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CONTENTS

	Page
Archaeological Work on the site of the former Purimachos Fire Cement Works, Waterloo Road, St Phillips, Bristol, 2005–2007 <i>Timothy Longman</i>	1
The Origins of the Medieval Church in Stanton Drew <i>John Richards</i>	29
A Summary Report on Archaeological Work at the corner of Wade Street and Little Anne Street, St Judes, Bristol, 2014 <i>Nick Corcos</i>	35
The City Called ‘Bridge By The Hill Called Stow’ – Implications of the Names of Bristol <i>Gavin Smith</i>	45
Excavations at Redcliff Hill, Bristol, 1970 David Dawson and Michael Ponsford	49
Review of Archaeology 2016–2017 <i>Edited by Bruce Williams</i>	83
Obituary: Kenneth James Barton 7 August 1924 – 28 August 2018	89

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK ON THE SITE OF THE FORMER PURIMACHOS FIRE CEMENT WORKS, WATERLOO ROAD, ST PHILLIPS, BRISTOL, 2005–2007

By Timothy Longman

*With contributions from Kevin Potter, Lorrain Higbee, Heather Hirons,
Reg Jackson, Julie Jones and Dr. David Starley*

SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording and excavation on the site of the former Purimachos Fire Cement Works (centred on NGR ST 60040 63260), on land between West Street and Waterloo Road in Bristol, recorded evidence of medieval and post-medieval cultivation, 17th–19th century boundary walls, the site of a late 18th to mid-19th century cemetery, the remains of various 18th/19th century cottages and terraced houses, and 19th/20th century industrial premises. The fieldwork comprised a photographic survey of the Purimachos Fire Cement Factory prior to its demolition, excavation of four discrete areas where new build was proposed, and a watching brief during the initial groundwork associated with the subsequent residential redevelopment. The analyses of the key assemblages of artefacts and environmental material from the medieval period onwards are included in this report.

INTRODUCTION

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Linden Homes Western Limited to undertake assessment and archaeological fieldwork on land formerly occupied by the Purimachos Cement Works (Fig. 1), prior to the construction of 97 residential units and associated work. The archaeological work which is the subject of this report, resulted largely from the findings of an earlier archaeological evaluation on the site in 2005 (Lankstead 2005) which showed that *Williams's Burial Ground*, which was in use from 1793 to 1854, remained substantially undisturbed beneath the site. In addition, a well-stratified sequence of deposits from the natural geology through a series of garden soils to evidence of later industrial activity were also recorded, which were shown to date from the medieval period to the 20th century.

The site (centred on NGR ST 60040 73260) is situated in the Bristol suburb of St Philips, approximately 1.25km (0.7 mile) east of the city centre. It was bounded southwest by Waterloo Place, southeast by Waterloo Road, northwest by the rear of commercial premises (Nos. 60–80) on West Street, northeast by the rear of commercial premises on Trinity Street and east by Trinity Street itself. It sits at approximately the 18m aOD contour.

The archive of records and finds from the building survey, excavations and watching brief have been deposited with Bristol Museums Galleries and Archives under accession number BRSMG 2007/40.

The Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies within the suburb of St Philips in the ancient parish of SS Philip & Jacob Without, in the hundred of Barton Regis, beyond the east gate (Lawford's Gate) and therefore just outside the medieval town of Bristol.

Development to the east of Bristol Castle, in the vicinity of Old Market Street, had certainly occurred by the late 12th or early 13th century suggesting that the area around West Street was developed by the early medieval period (Lankstead 2005). Medieval documentary evidence for the area beyond Lawford's Gate indicates that property there was divided between several landowners, including the Crown, the Abbey of St Augustine and to St Marks Hospital (King 2003). No medieval structures or features were recorded during an archaeological evaluation on the site in 2005 (Lankstead 2005), but medieval pottery and glazed ceramic roof tiles were present in a deposit overlying the natural Mercia Mudstone.

The earliest cartographic evidence for the area appears on a map of Kingswood Chase dating from 1610. The map clearly names 'Lawford's Gate' and 'Gloucester Lane'. Although London Road (West Street) is not named it is likely to be the road that is shown extending directly east from Lawford's Gate.

The West Street area saw much fighting and destruction during the Civil War (1642–7) due to its proximity to Lawford's Gate and Outworks. The city fell to Royalist forces led by Prince Rupert (1619–82) in July 1643 and was retaken by a Parliamentarian army under General Sir Thomas Fairfax (1612–71) in September 1645 (Heaton 2003).

The first detailed survey to show the site is J. Millerd's plan of 1673 (Fig. 2). It shows a large square formal garden (1432M) on the west side of the site, belonging to one of the houses on West Street. The rest of the site was occupied by gardens or open land. The site would remain much the same until the late eighteenth century. Trenches 5 and 6, excavated during the 2005 archaeological evaluation (Lankstead 2005),

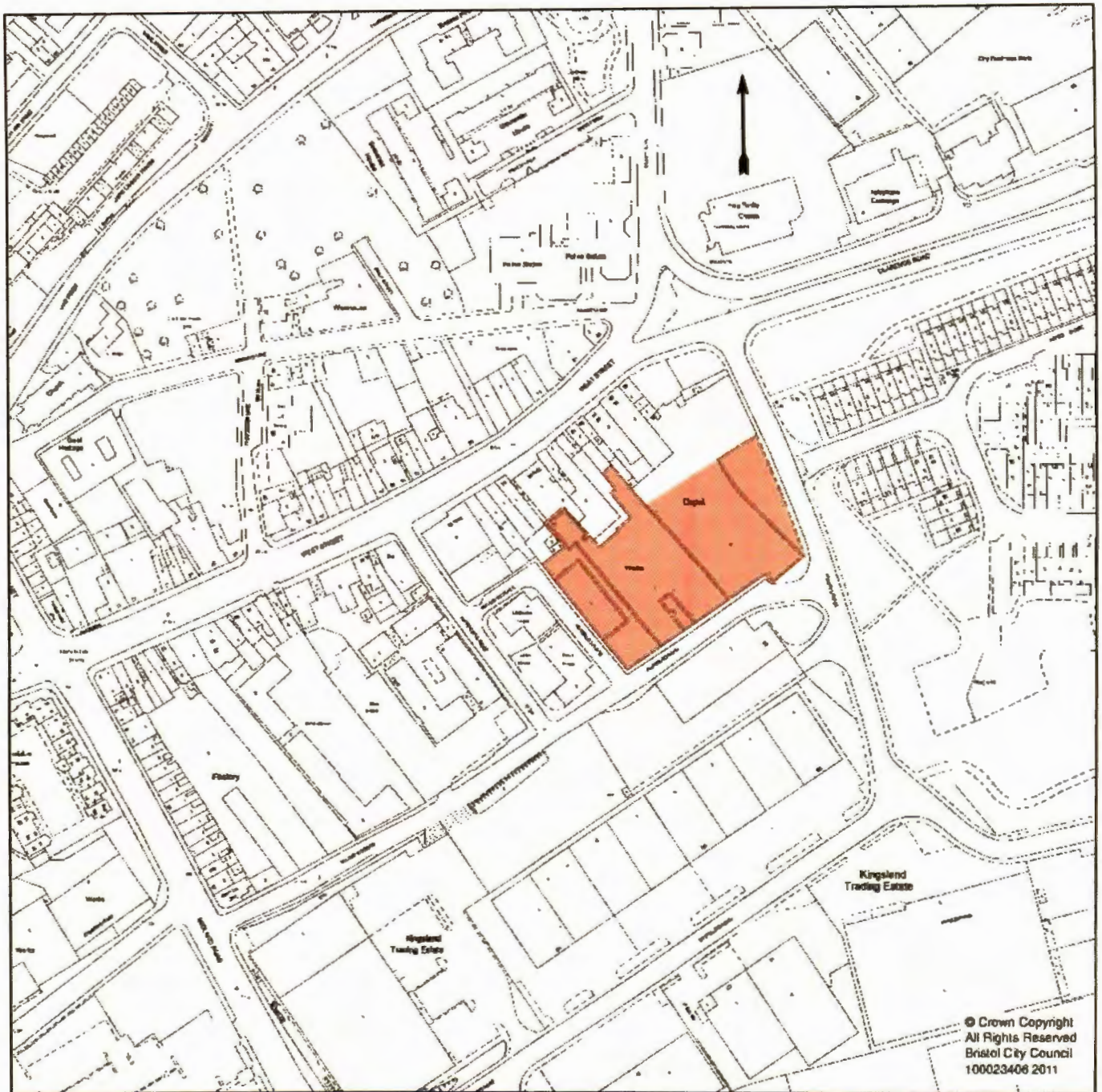


Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:2500.

were found to contain a wall and contemporary features dating from the 17th or 18th century.

By 1828 the study area had been subdivided and the formal garden removed. Plumley & Ashmead's plan (Fig. 3) of that year also shows a cemetery located within the study area. This burial ground (BUAD 3381 & 1264M) had been established by William Dingley Williams, a Wesleyan minister, in 1793. The cemetery occupied the full width of a plot and extended from the rear of a house fronting on West Street as far as the 'Back Lane' (now Waterloo Road). Plumley & Ashmead's map also shows a row of small buildings, later known as 'Fear's Buildings', present near the centre of the site.

The nearby Holy Trinity Church on Trinity Road was built between 1829 – 32 at a cost of £8,221 for the Church of England to minister to the increasingly populous suburb. The area remained outside of the city until 1835 when the Outparish of SS Philip & Jacob was incorporated within the revised city boundaries.

Both 'Williams' Burial Ground' and the nearby 'Francis's Burial Ground' were closed by act of parliament in 1854 but still appear on George Ashmead's plan (Fig. 4) of that year. The archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site in 2005 (Lankstead 2005) confirmed the location of Williams's Burial Ground as well as the presence of in-situ burials. The skeletal remains were relatively undisturbed and were found

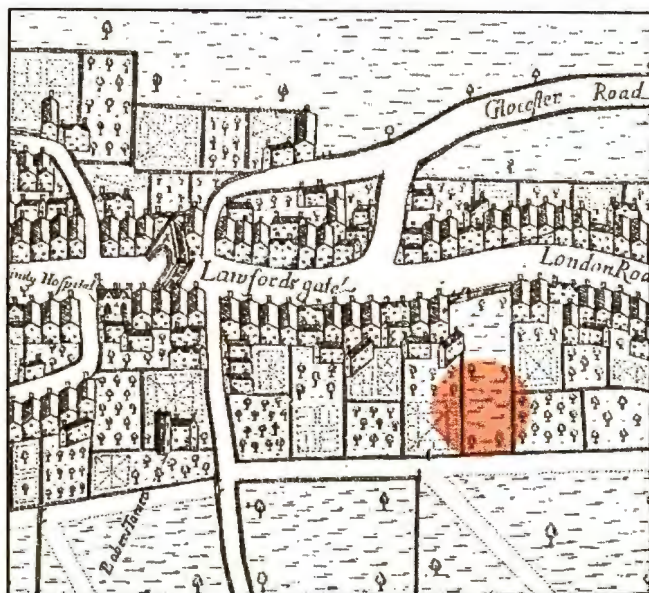


Fig. 2 Extract from Miller's 1673 plan of Bristol.

as little as 600mm beneath the concrete slab that then covered much of that part of the site. Six skeletons were uncovered and left in-situ; all were infants between birth and 2 years of age. Ashmead's map also shows rows of terraced houses on the west side (Nos. 6–36 Albany Crescent) of Trinity Road (later Trinity Street) and on Waterloo Place (Nos. 12–23), as well as Fear's Buildings. The remainder of the site appears then to have been gardens.



Fig. 3 Extract from Plumley & Ashmead's plan of Bristol of 1828.

By the time of the 1st Edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of 1883 the burial ground no longer appears and several small buildings had been erected within the plot, although its' boundaries had been largely retained. The 1884 edition of J. Wright & Co.'s *Bristol & Clifton Directory* (see Table 1) lists at least two commercial premises fronting on West Street that occupied much of the site.

Both 'Waterloo Road, Whipping Cat Hill' (now Midland Road), and 'Waterloo Place, West Street' are mentioned in the Street Index in that years' edition but no actual listing is present for either street. The area became increasingly

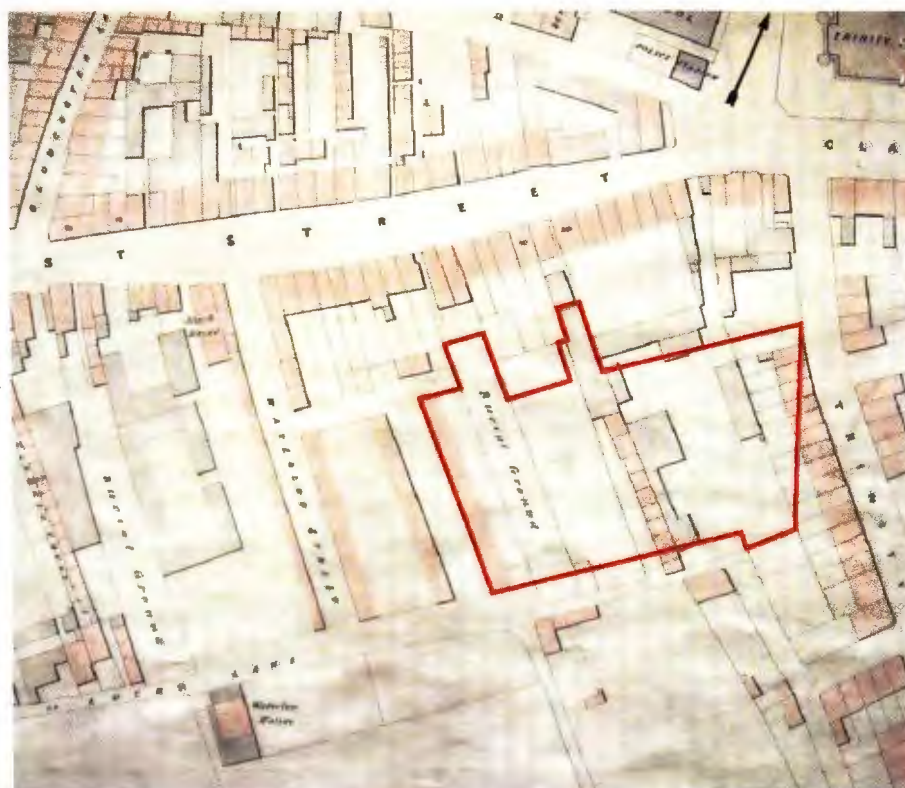


Fig. 4 Extract of Plumley & Ashmead's plan of Bristol of 1854.

Street	House/Premises Name or Number	Occupant(s)
'Trinity Street, St. Philip's	22	Augustus Coombe
	16	William Henry Benney, plumber & gasfitter
	6	Miss Margaret Jones, dressmaker
West Street, Old Market	40	John Richards, timber yard
	51, 52	John Winter Bobbett & Sons, bakers and corn factors

Table 1 Listings for Trinity Street and West Street from J. Wright & Co.'s (*Mathews'*) Bristol & Clifton Directory of 1884

industrialized during the later 19th century, especially after the construction of the nearby Midland Railway line and accompanying station, located to the south of the study area. Factories and warehouses were built on neighbouring land to the south of the site.

Although none of the annual editions of *Mathews/Wright's/Kelly's Directories* included a single entry for Nos. 1 – 11 Fear's Buildings the census of 1891 does include a list of the inhabitants of each of the cottages in the terrace. All eleven properties were then occupied, in several by up to eight people. Seven of the small two-storey cottages had only three rooms, while three are listed as having only two 'rooms occupied'. The most common occupation amongst the eight male heads of household listed was 'labourer', while several wives worked as 'tailoress' or 'seamstress', and most of the children aged 12 or over were 'employed'.

Goad's 'Fire Insurance Plan' of 1896 shows that other than the terraced houses on Trinity Street (Albany Crescent), Waterloo Place (BUAD 3877) and Fear's Buildings the

site was subdivided between three commercial premises – *Henry Naish & Sons Ltd, Bacon Curers*, (of 77 West Street) occupied buildings (BUAD 3879 & 1434M) on the site of the earlier burial ground – *John Winter Bobbett & Sons Corn and Flour Wholesalers*, of 74 West Street, occupied a storehouse (BUAD 3878 & 1433M) in the centre of the study area – while *John Richards Timber Merchant*, had a sawmill and outbuildings (*Lawford's Gate Timber Yard*) at the eastern end of the site.

Purimachos Limited moved to Waterloo Road in 1923 and expanded in 1933 to include properties formerly occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson and Lapidodus. In 1934, during ground works for an extension to a building on the site, a number of human remains were disturbed. They were subsequently reinterred at Greenbank Cemetery, Eastville. Further human remains were uncovered during works in 1971, suggesting that the earlier supposed clearing of the burial ground was not comprehensive.

Street	House/Premises Name or Number	Occupant(s)	
Trinity Street, Newtown (2)	26	Bath, Thomas	
	24	Butcher, William John	
	22	Summerhays, William Charles	
	20	Elliott, Robert	
	18	Bowden, Mrs Sarah Elizabeth	
	16	Sparks, Albert Edward	
	14	Slade, Mrs Emily Kate	
	12	Smith, George Stephen	
	10	Green, Arthur Walter	
	8	Dickes, Jesse	
	6	Blake, Mrs Ada Amelia	
	Waterloo Place, St Philip's (2)	13	Stevens, Henry
		14	Pratt, Ernest George
		15	Fry, Mrs Florence
16		Bishop, Henry	
17		White, Mrs Mary Jane	
18		Fox, Francis	
19		Hyde, Mrs Ada	
20		Clark, Joseph	
Waterloo Road, St Philip's (2)	21	Gazzard, Albert	
	14	Purimachos Ltd., fire cement manufacturers	
	14	Morgan, Gabriel Arthur, LL.B. solicitor	

Table 2 Listings for Trinity Street, Waterloo Place and Waterloo Road from Kelly's Directory of Bristol of 1934.

Street	House/Premises Name or Number	Occupant(s)
TRINITY STREET, NEWTOWN	26	Bath, Mrs Caroline M
	24	Giles, Edward
	22	Sheppard, William Alfred
	20	Jordan, Arthur C.
	18	Horseman, Mrs Blanche
	16	Thomas, Dennis G.
	14	Slade, Mrs Emily Kate
	12	Smith, Ronald
	10	Holley, Frederick
	8	Ford, Mrs Mary Jane
WATERLOO ROAD, ST PHILIP'S	6	Price, Gilbert Clifford
	14	Purimachos Ltd., fire cement manufacturers
	14	Morwell Boat Co. Ltd. Hovis Ltd. (depot)

Table 3 Listings for Trinity Street and Waterloo Road from Kelly's Directory of Bristol of 1964

By 1951 one of the mid-19th-century terraced houses on Waterloo Place (No.12) had been demolished as part of the post-war scheme of city-wide slum clearance. The 'Fire Cement Works' operated by Purimachos Ltd occupied buildings at the centre of the site while a flour store ('Warehouse'), a British Railways (Railway Engineering Dept.) 'Storage Depot' and the terraced houses (Nos. 6–28) on Trinity Street occupied the remainder of the site.

The district of Newtown, which included those properties fronting on Trinity Street, and is delineated by Trinity Street to the west, north by Clarence Road and east by Barrow Road, was included in the post-war city-wide programme of slum clearance. The district was originally developed from the early 1850's when several streets of terraced houses, including Trinity Street, Church Street, Catherine Street and Regent Street, were laid out. After 1945 the city council decided to demolish all the terraced houses and replace them with a mix of modern terraced housing and multi-storey blocks of flats. This programme of redevelopment has resulted in the modern suburb being devoid of any buildings pre-dating the early 1970's.

The programme of demolishing condemned housing, and the accompanying re-housing of residents, across the locality had started by the mid 1950's, as is evidenced by the gradual clearance of the terraced houses on Waterloo Place, but it took more than a decade before Trinity Street was directly affected. Indeed, properties on the west side of Trinity Street (Nos. 6 – 38) continued to be listed in Kelly's Directory as late as 1964.

The entry for Trinity Street in the 1966 edition of Kelly's *Directory of Bristol*, merely 'TRINITY STREET, NEWTOWN (2) Clarence Road to Regent Street ----Trinity Place intersects ---- Church Street intersects ---- here cross over ---- Kenilworth Place intersects----', remained unaltered up to and including the 1968–69 edition. The lack of a mention of individual properties either side of the street probably indicates that houses on Trinity Street were by then

either empty, were in the process of being demolished, had been demolished or a combination of all three.

While the 1972 Edition O. S. map, revised in 1971, shows Nos. 6, 8 & 10 Trinity Street as still extant, the 1972 edition of *Kelly's Directory* no longer includes a listing for 'Trinity Street, Newtown (2)', all the houses (presumably) having been demolished by then. The only occupied premises within the study area were the three commercial premises then listed on Waterloo Road. By 1988 the Purimachos factory buildings occupied the entire application area.

The Building Recording

By Kevin Potter

Buildings on the site were a mix of styles and construction materials, dating largely from the 19th and 20th century, with some elements from the 18th century (Fig. 5). The largest of these was a modern steel framed warehouse located on the eastern side of the site, having a single-span roof with corrugated asbestos.

The central area of the factory was occupied by a single-storey triple-bay building, the south-west bay raised in height to house a second floor. Walls were chiefly Pennant sandstone that contained substantial portions rebuilt in brick. The southwest and central bays contained the principal factory works, including the industrial machinery for the production of fire cement. The northeastern bay was utilised as a 'Finished Goods Warehouse' or 'Trading (delivery) Bay'. The factory offices were housed in a two-storey brick building which had a tiled hipped roof and stood next to Waterloo Road at the front of the works. The building was bounded northeast by a small enclosed courtyard, with gated access to Waterloo Road. A red brick, single-storey structure stood on the southwest side of the works creating an extra bay (Works Bay 1), parallel with those of the main works. It was connected, at its northern end, to a single storey brick building which had a tiled, pitched roof.

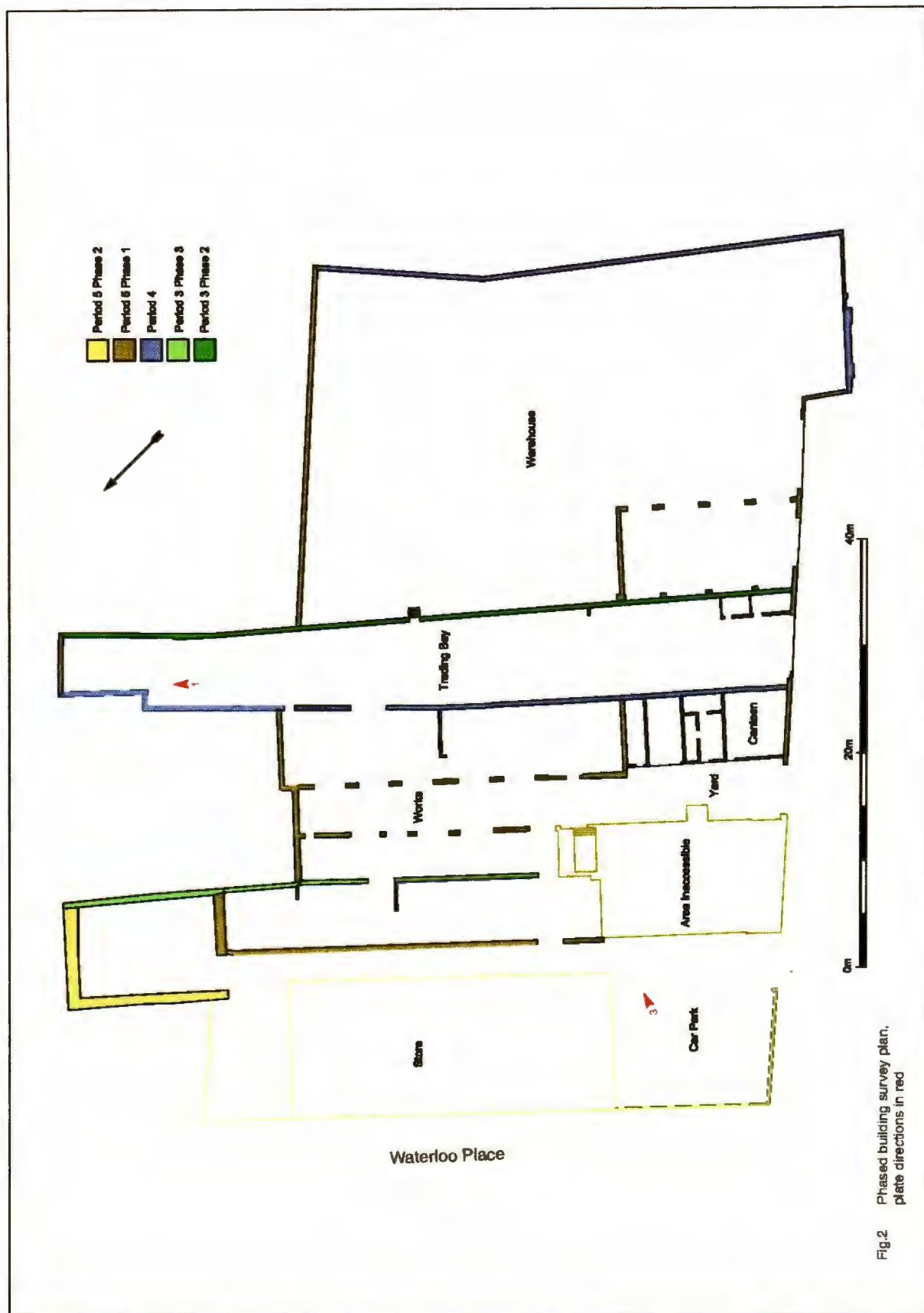


Fig.2 Phased building survey plan. plate directions in red

Fig.5 The Purimachos site buildings outline plan indicating construction phases integrated into the site excavation phasing according to cartographic sources and construction materials.

A modern store building (Raw Materials Warehouse), roofed and faced with corrugated metal sheeting, stood at the north-west end of the site in the 1980's, adjacent to Waterloo Place, but it was not included in the building survey. Three periods of construction relating to the above-ground remains were identified (see Fig. 2).

Phase 2: early/Mid-18th century

Phase 3: Late 18th century

Phase 4: 19th century

Phase 5: Late 19th/Early 20th century to 2007

THE EXCAVATION RESULTS

The excavation produced a total of 358 contexts. Of these, 104 contexts were assigned to features such as the cuts for pits and construction trenches. A further 65 were assigned to walls/structures with the remaining 189 numbers given to layers and pit fills. The contexts were divided into the following periods:

- Period 1 Medieval
- Period 2 Post-Medieval
- Period 3 Later Post-Medieval (Late 17th/18th Century)
- Period 4 Early Modern (19th Century)
- Period 5 Modern (Late 19th/Early 20th Century to present)

The periods are described below, area by area, and are based on analysis of the stratigraphy, the physical sequence of features and structures, and a study of the finds. Numbers in brackets () are the site context numbers. Where two or more numbers are given thus – 200/201 – it shows that more than one number had been assigned to the same context.

Where encountered the solid geology comprised brownish red Redcliffe sandstone with patches of weathered sand, roughly around the 17.80m aOD contour.

Area 1: Waterloo Place

The excavated area measured 10m by 7m and lay close to the site frontage on Waterloo Place. It was anticipated that structural remains belonging to several mid-Victorian terraced houses, which formerly stood east of Waterloo Place, could survive here.

Period 2

Sealing the bedrock was a 0.25m thick layer of natural brownish red sand (1005), which was recorded across the entire trench. In turn, overlying the latter deposit was a layer, up to 0.4m thick, of compact, friable reddish brown slightly clayey sandy soil (1004), which probably represented a layer of cultivation soil that may be associated with gardens belonging to properties on West Street.

Period 3 (Phase 3: Late 18th century)

Truncating the possible garden soil (1004), at the east end of the trench, was the construction cut (1009) for a Pennant sandstone rubble wall (1003), which was all that survived



Plate 1 View of Purimachos factory buildings from Waterloo Road – the high wall carrying the 'Purimachos' sign is on the line (and C18 foundations of) the eastern boundary wall of Williams's Burial Ground.

of the western boundary wall of Williams's Burial Ground (Plate 1). The wall was bonded with a hard, buff brown mortar. The wall foundations, which survived no more than four courses high, were recorded in two sections totalling about 3.9m in length. The cemetery is known to have opened in 1793, so it would therefore seem likely that the structure dated from the late 18th century. Recorded in association with the wall was a deposit of dark brown/black sandy clay soil (1008), which contained inclusions of the same buff brown mortar as recorded in the wall, as well as a significant quantity of metalworking debris (see below, Metalworking debris).

Period 5

All the stratigraphically later contexts were associated with the modern warehouse, the construction of which would appear to have obliterated any traces of the foundations of



Plate 2 Area 1 Southwest-facing section showing foundations of former western boundary wall of Williams's Burial Ground. Scales 2m.

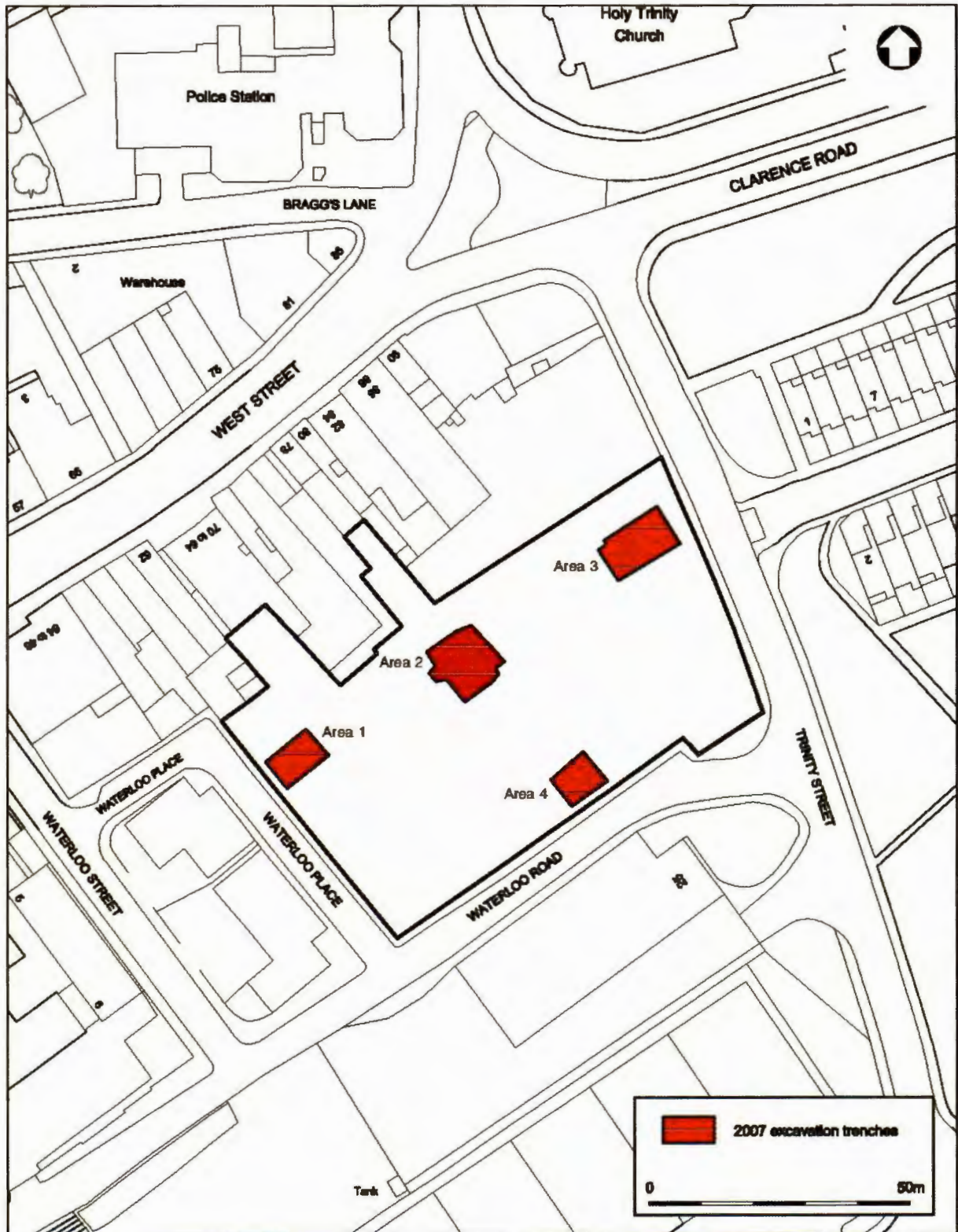


Fig. 6 Plan showing location of excavation areas 1-4.

the mid-19th century terraced houses that stood there until their demolition in the late 1950's.

Area 2: Fears' Buildings

The excavated area (Figs 5-6 & Plates 3-4) measured some 10m by 12m and was positioned towards the northern site

boundary in the location of Fear's Buildings. The subsoil here comprised a compact layer of brownish red sand (2024/2033), containing occasional lenses of reddish yellow sand and heavily disturbed by bioturbation. The deposit measured at least 0.2m thick, but the underlying solid geology (Redcliffe sandstone) was not encountered.



Plate 3 Area 2 looking east towards Trinity Street. Scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 4 Area 2 showing east facing elevation of wall 2039, the former eastern exterior wall of Fears' Building. Scales 2m.

Period 1 (Phase 1)

A test trench measuring over 5.5m long by some 2m wide, was mechanically excavated and revealed several parallel linear features and two pits. Stratigraphically, one of the earliest features recorded cutting natural subsoil deposit 2033 was heavily truncated pit (2009) filled with dark greyish brown clayey sand (2008).

Also cutting into the natural substrate (2033) were four, parallel NW-SE orientated ditch-like features (2013/2100, 2015, 2017 and 2019), each of which contained a ubiquitous fill of orange brown clayey sand with sparse charcoal flacks (2012/2099, 2014, 2016 and 2018) and may represent cultivation practices associated with late medieval agriculture. The recorded extent of each feature was almost identical measuring 2.1m long by 0.5m – 0.65m wide by 0.36m – 0.45m deep. Three (2013/2100, 2017 and 2019) of the four features contained sherds of both medieval and (intrusive) post-medieval pottery, while the fourth ditch-like cut (2015) produced two sherds of (probably intrusive) post-medieval pottery only.

Phase 2

Pit 2009 was in turn truncated by 2011, a narrow, shallow ditch orientated NW-SE that contained two fills. The primary one of dark orange brown clayey sand (2010) produced a few sherds of medieval pottery and glazed ridge tile.

A second test trench manually excavated towards the southeast corner of the area revealed three linear cut features (2086, 2079, and 2084) which all appeared likely to date from the late medieval/early post-medieval periods. The earliest of these (2086) had a width of 0.5m wide, length of at least 1.6m by 0.2m deep and was orientated N-S. It was filled with reddish silty sand (2083), which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. The latter fill was truncated by the partially excavated (?possible ditch) cut 2079, which was also orientated N-S and may be contemporary with the other ditches (2011, 2013/2100, 2015, 2017 and 2019) described above. Partially sealing fill 2083 was 2081, a deposit of silty sand that contained pottery dating from the late 12th/early 13th century.

Period 2

The latter deposit was in turn truncated by linear feature 2084, at least 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep that contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery.

The five parallel Phase 1 ditches were sealed by a thin layer of homogenous reddish brown silty sand (2043) overlain by a 0.6m deep deposit of very dark orange brown clayey sand (2057), probably a cultivation layer dating from the 16th or early 17th centuries.

Period 3 (Phase 1: Late 17th/Early 18th century)

Ditch fill 2085 was sealed beneath a soil horizon (2040/2041) comprising a 0.2m thick layer of dark brown silty sand, which contained sherds of early/mid-18th century pottery and a spurred clay tobacco pipe bowl dating from the late 17th/early 18th century.

A partially excavated pit (2020) that truncated the natural subsoil (2024) was found to contain three fills (2021–23), the upper one (2021) containing undiagnostic iron working slag with attached hammer scale. Another pit (2007), of undetermined size, but measuring at least 2 metres across and only 0.25m in depth, contained a single fill (2006) of dark blackish grey clayey sand and several sherds of 18th-century pottery.

Sealing deposit 2057 was 2041/2040/2090, a 0.2m thick deposit of friable dark brown silty sand which was in turn sealed beneath a 0.3m thick deposit of dark brown sandy silty soil (2092) that contained sherds of late 17th/early 18th-century pottery, as well as a single late 18th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl. Deposit 2092 was truncated by (2072), an irregular shaped feature located east of the 19th-century ?cellar/cess-pit recorded beneath the west side of Fears' Buildings.

Phase 2 (Early/Mid-18th century)

Layer 2054 was also truncated by cut 2055, the construction trench for wall 2053. The Pennant sandstone masonry was bonded with buff brown and charcoal flecked mortar

and measured about 0.5m wide at its intact northern end. Contemporary with the latter structure were wall 2089/2093 (orientated E-W) and wall 2107 (orientated N-S), which seem likely to be parts of the dividing wall between two of the dwellings located towards the northern end of Fears' Buildings. Also contemporary were wall 2095 (orientated N-S), which appears to be an internal dividing wall within the more southerly of the two excavated dwellings, and wall 2039 (orientated N-S), the eastern exterior wall of Fears' Buildings (Plate 4), which was still standing up to 1.5m high. Indeed, plaster was recorded adhering to the south-facing elevation of wall 2089 and to both sides (in places) of wall 2095. These five structures were of identical construction and would seem likely to represent the original construction phase of Fears' Buildings dating from the mid/late 18th century.

Sealing the fill (2071) of pit 2072 (within part of Fears' Buildings) was a brown sandy silty soil (2046) that contained late 17th/early 18th century pottery and significant quantities of hammerscale, smithing hearth bottom and undiagnostic iron working slag associated with iron smithing. This suggests that the buildings may have originally been workshops, which were later adapted for domestic occupation. Overlying the latter deposit was a lens of mid brown sandy silty soil (2045). Stratigraphically, the next deposit recorded was a compacted grey mortar surface (2047), which may have been a sub-base for, perhaps, a flagstone floor (2106).

Period 4 (Phase 1: Early 19th century)

Truncating layer 2041 were a construction cut (2066) and a pit cut (2051). Feature 2066 was a linear construction cut for wall 2032/2058/2059, orientated NW-SE. Wall 2032 (standing 0.55m high by 0.4m wide), constructed using Pennant sandstone masonry bonded with a pale coloured sandy lime mortar, probably formed a rebuilt section of the west-exterior wall of Fears' Buildings. The wall had been re-built on at least two occasions (contexts 2058 & 2059) using both brick and Pennant.

The dimensions of pit 2051 were approximately 0.88m wide by 0.62m deep and it appeared to be orientated roughly E-W. It contained a single fill of black sandy soil (2050), which, in turn, was sealed beneath a layer of blackish soil (2054) some 0.22m thick. Several further cut features were revealed (2049, 2055, 2118, 2116). This latter pit produced a large quantity of smithing waste comprising hammerscale, iron concretions, smithing hearth bottom, undiagnostic iron working slag and vitrified hearth lining.

Phase 2 (Mid-19th century)

The line of wall 2032/2058/2059 appears to have formed the rebuilt west exterior wall of at least two of the terrace of dwellings known as Fear's Buildings, doubling as the west wall (2102) of a 19th-century subterranean cellar-like chamber beneath one of the two excavated properties. The latter below-ground structure (2002) comprised three other Pennant sandstone walls (2044, 2091 and 2103), plus the

remains of a vaulted brick roof (2104). The north wall of the chamber (2091) sat within construction trench 2098 (fill deposit 2082 contained an Irish halfpenny of King George I (?residual) dated to 1722–24), while structure 2104 – the remains of the brick roof, appears to have sprung off the east and west walls of the chamber. Sealing the natural subsoil at the base of this structure was a 0.3 – 0.5m thick organic cess deposit (context 2001; Sample1), indicating that this structure was used for a period of time as a cess-pit, even if it wasn't originally intended as such.

Probably contemporary with the subterranean chamber was a similar structure, located near the NE-corner of the excavated area. The walls (2034–36 & 2038) of the rectangular chamber were again built largely from Pennant sandstone masonry but included some yellow and orange bricks, probably later repair work. The initial excavation of the construction pit in the 19th century truncated the line of the probable 18th century dividing wall 2108 showing the chamber to be a later alteration within Fears' Buildings, perhaps indicative of its change of use from industrial to domestic. Both walls 2035 and 2036 contained openings, near the base of the walls, apparently for drainage purposes, suggesting that the chamber could, at some time, have also been used as a cess-pit.

Phase 3 (Mid/Late 19th century)

Sometime after its original construction an E-W orientated Pennant sandstone partition wall (2037) was inserted within the latter subterranean space thereby subdividing the chamber – a flagstone floor (2101) at the base of the (new) southern chamber was possibly laid at the same time. The internal elevations of walls 2035 – 2038, as well as the flagstone floor, had a sand and lime cement-type render (2097) applied to them apparently to make any joints watertight, perhaps reinforcing the idea of its use as a cess-pit. Another feature that apparently truncated dividing wall 2108 was the construction cut (2111) for structure 2109, which probably also dates from the 19th century. Three contemporary walls, all built of Pennant sandstone, formed three sides of a pit some 1.6m long by 1.2m wide, recorded at the NW-corner of the excavated area. The (?latest) fill of the unexcavated pit was composed of lime (2110) suggesting that it too may have been a cess-pit.

Period 5

Sealing the structures and deposits associated with the 19th century period of activity on the site of Fears' Buildings was context 2042, a layer of modern post-demolition overburden.

Area 3: Albany Crescent/Trinity Street

The area of excavation (Fig 7 & Plate 5) was located towards the northeast corner of the site over the remains of two terraced houses that had formed part of Albany Crescent (Nos. 8 & 10), a row of two-storey dwellings that stood on the west side of Trinity Street from the early 1850's to the early 1970's.

