeomanry 'B' squadron in the 1920s and a Drill Hall was constructed on the former garden area. The Drill Hall was rebuilt after 1949 and incorporated the garden of No.1 Redcliffe Parade. This building, with many later alterations, currently occupies the site. Approximately 6m below present ground level is part of the Redcliffe Caves complex, a survey undertaken in 1988 by Bristol Museum recorded two wells and an 18th-century pottery dump below the present Jubilee House.

Andy King, BaRAS

Phoenix House, Redcliffe Hill, ST 58997 72210, BUAD 4315. A watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with conversion works revealed that the ground had been heavily disturbed by modern service trenches and through the original construction of Phoenix House. However, the remains of early 19th-century structures (cellar wall and septic tank) were recorded on the western side of the development.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Portwall Lane, ST 59250 72460. An excavation was carried out on the site of the Portwall Lane glassworks which was established by the partnership of Warren, Cannington, Reynolds and Cowles in 1768 to produce crown glass. The foundations of two glass cones and the other buildings of the glassworks were to be preserved below the new development and excavation was therefore limited to establishing their exact location, extent and degree of survival. Only half of the 1768 cone lay within the development area but it was found to be 21m in diameter. By 1785 the glassworks were being operated by the firm of Stevens and Company and they expanded the factory and built a new cone. This was fully exposed in the excavation and was 19m in diameter. Although the working floors of both cones had been removed the underlying flues, sieges, air passages and access ways were reasonably well

preserved but differed considerably in design between the two cones. The foundations and floors of the workshops, storerooms, kelp mill and yards were exposed and large quantities of glass waste were sampled for analysis. The glassworks had ceased production by 1795 when the buildings were being used as warehouses.

On the western edge of the site, in an area which lay outside the glassworks, the earlier archaeology was examined. A small number of 13th/14th-century features had been cut into the natural alluvium but the area, which lay at the edge of the suburb of Redcliffe and Temple, appears to have been unoccupied until a row of stone buildings were constructed fronting St Thomas Street in the middle of the 15th century. These had freestone doorways and window openings, internal mortar floors with occupation deposits, and a flagstone footpath outside and parallel to their back walls. Beyond these were gardens which produced large quantities of finds. A boundary wall of mid 15th-century date ran at right-angles to Portwall Lane and then crossed the site from west to east roughly parallel to the lane. This wall had been re-used in one of the buildings of the 18th-century glassworks.

Some of these 15th-century buildings continued to be occupied, with structural alterations, until the end of the 19th century. In the 17th century domestic rubbish and industrial waste was dumped on the Portwall Lane frontage prior to the construction of houses and commercial premises there in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

Nos.55-61 Victoria Street, ST 59211 72711, BUAD 4305. Excavation beneath the former Hartwell's Garage found the earliest cultural features were a series of medieval walls and associated floor surfaces fronting onto St Thomas Street. Additionally a sequence of medieval garden soils and cut features were identified in several discrete areas where the stratigraphy survived intact. The dating of these deposits and structures indicated that the lower culturally mixed alluvial layers were present from the 11th century and that the medieval walls were constructed no later than the 13/14th centuries and went into the post-medieval period. The post-medieval industrial nature of the site was exhibited through a large quantity of clay pipe wasters and kiln furniture in a truncated pit.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

REDCLIFFE AND TEMPLE

Mitchell Lane, Redcliffe, ST 5923 7257. A soft alluvial deposit was encountered c1.5m below current ground level. Above this deposit was a sequence of mixed alluvium and soil deposits interspersed with episodes of building activity including rows of close set post-holes, possible stone filled foundation trenches, beam slots, drainage gullies and pits. Property boundaries delineating tenement plots were revealed across the excavated area. All of this activity, including a gradual build-up of soil seems to span the 13th to the 15th century.

The medieval deposits were sealed by c0.3m of brown alluvial soil containing finds dating to the late 15th to early 17th century, indicating gardening and horticultural activity towards the rear of tenement buildings. From the 17th century onwards soil layers continue to build up and stone built foundations were constructed along both the St Thomas Street frontage and Mitchell Lane. Reconstruction of some houses was apparent in the 19th century, and some industrial structures were built at this time and are probably part of the historically recorded Cambell Foundry. After World War II the site was largely given over to industrial and commercial activity.

Mary Alexander, CA

SHIREHAMPTON

Shirehampton Health Centre, Pembroke Road, ST 532 768, BSMR 22442. A watching brief was undertaken on land partly occupied by buildings of the Shirehampton Health Centre. Topsoil and made ground deposits were found to overlie natural terrace gravels of probable Pleistocene date at a relatively shallow depth. No detailed stratigraphy was exposed. Those gravel deposits recorded probably represented the uppermost layers in the sequence of riverine gravels forming the terrace. The presence of a small number of probable worked flint/chert artefacts was noted within the gravels and while the majority of these cannot confidently identify local human activity, they do reinforce the potential for the presence of early flint artefacts within the Shirehampton 2nd terrace gravels.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

Shirehampton Primary School, ST 52695 76867, BSMR 22402. A single evaluation trench was excavated within an area of a tarmac playground located off St. Mary's Walk. The trench was located to provide a representative sample of the subterranean deposits present on the site and specifically to determine if deposits of Pleistocene river gravels, which have yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal remains elsewhere in Shirehampton, were present. The trench revealed a sequence of later post-medieval and modern deposits overlying a light brown sandy clay, which in turn overlay poorly sorted periglacial gravels over the Mercia Mudstone bedrock. The OD levels of this gravel deposit and similar gravel deposits located at nearby Twyford House indicate that they are one and the same unit and therefore the Amino Acid Racemization (AAR) dates for Marine Isotope Stage 9 (MIS 9) c340,000 Years BP for the Twyford House gravels probably apply for these deposits also. Three chert artefacts were recovered during the investigation from the gravels, in a location thought to be close to the inside margin of the Pleistocene gravel terrace. The three chert artefacts were all made of the same translucent orange-brown chert and this was probably the preferred raw material for tool manufacture. The artefacts were abraded, but had probably not been transported far, and although a small collection, the three artefacts represent a moderately abundant artefact presence in the gravels. The chert tools were technologically

undiagnostic, but nonetheless of Palaeolithic date, of MIS 9 or earlier origin if the AAR results from the Twyford House investigation are correct.

