

St. Monica Trust
Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) Site,
West Street,
Bedminster, Bristol.

Archaeological Evaluation,
Excavation and Monitoring Exercise

Assessment Report & Updated Project Design

BSMR 22135
BRSMG 2005/7



on behalf of
St. Monica Trust

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited

Bristol: June 2006



AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT Limited

Avondale Business Centre
Woodland Way, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 1AW
Telephone & Fax: (0117) 960 8487
email: avonarch@yahoo.co.uk

Mr. R.H Jones
City Archaeologist
Bristol City Council
Department of Transport, Planning and the Environment
Brunel House
St. George's Road
Bristol BS 1 3UJ

Thursday, June 22nd 2006

Dear Mr Jones,

St. Monica Trust Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) site, West Street, Bedminster,
Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Monitoring Exercise
BSMR 22135, BRSMG 2005/7

Please find enclosed two copies of the Assessment Report and Updated Project Design detailing the preliminary results of the archaeological excavation undertaken by the Unit on behalf of the above named site in West Street, Bedminster on behalf of St Monica Trust.

For your information, further copies of the report have also been submitted to David Winslow (Andrew Wilson Partnership), Project Manager of St Monica VSH for his consideration and approval.

I look forward to receiving your approval to undertake the final stage of post-excavation work as detailed in the Updated Project Design and bring the results of the archaeological excavation at VSH to final publication.

In the meantime, if you have any queries please feel free to call or e-mail.

Yours sincerely

Lynn Hume
Project Officer

**Archaeological Excavations and Monitoring
on behalf of St. Monica Trust
Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) Site,
West Street, Bedminster, Bristol.**

NGR ST 5822 7116

BSMR 22135

ASSESSMENT REPORT & UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

This report sets out the preliminary results of an archaeological project incorporating field evaluation, area excavation and monitoring (Watching Brief). The project was undertaken to locate, characterise and record buried archaeological features and deposits preserved within the construction footprint of a Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) scheme on land formerly used by Mail Marketing International Limited, West Street, Bedminster, Bristol.

The report includes a summary of the main results, to date, of the archaeological fieldwork incorporating specialist assessment reports and an Updated Project Design, which sets out a final programme of work designed to undertake appropriate detailed analyses and reporting and produce a published final report.

The report is submitted to St. Monica Trust and Bristol City Council for approval.

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited

Bristol: June 2006

Summary

A staged programme of archaeological fieldwork involving trial evaluation, area excavation and monitoring (Watching Brief) was undertaken during 2005 to mitigate the archaeological impact of a development for a Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) scheme that incorporated some 5700 square metres of the former Mail Marketing International site at West Street, Bedminster, Bristol.

The site and its immediate environs has been the subject of previous programmes of desk-based assessment (Burchill; 1997 and Etheridge; 2003) and intrusive archaeological works (Yorkston; 1998, Young; 2003 and Young; forthcoming). Overall, the evidence from these studies indicated that the site was located in an area of multiphase occupation and settlement dating from the prehistoric period to the 20th century.

The aim of the 2005 programme of evaluation and area excavation was therefore geared towards identifying and characterising all significant buried archaeology preserved within the VSH development footprint prior to its destruction. A programme of archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) was undertaken for areas of the VSH site where deposits and structures of Post-medieval and later date and of low archaeological potential had been identified during the earlier evaluation work.

Evidence of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement on or very near the footprint of the VSH site was indicated by a relatively large number of flint tools recovered from later deposits. Iron Age activity was represented by a relict soil horizon and possible boundary feature.

An enclosure ditch and associated pits and gullies represented subsequent Romano-British activity dated by pottery to the 2nd - 4th centuries AD. A series of postholes were also located although no individual structures were evident.

A significant number of medieval features, principally enclosure ditches, gullies and pits were also recorded on the site. The features represented a broadly contiguous phase of land division and settlement related activity dating from the late 12th to the 15th centuries and were consistent with other similar features of medieval date recorded on the adjacent Firmac site (Young; forthcoming).