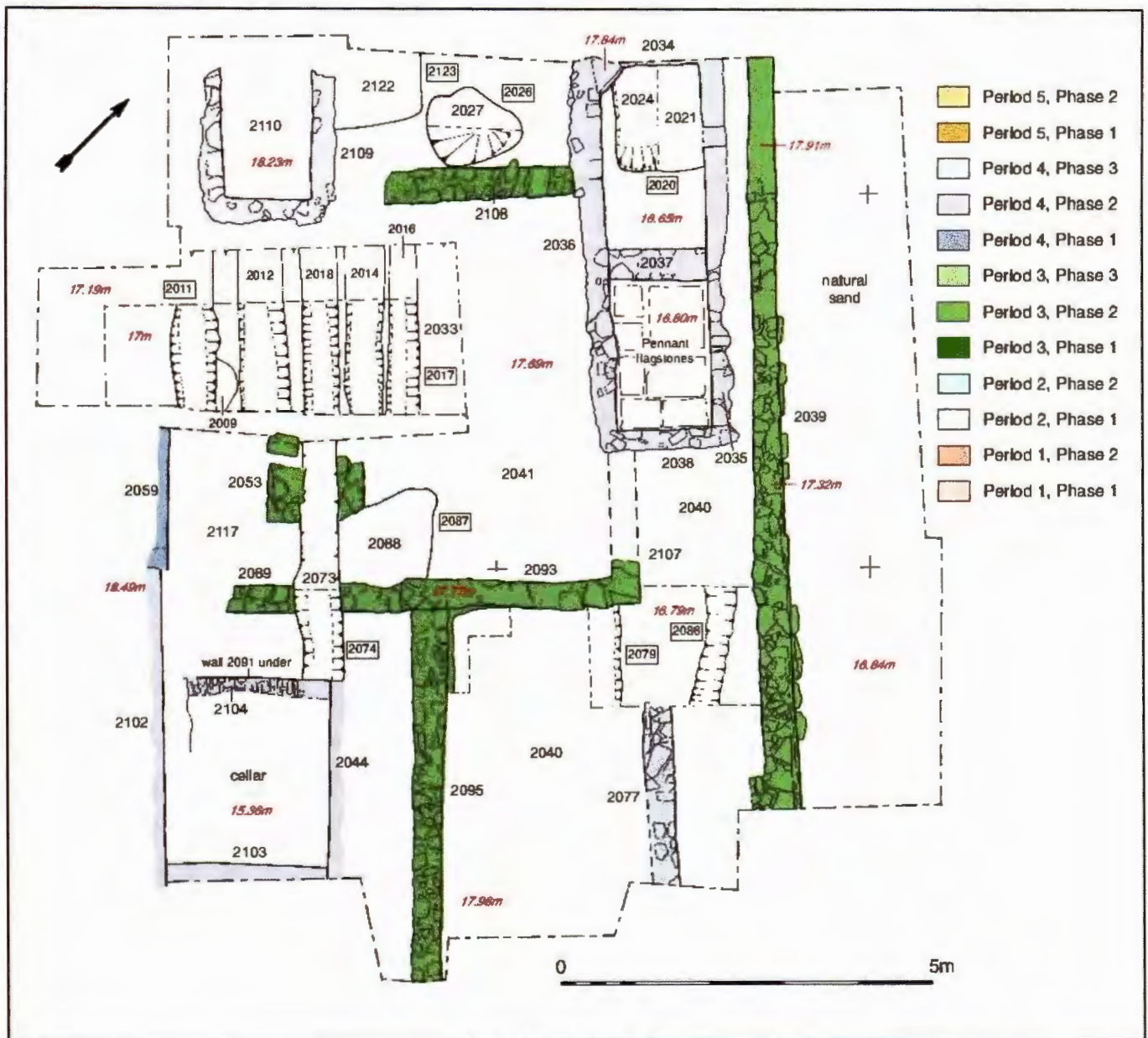


Fig. 7 Phased plan of Area 2.

Period 2 (Phase 1)

The natural subsoil was overlain by layer 3020, a 0.26m thick deposit of dark reddish brown silty sand that contained occasional flecks of charcoal.

Phase 2

Truncating layer 3020 was a ditch-like linear feature (3021/3056) (Fig. 8) measuring at least 1.50m long (N-S) by 1.4m wide. This would appear to be the property boundary that is first shown on Millerd’s plan of 1673 (Fig. 2), but it may have been considerably older. It contained three fill deposits (3019, 3055 and 3050) which produced post-medieval pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipes and glass.



Plate 5 Area 3 looking south-west towards Trinity Church. To the right is Trinity Street.

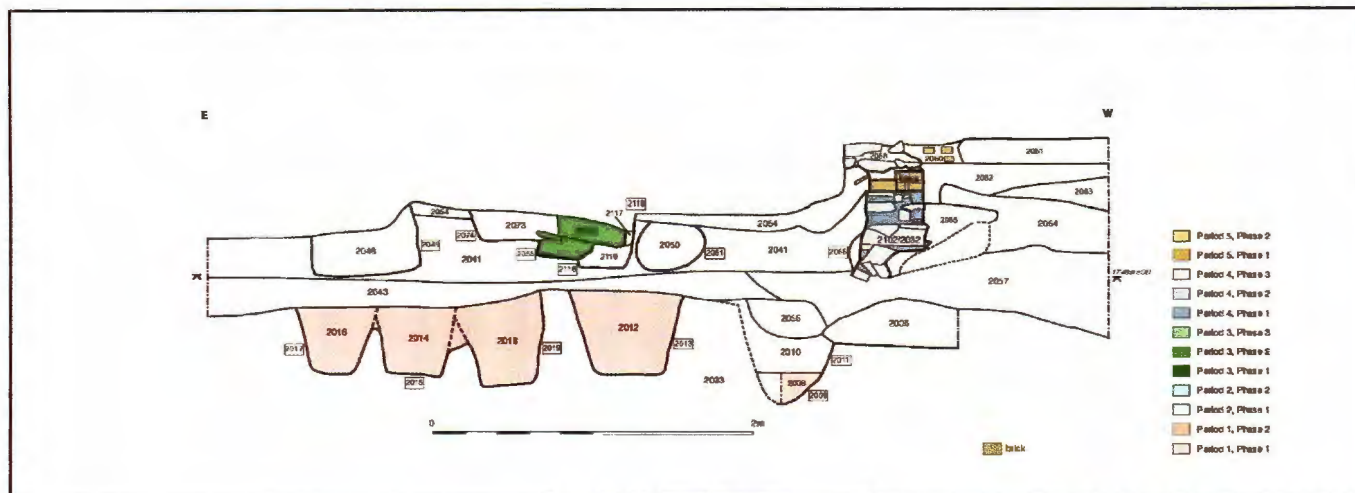


Fig. 8 North facing section in NW test pit in Area 2.

Period 3 (Phase 1: Late 17th/Early 18th century)

Sealing the primary ditch fill (3019) on the west side of the boundary wall was a 0.47m thick dark reddish brown sandy clayey silty soil (3014) that produced late 17th century clay tobacco pipes.

Phase 2: Early/Mid-18th century

Deposits 3014 and 3050 were truncated by an N-S orientated linear construction cut (3054) for wall 3003 (see Fig. 8), which is possibly the boundary shown on Plumley & Ashmead's plan of 1828. It was certainly extant by 1847 and within a decade formed the boundary wall separating the back yards of the terraced houses on Albany Place (Trinity Street) from the neighbouring timber yard (later occupied by the Purimachos factory). The wall itself (3003) was of Pennant sandstone construction bonded with mid-brown mortar, almost identical to the mortar used in wall 1003 and contemporary walls in areas 2 & 4, suggesting that it too was probably built in the mid/late 18th century.

Period 4 (Phase 1: Early 19th century)

West of the boundary wall (3003) dividing the back yards of the terraced houses of Albany Crescent (including Nos. 8 & 10) from the works buildings belonging to the Purimachos factory, and prior to that from the timber yard, were remains associated with the interior of an early 19th century building.

Associated with the latter building was a dump of compacted black ash (3011) interpreted as sub-base for brick floor 3005, the exposed portion of which covered an area of about 4sq m. Laid into the floor were a rectangular iron plate (3007) and a single Pennant flagstone (3006). The brick floor abutted a roughly E-W orientated (?partition) brick wall (3015).

Abutting the boundary wall was wall 3008, orientated roughly E-W and constructed largely from Pennant sandstone and bonded with hard, light grey mortar. This wall formed part of the building first shown on the SS Philip & Jacob Outparish tithe map of 1847, but the building had been demolished by the early 1880's, as it does not appear on the 1st Edition OS. map.

Phase 2: Mid-19th century

Truncating deposit 3041 were linear cut 3073 associated with Pennant sandstone walls 3030 and 3116, the rear walls of Nos. 8 & 10 Albany Crescent, and cuts 3103 (Fig. 9) and 3052. The primary fill of cut 3073 was 3102, a 0.7m thick deposit of dark orange brown silty sand that included occasional small fragments of stone as well as charcoal flecks. The secondary fill comprised the Pennant sandstone (with some brick) foundations (3072) of walls 3030 and 3124. The randomly coursed masonry was bonded with a light brown mortar that contained yellow flecks. Linear construction cut 3103 measured at least 8.7m long (E-W) by 0.45m wide and was filled with wall 3004. The Pennant sandstone wall, which was bonded using pale orange brown mortar, formerly separated the back yards of the two neighbouring properties, Nos. 8 and 10 Trinity Street.

Posthole 3052 also truncated deposit 3041. The small oval feature, which measured 0.13m in diameter by 0.08m deep, was filled with dark brown sandy silt (3053). It may be associated with scaffolding erected for the construction of the terraced houses in the mid-19th century. Sealing the fill of the posthole was deposit 3051, a 0.08m thick layer of dark grey/black, hard compacted mix of stone, mortar and charcoal that was interpreted as a possible yard surface. Overlying the latter feature was a 0.22m thick deposit of mid brown sandy silty soil (3067) that included occasional fragments of stone plus flecks of lime. Post-dating the latter deposit was the remains of a wall (3065) that may well have formed part of an extension at the rear of No. 10 Trinity Street. There was no sign of any associated construction cut. The N-S orientated Pennant sandstone wall 3065 had recorded dimensions of 1.0m long (N-S) by 0.40m wide.

Truncating deposit 3101, a thin layer of orange brown silty sand, was the cut (3136) for an E-W aligned stone-built drain (3133). The archaeologically sterile primary fill (3137) of the cut was sealed beneath a make-up deposit (3138) that contained 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery and 2 fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems. The base of the stone drain (3133) was constructed of re-used roof tile, while the walls and capping were of Pennant sandstone.

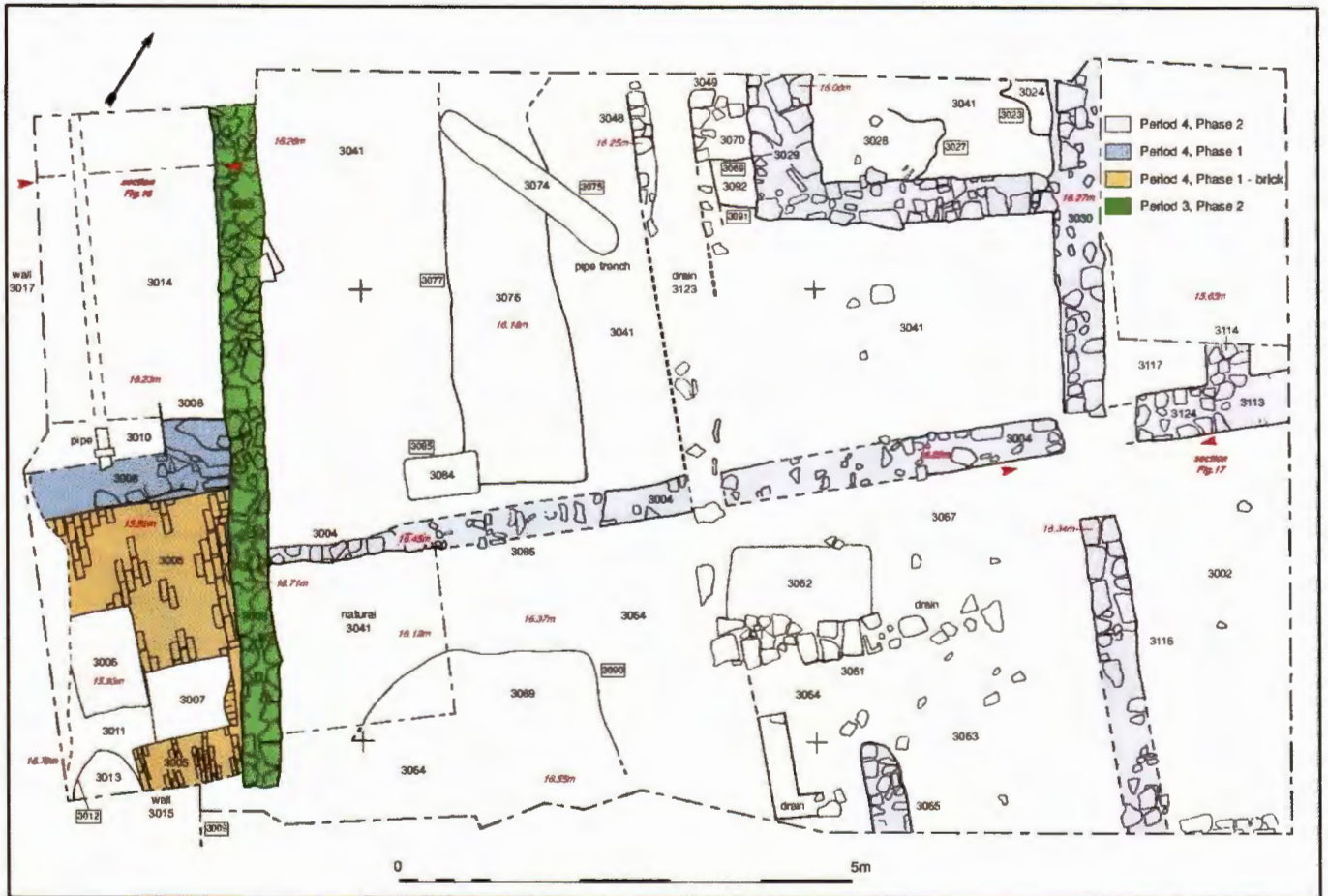


Fig. 9 Phased plan of Area 3.

Possibly contemporary with the latter feature were two more drains, one orientated E-W (draining from No.10 Trinity Street) linking with (draining into) another larger structure, orientated N-S, which probably served all the properties on Albany Crescent. The E-W orientated drain comprised a ceramic pipe (3093) sealed beneath Pennant sandstone capping stones (3061); the whole structure, which may be a later replacement of the original stone-built drain, lay within construction cut 3094. The N-S drain, however, may well have been the original mid-19th century structure comprising Pennant sandstone walls (3048 & 3049) and a base constructed of Pennant sandstone tiles (3047). A ceramic pipe (now broken) had later been inserted within it. The whole feature was silted up – filled with a dark brown silty soil (3046). During the partial dismantling of the drain a single sherd of probable 19th century pottery was recovered from amongst the stones forming the base (3047).

Set on top of foundations 3072 was abutting Pennant sandstone walls 3030 (orientated N-S) and 3124 (orientated E-W). The structural remains, which was formerly the rear wall (3030) of one of the terraced houses (No. 8) on Trinity Street, measured 3.9m long by 0.42m wide by 0.12m high, while the abutting wall 3124, which formed the western end of the dividing wall between the two houses, had dimensions of 0.34m long (E-W) by 0.42m wide. It was built of Pennant sandstone masonry bonded with greyish brown mortar

flecked with lime. The latter E-W wall was abutted by wall 3113, which was initially interpreted as a possible later rebuild on the same alignment, but is likely to have been contemporary. It was slightly wider than wall 3124, having dimensions 0.56m wide by 1.6m long by 0.42m high. It too was built of randomly coursed Pennant sandstone, and was bonded using an almost identical mortar, coarse in texture and greyish brown in colour. Also contemporary with the latter wall was internal partition wall 3114 (within No. 8 Trinity Road), the exposed portion of which measured 0.47m long (N-S) by 0.47m wide by 0.23m high. Also built at this time (in the early 1850's) and contemporary with wall 3030 was wall 3029, an L-shaped Pennant sandstone wall, at the rear of No.8 Trinity Street. It appears to have formed two sides of a possible two-room structure that may have included a privy (WC) and a coal shed.

Forming the rear wall of No. 10 Trinity Street was wall 3116. Aligned N-S it, like most of the other walls recorded on site, was constructed from Pennant sandstone and bonded using grey brown mortar. Its recorded dimensions were 3.5m long (N-S) by 0.44m wide and it lay atop of foundations 3072. Deposited up against the latter structure was deposit 3057, a 0.11m thick layer of dark brown sandy silty soil that contained a single probably residual, possibly late 17th century, stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe.

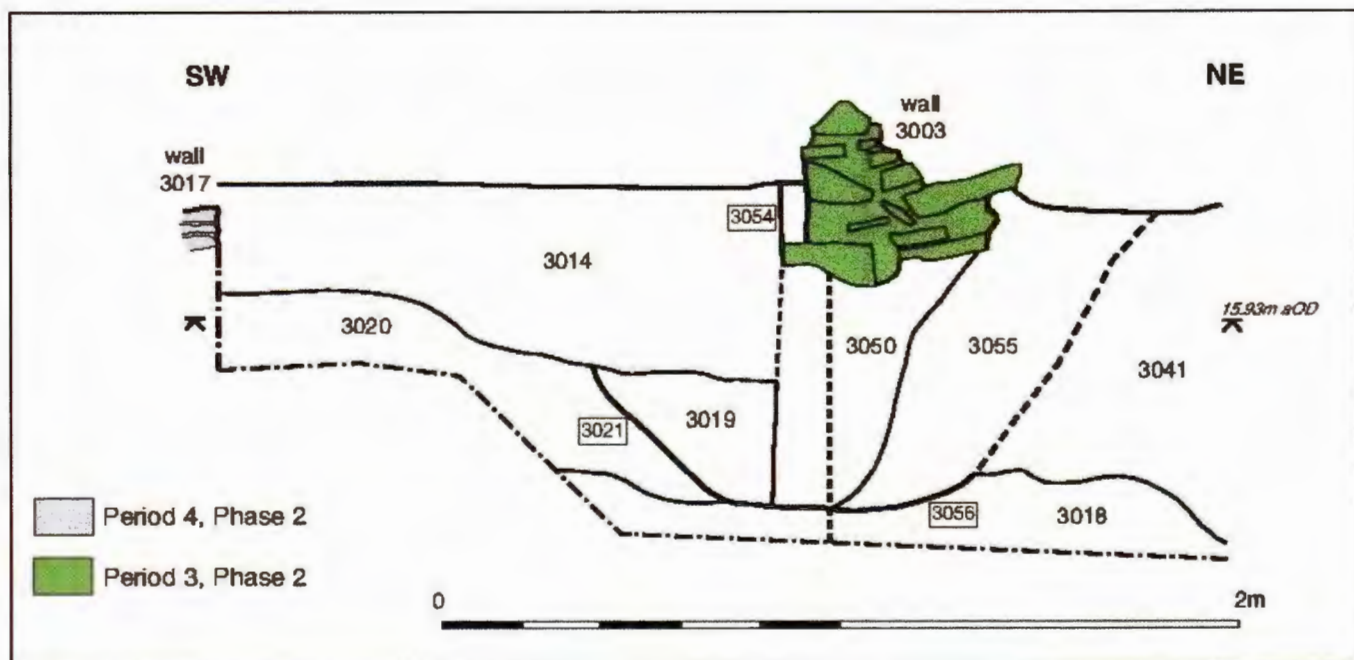


Fig. 10 Southeast-facing section showing 17th-century ditch 3021/3056 and boundary wall 3003.

Area 4: Waterloo Road

This excavated area (Fig. 10) was located near the Waterloo Road site frontage in the expectation (like Area 2) of recording structures and deposits associated with Fears' Buildings. The dimensions of the area were approximately 8m long by 7m wide.

The earliest deposit recorded in this area was a layer of mid brownish orange sand (4010/4014/4016), which was probably the natural subsoil. A single unidentifiable

(possibly post-medieval) intrusive sherd of pottery was recovered from context 4010. Truncating the latter horizon were cuts 4006, 4030, 4044 and 4085.

Period 3

Phase 1: Late 17th/Early 18th century

Towards the SE-corner of this area was pit 4059, measuring 1.06m long (E-W) by 0.36m wide by 0.24m deep, which

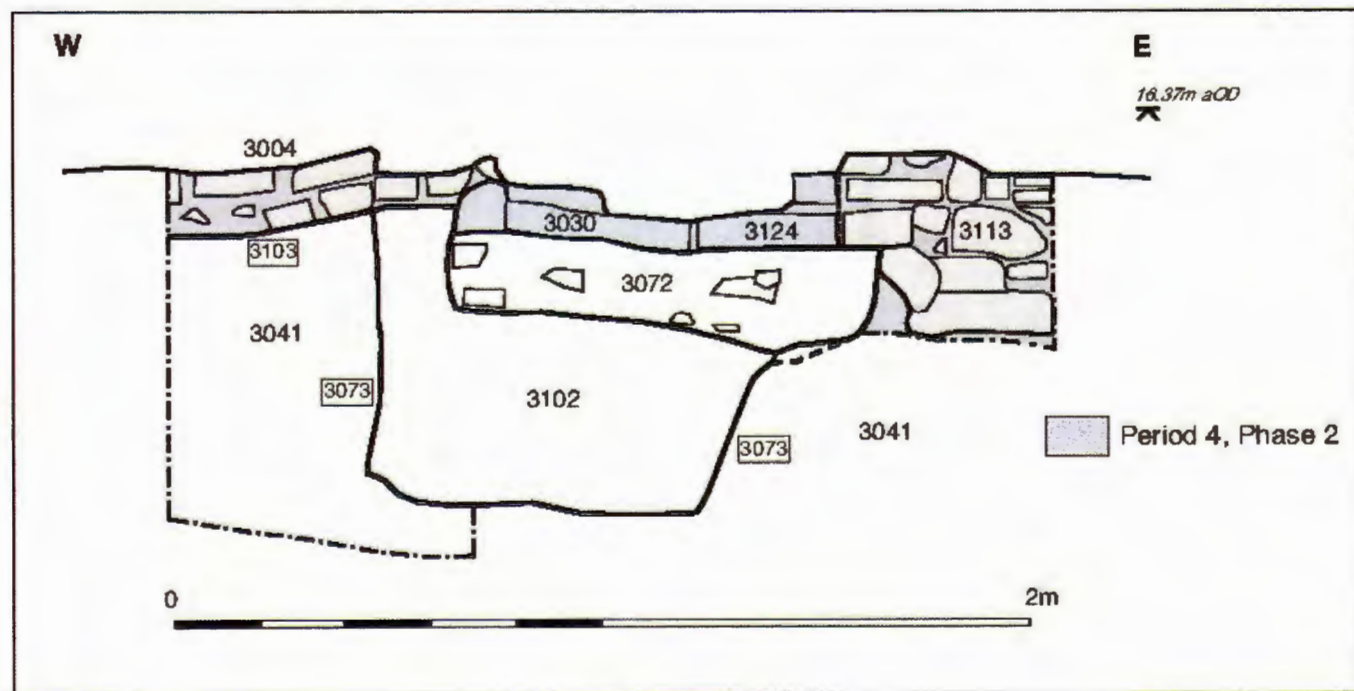


Fig. 11 South-facing section showing mid-19th-century walls and deposits belonging to Nos. 8-10 Albany Crescent.

truncated layer 4014. It contained three fills (4060–62), a primary fill of dark brown/black loam (4060), some 0.13m thick. The latter fill was sealed by a thin lens of mid/dark brown sandy clay (4061). It, in turn, was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of dark brown loam (4062).

Phase 2: Early/Mid-18th century

A linear cut (4044) (Fig. 11) measuring 3m long by 1.10m wide by 1.10m deep was the construction cut for wall 4000 and it truncated the natural subsoil (4010). The recorded length of surviving Pennant sandstone wall was some 3.85m long by 0.46m wide and it was bonded with at least two different mortars, an orange sandy mortar and a whitish grey lime mortar. This structure appears to be the dividing wall between dwellings 1 and 2. These mortars may represent phases of re-pointing or rebuilding of the wall rather than the mortar that was used in its original

construction, which in Area 2 was of a buff brown colour previously thought to date its original construction (and thereby that of Fears' Buildings) to the mid/late 18th century. Also deposited within the construction trench, up against wall 4000 was dark reddish brown loamy sand (4079) containing a single sherd of post-medieval pottery

Apparently contemporary with the latter feature was a linear 6.4m long by 0.48m wide by 0.18m deep construction cut (4030) (Fig. 12) which contained remains of a Pennant sandstone wall (4009) and a back-fill deposit (4029). It truncated deposit 4027. The Pennant sandstone wall, which survived to a height of about 0.53m, was bonded with whitish pink lime mortar, which is probably evidence of later rebuilding or repairs/repointing.

Also contemporary with wall 4000 was wall 4003, which originally formed the west exterior wall of the



Fig. 12 Plan of Area 4.

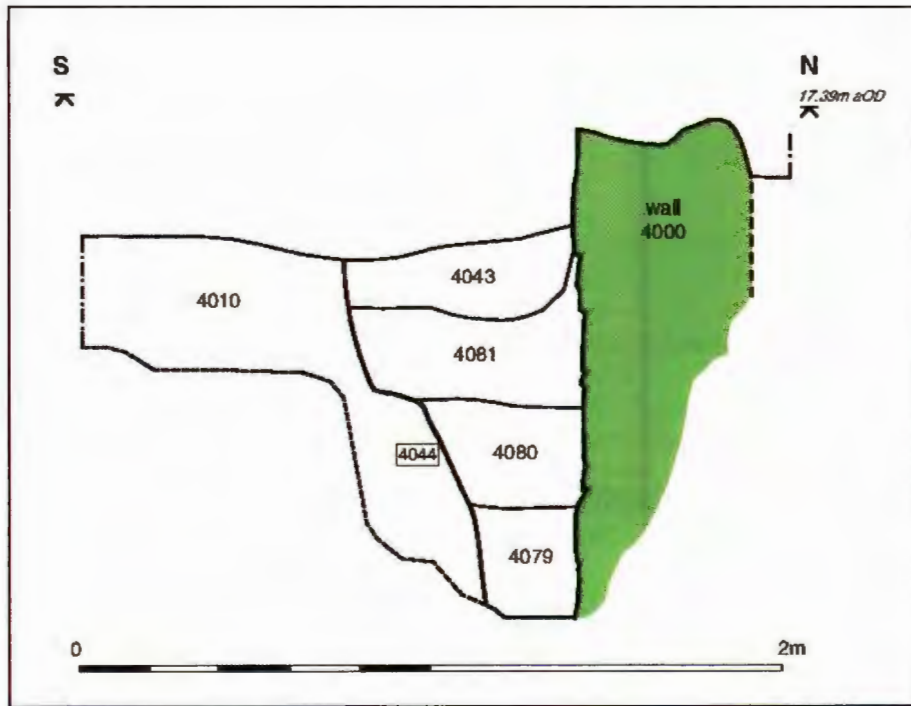


Fig. 13 East-facing section across wall 4000.

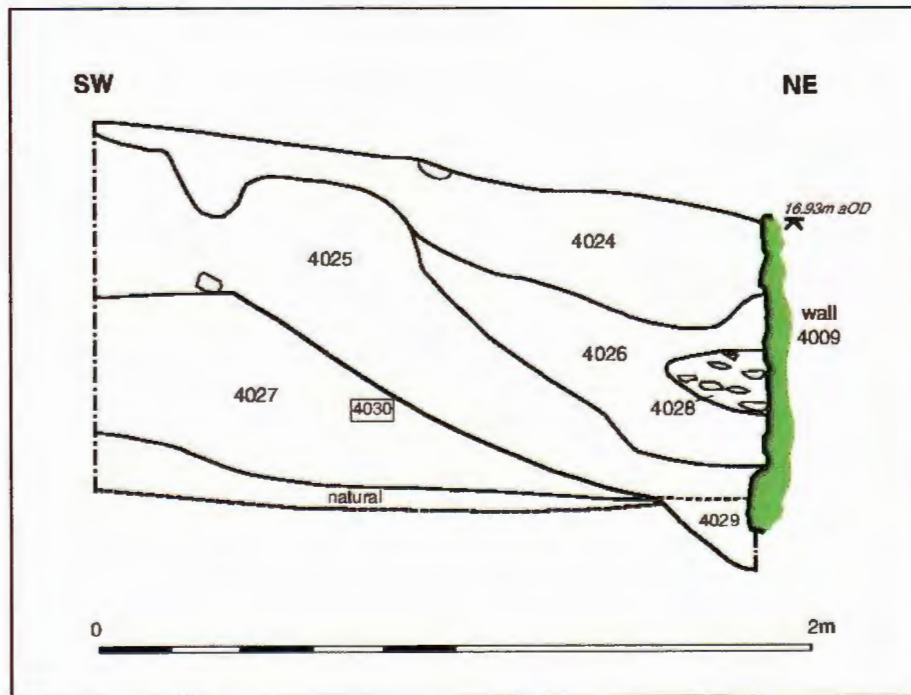


Fig. 14 South-East-facing section showing construction cut 3030 associated with wall 4009.

southernmost dwelling. It too was built using Pennant sandstone masonry, and its extant remains measured 2.33m long by 0.46m wide.

Phase 3: Late 18th century

Sealing context 4082 (the upper fill of cut 4085), and recorded abutting walls 4000 and 4035, was a thick layer

of mid brownish orange silty sand (4012). The deposit included frequent fragments of Pennant sandstone and may have been a layer of demolition material, particularly given its proximity to the latter two walls.

Towards the SE-corner of the excavated area was another pit (4051), which truncated deposit 4014. The western portion of the feature lay within the excavated area

and it is likely that it was sub-circular in shape. It contained a single fill (4052) of dark brown loamy soil.

Recorded in an S-facing section, to the north of wall 4000, were a succession of dump layers (see Fig. 12) apparently deposited against wall 4009 in the years following its construction in the second half of the 18th century. The first of these, sealing the fill of construction cut 4030, was a 0.83m deep layer of orange brown sand (4025), which produced sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Overlying the previous deposit was a 0.15m deep layer of fragments of Pennant sandstone in a matrix of slightly orange brown sand (4028). This horizon produced additional post-medieval material in the form of 2 sherds of pottery and some glass fragments. In turn, sealing the latter context was a 0.4m thick deposit of mottled orange and light brown sand (4026)

Period 4

Phase 1: Early 19th century

Wall 4035 may have been the north side-wall of a large fireplace abutting the rear-wall (4009) within the southernmost dwelling, was constructed on top of the fill of feature 4085. Similarly, wall 4037 was also orientated E-W, and together they formed the side-walls of a fireplace in dwelling 2, the southernmost of the two terraced cottages excavated in this area. The latter wall (4037) was also constructed using randomly coursed Pennant sandstone masonry bonded with lime mortar. Contemporary with the latter two features was rectangular cut feature 4006. It contained two fills, the first being composed of laid blocks of Pennant sandstone forming a hearth or fire-box (4005) within the fireplace. That feature was sealed beneath a thin layer of charcoal rich silty sand (4004) that produced no finds other than some clinker-type, undiagnostic iron working slag.

To the east of wall 4009, truncating a layer of orange brown sand (4014, possibly same as 4010), was feature 4008 a rectangular-shaped cut 0.4m deep. It contained three fills (4007, 4018 and 4019) which contained that contained stem fragments of probably 19th century clay tobacco pipe and several fragments (276g) of very dense, clinkery smithing hearth bottom. The latter deposit was sealed by a layer composed of large pieces of Pennant sandstone (4018). Forming the upper fill was a fairly compact layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (4007), which included several large blocks of Pennant sandstone. It seems possible that these dumps of stone may have formed the base/foundation of an external chimney stack belonging to the fireplace on the other (west) side of the wall, which was built abutting the east-facing elevation of wall 4009.

Close to the northern limit of this area was recorded a rectangular brick feature (4011) abutting the east elevation of wall 4009. The presence of a narrow Pennant sandstone wall (4050) abutting the opposite side of the wall, which closely resembled walls 4035 and 4037, suggests that it may be the base of a chimney stack belonging to a fireplace

erected against the east wall of dwelling 1, sometime during the first half of the 19th century. Sealing the latter brick feature (4011) was a spread of compact greyish black gritty, sandy soil (4015)

Truncating soil horizon 4016 was linear (E-W orientated) cut feature 4066, which was the construction trench for wall 4050. Truncating the latter deposit was a curvilinear feature (4034) measuring 2.8m long (E-W) by 0.9m wide by 0.53m deep (not bottomed) that contained a single fill, specifically deposit 4033, dark grey/black clayey sand. Finds consisted of 4 stem fragments of probably 19th century clay tobacco pipe.

Generally, the surviving structural remains of dwelling 1 were more fragmentary than its neighbour. Whilst the back-wall (4009) of the dwelling was fairly intact only a short section of the front-wall (4001) survived and only the upper course of surviving stonework was exposed. Built of Pennant sandstone and brick, measuring 1.22m long by 0.42m wide, it was bonded with a light grey coloured lime mortar, suggesting that it was either built or was substantially rebuilt in the 19th century. Purportedly filling a cut feature at the southern limit of wall 4001, fill 4073 was composed of dark brown/black sandy clay containing frequent flecks of charcoal and dark grey mortar. It was the primary fill of an N-S orientated linear feature (4072), possibly the construction cut for wall 4001. To the west of wall 4001 was an unexcavated spread composed of fairly loosely compacted dark greyish brown sandy silty soil (4017). It included frequent flecks of charcoal and mortar.

THE FINDS

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

By Reg Jackson

Medieval

The excavation produced 96 sherds of medieval pottery, although almost all of these were residual in post-medieval or later contexts. The small and very abraded nature of most of the sherds suggests exposure to the type of damage caused in well-worked agricultural or garden soils. On pottery evidence alone, only eight contexts might be medieval. However, the dating of these is difficult as they contained only a few medieval sherds and, in some cases, an occasional single small sherd of post-medieval pottery which may or may not be intrusive.

The medieval pottery types present were all regionally produced wares: Mintey ware (Bristol Pottery Type BPT18), Ham Green glazed ware (BPT26, Ham Green unglazed redware (BPT32), Bath A fabric (BPT46), Bristol/Redcliffe ware (BPT72) and Malvern Chase medieval glazed ware (BPT168). Their dates range from the 12th century to the end of the 14th century. Note: BPT = Bristol Pottery Type fabric series number.

Post-Medieval

The post-medieval assemblage dates from the mid to late 16th century through to the late 19th or even the early 20th century. The majority of the assemblage comprised regionally produced wares, listed in accordance with their production dates (earliest to latest):

Cistercian ware (BPT93); South Somerset (Donyatt) ware (BPT96); North Devon gravel-tempered ware (BPT112); English tin-glazed earthenware, some almost certainly produced in Bristol (BPT99); Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware plates and cups (BPT100); Bristol/Staffordshire mottled glazed ware tankards (BPT211); English brown salt-glazed stoneware (BPT277); Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (BPT179); refined red earthenware with engine-turned decoration and probably made in Bristol (BPT213); black basalt ware, including a lid decorated with engine-turning and a bird finial (BPT311); cream ware (BPT326); locally produced red earthenware (BPT201); English porcelain (BPT203); transfer-printed ware (BPT278); and late white china (BPT202).

There were only a few imported wares in the assemblage, the majority being Westerwald stoneware (BPT95) and the rest Merida-type ware from the Lisbon hinterland (BPT282) and Chinese porcelain.

The Coins**By Reg Jackson***Copper Alloy*

Bath farthing. Obv: central panel with CB/1670; A BATHE FARTHINGE. Rev: central panel depicting the arms of Bath; THE ARMES OF BATH. Diameter 21mm. (SF1, context 3118, period 4: 19th century).

Halfpenny of George I (1714–27). Obv: Bust facing right, GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX. Rev: Figure of Hibernia, with harp on right, HIBERNIA 172–. An example of William Wood's coinage produced for circulation in Ireland between 1722 and 1724. The coins were considered to be substandard by the population of Ireland and Wood's patent was revoked in 1724 in exchange for a pension. (SF77, context 2082, period 4: 19th century).

The Bar Iron**By Heather Hiron***Introduction*

The Metalworking Debris report (below) identified the need for further assessment of seven small finds from the site. These were initially identified as iron bars; the investigation of this material and the results are presented here.

Tools and Containers

Iron bar. Mostly flat, examination of the X-radiograph suggests a rectangular rivet at one end and a narrowing of the object at the other to an oval section, suggesting a possible scale tang handle for a tool. Some spheroid hammer scale is attached to the corrosion deposits on the object, suggesting

that the object came with or was deposited with waste from a metalworking environment, 95mm long, 12mm x 7mm (SF289, context 1008 [previously context 1088], sample 2, period 3: late 17th/18th-century).

Iron bar. Curving at a slight angle, the X-radiograph suggests a solid bar with a good metal content remaining, possibly a band from around a barrel or similar container, 120mm long, 16mm x 25mm (SF147, context 3066, period 4: 19th-century).

Possible Rod Stock and Waste Materials

Possible rod stock or waste. Roughly rectangular in section with spheroid and flake hammer scale attached to the corrosion products suggesting that the object came from, or was at least deposited with, waste from, a metalworking environment, 72mm long, approximately 22mm x 17mm (SF84, context 2128, period 3: late 17th/18th-century).

Possible rod stock or waste. Examination of the X-radiograph reveals considerable corrosion deposits, up to 15mm wide. The rod itself is approximately 6mm in diameter and 87mm long, and is slightly bent at one end. Spheroid and flake hammer scale are attached to the corrosion products object suggesting that it came from, or was at least deposited with, waste from a metalworking environment (SF85, context 2128, period 3: late 17th/18th-century).

Bent iron bar. Pinched in three places in the centre, slightly rounded at one end and pointed at the other, with an irregular square section. The rod is the correct shape and diameter to be stock rod for making nails, however, the distorted shape suggests it is more likely to be waste material, 150mm long, approximately 5mm wide (SF38, context 4033, period 4: 19th century).

Miscellaneous

Curved iron bar. The X-radiographs reveals a square cross section, with a slight bulge and cuff, approximately 5mm wide at one end of the bar. The width and shape of section of this object suggests it could have been used to make nails from, however the presence of a cuff suggests it is more likely part of a larger object. Only one piece of spheroid hammer scale is attached to the corrosion products on the object, suggesting it could be residual, 93mm long x 5mm square (SF79, context 3064, period 4: 19th century).

Iron bar with both ends rounded, possibly rod stock or waste material but as the ends are rounded, not squared, this seems unlikely, 55mm long x 15mm diameter (SF162, context 2046, period 3: late 17th/18th century).

Conclusions

Of the seven items originally labelled as iron bars, one appears to be part of a handle of a tool (SF289), one is possibly a band from a barrel or other container (SF147), three are possible rod stock or waste (SF28, SF84, SF85) although this cannot be determined for certain, one is part of a larger object (SF79) and another id unknown (SF162). The rod stock or waste material is likely to be connected with

Activity	Classification	Weight (g)	No. of Contexts
Smelting		0	0
Smithing	smithing hearth bottom	2150	10
	flake hammerscale	Not quantified	5
	spheroidal hammerscale	Not quantified	1
Non diagnostic metalworking	undiagnostic ironworking slag	7071	21
	concreted iron lump	574	6
	fayalitic runs	30	3
	slag coated stone	29	2
Possible metalworking or other high-temp process	vitrified hearth/furnace lining	20	1
	cinder	24	4
Non-slag	ferruginous concretion	9	1
Total		15850	1

Table 4 Summary of metallurgical debris.

	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
Range	41–338	50–110	40–95	15–55
Mean	215	84	72	34
Standard Deviation	113	19	19	12

Table 5 Smithing hearth bottom dimensions.

metalworking, and the hammerscale attached to two of them indicates that this is likely.

Metalworking Debris

By Dr David Starley

Methodology

All bulk slag provided for analysis, amounting to 2 boxes, was visually examined. The total quantity, some 16kg of debris, was examined, classified and the processes identified. Other than for the smithing of iron, no evidence of other metallurgical activities was present.

This material was classified into the standard categories used by the specialist, based on those used by the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Visual observation of the exterior was backed up by examination of fresh fracture surfaces, the use of a geological streak plate and magnet. Table 4 presents a summary of these findings, based on the categories. A full listing is presented in Table 8.

Classification of debris

Some forms of slag are visually diagnostic, providing unambiguous evidence for a specific metallurgical process. Other debris is less distinctive and it is not possible to determine which metallurgical, or other high temperature process, it derives from. However, at Purimachos, the only diagnostic slag was that associated with iron smithing, with no smelting or non-ferrous working evidence. It is likely therefore that most of the undiagnostic material derives also from iron smithing.

1. Diagnostic – iron smithing

Evidence for iron smithing comes in two forms; bulk slags and micro slags. Of the bulk slags, the most easily recognisable are smithing hearth bottoms, which have a characteristic plano-convex section, typically having a rough convex base and a vitrified upper surface which is flat, or even slightly hollowed as a result of the downward pressure of air from the tuyère. Compositionally, smithing hearth bottoms are predominantly fayalitic (iron silicate) and form as a result of high temperature reactions between the iron, iron-scale and silica. The silica can derive from the hearth lining, where this is made of clay, or possibly sand used as a flux by the smith, or from silica in coke, where this was used as a fuel. Statistics for the 10 examples identified in the Purimachos assemblage are given in Table 5. Comparison with other assemblages shows an unusually small size.

In addition to bulk slags, iron smithing also produces micro slag of two types (Starley 1995). Firstly, flake hammerscale consists of fish-scale-like fragments of the oxide/silicate skin of the iron dislodged during working and, secondly, spheroidal hammerscale results from the solidification of small droplets of liquid slag expelled during hot working, particularly when two objects are being fire-welded together or when the slag-rich bloom of iron is first worked into a billet or bar. Hammerscale is considered important in interpreting a site not only because it is highly diagnostic of smithing but, because it tends to build up in the immediate vicinity of the smithing hearth and anvil it may give a more precise location of the activity than the bulk slags which may be transported elsewhere for disposal (Mills and McDonnell 1992).

Context	Sample	Interpretation	Sample size (l)	Weight (g)	Flake %	Spheres %	Total g/l	Quantity on site (kg)	Context interpretation	Period
1008	2	flake		*					bonding for wall 1003	3
2046		flake & spheroidal		*					either dumped after construction of wall 2044 or part of make-up for second mortar surface 2047.	3
2092		flake		*					Deposit. Cut by construction cut (2098) of wall 2044.	3
2114	5	flake & spheroidal	15	4660	60	10	217	>92	fill of cut 2116: rubbish pit filled by industrial waste material 2117. may be period 3	4 /73
2117	6	flake & spheroidal	20	1278	60	5	42	>26	industrial waste fill of rubbish pit 2118, may be period 3.	4/73
2128		flake		*					industrial waste fill of pit 2127, may in fact be period 3	4
3019	3	flake & spheroidal	not known	5	5	1	not known		deposit containing friable dark grey brown/black clayey sandy silt, freq. Flecks/frags charcoal, occ. Flecks white mortar/small sub-angular pebbles. >0.3m thick. Under 3014, over natural 3020/3018.	2

Table 6 *Hammerscale.*

* hammerscale found in bulk debris bags not quantified

For the Purimachos site, the evidence from hammerscale was particularly important, suggesting that iron smithing on site was far more extensive than would otherwise have been suggested by the small assemblage of bulk slag. Samples retained specifically for micro slags had been wet sieved and a magnet used to extract the magnetic portion of the dried residues of each sieve fraction. These had then been separately bagged for inspection by the metalwork specialist. In addition to weighing the whole contents, a visual estimation of the hammerscale portion of each was made. It should be noted that although all flake hammerscale will sink and be collected in the sieves, spheroidal hammerscale is often porous and therefore floats and is therefore only partially collected in the sieves, leading to an underestimation of the quantity present.

Table 6 contains the data from the soil samples and bulk slag bags. The latter were not quantified, only their presence noted. The eighth column normalises the figures to take into account the size of the original soil sample, and the proportion of hammerscale in the magnetic fraction, to give an estimate of the weight of hammerscale (in grams) for each litre of soil sample. The ninth column provides an estimate of the amount of hammerscale on site, based on the site records which suggest that samples five and six

comprised less than 5% of the total fill of their two contexts, 2114 and 2117 (Longman pers. Com.). When combined these suggest a total in excess of 120kg, providing evidence of sustained ironworking.