The trench has confirmed that significant, if eroded, deposits of Pleistocene terrace gravels containing Palaeolithic artefacts are preserved on the site.

Richard Payne, AAU

STAPLETON

Blackberry Hill Hospital (formerly Manor Park Hospital), ST 62840 76290, BSMR 22405. A desk-based assessment for the Blackberry Hill Hospital site and adjoining land suggested that by the mid-18th century there was a substantial house ('Holmses House') on the study area surrounded by agricultural land. Vestiges of the house and associated buildings appeared to survive on the study area.

A prisoner-of-war camp (the 'French Prison') was constructed on the study area in 1779. Following its use as a prison, the site was developed for use as a workhouse for the sick and poor in the 1830s, taking on the name 'Stapleton Workhouse', later the 'Stapleton Institution' (1918). Under the National Health Service Act of 1948, the Stapleton Institution became Stapleton Hospital, later known as Manor Park Hospital (1956), and after this Blackberry Hill Hospital.

Prisoner-burials of 18th- and 19th-century date were thought to be possibly present on the study area while burials associated with Stapleton Workhouse Cemetery that formed part of the workhouse were thought likely to be present in significant numbers.

The location of the study area on an extensive plateau overlooking the Frome Valley suggested that the study area may have enjoyed long-term human activity, possibly dating back to Roman or prehistoric times.

A significant portion of the study area, namely the eastern element, comprised land that appeared never to have undergone development in the modern period.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Central and East Bristol Community Health Centre, East Park, Lower Eastville, ST 61047 74737. A desk-based assessment on land currently occupied by the Eastville Health Centre & Eastville Day Care Centre indicates that the site was probably agricultural land until the mid-19th century when the Clifton (later Barton Regis) Union Workhouse was built close-by in 1847. An accommodation block variously called 'Vagrant's Wards' (1900) and 'Casuals Wards' (1911) occupied much of the southern half of the site by 1881. A Porter's Lodge, a Relief Depot and a remodelled entrance gate were added at the northern end by 1911.

The former Workhouse buildings (latterly an old peoples home) were demolished in 1972 and the site was redeveloped with a new health centre and day care centre.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST. AUGUSTINE

No.10 Anchor Road, ST 58175 72601, BUAD 4373. A desk-based assessment showed that the study area was part of the lands of the medieval Abbey of St Augustine from the later 12th century and was described as the 'Bishop's Park' following the Religious Reformation of the 1540s. Ponds are depicted in this location in 1742 and the Park was leased for building development in the early 1770s when the residential streets of Park Square, Stephens Court and the present line of Lower Lamb Street were laid out. The widening of Anchor Lane in the 1890s led to the demolition of most of Park Square. The rest of Park Square, Stephens Court and Lower Lamb Street were cleared in the mid 1930s. A warehouse with an extensive basement was constructed on the site in the 1940s and this building survives today.

Andy King, BaRAS

Brandon Hill, ST 57978 72677, BUAD 4274. A watching brief carried out during the excavation of a cable trench at the south end of Brandon Hill Park, revealed a backfilled deposit containing large quantities of 17th-century kiln wasters. The site was roughly 49m south of St Georges Road, formerly Lime Kiln Lane, site of the Lime Kiln Potteries.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Colston House, Colston Street, ST 58510 73000, BUAD 4368. Detailed building recording commenced late in 2006, involving black and white and digital photography, and annotation of floor plans and elevations, prior to demolition. This structure was originally erected for the Bristol Gas Company in the 1900s and enlarged in the 1910s, then extensively rebuilt and further enlarged in the mid-1930s. A considerable number of contemporary internal fittings survived.

John Bryant, BaRAS

West side of College Square, ST 58218 72607, BUAD 4390. Detailed drawings and photography were used to record one face of the long retaining wall along one edge of the site. This was formerly the east cellar wall of buildings in the terrace removed in the 1930s. Removal of the same wall was observed during a watching brief in the early stages of redevelopment of the site, when it was found to be of more than one phase. Other walls were also recorded, both above and below ground. Many were associated with late Abbey or early post-Dissolution buildings, some of which were illustrated by Lens in his view from Brandon Hill in 1712. In the north-west corner of the site, an arched feature was thought to be part of the old conduit that supplied water to the Abbey and later the Cathedral.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Colston House, Colston Street, ST 58509 72999, BUAD 4329. An evaluation was carried out at Colston House prior to planning consent associated with the construction of a

new five-storey foyer building and interface works for the adjacent building, Colston Hall. The evaluation included the excavation of one trial trench within the perimeter of Colston House, and the removal of render and brickwork from three small areas on outer walls of No.2 Trenchard Street (a building incorporated within Colston House). The trial trench showed truncation of the uppermost archaeological deposits by the construction cut for Colston House, however, structural remains associated with 19th-century buildings pre-dating Colston House, survived. The removal of render and brickwork from No.2 Trenchard Street revealed brickwork no earlier than the 19th century.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

No.2 Trenchard Street, ST 58485 73008, BUAD 4638. A building survey and watching brief were carried out at No.2 Trenchard Street prior to its demolition. Removal of external and internal render revealed that the ground floor street frontage was of 17th-century construction with the remains of a blocked window which would have been part of a building that extended north and south along Trenchard Street. The rest of No.2 was primarily a late 18th-century brick building with 19th- and 20th-century extensions to the south. However, the first and second floor street frontage had two phases of stone rubble construction. The northern half was contemporary with the brick build but the southern half was early 19th-century and may have replaced a timber jettied elevation.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST GEORGE

No.202 Church Road, ST 6187 7352, BSMR 22385. A desk-based assessment of a site comprising approximately 200m² was undertaken. Kelly's directories of Bristol show that the study area has been used as a retail premises since at least 1897. Cartographic and other documentary evidence indicates that a building has existed on the site since at least 1803 and visual examination of the present property suggests that this early depiction may relate to the south portion of the present building. This would make it one of the earlier properties on Church Road.