Evidence of Post-medieval and modern activity was extensive and included a number of masonry walls, service trenches, postholes and paved floors. These structures and deposits were, in conjunction with a range of domestic rubbish, principally pottery, in keeping with the post-medieval development of the site illustrated on documentary sources for the area.

The post-excavation assessment stage has demonstrated that some aspects of the project justify being carried forward to full analysis and reporting and that the overall results are of sufficient importance to merit publication in a recognised archaeological journal. The general objective of the final stage of analysis and research will therefore focus on the detailed analysis and reporting of the later prehistoric (Iron age), Romano-British and medieval evidence and aspects thereof, with the preparation of summary reports for evidence of later activity.

Accordingly, a further stage of post excavation work is identified to undertake appropriate detailed analyses as recommended by various specialists and develop the chronological, stratigraphic and environmental data to produce an integrated archaeological narrative and synthesis that sets out the results of assorted stages of research undertaken during the project.

It is proposed that detailed analysis and reporting should include:

- i) detailed analysis of the ceramic assemblage in order to obtain a more secure chronology and phasing for the periods of activity identified
- ii) further analysis of the plant remains and macrofossils in order to fit that activity into an environmental context
- iii) further detailed analysis of the bone assemblage in order to obtain a clearer understanding of the type and nature of activity represented
- iv) the production of a descriptive report for publication in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Summary | 3 |
| Acknowledgements | 7 |
| Copyright | 7 |
| PART A – Introduction & Background to the Project | |
| 1.1 Introduction | 9 |
| 1.2 Historical Background | 9 |
| 1.3 Archaeological Background | 10 |
| 1.4 Original Aims and Objectives | 10 |
| PART B – Summary of the 2005 Fieldwork | |
| 2 The Evaluation Trench | 13 |
| 3 The Excavation | 13 |
| 4 The Watching Brief | 18 |
| 5 Summary and Assessment of the Finds | 19 |
| PART C – Updated Project Design | |
| 6 Summary Statement of Potential | 23 |
| 7 Future Aims and Objectives | 24 |
| 8 The Project Archive | 25 |
| 9 Publication | 25 |
| 10 Proposed Future Work | 25 |
| 11 Resources and Costs 2006/2007 | 26 |
| 12 Timetable and Programme | 28 |
| 13 References | 28 |

APPENDICES

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| I | Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery by Dr. Elaine Morris | 31 |
| II | Assessment of the Roman and Later Pottery by Dr. Jane Timby | 35 |
| III | Assessment of the Animal Bone by Lorraine Higbee | 41 |
| IV | Assessment of the Flints by Peter Makey | 47 |
| V | Assessment of the Macrofossils by Kath Hunter | 59 |
| VI | Assessment of the Metalwork by Mark Corney | 73 |
| VII | Assessment of the Technological Residues by Ivan Mack | 77 |
| VIII | Assessment of the Glass by Hugh Willmott | 81 |
| IX | Cascade Chart for proposed future work | 85 |
| X | Finds Catalogues | 89 |

FIGURES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Figure 1..... | Site Location, scale 1:25,000 |
| Figure 2..... | Location of the present Evaluation Trench, Excavation Area, 2003 Trial Trenches and 1998 Test Pits, scale 1:1250 |
| Figure 3..... | Plan showing the VSH development footprint and the adjacent Firmac Development site, scale as shown |
| Figure 4 | The 2005 Evaluation Trench – Plan and Sections, scale as shown |
| Figure 5..... | The 2005 Area Excavation, scale as shown |
| Figure 6..... | Sections .1) Cuts 1282, 1194 and 1143 .2) Cuts 1273, 1166 and 1275 .3) Cuts 1270, 1123 and 1180/1182 scale as shown |
| Figure 7..... | Section Wall 1187 and Cuts 1167, 1178 and 1180/1182, scale as shown |
| Figure 8 | Schematic Plan showing the Distribution of Archaeological Features revealed during the 2005 Watching Brief, scale 1:1250 |
| Figure 9 | Extract from the 1886 Ordnance Survey Map of Gloucestershire showing the location of former tenement buildings along Cromwell Street, not to scale |