2. Undiagnostic – ferrous metalworking

The largest category of bulk slag found at Purimachos was that recorded as undiagnostic ironworking slag. Such irregularly shaped fayalitic slags are produced by both iron smelting and iron smithing processes, but it is not possible to determine by visual examination which is which. Smaller dribbles of dense slag were classified as fayalitic runs, and are known from experimental studies to be formed during smelting and in smithing hearths. In the absence of any diagnostic evidence for other metallurgical processes on site, this material is thought most likely to derive from iron smithing. The hard, brittle ‘clinkery’ nature of most of these slags indicates that coke was being used as the fuel. Certain pieces of ‘slag’ were shown by their cracked surfaces and testing with a magnet to contain significant amounts of metallic iron. Whilst it is possible that iron artefacts such as nails might be unrecognizable if sufficiently heat effected or corroded, these concreted iron lumps are likely to be waste fragments from partly smithed artefacts.

3. Undiagnostic – metalworking or other high temperature process

Some categories of material can be produced by a wide range of high temperature activities and are of little help in distinguishing between these processes. Material listed as vitrified hearth/furnace lining is typically found in significant quantities on traditional clay built smithing hearths and furnaces where they result from a high temperature reaction between the clay lining of the hearth/furnace and the alkali fuel ash or fayalitic slag. The material may show a compositional gradient from unmodified fired clay on one surface to an irregular cindery material on the other. An associated material classed as cinder, comprises only the lighter portion of this, a porous, hard and brittle slag formed by the reaction between the alkali fuel ash and fragments of clay that had spalled away from the hearth/furnace lining. The small quantities in the Purimachos assemblage suggest that most of the smithing was carried out in a refractory brick lined hearth.

4. Other material

The category of material identified as ferruginous concretion forms as a result of the re-deposition of iron hydroxides, a process similar to iron panning, but in this case may have occurred due to the nature of the surrounding archaeological deposits, which were enriched in iron due to other ironworking, particularly hammerscale debris present in this (2128) context.

Breakdown of metalworking activity by phase

The tabulated statistics shown in Table 7 presents the total mass of debris grouped by activity and by period, according to the phasing provided. However, it was noted from the context descriptions, that several debris-rich contexts (particularly 2114 and 2117) might in fact date to period 3 rather than period 4, which would then suggest that by far the most evidence (14.7kg of a total of 15.9kg) of metalworking dates to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Period	Total weight (g)
Natural	4
1. Medieval	207
2. Post-Medieval	35
3. Late 17th/18th century	4656
4. 19th century	10695
5. Late 19th/20th century	253
Total	15850
*NB weight of debris from context provisionally labelled Period 4, but suggested may date to period 3	10007

Table 7 Debris weight by period.

Conclusions

The analysis of the metalworking debris involved the examination a total of 15.9kg of debris. Of this, the only

diagnostic material derived was from the smithing of iron. The assemblage of bulk slag was modest, but the presence of large quantities of hammerscale within industrial samples, and by extrapolation to the on-site contexts, from which they derived, indicated that the working of iron was a significant activity on the site. The clinkery nature of the bulk slag suggests that the fuel used for this iron smithing was coke. The specialist was not made aware of any surviving metalworking structures; indeed there weren't any. However, for the dates in question smithing hearths are likely to be at waist level and therefore are not likely to survive. However, smithing is normally carried out indoors, particularly to provide subdued lighting to allow the smith to judge the temperature of the metal by its colour. Examination of the small finds did reveal a high proportion (seven in total) of small iron bars. These might be remaining portions of stock material, such as the rods used for nail making. However, the relatively high proportion of spheroidal hammerscale does suggest that more than basic shaping of iron was taking place.

An examination of the distribution of slag, hammerscale, bar iron and other archaeological features helped to identify a foci for the activity, which was in and around Fear's Buildings.

There is little evidence for any metalworking on site in the medieval or post-medieval periods. Later evidence was initially split between period 3 (late 17th/18th-century) and period 4 (19th century), but after taking account of the notes in the context descriptions, suggesting that various debris-rich deposits should be moved from period 4 back to period 3, then almost all metalworking debris fell within this earlier phase, which appears to reinforce the interpretation of Fear's Buildings as having been used as workshops in the mid/late 18th century, prior to being converted into dwellings.

ANIMAL BONE

By Lorraine Higbee

Quantity and provenance of material

The majority (91%) of the assemblage was recovered by hand during the normal course of hand-excavation and the remaining portion was retrieved via the sieving of bulk soil samples. A total of 848 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site, this figure includes 325 fragments from one complete and five partial skeletons. The assemblage is quantified in Table 1 by the number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) and phase. Complete and partial skeletons have been counted as one specimen each with the total number of bones from each individual shown in parenthesis. Phases 3 (later post-medieval – 17th or 18th-century) and 4 (19th-century to modern) yielded the greatest quantity of bone fragments, however the proportion of identifiable bones is relatively small at only 17%.

Methods

This report follows general guidelines for the assessment of environmental remains outlined by English Heritage (2002).

Context	Sample No.	Slag type	Weight(g)	Comments	Context interpretation (BARAS)	Period
1008	2	flake hammerscale			bonding for wall 1003	3
1008	2	iron concretion	307	lump / bar		3
1008	2	smithing hearth bottom	41	50 x 40 x 15mm		3
1008	2	undiagnostic iron working slag	1273	clinkery		3
2021		undiagnostic iron working slag	119	with attached hammerscale	secondary fill of ditch 2020	1
2023		iron concretion	54	Fe lump	primary fill of ditch 2020	1
2023		undiagnostic iron working slag	34	clinkery		1
2046		flake hammerscale & spheroidal hammerscale			either dumped after construction of wall 2044 or may be part of make-up for second mortar surface 2047.	3
2046		iron concretion	72			3
2046		smithing hearth bottom	249	80 x 60 x 45mm		3
2046		smithing hearth bottom	322	110 x 80 x 40mm		3
2046		smithing hearth bottom	338	85 x 85 x 55mm		3
2046		smithing hearth bottom	90	65 x 45 x 20mm		3
2046		undiagnostic iron working slag	1356	very clinkery with high Fe content		3
2046		undiagnostic iron working slag	85	clinkery		3
2073		smithing hearth bottom	150	90 x 90 x 30mm clinkery with attached flake hammerscale	fill of linear cut 2074: Initially thought to be a drain but no pipe/structure survives. Robber trench? No evidence of any wall though.	4
2086		undiagnostic iron working slag	48		excavator thought it to be a rain gully, could be root hole, animal burrow?	4
2090		undiagnostic iron working slag	14		same as 2040/41: naturally occurring soil/cultivation soil. Very well sorted suggesting gradual low-action deposition. pot appeared to be mostly post-med with some residual med. 2043 below was similar but contained just med pot(?). Pre-dates all buildings found on site.	2
2092		flake hammerscale			what's the relationship with 2044/2095? seems to be cut by construction cut (2098) of wall 2044.	3
2092		undiagnostic iron working slag	215	very clinkery with high Fe content, attached flake hammerscale		3
2092		undiagnostic iron working slag	26	clinkery		3
2114	5	ferruginous concretion	9		fill of cut 2116: rubbish pit filled by industrial waste material 2117 and mortar dump 2119. Prob dug similar time as pit 2116. may in fact be period 3	4
2114	5	flake hammerscale & spheroidal hammerscale	4660	60% flake hammerscale, 10% spheroidal hammerscale		4
2114	5	iron concretion	31	Fe lump		4
2114	5	smithing hearth bottom	285	100 x 85 x 30mm		4
2114	5	undiagnostic iron working slag	1541	clinkery		4
2114	5	vitriifies hearth lining	20			4
2114		slag coated stone	25			4
2114		undiagnostic iron working slag	21			4

Context	Sample No.	Slag type	Weight(g)	Comments	Context interpretation (BARAS)	Period
2115		cinder	17		primary fill of cut 2116: rubbish pit filled by industrial waste material 2117 and mortar dump 2119. Prob dug similar time as pit 2116. may in fact be period 3	4
2117	6	fayalitic runs	15		industrial waste fill of pit 2118, may in fact be period 3. 2118: rubbish pit filled by industrial waste material 2117 and mortar dump 2119. Prob dug similar time as pit 2116. may in fact be period 3	4
2117	6	flake hammerscale & spheroidal hammerscale	1278	60% flake hammerscale, 5% spheroidal hammerscale		4
2117	6	slag coated stone	4			4
2117	6	smithing hearth bottom	83	65 x 60 x 25m		4
2117	6	fayalitic runs	4			4
2117	6	flake hammerscale				4
2117	6	undiagnostic iron working slag	446			4
2117		fayalitic runs	11			4
2117		smithing hearth bottom	316	100 x 95 x 35mm		4
2117		undiagnostic iron working slag	1120			4
2120		undiagnostic iron working slag	11		industrial waste fill of pit 2121, may in fact be period 3	4
2122		iron concretion	93	Fe lump with stone concreted to it	industrial waste fill of pit 2123, may in fact be period 3	4
2128		flake hammerscale			industrial waste fill of pit 2127, may in fact be period 3	4
2128		iron concretion	17			4
2128		undiagnostic iron working slag	458	very clinkery with high Fe content		4
3019	3	flake hammerscale & spheroidal hammerscale	5	5% flake hammerscale, 1% spheroidal hammerscale	friable dark grey brown/black clayey sandy silt, freq. flecks/frags charcoal, occ. flecks white mortar/ small sub-angular pebbles. >0.3m thick. under 3014, over natural 3020/3018.	2
3019		undiagnostic iron working slag	16			2
3030		undiagnostic iron working slag	6	white coating (? mortar)	pennant sandstone (>0.3 x 0.2 x 0.15m) E-W wall. roughly dressed, random coursing, grey brown mortar. length 3.7m, width 0.44m. over 3072, abutted by 3004,	4
3041		cinder	4		disturbed/weathered natural. same as deposits 3040/3041 in area 2. 19th-century sherds must come from beneath the terraced houses rather than 4041 east of ditch 3021	0
3059		cinder	1		lower fill of pit 3058: small pit cut through 3041. no discussion on sheet, what is it?	4
3064		undiagnostic iron working slag	250		make-up layer beneath/same as overburden removed by machine.	5
3070		cinder	2		fill of rubbish pit 3069.	4
3070		undiagnostic iron working slag	23			4
4004		undiagnostic iron working slag	6	clinkery	fill of hearth 3005 against the eastern wall (4009) of Fear's buildings.	3
4019		smithing hearth bottom	276	95 x 80 x 40mm. Very dense, clinkery	same as 4007: upper fill of square pit on eastern side of (and outside of) eastern wall (4009) of Fear's buildings.	3
4033		undiagnostic iron working slag	3		fill of construction cut 4034 for oil tank/brick enclosure.	5
			15850			

Table 8 A full listing of metalworking debris.

Due to the small size of the assemblage the following information was fully recorded in order to provide a complete archive: species, skeletal element, tooth eruption/wear, biometric data, butchery, taphonomy, pathology and non-metric traits.

Quantification methods take into account the recommendations of Davis (1992). In summary, a selected suite of skeletal elements was counted in order to assess the potential of the assemblage for further analysis. These elements are generally those which show a good survival and recovery rate in most assemblages, and also provide detailed information (e.g. age and biometric data). Bones that could not be assigned to species, mostly fragments of long bone shaft, rib and vertebra, have been quantified into general size categories and small splinters into more general taxonomic categories. This information is presented in order to provide an overall fragment count.

Condition of material

Differences in the preservation state of bone fragments from individual contexts can be used as an indication of the presence of residual material. The vast majority (85%) of fragments are in a good state of preservation and assessment of the spatial distribution of poorly preserved fragments indicates that only small amounts of residual bone are present in only a few contexts. In other words, animal bone was rapidly deposited and buried, and contexts containing bone have not been disturbed or re-deposited to

any great degree. This interpretation is supported by the low incidence of gnawed bones, which account for less than 1% of fragments.

Results

Phase 0 – Undated

Twelve bone fragments were recovered and identified. Bones include two cattle humeri.

Phase 1 – Medieval

Thirteen bone fragments were recovered and identified. Bones include one cattle metacarpal.

Phase 2 – Post-medieval

Sixty-five bone fragments were recovered, of which only 13 could be identified to species. Identified bones include a small number of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones, and a single fallow deer metacarpal. Most of the seven identified cattle bones are radii and femora.

Phase 3 – Later post-medieval (17th or 18th-century)

A total of 133 fragments were recovered, of which only 16 could be identified to species. Identified bones include a small number of cattle and sheep/goat bones, and single bones from pig, horse, cat, rabbit and chicken.

Phase 4 – Modern (Early 19th-century)

The phase 4 assemblage is the largest stratified group from the site; it includes 154 fragments and one complete

Taxa	Phase							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	US	
cattle	2	1	7	3	4	1	7	25
sheep/goat			3	8	7	2	9	29
pig			2	1	2		8	13
horse				1	1			2
dog					1(140)	3	1 (30)	5
cat				1	2	1 (17)	1 (43)	5
fallow deer			1					1
rabbit				1		3 (37)		4
rat					1			1
chicken				1	1 (58)			2
duck							1	1
small bird					1			1
Total identified	2	1	13	16	20	10	27	89
large mammal	8	2	10	26	14	1	26	87
medium mammal	1	3	5	5	62	7	36	119
small mammal				12	2			14
mammal	1	7	37	69	56	15	30	215
bird indet.				4				4
fish indet.				1				1
Total unidentifiable	10	12	52	117	134	23	92	440
Grand Total	12	13	65	133	154	33	119	529

Table 9 Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) by phase

Context	Sample	Sample size (litres/kg)	Float size (ml)	Sample composition	Plant remains	Other remains
2001	1	15/9.6	100	50% coke/ clinker; 50% plant macros	c.f. <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (m) <i>Bromus</i> (m) <i>Carex</i> (d) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (c) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (d) <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (m) <i>Mercurialis annua</i> (d) <i>Poaceae</i> (m) <i>Rubus Glandulosus</i> (d) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (d) <i>Triticum</i> (m) <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (dm)	occ 75+ fragments small mammal occ bone/fish vertebrae/fine fish bones occ Fly pupae (m) abund occ Fly pupae/beetle occ fragments (d) occ occ freq occ 1000's abund occ occ
1008	2	32/23.8	300	100% coke/ clinker	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> (d) <i>Rubus Glandulosus</i> (d) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (d)	freq Charcoal frags occ occ occ
3019	3	15/17.6	24	70% coke/ clinker; 30% modern roots	<i>Conium maculatum</i> (d) <i>Mercurialis annua</i> (d) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (d) Charcoal frags	occ freq occ occ
4004	4	25/14.5	625	100% coke/ clinker/charcoal	<i>Conium maculatum</i> (d)	rare
2114	5	15/24.2	120	100% coke/ clinker	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i> (d) <i>Mercurialis annua</i> (d) <i>Rubus Glandulosus</i> (d) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (d)	occ occ occ occ
2117	6	20/15.6	1220	100% coke/ clinker	None	

Table 10 Results of environmental assessment of bulk samples.

Key

c = charred; d = dry; m = mineralised

Scale of abundance: occ = 0-9; freq = 10-49; abund = 50-100

Plant remains	Common name	Habitat
c.f. <i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	C
<i>Bromus</i>	Brome	CD
<i>Carex</i>	Sedge	GMPRW
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	Maple-leaved Goosefoot	CD
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	BW
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	HSW
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	CD
<i>Malus</i>	Apple	HSW#
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	CD

Poaceae	Grass	G
<i>Rubus Glandulosus</i>	Blackberry	DHSW
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	HSWn
<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat	#
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	#

Habitats

B: Bankside; C: Cultivated/Arable;
D: Disturbed; G: Grassland; H: Hedgerow;
M: Marsh; P: Ponds, ditches – stagnant/slow flowing water;
R: Rivers, streams; S: Scrub; W: Woodland

n: nitrogen rich soils; w: wet/damp soils;

cultivated plant/of economic importance

and one partial skeleton. Cattle and sheep/goat bones are relatively common amongst the identifiable bones, other species include pig, horse, dog, cat, rat, chicken and small bird (*Turdid* or *Passerine*). The complete skeleton of an adult dog was recovered from (4076). This individual has an estimated shoulder height of only 26.3cm (after Harcourt 1979) and would be classified as a toy dog by modern standards. The animal was probably a pet buried in the back garden of the property. The partial skeleton of an adult chicken was recovered from (3027); the remains probably represent kitchen or table waste from a whole roast carcass.

Phase 5 – Modern (Late 19th/early 20th-century to present)
Thirty-three bones and two partial skeletons were recovered. Identified bones include a small number of cattle, sheep/goat, dog, cat and rabbit. The two partial skeletons are both from layers; they include the remains of an adult cat from (3064) and a rabbit from (3066). The rabbit is relatively large in comparison to wild rabbits and might be from a domestic breed kept as a pet.

Unstratified

One hundred and nineteen bone fragments and two partial skeletons were recovered. Identified fragments include a

small number of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and duck bones. In addition, partial skeletons, one dog and one cat, were also recovered.

PLANT MACROFOSSILS

By Julie Jones

Introduction

Six bulk samples were taken from various deposits/features of post-medieval date from the site. The samples were processed by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services staff by flotation sieving. The floats were sieved to a 250 micron mesh size, dried and sent to the author for assessment of the environmental content.

The sample floats were primarily a mixture of coke, clinker and charcoal with a varying abundance of dried plant macrofossils, including some mineralised and charred preservation in one sample (2001/1). Overall preservation was good, although abundance and variation of plant taxa was limited. The results are shown in Table 1, which lists the plant remains recorded on a scale of abundance, with brief habitat descriptions. Nomenclature and habitat information is based on Stace (1991).

Results

The only sample with a reasonable plant macrofossil assemblage is context 2001 (sample 1), a mid-brown clayey silt. Approximately 50% of the sample float consisted of blackberry (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) seeds, with >50 elder (*Sambucus nigra*), in addition to occasional annual mercury (*Mercurialis annua*) and black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) seeds, all taxa typical of waste or neglected ground. However there was also a small assemblage of seeds preserved by mineralisation, including several food plants. These are wheat (*Triticum*) grains, grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and apple (*Malus*) pips and two charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) fragments. In addition there was a group of about 100 mineralised fly pupae, as well as some dry pupae and beetle wing case fragments, as well as a collection of small mammal bones (possibly limbs), fine fish bones (ribs?) and vertebrae.

The mineralised preservation is suggestive of the presence of cess and it is possible that the mineralised seeds from food plants are remnants of faecal material. However, the high concentration of non-mineralised blackberry and elder seeds may imply that the fruit was collected for domestic use, which was later disposed of, perhaps having been spoilt and therefore unsuitable for consumption. These may then have been discarded into a feature already containing cess material, together with the fish and other bone waste, colonised by flies as suggested by the concentration of mineralised fly pupae in the sample.

The remaining five samples produced very small assemblages, showing a similar flora of waste ground species like blackberry, elder, annual mercury and maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*), likely to be indicative of the local flora of the site. The presence of blackberry and

elder in most samples certainly suggests these fruits were locally available.

Conclusions

The low concentration of plant remains present in the samples makes interpretation difficult apart from the suggestion that many of the waste ground taxa originated from neglected areas of the site. The presence of food remains, particularly the preservation of some plants and insect remains by mineralisation may suggest the deposition of cess.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The earliest phase of activity identified by the excavation was represented by several pits and linear features, possibly dating from the medieval period, truncating the natural sandy subsoil in area 2. This evidence was sealed beneath several layers of post-medieval cultivation soil.

Two post-medieval plot boundaries were recorded cutting the cultivation soils, one each in areas 2 and 3 – these may well be associated with post-Civil War (1642–7) redevelopment of the area. A large square formal garden, belonging to a house on West Street, is shown occupying part of the site on J. Millerd's map of 1673 and J. Rocque's plan of 1742, and buried soil horizons recorded in-situ in Area 2 may be evidence of this phase of land-use.

The building survey determined that an extant wall then forming the east wall of the 'Trading Bay' probably stood on the line of a boundary wall first indicated on Rocque's plan. A boundary, in that approximate location, also appears on Millerd's plan of 1673. By the time of Plumley & Ashmead's plan of 1828 the wall appears to have formed the rear (east) wall of Fear's Buildings. Both the building survey and the excavation also identified an extant wall on the line of a property boundary (in Area 3) first shown on Rocque's plan of 1742. The recorded archaeology indicates that the ditch (apparently with a hedge, as shown on Rocque) was replaced by a wall in the 18th century. The 1847 tithe map certainly appears to show a wall in that location.

Fear's Buildings were erected after 1742 and several surviving original walls were present in Areas 2 and 4. Evidence of metal working activity (perhaps smithing), in the form of large quantities of metallurgical residues, was found on the site particularly in Areas 2 and 4, possibly indicating that Fears' Buildings may originally have been used as small workshops. While it remains a possibility that they began life as small industrial premises (workshops), where smithing and other metal working activity took place (hence the accumulation of much metal working debris in the area), post-excavation historical/documentary research (cartographic evidence and census records) has proved that certainly by 1891 they were in use as residential properties.

Williams's Burial Ground had been laid out on part of the site in 1793 and was closed in 1854 – no further investigation of that part of the site was proposed because an earlier evaluation (Lankstead 2005) had already

confirmed the presence of in-situ human remains there. However, surviving parts of the western boundary wall of the cemetery were identified and recorded by excavation in Area 1, while the building survey confirmed that the western wall of 'Works Bay 2' stood on the line of the former eastern boundary wall of the cemetery. Surviving foundations belonging to this wall were also noted during the watching brief.

Documentary evidence has indicated the presence of 'William Bobbett, baker, Lower West Street' in commercial premises that included part of the site (Mathews, 1820). Rows of two-storey terraced houses were built on Trinity Street (Albany Crescent) and Waterloo Place between 1847 and 1854.

A row of terraced houses had been built on the east side of Waterloo Place (Nos. 12–23) by 1854, their yards backing-on to the burial ground, while another terrace of houses (Nos. 6–36 Albany Crescent) was erected on the west side of Trinity Street. The houses on Waterloo Place were demolished by 1960 as part of a post-war city-wide slum clearance scheme. No trace of the terraced houses on Waterloo Street was recorded in Area 1, probably largely due to considerable ground disturbance caused by the construction of a warehouse on part of the site in the 1980's, however, several walls, drains and other features associated with Nos. 8 & 10 Albany Crescent were recorded in Area 3, next to Trinity Street, as well as walls and a floor belonging to an early 19th century building that stood within the neighbouring timber yard.

The closure of Williams's Burial Ground in 1854 was followed by redevelopment of the cemetery plot by 1883. By 1866 'John Winter Bobbett, baker and cornfactor' occupied the commercial premises at Nos. 50 & 51 (later No. 74) West Street. Evidence of major alterations to Fears' Buildings during this period occurs in Area 2 in the form of two subterranean chambers – the construction of brick-vaulted cellars or cess-pits beneath the buildings, suggesting conversion of earlier possible industrial premises to residential dwellings. This possibility is also supported by the addition to the two dwellings (1 & 2), recorded in Area 4, of fireplaces and chimneys abutting the eastern exterior wall (4009) of Fear's Buildings.

By the 1890's, other than the terraced houses on Waterloo Place, Trinity Street and Fear's Buildings, the site was occupied by, and subdivided between, three commercial premises – Henry Naish & Sons Ltd, Bacon Curers, occupied buildings on the site of the earlier burial ground – J. W. Bobbett & Sons, Corn and Flour Wholesalers, occupied a storehouse in the centre of the study area – while John Richards, Timber Merchant, had a sawmill and outbuildings at the eastern end of the site.

Purimachos Fire Cement Company Limited first acquired premises on the site in 1923, and over the subsequent decades the company gradually acquired neighbouring premises as the business expanded. Fear's Buildings were demolished sometime between 1934 and 1944 and an adjoining warehouse at the rear of 78 West Street was subsequently extended across the plot formerly occupied

by those dwellings. The terraced houses on Waterloo Place were demolished sometime between 1956–60, while the terraced houses on Trinity Street had been demolished by the early 1970's, and by 1988 Purimachos factory buildings occupied much of the site.

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THE ORIGINS OF THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH IN STANTON DREW

By John Richards

INTRODUCTION

The Church of St Mary the Virgin sits amongst the stone monuments of Stanton Drew on some of the highest ground of the village. It lies between the Cove and the Great Circle and is close to the South west Circle (Fig. 1). What we see of the church today is largely the results of considerable rebuilding in the 19th century. The earliest part of the building is the chancel, which is possibly 13th century. The circular tub-shaped bowl of the font could be even earlier, perhaps 12th century. The chapel to the east of the tower is probably 15th century and the two storey porch is dated to c.1470–1520 (Perfect 1901; Foyle and Pevsner 2011,608–609). However, very little is known about the early years of the church.

The Foundation of the Church

There is no mention of a church at Stanton Drew in Domesday, but this does not prove there was not one.

Churches are notoriously under-reported in Domesday in all but a small number of areas. Somerset is credited with just fourteen churches in the whole county (Morris 1983,69), although most parishes in central and southern England would have had a church by 1087 (Owen 1976,22). The first written mention of a church is 1285 when Reymund of Reading is known to have been the parson at Stanton Drew: it is recorded that the Abbot of Keynsham owed him the considerable sum of 60 marks (£40) (Close. 13 Edw. I, m.9d). Reymund was a canon of Wells (Le Neve *et al* 2001, 124), and carried out some administrative tasks for the bishop, such as the delivery of collected taxes (Close. 14 Edw. I, m.5) and witnessing documents (Sweetman 1879,175). However, it is unclear whether he was appointed to Stanton Drew by his bishop, for it seems that up to 1285 Breamore Priory, Hampshire, possessed the church. In 1286 licence was granted for the transfer of the advowson of Stanton Drew from Breamore Priory to the Bishop of Bath

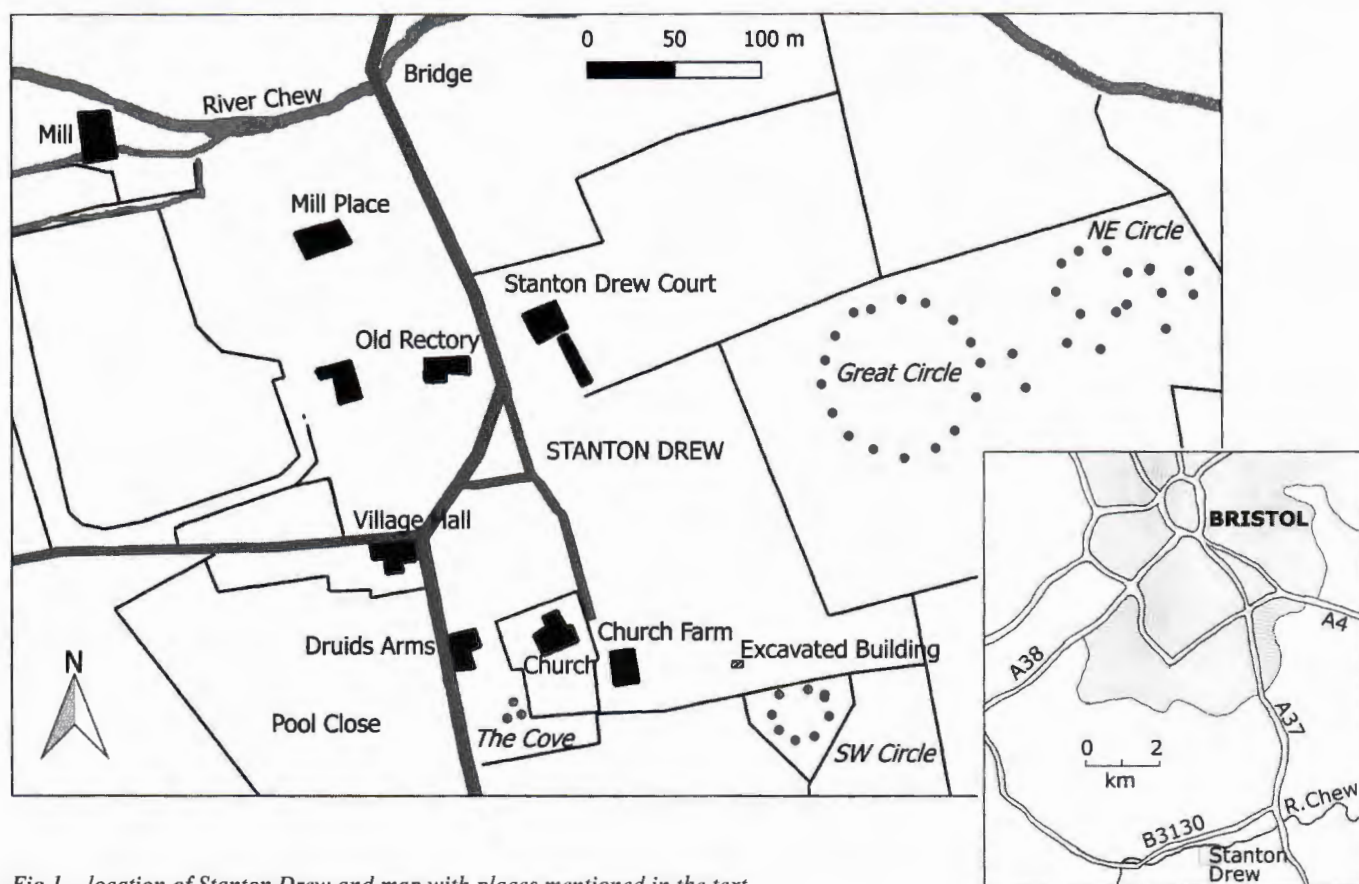


Fig.1 location of Stanton Drew and map with places mentioned in the text.

and Wells, Robert Burnell (Pat. 14 Edw. I, m. 20; Doubleday and Page 1903,168–172). In return, Breamore Priory was granted a ‘pension’ of 20 shillings a year. Reymund may then have been appointed by the Abbot of Breamore, or Burnell may have been anticipating the grant of the licence and moved in his own man in advance. Whichever was the case, Reymund moved on soon after to another parish (Close. 14 Edw. I, m.1d).

Robert Burnell, Edward I’s Chancellor and friend, had become the Bishop in 1275. He acquired a number of churches for his diocese, including Burnham, Yeovilton, and Chelwood as well as Stanton Drew (Huscroft 2000, 211; Robinson 1931; BaNES HER MBN2586). In 1291, Burnell granted the Stanton Drew church to Thomas of Axbridge, Archdeacon of Bath, and a vicar was appointed (Hunt 1893, II no. 486). ‘Roger’ was the parson in 1297 (Pat. 25 Edw. I, part I, m.13d).

In 1291/2, the value of the church at Stanton Drew was assessed in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* at 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) including the ‘pension’ of 20 shillings to Breamore (Denton *et al* 2014). The parish was one of the wealthier ones. In the Deanery of Redcliffe, Stanton Drew was the fifth highest valued out of 27 benefices. So it must be wondered why Breamore Priory gave it away for such a small sum.

Breamore Priory was established towards the end of the reign of Henry I, i.e. before 1135. A charter of Henry

I lists the initial endowment, including ‘... the church of Sappeleja, which Oricus of Stantune gave in alms, with the confirmation of Bishop Henry of Winchester and Baldwin de Redvers. And one virgate of land in the same vill, with six acres of meadow.’ (translated from Dugdale *et al* 1830,328–9)

The location of Sappeleja is unknown. The Victoria County History suggests it could be Stapeley (Doubleday and Page 1903,168), though it is a long way away, in Cheshire, and it was known as ‘Steple’ in Domesday. A more likely candidate is Sopley, Hampshire, which is just 15 miles from Breamore. Mawer (1920, 47) lists Sappeleia as an alternative form of Sopley. If so, the gift was short-lived: just a few years later, around 1140, Sopley Church was given to Christchurch Priory by Baldwin de Redvers.

Oric of Stanton is the only known possible link between Breamore Priory and Stanton Drew apart from the transfer of the advowson. In the Domesday Book, Stanton is held by Roger de Stanton, and the names of some other members of the family are known (Collinson 1791, 433–4). However, there is no mention of an Oric, and the Stanton may not even be Stanton Drew. So the link remains unproven.

In the early 12th century the ‘owner’ of a church was often a religious house, appointing a vicar to do the parochial work, and this became increasingly common during the reign of Henry I (Brett 1975, 216). An enormous number of parish



Fig. 2 William Stukeley's 1723 drawing of the Cove and St. Mary's Church (Stukeley 1776).

churches were granted to the religious orders. Benedictines and Augustines both benefitted from a flood of donations. Possibly the donors were not making much profit from these churches, but the recipients could (Brett 1975,230).

There was a rapid expansion of Augustinian houses in the 12th century, but all growth in monasteries slowed in the 13th century, a saturation point had been reached. Benefactors switched to donations to mendicant friars and the new universities were taking away some of the monasteries' purpose of education. The 13th century was not an easy time for monasteries, and many houses were deeply in debt. A main source of income came from appropriated churches: at least two thirds went to the monks, while the remaining was used to pay a vicar or chaplain. Monks also drew small pensions from many other churches which carried no responsibilities and were therefore pure profit (Moorman 1945, 246–8, 294–5). It is possible that Breamore Priory decided that a small but guaranteed income from Stanton Drew was a better prospect than trying to administer a parish 50 miles away. It is also the case that opposing the wishes of a powerful man such as Robert Burnell might not have been wise. Burnell was possibly the most important royal official of the 13th century (Huscroft 2000, 2).

The Monks' Pond?

The Breamore connection with Stanton Drew may have continued. It is a local tradition that monks constructed the very large rectangular pond in Pool Close, the field opposite the Druids Arms public house (Steve Croucher, *pers. comm.*; Fig. 3). The pond lies in the south east corner of the field, measuring 75 metres by 40 metres and with a depth of up to 1.5 metres. Although dry for much of the year, it can fill in periods of high rainfall. There has been very little in the way of archaeological investigation. A magnetometry survey carried out by GeoQuest in 1996 concluded that there were no anomalies of possible archaeological interest in that part of the field (Richards and Oswin 2017).

When William Stukeley visited the village in 1723, he was told that the farm-house (of Church Farm) had been a nunnery (Stukeley 1776. 169), though it is now believed to have been a 'church house', a building used for brewing ale and for social events (Williams 1992). The 'church house' is 15th century, as is the Old Rectory. The bridge over the Chew is thought to date from the 14th or 15th centuries (Foyle and Pevsner 2011, 609). The church itself is the only standing building in the village that may have a 13th century date. However, remains have been found of another building from the same period.

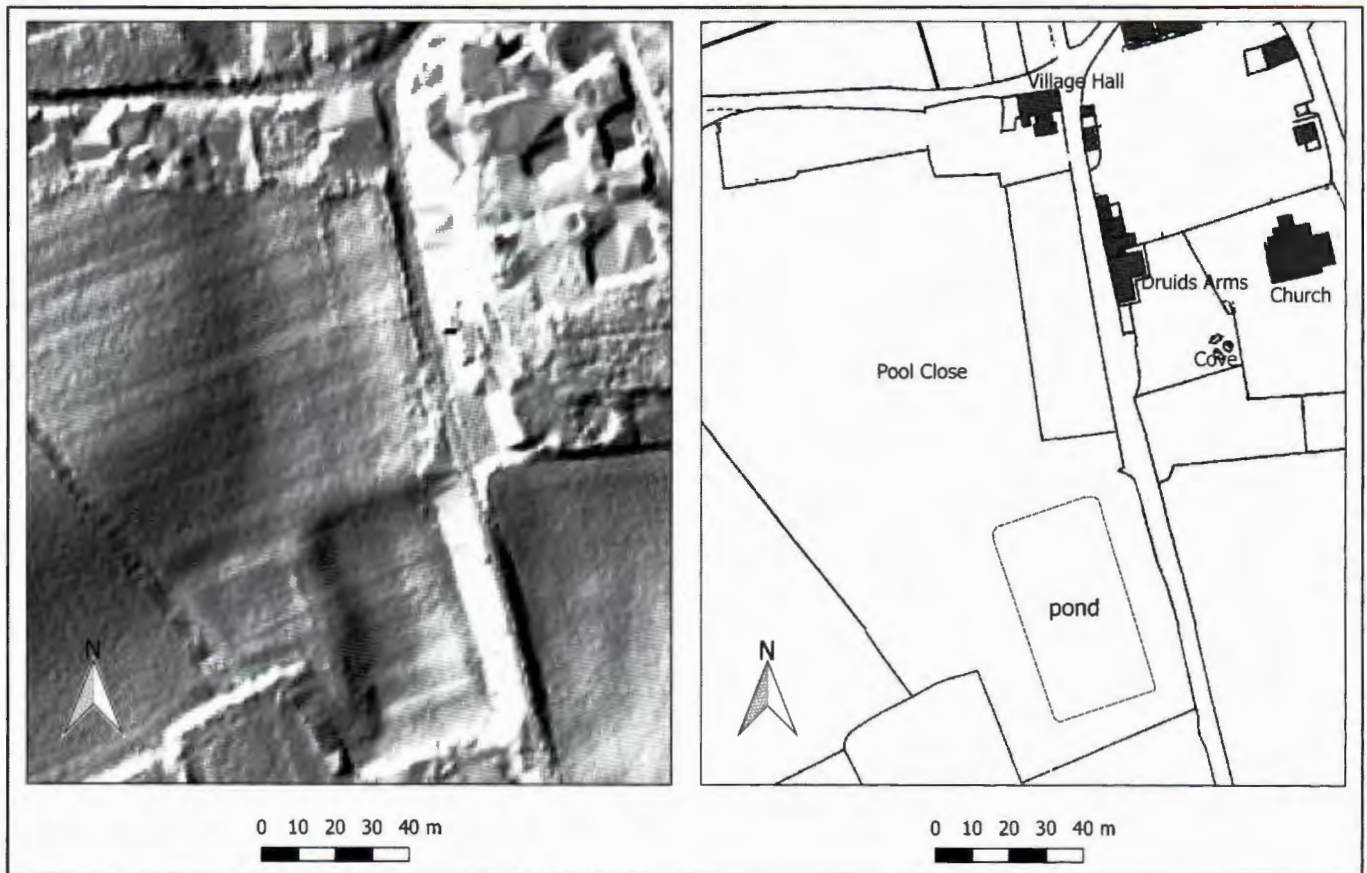


Fig. 3 Hillshade model of LiDAR data for Pool Close, (illumination: azimuth 300°, vertical angle 40°, Z factor 3) and map showing the pond location.

The Medieval Building

In 2002, the owner of Church Farm, Mr Richard Young, drew the attention of Dr Jodie Lewis to the top of a recumbent stone emerging from the ground in Barn Field. This stone lay 80 metres east of the Church and 50 metres north west of the centre of the South-west Circle. In 2002/3 Lewis excavated at the site, exposing the large stone, and made the unexpected discovery of the walls of a ruined medieval building (Lewis and Mullin 2012). There were two short lengths of side wall at the north and south and one complete end wall at the west. The length north-south was 4 metres, and east-west it was at least 3 metres, but the eastern end had been completely removed so the original length is unknown, and it is possible that the long axis ran east-west.

The building had been built directly on the bedrock, having no foundations. However, it was well-constructed and of a good quality stone. The masonry was a light grey limestone, roughly squared into blocks up to 40 cm by 30 cm by 8 cm. The blocks were laid in two courses and surviving between five and seven courses high. Two limestone slabs in the west wall appear to have been part of an entrance, but no floor survived and no artefacts were found within. Lewis and Mullin said they thought the building probably had an agricultural function. The building had been demolished and pottery found in the demolition layer dated it to no later than the late 13th century, about the same time the chancel of the church was being constructed.

After the demolition a tree grew at the north-east corner of the building. It died or was cut down and the bole removed leaving a scoop in the bedrock. Into this hole was placed the large recumbent stone of Dolomitic breccias/Jurassic conglomerate (geologically similar to the stones in the Cove) on a bed of stone fragments of the same type, and packed around with midden material containing pottery dating to no later than the mid-14th century. Lewis and Mullin believe that the careful placement of the stone on its plinth of fragments argues against it being for the mundane purpose of filling an inconvenient hole. They point out that parallels for the burial of stones occur at only two sites:



Plate 1 The medieval building during excavation, looking west. Part of the recumbent stone is visible to the bottom right. (© Jodie Lewis)

Stanton Harcourt, between the 13th and 15th centuries, and Avebury, from the 14th to 17th centuries. There would have been more than one reason for burial, and those reasons could have been complex. Certainly, the traditional views that it was done either at the instigation of the church, or to improve farmland, are unlikely to be sufficient. At Avebury, stone burials were infrequent and done over a 300-year period, apparently with no common motive. In the mid-19th century, locals believed the sarsens grew out of the ground. So, although there is no evidence that the same belief existed 500 years earlier, we may be seeing a desire to return the stones from whence they came. Whether for ground clearance or religious reasons the accepted method of removal seems to have been to bury it (Gillings and Pollard 2004,132). Lewis and Mullin put forward an idea that the stone may have been buried in midden material and covered with topsoil to encourage it to grow or regenerate.

There is a possibility that the ruined building was a possession of Breamore Priory, and that it fell out of use in 1286 when Burnell purchased the church. It might have been a small chapel or served a more utilitarian purpose for the monks. The demolition date fits with the historical events and the lack of artefacts and the possible east-west alignment are consistent with a religious purpose. With the new church rising nearby, the building was quickly taken down and its stone reused elsewhere, perhaps within the church itself. A century later, the stone megalith was buried amongst its ruined walls. This could mean that the stone was buried there because the site still had a religious significance and the stone's pagan nature was in some sense being neutralised, but it could also be there simply because the tree had created a suitably sized pit.

However, it should be noted that Mick Aston and other medieval and ecclesiastical specialists were invited to see the building during excavation and all believed it had an agricultural, not religious, function (Lewis, *pers. comm.*). It might be thought that the use of stone indicates a building of some status, but peasant buildings of the 13th century could be constructed of stone, though usually the stone did not go all the way to the roof; they might have low plinth walls supporting timber frames (Dyer 1986). Another consideration has to be the building's internal width of just 2.5 metres. Although this is very small, chapels of such a size are not unknown. The author analysed a summary of significant recorded church archaeological work carried out between 1955 and 1980 on about 500 sites (Roxan and Morris 1983). Of these, 66 had been classified as chapels, or possible chapels, and it was possible to obtain measurements for 31 of these from the sources. Twelve chapels (39%) had widths less than 3.5 metres, and three (10%) were narrower than the Stanton Drew building.

Discussion and Conclusions

The fact that the advowson was transferred shows there was a religious presence in Stanton Drew before 1286 and that Breamore Priory held the responsibility for it. However, its form and nature remains unknown. It is very likely that there was a church building and it could have been on the site

of the later church, or somewhere else entirely. There may have been an outpost of monks from the Priory, and/or the Priory may have paid for a priest. All of these things remain speculation in the absence of any conclusive evidence: documentary or archaeological.