Jo Bruce, AAU

Moorfields House, Church Road, ST 6115 7333, BSMR 22533. A watching brief was undertaken on two rectangular plots of land adjoining Moorfields House. Limited ground level reduction, the excavation of standard strip foundation trenches up to 1.8m deep, and a pit up to 2m deep were observed.

Mixed deposits of modern ground were revealed overlying a number of post-medieval/modern features and archaeologically sterile sandy clay. The upper part of a well, parts of two culverts and a number of cellar structures, together with a surface of sandstone and ceramic tiles all pointed at the former occupation of the site during the post-medieval period. No further significant features, deposits or artefacts were observed. Recovered finds were limited to

pottery and glass of later post-medieval and modern date.

The archaeological remains were commensurate with the former Moorfields, an early 19th-century housing estate known to have been located within the study area but completely demolished by 1970.

Raymond Ducker & David Etheridge, AAU

No.39 Cooperage Road, Netham, ST 61626 73114, BSMR 22373. A photographic survey to RCHM Level 2 standard was undertaken at No.39. This was followed by a demolition watching brief (and an archaeological watching brief in 2007). The structure was a 2-storey house, originally of single-depth plan but later extended to form a double-depth structure with double-pile roof. It could not be seen on Maule's 1803 survey map, but did appear on the 1842 St George tithe map. The earliest part of the structure was a rubble boundary wall that had been incorporated into the west end of the building.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Nos.25-43 Pilemarsh, ST 61678 73354, BSMR 22421. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of apartments. This revealed remains of the former 19th-century cottages with a frontage wall at the western area of the site and a stone-paved floor surface in the central area of the site.

The buildings were constructed on a post-medieval garden soil which overlay two small gullies/ditches and a pit. No finds were discovered from these features but they were probably post-medieval in date.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

ST JAMES

Bristol Royal Infirmary, Kingsdown, ST 58651 73603, BUAD 4303. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Cardiothoracic Ward for Bristol Royal Infirmary. The remains of several early 19th-century buildings were recorded in the north west of the development site. No other archaeological features were discovered.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Nos.8-10 Charles Street, ST 58952 73685, BUAD 4292 & 4293. A building survey and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken at Nos.9-10 (formerly 8-10) Charles Street, in central Bristol. An old Lias limestone wall, possibly a former field or garden wall, was recorded. The remains of the former St James' Parish Hall, built at Nos.9-10 in 1899 but later blitzed, had been reconstructed as a 2-storey warehouse after the war. Parts of the old No. 8 also survived. The watching brief revealed two earlier walls and a drain, and one wall that represented the foundations of an internal wall of the Hall.

John Bryant & Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Lewins Mead, ST 5884 7339. A desk-based assessment was carried out on a site at the corner of Lewins Mead and

Lower Maudlin Street. The site is located close to a known Romano-British settlement and from about 1240 it lay within the south-east corner of the precinct of a Franciscan friary. Following the Dissolution of the friary in 1538 the north side of Lewins Mead, including the study area, was developed for housing and industry. In the 19th century the study area was occupied by a confectionery works and this was rebuilt and extended until it was destroyed by bombing in 1940.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

St James Place, Broadmead, ST 58960 73385, BUAD 4315. A watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of two kiosks revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

ST JAMES WITHOUT

Coroner's Court & City Mortuary, Backfields & No.6 Upper York Street, St. Pauls, ST 59131 73771. A desk-based assessment was carried out which showed that the land had been farmed for arable and pasture up until the early/mid 19th century. By 1828 much of the eastern half of the site had been developed as commercial premises. This area was redeveloped in the mid-19th century with the building of a malthouse and storehouse (extant) belonging to the Stokescroft Brewery.

The North Street Wesleyan School was built on the western portion of the site in 1857-8. Stokescroft Brewery and its malthouse closed in 1911 and the building became a beer bottlers for the next fifty years or so. In 1959 the North Street Primary School closed and the building was subsequently converted into a Coroner's Court & City Mortuary. The former malthouse/storehouse became a printing works in the 1970s, then offices and stores until 1983 when it was converted into a music/dance venue known as the Lakota. The Coroner's Court & City Mortuary closed in 2003.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Westmoreland House, Nos.104-6 Stokes Croft, St Pauls, ST 60231 74404. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of several geotechnical pits. The ground level across much of the site had been substantially raised in the recent past with loose to very dense fill, including demolition rubble. This was probably the result of both on-site demolition and the depositing of waste derived off-site.

Other than a paved flagstone surface in Test Pit 2 and a length of Pennant sandstone wall in another no features or significant deposits were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST MICHAEL

Foster's Almshouse, Colston Street, ST 58605 73146. A desk-based assessment was carried out on land attached to Foster's Almshouse. The almshouse itself has late 15th-century origins, although it has been rebuilt twice, latterly in

the 1860s-80s in Burgundian Gothic style, but retains its original 1480s chapel dedicated to The Three Kings of Cologne. The study area lay immediately south of the almshouse, on a sloping site above Host Street, and much of it was formerly part of properties in that street. At one time the western end of the site was occupied by two houses on Steep Street, which were swept away for street improvements in 1871, and this part was acquired for almshouse use shortly afterwards, a plan of 1872 showing the western part as already linked to the main almshouse site. In 1883 buildings still occupied the eastern two-fifths of the site, but they were cleared away before the mid-1890s. An 1896 plan recorded the western part in use as a garden and the remainder, which lay at slightly lower level, as a drying ground.

John Bryant, BaRAS

ST NICHOLAS

Nos.22-24 Queen Square, Nos.42-44 Welsh Back & Bell Avenue, ST 58875 72490, BUAD 4245. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new office building revealed the remains of two houses and the former Bell public house fronting Bell Avenue and the former No.25 Queen Square. A photographic survey was also undertaken for the cellars of Nos.22-24 Queen Square and 44 Welsh Back.