PLATES

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Cover..... | The Evaluation Trench, viewed from the east (left) Overview of the Excavation Area, viewed from the west (right) |
| Plate 1 | General view of the Evaluation Trench, viewed from the west, no scale |
| Plate 2 | Detail of Pit 1112 during evaluation, scale 1m x 1m |
| Plate 3 | View of the northern portion of the Area Excavation, no scale |
| Plate 4 | View of the southern portion of the Area Excavation, viewed from the west, no scale |
| Plate 5 | View of various phases of pits and ditches, viewed from the south, no scale |
| Plate 6 | General view of the Area Excavation during the excavation of Pit 1143, no scale |
| Plate 7 | Detail of Pits 1361, 1365, Posthole 1368, Ditches 1372, 1374 and Gully 1370, viewed from the south |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to St. Monica Trust for funding the project and to Project Manager David Winslow of Andrew Wilson Partnership for his assistance and co-operation throughout the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Vanessa Straker, Regional Scientific Advisor for English Heritage and Bob Jones, Archaeological Officer for Bristol for their considerable advice during the course of the work.

Further thanks are due to all the specialist contributors and the fieldwork team at Avon Archaeological Unit for their hard work.

COPYRIGHT

The copyright to this report including all text, drawings and photographs, unless otherwise stated, rests with Avon Archaeological Unit, Bristol.

Ordnance Survey maps and plans are reproduced courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence Number: AL 100005802

Figure 1

Location of the Study Area ○

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright Reserved.
Licence Number: AL 100005802