In fact, apart from one Bronze Age cremation urn (Young and Hume 2011) and some Roman metalworking (Young 2010), there is little evidence for anything in Stanton Drew between the time of the stone monuments and the thirteenth century, hence the importance of the medieval building excavated by Jodie Lewis. It is conceivable the building had a religious function but, with the weight of expert opinion against it, this seems wishful thinking and it is more likely to have had an agricultural purpose. The pond in Pool Close may have been dug by monks, but it could be also be relatively modern or Roman, or may even be a completely natural phenomenon. Investigation of the pond, perhaps by augering, might reveal whether or how it was constructed and, if especially fortunate, provides us with a date.

Dorothy Owen wrote that 'it is very rare indeed to discover a precise, or even an approximate, date, for the foundation of any parish church or chapel known to have been in existence before 1100' (Owen 1976,22), so we should not be surprised that establishing the beginnings of the Stanton Drew church has proved so elusive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank Dr Jodie Lewis for her valuable comments and supplying the photograph of her excavation.

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A SUMMARY REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT THE CORNER OF WADE STREET AND LITTLE ANNE STREET, ST JUDE'S, BRISTOL, 2014

By Nick Corcos

The full length report of the excavation and subsequent watching brief, with specialist contributions, finds reports, census survey, residue analysis and other appendices, and a full range of illustrations and photographs, is published in the online, fully open access journal *Internet Archaeology*, Vol 45. The direct url is: <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.45.3>

INTRODUCTION

A staged programme of historical research and archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken, involving a desk-based assessment in 2000 (Smith & Erskine 2013), an evaluation in 2013 (Mason 2013) and an excavation followed by a watching brief in 2014, the latter two both by Avon Archaeology Ltd. All of these separate but related elements were required by Bristol City Council to mitigate the archaeological impact of a proposed residential development of 1,260m² at the corner, and on the north-west side of Little Anne Street and Wade Street, St Jude's, Bristol. The site was formerly occupied by residential dwellings, originally established in the very early 18th century as part of a then newly-planned development. Historically, this was always regarded as one of the poorer, and less salubrious parts of the city, being essentially a community of artisans of low social status, living in houses many of which, in the 19th century at least, were in multiple occupancy (Figs 1 and 2).

In combination, the data from these studies indicates that the Wade Street site has a history of continuous occupation

from c.1700, until the vast majority of the buildings on it were removed in the years on either side of the Second World War as part of a so-called 'slum clearance' project. A very small assemblage of medieval pottery recovered from the lower contexts of the site during the excavation may hint at some level of activity in the vicinity during the medieval period. A new review of some of the available documentary evidence for the site, carried out specifically for this project, suggests very strongly that while the grid-plan street layout was set down probably wholesale and early on in the life of the development by Nathaniel Wade and his collaborators, Wade himself was not a developer; rather, he acted merely in the role of an estate agent – having bought an extensive tract of land on the south-eastern side of the River Frome, extending southwards to what is now Lamb Street, he proceeded to release undeveloped plots of standard size to private individuals, who would then construct their own houses. The early Wade Street community was ultimately founded on principles that might today be characterised as 'self-build'. Development was certainly underway by 1707, and perhaps several years earlier.

The aims of the combined fieldwork project at Wade Street (excavation followed by watching brief) were to locate, record and characterise all significant buried archaeology preserved at this location prior to its destruction; important evidence for the existence of built structures and stratified post-medieval activity had already been predicted by the

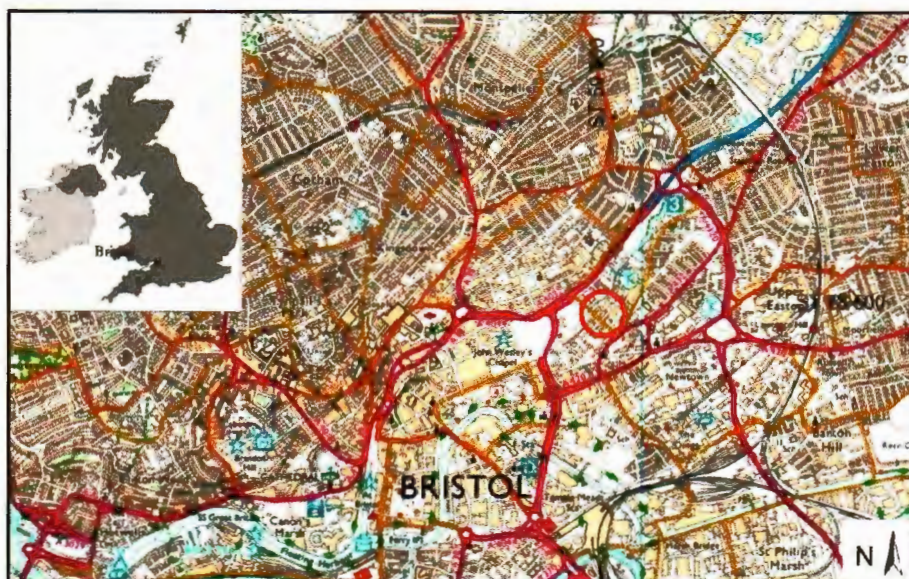


Fig. 1 Location of the excavation. Grid lines at 1km intervals (extract from OS 1:25,000).

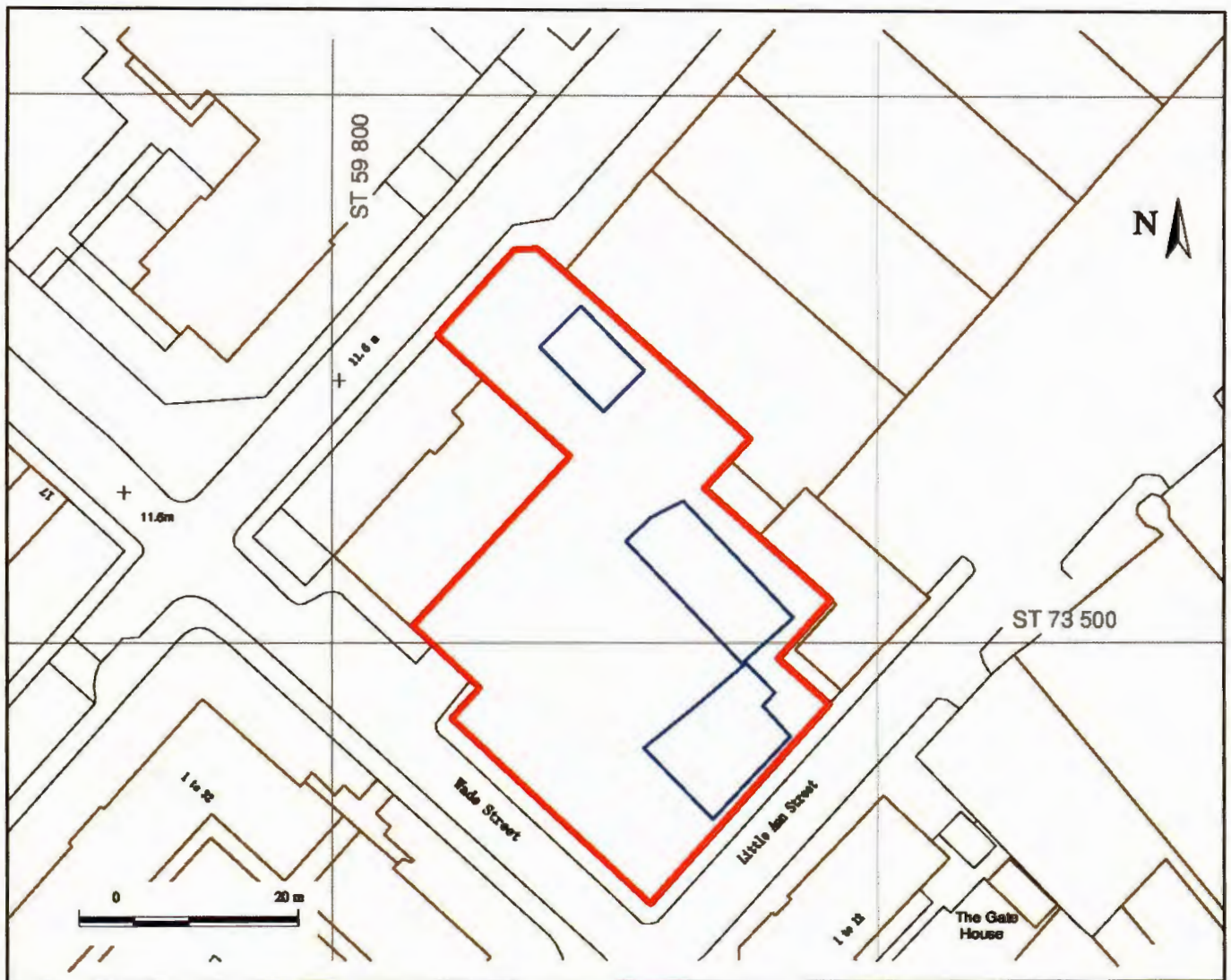


Fig. 2 Location of the excavation area. Trench positions in blue.

desk-based assessment, and identified by the evaluation. The project also offered a rare opportunity to link the results of the fieldwork to an outline study of a sample of the 19th century census records, to give an impression of the social dynamics of a highly diverse community in the second half of that century, and which presents a surprisingly mixed picture of both long stability, and incessant change in terms of the movement of people into and out of this part of Wade Street.

The excavation revealed the presence of a complex series of post-medieval structures, deposits and surfaces, with finds also reinforcing the known history of occupation of the site well into the 20th century. The work identified the initial, early 18th century activity, and thereafter, into the later 18th and 19th centuries, the archaeological narrative was one of a complex, and not always entirely clear sequence of building and ad-hoc additions. The subsequent watching brief was, however, able to add small but important elements of survival scattered across the site, which helped to enhance the wider picture.

The layout of the site evolved through time, with the later establishment of cobbled yard surfaces and the arrangement of some of the houses around at least one enclosed courtyard, as reflected on later maps. At least some of the houses were provided from the very outset with cellars, the best example excavated having a vaulted brick roof. The later map evidence, however, could not reflect the full complexity of the structural relationships which were hinted at in the earlier evaluation, and revealed to a far greater extent in the subsequent excavation.

The latter work revealed no great surprises in terms of the range and nature of the material culture from the site – and so far as it was possible to judge, the finds for the most part followed the chronological trajectory which had already been established by the desk-based assessment, the only exception being, as already noted, the few sherds of medieval pottery recovered from some of the lower contexts. The clay pipe material appeared to run from the early to the mid-18th century, and then almost to stop dead, with very little 19th century material. However, the watching brief revealed a cache of 19th century pipes, perhaps reinforcing

the known presence on the site of a pipe maker at that time. The break in the artefact sequence during the second half of the 18th century may relate to the progressive establishment, and then subsequent regular sweeping and cleaning, of hard floor and yard surfaces throughout the dwellings, and the open yard and communal alleyway spaces, occupying the site. A very large cache of machine-made glass sauce bottles was found within a cellar of a property which fronted Little Anne Street, and may possibly be traced to the vinegar making works which was established on the south-east side of the road, probably in the early 20th century, as an extension to a malthouse which was already in existence by the later 19th century

The fieldwork element of the excavation project at Wade Street was carried out throughout the whole of April, and into May of 2014. The excavation targeted three areas of the site, designated A, B and C, which were closely related but which for logistical reasons were kept deliberately separated by baulks (Fig. 3). Areas A and B were of approximately equal size (96 and 95m² respectively), whereas Area C, at the extreme north-western end of the site, was the smallest part of it which was subject to excavation (44m²).

As expected from both the desk-based assessment and the earlier evaluation, excavation revealed a complex of walls of a wide range of construction types, surfaces of a variety of kinds from cobbles, complete with very fine pitched stone kerbing, and flags, to modern patterned

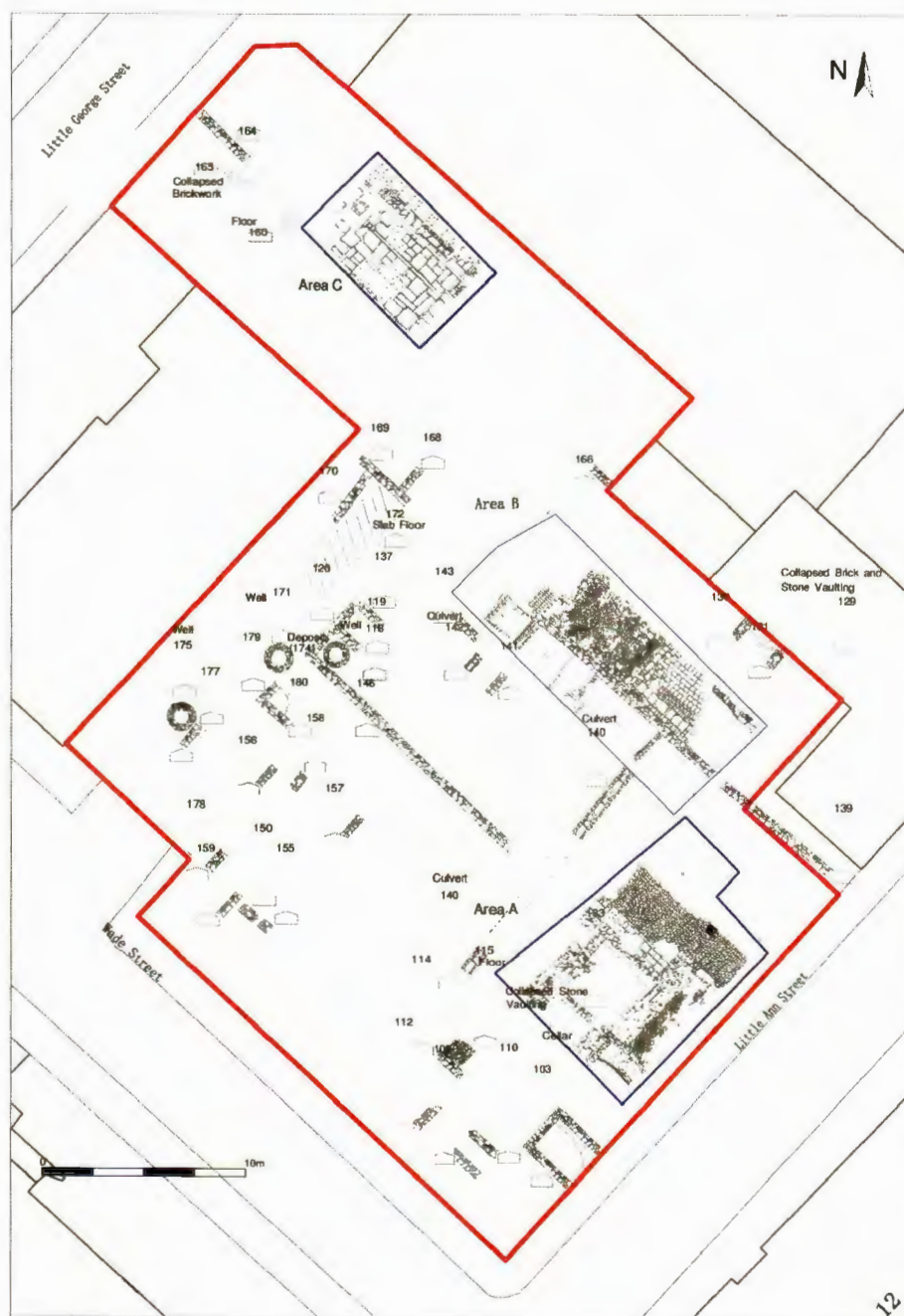


Fig. 3 Plan of site showing the three excavation areas (blue) and features identified from the watching brief (with context numbers).

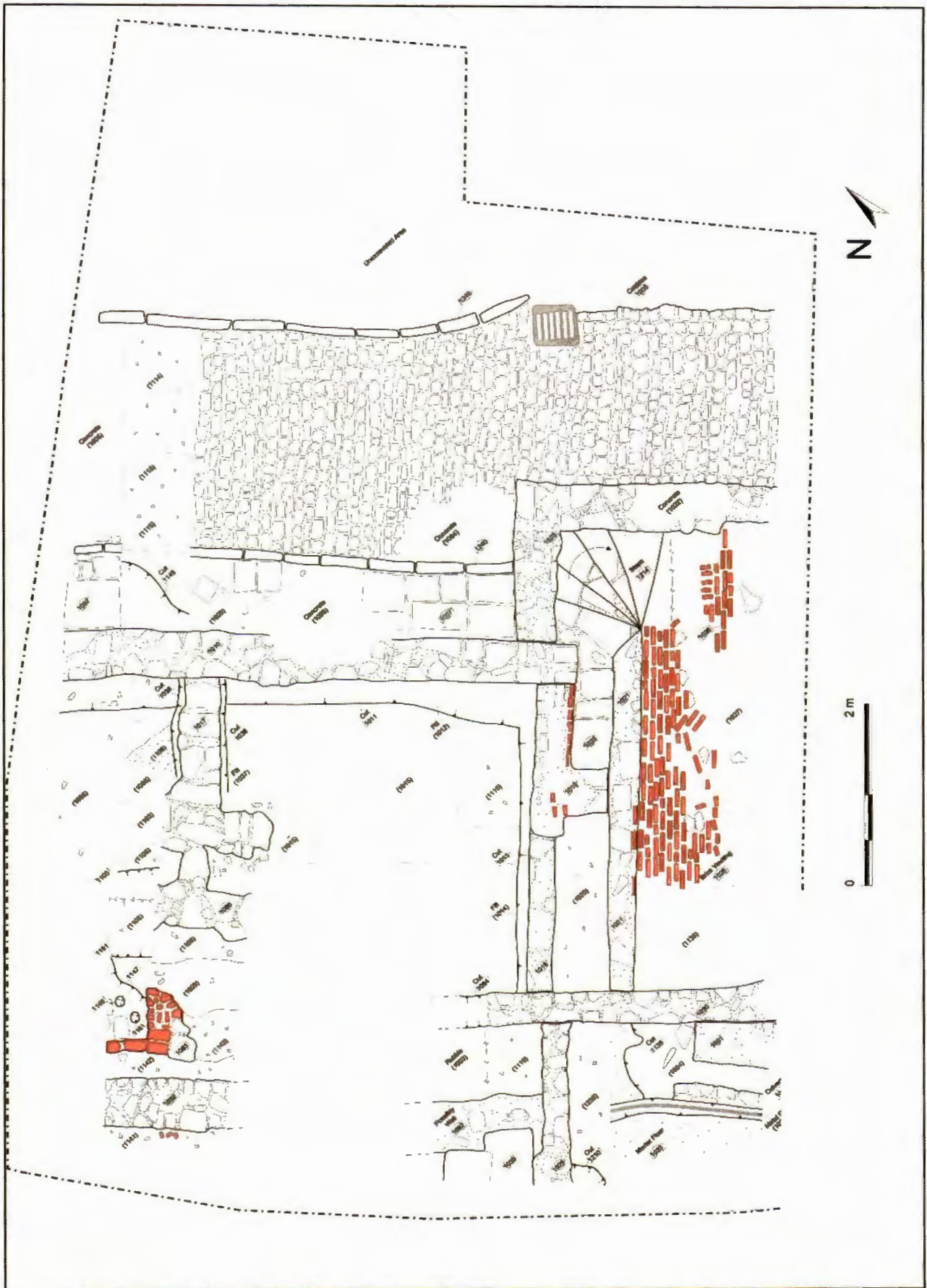


Fig. 4 Detailed plan of Area A.

engineering brick, at least one cellar with part of its brick vault collapsed, but in situ, and a range of deposits across the site. It became quickly apparent, from both butting relationships and the wide variety of different types of mortar, that the site supported numerous phases, although some may be very close together in time (this was certainly the case with the evaluation – Mason 2013, 6, Para. 5.6). Areas B and C very roughly coincided with the evaluation's Trenches 2 and 3 respectively, and common features can be identified, most notably what appears to be the site's primary construction phase represented by wall (1043) in the excavation (numbered 210 in the evaluation). And although the excavation did not pursue the evaluation's Trench 1, fronting on to Wade Street, it identified, as already noted, a second cellar, as the evaluation had done, making it considerably more likely that cellars in these buildings were, if not the norm, then at least not uncommon.

The excavation appeared to confirm what the evaluation had shown, that the basal phase on the site is likely to be represented by the redeposited and disturbed top of a natural Pleistocene alluvial or glacial deposit, a weakly gravelly sand that may perhaps betray the presence of a terrace of the River Frome. In areas A and B, for all those features and deposits where the relationship was clear, they lay above or were slightly cut into this layer – and this certainly seemed true of the very earliest, main spine wall on the site (1043). In Area C, however, a series of shallow, linear gullies that were clearly stratigraphically below everything else in that part of the site, and by extension, across the site generally, suggests activity prior to the commencement of the main, phase of activity in this part of the site, but its exact date and nature are at present rather problematic: for example the base of a glass vessel apparently sealed in the fill of one of these features (cut 1180, fill 1181), was dated to the mid to late 18th century. It may therefore be that Area C is in a part of the site in which development lagged slightly behind that represented by the other two excavation areas.

A large assemblage of ceramics was recovered, the overwhelming body of it being of 18th and 19th century date. There was, though, in addition, a very small body of medieval and early post-medieval pottery recovered, from the site's lower contexts, to prompt the suspicion of at least low level activity prior to the early 18th century. The exact nature of that activity is unknown, but it seems unlikely that actual occupation, at least on any permanent basis, is indicated. The medieval ceramic material from Wade Street is more likely to represent the dumping of domestic midden material on open land to the north of Old Market/ West Street, whether simply for convenience or perhaps as part of a deliberate 'manuring' regime of market gardening plots (*cf.* Jones 2004). There was also a good collection of clay tobacco pipes, but more might reasonably have been expected, and indeed Roger Price has identified what were effectively family dynasties of 19th century pipe makers at nos. 7, 15, 26, 27 and 45 Wade Street (Price 2014, *passim*). However, notwithstanding the rather modest corpus of pipe material actually recovered from the site, the detailed review of the census material, Price's meticulous but as yet

unpublished work, and analysis of the pipes from this site, all strongly reinforce the impression that Wade Street and its immediate environs were indeed a major centre of the tobacco pipe industry in Bristol during the 19th century.

As already noted, very little clay tobacco-pipe material of dates later than the mid-18th century emerged from the excavation; and this from a site parts of which at least seem to have been continuously occupied from not long after 1700, to the early 1960s. Interestingly, just a little distance to the south-east, evaluation and a watching brief at no. 46 Wade Street together produced a pipe assemblage showing a very similar date range, although terminating at a slightly later date, in the late rather than the mid-18th century, but like the present site containing only a single fragment of 19th century material. Subsequently, however, during the final, watching brief phase of the fieldwork, a dump of clay pipes of 19th century date was recorded.

There are other, coherent assemblages that pose questions of both provenance and date. Perhaps most notable is the very large (something around one hundred) group of modern, machine made glass 'sauce' bottles that were found stacked neatly in the vaulted cellar, (1026), of one of the houses fronting Little Anne Street. Similarly, the site produced only a moderate assemblage of animal bone, of a volume perhaps rather lower than might have been expected of an urban site of its nature and date range.

Summary Overview of the Excavation

Area A

This element of the excavation produced two pre-structural phases, and four structural phases. None of these phases was closely dated, but none was earlier than the 18th century. Structural phasing was established chiefly on the basis of butting relationships. The most notable features from this area were a collapsed, brick-vaulted cellar, probably to be



Plate 1 General view of Area A almost fully excavated, looking north. Collapsed brick vault (1026) of cellar (1021) in foreground, probably belonging to 6 Little Ann St; cobbled surface of Pratten's Court (1005) and kerbing (1240), in background. Scale: 2m.



Fig.5 Detailed plan of Area B.



Plate 2 Detail of brick vault and cellar, looking north-east.
Scales: 1m and 2m.

associated with the former 6 Little Anne Street, and with a surviving stone helical stairway; and a series of cobbled, flagged and kerbed surfaces representing the small lane giving access to Pratten's Court.

Area B

This part of the excavation produced a single pre-structural phase, and five structural phases. Of the latter, by far the most important was a major wall (1043) running south-east/north-west down the length of the trench, and which was identified as the primary spine wall from which many of the other structural features appeared to be laid off. As with Area A, the structures could be dated only approximately (they were of the 18th century onwards), and in terms of their butting relationships to each other. Wall (1043) may have been the very earliest structural element recovered from the site.

Area C

This final element of the excavation produced a single pre-structural phase, and four structural phases. As before, none of the phases could be dated with precision, and the stratigraphically lowest features here, which were a series of cuts into what was probably redeposited natural, produced a very few finds which could only be assigned to the second half of the 18th century. A wall, (1228), built on top of the stone-flagged surface (1184) which was the main feature in this trench, is likely to have been of late 19th or even 20th century date.



Plate 3 General view of Area B, nearing full excavation.
Brick floor (1072) in foreground. The scales rest on a cobbled surface (1061) and associated brick drains. Other flagstone and brick surfaces in background. Together these features probably represent surfaces related to Swan Court. Note especially main 'spine' wall (1043) in top right of frame. View to south-east.
Scales: 2 x 1m.

Watching Brief

The groundworks monitored during the watching brief revealed a spread of archaeological features and deposits over most of the monitored area. Among these were three wells, a series of short lengths of wall, two cellars, enclosed middens and dump deposits, culverts and floor surfaces, at least one of them cobbled. The watching brief was carried out under difficult conditions, but when these features were plotted against a ground plan of the features revealed during the earlier excavation, it could be shown that several of the walls and one of the culverts were continuations of previously excavated features. See Fig. 3.

Finds retrieved during the watching brief include a significantly large discrete deposit of unsmoked 19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments, most likely waste material from pipe manufacture. This material may, in fact, serve to tie in the archaeological evidence with the documentary record, as it suggests that the room in which the deposit was found, to the rear of no. 26, Wade Street, formed a part of a known pipe factory on that site in the second half of the 19th century.

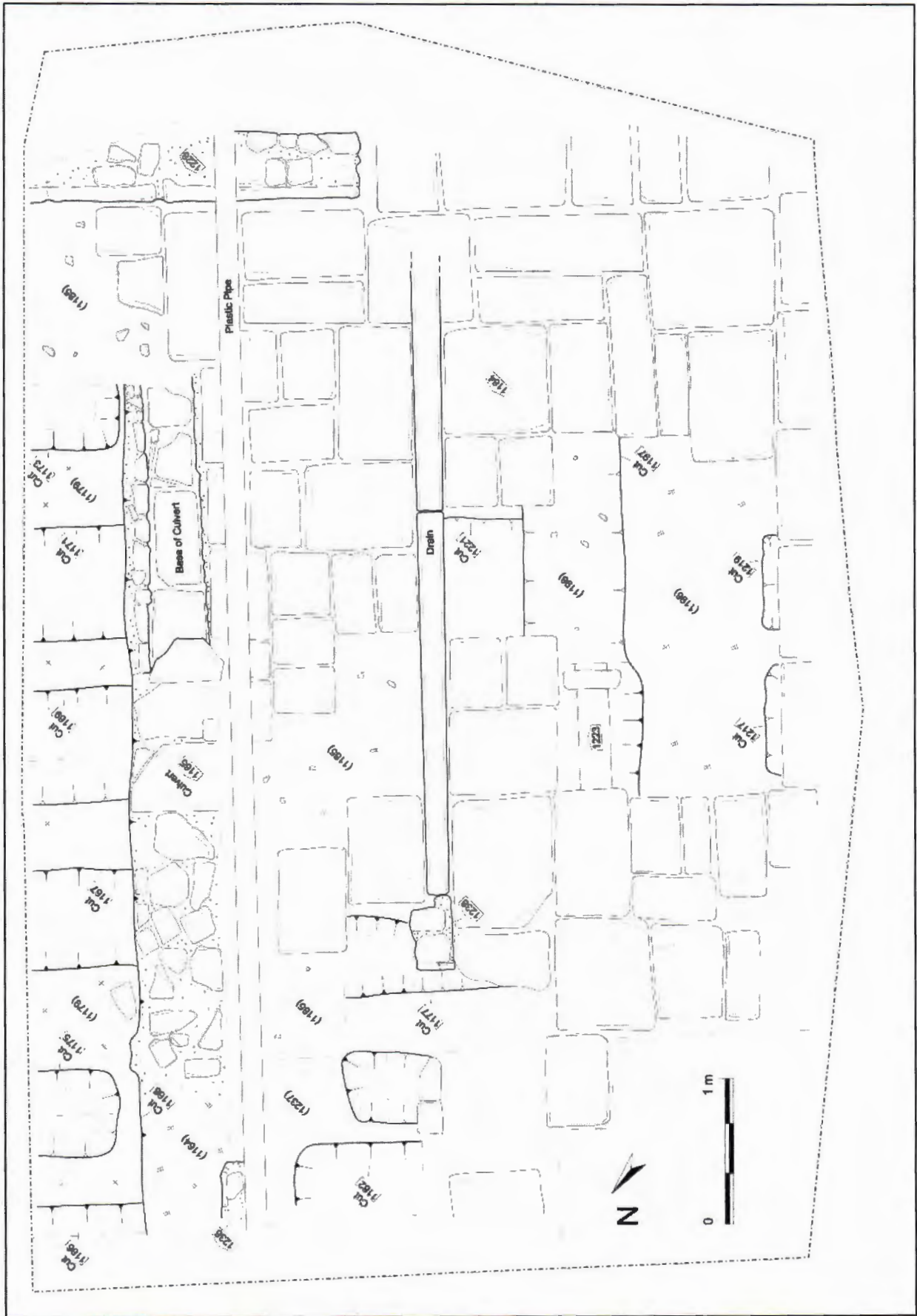


Fig.6 Detailed plan of Area C.



Plate 4 General view of Area C, partially excavated, showing flagstone surface (1184), overlain by modern dump and leveling deposits. View to north-west.



Plate 5 General view of Area C fully excavated. To the left-hand side of the frame, an intervention through flagstone surface (1184) revealed a series of earlier linear cuts; towards upper right, a cut for a late 19th or 20th century ceramic drain was sealed by the flags. View to south. Scales 4 x 1m.

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THE CITY CALLED 'BRIDGE' BY THE HILL CALLED 'STOW': IMPLICATIONS OF THE NAMES OF BRISTOL

By Gavin Smith

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The first draft of this article was written without knowledge of the work of David Higgins (2015), who has covered some of the ground explored here while focussing on the lost shrine in Bristol of Saint Jordan. My excuse for continuing with this piece is that my own perspective, being that of a geographer, and arrived at independently, adds additional insights – notably into the political aspects of the post-Roman history of Bristol and its neighbouring posts of the Bristol Channel, and the shifting nature of place-names. Bristol's current name is relatively late, being recorded only from the eleventh century. Initially the city probably was called 'Bridge'; subsequently modified by pairing with the name of 'Stow', applicable to the adjacent hill of College Green, an ancient sacred site.

Bristol: 'place by a bridge'?

As geographer I have never found it convincing that the name of my adopted city, Bristol, is mundane 'the site of the bridge' (Ekwall 1960). Watts (2004) gives 'assembly-place by the bridge', but adds 'the reference is probably to a crossing of the Avon'. Clearly, if there had been an Old English term *brycg-stōw*, 'place by a bridge', then there would be many other places so named scattered about the countryside. Yet there seems no other example. *brycg-stōw* is thus unlikely to be an English equivalent of the common Welsh *pen-y-bont* ('end of the bridge'), which by contrast occurs many times in Wales.

Let me propose – as by implication has Higgins – that Bristol actually is 'the place called Bridge by the place called Stow'. I base my own thoughts around a re-analysis of an equivalent name in my own county of Surrey, Burstow: ostensibly 'place by a *burh*' (Ekwall 1960), but again, *burh-stōw* is a term that has no other example. I reassessed it as 'Bury by Stow', thus helping to corroborate the existence (postulated by others) of a lost sacred meeting-place, a 'stow', at *Cherchefelle* / Thunderfield a mile away (Smith, 2017b).

Stow : a central-place signifier

Crucial, as Higgins demonstrated, is a reassessment of the place-name element *stōw*. This broadly has been interpreted to mean 'place of assembly', sometimes sacred meeting-place' (Blair 1992). Either way, the implication is of some sort of central-place. A 'central-place' is a site serving its surrounding territory in some functional way – often by the provision of a market-place, but equally it could be

a religious focal point such as an early minster or even a simple parish church, or else a place of secular political significance such as a hundred meeting-place or defensive site. Major central-places embrace all these functions in combination.

Nationally, the usage of *stōw* appears to have gone through several semantic phases. Early significance appears confirmed by Blair (1992) who cites a phrase of Bede's (3,5) conventionally interpreted as 'town and country' (Sherley-Price 1968), but in a Mercian ninth-century version translated from Bede's Latin as 'through *mynsterstowe* and through *folc-stowe*'. *folc-stowe* appears to evoke a traditional rural or regional folk-gatherings. Its origin in paganism seems later attested by abbot Ælfric of Wessex c. 1000 in his ruling 'No Christian man is allowed to fetch his health from any stone, nor from any tree, unless it is the holy cross-sign, nor from any *stowe*, unless it is the holy house of God'. A crossover between secular and cult gatherings is implied in the phrase *gastlice gemotstow*, 'spiritual moot-*stōw*'.

In the early Anglo-Saxon era *stōw* enjoyed a probable secular usage as 'hundredal meeting-place', notably in the East Midlands where one finds the hundred names Longstow, Northstow, Bunsty, Alstow, Albodstow, Broxstowe. By the Norman era, usage in the West on the borders of Wales and of Cornwall indicated the site of a 'parish church': thus the parishes Bridstow, Peterstow (*Lann petyr*, c. 1150; *Peterstow*, 1207), Dingestow, Wonastow (*Lannunguarui*, c. 1150; *Wonewardstowe*, 1284), etc. in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; and in Devon and Cornwall, Bridestowe, Marystow, Petrockstow, Padstow, etc. (Ekwall 1960).

However, in the cases of both Burstow and Bristol I would however assign *stōw* to an intermediate phase: *stōw* as meaning '(Christian) place of pilgrimage'. This relates to a phase when a *stōw* might be a minster or a monastery, and as a result on occasion become a medieval market town. Such usage is evident in several major names. Stow in Lincolnshire is a town with a surviving Anglo-Saxon minster. The former minster site, the town of Stowmarket in Suffolk, was successively *Stou* (Domesday Book), *forum de la Stowe* (1253) and only subsequently *Stowmarket* (1258). Stow on the Wold (*Stowe Sancti Edwardi*, 1330) in Bristol's own county of Gloucestershire, seems formerly to have focussed on Maugersbury hillfort, a possible lost religious site. (All former names are taken from Ekwall 1960). Other major ecclesiastical names have since fallen into disuse. St. Albans was *sancte Albanes stow* (1007). Bury St Edmunds was *Sanctae Eadmundes stow* (c. 995). Alban, Edmund the

Martyr – and arguably Stow on the Wold's Edward – all were revered martyrs, with medieval cults at the sites in question.

Bristol's *stow*

If, as I surmise, at or by Bristol there was a place 'Stow', and this an ecclesiastical pilgrimage site, then – as with Burstow and the towns called Stow – its stow must have had an identifiable geographical locus.

Higgins got there before me (partially through being aware of Bristol's folklore), in identifying College Green. My own tardy reasoning went as follows. The medieval city commanded rich grazing marshes at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Frome, operated as the effective head of maritime navigation of the Avon, and was the river's first bridging point: a classic medieval port site, in other words. Regarding *stōw*, the candidate locations (given my limited knowledge of Bristol's archaeology) seem to me, adopting Blair's (1995) archetypical 'promontory' pagan temple site criteria, four. Namely, the four promontories or hillocks of the city site itself, or Redcliffe, or Bedminster, or College Green. Any of these – or even the cluster as a whole – could be expected to be a river-confluence 'island' or 'promontory' pagan sacred site of the type described by Blair, blessing and controlling the grazing marshes, mariners and the tides. Arguably, at least one of these eminences matured subsequently into a Christian *stōw*. I would read such sites as British, and only subsequently 'Anglo-Saxon'. (An archetypical example would be the promontory between the Thames and Medway estuaries, carrying the parishes of Hoo, a monastery known from 697 AD, and Halstow, 'holy *stōw*' – one of only two instances of *stōw* in Kent).

Higgins identified Bristol's missing stow to be College Green. Correctly, I suggest. The sixteenth century historian William Camden (or rather Holland his translator from the Latin, 1610) described the place as follows:

'...at Frome Gate there riseth an high hill, with a steepe and crooked ascent, so as it is painefull to goe up unto it: From whence ye have a most faire and goodly prospect to the Citie and haven underneath. This hill in the very top and pitch thereof, spreadeth presently into a large greene and even plaine, [on] which.... stands a pulpit of Stone, and a Chapell, wherein (by report) lieth enterred Jordan the companion of Augustine the Englishmens Apostle.'

Clearly a site more impressive than today; yet still today it carries the now cathedral of St. Augustine of Canterbury (Dickinson 1976), and formerly beside it the church of St. Augustine the Less, the chapel of St. Jordan but also a shrine to St. Clement patron saint of mariners. This perhaps, as Bristol folklore avers, was the place where Augustine after the year 600 met but ultimately was spurned by 'seven Welsh bishops' as recorded by Bede (2,2). Certainly, the lower Avon lay on the then frontier between the *Hwicce* of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire (see Hooke, 1985) and the West Saxons: thus matching the setting Bede gives for the location he names simply 'Augustine's Oak', much searched for since (see for example Eagles 2003). In all likelihood the hill of College Green – or what was a hill,

before the bridge over Frog Lane was built – was our *stōw*: a traditional pagan site adapted by early Christians as a council meeting-place. And as Higgins notes, the ninth century Old English version of Bede does use '*stowe*' in describing Augustine's Oak. Yet that Augustine's Oak / College Green might have been named *Stow*, and that this might explain Bristol's own – duplex – name? Well, that may be new. Or was, until Higgins pointed it out.

Brycg

The 'Bridge' in Bristol is straightforward. Bristol Bridge crosses the Avon. This arguably is associated with a defended frontier river bridge, in royal Mercian attempts at securing strategic frontier forts in the eighth century (see: Haslem 1987; Manco 2009).

Very possibly, Bristol originally was simply called Bridge (*Brycg*). Compare in this regard the evolution of the central-place names Bridgenorth (*Brug*, 1156; *Brugg' Norht*, 1282, 'north bridge'), Bridgewater (*Brugie*, Domesday Book; *Brigewaltier*, 1194, 'bridge of Walter') and Bridge (*Brygge*, Domesday Monachorum) on Watling Street between Canterbury and Dover. The fort city of Bristol, if as I suggest initially named *Brycg*, would only subsequently have been modified by reference to the postulated adjacent hill called *Stow*. Incidental evidence that the format 'Bridge-Stow' may be relatively late is suggested by the late date of the first surviving record: *Brycg stow* (1052 and 1063 AD; Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Worcester manuscript; Swanton 2000). Renaming perhaps was necessary to distinguish the place from both Bridgewater and from Stow on the Wold, in the adjacent counties of Somerset and Gloucestershire. Corroborative evidence that such name-development would not be locally unique is given by these same names, *Brug* / Bridgewater and *Stowe Sancti Edwardi* / Stow on the Wold.

Wider Bristol Channel parallels

Similar convolutions can be seen to attend the names of Chepstow and Newport, Gwent. Indeed, these last two port-towns perhaps offer wider parallels to the post-Roman situation of Bristol. Both, like Bristol, seem likely once to have been called *Stow*.

If one wonders whether marine and riverine British trade weathered the post-Roman era to which Augustine and the Welsh bishops relate, one might look to the ports of the Bristol Channel. Gloucester, on the main Severn channel – Roman *Glevum* – survives to this day; its continuous existence pretty much certain, given the record in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (577 AD) of *ceastro* ('forts', taken to be 'cities'; Swanton 2000) including *Gleawanceaster* (Gloucester) and *Bapanceaster* (Bath) captured at that date. By analogy, Bristol on the Avon might be seen politically and economically to have assumed the mantle of the two Avon Roman ports: lost *Abona* (Sea Mills), and surviving *Aquae Sulis* / *Bapanceaster* / Bath.

The very early history of Bristol – Augustine's antics perhaps aside – is shrouded. But this is less the case for the ports on two other main rivers entering the Bristol Channel, the Wye and the Usk, whose stories are instructive.

Given the better survival of Welsh historiography, it appears clearer that Chepstow on the Wye inherited the mantle of the Roman city of Caerwent, five miles away. In the sixth century, king Caradog Freichfras of Gwent is said to have transferred his *llys* (court) from the now village but once city of *Venta Silurum* / Caerwent, to that city's former Roman port on the Severn Estuary shore the ferry site renamed Portskewett (*Poteschiuet*, Domesday Book), a name one of whose interpretations is 'port of the cantref of Gwent Is Ceod (Gwent below the wood of Wentwood)'. Portskewett was captured by Harold Godwinson in 1065; the Normans then moved their focus to more defensible Chepstow (Howell, 1988; Aldhouse-Green, *et al.*, 2004), a riverine site on the adjacent Wye, in the Domesday Book named *Estrighoiel* – arguably a Welsh name for the now castellated clifftop. There subsequently they created a market (*cēap*), town and port below their clifftop castle, itself occupying the probable (and probably once pagan) site of a Welsh monastery of St. Cynfarch, whose place-name *Llangynfarch* survives in English form in Chepstow's suburb Kingsmark. The complex history of Chepstow's former and alternative names – *Estrighoiel* / *Cas-Gwent* / Chepstow – have been much discussed (Owen & Morgan, 2007; Coates, 2013); here I would draw attention to the probable influence of Cynfarch's institution in perhaps allowing the peaceful maintenance of local economic life hereabouts: to the extent that the place-name *Estrighoiel* seems to have been replaced in English by *Stow*. The variant Chepstow, I would argue, in not Old English *cēapstow*, 'market place', but *cēap-Stow*, 'Market Stow': equivalent semantically to Stowmarket, and comparable linguistically with Chipstead in Surrey (*cēap stede*). Old English *cēapstow*, a word meaning 'marketplace' and commonly given as explaining the name of the town, once again names no (other) place in the country – thus paralleling imagined '*burhstow*' and '*brycgstow*' as nonexistent place-naming formulae.

A yet more direct link between early ecclesiastical peace-making and the maintenance of trade is visible at Newport on the Usk, successor to the Roman city of *Isca Legionis* / Caerleon just upstream. Gwynllwy, sixth century warrior king of the state between the Rhymney and the Usk named Gwynllwg after him, is said (Howell, 1988) to have abandoned his *llys* at Caerleon and retired to a hermitage on a hill above the Usk, since called Stow Hill (*Stowe*, 1281) and carrying the cathedral of St. Woolos (the English version of Gwynllwy's name), overlooking the now city centre and wharves of Newport (*Novus Burgus*, 1138; *Neweporte*, 1265; Owen & Morgan 2007).