Stuart Whatley & Kevin Potter, BaRAS

ST PAUL

No.91 Ashley Road, ST 59510 74240, BSMR 22386. A watching brief carried out during groundworks for new flats revealed a brick and Pennant sandstone water tank and exterior walls of the former conservatory dating to the 19th century.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Nos.1 & 2, Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, ST 59230 73830, BUAD 4299. An evaluation was conducted prior to a planning application for the construction of residential and commercial properties at Backfields Industrial Estate. The site was the location of a Circular Stables opened in 1761, the home of Bristol's first riding school. The evaluation comprised three trenches designed to intercept the circular stable building. Remains of the Stable building were located in all of the trenches.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

St. Paul's Park, ST 5955 7376. A desk-based assessment (BUAD 4309), geophysical survey (BUAD 4391) and standing structure survey (BUAD 4363) were undertaken.

The Desk-Based Assessment

Formerly part of St. Paul's churchyard, consecrated in 1794 and heavily utilised for burials until 1866, the park was gifted in 1935 by the Reverend William Ward, Vicar of St. Paul's, to the City of Bristol. Originally accessed via the former southern gateway of the cemetery or from Portland

Square, with wholesale clearance of former terraced housing to the north of the park a new pedestrian entrance was created through the northern boundary in the 1970s.

A map of 1610 shows the study area as open land. Rocque's map of 1742 and Benning's map of 1780 both show the study area within the boundary of the City, but laid out as enclosed market garden fields within orchards. The recorded field boundaries appear to bear little relation to the present street layout. The study area is subsequently included on most contemporary maps of the City.

Only two grave slabs from the former St. Paul's churchyard are preserved within the park and at least one of these is probably *in situ*. The parish burial registers indicate that at least 7,341 burials took place within the parish between 1794 and 1934, when the last recorded burial took place. Of these the vast majority were made between 1794 and 1866, with only 107 burials between 1867 and 1934.

In view of this the potential for over 100 brick or stone lined vaults within the study area was considered high. It was therefore recommended that a ground penetrating radar survey of the park should be undertaken, similar to that undertaken around the church in the year 2000.

Standing Structure Survey

Part of the historic St. Paul's cemetery boundary wall is preserved within the bounds of the park. A project to survey and record significant sections of this wall, including the southern gateway was initiated. Three areas of historic walling were identified for recording. Both faces of the historic northern boundary retaining wall, c38m of the exposed west face of the eastern historic boundary wall, now incorporated into an adjoining workshop, and the historic southern gateway which is now in a state of disrepair.

The northern boundary wall was built in lime mortared, uncoursed Pennant sandstone to a maximum height of 3.05m, with several metres of rebuilding around the 1970s entrance. The eastern wall was similarly built and survived to a maximum height of 2.40m, approximately 1m wide area of infilling may represent a blocked former doorway. This section of historic walling was surmounted by a 20th-century brick wall, 11 courses high, part of the adjoining workshop. A late 20th-century rebuilding or reproduction of a Pennant sandstone retaining wall delineated the remainder of the eastern boundary of the park.

The southern gateway was formed of two ornamental gate piers 2.3m apart and up to 3.35m high. These piers were constructed of lime mortared Pennant sandstone ashlar, the western pier being topped with a decorative ashlar pyramid. The original iron gates were missing, with only the upper iron mounting pins preserved *in situ*.

David Etheridge, AAU

ST PAUL WITHOUT

Nos.2-14 Mina Road, Baptist Mills, ST 60231 74404 A watching brief was carried out on land next to the M32 motorway. It soon became apparent that the ground level

across the site had been substantially raised with fill material comprising building rubble, sand and clayey gravel to improve the drainage of the site prior to the building of terraced houses at the southern end of Mina Road in the late-19th century and Gatton Road in the early 20th century. While a thin band of peat was recorded at depth beneath the site during an earlier geotechnical survey, no features or deposits of interest were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

ST PAUL AND ST PETER

Broadmead Extension, ST 5935 7330. A programme of archaeological fieldwork in the area of Quakers Friars and to the east was undertaken. The fieldwork revealed late 13th-century dumped deposits, used to raise up the boggy eastern end of the Broadmead suburb following the establishment of the Dominican Friary to the north. Evidence for a medieval property fronting Broadweir was also revealed and possible medieval revetment walls bounding the Back Ditch, a former course of the River Frome.

There appeared to be a hiatus in activity during the 16th and 17th centuries, probably as a result of the dissolution of the Friary. Properties were constructed over much of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries. There was evidence for some of the properties having lime-working areas, probably for the production of lime mortar. Various water channels were also revealed that emptied into the Back Ditch, indicative of other industrial activities.

Andrew Norton, OA

Broadmead, ST 594 734. A programme of mitigation works, comprising evaluation, excavation, borehole survey and watching brief, were undertaken in response to the redevelopment of the Quakers Friars area and the eastward expansion of the Broadmead shopping area across the former Bond Street and into the former Tollgate area, located between Wellington Street, Newfoundland Road and Houlton Street.

The majority of excavation in the Quakers Friars area was focused upon a strip of land between the modern Broad Weir, beneath which flows the mill leat of Bristol Castle, and the former River Frome, also known as the 'Back Ditch'. Historic mapping indicated a series of probably medieval burgable plots situated between these two water courses. Excavation identified a 12th-century date for the earliest settlement, which comprised reclamation on the former bank of the Frome through the dumping of waste material and timber building foundations which encroached onto the edge of the river channel. Timber drains and a timber trough associated with these early phases were also recorded. Dumping of waste building material and redeposited alluvium allowed the formation of a series of burgable plots with substantial stone-founded party walls by the 13th/14th century, many of which appear to have been maintained as boundaries until the area was cleared following WWII bomb damage. A number of contemporary and sizeable stone-built hearths suggest industrial activity,

possibly cloth-dyeing, took place in the area from the medieval period. Documentary evidence suggests the Broad Weir area was a focus for 'whiteawing', the manufacture of white or un-tanned leather goods, from the late medieval/early post-medieval period, and excavation found stone-built tanning pits of 17th or 18th-century date, confirming that the area continued to be a focal point for leather manufacture. To the north work in and around the Dominican Friary revealed further evidence for medieval dumping to raise the ground level and facilitate construction above the floodplain. Notable finds include the remains of three Friars, a stone gravemarker, mortar floor make-up inside the Friary church complete with tile impressions, walls of the west range of the Greater Cloister and the western wall of the Friary precinct. The remains of three Quakers were also recorded and removed from the Quaker burial ground.