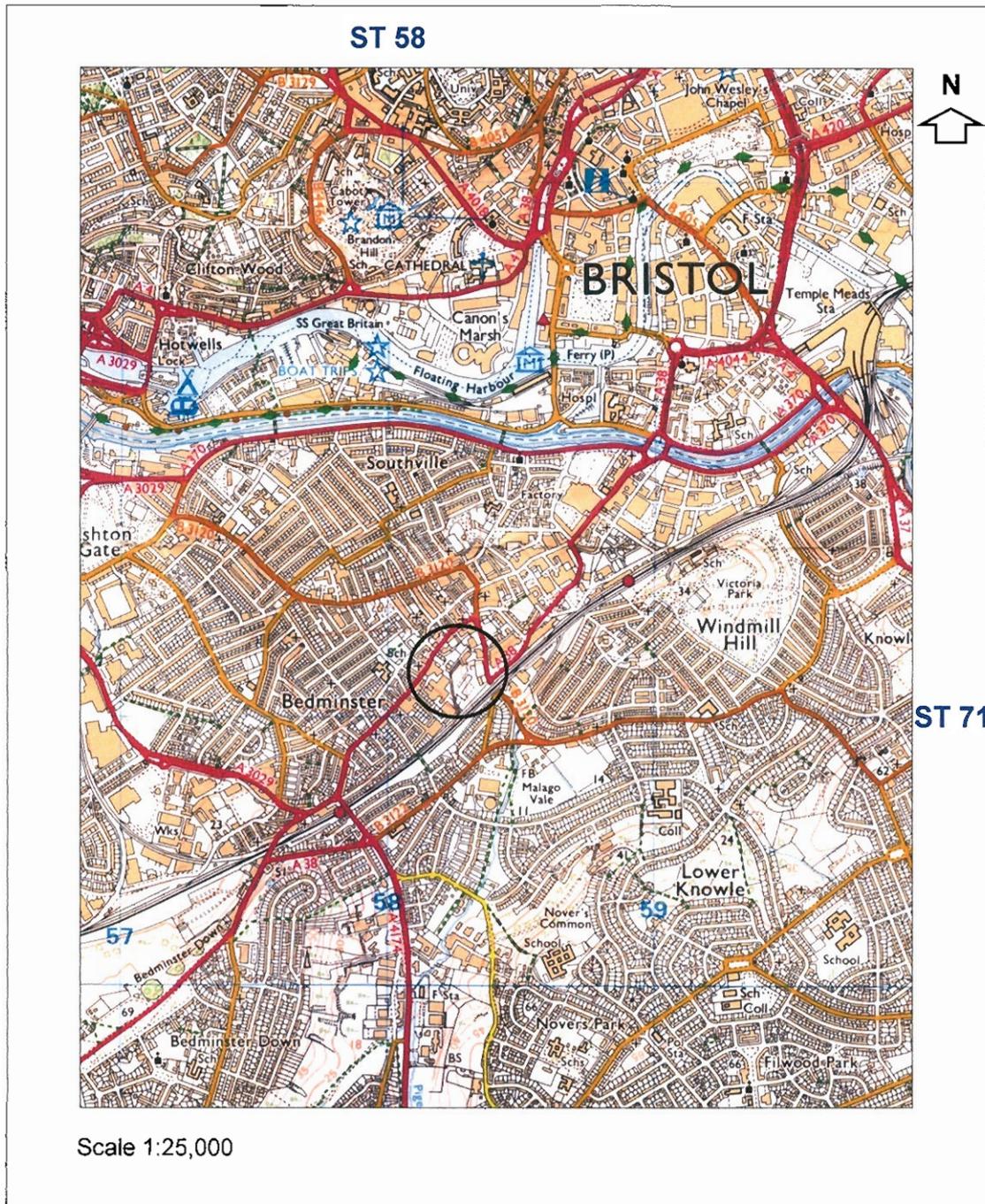