It therefore appears that significant early religious leaders – Gwynllwy, Cynfarch and the elusive Jordan whom Higgins credits with founding a monastery on College Green – facilitated a shift of political and economic centrality away from former Roman cities whose centrality, perhaps by reason of river silting or other, was damaged, to typical once-pagan hilltop estuarine sites which happened to fit the bill of affording adjacent river navigation. Hence the rise of new medieval port-towns at Newport, Chepstow and Bristol, close to, but not at, Roman precursors at Caerleon, Caerwent, *Abona* and Bath. In most counties that

was unnecessary: Roman Gloucester, Worcester, Exeter, Dorchester, etc., surviving as 'county towns' to this day, and retaining their Romano-British names.

As a geographer, the writer might estimate that river silting and a cessation of Roman-style waterways maintenance had something to do with the relocations of these various ports. Social historians however are obliged to consider the role of early cult religion, pagan and Christian, in influencing economic and political continuity, as suggested by Nicholas Higham (1997). That all three relocated urban ports on the Bristol Channel seem to have been called *Stow*, 'sacred meeting-place', is remarkable; there may even be a fourth example, *viz.* *Stowball Hill* (1720) in Portskewett. Presumably each represented the stow of an identifiable religio-political territory (perhaps Gwynllwg, Gwent and the Bristol area). That collectively this religious history might hold a clue to continuity between Roman Britain and medieval England and Wales – well, that is a longer debate. Here it is enough to say that this line of thought helps to explain the name of Bristol: a duplex name enabling the place to be distinguished not only from Bridgewater and Stow on the Wold, but also from the comparable ports Chepstow and Stow Hill / Newport.

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EXCAVATIONS AT REDCLIFF HILL, BRISTOL, 1970

By David Dawson and Michael Ponsford

INTRODUCTION

During the autumn of 1970, sherds of post-medieval pottery were found by a local school-boy, Michael Curtis. He reported that substantial quantities had been disturbed by the excavation of the basement for the new head-office building on Redcliff Hill of the Phoenix Assurance Company, now (2018) the Mercure Bristol Holland House Hotel and Spa. Staff of the Department of Archaeology and History at the City Museum and local amateur archaeologists obtained permission to salvage material from a series of pits and related features exposed in the sides and bottom of the excavation. The exposed section ran E by S parallel to the street front from a point at NGR ST 58947233. The principal structural remains were associated with a medieval building on the site of 40 Redcliff Hill and a stone-built cess pit, pit 5, behind number 42.

The significance of the site primarily derives from the quantities of waste medieval pottery that were found – the first time that such evidence had been recorded for its manufacture within the City of Bristol since a small group was recovered at St. Peter's church (Dawson *et al.* 1972). The contents of pit 5 afford an important association between the mid-18th-century finer wares from Bristol and elsewhere and supplies of red earthenwares from East Somerset and North Devon. The finds are in the care of Bristol City Museums, Galleries and Archives accession number 321/1970.

THE SITE

The site lies near the crest of the 15.2m (50 foot) gravel terrace capping soft red Triassic sandstone into which Redcliff Caves have been hollowed (Fig. 1). Although the exposures of the gravels were carefully inspected for signs of prehistoric activity, the earliest evidence of settlement was the occurrence of 13th-century pottery. This might reflect the development of settlement alongside the main route from Bristol Bridge to the late Saxon manorial centre at Bedminster (Walker 1971, 20–22; Dawson 1978, 77, figure 35). The church of St. Mary on the opposite side of Redcliff Hill is known to have been in existence by 1158 and is presumed to have been built as a chapel-at-ease to St. John the Baptist, Bedminster, to serve the relatively new suburb of Redcliff (Taylor 1888, 185). The building of the Portwall in the 13th century left this part of what later became the parish of Redcliff outside the defences of the town, although the area was included within the boundary of the new county established in 1373 (Hebditch 1968, 134–5; Dawson 1981, 13, figure 3). No specific documentary evidence has yet been found referring to the manufacture of medieval pottery which might be expected in such an area as this just outside the town walls, although there is a reference which might not be relevant to Juliana and Williemus Crockere living in Redcliff in the tallage of 1313 (Price 1978, 57). Of more specific relevance, Price

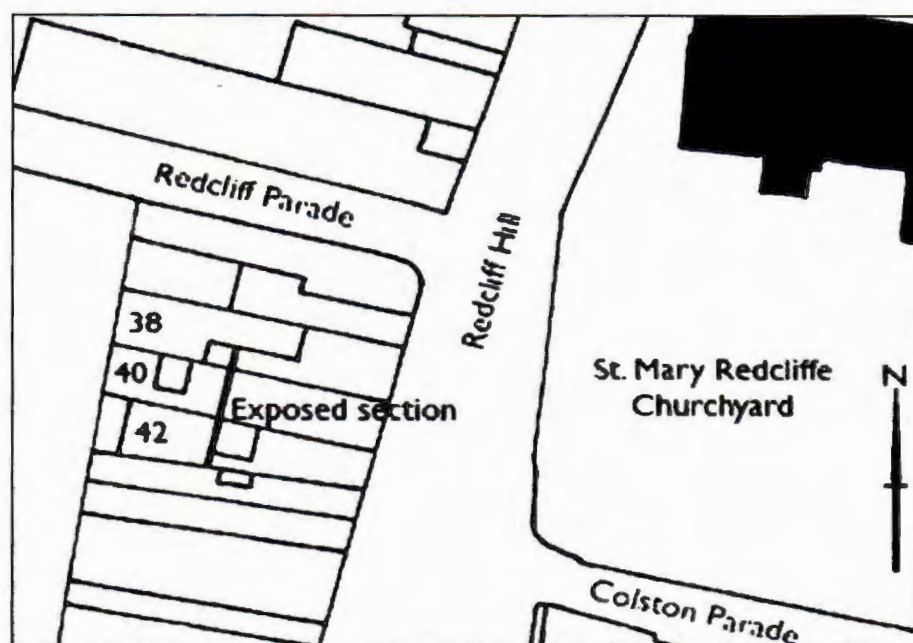


Fig. 1 Site location showing exposed section (no scale).

has also argued that Edward le Crokare who was probably living on the west side of Redcliff Hill in January 1328 could be associated with the manufactory that produced the waste (Price 1991, 49).

Redcliff Hill remained a main shopping street until 1968 when the west side, then lined with houses and shops including the world's first shot tower (1782), was demolished to build a dual carriageway linking the new inner ring road with Bedminster Bridge (Mosse 1969). In mitigation, in the days before the M5 motorway was built, Redcliff Hill together with Bedminster Bridge, Redcliff Street and Bristol Bridge then formed part of the route of the main national arterial road from Cornwall to the Midlands, classified as the A38. The properties on either side of Redcliff Hill seem to have been occupied continuously and constantly rebuilt from the 13th century to that time. The levelling of the site immediately after demolition caused considerable disturbance to the whole sequence of archaeological deposits.

THE EXCAVATION

Description

The operation was organised as a salvage excavation which had to be completed in a few days with the limited resources available. The standing section was cleaned to define and record features and contexts within it (Fig. 2 & Table 1). Certain well-defined features in the section and in the bottom of the machine excavation for the basement of the proposed new building were archaeologically examined.

At the base of the section the natural bedrock consisted of Triassic sandstone (33) overlain by loose gravel (32) and a pocket of clean brown sand (31). The last two layers were also probably natural. The layers above had been cut by later features and difficulty was experienced in establishing relationships. Layer 30, a deposit of brown loam, whilst not natural, produced no artefacts. Cut into this was pit 9 (fill layer 29, context AX, a brown loam mixed with white and pink mortar). It contained sherds of waste medieval pottery. This pit may have been related to layer 28, the fill of pit 3 (context AJ), a similar soil which also contained medieval pottery waste. Their relationship had been destroyed by a recent pipe-trench (layer 3).

Cutting layer 28 was a wall (5) 0.4m thick bonded in pink mortar and set in a substantial foundation trench about 0.55m wide: layers 25 (context AK), 26 (context AS) and 27 (context AT). Layer 26 consisted of brown loam separating burnt clay in 25 and 27. All three layers contained quantities of medieval waster (table 2).

To the north, pit 1, filled by layers 24 and 23 (context AB), was a large disturbance in the natural gravel. Layer 24 consisted of brown loam with charcoal flecks while 23 was similar but darker in colour. A few wasters came from the layers. Overlying layer 23 was layer 22, the fill of pit 2 (context AC), a red-brown loam with charcoal. This may have been levelling material for the building above. It also contained waste sherds.

Layer 22 may have been the same horizon as 28 but a large rubbish-filled modern disturbance (layer 2) had destroyed any relationship.

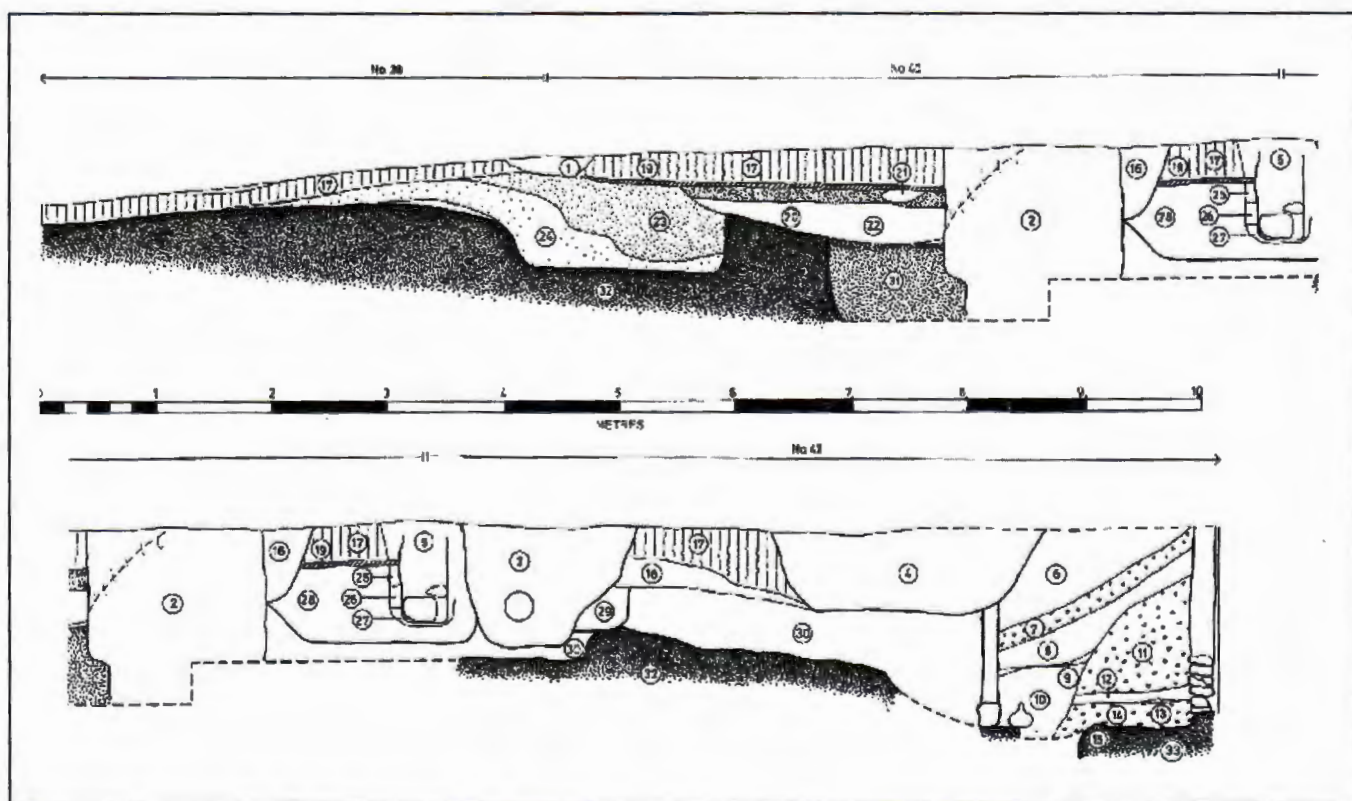


Fig. 2 Section through the site. See excavation description for key to the numbered units.

LAYER NO.	CONTEXT NO.	FEATURE	POTTERY	DATING AND INTERPRETATION
1		none	rubble	
2		roof tile	modern backfill with ash	
3		ceramic pipe	modern pipe trench	
4		none	modern rubble	
5		none	partially robbed boundary wall	
6	BD	Pit 5	18th-cent wares	stone-built pit backfilled c. 1720-1750
7	BC	Pit 5	"	ashy backfill
8	BB	Pit 5	"	
9	BE	Pit 5	"	
10	BA	Pit 5	"	
11	AN	Pit 5	"	
12	AD	Pit 5	"	
13	AP	Pit 5	"	
14	AO	Pit 5	"	
15	AR	Pit 5	"	
16	AH	Pit 7	Two TGE wasters	ash and mortar 18th cent
17		none	topsoil and demolition rubble	
18	AW		none	Rarden soil
19	AD		Redcliff A	red floor level c.1300-1350
20	AV		wasters of Redcliff ware	
21	AU	Pit 8	Redcliff A, face spouts	
22	AC	Pit 2	Ham Green B, Redcliff A, stray TGE sherds	2 pit c.1275-1325
23	AB	Pit 1	Ham Green B; wasters	pit c.1275-1325
24	AB	Pit 1	Ham Green B; wasters	pit c.1275-1325
25	AK		wasters of Redcliff A	foundation trench of nos 40/42 boundary wall c.1275-1325
26	AS		wasters of Redcliff A	foundation trench of nos 40/42 boundary wall c.1275-1325
27	AT		wasters of Redcliff A	foundation trench of nos 40/42 boundary wall c. 1275-1325
28	AJ	Pit 3	wasters of Redcliff A	c.1275-1325
29	AX	Pit 9	wasters of Redcliff A	c.1275-1325
-	BF	Pit 11	19th-century transfer printed wares	pit south of section c. 1850-1900
-	AG	Pit 4	French sherd and wasters of Redcliff ware	pit east of section c.1300-1350
-	AF	Pit 4	"	pit east of section c.1300-1350
-	AE	Pit 4	"	pit east of section c.1300-1350
-	AY	Pit 10	wasters of Redcliff ware	pit east of section c.1300-1350
-	AZ	Pit 6	Wasters of Redcliff ware	Pit east of section c. 1300-1350

Table 1 Provenance of pottery through the stratified sequence.

Over 22 was a layer of dark brown loam with charcoal flecks (layer 20). Within it was layer 21, a small pit (pit 8, fill context AU) filled with burnt clay, charcoal and waste pottery. This small feature produced the largest quantity of waste pottery of any other layer on the site (table 2). Layer 20 produced only two sherds which were not waste.

Overlying layers 20, 21, 23, 25 and 28 was layer 19 (context AD) of red clay forming the floor of a building. The building could be defined by the limits of the floor and a wall (5) to the south, whose foundation trench was sealed by layer 19, and a robber trench to the north (layer 1). Finds from the floor included large numbers of waste sherds. The floor, which was 5.8m wide, did not extend southwards and

may have been contemporary with the brown clay and loam layer 18 which produced no finds.

Layer 17 represents the recent demolition of the buildings on the west side of Redcliff Hill. This was cut by pit 7 (fill layer 16; context AU) which contained two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware biscuit. Layers 15 to 6 (contexts AR, AQ, AP, AO, AN, BA, BE, BB, BC and BD) were the mixed layers of ash and clay which filled the dry stone-lined pit 5. This contained the remnants of a fine group of early 18th-century pottery and glass.

Layers 1 and 5 appear to represent the recently robbed remains of the boundary walls on either side of plot number 40. Layers 2, 3 and 4 were modern disturbances.

Beyond the section were a further three features which appeared in the bottom of the excavation which had been dug by machine for the basement. The remains of pit 4 (filled by contexts AG, AF, AE) was located 15m west and 3m west of the datum. It contained a further large quantity of waste medieval pottery. Pit 10 (filled by context AY), 13.5m south and 5.1m west of datum, contained medieval pottery including French imports. Pit 11 (filled by context BF) approximately 5m south of pit 5, was a stone-lined structure containing blue transfer-printed wares.

Interpretation of the structures

It can be seen from Fig 1 how the section coincides with the rear of the range of buildings fronting Redcliff Hill, latterly numbers 38, 40 and 42.

The medieval features can be divide into those which preceded the construction of the building on the site of 40 Redcliff Hill, those associated with it and unassociated remnants of pits. Pits 1, 2, 3 and 9 and layer 20 belong to the first phase. All contained waste sherds and can be associated with pottery manufacture in the vicinity. The largest deposit was contained in the pit 8 (layer 21) which produced 502 sherds (Table 2). It seems likely that, at least in the case of pit 3 and layer 20, the pits had been filled to level the ground with locally-available waster material and soil in preparation for building.

The erection of a building on the site of 40 Redcliff Hill involved the excavation of a foundation trench on its south side (layers 25–27) but its north side appears to have consisted of a much shallower foundation where robbing is represented by layer 1. A stone wall bonded with pink mortar was built in the southern trench and a floor of red clay (layer 19) was laid across the site sealing the foundation trench. Outside the building a garden soil layer (18) accumulated during the early life of the building. Since this building stood well back from the street, it should be seen as a rear extension to a house on the frontage. The foundation trench was backfilled with clay and waste pottery suggesting the presence of a convenient heap nearby. The underlying layer (28) contained few waste sherds in comparison with the quantity in the foundation trench.

The third group of structures consists of pits 4, 7, and 10. All these contained medieval sherds, but only pit 4 contained waste pottery in quantity, lacked later material and can be presumed to be associated with the features in the section also containing waste pottery. Pit 4 contained a sherd from a French jug identical to a vessel from pit P52 dated to c.1400 at Water Lane, Temple, Bristol (Ponsford 1992). Otherwise the date for pit 4 would appear to be c.1300. Excavation for the new development at Redcliff Hill had truncated pit 4 and only the base surviving below the section was available for archaeological excavation.

The chronology of these features is described in more detail below but in summary the pre-building structures can be dated c.1300 to c.1350. The floor of the building contained a sherd of a handle decorated with the same kind of slashing as found on vessels of St. Peter's ware. This

alone would suggest a construction date for the building of about 1350.

Pit 5 contained a group of glass and wares that are typical of the early 18th century. Most of the fine wares were probably made in Bristol except for ten Midlands stoneware vessels and a single import from Westerwald. The coarse wares however derive from the surrounding region: from East Somerset, North Devon and an unidentified source probably in or around Bridgwater. From the distribution of sherds it is clear that the pit was filled in one event. Pit 11 containing a late 19th-century group of unmarked transfer-printed wares was sampled. Unfortunately approximately two-thirds of the contents of these two pits had been removed by machine. It is known from extant photographs and other evidence that medieval structures survived until demolition in 1968. Apart from the shot tower further south, all these structures went unrecorded. Pits 5 and 11 coincide with the rear of buildings fronting Redcliff Hill and are in positions appropriate for cess-pits (Mosse 1969). The high proportion of chamber pots in pit 5 is a reflection of high rise urban living at that date.

The Medieval Pottery

By Michael Ponsford

Introduction

The material from all the excavated features was visually sorted by fabric on the basis of the Bristol Type Fabric Series devised for the material from the well-preserved stratigraphy at Bristol Castle (Ponsford 1980). Some of these types have been published since (Price and Ponsford 1978a, 23–26; 1978b, 41–45; Ponsford 1998a, 136–138; Burchill 2004; McSloy 2013). The well-preserved stratigraphy of the castle has enabled a sequence of local ceramic development to be reconstructed and dated.

Our knowledge of medieval pottery kilns in the area is limited. In the Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somerset region only the sites at Ham Green and Donyatt have produced evidence of kiln structures in addition to the pottery waste found at Crockern Pill and Glastonbury (Barton 1963a; Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988, 73–76; Ponsford 1991; Hollinrake 2005). Waste material has been found elsewhere in Bristol – at St. Peter's church, at nearby in excavations at Peter Street carried out by the City Museum in 1975–76 and at St. Thomas Street (Dawson *et al.* 1972; Burchill 2004). The St. Peter's church material was redeposited in the foundation trench for the north aisle of the church dated c.1350. The Redcliff Hill waste, however, appears to have come from kilns operating nearby as in the features it occurs it was associated with burnt clay. The non-Bristol pottery is typical of material normally found in the medieval town (Table 1).

The pottery from Redcliff Hill can be attributed to the 14th century when seen in the broader context of the overall pottery sequences from excavations in the area of the medieval town. Its discovery elucidated the development of a distinctive Bristol-made ware as a 13th-century successor

Layer	29	28	27	26	25	23/4	22	21	20	19	Pit 4	Pit 4	Pit 4	16	15	14	13	12		10	8			Total	
Context	AX	AJ	AT	AS	AK	AB	AC	AU	AV	AD	AG	AF	AE	AH	AR	AQ	AP	AD	AO	BA	BB	AY	AZ	U/S	
BPT no																									
27						5						1	2												10
32						10	1	1		1															13
46	1	13				2	6	4														1			28
67a					1			8		3														4	16
74						1																			1
84			3		8			7		1		3	2									1	1		25
85	1	2	2		4			7		5		2	5												28
114							1					1	8												10
117		1	1			1	1	4		2		1	2												13
118	7	18	36	4	145	12	3	372		102	13	70	144	10	2		1			3	1	1		24	968
120								1		2															3
121																			2			1			3
123							1	69		10			5	2											87
124									1																1
126	1												20												21
127													3										1		4
131								1																	1
156		2											2									2			6
160													1												1
197												1													1
231								1																	1
254											1		1											3	5
Tile F1	3		12		18			20	1	1	1		7	1										2	66
Tile F2			2		1			5					10	32		1									51
Tile F3													31	1											2
Tile F4												1	6												7
Tile F5								2				3	7												13
Louwer						1	1				2	7	7		1										18
Floor Tile																								1	1
Total	13	36	58	4	177	32	14	502	2	127	17	100	256	14	3	1	1		2	3	1	6	1	34	1404

Table 2 Quantification of medieval sherds found.

to production at Ham Green and it is in this context that the finds from the site are described.

The kiln products

Pottery fabrics

Obvious wasted sherds were used to analyse the fabrics used at Redcliff Hill. Some were selected for thin-section analysis by the late Alan Vince, then of the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, and later the Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London. The numbers below prefixed 'M' are those allocated by the Department at Southampton.

Pottery Fabric A. This is by far the commonest fabric at Redcliff Hill and is typical of most Bristol glazed wares of the period *c.*1250 to *c.*1450. There are minor variations in the quantity and size of inclusions. The fabric normally fires to a creamy colour and often has a grey core. It is occasionally tinged with pink and sometimes reduced to a uniform grey. Some sherds contain large (2–3mm) angular fragments of unhomogenised clay as well as quartz and sandstone. A further variation is the inclusion of fragments of shale, probably from clays from the Coal Measures, deposits of which occur near to the surface as close as Bedminster.

M153 Jug base (context AT).

Texture: contains rounded inclusions in fine-grained matrix. Under microscope: large inclusions consist of quartz <0.6mm; sandstone <1mm across with varying grain sizes but generally fine. One large sandstone fragment has iron staining around it; there is an absence of calcite but there are some opaque inclusions.

Matrix: consists of fine quartz and mica fragments occasionally <0.01mm long.

M155 Jug rim of simple form (see below for description of the form) (context AT).

Texture: large inclusions; shale and sand pellets.

Under microscope: shale <3mm long >0.4mm; sand grains average 0.3mm; large sandstone fragments 1.2mm long with iron staining; no calcite.

Matrix: fine angular quartz and clay minerals.

M156 Body sherd, applied brown clay strips (context AR).

Texture: occasional large inclusions 1.5mm long.

Under microscope: rounded shale and quartz about 0.3mm across.

Matrix: fine quartz and shale fragments.

M159 Unglazed handle fragment (context AE).

Texture: sand tempered; vesicular.

Under microscope: rounded quartz grains 0.3mm; shale fragments, some angular; rounded chert also present.

Matrix: fine quartz and shale; isotropic.

Pottery Fabric A is variable in choice of inclusions and in quality but the following seem characteristic:

Pottery Fabric A type 1. Fine-grained shale, visible in hand specimens as rounded off-white/grey inclusions often 2 to

3mm across. These can be as small as 0.04mm across and are probably natural inclusions in the clay.

Pottery Fabric A type 2. Rounded quartz sand, average diameter 0.3mm. Although some of this is naturally included, certain sherds have high proportions, probably due to intentional gritting (eg. M159). Minor minerals in the sand are sandstone (sometimes iron stained) and occasionally feldspar and chert. In some sherds, particularly those that are whiter, probably later, examples there are frequent off-white inclusions of unhomogenised clay (see Tile Fabric 1). The iron-stained sandstone is probably of Coal Measures origin.

Pottery Fabric B. The fabric is similar to A except that it tends to fire to a softer body with a noticeably pink surface colour suggesting an iron-rich clay. While inclusions are similar to A there are fewer of them. Iron gives the characteristic yellow/brown flecking in the glaze. It is far less common than A. At Bristol Castle Site F, the fabric was probably not present before *c.*1300.

Pottery Fabric C. Rarely a red-firing clay was chosen for the manufacture of vessels with applied white clay against a brown background. The clay was probably that used as a contrasting material on green-glazed vessels. Vince examined an example of this fabric:

M157 Body sherd with brown glaze (context AU).

Texture: sand tempered.

Under microscope: sand consisting of quartz, polygranular quartz and occasional sandstone fragments, all <0.5mm; some chert, numerous iron pellets (possibly one fragment of iron feldspar).

Matrix: mainly amorphous clay minerals.

The fabric lacks both type 1 and type 2 inclusions which are always present in Fabric A. The sand grain distribution is different from type 2.

Tile fabrics

Five fabrics have been identified on the basis of their inclusions.

Tile Fabric. Similar to pottery fabric A but has larger inclusions. Tends not to have a grey core.

M152 Fragment of crested ridge-tile (context AT).

Texture: contains large rounded inclusions in fine-grained matrix.

Under microscope: several opaque inclusions <0.8mm long (possibly shale); sandstone and occasional quartz grains 0.1 to 0.3mm; absence of calcite.

Matrix; consists of fine angular and sub-angular quartz >0.001mm. Also visible are several unhomogenised clay pellets <5mm across.

Tile Fabric 2. This fabric has a grey core, predominant shale grits and lacks unhomogenised clay pellets. A fragment of similar material from an excavation in 1975 at Spicer's Almshouse, Temple Street, Bristol, contained a large piece

of Coal Measures shale (identified by Dr M.L.K. Curtis, then Curator of Geology at Bristol City Museum) (Williams and Ponsford 1988)

M154 sherd of glazed tile (context AE).

Texture: sand-tempered; numerous opaque inclusions.

Under microscope: quartz grains average 0.3mm, numerous vesicles (some no doubt once contained sand), a proportion of fine-grained calcite 0.3mm, some feldspar average 0.3mm.

Matrix: a few quartz and large fragments of shale <0.8mm long.

Tile Fabric 3. As pottery fabric B but harder fired.

Tile Fabric 4. Similar to pottery fabric A but with many fine off-white quartz inclusions.

Tile Fabric 5. As Tile Fabric 2 but with no prominent grits.

Pottery forms of Bristol/Redcliff ware

- 1 **Jugs.** The glazed jug was the commonest form by quantity of vessels.
 - a. *Rims.* Two forms can be defined. 'Standard' rims are those which have the characteristic 'nose' below the rim top giving a projecting band or collar (see Fig. 3.29). 'Simple' rims are those which lack this band (see Fig. 3.6). There appears to be no chronological difference between the forms at first but later the 'simple' rim tends to predominate.
 - b. *Bases.* Three principal base-forms can be defined. Frilled or thumbled bases sagging to the depth of the frill are common at first, following the Ham Green tradition (Barton 1963a, 111; see Fig. 4.43). In deference to imports from south-western France, a splayed base then appears, often carefully made and squared. Extra clay was often added to provide the necessary modelling material (see Fig. 4.46). The third variation is the simple base with no external modelling (see Fig. 4.45). An intermediate stage is reached when the base has only a slight splay to emphasise the basal angle.
 - c. *Handles.* These are invariably of the strap type. It was common to reinforce the bases of plain ones with two thumb-pads as with some Ham Green jugs (see Fig. 4.38). Where decorated by slashing, the base was simply thickened with clay, again as with some Ham Green jugs. Later handles tend to be thicker and clumsier.
 - d. *Spouts.* At first these were almost invariably bridged as on Ham Green ware (Barton 1963a, 105–106, figure 6; see Fig. 4.36). Later, probably after 1300, the simple pulled spout begins to appear and becomes universal after c.1350. Unbridged face-spouts are not uncommon c.1275 to c.1350. Common to both Ham Green and Redcliff Hill is the 'bearded bridge-spout' so called from the slashing made to outline the spout (see 15, 16, 42).
 - e. *Decoration.* The jugs are often highly decorated particularly in the early period of manufacture. The

body has decoration in the form of applied strips or grooved decoration. The former can be further divided into two types: applied decoration in the body clay or in a contrasting clay which is either modelled and stands out from the vessel, 'the exotic type', or thinner slipped decoration which only projects a millimetre or so, the 'standard type'. The exotic decoration appears in the form of anthropomorphic or zoomorphic features including face-spouts and limbs and 'inhabited' decoration round the neck which can include knights, monkeys and birds sometime amongst foliage (Ponsford 1979; see Fig. 4.47). Particularly fine examples were found at Wood Quay, Dublin, and Redcliff Street, Bristol (McCutcheon 2006, 52, figure 20; Ponsford *et al* 2018, figure 6). The 'standard type' of decoration is often in an iron-rich slip and includes varieties of scroll and foliate decoration, brooches and possibly debased horse-shoes. French influence can be seen in the frequent occurrence of vertical applied and thumbled strips (see Fig. 4.36). A common combination on the Redcliff Hill wasters is the use of pads on the neck with vertical applied strips below, possibly continuing below a cordon as a scroll or foliate decoration.

On the late examples, applied decoration is confined to use of the body clay and applied horizontal thumbled bands just below the rim or at the girth. Grooving is common but probably more so after 1300. It is often in horizontal bands of several narrow grooves which may be combed on descending from the neck to girth (see Fig. 3.24). It is sometimes combined with applied work. In general the decoration does not descend below the top two-thirds of the vessel.

Handles are often decorated with slashing or stabbing, a feature derived from Ham Green ware (Barton 1963a, 102, figure 4). The slashing often begins with several downward strokes from the handle top with descending herring-bone or oblique lines (see Fig. 3.6). These finish at the base with more vertical strokes. The wasters from St.Peter's church bore a consistent slashed pattern of oblique lines between vertical lines (Dawson *et al.* 1972, 162, figure 2). Handles probably became plain after c.1350.

Spouts are sometimes decorated with faces which are usually crowned (Ponsford 1979; see Fig. 3.15). They may also be decorated with slashed 'beards' or other motifs at their edges (Rahtz 1960, 240, figure 11). Other face motifs may appear on the edge of the rim. The use of anthropomorphic decoration on the rim and at the spout again derives from the Ham Green tradition: recent excavations at Ham Green have produced two further examples of bearded face-spouts (Barton 1963a, 98, figure 1, 21).

2 **Glazed rounded jars and jars.** These vessels are in Pottery Fabric A but B was also occasionally employed.

- a. *Rims.* The majority are everted and neckless in that the rim forms an angle directly with the shoulder. A lid-seat can occur and there are variations in the external form.

- b. *Bases*. These tend to be simple and flat but can appear similar to the bases of jugs. Sooting may aid differentiation though sooted jug bases are known.
- c. *Spouts*. Where they occur they are simple pulled spouts and most probably belong to the skillet form (see 3 below).
- d. *Decoration*. None has been noted on sherds so far found in Bristol.
- e. *Glazes*. It was usual to glaze the internal surface only, although external glaze may not always be accidental. Some jugs are glazed internally which makes identification of sherds difficult.
- 3 Skillets**. These are a variant of form 2 but with added handles and some may have feet. The handle takes the common medieval tapered and end-curved form. The glazes are internal or may be absent.
- 4 Bowls**. These are of two forms: straight-sided or rounded. The former were probably meat-pans or dripping trays but no large fragments have been found so far.
- a. *Rims*. These are simple and often beaded or flattened externally. There are examples with external flanges.
- b. *Bases*. As for rounded jars.
- c. *Spout*. None have been identified on the rounded type but there are signs of these on straight-sided bowls.
- d. *Decoration*. None identified.
- e. *Glazes*. Normally internal.
- 5 Aquamaniles**. have been found, for example at Peter Street in 1975–6 (Boore 1982, 10). The subjects include mounted knights, rams, monkeys and bears (see below). The modelling style of decoration is akin to that used on 'exotic' jugs (see Fig. 4.52). Some may have been roof finials.
- 6 Costrels**. While not definitely identified at Redcliff Hill, several fragments and an almost complete barrel costrel from Bristol Castle site F show that these were made here (Ponsford 1980).
- 7 Other vessel forms**. Money-boxes and salts/ink wells have been identified from excavations elsewhere in Bristol.
- 8 Glazed roof-tiles, tile fabric 1**. These are confined to decorated ridge-tiles. No ceramic plain tiles have been found. It seems to be customary to use stone tiles of Pennant which survive in abundance or possibly shingles as recorded from Bristol Castle (Colvin 1963, 1,124; Ponsford 1980).
- a. Crests are knife-cut into angular peaks about 30mm in height, each individually stabbed often right through the clay with the point of a knife. The ends consist of half-peaks often rounded to provide a thickened edge which continues down the side of the tile.
- b. Glazes tend to be pale green or yellow with dark green flecks and cover the external surface.
- c. *Decoration*. None apart from the crests.
- 9 Glazed roof-tiles, tile fabric 2**.
- a. Crests are lower than those in tile fabric 1 and are stabbed with a rounded point. The edges of the tiles are again thickened.
- b. Glazes are darker green than those on tile fabric 1.
- c. *Decoration*. None of examples from Redcliff Hill but this type can carry applied diagonal thumbed strips (see Rahtz 1960, 246, figure 13, 43).
- 10 Glazed roof-tiles, tile fabric 3**. Features as those in tile fabric 1 except the glazes tend to be green with yellow flecks.
- 11 Glazed roof-tiles, tile fabric 4**. Features as those in tile fabric 1.
- 12 Glazed roof-tiles, tile fabric 5**. Features as those in tile fabric 2.
- 13 Crested ridge tiles with finials**. Fragments only have been found, nearly all in tile fabric 4. Fragments of a fine ball finial in pottery fabric A were found attached to the end of a crested tile in Tile Fabric 2 at St Barthomew's Hospital (Ponsford 1998b, no 197).
- 14 Louvers**. No wasters were found at Redcliff Hill but fragments in tile fabric 4 have been found elsewhere. Fragmentary examples from Peter Street and Back Hall have been published (Price and Ponsford 1979b, 44–46, figure 21, 1; Barton 1960, 267 and 280–1, figure 8, 18). As with other known examples, the Bristol louvers have multiple hooded openings. The external glazes are good quality green.

Evidence of kiln structures and the firing of Redcliff ware.

Although no kiln structures were found, there is some evidence of possible firing methods to be found in the sherds themselves. Many of the wasted sherds, like those from St. Peter's church, were coated with light red under-fired clay. This suggests that they may have been reused in the kiln structure in some way. This feature is also found on some Ham Green-type sherds from Pill (pers.obs.). Another possible reason follows below. Bryant has suggested that an open-topped kiln was an efficient and likely type of kiln used in the medieval period; a finding confirmed by the Bickley experiments (Bryant 1977, 122; Dawson and Kent

1985). Indeed remains of the shoulder of such a kiln have been recovered at the Exeter Inn, Barnstaple (Dawson and Kent 2017, 327–329).

The pots were inverted for firing. Evidence for this is the glaze flows leading to drips forming on rims and leaving scars on bases. These show that pots were stacked across the pots below not directly above one another. This would facilitate their separation after firing. Separators were also found in the form of pieces of sherd, tile and Pennant slate, some liberally covered with glaze and these may have been used at the bottom of a stack on the floor.

Although hard-fired, pots were not fired to the point of vitrification except for a few fragments which were probably in the hot-spots in the kiln. The whiteness of the fabric, occasional grey cores and the green of the glazes are a result of the natural cycle of oxidation, reduction and reoxidation inherent in this type of kiln as explained by Dawson and Kent (1999).

In contrast to Ham Green wares which appear to be all hand-built though some, particularly Ham Green A jugs, have been very carefully finished, all Bristol wares are wheel-thrown with the exception of those vessels such as aquamaniles which demand to be hand-built. Glazes are generally of fine quality, some as good as the standards set in south-western France. In some cases careful inspection of the fabric is required to distinguish Bristol-made vessels from their French counterparts.

Medieval pottery from elsewhere

Several non-Bristol wares were found as to be expected in an important port though in similar proportions to other sites excavated in the town. These are described below. Of some interest initially were a few lime-gritted sherds of Minety (Wiltshire) origin (BPT 84) which were similarly coated with underfired clay from incorporation into the fabric of a kiln. Vince has examined a sherd and has verified that its fabric is so different that the ware was unlikely to have been made at Redcliff Hill.

M158 Body sherd glazed internally.

Texture: soft with limestone inclusions.

Under microscope: rounded limestone inclusions with some amorphous calcite, one piece measuring 2 x 1.5mm with crystalline calcite vein across it 0.04mm wide; occasional quartz <0.12mm diameter.

Matrix: anisotropic plane.

The limestone is probably Oolite which suggests a source on or near the Cotswolds such as Minety, Wiltshire.

Correlation with the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) Series

The type series devised for excavations at Bristol Castle is revised as follows (Ponsford 1980). Each type was initially defined in terms of fabric and then often in terms of form. For example BPT 118 consists of Bristol-made jugs in a standard Redcliff Hill pottery fabric 1; BPT 127 consists of bowl forms in the same fabric. Well over 300 types have been defined, but for the post-medieval period it is likely that a new system will have to be devised to cope with

the multiplicity of forms. Some of the medieval types are described in Price and Ponsford (1978a and 1978b; Ponsford 1988, 128–129; Ponsford 1998a, 136–138; Burchill 2004; McSloy 2013). Only general descriptions are given here.

BPT 27 Ham Green B jugs in B paste (Barton 1963a).

BPT 32 Ham Green rounded jars (Barton 1963a).

BPT 46 Flint-gritted wares corresponding to Bath fabric A (information from Alan Vince; Vince 1979, 27–28). Their inclusions indicate a source close to the Cretaceous formations of Wiltshire rather than the Carboniferous and Jurassic area to the west.

BPT 67 Jugs in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric type C. A rare type with white slip decoration on a brown iron-rich body. The form and decorative features are similar to BPT 118 jugs. A fine but unusual example is a cylindrical jug with face spout and annular brooch on its breast from Bristol Castle Well (Barton 1959, 173, figure 2, 7). Vessel 7 from pit 6 at Wells and Mendip Museum garden is a distorted second in this type (Dawson *et al.* 2015, figure 11.7). A third example is published from excavations near St. Peter's church (Price and Ponsford 1978a, figure 20, 20). A sherd of a cooking-pot in this fabric was recovered at Redcliff Hill.

BPT 74 Rounded jars in a sandy fabric resembling pottery fabric type A2 from Redcliff Hill but it is uncertain whether they were made in Bristol. They are similar in form to the products from Minety, Wiltshire (see BPT 84) and normally have a similar glazed rim (Musty 1973). One sherd was found at Redcliff Hill.

BPT 84 Rounded jars liberally filled with limestone fragment. These were almost certainly made at the Minety industry in Wiltshire (Musty 1973). This pottery has been termed Selsley Common ware after a domestic site where it was first defined (Dunning 1949; Jope 1952).

BPT 85 Partially glazed cooking-pots in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric type A. They normally have everted rims and can be of small size. If as occasionally they are provided with skillet handles and feet, they are classified BPT 131.

BPT 114 Hand-made rounded jars in a fabric whose inclusions are quartz <1mm, limestone and occasionally haematite. It was found that these were made at Ham Green (Barton 1963a), but are probably earlier than BPT 32 and date c.1200. This type was common in Building A at site D, Bristol Castle (Ponsford 1980).

BPT 117 Jugs, cylindrical and globular, made in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric type A but with smaller inclusions than BPT 118. More care seems to be have been taken in the preparation of the clay. The fabric is off-white, sometimes with a partial grey core. Glazes fire to a good quality yellow with frequent green flecks (cf. south-western French wares and BPT 156). The decoration is almost exclusively in the form of bands of multiple grooving, often combed, from neck to girth or with cylindrical vessels over the central part of the vessel (Ponsford 1980).

BPT 118 Jugs in the standard Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A. There is a great variety of forms and of decoration. The best made and most highly decorated examples belong to the period *c.*1275–1325. The best groups are from the Constable's Quarters at Bristol Castle and pit 6 at Wells and Mendip Museum garden (Ponsford 1980; Dawson *et al.* 2015).

BPT 120 Jugs in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A but in finer clay and tends to have a smooth, sand-free surface. Glazes fire to a good quality yellow and applied decoration is in an iron-rich clay. The vessels strongly resemble some north French wares such as those from Rouen. Otherwise vessels are similar in form to early BPT 118 jugs. Fragments from a fine example were found at Bristol Castle site F (Ponsford 1980) and at pit 5 at Wells and Mendip Museum (Dawson *et al.* 2015, figure 9.3).

BPT 121 Jugs in a sandy oxidised fabric similar to Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A (BPT 118) but with sparse rough pale to dark green glazes, combed decoration and thumbled neckband. This type can have rod handles. Not a certain Redcliff Hill product. It is possible that these may have been made in the Thornbury area where sherds have been seen in quantity (pers. obs.)

BPT 123 Jugs made in a distinctive pink fabric with yellow/green glazes. The forms are identical to those of BPT 118. The type is characterised by the soft-fired pinkish body and glazes with have yellow flecking from iron in the body. These were also made at Redcliff Hill (pottery fabric type A variant). There is evidence from Bristol Castle to show that they belong to the middle period of production from *c.*1300 onwards.

BPT 124 Jugs in a hard sandy fabric with dull green glaze. The type is akin to possible East Somerset wares specifically Wells Museum fabric type 30 (Dawson *et al.* 2015, 123).

BPT 126 Jugs made in a fabric similar to BPT 123 but relatively hard-fired. They bridge the gap between BPTs 118 and 123. The type was also present at Bristol Castle.

BPT 127 Bowls with internal glazes made in Redcliff Hill fabrics.

BPT 131 Skillets in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A. Handles are relatively common in Bristol.

BPT 156 Jugs from the Saintonge region finely potted in off-white clay with virtually no inclusions. The glazes are typically green-flecked where they have reacted with iron in the clay to leave tiny pits (Barton 1963b).

BPT 160 Jugs as BPT 156 but sparse or unglazed. The later generation of Saintonge jugs. An example from Water Lane is dated to the first half of the 15th century and was associated with several jugs of later forms of BPT 118 (Ponsford 1992).

BPT 197 Vessels in characteristic Malvernian fabric (Vince 1977). These wares were common in Bristol *c.*1450

to *c.*1600 (Good 1987, nos 12–20 and 253–260; Ponsford 1988 124–150 and 1998a, figure 62).

BPT 231 Aquamaniles in Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A.

BPT 254 Jugs and other vessels in a sandy pink variant of Redcliff Hill pottery fabric A. One sherd was found at Redcliff Hill. It is not uncommon in 14th to 15th century groups from the town.