The strip, map and sample exercise revealed 18th-century streets and residential properties immediately east of Penn Street, with associated cellars, wells and cess-pits, whilst to the east of Bond Street the character of the post-medieval townscape became more industrial in nature and was of slightly later, probably 19th or early 20th-century, date. Of note in this area was the very substantial amount of waste material dumped in the post-medieval period to raise ground levels prior to the 18th-century and later expansion of the City eastwards. This was in places in excess of four metres deep, and comprised mixed deposits of dark ashy material and redeposited red Mercia mudstone.

Also revealed were the remains of the former Penn Street Tabernacle, founded by the Calvinist preacher George Whitefield in 1753. Although this had been largely reduced to its foundations the remains of a crypt beneath the Tabernacle survived, with a partially surviving brick floor beneath which the remains of a number of brick-built burial chambers were revealed. Although burials from the Tabernacle had been removed during the 1950s redevelopment of Broadmead to the Avon View cemetery at St George the excavation established the presence of wooden coffins containing burials, along with burials made in earth-cut graves with no coffin.

Simon Cox, CA and PCA

SS PHILIP & JACOB

The Former Drill Hall, Old Market Street, ST 59678 73101. An evaluation was undertaken within the former Drill Hall, Old Market Street. This formed an adjunct to an earlier evaluation undertaken in the car-parking area to the front of the Drill Hall in 2005. Four trenches were excavated within the Drill Hall during the 2006 phase of works.

The 2006 evaluation identified structural remains likely to have belonged to the original late 17th-century build of the Old Market Sugar Refinery and to its 19th-century rebuild. The evaluation also demonstrated that the internal floors of the Drill Hall are likely to be part of its original construction dating to the early 20th century.

Jonathan Hart, CA

SS PHILIP & JACOB OUTPARISH

Nos.47-49 Barton Vale, St Philips, ST 59985 72844, BUAD 4366. A desk-based assessment showed this site was undeveloped land in the mid 18th century and lay adjacent to a lane that was known as Cooks Lane from at least 1820. Three buildings were present on this site by 1828 one of which survives today as part of the neighbouring Barley Mow public house. The site was gradually developed through the 19th century and remained in use as the premises of various light industrial workshops and warehouses. In 1835 the Bristol & Gloucestershire Tramway was constructed, the route of this survives today as the cycle path bordering the study area to the south-east, part of the boundary wall may date from this period. In 1909 a 'cottage' replaced the oldest building on the study area and was soon incorporated within an adjoining warehouse. In the 1970s the warehouse was demolished and the present single-storey club building was constructed; together with the early 20th-century cottage, this building is currently in use as the Barton Vale Social Club and Seymour's family club.

Andy King, BaRAS

Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, St Philips, ST 59856 72950. A programme of building recording was carried out immediately prior to the demolition of all but the ornate north-west façade of one of the original Victorian school buildings (the former Girl's Play Shed). A subsequent watching brief during ground reduction work after the demolition of most of the building revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Millpond St, Baptist Mills, ST 60257 74278, BSMR 22434. An evaluation was carried out prior to a planning application for redevelopment. No remains of the former Wesleyan Chapel or of the burial ground which once occupied the site were found. The results show that the site was completely cleared of burials during the construction of Junction 3 of the M32.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

The Waggon & Horses, No.83 Stapleton Road, Easton, ST 60249 73680, BSMR 22414. A desk-based assessment was carried out. The documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that, prior to its initial development in the late 18th century, the study area appears to have comprised land used for agricultural/ market gardening purposes. There has been an Inn on this site for at least two hundred years and although much altered, the building fronting Stapleton Road may contain elements of the original structures on this site. The partial remains of 19th-century workshops which later became the Stapleton Road Brewery survive to the rear of the Waggon and Horses.

Andy King, BaRAS

Former FPS Fire Extinguisher Factory, Waterloo Road, Old Market, ST 59866 73171, BUAD 4352. Following

archaeological excavation of the two areas within the boundaries of the former FPS fire extinguisher factory site, a watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the construction of three residential buildings. Little of interest was found but two lengths of early 19th-century wall and several small cellars with vaulted roofs were recorded on the north-eastern side of the site. The cellars may have been part of the smokehouse works associated with James Dole & Co Bacon and Ham Curers who occupied buildings on this side of the site.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Land adjacent to No.90 West Street, Old Market, ST 60041 73321, BUAD 4350. Two evaluation trenches were excavated, the first revealed a cellar of late 17th-century construction on the site formerly occupied by No.94 West Street. The second trench exposed a medieval buried-soil horizon, heavily disturbed by the construction of a well in the later 17th century. An 18th-century domestic-rubbish pit had been significantly disturbed by the construction of a rainwater collection-tank and a modern sewer.

Andy King, BaRAS

ST STEPHEN

Broad Quay, ST 58638 72790. Evaluation work exposed the town or 'marsh wall' at the former location of Nos. 8-11 Broad Quay. Evidence for intermittent medieval occupation pre-dating the marsh wall was found on an area of former marsh land between Broad Quay and Marsh Street. Post-medieval soil and rubble build-up connected with the reclamation of the land was noted both to the rear of Marsh Street and Broad Quay. Post-medieval industrial activity was also uncovered to the rear of Marsh Street, while the remains of Victorian buildings were noted along the Broad Quay street frontage and to the rear of Marsh Street.

An excavation phase exposed the remains of a medieval building on the Marsh Street frontage along with post-medieval surfaces and sections of Victorian cellars. Below one of these cellars was an infilled channel parallel to the River Frome. When excavated, the channel contained medieval pottery and waterlogged leather artefacts.

Neil Adam, CA

ST THOMAS

Premises of Bristol Bridge House, Nos.138-141 Redcliff Street, ST 59006 72815, BUAD 4340. A desk-based assessment was undertaken. From the medieval period onwards, the Redcliffe area developed into an important suburb of Bristol serving commercial and residential needs. Redcliff Street comprised one of three main routes linking the southern outer limits of the suburb to Bristol Bridge. In view of its proximity to the waterfront the study area was utilized for commercial activities.