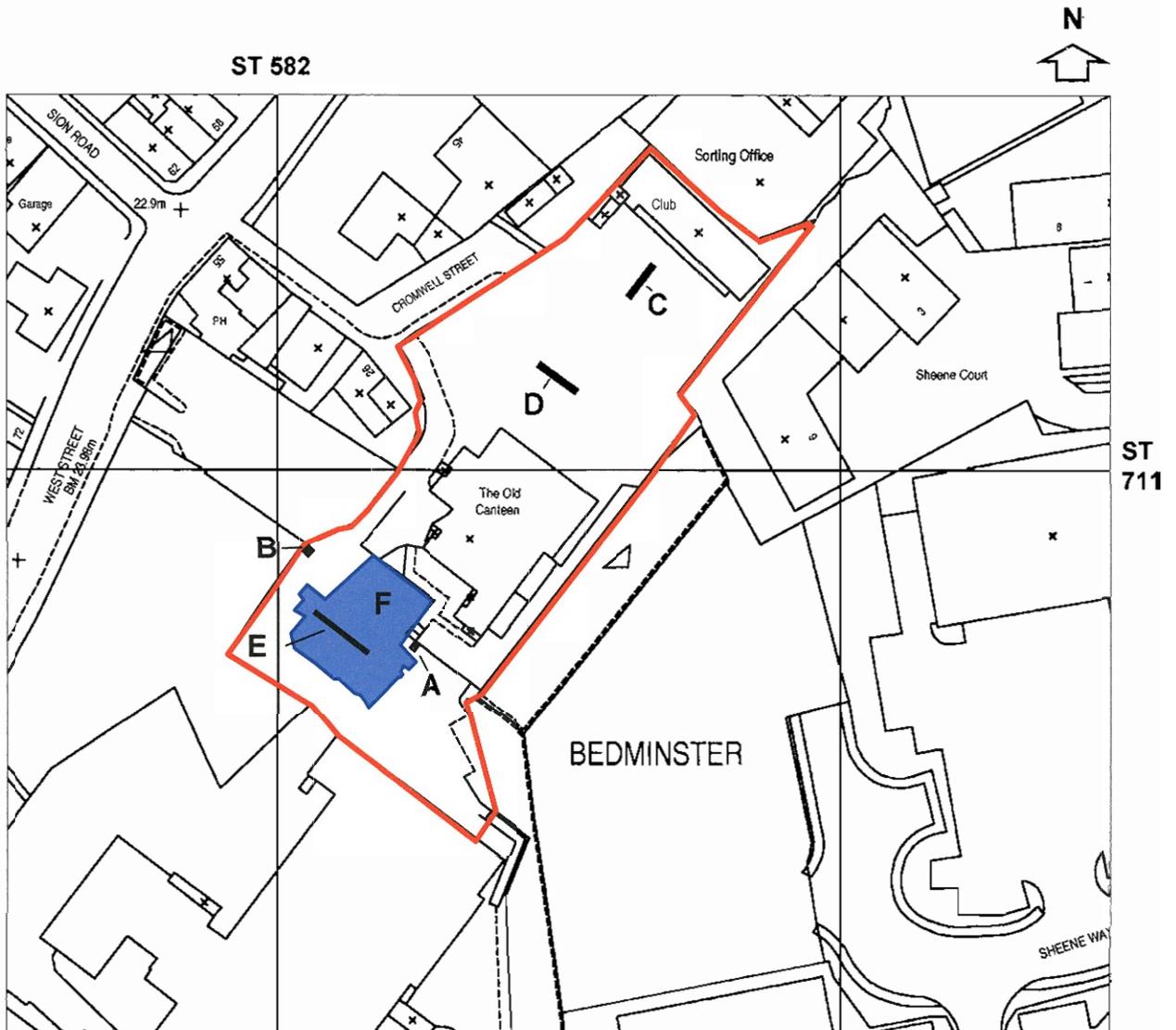