Chronology of Redcliff Hill ware

The following suggested chronology is based on a study of Bristol wares developed initially in the 1970s from the evidence of the pottery sequence from Bristol Castle and informed by later work in the town and elsewhere (Ponsford 1980).

Early period (c.1250 to c.1300)

This period is characterised by the production of fine quality, mainly full bodied jugs, thinly and efficiently wheel-thrown and highly decorated, coinciding with the production of highly decorated jugs elsewhere in England. Bases can be frilled or splayed and squared. The former probably derives from Ham Green B jug forms. Unlike Ham Green ware, however, the base does not sag below the level of the frill. Initially Bristol wares compete with Ham Green jugs, but being wheel-thrown quickly supersede that product in the town. It is possible that because there is so much in common in form and decoration that the same group of potters were involved and some moved from Ham Green to Redcliff. The splayed and squared base while common at Bristol Castle in the late 13th century is not a feature of the Redcliff Hill waste. This suggests the Redcliff Hill deposits belong later and in the 14th century.

Rims may either be the simple or standard types. Spouts are always bridged and often decorated with a slashed 'beard' like some Ham Green jugs.

Handles tend to be slashed, stabbed or plain but are normally thinly made and of similar proportions to those on south-western French jugs. The various slash patterns may be hallmarks of particular makers. Most common is multiple slashing at the top, descending herring-bone pattern and more slashing at the base. Decoration tends to be applied but grooving is also common. Foliate motifs are frequently found.

Bowls, rounded jars and other forms appear to be rare.

Middle period (c.1300 to c.1350)

It is thought that most face-spout and exotic jugs are first made around 1300 and continue being made until mid-century. Jug bases tend to be simpler though the splay is still common. Rims continue to be made in both forms but tend to be heavier and thicker.

Handles retain their slashed decoration but tend to become heavier and thicker. Oblique slashing down the centre between vertical lines, a feature of St. Peter's ware, appears. Plain handles become common. Cylindrical jugs occur but they are not common. Decoration continues to be applied but becomes more stylised and less imaginative.

The combination of neck pads and vertical strips below is a common scheme of decoration (see Barton 1960, 269, figure 9, 1). Grooving continues and possibly later supersedes applied decoration.

Rounded jars, skillets, bowls and other forms become common in combination with Minety-type wares, The Ham Green rounded jar disappears from use.

Later period (c.1350 to possibly c.1450)

Jugs tend to be plainer and squatter. Spouts are simply pulled although there are rare examples of developed bridge-spouts. Rims are of simple type.

Handles are of a thick strip type and undecorated. Decoration is restricted to applied horizontal bands at neck and girth. Bases are simple with no splay or thumbing. Glazes tend to be patchy and burnt. A group of jugs from Water Lane, Temple, exhibit these features (Ponsford 1992). They were associated with a Minety-type jug and a French jug with a simple base and the same rim form as catalogue no. 88. They are tentatively dated to the first half of the 15th century.

Making of rounded jars of various types continues. Some are coated with an iron-rich slip, other fabrics tend to be pink and sandy (BPT 85). Some jugs are also made in this fabric (BPT 254).

The end of Bristol ware

There is circumstantial evidence to show that little if any Bristol ware was made after 1450. Its place was taken by wares from Minety and the Malverns. The latter were being imported into the Bristol area before 1455; many sherds were found at Westbury College in demolition layers predating the college built by Bishop Carpenter from 1459 (pers. obs.). If Bristol wares continued they would have been little different in character than the wares of the late period.

Distribution of Bristol wares

Positive identification has been made of pottery from the following sites. The distribution on both sides of the Severn estuary and into Ireland, reflecting the local pattern of Bristol's trade, is strikingly similar to that of Ham Green wares (Barton 1963a, 115–119; Barton 1967). The list is bound to be incomplete.

England

Bristol – common on all excavated sites, recently Broadmead/Cabot Circus (McSloy 2013, 155–159, 163–166).

Gloucestershire

Gloucester – various excavations in the city centre.

Thornbury – excavations by the Northavon Archaeological Group (pers. obs.).

Somerset

Bath (Vince 1979).

Berrow church excavations by D.Nash (finds in Somerset County Museum).

Camel jug, BRSMG: N402 (Ponsford 1979, figure 22, 1).

Cheddar royal palaces (Rahtz 1979)

Chew Valley Lake (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, especially types 13 and 14, 304, 318–322).

Glastonbury Abbey (Allan *et al.* 2015, 260–263).

Long Ashton excavations in 1978 (Leech and Pearson 1986).

Puriton, Crandon Bridge, excavations by the M5 Research Committee 1970 (pers.obs.).

Taunton Castle (Dawson 2016, 105–106).

Steep Holm, base and other sherds excavated at the priory by Steve Rendell.

Wells and Mendip Museum garden (Dawson *et al.* 2015).

Wraxall, Moat House Farm, excavations by the M5 Research Committee (Archaeological Review 1969, 17).

Wales

Cardiff. Face-spout (Ponsford 1979).

Caerleon, Gwent. Face-spout jug (Lewis 1966; Ponsford 1979).

Carmarthen, in excavations by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (pers.obs.).

Chepstow, sherds from excavations (Vince 1991).

Loughor Castle, excavations by John Lewis for National Museum of Wales (Lewis 1993).

Penhow Castle, bearded jug and other sherds (Wrathmell 2016, 14)

Swansea, plentiful material (pers.obs.).

White Castle, face-spout and other sherds (Ponsford 1979).

Ireland

Cork (McCutcheon 2003)

Dublin, Wood Quay (McCutcheon 2006, 50–53).

Dating the pottery excavated at Redcliff Hill

All the waste material appears to belong to the Middle Period of manufacture using the criteria described above. No sherds of any type bar one need be later than 1350 and a few are likely to be earlier than 1300. The earliest sherds are of Ham Green jugs and rounded jars but are likely to be residual from earlier occupation on the site. In Pit 4 (context AE), the presence of a later French import (catalogue no. 88) need not affect the interpretation of the sequence as the pit is not related to the main sequence and the sherd came from the top of the excavated feature. Significantly a handle made in the style of slash decoration known from St.Peter's church was found in the floor of the building (catalogue no. 61) and provides a useful indication of date for that structure of c.1350. Taken together the evidence suggests that pottery was made on site at least between 1300 and 1350. To support this, some of the earlier and later types with frilled and simple bases respectively appear to be absent. The manufacture of rounded jars in Bristol is a 14th-century phenomenon. These new competent wares replaced the ubiquitous Ham Green rounded jar.

More recent finds of similar waste

Another group of waste was found in 2000 in an excavation by Reg Jackson in St. Thomas Street, Bristol, about 250 yards north east of the site in Redcliff Hill (Burchill 2004).

The sherds came from four pits dated to before 1400. Of 343 sherds, 195+ came from pits 207 and 209 and 166 from pits 166 and 214, all no more than 0.3m deep. All the sherds, mostly from jugs, were of BPT 118, bar one sherd of BPT 85. Sixty-six sherds of roof-tile were also found, 88% of which were in Redcliff Tile fabric 1, the remainder in fabric 2. Of these 29 had deposits of clay on their surface and three had been used as separators. Five clay slabs were covered in thick runs of glaze and with stacking scars. The material is illustrated by Burchill (2004, figure 33). It was claimed that this site had an equally good claim to be the site of the medieval pottery industry. There are however four reasons why Redcliff Hill has the stronger claim:

The first is the common practice of using kiln waste as hardcore or convenient fill. The sherds used in the foundations of the north aisle of St. Peter's church can be now seen in this light, as can the sherds found in the excavations by Eric Boore in the make up for Church Lane nearby (Dawson *et al.* 1972; pers.obs.). The St. Thomas Street deposits all appear to be used to make up ground.

The second is the findings of Katherine Knowles of the University of Southampton who examined eleven St. Thomas Street waste sherds. The pottery fabric varied in inclusion content but the matrix of all was a distinctive and characteristic isotropic chrystamine light coloured clay (hard-fired) with inclusions of quartz, quartzite, sandstone, subrounded light coloured clay pellets, iron ore and decomposed limestone. This confirmed that all the St. Thomas Street sherds were of a fabric used for BPT 118 jugs implying a relatively short period of making. By contrast the Redcliff Hill material has a much wider range of types (BPT 118, BPT 85, BPT 117, BPT 120, BPT 127, BPT 131, BPT 231 using the same or similar fabric, as well as BPT 123, BPT 126 and BPT 254) and by implication reflects a longer time of making over the 14th century. It also occurs over much of the site.

The third reason is the availability of raw materials at Redcliff Hill. Coal Measures clay was probably easily obtained from the Bedminster area as well as being brought down by river from exposures in east Bristol, and lead for glazes brought in from Mendip were as readily available in St Thomas Street as in Redcliff Hill. However as one of the authors argues below, the Redcliff Hill site sits on top of the fine sand required for making the glazes.

Without kilns or other evidence of the structures associated with pottery manufacture there is no way of finding a resolution to the question of exactly where the pottery was located. Fourthly there is the documentary reference to Edward le Crockere working on the west side of Redcliff Hill in 1328 (Price 1991, 49).

A Note on Encrusted Pots

By David Dawson

Encrustation of underfired light red clay has been observed on many sherds of glazed jugs from Redcliff Hill. There is the allied puzzle of the encrusted glazes of some of the

jugs from pit 6 at Wells and Mendip Museum (for example, Dawson *et al.* 2015 figure 13.15).

It is postulated above that this may have been caused by incorporation in the structure of a kiln. The second occurrence has been attributed to rubbish accumulated in firing. There is another explanation which might apply and which explains why the phenomenon is generally observed on the exterior only. It is clear from the Redcliff glazes that the quality of the green colour implies that the glaze mixture has been enriched with iron. The 'normal' unenriched glaze can be seen as the yellow glazes with rich green blotches where iron has been picked up from the observable iron-rich fragments in the body (BPT 120).

How to enrich a lead glaze?

It is suggested that the answer lies in the red cliff – the relatively soft fine siliceous iron-rich sandstone (the Redcliffe Sandstone member of the British Geological Survey) on which the site stands and which is exposed in the eponymous river cliff at the western edge of the site. It will be recalled that the sand was used for glass making and it is commonly held that the Redcliff Caves were a result of mining the sand apart from their incidental uses as storage areas opening straight onto the waterfront. The easiest way of enriching a glaze would be to add this crushed sandstone into the glaze. Since this particular sandstone consists of relatively pure silica together with iron and some calcareous material, it should meld well with a plain lead glaze to produce those rich green glazes that are so admired. However as we know from the Bickley experiments a homogeneous firing regime in a simple updraught kiln is impossible to achieve (Dawson and Kent, pers obs.). There will be inevitable hot and cool spots as well as a differential between the bottom and the top of the kiln of about 100°C. Further if the lead mix is too thin it may well happen that the melding does not take place as planned, the lead burns off and the encrusted vessels and sherds is the result.

This hypothesis can be tested in two ways: by running test pieces in a modern electric kiln (this will not replicate reduction firing and the consequent lowering of the temperature that will vitrify the materials); by sectioning and mapping the mineralogy with QEMSCAN (automated electron microscopy using energy dispersive X-ray analysis).

Commentary on and Catalogue of Medieval Wares

By Michael Ponsford

- W = indicates sherds which are definite wasters eg with glaze runs.
- PW = possible waster eg. burnt off glaze.
- NW = no evidence of being a waster.
- NR = not a Redcliff Hill product.

Pottery

Pit 9 (context AX)

1. Jug, base sherd, mid-green glaze with brown flecks from iron in the body. The edge is splayed and

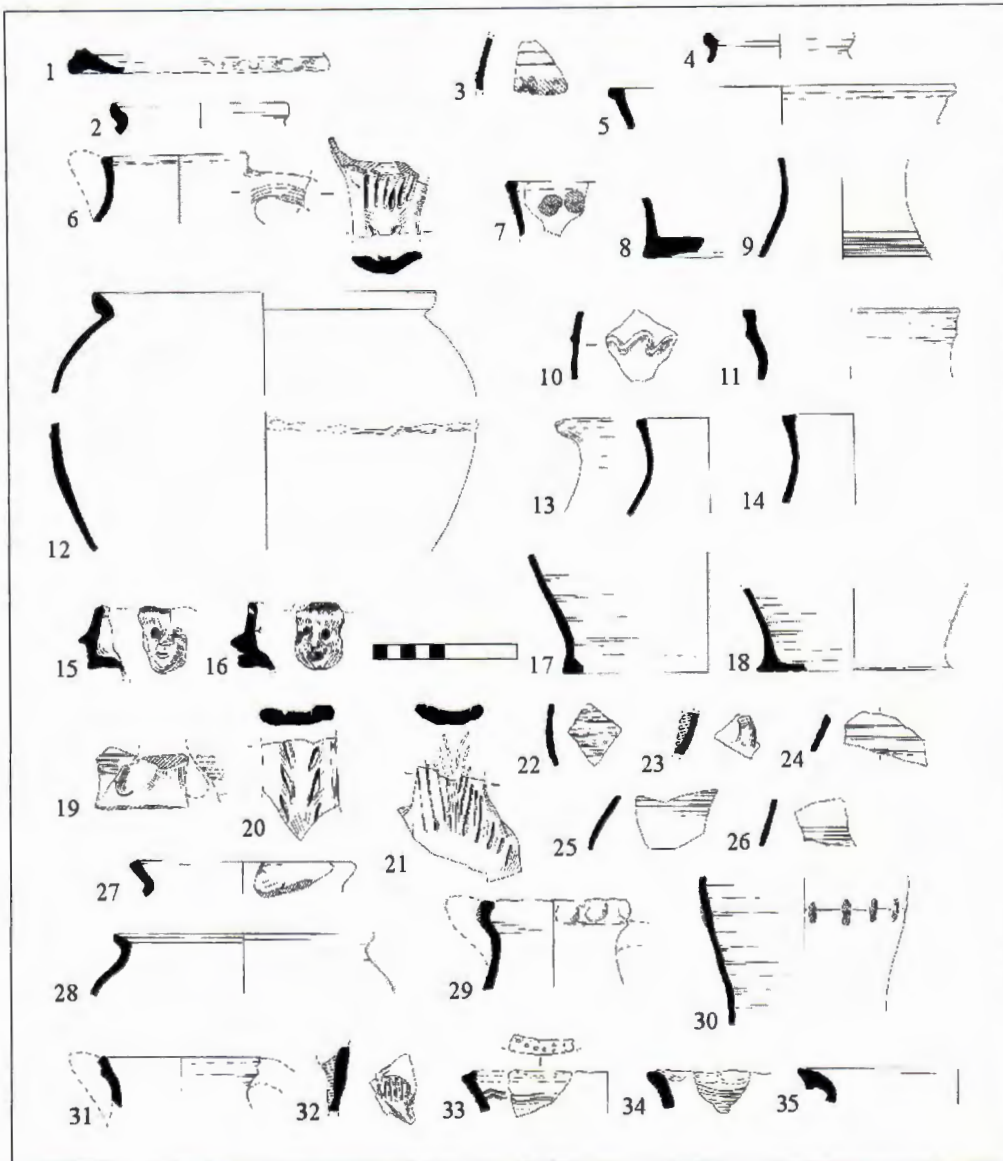


Fig. 3 Medieval pottery: 1-2, pit 9 [AX]; 3-5, pit 3 [AJ]; 6-13, wall foundation trench [AT]; 14-35, wall foundation trench [AK]; scale 10cm.

thumb-pressed. The glaze runs over the broken edge. Fabric A, predominant dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.

2. Rounded jar, rim sherd, yellow internal glaze with green flecks, run over the edge. The rim is typical of this form. Fabric A, no visible dark inclusions, BPT 85, W.

Pit 3 (context AJ)

3. Jug, body sherd, medium green glaze which has run over the edge, brown applied thumbed strip decoration over single-line grooves. Fabric A, no visible dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.
4. Rounded jar, rim sherd, fleck of yellow-green glaze. Typical neckless form. Fabric A, BPT 85, NW.
5. Rounded jar, rim sherd, grey-light brown surfaces. BPT 46 (equivalent to Bath A), NR.

Wall foundation trench (context AT)

6. Jug, rim and strap handle, mid-green glaze inside and out with brown flecks. Simple form of rim. The handle is decorated with six slashes at the neck and the beginning of herring-bone slashing down the centre. This decoration can be dated from Bristol Castle site F to c.1300 (Ponsford 1980). Fabric A, some small dark inclusions, BPT 118, NW.
7. Jug, rim sherd, pale green glaze with darker flecks which has run over the edges, decoration in dark olive green. The rim is of simple form with applied pads in a darker clay. Fabric A, few dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.
8. Jug, base sherd, dark green external glaze. There is a slight splay but the form is similar to those from St. Peter's church (Dawson *et al.* 1972, 162, figure 2). Fabric A, BPT 118, PW.

9. Jug, neck and shoulder sherds, darkish green glaze, some darker flecks. The vessel was slightly distorted. Decoration in the form of a band of grooving which may continue downwards. Fabric A, frequent small dark grits, some shale, BPT 118, PW.
10. Jug, body sherd, mid-green glaze which has run over the edge. Decoration of a thumbled applied strip with pronounced curves at the girth of the vessel. The external surface is covered with light red underfired clay. Fabric A, no visible dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.
11. Jug, rim sherd, pale green glaze flecked with dark green. Typical Ham Green B jug (Barton 1963a, 103). BPT 27, NR.
12. Rounded jar, rim (context AK) and body sherds (context AT), glazed pale yellow-green inside and out. Narrow applied thumbled strip at the girth. The rim is of the neckless type (Dawson et al. 1972, 164, figure 3). Although sherds were coated with underfired clay it is unlikely that they were made at Redcliff Hill. BPT 84 (probably Minety), NR.
13. Jug, simple rim (context AK) and spout (context AT), glazed externally as 9 and may be part of the same vessel. Fabric, some dark inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
20. Jug, handle, pale green glaze with darker flecks. Decorated with a variation on the herring-bone pattern. Covered with light red underfired clay over the decorated part but is not itself a waster. Fabric A off-white, BPT 118, NW.
21. Jug, root of a handle as 20, similar glaze which runs over an edge, coated with underfired clay. The decoration finishes with multiple slashing in contrast to 19. Fabric A, some dark inclusions and a fragment of ironstone 4mm long, BPT 118, W.
22. Jug, body sherd, good external green glaze with darker flecks. Decorated with horizontal rilling. Fabric A, dark and white quartz grits, BPT 118, NW.
23. Jug, body sherd, external dull green glaze, internal yellow glaze. Applied decoration part of a limb. Fabric A, dark and quartz inclusions, BPT 118, NW.
24. Jug, body sherd, external mid-green glaze with dark flecks. Decoration of parallel horizontal grooves made with a blunted tool. Fabric A as 22–23, BPT 118, NW.
25. Jug, body sherd, glaze as 24. Decoration of close grooving on the shoulder similar to 24 but blank below. Coated with underfired clay. Fabric A as 24, BPT 118, NW.

Wall foundation (context AK)

14. Jug, rim as 13, traces of spout, internal pale green glaze with dark green flecks but matt brown on one side. Fabric A, no visible dark grits. BPT 118, NW.
15. Jug, face-spout, badly burnt pale green glaze. The features are well made with iron-rich clay used for the eyes and the crown. The eyes are stabbed and the crown slashed. It is not certain whether the spout has a bridge. From the nature of the break the spout was made separately and applied to the jug. The style of Redcliff Hill faces is similar to that on the Camel jug which is dated c.1350 (Ponsford 1979, figure 22). Fabric A, no dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.
16. Jug, face-spout as 15 with yellow glaze and decoration in pale brown. The crown, eyes and mouth are stabbed through iron-rich clay. Fabric A, BPT 118, PW.
17. Jug, base sherd, external burnt glaze coated with light red underfired clay, internal yellow-green glaze with runs over the edges. Carefully made and slightly splayed. Fabric A, BPT 118, W.
18. Jug, base sherd, external pale green glaze with darker flecks. Slightly splayed. The section shows that extra clay was applied twice to make the splayed foot, these joints opened in firing. Fabric A, BPT 118, W.
19. Jug, handle root, external pale green glaze with darker flecks. The body of the vessel was decorated with grooving. Fabric A, few dark inclusions, BPT 118, NW.
26. Jug, body sherd, external yellow-green glaze with brown flecks. Decoration similar to 25 but at the top of the shoulder. Fabric A as 22–25, BPT 118, NW.
27. Rounded jar, rim sherd, internal yellow glaze with dark green flecks. Rim everted with traces of a spout or handle at one edge. Fabric A with pinkish tinge, few white grits, BPT 85, W.
28. Rounded jar, rim and shoulder sherd, overall glaze as 27. Everted rim rim externally flattened with a slight prominence in the centre of the internal bevel. Fabric A, some whitish grits, BPT 85, W.
29. Jug, rim sherd, external brown-green glaze. Standard form with applied pads in the body clay. External coating of underfired clay. Fabric A, white and dark inclusions, voids inside, BPT 118, NW.
30. Jug, body sherd, good external pale green glaze with darker flecks. Decorated with a row of vertical pellets in dark clay. Fabric A, fine grits, BPT 118, NW.
31. Jug, rim sherd, external yellow-green glaze, small brown flecks. BPT 27 (Ham Green B), NR.
32. Jug, body sherd, external light green glaze with darker flecks. Decorated with a band which is attached to part of a limb and touches another applied feature which has broken off. BPT 27 (Ham Green B), NR.
33. Rounded jar, rim sherd, red surfaces. Decorated with wavy combing made with a two-toothed comb and on the rim top stabbed lightly probably with a

round-toothed comb of four teeth. Signs of internal infolding and beading. BTP 32 (Ham Green), NR.

- 34. Rounded jar, rim, dark grey. Decorated with wavy combing while the top has been thumbed (Barton 1963a, 112, figure 7). BPT 32 (Ham Green), NR.
- 35. Rounded jar, rim, light red surfaces. Strongly everted with external moulding. No sign of glaze, a common feature on this type at Bristol Castle Site F (c.1300). BPT 74, NR.

Pit 8 (context AU)

- 36. Jug, rim, spout and neck sherds, with overall yellow-green glaze. Standard type of rim with bridged spout. Decorated with pads on the rim and vertical strips in a contrasting clay which has given the covering glaze

a dark green hue. Signs of a slashed beard round the spout. Covered externally with underfired clay. The glaze is burnt in places but does not run over broken edges. Similar vessels were published by Barton and Rahtz mistakenly as Ham Green products (Barton 1960, 269, figure 9, 1; Rahtz 1960, 240, figure 11, 23). Fabric A, fine grits, BPT 118, PW.

- 37. Jug, rim, brown glaze. Form identical to 36. Also decorated with pads and vertical strips in white-firing clay giving a yellow finish. Internal spreads of white slip. External coating of underfired clay. Fabric C, BPT 67, PW.

- 38. Jug, rim and handle sherds, external pale green glaze partially burnt. Simple rim form. Plain strap handle with traces of thumb pads at base. Coated with underfired clay. The handle may be compared with the French

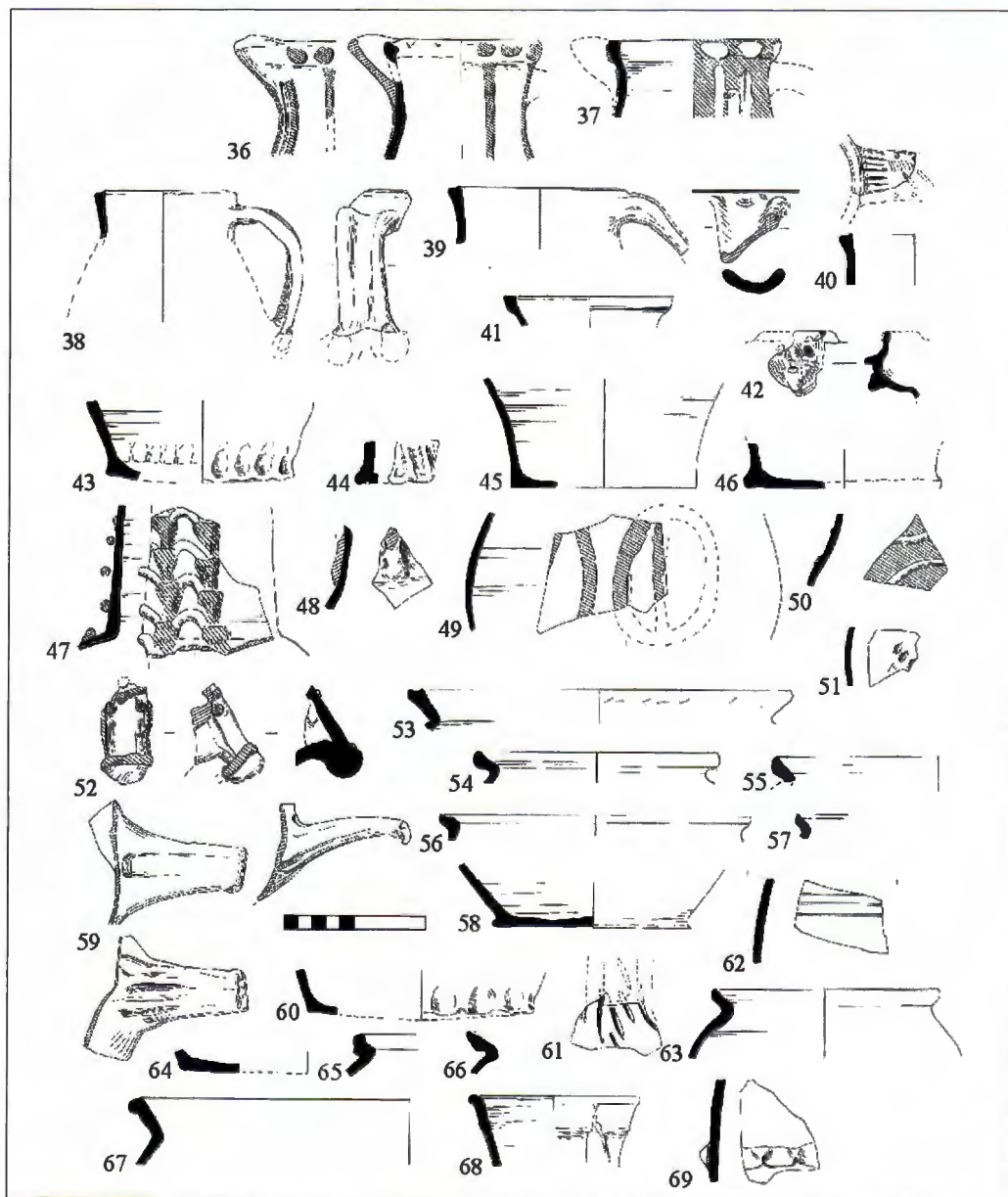


Fig.4 Medieval pottery: 36-59, pit 8 [AU]; 60, context 20 [AV]; 61-67, context 19 [AD]; 68-69, pit 4 [AF]; scale 10cm.

example (catalogue no. 91) which may have served as the prototype. Fabric A, red and white inclusions, BPT 118, W.

39. Jug, rim and handles sherds, glaze as 38. Rim and handle as 38 although the handle has a more pronounced curvature. Coated with underfired clay, in places overlain by a black deposit. Fabric A, dark inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
40. Jug, rim and handle sherd, yellow glaze with green flecks, slightly burnt and discoloured. Simple form of rim. Strap handle decorated with slashing at the neck with the beginning of a row of oblique slashes outlined by a vertical row of stabs. There is a small applied rim-pad close to the handle (not drawn). Fabric B, BPT 123, PW.
41. Jug, rim sherd, internal and external good patchy pale green glaze with brown flecks. Variant of the standard rim with grooving at the base of the collar. The glaze has run over the edges. Fabric A, few inclusions, BPT 118, W.
42. Jug, face-spout of an exotic jug, pale green glaze with darker flecks. The face is similar to catalogue nos. 15 and 16. The features consist of nose, mouth and eyes surrounded by iron-rich clay. The eyes are stabbed holes. The crown is also of iron-rich clay. Patches of underfired clay are present on the exterior. It is not certain whether the spout had a bridge (see the vessel from Camel for the closest parallel, Ponsford 1979, figure 22, 2). Fabric B, BPT 123, PW.
43. Jug, base sherd, badly-burnt external green glaze. Decorated with finger-pulls downward and thumb-nailing on the inside to form a frill. The base is slightly sagging. Internally there are bumps complementing the external finger marks. Coating of underfired clay. Fabric A, few inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
44. Jug, base sherd, yellow glaze with green flecks. Thumb-edge consists of overlapping finger pulls against a squared edge. Clay has been added to model these features. Coated with underfired clay. Fabric B, BPT 123, PW.
45. Jug, base sherd, external pale green and yellow glaze and probably accidental internal yellow glaze. Slight well-made splay. Edges coated in glaze and some underfired clay on exterior. Fabric A, fine inclusions, BPT 118, W.
46. Jug, base sherd, external yellow glaze with green flecks. Splayed and squared form. Coated with underfired clay. Fabric B, BPT 123, PW.
47. Exotic jug, neck sherd, overall burnt mid-green glaze. Upright neck forming an angle with the shoulder. Fine applied decoration of a panel of stacked inverted cones in contrasting clay. Parallel rows are linked by arcs of clay inserted in their tops. Similar 'foliage' is found on an anthropomorphic jug of similar fabric from the Pithay, now in the British Museum (Ponsford 1979, figure 23). Fabric A, few inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
48. Jug, body sherd, overall burnt pale green glaze. Decorated with part of an applied limb (see catalogue no. 3). Patches of underfired clay also over the break in the decoration. Fabric A, few dark inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
49. Jug, body sherds, yellow-brown glaze with some green flecks. Decoration in brushed on iron-rich slip. The motifs appear to represent annular brooches as on the Camel jug (Ponsford 1979, figure 22, 2). Brushed on dark slip also occurs on sherds from St. Peter's church (Dawson *et al.* 1972, 162, figure 2, 8–11). Fabric A, fine dark grits, BPT 118, PW.
50. Jug, body sherd, brown glaze. Decorated with arcs of white slip giving a yellow on brown effect. One edge glazed over and exterior thickly coated with underfired clay. Fabric C, BPT 67, W.
51. Jug, body sherd, good mid-green glaze. Decoration incised with blunt tool. Below the decoration the sherd thickens as if near to a handle base. Fabric A, few dark inclusions, BPT 118, NW.
52. Aquamanile, spout, good mid-green glaze. The sherd consists of a horse's head with bridle. The eyes are stabbed though applied iron-rich clay pads. The bridle is in the same clay. The opening part survives in the top of the head. Coated with underfired clay. Aquamaniles are not common in Bristol but a mounted knight which may have sat on such a horse came from the Peter Street excavations in 1975–6 (Boore 1982, 10). Other fragments of monkeys and rams are known in similar style. Fabric A, no visible pits, BPT 231, PW.
53. Rounded jar, rim sherd, dark green-brown glaze. It is uncertain whether the glaze is deliberate or a run from another vessel. Liberally coated with underfired clay. The jug fabric is unusual for such a vessel. Fabric C, BPT 67, PW.
54. Rounded jar, rim sherd, internal yellow glaze with green flecks extending over to the exterior. Everted rim form with clay added to strengthen it. A mixture of glaze and underfired clay adheres to the rim-top and one edge is glazed over. Fabric A, fine dark and larger white grit, some unhomogenised clay pellets, BPT 85, W.
55. Rounded jar rim sherd, internal yellow glaze with green flecks. Form the same as no. 28 and internal patches of mixed clay and glaze. Fabric A similar to 54, BPT 85, PW.
56. Rounded jar, rim sherd, internal yellow and green glaze largely burnt. Everted form similar to 54 and 55. Fabric B, BPT 85, PW.
57. Rounded jar, rim sherd. Everted form similar to those above. Fabric B, some dark grits, BPT 85, NW.

58. Rounded jar or jug, base sherd, external yellow glaze with green flecks, some internal clear glaze. Seem too wide and everted for a jug although the slight splay is normal for this form. Glaze runs over edges and a fragmentary coat of underfired clay. Fabric A, no visible inclusions, BPT 85 or 118, W.
59. Skillet, handle and part of body, sparse and patchy clear glaze with few green flecks. The form is a common medieval type produced for example at Laverstock, Wiltshire, and Audlem, Cheshire (Musty *et al.* 1969: 108, figure 11, 46; Webster and Dunning 1960, 114, figure 40, 15–17) The handle is end-curved. And is applied with a pronounced finger pull on the top towards the body and three pulls underneath. The rim form was probably as type BPT 85 as can be seen on other Bristol examples. There is a glaze run on one edge and a little underfired clay elsewhere. Fabric A, few inclusions, BPT 131, W.

Layer 20 (context AV)

60. Jug, base sherd, dull olive brown glaze. The frill was produced by pulling the thumb downwards. The base is sagging. Fabric A, fine inclusions, BPT 124.

Layer 19 (context AD)

61. Jug, handle sherd, yellow glaze with patches of green. Decoration of oblique slashing down centre between vertical lines, a common design among St. Peter's church material. There are glaze runs on one edge and some underfired clay on the exterior. Fabric A, some unhomogenised pellets, BPT 118, W.
62. Jug, body sherd, yellow glaze with frequent green flecks. Decoration of a band of three grooves. A little underfired clay on exterior. Fabric A, dark and light inclusions, BPT 117, NW.
63. Rounded jar, rim sherd, burnt yellow glaze with green flecks. Form similar to 53–57 above. Glaze runs and some underfired clay. Fabric A, some dark inclusions, BPT 85, W.
64. Rounded jar, base sherd, internal yellow-green glaze with patches on exterior. Fabric B, BPT 85, NW.
65. Rounded jar, rim sherd, internal yellow glaze with green flecks. The form is complex and has a clear internal lid-seat. Clay has been added to thicken the rim. The fabric is pink throughout. Fabric A variant, white grits, round unhomogenised clay pellets, BPT 254, W.
66. Rounded jar, rim sherd, some glaze splashes. This sherd may have used as a separator but accidentally glazed rounded jars are common from Ham Green (Barton 1963a, 112, figure 7, 7). BPT 32 (Ham Green), NR.
67. Rounded jar, rim sherd, pale yellow glaze on rim. Form is common in this type (see 12), BPT 84 (possible Minety), NR.

Pit 4 (context AF)

68. Jug, rim sherd, fine yellow-green glaze with brown tinge where it has pooled round the rim and decoration. Standard form of rim. Decorated with vertical applied thumbed strip. The rim has cracked in firing. Fabric A, one or two dark grits, one large piece of quartz, BPT 118, PW.
69. Jug, body sherd, internal and external dull emerald to yellow-green glaze. Decorated with a thumbed horizontal girth band. Flecks of kiln debris and glaze runs over one edge. Fabric A, few fine white grits, BPT 118, W.

Pit 4 (context AE)

70. Jug, rim and handle sherd, external burnt green glaze. The handle is clumsier than 38 and 39 and suggests a slightly later date for this example. Fabric A, pinkish open body, some light and dark inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
71. Jug, rim and handle sherd, patchy external mid-green glaze. Simple form of rim decorated with thumb-pads round the outside. Handle is large and heavy with the beginnings of slashing at the neck. Fabric A, few fairly fine inclusions, BPT 118, NW.
72. Jug, rim and simple pulled spout, external mid-green glaze. Simple rim decorated outside with a pad which was probably repeated round the pot. The form is known from St. Peter's church (Dawson *et al.* 1972, 162, figure 2). Glazed edges and some kiln debris adhering on the exterior. Fabric A, many dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.
73. Jug, base sherd, internal light green and yellow glaze. Simple form with a slight splay resembling 45 above. Fabric A, some dark grits, BPT 118, NW.
74. Rounded jar or possibly a jug (the diameter suggests the former), base sherd, internal yellow glaze with green flecks. Signs of slight frilling. Fabric B, BPT 85, NW.
75. Jug, misshapen base sherd, grey-brown glaze flecked with brown, internal surface light brown and probably reduced. The edge is splayed and carefully made by applying pads 25mm wide and smoothing them down. They have cracked at the junctions when firing. Fragments of another jug adhere to the base. Trace of glaze run on one edge. Fabric A, many white and dark grits, BPT 118, W.
76. Jug, base sherd, external mid-green glaze. Edge well made with little splay. Fabric A, few tiny grits, BPT 118, NW.
77. Jug, worn sherd of base, glaze eroded. Sharply splayed base. Fabric A, a large calcite fragment, fine sand and unhomogenised clay pellets, BPT 118, NW.

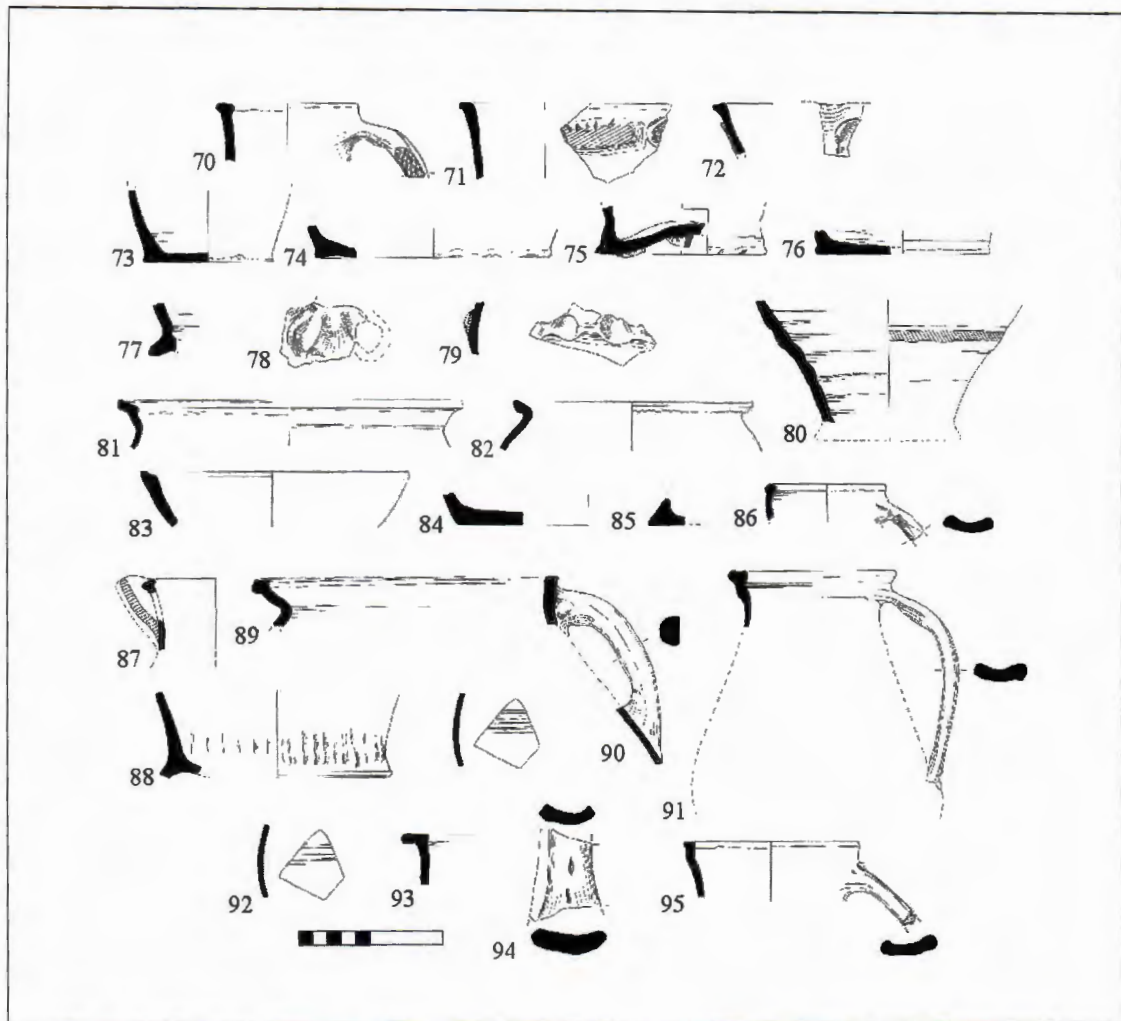


Fig.5 Medieval pottery: 70–86, pit 4 [AE], 87–88, pit 7 [AH]; 89–91, pit 10 [AY]; 92, pit 5 [BA]; 93, pit 6 [AZ]; 94–95, unstratified; scale 10cm.

- 78.** Jug, handle sherd, olive-green glaze with brown flecks. The sherd is the base of a handle with thumb pads. Fabric A, dark and light grits, BPT 118, NW.
- 79.** Jug, body sherd, pale green glaze with yellow and green flecks. Part of a thumb pad girth band of applied clay. Fabric A, white inclusions in grey matrix, buff internal surface, BPT 118, NW.
- 80.** Jug, body sherd, mid-green glaze with brown flecks. The sherd is from the lower body and decorated with a band of brushed slip appearing dark green under the glaze. Liberally splattered with kiln debris and appears to be overfired. Fabric A, fine light and dark inclusions, BPT 118, PW.
- 81.** Rounded jar, rim sherd, few flecks of internal glaze. The form is unlike 53–57 and has a projecting squared flange. Fabric A, dark and light inclusions, BPT 85, NW.
- 82.** Rounded jar, rim sherd, patches of internal glaze, light red slip. Everted form as 53–57. Fabric A, few inclusions, BPT 85, NW.
- 83.** Bowl, rim sherd, burnt internal yellow glaze with green flecks. Fabric B, BPT 127, PW.
- 84.** Bowl, base sherd, internal green-yellow glaze with darker flecks. Fabric A, vesiculated fracture, large dark and small light inclusions, BPT 127, NW.
- 85.** Wide-based pan, base sherd in smooth micaceous fabric. BPT 46 (similar to Bath A), NR.
- 86.** Jug, rim and handle sherd, unglazed. An identical rim and handle are on a complete vessel with bib-glaze and bridge spout found at Water Lane, Bristol, associated with three late Bristol jugs (Ponsford 1992, 27, figure 28, 101). This vessel is thought to date from the first half of the 15th century but such French vessels may have been made over a much lengthier period. BPT 160 (Saintonge), NR.

Pit 7 (context AH)

- 87.** Jug, sherd of a spout, badly burnt external green glaze, internal clear glaze. Part of a bearded bridge-spout (see 36 above). Glaze runs on the edge. Fabric A, dark and light inclusions, BPT 118, W.
- 88.** Jug, base sherd, external yellow and green glaze. Slight frilling absorbed into the splay. The section shows clearly that clay has been added to form this feature. Patches of underfired clay which also covers the glaze. Fabric A, fine dark inclusions, BPT 118, W.

Pit 10 (context AY)

- 89.** Rounded jar, rim sherd. The squared rim form implies a late 13th- to early 14th-century date by analogy with similar material from Bristol Castle (Ponsford 1980). BPT 46 (similar to Bath A), NR.
- 90.** Jug, rim and rod handle sherds, sparse pale green glaze with brown flecks. BPT 121, NR.
- 91.** Jug, rim and strap handle, patchy external flecked green glaze. The form is common in south-western French vessels dating to the late 13th/ early 14th centuries (eg Barton 1960, 261, figure 5, 8). BPT 156 (Saintonge), NR.