The study area appears to have undergone episodic redevelopment and was severely damaged during World War II. Rebuilding took place in the 1950s and 1960s and the site was entirely redeveloped for the construction of Bristol Bridge House in the early 1980s. Notwithstanding

the amount of construction activities that were found to have taken place at various times it was considered possible that significant archaeological features and deposits might be present within the burial environment, particularly where outside the footprint of the existing basement and along the Redcliff Street frontage.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

No.31 Hadrian Close, Sea Mills, ST 55073 75776, BSMR 22413. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of two bungalows was undertaken. This revealed a series of Pennant sandstone and Lias limestone walls from former buildings, a large rubbish pit, postholes, small gullies and a metalled road surface on a north west-south east orientation, all dated to the Romano-British period.

Three small trenches excavated for water tanks revealed more Pennant sandstone surfaces and a wall. Finds included sherds of Samian ware bowls and cups, mortaria, amphorae and other wares.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

No.10B Mariners Drive, Sneyd Park, ST 55781 75568, BSMR 22495. Ground reduction and foundation trenches were observed for the construction of a new house but no archaeology was found.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Redland Close, No.33 Elm Lane, Redland, ST 53628 74834, BSMR 22398. A watching brief during groundworks revealed a stone-built water chamber and culvert of 19th-century date.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

NORTH SOMERSET

HAM GREEN

Eden Office Park, Units C and D, ST 531 757. A watching brief was undertaken during redevelopment of an area that was previously part of the Ham Green Hospital complex. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were observed.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

KENN

Site off Kenn Road, ST 409 694. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of four fields located between Kenn Road to the east, a trackway, formerly the Yatton to Clevedon Branch Railway to the west, Colehouse Lane to the north and the River Kenn and M5 Motorway to the south.

The manor of Kenn is first mentioned in the Domesday Book and was subsequently recorded in a lay subsidy roll of 1327 as having 18 male occupants. During the Middle Ages the manor of Kenn belonged to the Kenn family, but in the 16th century it passed by marriage to the Earls of Poulett,

who owned the majority of the manor until the 19th century. The orchard field was part of the estate of Cole House.

Aerial photographs indicate extensive medieval and later field systems preserved in the study area and its environs as both earthworks and crop marks. No evidence of former settlement was indicated from this source.

David Etheridge, AAU

Site off Kenn Road, ST 409 694. A program of archaeological evaluation, involving transcription of LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data, 100 mm core sampling and 4.5 hectares of geophysical (Gradiometry) survey, was undertaken on a greenfield site located off Kenn Road, Kenn.

LIDAR data obtained provided a clear topographical survey of the extant surface earthworks across the site. These principally appeared to represent several episodes of agricultural land drainage defined by wide low banks separated by narrow drainage channels. Elsewhere in the vicinity of the site similar but narrower and often sinuous earthworks appear to reflect remains of a medieval open field system of 'ridge and furrow' strip fields. However, the majority of the features preserved across the study area seem to reflect later, post-medieval land drainage within an enclosed pattern of later fields.

The subterranean geology and alluvium on the site was examined and sampled by means of ten solid bored cores that revealed a relatively uniform sequence of deep, up to 10m, alluvial deposits of Holocene date generally referred to as the Wentlooge Formation. The underlying deposits consisted mainly of estuarine alluvium, the upper part of which was compact and reduced, but which became less so with depth. Below a depth of 2.5m to 5m little evidence of redoximorphism was evident indicating that sediments had remained permanently waterlogged. The detail preserved in each of the cores varied and all contained fine sandy laminations and dark, organic-rich bands, along with true bands of peat at two locations. No evidence of the underlying solid bedrock was encountered in any of the cores.

The gradiometry survey data was characterised by patterns of wide and diffuse geophysical anomalies, indicative of possibly archaeological, natural alluvial or palaeo-drainage features at depth plus a set of distinct linear anomalies that appear to intersect in the central portion of the site and which could reflect large-scale archaeological features buried at depth. The system of land drainage that is a feature of the present surface landscape was not expressed in the geophysical data, indicating that the topsoil has low magnetic susceptibilities. In addition the gradiometry detected a rectilinear pattern of strong anomalies at the southern end of the site, adjacent to the River Kenn, that appear to reflect a rectangular structure or enclosure preserved at a relatively shallow depth of around 1 m.

Richard Payne, AAU

LONG ASHTON

Ashton Court Estate, ST 55734 71823. A watching brief during the excavation of seventeen test and soakaway pits showed that two contained a layer of demolition rubble probably derived from the remains of nearby post-medieval houses shown on a plan of 1730.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Ashton Court Estate Golf Pavilion, ST 5538 7267. A field evaluation revealed no archaeological features.

Bryan Matthew, OU

Site at the former King's Nurseries, ST 5410 7025. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated revealing few archaeological features that related to use of the site between the 18th and 20th centuries. Pottery finds indicated that there had been medieval activity in the vicinity, although no features datable to this period were found.

David Etheridge, AAU

PORTBURY

Harbour Road, Portishead, ST 47525 76750, NSSMR 47342. A desk-based assessment for the premises of A.P. Burt & Sons Ltd (Severn Paper Mill) Harbour Road, was undertaken. Prior to its development in the late-1920s/early-1930s, the study area comprised former coastal wetland that appears to have been improved for agricultural use in the 19th century. The area appeared to have been developed for the Severn Kraft Mills in the late-1920s/early-1930s, comprising the premises of A.P. Burt & Sons Ltd, paper-bag manufacturers.

Save for a watercourse/rhine in the northern portion of the study area, no evidence was found for significant archaeological features or deposits.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Moor Farmhouse, Sheepway, Portbury Common, ST 4790 7585. A desk-based assessment of 2.07 hectares occupied by Moor Farmhouse, a grade II listed building, its gardens, farm buildings and meadow was carried out.