Figure 2

Boundary of the VSH site showing Location of the Evaluation Trench,
Excavation Area, 2003 Trenches and 1998 Test Pits (after Yorkston 1998)



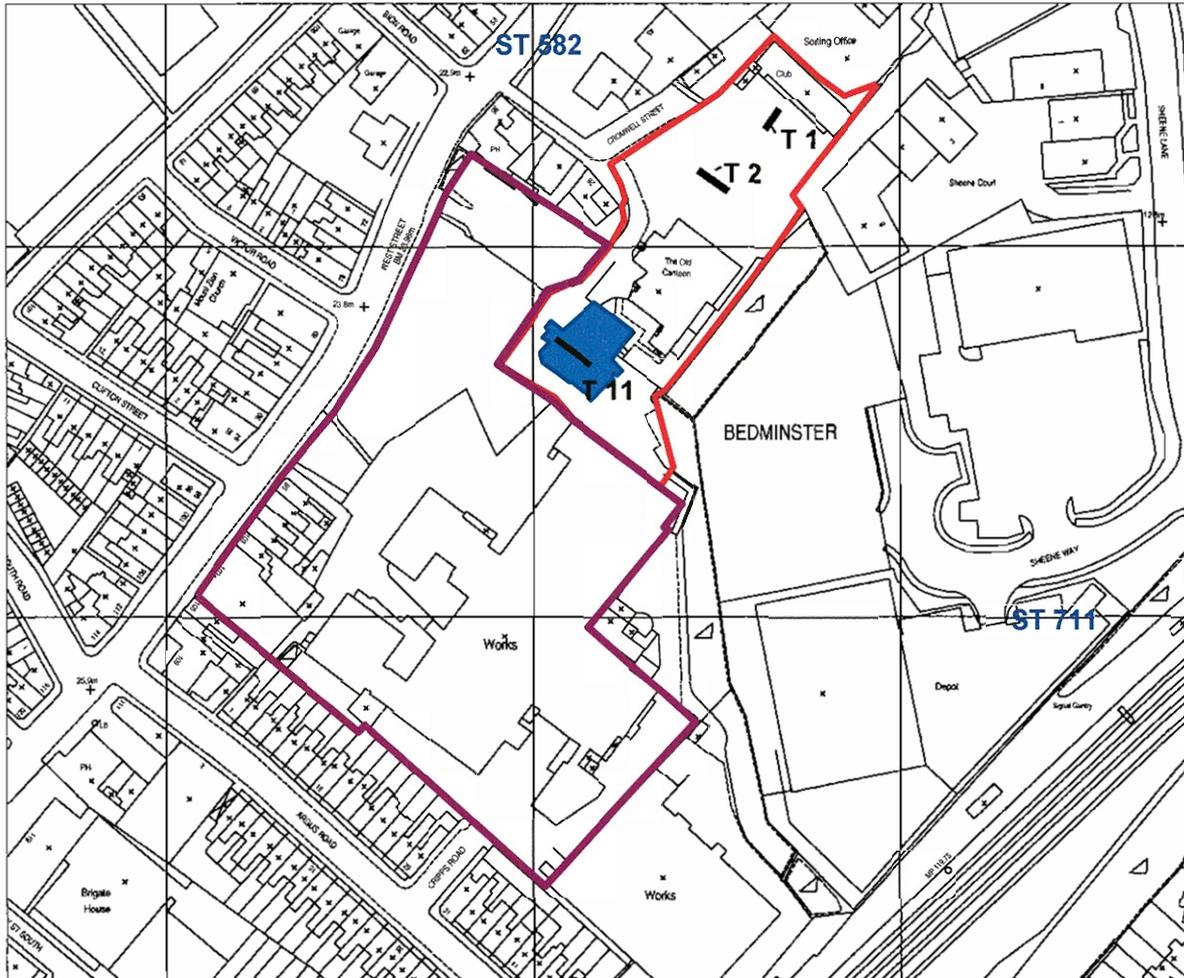
Scale 1:1250

Key:

- A 1998 Test Pit (TP 5)
- B 1998 Test Pit (TP 6)
- C 2003 Trial Trench (Tr 1)
- D 2003 Trial Trench (Tr 2)
- E 2005 Evaluation Trench (Tr 11)
- F 2005 Area Excavation
-  Boundary of the VSH site
-  Footprint of the 2005 Area Excavation

Figure 3

Plan showing the VSH development footprint and the adjacent Firmac development site



Key:

-  Boundary of the VSH site
- T1-2 2003 Evaluation Trenches
- T11 2005 Trial Trench
-  2005 Area Excavation - VSH
-  Boundary of the Firmac site



PART A - Introduction & Background to the Project

1.1 Introduction

The St. Monica Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) scheme lies within the grounds of the former Mail Marketing International site, West Street, Bedminster, Bristol (NGR ST 5822 7116, **figures 1 and 2**) and forms, along with the adjacent Firmac site, part of a much larger and on going re-development of this part of west Street. The site is situated on the upper southeast facing slope of the Malago Vale at a height of approximately 24.5 m above Ordnance Datum (a.O.D) and lies some 2 km southwest of the city centre.

The underlying geology is of Triassic Mercia Mudstone with weathered surface exposures of reddish-brown and grey-green clays (Mojabi; 2002).

1.2 Historical Background

Bedminster is currently an urban suburb of Bristol but was, up until boundary changes implemented in 1835, a small rural village in the county of Somerset. The area is known to have been a secular and monastic settlement prior to AD 1066 based on references in Domesday while the place name¹ itself is clearly Saxon in origin and probably refers to the existence of a pre-Conquest minster within the parish, possibly on the site of the former St. John the Baptist Church. (Burchill; 1997).

During the 12th century West Street, which reputedly follows the route of a minor Roman Road, was a major thoroughfare that led from Bedminster to Bishopsworth and thereafter to Bridgewater and Taunton (La Trobe-Bateman; 1999).

Documentary research undertaken in 2003 (Etheridge; 2003) identified a small number of medieval documents pertaining to the area including a reference dated 1589 that identified at least one house and garden on West Street, close to but probably outside the footprint of the VSH development. By 1603 the southern side of West Street was certainly occupied as another source refers to "all that messuage²" in West Street, with adjoining garden and fields west of "the brook" (known as either the Malago or Bedminster Brook).

In 1645, during the second siege of the Civil War the village of Bedminster sustained vast damage by both the attacking Parliamentarians and the retreating Loyalists, which in part accounts for the absence of medieval and early post-medieval structures on West Street.

? and
The post-medieval development of Bedminster is well accounted for in both cartographic and documentary sources and charts its change from a rural Somerset village separated from Bristol by half a mile of open land in 1698, through the mid 18th century and the construction of turnpike roads from Long Ashton and Dundry. It was, however, after the completion of the Great Western Railway with the opening of Box Tunnel at Bristol Temple Meads in 1841 and the founding of the Malago Vale colliery on West Street a few years later that large-scale industry was brought to the area. A period of rapid expansion naturally followed and Bedminster grew as numerous factories and shops opened and tenements constructed in order to house the influx of workers. It was during this time that further terraced housing and domestic/light industrial sheds were added to the rear of the existing West Street tenements and across the site of the Old Canteen Block and along Cromwell Street both of which lie within the footprint of the VSH development. The majority of these had been cleared by 1955 and the remainder since 1989.