Pit 5 (context BA)

- 92.** Jug, body sherd, yellow-brown glaze. Grooved decoration. Fabric A, dark inclusions, BPT 118, NW.

Pit 6 (context AZ)

- 93.** Bowl, rim sherd, internal green glaze with yellow patches, external spots. The flanged form is uncommon. Fabric A, BPT 127, NW.

Unstratified

- 94.** Jug, handle, dark green glaze. Stabbing down centre. A typical form c.1300 at Bristol Castle (Ponsford 1980). Fabric A, BPT 118, NW.
- 95.** Jug, rim and handle sherd, external brown-green glaze, internal traces of slip. Handle decorated with slashing at neck and central herring-bone motif as 6 and 20. One edge is glazed over. Traces of underfired clay. Fabric C, BPT 67a, W.

Tile

Pit 9 (context AX)

- 96.** Sherd, patchy yellow glaze with green flecks, cut crest, knife-stabbed. Tile fabric 1, NW.

Wall foundation trench (context AT)

- 97.** Overfired sherd, dark green glaze with runs over the edges, cut crest, knife-stabbed, some underfired clay. Tile fabric 1, W.
- 98.** Sherd, pale yellow-green glaze with brown flecks run over edges, cut crest, knife-stabbed. Tile fabric 1, NW.

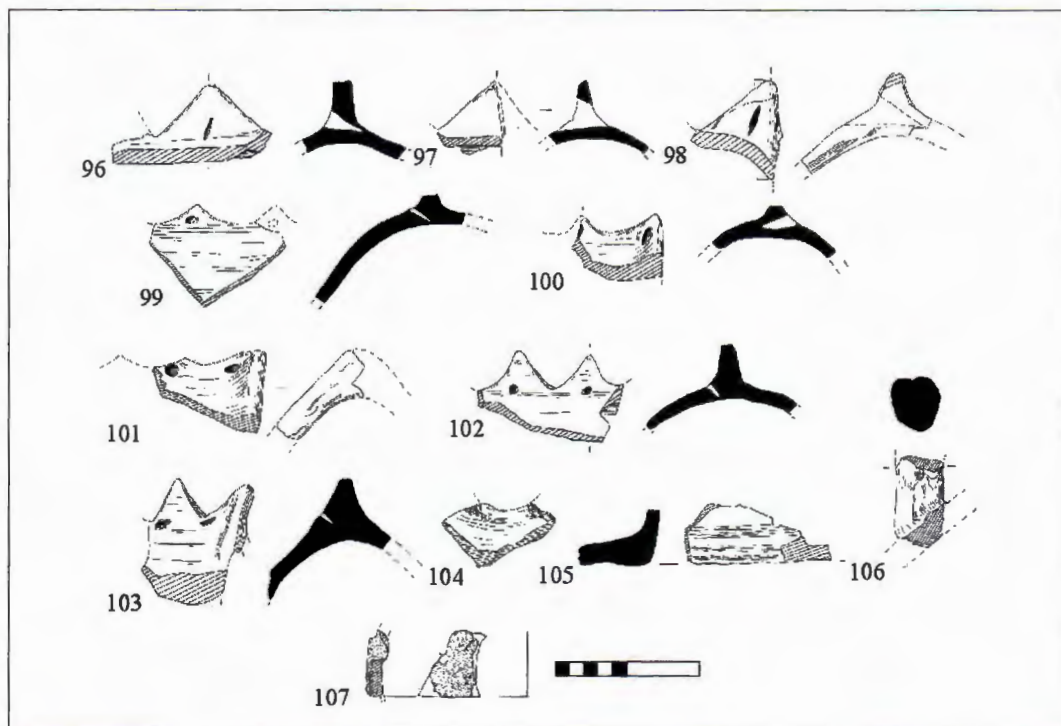


Fig. 6 Medieval ridge tiles and roof furniture: 96, pit 9 [AE]; 97-98, wall foundation trench [AT]; 99-103, pit 4 [AE]; 104, pit 2 [AC]; 105-106, pit 4 [AE]; possible kiln furniture: 107; scale 10cm.

Pit 4 (context AE)

99. Sherd, green brown glaze runs over edges, low-cut crest, round stabs. Tile fabric 2, W.
100. End sherd, sparse mid-green glaze with brown flecks, low-cut crest. Tile fabric 2, NW.
101. End sherd, thick green-brown glaze runs over edges, low-cut crest, rounded oblique stabs. Tile fabric 2, W.
102. End sherd, mid-green glaze with brown flecks, high cut crests with squared stabs. Tile fabric 4, NW.
103. Sherd, yellow-brown glaze, high cut crests, end projection rounded by hand, knife stabs. Tile fabric 1, W.

Louvers and finials

Pit 2 (context AC)

104. Part of a louver opening, mid-green glaze with green flecks. Fabric A, numerous white and dark grit, NW.

Pit 4 (context AE)

105. Flange from hooded louver-opening, internal green glaze with yellow flecks, fuming on exterior. This fragment could be drawn upside down and also could be part of a very large rounded jar. Fabric A, NW.
106. Rounded projection from a roof tile, probably part of a finial, mid-green glaze with flecks of yellow and dark green. Fabric A, numerous white inclusions, NW.

Kiln furniture

107. This sherd is the only example which may have served as some kind of kiln furniture.

Commentary on and Catalogue of Post-Medieval Pottery from Pit 5

By David Dawson

A date of between 1720 and 1750 is suggested for the deposition of the contents of this pit on the basis of the limited date range of mottled ware and the dating of the clay tobacco pipes. Not all the pottery was recovered. Only reasonably complete vessels are listed but those marked with an asterisk * are not accompanied by an illustration. All are incomplete unless indicated otherwise. The variety of wares, including chamber pots of tin-glazed as well as red earthenwares, is an indication of the domestic nature of these contents. It is clear that at this period Bristol relied on coarse red earthenwares sourced from East Somerset (Nunney, Trudoxhill and Wanstrow) and from North Devon rather than from West Somerset as in the preceding century and from more local production as later the 19th century. The Bristol pottery type series includes post-medieval types but as these are currently being revised in the light of recent research they are not used here.

Tin-glazed earthenwares

It is highly likely that all ten pieces were made in Bristol although there are no exact parallels with any waste decorated sherds so far found at Lime Kiln Lane, Temple Back, Redcliff Back or the nearby but earlier pottery at Brislington. Several pieces are imperfect: the glaze of plate 114 has bubbled as a result of under firing and both 112 and 113 have warped. Although the quality of finish is varied (111 is undoubtedly the best-made of the group) the fabric is consistent. It fires to a white pinkish-buff and contains sparse quantities of dark (haematite) inclusions. See also biscuit 170 and 171 below.

108. Plate, painted on white in blue and red, and in the centre also in sage green; marked on the back with an 'M' in sage green; diam. 218mm. Contexts BA, BC, BE.
109. Bowl, exterior painted on white in blue, red and sage green; marked inside in sage green; diam. 90mm, BRSMG Q1500. Context BA.
110. Bowl, base missing, exterior painted on white in blue, red and sage green; diam. 104mm. Context BA.
111. Plate, painted blue and blue tinted background with portrait of King William III between the initials KW; diam. 237mm. Possibly made as a commemorative piece after William's death in 1702. Context BA, BE.
112. Plate, painted and sponged blue on white with a single figure seated in a wood; marked in blue with alternate slashes and circle and dot or crosses on the back; diam. 282mm. Context BA.
113. Plate, painted and sponged blue on white with a figure walking out of a wood in identical painted style to 112 but with no border; marked in blue with alternate circles and crosses; diam. 248mm. Context BA.
114. Plate, painted blue on white with a sunflower, glaze bubbled badly; diam. 217mm. Context BA.
115. Saucer, painted blue on white with floral decoration; diam. 80mm, BRSMG Q1494. Context BA.
116. Plate, undecorated white; diam 220mm. Context BA.
117. Chamber pot, handle missing, undecorated white; rim diam. 193mm. Context BA.

Yellow slip wares

In Bristol wasters of yellow slip ware have proved to be elusive. Barton recalled seeing such material at Hotwell Road and Redcliff Wharf in 1957 (Barton 1961, 164). Although the site of delftware waste, Price could not discern any evidence of waste among the group of yellow slipware found at Temple Back in 1972 (Price 2005, 62). Yet as Barton postulated, Bristol must have been a major manufacturing centre, rivalling and possibly originating earlier than, the potteries of Staffordshire and giving rise to the quantities of its products found in archaeological fieldwork in the

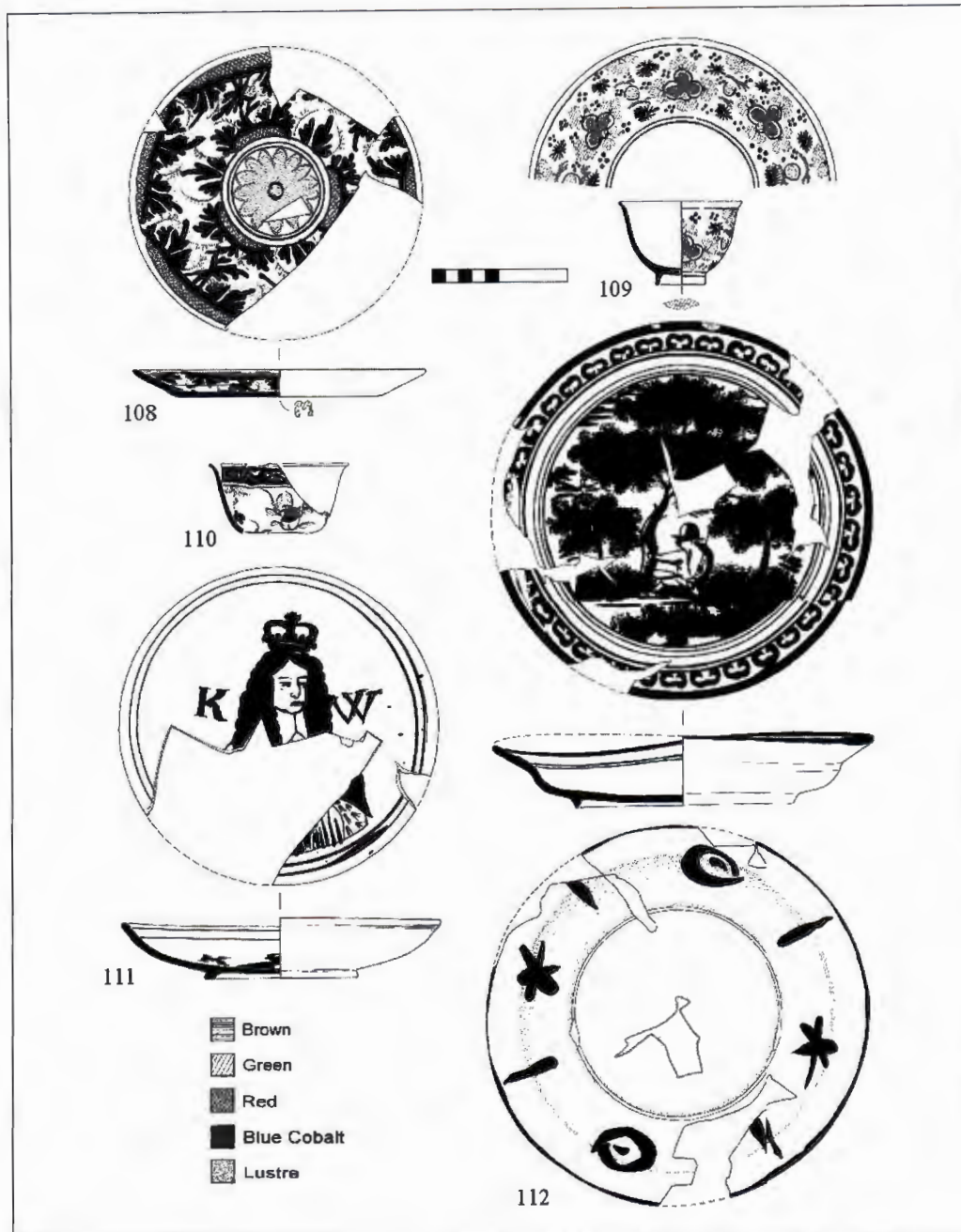


Fig. 7 Tin-glazed earthenwares: 108–112, pit 5; scale 10cm.

city and the region of the Severn Sea, for example at North Petherton, at Watchet and at Wells in Somerset (Pearson 1979 with a note by Dawson 204, 206; Dawson 2004, 47; Almy and Hawkes 1994, 50). The use of clay mixes for fabric similar to that used in making tin-glazed earthenware may be an indication of why the manufacture of yellow slip ware was so extensive in the city. As recent work by White has shown there are petrological differences between the flat wares of Bristol and Staffordshire, and indeed the more recently discovered manufacturing centre at Silkstone near Leeds (White 2012; Dungworth and Cromwell 2006).

At Redcliff Hill, two fabric types were used for the flat wares. The first a clean off-white fabric represented by vessels

118, 119 and 120. The second is buff with inclusions of grog and haematite represented by vessels 121 to 130, similar to tin-glazed earthenware and mottled ware and to slipware vessels from Temple Back (Price 2005, 85). All have a clear lead glaze which gives the white and brown slips used a crisp straw yellow and molasses dark brown appearance. The exception is 130 which has an overall nicotine brown appearance. Both fabric types show occasional traces of slip mixed into the rolled out clay probably by accident. All are made by being rolled out as a slab, decorated with wet slip, press-moulded over a hump mould, cut to shape, the rim crimped, sometimes with a cockle shell, and in the case of 118, 119 and 120 further decorated with trailed slip.

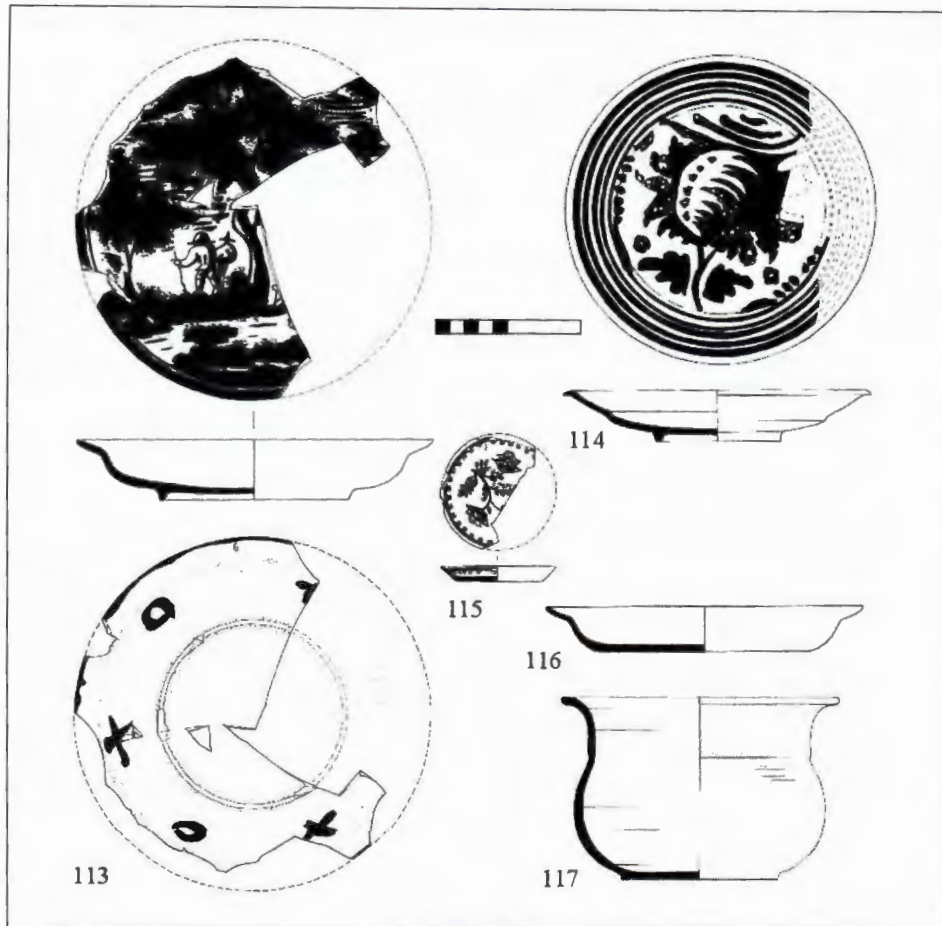


Fig. 8 Tin-glazed earthenwares: 113–117, pit 5; scale 10cm.

118. Plate, rectangular with trailed decoration in light brown slip outlined in dark. Context BA.
119. Plate, elaborate embossed pattern with six faces in a circle picked out in dark brown trailed slip, diam. 193mm. Context BA.
120. Plate, embossed six petal pattern picked out in dark brown trailed slip; diam 200mm. The pattern is reminiscent of the six petal pattern found on North Devon sgraffito wares such as the dish excavated at Bristol Castle BRSMG G2966 (Grant 1983, plate 26; Allan *et al* 2005, 190). Context BA.
121. Plate, decorated with trailed and combed white slip on dark brown and embossed with the initials W:M; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 377mm. Context BA.
- 122.*Plate, identical to 121. Context BA.
123. Plate, decorated with trailed and combed white slip on dark brown and embossed with the initials I:H; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 204mm. Context BA.
124. Plate, decorated with trailed white slip on dark brown and embossed with the initials R:M; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 175mm. Context BA.
125. Plate, decorated with trailed white slip on dark brown; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 204mm. Context BA.
126. Plate, decorated with trailed white slip on dark brown; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 160mm. Context BA.
127. Plate, similar to 126; diam. 165mm. Context BA.
128. Plate, similar to 126: diam. 170mm. Context BA.
129. Corner rim sherd of a square plate, decorated with trailed and combed white slip on dark brown and pie-crust rim. Context BA.
130. Sherds of a plate, decorated with trailed and combed white slip; shell-impressed pie-crust rim; diam. 364mm. Context BA.

Hollow slip wares also occur in two fabric types: a clean white body (vessels 131, 132, 133 and 134) and a coarser white to buff body with grog and haematite inclusions (vessels 135 to 152). All are wheel-thrown with handles pulled on the pot. They are decorated with variations on trailed white on brown or trailed and feathered white on brown slip round the body and trailed spots round the neck or rim or sometimes all over. Similarities can be seen between

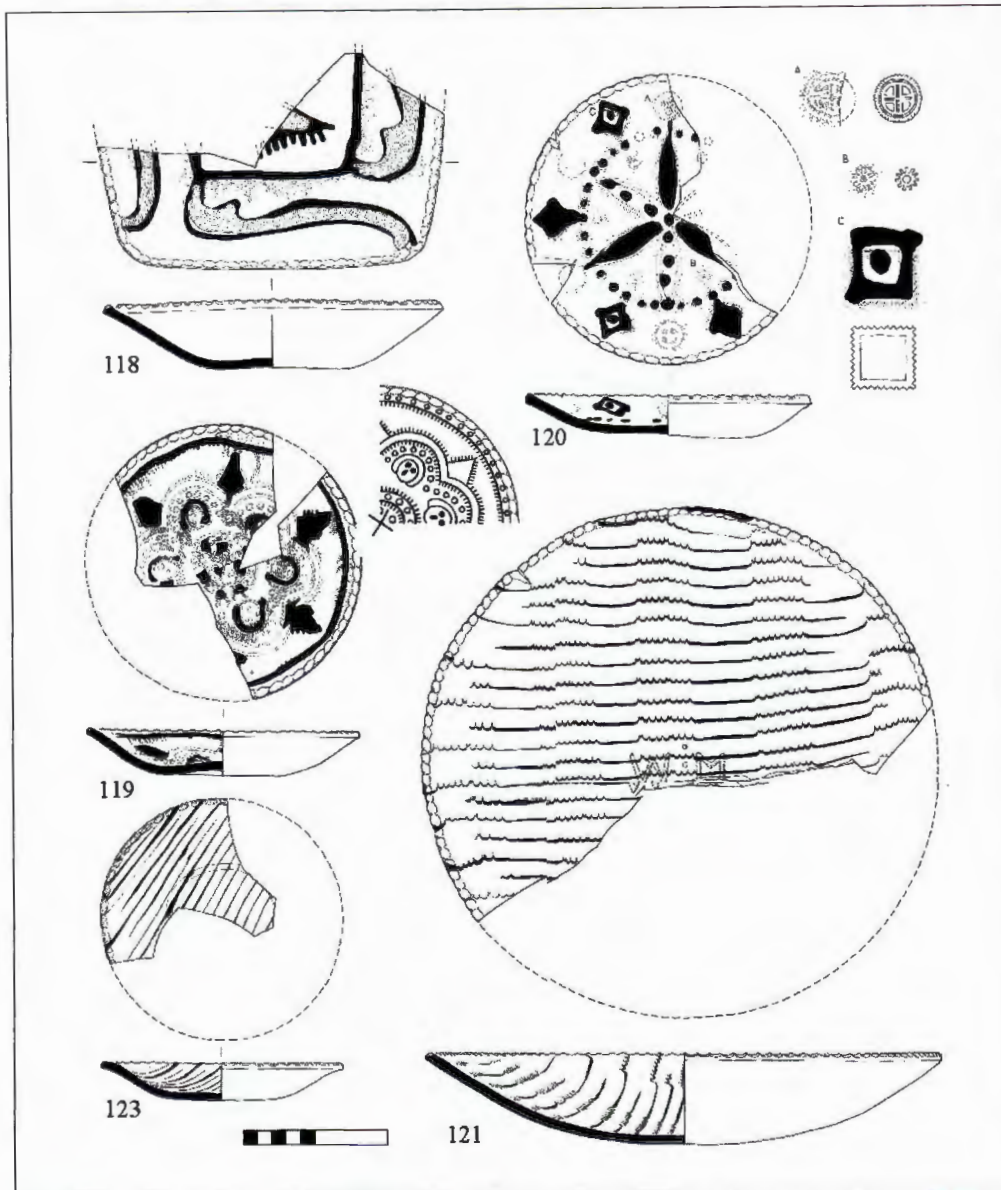


Fig.9 Press-moulded yellow slip wares: 118–123, (122 not illustrated) pit 5; scale 10cm.

these vessels and those published by Barton and Price (Barton 1961, 164–167, Price 2005, 88–93). No examples of the distinctive ‘reversed out’ pattern were found such as Barton’s 17, 18, 19 and 20 (Barton 1961, 165).

- 131.** Cup, probably single-handled, with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round the belly; rim diam. 106mm. Similarities in shape and decoration can be seen in examples published from Albion Square, Hanley and the Sadler Manufactory, Burslem (Celoria and Kelly 1973, 71, no. 161; Mountford 1975, 16, no. 54 and 55). Contexts AQ, AN.
- 132.** Cup, base and handles missing, combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly and trailed spots round rim; rim diam. 118mm. Context BA.
- 133.** Cup, rim sherds only, combed and feathered white on dark brown slip; rim diam. 95mm. Context BA.
- 134.** * Cup, base and body sherds with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly: base diam. 120mm. Context BA.
- 135.** Cup with pronounced neck, single-handled, trailed dark brown slip line round rim, combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly; rim diam. 76mm, BRSMG Q1492. Context BA.
- 136.** Cup, single-handled, with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip band round belly and trailed dark brown spots round the top of the everted rim; rim diam. 168mm. Contexts BA, BE.
- 137.** * Cup, rim sherd similar to 136; rim diam. approx. 200mm. Context BA.

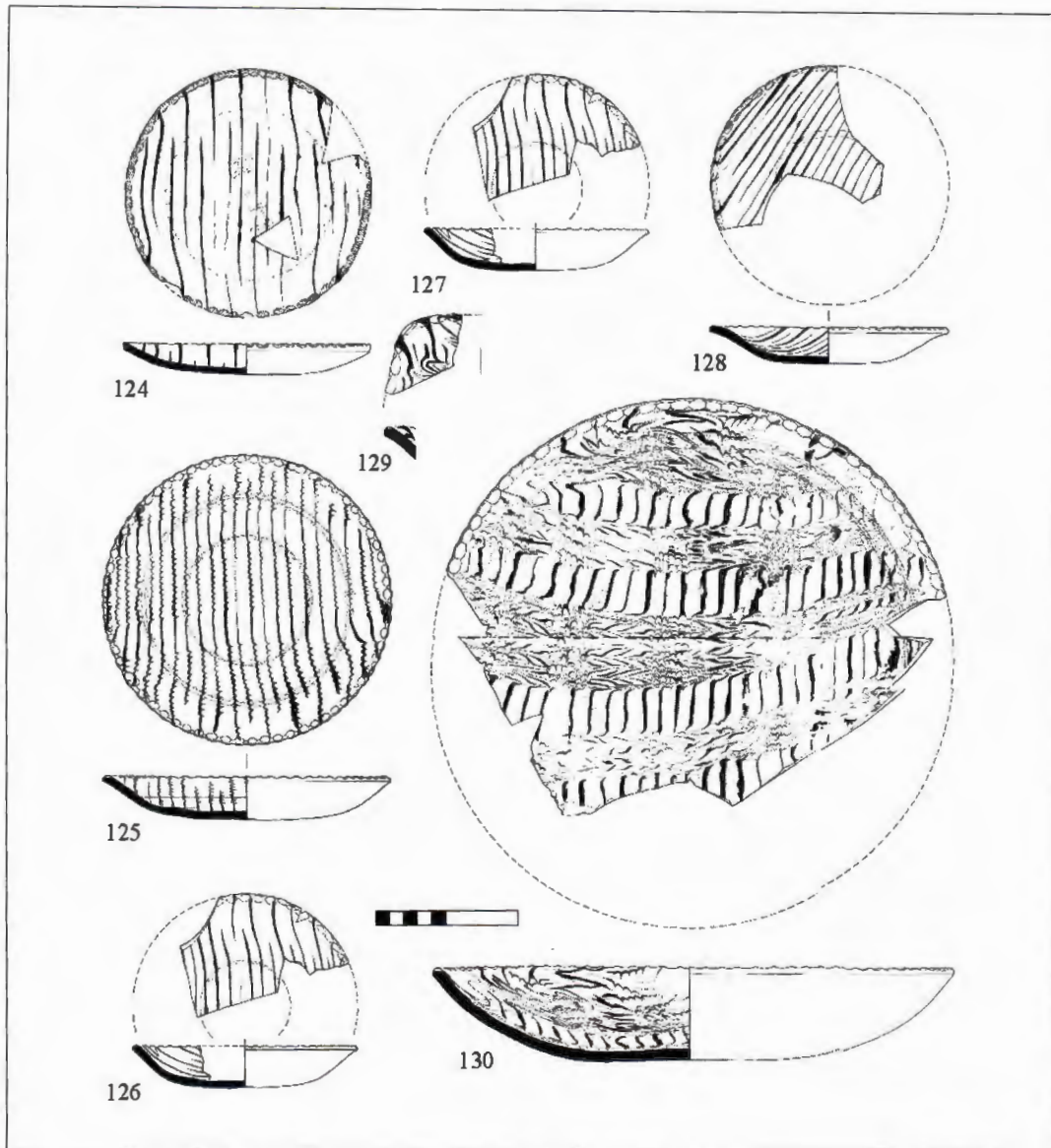


Fig. 10 Press-moulded slip wares: 124–130, pit 5; scale 10cm.

- 138. Cup, single-handled, with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly; rim diam. 120mm. Context BA.
- 139. Cup, two-handled, with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip in band round belly and dark brown trailed slip spots round the neck; rim diam. 117mm. The iron-rich slips have bled into the glaze. For a similar form see Barton 1961, 165, 18. Context BA.
- 140. Cup, two-handled, similar to 139; rim diam. 114mm. Context BA.
- 141. Cup, two-handled, similar to 139.; rim diam. approx..118mm. Context BA.
- 142. *Cup, rim sherd with trailed spots round neck, probably similar to 139; rim diam. 115mm. Context BA.
- 143. * Context BA.
Cup, probably similar to 139.
- 144. Cup, two-handled, trailed light brown slip spots all over; rim diam. 119mm. Context BA.
- 145. * Cup, single-handled, similar to 136 except for trailed zig-zag line on top of the everted rim. Context AQ.
- 146. Cup, probably two-handled but only one and part of the rim surviving, with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly and trailed spots round neck; rim diam. approx.. 120mm. Context BE.

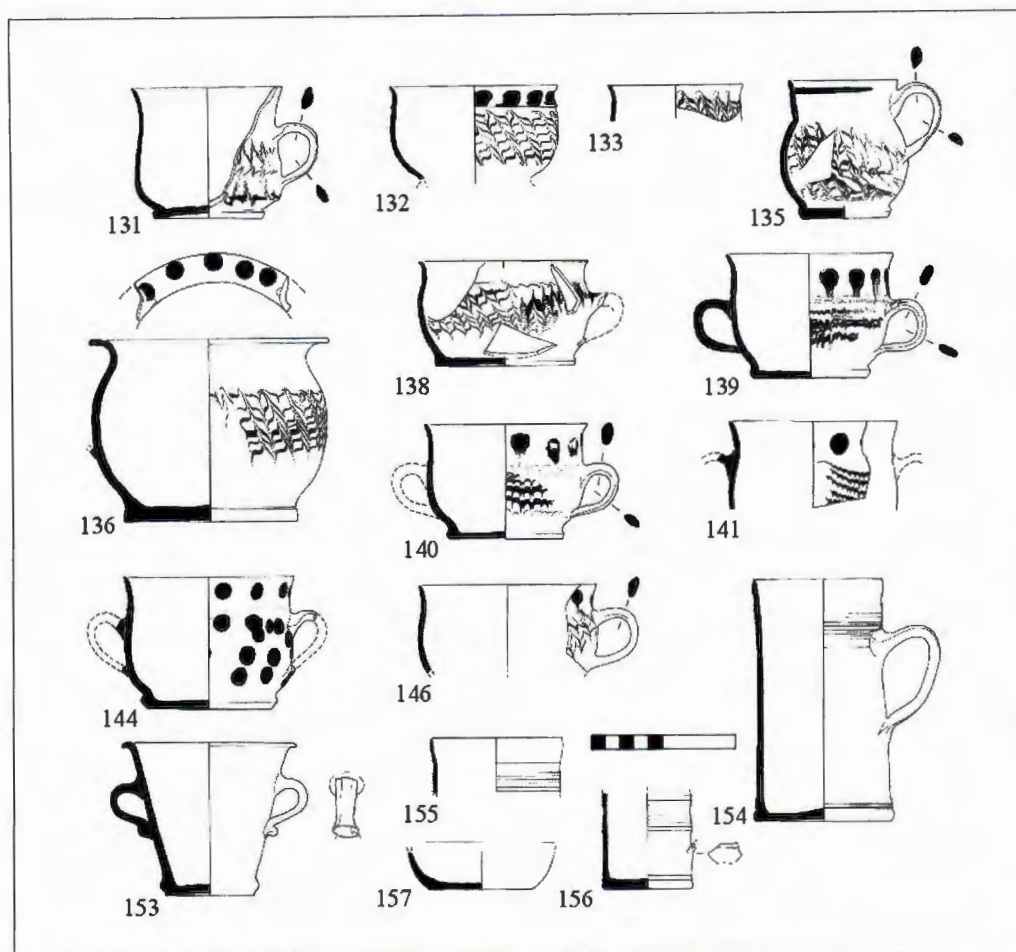


Fig. 11 Thrown yellow slip wares: 131-146; mottled wares 153-157, pit 5; scale 10cm.

147. * Cup, probably two-handled, rim sherd with evidence of with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip round belly and trailed brown spots round neck; rim diam. approx. 140mm. Context BA.
148. * Cup, everted rim sherd with trailed dark brown spots on upper surface similar to 136. Context BA.
149. * Cup, rim sherd similar to 140. Context BA.
150. * Cup, rim sherd with trailed dark brown spots similar to 139. Context BA.
151. * Cup, rim sherd similar to 150. Context BA.
152. * Cup, rim sherd undecorated but similar in profile to 150. Context AQ.

Twelve other body sherds with combed and feathered white on dark brown slip decoration were recorded from BA.

Mottled wares

Waste of the manufacture of mottled ware was found by R.C. Whiting at Redcliffe Caves (BRSMG 92/1970). The fabric is similar to that of the second hollow yellow slipware body and of local tin-glazed earthenware. These wares

are thrown and in the case of tankards then turned to be decorated. The glaze is applied all over except for the base. Although the forms and superficial appearance are similar to Staffordshire manganese glazed wares, it should be noted that the lead glaze of Bristol-made ware is coloured with iron salts. It is this which imparts the rich treacly appearance of the glaze but also acts as a flux causing characteristic ponding in cut turned bands and in the bottom of the inside of pots. These wares seem to have been in production a relative short time between about 1720 and 1750.

There are five examples of this ware from pit 5.

153. Cup, two-handled; rim diam. 122mm, BRSMG Q1491. Context BA.
154. Tankard, pint-size; rim diam. 90mm, height 169mm, BRSMG Q1501. Context BA.
155. Rim of tankard, pint-size, dented; rim diam. approx. 92mm. Context BA.
156. Tankard, half-pint size; base diam 65mm. Context BA.
157. Bowl, rim missing; base diam. 71mm. Context BA.

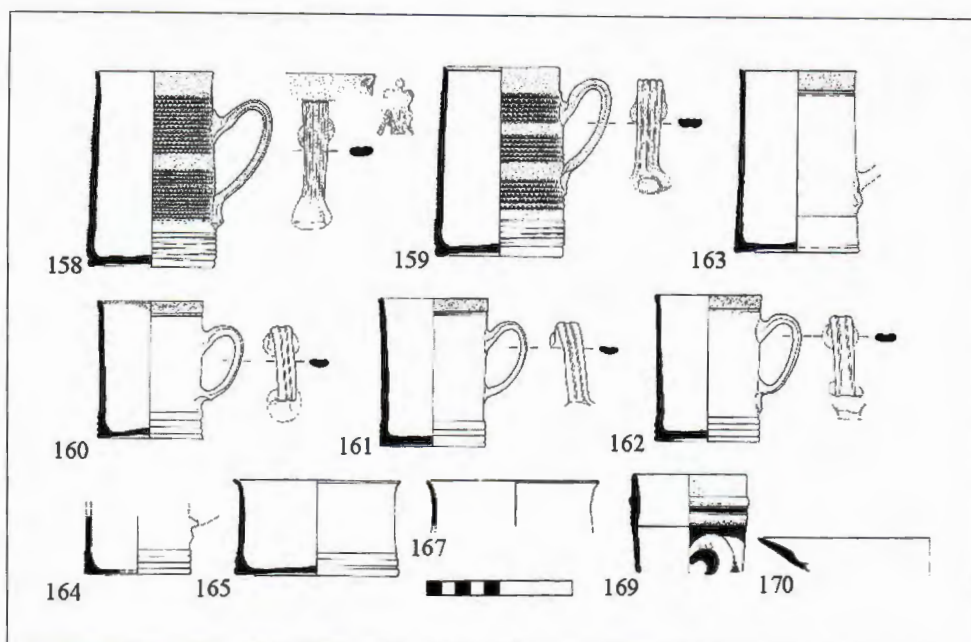


Fig. 12 Salt-glazed stonewares: 158–169; biscuit 170, pit 5; scale 10cm.

Salt-glazed stonewares

Four types of stoneware are represented:

- 1) tankards dipped in white slip, two heavily rouletted (158 and 159) and five plainer examples dipped in a ferruginous slip round the rim (160 to 164). As these are quite unlike any waste so far found in Bristol and they compare closely with examples from Swan Bank, Burslem, and Old Hall Street, Hanley, it is probable that they were made in Staffordshire (Kelly 1973, 17–18; Kelly and Greaves 1974, 19).
- 2) vessels with a fine buff fabric with an even orange-brown slightly lustrous glaze (165 to 168). No evidence of making this type has been found from Bristol, probably Nottingham.
- 3) one rim sherd with a grey fabric and tiger-skin finish (168) which does correspond with waste published by Barton (Barton 1961, 160–164).
- 4) a single sherd of the hard blue-grey body and decorated with cobalt blue and manganese purple-brown typical of imported stoneware from the Westerwald in Germany (Gaimster 251–271).

Stoneware type 1

- 158.** Tankard, complete, pint-size, dipped in brown ferruginous wash, two bands of rouletting, reeding round foot, stamped with crowned AR excise mark of Queen Anne; rim diam. 82mm, height 135mm, BRSMG Q1489. Context BA.
- 159.** Tankard, pint-size, similar to 158 but with three bands of rouletting and no excise mark surviving; rim diam. 81mm, height 131mm. Context BA.

- 160.** Tankard, complete, half-pint size, rim double-dipped in ferruginous wash, turned foot and rim decoration; rim diam. 73mm, height 96mm, BRSMG Q1490. Context BA.
- 161.** Tankard, half-pint size, similar to 160; rim diam. 76mm, height 103mm, BRSMG Q1492. Context BA.
- 162.** Tankard, half-pint size, similar to 160; rim diam. 74mm, height 103mm, BRSMG Q1491. Context BA.
- 163.** Tankard, half-pint size, similar to 160; rim diam. 81mm, height 126mm. Context BA.
- 164.** Tankard, half-pint size, base sherd only, similar to 160; base diam. 73mm. Context BA.

Stoneware type 2

- 165.** Small jar, turned and all over ferruginous wash; rim diam. 116mm. Contexts AQ, BA.
- 166.** * Small jar, rim sherd and part of reeded foot, turned and all over ferruginous wash; rim diam. approx. 120mm. Context BA.
- 167.** Small jar or cup, rim sherd, rim diam. approx. 120mm. Context BA.

Stoneware type 3

- 168.** * Tankard, rim sherd, fine grey fabric with haematite inclusions, mottle brown and drab salt-glaze. Context BA.

Stoneware type 4 – Westerwald

- 169.** Tankard, rim sherd, turned and reeded, sgraffito decoration infilled with cobalt and manganese. Context BA.

Biscuit

A very small quantity of tin-glazed earthenware biscuit was recovered, probably representing no more than two vessels. Perhaps this is evidence that biscuit was used for domestic purposes. It is certainly not evidence of pottery production per se except in the general sense of manufacturers being sited in the area of Redcliffe and Temple, the closest then being a few hundred yards away in Redcliff Back (Jackson *et al* 1982, 18). The fabric is pink with sparse haematite inclusions and is similar to waste biscuit from Lime Kiln Lane and elsewhere in the city.

170. Plate, three rim sherds apparently from the same vessel, Price's profile B (Price 2005, 64); rim diam. approx. 240mm. Contexts AQ, BA.

171. * Bodysherd, possibly of a jar. Context BA

East Somerset dipped and trailed-slipped red earthenware
This group of six vessels are characterised by the same fabric, a distinctive sandy laminar body which has been reduced and deoxidised producing a rich brownish-green to deep green glaze over the body and a good clear glaze over white slip. This and the style of making and decoration can be identified to the products of the area of East Somerset where waste has been found at Nunney, Nunney Catch, Trudoxhill and Wanstrow (Dawson 2016, 108). It had been christened 'Wanstrow ware' by Richard Coleman-Smith when describing material now lost, but more properly it is proposed it should be called 'East Somerset red earthenware' to reflect the wider area over which it was made. Indeed Terry Pearson has made the same suggestion in the past (Good and Russett 1987, 38). The earliest extant find was made when building the by-pass at Nunney Catch (Vranch 1988). The fabric has been mapped and analysed with QEMSCAN, an automated scanning electron microscope that uses energy dispersive x-ray analysis to collect detailed spatially resolved mineralogical information from microscope sections of pottery (Andersen *et al.* 2016a, 104–112; 2016b, 286, 288–289, 324–327; Dawson *et al* forthcoming). It was classified to a family of fabrics designated B₁ derived from the Lias series. The Redcliff assemblage provides an important link in tracing the development of pottery from this production centre. The earliest vessels so far identified are the mid-17th-century pans from post-Dissolution deposits at Glastonbury Abbey (Allan *et al.* 2015, 267, 269). There are 18th-century examples from excavations at Wells and Mendip Museum (Almy and Hawkes 1992, 36). Recent extensive fieldwork by members of the Wanstrow Pottery Research Group has identified a number of sites within the parish of Wanstrow where pottery waste has been dumped. These produced forms very similar to the Redcliff Hill group (pers. obs.), including jars with thumbled reinforcing, for example at Pete's Piece (Somerset HER 36375).

Vessels 172, 173 and 174 are essentially the same type of single-handled jar, decorated with dipped plain white slip and probably used as a chamber pot. Vessels 175 and 176 have rich reduced green glazes over white trailed

metropolitan style decoration. Sherd 177 is similar but too fragmentary to reconstruct.

172. Jar, complete, single pulled handle, slipped in white and glazed inside and part outside; rim diam. 159mm, height 143mm. Context BA.

173. Jar, complete, single pulled handle, slipped in white and glazed inside and part outside; rim diam. 160mm, height 139mm, BRSMG Q1496. Context BA.

174. Jar, single pulled handle, slipped in white and glazed inside and outside; rim diam. 134mm, 84mm, BRSMG Q1493. Context BA.

175. Jar, complete, single pulled handle, metropolitan style trailed white slip decoration of alternating arrow and triple vertical line motifs, glazed inside and most of outside; rim diam. 174mm, height 155mm, BRSMG Q1495. Context BA.

176. Jar, complete, single pulled handle, metropolitan style trailed slip white decoration of alternating lattices and double vertical squiggle motifs, glazed inside and most of outside; rim diam. 170mm, height 154mm. Context BA.

177. Jar or bowl, single sherd with everted rim, white slipped internally and decorated with white slip trailed motifs round belly. Context BA.

Sgraffito-decorated red earthenwares

They are represented by two single sherds. The style of decoration is reminiscent of Nether Stowey or South Somerset (Donyatt) but the fabric, medium-hard brick red reoxidised body with sparse lime inclusions, is reminiscent of later ware from Bridgwater (Boore and Pearson 2010). An additional unstratified sherd of East Somerset sgraffito-decorated ware is included at 205 below.

178. Pancheon, possibly oval or rounded rectangular in shape, slipped and glazed internally, sgraffito line and band of combed blocks demarcate the centre with a curious squiggle on the side, height 74mm. Context BA.

179. Jar, single rim sherd, slipped externally with broad V and I motifs cut through on neck and splashes of green, probably brass filings, similar cut marks on belly: Rim diam. 184mm, height of neck 5.7mm. Context BA.

East Somerset undecorated glazed red earthenwares

The fabric, form, style and rich green lead glazes of these nine vessels (180 to 188) are consistent with waste from the East Somerset red earthenware potteries as described for 172 to 177 above.

180. Cup, pulled single handle, rim missing, glazed inside and out; base diam. 116mm, surviving height 120mm. Context BA.