The earliest map examined was an 1840 one of Portbury Hundred, which shows a building described as Cox's farmhouse at the site. As Sheepway Gate Farm, known to have been extant by 1830, is not depicted on this map and Moor farmhouse carries a date on its chimneystacks for 1837, this map may actually have been drawn prior to 1840. Nonetheless, no evidence could be located to suggest that Moor farm was previously known as Cox's farm, although it remains possible that structures were in existence on the site prior to the construction of the present farmhouse. The Site Visit identified a derelict dwelling at the eastern edge of the study area, which appeared to be of a particularly early date. The Tithe map of 1844 clearly depicts buildings within the study area, which were still extant in June 2006. Other later cartographic records indicate that the study area has changed little since the mid 19th century.

The evidence indicates that the north-west and south-

west quadrants of the study area, have not been the subject of any intrusive development since at least 1840. Examination of aerial photographs clearly show several previously recognised but undated features as crop marks within the study area. Other features include medieval ridge and furrow as well as previously unidentified crop marks and earthworks. These include a large circular enclosure indicated by a crop mark of unknown date on land adjoining the site.

Jo Bruce, AAU

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Knightstone Island, ST 31200 61825, NSSMR 47304. A watching brief was carried out at Knightstone Island during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the Pavilion, the Baths and Dr Fox's Bathhouse. This revealed the remains of the former 19th-century sea wall, a large culvert and a large 19th-century garden wall in the north-west part of the island. An earlier swimming pool was uncovered beneath the recent swimming pool of the Male Knightstone Baths. West of Dr Fox's house, the former open air swimming pool and three arched brick and concrete voids were uncovered all dated to the 19th century.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

WRAXALL

Buzzard House, Tyntesfield House, Tyntesfield Estate, ST 495 715. A watching brief was carried out on a water pipe trench some 200m long connecting Buzzard House with the mains water supply next to the B3130 Clevedon Road.

No archaeologically significant deposits or features were observed, although a single small find, at NGR ST 4957 7158, was recovered from the subsoil - a small (43mm in diameter) circular copper alloy object, which may be the foot of a post-medieval goblet.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

YATTON

Land to north of Wemberham Lane, centred on ST 418 658, NSHER 47364. A desk-based assessment was carried out relating to a planning application for expansion on the site of the Stowell Concrete works. The evidence suggests that the study area comprised undeveloped land from at least the 18th century, and probably long before. During the 19th and 20th centuries, there was some encroachment to the south and east of the study area, first by the Bristol and Exeter Railway and the Yatton Gasworks, and later by the expansion of the concrete works northwards, overspilling its original acquisition of the old gasworks site. Although no evidence was found for features of archaeological interest in the study area itself, it is known to lie in an area of high archaeological potential, notably in relation to the Roman and early medieval periods. There is abundant evidence for both periods elsewhere, close at hand in the North Somerset moors. The evidence examined reveals clearly that the study area has never undergone development.

Nick Corcos, BaRAS

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE**AUST, LITTLETON-ON-SEVERN, OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN**

Oldbury-on-Severn to Aust sewage outfall, ST 608 925 to ST 574 902. A desk-based assessment, earthwork survey, trial excavations, area excavations and a monitoring exercise were carried out along the line of a new sewage outfall from Oldbury-on-Severn to Aust, through Littleton-on-Severn. These works revealed later prehistoric ditches, Romano-British rural settlement, activity related to medieval rural settlement and post-medieval settlement.

Andrew Young, AAU

HANHAM ABBOTS

Land off Castle Farm Road, ST 63800 70840, SGSMR 18087. A desk-based assessment revealed that the study area was situated in a locality bearing good evidence for medieval and Roman-period occupation. Originally, the study area comprised ancient common land (Hanham Common), some of which was eventually enclosed for agricultural use. Quarrying for stone took place on the study area in the post-medieval period, and possibly earlier. Masonry features including walling and the remains of a building associated with Castle Inn Farm were observed on the study area. A highly significant monument in the near vicinity of the study area was the Castle Inn Farm Roman villa immediately to the east.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

FILTON

Airbus, Filton, ST 6025 7963. Six evaluation trenches were excavated on land to the west of the A38.

Although no significant archaeological features were identified, the presence of an alluvial deposit and of modern archaeological features indicates that the original ground level is preserved along the north-eastern, south-eastern and southern edges of the site.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Golf Course Lane, ST 59848 79041, SGSMR 18025. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of small office units revealed the remains of the former World War II canteen building (associated with the aircraft industry).

Stuart Whatley & Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

IRON ACTON

Acton Court dew pond, ST 675 841, SGSMR 10823. A watching brief was undertaken during the renovation of a dew pond located in the grounds of Acton Court.

Groundwork involved the excavation by machine of surface vegetation and pond silts to a depth of approximately 500mm below the modern ground surface. Undisturbed natural substrata and bedrock was revealed thereafter throughout the base of the pond. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were

observed during the work.

Andrew Young, AAU

KINGSWOOD

Former Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhorse Road, ST 64485 73787. A desk-based assessment was carried out on land currently occupied by the former Wesleyan (Methodist) Chapel. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the land was farmed for arable and pasture up until the mid-19th century. The Wesleyan Chapel was built on the study area in 1843, with graveyards both west and east. The neighbouring Wesleyan Sunday School was built in 1850, while the nearby Wesleyan Infant School/Meeting House was added in the 1860s. Additional land was also acquired for extensions to the graveyard.

The chapel (including the school buildings and graveyard) closed in 1978 and the congregation united with the Methodists at Zion Chapel (now Kingswood Methodist Church) nearby on Two Mile Hill.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

MANGOTSFIELD

Land at the rear of Nos.29-31 Queensholme Drive, Downend, ST 6516 7817, SGSMR 18098. A desk-based assessment showed the land was undeveloped pasture until 1657 when it was purchased by the Quaker movement for use as a burial ground - there were 750 interments up to the year 1800. The last burial took place in 1818 and the site was not in use after this date but remained in the possession of the Society of Friends until 1951. From 1882 until 1955 it was depicted on OS plans as a walled area planted with trees. There is no evidence to indicate that the burial ground has ever been cleared of remains.