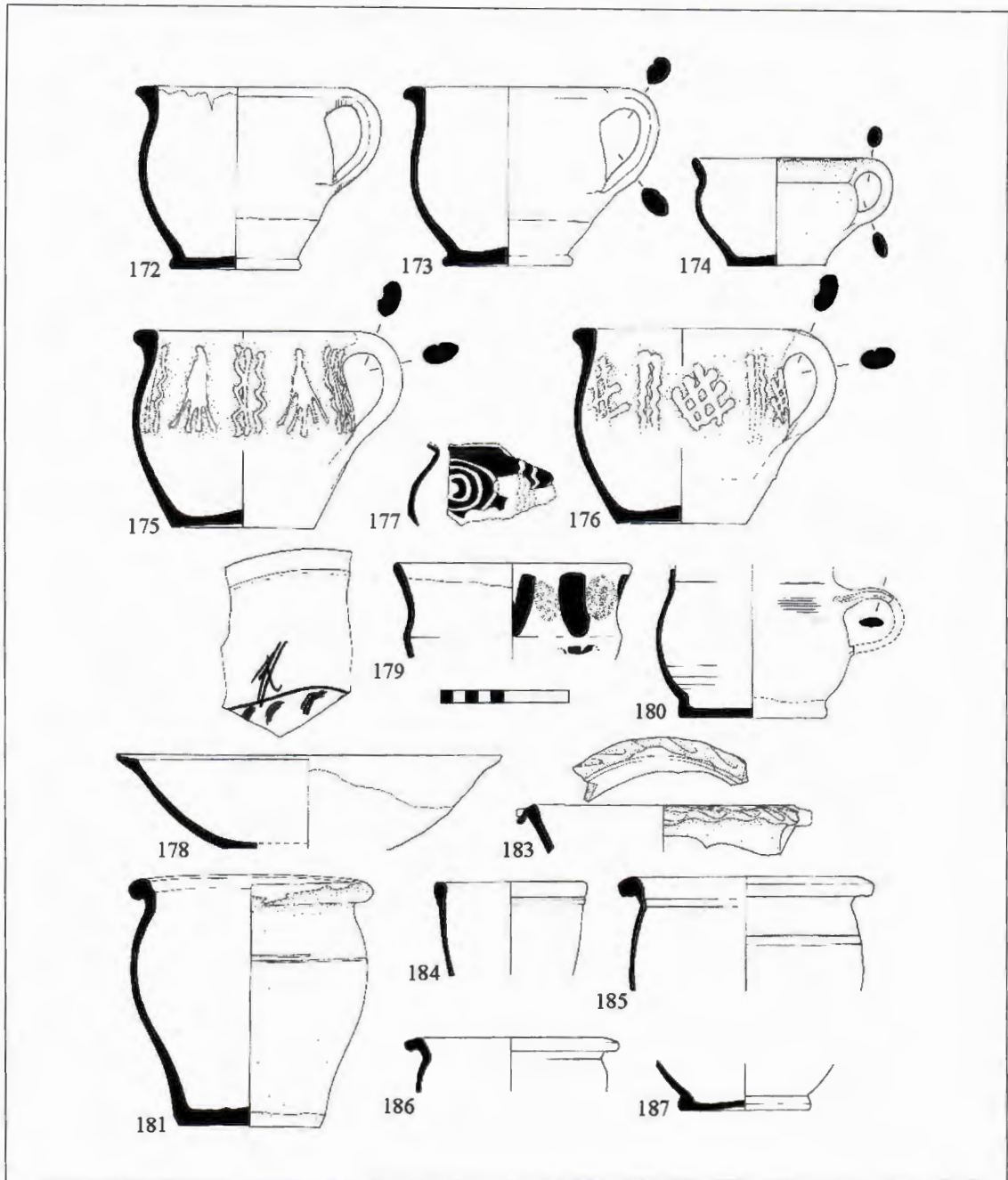


Fig. 13 East Somerset red earthenwares: 172-177, 180-187; Somerset sgraffito ware: 178-179 pit 5; scale 10cm.

- 181. Jar, complete, scribed line round waist, knife-trimmed base, glazed inside; rim diam. 190mm, height 194mm, BRSMG Q3783. Context BA.
- 182. * Jar, same as 181 except for applied thumbed band below the rim and upper part of outside additionally glazed; rim diam. 190mm, height 194mm. Context BA.
- 183. Bowl, sherd with thumbed rim, glazed internally; rim diam. 230mm, BRSMG Q3784.2. Contexts AD, BA.
- 184. Small jar, upper part only, bead rim, glazed inside and out; rim diam. 120mm, minimum height 73mm. Context BA.
- 185. Jar, upper part with rim and two scribed lines round waist, glazed inside and out; rim diam. 198mm, surviving height 90mm. Context BA.
- 186. Jar, rim sherd, glazed internally, rim diam. 169mm. Context BA.
- 187. Jar, base, glazed internally; diam. 104mm. Context BA.

188A * and **188B. *** Jars, two rim sherds similar to 187, glazed internally. Context BA.

North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenwares

Coarse wares from the North Devon pottery centres of Barnstaple and Bideford with their highly distinctive body usually with a reduced core and green glaze and heavily tempered with crushed quartz were first described in connection with their distribution from excavations in the United States (Watkin 1960, 48–53). Since then further waste from pottery production has been published from Bideford including a type series of forms (Allan *et al.* 2005, 191–192). These are the forms referred to in the catalogue below.

189. Chamber pot (Allan form 7C), complete, pulled single handle, flat rim, glazed internally; rim diam. 192mm, height 183mm. Context BA.

190. Chamber pot (Allan form 7C), complete, pulled single handle, flat rim, glazed internally and on rim; rim diam. 206mm, height 179mm. Context BA.

191 *, **192 ***, **193 ***, **194 ***, **195 ***, **196 *** and **197 ***. Chamber pots (Allan form 7C), complete, same forms as 189 and 190 with pulled single handle, flat rim, glazed internally and on rim; sizes range between dimensions of 189 and 190. Context BA.

198. Bowl (Allan form 5J), inverted bead rim, glazed internally; rim diam. 210mm, height 120mm, BRSMG Q3813. Context BA.

199. Bowl (Allan form 5J), inverted bead rim, glazed internally; base diam. 112mm, BRSMG Q3809. Also the rim of a similar vessel * diam. 240mm, BRSMG Q3810. Context BA.

200. Pancheon (Allan form 3B), rolled rim, glazed internally; rim diam. 330mm, height 110mm, BRSMG Q3812. Context BA.

201. Pancheon (Allan form 3B), rolled rim, glazed internally; rim diam. 340mm.

202. Skillet (Allan form 18A), bead rim, pulled single handle; rim diam. 135mm, height 130mm, BRSMG Q3808. Contexts AN, BA.

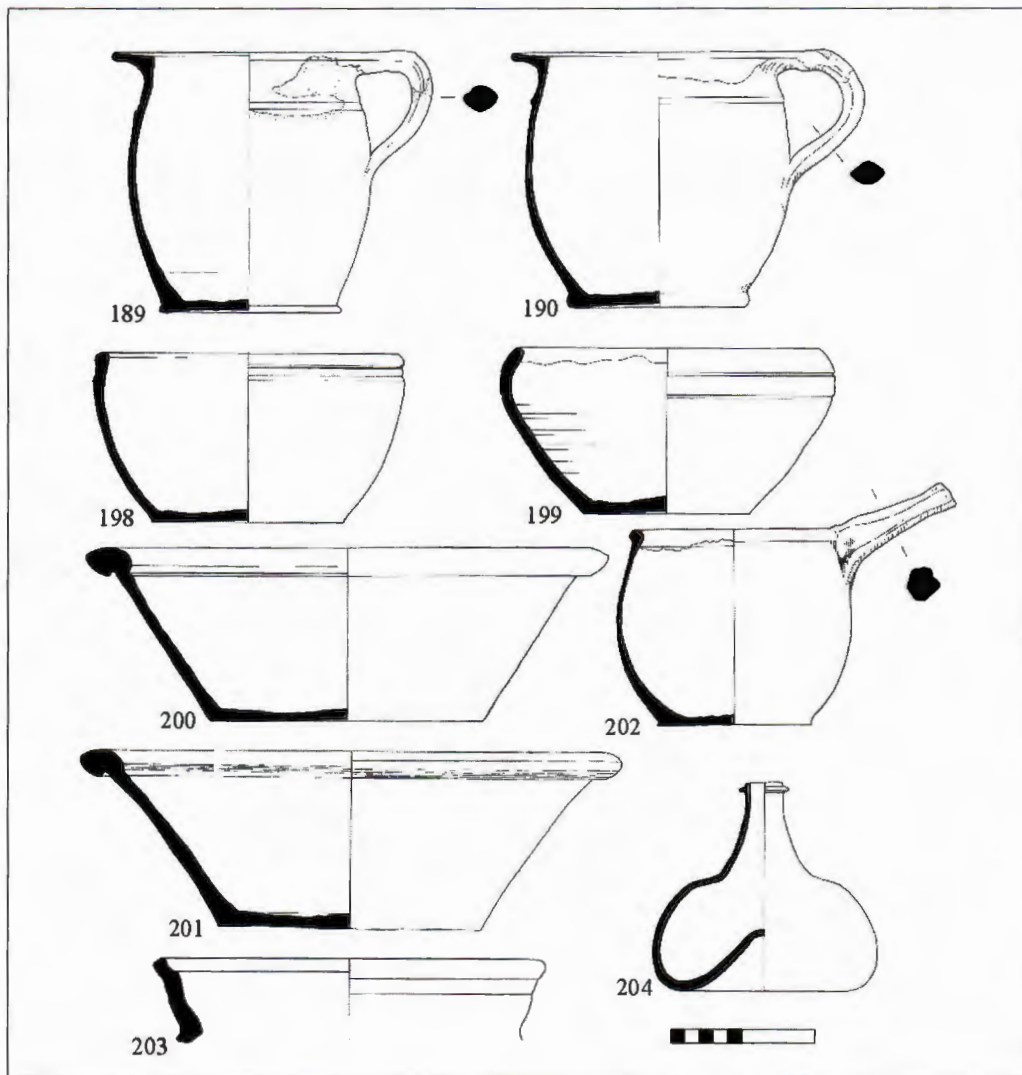


Fig. 14 North Devon gravel-tempered earthenwares: 189–203; glass bottle, 204, pit 5; scale 10cm.

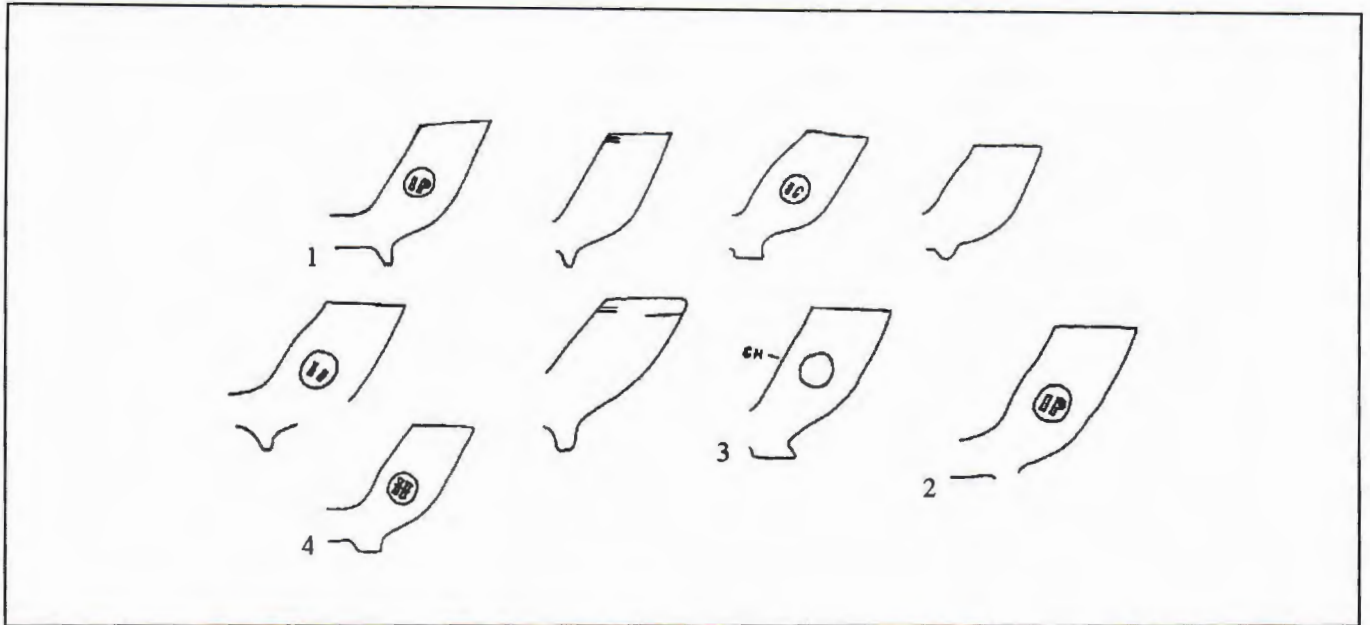


Fig. 15 Clay tobacco pipes, pit 5.

203. Jar (Allan possibly form 14), galleried rim, glazed internally. Contexts AN, BA

Wine bottles

Eight examples of typical early eighteenth-century onion-shaped wine bottles in deep green glass were recovered.

204. Onion-shaped wine bottle, hand-blown. Context BA.

Unstratified

For the sake of completeness in indicating the range of 18th-century pottery recovered, a sherd of East Somerset sgraffito is included. The fabric and glaze is the same as described above but it should be noted that the white overall slip is a good fit with the fabric (unlike that used at Donyatt which tends to spall). The sgraffito is confidently executed, the design being similar to the trailed slip pattern on 176 above. Note also the dabs of brass filings arranged in vertical rows between the sgraffito. Similarly decorated ware has been noted from the excavations in Wells and Mendip Museum garden 1992–1997 (author's *pers. obs.*).

205. Jar or bowl, sgraffito decoration round belly, reduced green glazed externally and internally, clear over white slip. Context AA.

Report on the clay tobacco pipes

By Reg Jackson and Roger Price

All the pipes were recovered from context BA and form a group dating to the first half of the 18th century.

The pipes bearing legible marks are:

1 and 2 with initials IP in relief.

It is difficult to attribute these pipes to any particular maker because there were a number of people producing pipes in Bristol in this period who used these initials. These include John Pickering, Joseph Prosser, John Prosser, John Purnell, John Poyte and Jethro Phillips (Jackson and Price 1974, 62–3).

3 with initials CH incuse on the back of the bowl.

The pipe may be a product of Charles Hickes who was working in Bristol from 1721 to c.1740.

4 with initials II in relief.

Similar pipes were found amongst kiln waste attributed to the manufactory of James Jenkins in Lewins Mead (Jackson and Price 1974, 62–3). James Jenkins was working in Bristol from 1707 to at least 1739.

CONCLUSION

Redcliff Hill is an important site, though one of the many examples of fieldwork undertaken which would later be characterised as Rescue Archaeology, the kind of fieldwork centred round the network of museums across England and Wales and the local networks that they developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Many were based on links with local societies such as the Bristol Archaeological Research Group. Its importance lies in: firstly its being the first firm indication of the location of the medieval pottery industry in Bristol and of its nature; second in providing a milestone in the chronological series of pottery from the city by a closely associated group of domestic wares dated to the early to mid-18th century.

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REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY 2016–2017

Edited by Bruce Williams

Abbreviations

BWA Bristol & West Archaeology
CA Cotswold 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.

BATH AND NORTH-EAST SOMERSET

Bath

Bath Sea Cadets HQ, St Johns Road, ST 7520 6531. A standing building record was made of this detached late 19th century villa property in advance of demolition. Internally the building showed extensive signs of 20th century modifications.

David Etheridge BWA

Former Bath Sea Cadets HQ, St Johns Road, ST 7520 6531. A controlled watching brief during construction groundworks revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Land at Gloucester Road, ST 7630 6654. A watching brief revealed no archaeological remains.

Nicky Garland, CA

Kingston Buildings, ST 75165 64745. A watching brief recorded two *opus signinum* surfaces, similar to those identified in previous investigations.

Marino Cardelli, CA

Roman Baths Museum, Archway Project (Phase 1–3), York Street, ST 7050 6475. A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in the basements of the Roman Baths Museum. Numerous floor surfaces, make-up deposits and foundations were identified throughout, including an area of previously unrecorded *in situ* paving. The southern wall of the Great Bath, a continuation of the southern wall of the paved court to the south of the Period 1 baths, and a continuation of a drain in the stoke-hole area between the *Laconicum* and *Tepidarium* were all recorded. At least two phases of remodelling to a wall were identified in the corridor to the south of the Circular Bath into the *Apodyterium*, and a stone-lined culvert draining from the bath was identified. Additional red mortar floor surfaces and wall render deposits previously identified in the 1960s were identified in the Period 1 and Period 2 Baths, and a possible

continuation of an east/west road to the south-west of the Baths, represented by a succession of metalled surfaces was also identified.

Mark Brett, Tim Havard and Dan Sausins, CA

Roseberry Place, Lower Bristol Road, ST 73470 64904. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Noel Boothroyd, CA

Royal High School Playing Fields, Lansdown, ST 7307 6845. Trench evaluation revealed no archaeological remains.

Tim Havard, CA

South Quays Site, Lower Bristol Road, ST 74610 64498. An evaluation and watching brief recorded structural remains and demolition deposits associated with 19th–20th-century buildings and a tram turntable.

Ray Holt, CA

Saw Close, ST 7490 6483. An excavation identified extensive activity dating from the Roman period to the late 19th century. In some areas, the underlying natural geology was reached and evidence of a pre-Roman land surface directly overlying it was revealed. The earliest Roman activity was represented by two small pits and a gully which had been sealed by a make-up deposit which was covered by the remains of mosaic, *opus-signinum* and stone floors associated with wall footings. The heavily truncated tail of Bath's Eastern defensive town rampart was also identified. An extensive homogeneous garden soil developed following the Roman period and into to the early post-medieval period and was later truncated by refuse pits. From the 17th century onwards numerous buildings were constructed, focused on the Bridewell Street frontage. These underwent alternation in the 18th century, and additional buildings, including a clay-tobacco pipe factory, were also constructed. Subsequent 19th-century cellared buildings included cast iron ranges and coppers; these were levelled by the end of the 20th century.

Tom Weavill, CA

Warminster Road, ST 7615 6565. An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology revealed no remains of archaeological significance.

Matt Nichol, CA

Weirside Court, Lower Bristol Road, ST 72780 64736. A controlled archaeological watching brief revealed late post-medieval structural remains and a cobbled surface beneath extensive made-ground deposits overlying undisturbed

alluvial clay. No significant archaeological remains were revealed.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

East Harptree

Pear Tree House, Water Street, ST 56705 55792. A controlled archaeological watching brief revealed no features, deposits or finds.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Keynsham

New Kingdom Hall, ST 65331 68741. An evaluation recorded a small quantity of residual Roman pottery and identified several medieval/early post-medieval ditches potentially representing plot boundaries associated with properties fronting Keynsham High Street. Late post-medieval refuse pits were also present.

Dan Sausins, CA

Somerdale Phase 2, ST 6562 6912. An excavation by recorded a prehistoric enclosure identified in a previous excavation and watching brief. Roman quarry pits were also present and may have related to a known small town, possibly *Traiectus*. Undated field boundary ditches and postholes were also revealed.

Greg Crees, CA

St Monica's Trust at Fry's, Somerdale, ST 65708 69402. An evaluation identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Liam Wilson, CA

Midsomer Norton

Beecham Place Fosseyway, ST 6682 5294. A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology revealed no archaeological remains.

Adam Howard, CA

Newton St Loe

Wellow Building, Bath Spa University, ST 69390 63961. A watching brief within the Grade II* Registered Park and Gardens of Newton Park, close by the Scheduled medieval castle revealed nothing of archaeological interest.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Radstock

Bath College, Somer Valley Campus, ST 68469 54592. A programme of archaeological work recorded a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

Joe Whelan, CA

Stanton Drew

Church Lane Cottage, ST 59765 63193. A watching brief revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Temple Cloud

Land South of Temple Inn Lane, ST 623 580. Evaluation trenching revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Adam Howard, CA

Whitchurch

Horseworld, ST 6222 6753. A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Ralph Brown, CA

The Mead, ST 6167 8917. An evaluation revealed three Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches forming part of a wider agricultural landscape.

Joe Whelan, CA

The Mead, ST 61879 67261. An archaeological excavation recorded a Late Iron Age and Roman rural settlement. A square enclosure contained pits, tree-throw holes and an occupation layer; later agricultural activity may have removed structural features. Several ditches were present in the vicinity of the enclosure. Three probable 1st–2nd-century AD burials were sited within the disused enclosure. Ditches correlating to post-medieval field systems were also present.

Paolo Guarino, CA

BRISTOL

Avonmouth

Land north side of Severn Road, ST 53350 32118. A watching brief during construction of an access road revealed a single sherd of medieval pottery within an alluvial layer at the base of excavation.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Land north side of Severn Road, Avonmouth, ST 53350 32118. A watching brief during excavations for a sewage treatment plant and petrol interceptor tank located a buried stabilisation horizon, possibly dating from the prehistoric or Roman period.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Bedminster

89–94 West Street, Bedminster, ST 5811771559. Evaluation trenching revealed only modern made ground and cuts despite the proximity of the site to known prehistoric and Roman remains.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Lower Knowle Farm, ST 5929470798. Evaluation trenching revealed soil-cut features which contained 12th-century pottery and post-medieval walls connected with an agricultural building.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

131 Bridgwater Road, ST 5616 6919. A watching brief recorded an undated stone drain.

Sara-Jayne Boughton, CA

Red Zone, Wapping Wharf. ST 5859 7217. An excavation confirmed historic cartographic evidence for a sequence of post-medieval and modern harbour-side developments. Four terraced 18th-century cottages, constructed for the workers of the nearby shipyards, were identified. These had been superseded by a single 19th-century building which was in turn replaced by several structures associated with the development of the Harbour Railway from the late 19th century onwards.

Christopher Leonard, CA

Bishopsworth

Parcel 4, Imperial Way, Hartcliffe. ST 5836 6853. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Jay Wood, CA

Kingswood

Rawlings and Sons Works, Cecil Road, ST 5922, 7409. A standing building record was made of this two-storey brick fronted industrial building. Built in the late 19th or early 20th century, few internal features of interest survived extensive 20th century remodelling of the structure.

Bruce Williams BWA

Redcliffe

Redcliff Street/St Thomas Street. ST 5909 7270. Excavation to the rear of Redcliff Street and St Thomas Street identified remains dating from the colonisation of Redcliff in the early 12th century through to the modern period. The dating evidence indicated a clear sequence of development originating at the River Avon frontage and moving eastwards to focus on the 11th-century Church of St Thomas the Martyr. Stakeholes to the rear of St Thomas Street were probably part of the earliest laying out of the suburb and other features from this period included structural remains, a probable cess pit, horticultural furrows and a substantial boundary ditch to the rear of Redcliff Street and St Thomas Street which drained into the Law Ditch. Subsequent development was evidenced by the remains of later 14th to 15th-century buildings. The footings of subsequent 17th-century properties on the St Thomas Street alignment were also present alongside extensive evidence of late post medieval drainage ditches, walls, garden features, cellars and wells, as well as activity associated with modern developments.

Simon Sworn, CA

Sea Mills

32 Hadrian Close, ST 55077 75802. An archaeological excavation during building groundworks revealed a kerbed trackway, wall foundation, fire-pit, two ditches and pits containing pottery dated from the 1st or early 2nd centuries AD. Three masonry walls of a 19th century building were also recorded.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

St Augustines

Brandon Yard, Lime Kiln Road, ST 57924 72524. Historic building recording of three Grade II Listed Buildings at Brandon Yard (the Engine House, the Purifier House and the boundary wall of the western gasworks) revealed that all were at risk and had undergone later alterations.

Peter Davenport, CA

St James

Bridewell Street. YMCA Former CID Building. ST 5889 7330. Historic building recording of the former CID building on Bridewell Street, which was constructed in 1928–1934, identified that the building has undergone very little change since this date. The front elevation is a reinterpretation of the preceding building, which was erected in 1844 and the building is in a typical interwar, stripped classical style with Art Deco influences. Of particular note is the lift which seems to be entirely of this period, including its mechanism.

Peter Davenport, CA

St Philip

3 Braggs Lane, ST. ST 5995473325. Evaluation trenching revealed a 17th/18th-century wall and post-medieval deposits overlying a buried topsoil and shallow linear cut, possibly dating from the medieval period.

Bruce Williams BWA

8 Pennywell Road, ST 59935 73566. A watching brief revealed parts of 19th and 20th century walls and made ground.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

SS Philip & Jacob Without

Glassfields, Old Bread Street, ST 59613 72852. An excavation identified horticultural ground surfaces containing 12th to 14th-century pottery, and revealed a range of structures relating to both domestic and industrial occupation from the latter half of the 17th century through to the present day. These included cellars, wells, cess pits and well-preserved clay tobacco pipe kilns from the 19th century, as well as walls relating to both domestic properties and the Bristol Distillery, which was in operation from 1782 to the 1940s

CA

Land at Silverthorne Lane, ST 60501 72565. A watching brief revealed no archaeological remains.

Luke Brannlund, CA

St Stephen

Nos 13–21 Baldwin Street, ST 58700 72900. A standing building record was made of this building prior to its partial demolition. Latterly a night club, it was from 1927/28 the 'New Palace'/'Gaumont Cinema' and, before that, the 'Peoples Palace'. However no evidence of that building was found. Late 20th century remodelling of the interior of the building removed much of any interest, except for some decorative cornice work and ceilings from the 'New Palace'.

Bruce Williams BWA

Nos 13–21 Baldwin Street, ST 58700 72900. Two evaluation pits excavated within the standing building revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Temple

Plot ND6, Temple Quay, ST 59694 72818. An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified post-medieval clay extraction pits potentially relating to brick manufacture in the area in the 17th century. Structural remains of 18th and 19th-century buildings were also present.

Alex Thomson, CA

The Generator Building, Finzel's Reach, ST 59270 72943. Historic building recording was undertaken at the Grade II listed building, originally constructed in 1888–89 to house electricity generating equipment for the city's rapidly developing tramway network. The recording noted the imposing classical composition, with lavish stone detail, and the incorporation of an innovative internal steel-framed construction of American manufacture and design.

Peter Davenport, CA

The Former Post Office Sorting Depot, Cattlemarket Road, ST 59894 72452. A watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits and boreholes found no evidence for the mid – 19th – century cholera burial ground. This was probably located within the study area next to the Floating Harbour during test-pitting in 2014 (BHER 25409). No features of archaeological significance were revealed.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Westbury-on-Trym

Holy Trinity Church, Westbury on Trym, ST 5731077403. Improvements to the entrance porch to provide step-free-access exposed two burial vaults with ledger stones. One contained the inscription 'Philip Crocker, Died 1821'. Brick vault walls were whitewashed and the vaults contained at least four wooden coffins.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Queen Victoria House, Redland Hill, ST 5745 7484. An evaluation and subsequent watching brief revealed extensive post-medieval quarrying. There was no evidence of the Roman road between Bath and Sea Mills, the course of which was projected to cross the site.

Christopher Leonard and Alex Thomson, CA

Whitchurch

St Augustine's Church, ST 60313 67701. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Joe Whelan, CA

NORTH SOMERSET

Congresbury

Land off Small Way, ST 4361 6462. A watching brief identified no archaeological remains.

George Gandham, CA

Land adjacent Cadbury Garden Centre, Bristol Road, ST 4380 6420. Evaluation trenching revealed four shallow, undated linear cuts.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Weston-super-Mare

Land at Warleys Lane, West Wick, ST 37442 62236. An evaluation recorded a series of alluvial layers and a thin organic layer representing a later prehistoric or Roman stabilised land surface.

Christopher Leonard, CA

Winford

Site C, Bristol Airport, ST 4991 6472. An evaluation identified a ditch of prehistoric to Roman date and modern limestone quarry pits.

Christopher Leonard, CA

Yatton

Smart Systems Ltd (Phase 5), Arnolds Way, ST 41397 66067. An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified the base of an undated pit. Horizontal truncation had occurred across the site so it is unclear if the pit predates this modern activity or is associated with it.

Christina Tapply, CA

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Almondsbury

Helicopter Air Ops, ST 6123 8374. Evaluation trenching revealed numerous ditches belonging to an undated field system.

Greg Crees, CA

Alveston

No. 12 The Down, ST 62960 88145. A watching brief revealed no features, structures or deposits of archaeological interest.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Land at Vattlingstone Lane, ST 361304188402. A watching brief revealed no archaeological features.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Chipping Sodbury

Land at East Brinsham (Phase 2), Chipping Sodbury Quarry, ST 72632 85243. An evaluation identified an undated ditch, probably a boundary pre-dating mapping of 1731.

Alistair Barber, CA

Land North of St Johns Way, ST 73193 82798. An evaluation identified possible prehistoric ditches and pit, a late prehistoric/Roman ditch and several undated ditches.

Christopher Leonard, CA

Land off Quarry Road, ST 7236 8243. A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

CA

National Grid, OHL Diversion, ST 72823 85247. A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Noel Boothroyd, CA

Emersons Green

Ibstock Land, ST 67820 77105. An evaluation and watching brief identified Roman ditches, pits and postholes which produced a finds assemblage indicative of small-scale metalworking. Extensive post-medieval quarrying or shallow mining associated with the Brandy Bottom Colliery was also recorded.

Tony Brown, CA

Falfield

Heneage Farm, ST 68209357. Seventy-nine evaluation trenches were excavated across two fields and a paddock. Remains of a 19th century turnpike cottage adjacent the A38 were recorded. A scatter of 12th-13th century pottery was evidence for medieval occupation in the locality.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Frenchay

Land adjacent to Cambray, Quarry Road, ST 64002 77330. A watching brief revealed parts of a cottage possibly dating from the 19th century and extensive made ground, probably stone waste from an earlier quarry that lay on the other side of Quarry Road. No archaeological remains earlier in date than the 19th century were revealed.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Quarry Road, ST 6400277330. A watching brief recorded parts of a 19th century cottage overlying extensive deposits of quarry waste.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Hanham

16 Lower Chapel Road, ST 6417972421. A watching brief exposed up to 1 metre of late post-medieval made ground.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Land at Harold's Way, ST 6401 7261. Evaluation trenching identified two undated ditches and a possible medieval or post-medieval lynchet.

Emily Stynes, CA

Hawkesbury Upton

Land adjacent to Shakespeare House, High Street, ST 77690 87060. A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology identified no archaeological remains.

Marino Cardelli, CA

Land alongside 'The Retreat', France Lane ST 78139 86778. A watching brief revealed no archaeological deposits or features.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Hinton

Ring O' Bells, ST 7233 7746. A watching brief identified a Roman ditch.

Ray Kennedy, CA

Iron Acton

Larks Lane, ST 6694 8530. Evaluation trenching by recorded an undated ditch.

Alex Thomson, CA

Oldbury-On-Severn

New Barn, Valley Farm, Oldbury Naite. ST 62117 93834. A watching brief recorded medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow remains.

Michael Joyce, CA

Valley Farm, Oldbury Naite. ST 362178 193830. A watching brief recorded no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Sian Reynish, CA

Stoke Gifford

Land to the East of Harry Stoke, Harry Stoke. ST 63400 80108. An evaluation identified medieval ridge and furrow remains and a post-medieval drainage ditch. Undated pits and ditches were also present.

Ray Holt, CA

Scholar's Chase, Coldharbour Lane, ST 6255 7775. A watching brief identified no archaeological remains.

Peter Busby, CA

Gypsy Patch Lane Bridge Pillbox, ST 61139 80576. Historic building recording of a World War II Pillbox was undertaken. The Pillbox was constructed for local defence of the railway and Filton Airfield and is a rare example of a non-standard Type 26 pillbox with several local adaptations to the standard design and with iron embrasure frames remaining extant.

Claudia Jorge, CA

Thornbury

Land at Castle Court, ST 6356 9018. A strip and map programme by Cotswold Archaeology recorded three undated ditches and a stone drain.

Daniel Sausins, CA

Land at Post Farm, ST 64352 91402. An excavation and watching brief identified later prehistoric postholes, probable grain storage pits and a ditch. A series of Roman enclosures, a trackway, and thirteen inhumation burials were also present, as well as two cremation burials redeposited in ditches. Evidence of wattle impressions on daub indicates the presence of structures in the vicinity and the finds assemblage suggests a main focus of activity in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with more limited activity continuing into the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Tim Havard, CA

Thornbury Castle, Castle Street, ST 63371 90698. An evaluation identified structural remains relating to the development of Thornbury Castle and its environs. A plastered wall within the west range pre-dates the existing structure and may have formed part of a high-status building. A substantial wall, possibly representing a continuation of known medieval/Tudor structures, was identified in the kitchen garden, and undated structural remains, comprising compacted limestone surfaces, stone-lined drains/culverts and walls, as well as post-medieval levelling deposits, were also present.

Greg Crees, CA

Tytherington

Land off Duck Street, ST66973 88139. Following geophysical survey of c.15 hectares of agricultural land which revealed no archaeological anomalies, thirteen 20m evaluation trenches were excavated. No significant archaeological deposits or structures were found. A small number of amorphous features of possible prehistoric date were revealed, although some of these may have been of geological origin.

Raymond K Ducker BWA

Land to the West of Stowell Hill Road, ST 66640 88400. An evaluation recorded medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow remains and two undated ditches.

Peter Searle, CA

Wick

Beach Farm, The Fattening Shed, ST 371517170601. A watching brief during conversion works found no archaeological deposits.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Wickwar

25 Station Road, ST 7238488855. A watching brief found no archaeological deposits.

Raymond K Ducker, BWA

Winterbourne

Land at Hillcrest, 22 Down Road, Winterbourne Down. ST 65029 79761. An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified no archaeological remains.

CA

OBITUARY

KENNETH JAMES BARTON

7 August 1924 – 28 August 2018

Kenneth J. Barton died peacefully shortly after celebrating his 94th birthday. He was born in Liverpool in 1924 but it was not until 1949, after leaving school at the age of 14 and taking a variety of jobs including active war service with the Irish Guards, when he realised that his life-long passion would be archaeology. He remembers the precise moment, 2.30pm on Thursday 7th September, when he volunteered to work on an archaeological site at Goss Street, Chester, under the direction of Graham Webster who was to guide his career for the next ten years. Under Webster's tutelage, Kenneth progressed from learning his trade as a digger to constructing model Roman buildings for a new gallery at the Grosvenor Museum and to the conservation of the small finds from the excavations. From then on he also strove to obtain the educational qualifications he would need to further his ambition.

On the basis of this experience and the excellent impression he had made with his diligence and eagerness to learn, in 1954 he accepted a post as Technician at the Ministry of Works archaeological conservation laboratory at Lambeth Bridge House under Leo Biek. From there in 1956 he was appointed Assistant Curator (Technical) at Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery to set up and run the new conservation laboratory. It was now that his interest in fieldwork and pottery began to grow. What is remarkable is how he found time to do everything. His experience of running his own fieldwork started in 1954 with a special committee of the Flintshire Historical Society to investigate the recently closed Buckley potteries, then in London with the Thurrock Historical Society and in 1960 while at Bristol with the Axbridge Caving Group and Archaeological Society at Star Roman Villa followed by other sites in collaboration with Philip Rahtz. It was excavating in Bristol that was to deepen his interest in medieval and later pottery. If it was Webster who provided the inspiration to take up archaeology and conservation and kindled his interest in pottery, it was Gerald Dunning, Uncle Gerald as Kenneth affectionately remembered him, who encouraged his passion for ceramics. In the 1950s medieval and later pottery was as often as not discarded and disregarded. Gerald Dunning and Professor EM Jope showed how important it was as archaeological evidence. Kenneth published a group of medieval jugs from the Castle Well at Bristol in 1959. The excavations at Back Hall (1958) and at St Nicholas's Almshouses (1960) demonstrated how important understanding the pottery would be to understanding the archaeology of Bristol and the city's region.

He went on to publish the evidence for the post-medieval manufacture of 18th-century yellow slipwares and salt-glazed stonewares within the city and of the distinctive hand-built medieval pottery at Ham Green on the south bank of the Avon downstream of Bristol. It is appropriate that this obituary should appear in the same journal as an article on medieval and post-medieval pottery in Bristol, the study of which he pioneered. The find of fine Saintonge ware from south-west France at Back Hall triggered further adventure. Kenneth relates, 'At Gerald's instigation I took my Vespa and went to Saintes – such revelations! Chester may have been my road to Damascus but Saintes was my Mecca' (Barton 2000, 102–3). Thereafter followed a stream of publications mostly resulting from fieldwork carried out locally to wherever he was working at the time but also including further visits to northern France to define the sources of many types of pottery imported into England in the medieval period. In all he published over 60 papers and three books: the first (1975) one of the most readable guides to *Pottery in England*; the second (1979), *Medieval Sussex Pottery*, the result of 12 years research and analysis for some of which he also received his MPhil at the University of Southampton in 1972; the third (2003), *The Archaeology of Castle Cornet, St Peter Port, Guernsey*, the culmination of an association with the Channel Isles of Jersey and Guernsey that started in 1971. The latter is a reminder of his substantial contribution through excavation to our knowledge of military fortifications of the past 500 years. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1967.

In 1961 he moved to be Assistant Curator at Worthing Museum and Art Gallery. His exceptional managerial and organisational abilities came to the fore when he was appointed Keeper and then Director in 1963 to supervise the establishment of a museum based on the Tickenhill collection at the former bishop's palace at Hartlebury Castle. This opened in May 1966 and then he developed it as the hub of the Worcestershire County Museums Service. He took the concept of providing a comprehensive museums service to the community further when he moved to be Director at Portsmouth City Museums in 1967, then briefly at Tyne and Wear in 1975 and lastly at Hampshire in 1976. Here he developed through partnerships between the County Council and local district councils a network of eleven museums across the county and a schools education service supported from a new headquarters at Chilcomb House just outside Winchester. He retired from the museum

profession in July 1988 and two years later moved with his young family to Franquetot in the commune of Cretteville in Normandy – a larger garden being one of the attractions. Until he moved to France, Ken often came to Bristol to visit family, friends, the museum, antique shops to add to his pottery collection and sites under excavation. The visit usually took in the Coronation Tap, which he remembered fondly from his time in the city.

Kenneth qualified for the Diploma of the Museums Association in 1963 and soon made his mark in the profession. He served as a professional councillor in 1971–4 and 1976–9, was elected a Fellow in 1974, President of the South Eastern Federation of Museums and Art Galleries 1977–80 and a Vice-President of the Museums Association in 1982–4. The *Museums Journal* records his championing of volunteer archaeological ‘correspondents’ and small museums like that at Axbridge (Somerset), and most of all the recognition and training of technical staff. He chaired the Museums Association’s Technical Training Sub-committee which reviewed the whole issue and led to the initiation of the Technical Certificate and ultimately access to the award of the Diploma itself. He was also a regular contributor of reviews on new publications on pottery, giving fulsome praise where due but blunt when pointing out the shortcomings of the author. It is not surprising that at a point in 1975 when the Association was unable to cope with the growing pressures on museums from changes in the way that archaeology was done in Britain, he helped give voice to the concerns of archaeologists working in museums by being a founder and first chair of the Society of Museum Archaeologists.

It should be remembered that then museums were wholly involved in the archaeological fieldwork being carried out in their community. It was seen as an essential method of acquisition, developing the collections and understanding the archaeology of the locality, initiating new research and involving the public in the process. It was also entirely understood that a good curator or museum director was a respected practitioner of their chosen discipline. This not only directly benefitted the quality of service provided to the public but lent to the esteem in which the public held a museum. Kenneth’s development as an archaeologist and pottery specialist can be seen to run in parallel with his museum career but it was closely integral to it.

Kenneth always shared his knowledge with others. He usually worked in close collaboration with colleagues. He was a founder member of the Society for Medieval Archaeology in 1957 and in 1963 with John Hurst, another pioneer of medieval and later pottery studies, and with the encouragement of Alan Warhurst, then Director of Bristol City Museum, he was instrumental in founding the Post-Medieval Ceramic Research Group. The scope of this new group was widened in 1966 to become the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology, a society like the later Medieval Pottery Research Group, which always sought to draw

together like-minded souls from Europe and wider afield. During his presidency in 1980 he organised in Bristol the first joint conference of the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. When Andrew White wrote in the *Museum Archaeologist* of Kenneth’s contribution to the Society of Museum Archaeologists, ‘We all owe a great debt of gratitude ... especially to Kenneth Barton who has been one of the main formative forces behind the Society’ (White 1980), he could have been writing for the membership of all the societies in whose inauguration Kenneth was involved.

Not surprisingly in such a full career Kenneth developed a wide network of contacts, some like the late Bob Thompson and the late Rona Cole he counted among his close friends, but also many colleagues, friends and acquaintances who owe so much to him and his generosity of spirit for inspiration and encouragement. He has amply repaid the confidence placed in him by his early mentors.

There is one other legacy that Kenneth has left for our benefit and enjoyment – his collection of vernacular pottery from (mostly) western Europe. It was acquired piece by piece over many years as a conscious memorial ‘to show the end of products of a centuries-old tradition; they were kept together to record its passing and to marvel at its persistence and tenacity. We can see in these wares evidence of the remarkable skill, ability and intelligence of mankind faced with producing wares in often primitive conditions’ (Barton 1982). The collection was first exhibited in Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery in 1982 and later in 1996 at Somerset County Museum on the occasion of his gift of the collection to Somerset County Museums Service.

It is appropriate to end this commemoration with the view of the late Graham Webster, ‘Such a career (in museum curatorship) is quite astonishing when one thinks of the lowly academic base on which it was built. It was all achieved by sheer hard work and an iron determination. Inevitably Kenneth made enemies with his forthright manner, but he won friends as well and as the earliest of these I can but admire such gutsy will-power and capacity for work from first hand acquaintance at Chester. But he never ceased to work in medieval pottery. His major and lasting contribution has been to place it in its proper European setting through his work in France and its effect on British potteries’ (Webster 1991, 5–6).

Kenneth is survived by his wife, Marilyn, and children, Oliver, Tabitha and Benjamin, with whom he shared his very happy retirement in Normandy, and a new granddaughter, Joan. He is also survived by his children from his first and second marriages. Marilyn remembers him as a devoted father, fully involved in the care and support of their children and the running of their home. Whether he was caving in the Mendips, diving on the *Mary Rose*, teaching his WEA classes, exploring the jungle in Brunei, cooking in the kitchen or tending his vegetable patch, he brought boundless energy to everything he did.

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David Dawson and Mike Ponsford
6 November 2018

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CONTENTS

	Page
Archaeological Work on the site of the former Purimachos Fire Cement Works, Waterloo Road, St Phillips, Bristol, 2005-2007. <i>Timothy Longman</i>	1
The Origins of the Medieval Church in Stanton Drew. <i>John Richards</i>	29
A Summary Report on Archaeological Work at the corner of Wade Street and Little Anne Street, St Judes, Bristol, 2014. <i>Nick Corcos</i>	35
The City Called 'Bridge By The Hill Called Stow' – Implications of the Names of Bristol <i>Gavin Smith</i>	45
Excavations at Redcliff Hill, Bristol, 1970 <i>David Dawson and Michael Ponsford</i>	49
Review of Archaeology 2016-2017 <i>Edited by Bruce Williams</i>	83
Obituary: Kenneth James Barton 7 August 1924 – 28 August 2018	89