Andy King, BaRAS

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN

Oldbury Nuclear Power Station, ST 6050 9450, SGSMR 9630. An archaeological baseline study was undertaken prior to decommissioning. The research showed that prior to its development for the Power Station in the 1960s, the study area comprised agricultural land incorporating ancient landscape features, notably remnants of medieval ridge-and-furrow. The construction of the Power Station appeared to have caused considerable disturbance to the pre-existing ground surfaces but it was thought possible that deeply buried features and deposits of archaeological significance, including buried land surfaces, may have survived in some areas.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

OLD SODBURY

Earthwork survey of land adjacent to No.15 Church Lane, ST 756 816, SGSMR 17978. An earthwork survey of land adjacent to No.15 Church Lane was undertaken following the observation of several potential archaeological features during a desk-based assessment in 2005.

The survey revealed a series of earthworks including

building platforms, substantial double lynchet, possibly either a terraced track or road and other features. The overall character of earthworks is suggestive of shrunken medieval settlement remains. In 1882, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile plan shows a series of small paddocks between some of the earthworks and Cotswold Lane. The form of these suggests an element of fossilisation of earlier closes relating to medieval or early post-medieval settlement.

Mark Corney & Nick Morris; David Etheridge, AAU

PUCKLECHURCH

Shortwood Quarry, ST 682 772, SGSMR 18043. A small area excavation was undertaken in order to mitigate the archaeological impact of a proposed extension to the Shortwood Quarry. The footprint of the proposed extension encroached into an area suggested to be occupied by the Roman Bitton to Berkeley road (SGSMR 1353) and lay adjacent to Brandy Bottom Colliery, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 28872, SGSMR 1354).

No previous archaeological work had been undertaken across the study area itself, although some intrusive work was carried out on areas immediately adjacent which located some limited archaeological features including a series of charcoal-rich pits. Previous archaeological evaluations to the south of the present site located the course of a Roman road (Margary 1967, SGSMR 1353) that ran NNE to SSW across the development area.

While no evidence of the Roman road was observed, a small trench, excavated in the north-eastern portion of the study area, revealed a series of intercutting post-medieval ditches. Few if any datable finds were recovered although a considerable quantity of industrial waste, along with a number of fragmented ceramic bricks and tiles, was recorded in the backfill of the two earlier cuttings.

Lynn Hume, AAU

STOKE GIFFORD

The Rotunda, Stoke Park Estate, ST 6188 7731, SGSMR 18024. A watching brief was undertaken on the site of the former 18th-century Rotunda located in Barn Wood on the Stoke Park Estate. The Rotunda or 'Temple' is known to have been constructed in 1756 by Thomas Wright as part of the landscaping of Stoke Park. It stood until the early 20th century when it was demolished. A photograph taken before demolition shows a structure consisting of ten stone columns set in a circle supporting a domed roof.

The remains of the Rotunda were cleaned by hand and photographed before being covered for preservation by geotextile membrane and gravel. Two rings of mortared masonry were uncovered along with four stone capped culverts radiating out from an approximately central sump in the base. These may represent an attempt at draining away surface runoff from the slope on which the Rotunda was located or alternatively associated with some kind of water feature that existed in the centre of the Rotunda. However, none of these are mentioned in contemporary

accounts of the monument.

A handful of artefacts were recovered during cleaning, two of which are possibly fragments of stone roof tile from the Rotunda structure.

Robert Tutt, AAU

THORNBURY

Former Cattle Market site, Bath Road, ST 6385 8980, SGSMR 18013. A standing building survey and watching brief were conducted on the site of the former cattle market in the centre of Thornbury.

The standing building survey included rectified photography of selected masonry walls, a well and two probable 18th-century cottages located on the southern boundary of the site.

The watching brief revealed a series of quarry pits in the south and east of the development footprint and a zone of deep made ground, possibly indicating further quarrying, in the extreme southwest.

Only a very small assemblage of artefacts was recovered, mostly pottery sherds from the standard range of post-medieval types dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Raymond Ducker & Donna Young, AAU

TYTHERINGTON

Tytherington Quarry, ST 6557 8823, SGSMR 18012. A watching brief was undertaken during the extension of Tytherington Quarry. The remains of 'Ramsoak Cottage' were located in the southern area of the site along with a well probably associated with the cottage. Several probable natural soil features were observed in section in the north eastern part of the site. Despite a deep subsoil sequence and the close proximity of two Iron Age sites no significant archaeological features or deposits were located during this exercise.

Robert Tutt, AAU

WAPLEY AND CODRINGTON

Land at Westerleigh Road, centred on ST 740 786. A desk-based assessment was carried out in relation to a planning application to expand the existing golf course onto land to its south-east. The evidence examined suggests that the study area may present significant archaeological potential, especially at its northern end in the vicinity of a possible Roman site outside the development area to the north. There is also considerable evidence, in the form of shrunken or deserted settlement remains, and strip lynchets, for significant field monuments and remains of other periods, especially the medieval and post-medieval, in the vicinity.

Nick Corcos, BaRAS

WARMLEY

Warmley Gardens, ST 6700 7290, SGSMR 18001. Archaeological recording, including rectified photography, was carried out on a c55m long curved retaining wall between Warmley Garden and No.134 Tower Road North, Warmley, on the site of the former Warmley Brass Works.

The wall was constructed of sandstone blocks and slabs, with the occasional use of brick and brass block, capped with brass blocks, and bonded with lime mortar. Localised repairs and re-pointing were evident. The survey indicated that there were two phases to the construction of the wall, a lower, and an upper. As the construction techniques employed in both phases were the same this may represent a seasonal break in the work. It is surmised that the top course of the lower phase may represent the level of the former ground surface at what is now No.134 Tower Road North.

David Etheridge, AAU

Westend Farm, Westend Road, Wickwar, ST 7136 8802, SGSMR 18097. A building-survey and watching brief were carried out prior to redevelopment of outbuildings as residential accommodation. The earliest structures were a Corn Barn and a former Pigsty that may have dated from the late 17th century. An adjoining Cowshed dated from the later 19th century and the most recent buildings were a former Granary and a Dutch Barn that were constructed between 1902 and 1921. During groundworks a stone-built drain with slab capping was exposed that was contemporary with the Cowshed.

Andy King, BaRAS

WINTERBOURNE

No.22 Down Road, Winterbourne Down, ST 650 797. An evaluation was undertaken on land at No.22 Down Road but no features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were found.

Kate Cullen, CA