¹ *Bedminster* – occurs variously as *Bedmynstra*, *Betministra*, *Betmenistra* and *Beiminstre*

² 'Messuage' – a house with land and outbuildings

1.3 Archaeological Background

Several programmes of intrusive archaeological work had been undertaken previously across the Mail Marketing site.

The earliest of these comprised two small test pits excavated inside the main car parking area of the Mail Marketing site, now incorporated within the southern extent of the VSH construction corridor (Yorkston; 1998, **figures 2 and 3**). Each test pit revealed subterranean layers dating from the 13th century AD that were thought to be associated with the occupation of tenements along West Street during the medieval period. Residual pottery also recovered from these relict soils indicated human activity in the vicinity from the 11th century onwards. The deposits were sealed below a deep sequence of modern made ground, garden soils and 19th century wall foundations.

Subsequent and more extensive investigations carried across the Mail Marketing site in 2003 (Young; 2003, **figure 3**) revealed evidence of multiphase occupation and settlement. Evidence of this activity was most notable in trenches located immediately adjacent to the West Street frontage, now part of the adjacent Firmac development and included deposits, pits, ditches and wall foundations of late Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. Features and deposits exposed in trenches excavated in the northeastern portion of the site, and within the present VSH development, were limited and principally represented elements of post medieval tenement buildings (**figure 9**).

The most recent archaeological work undertaken during 2005 and 2006 on the adjacent site and on behalf of Firmac Developments Limited (Young; forthcoming) has located evidence of human activity on the Mail Marketing site from the Neolithic period onwards with the earliest significant settlement appearing during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods, when a rural enclosed agricultural settlement or farmstead appears to have been established, possibly close to the route of a minor Roman road, now followed by the approximate course of West Street. Evidence for early medieval activity, represented by a number of random pits and ditches, was gradually superseded during the post-medieval periods by the formalisation of construction and settlement that culminated in the development of a series of regular tenements fronting onto West Street. It is expected that further information gathered from this separate programme of archaeological work will enable the results from the VSH site to be interpreted in a wider local context.

In view of the results of the preceding evaluations it was concluded that further archaeological features and deposits of potential significance were likely to be located within the footprint of the VSH development. While the surviving archaeology was not considered to be of sufficient quality or national importance to justify preservation *in-situ* at the expense of construction a programme of archaeological intervention and recording in advance of construction was necessary.

A programme of archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) was designated for areas of the VSH site where deposits and structures of post-medieval and later date had been identified by the 2003 evaluation. In addition limited trial trenching³ and provision for subsequent area excavation was agreed for a portion of the site where no previous intrusive evaluation had taken place (**figure 2**).

Part B below summarises the results of the excavation fieldwork and includes a range of specialist and in-house assessment reports.

1.4 Original Aims and Objectives

The original Aims and Objectives of the project, as set out in the original Project Design (Young 2005) were:

³ designated 'Trench 11' in order to carry forward the numbering system from the previous 2003 evaluation exercise

1.4.1 Original AIMS

- i to locate and record in detail all significant archaeological and/or environmental deposits or finds preserved within a designated part of the Study Area by area excavation. To locate and record all unforeseen archaeological deposits revealed during the course of the development groundwork by means of archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief).
- ii to characterise and date all evidence of previous human activity within the Study Area as located during the project and to determine the importance of such evidence in relation to criteria set out by English Heritage in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).
- iii to elucidate the nature of the natural environment in the Study Area prior to and during human activity through an assessment of environmental evidence revealed during the excavation.
- iv to relate the information gathered during the project to the existing archaeological information for the site.
- v to prepare an appropriate archive for the project and an illustrated Assessment Report, with specialist analyses where appropriate, plus recommendations and methodologies for the final analysis and publication of the results.
- vi to ensure that the key results of the excavation work submitted to the Bristol Sites and Monuments Record, are published in a recognised archaeological journal and made available to the wider archaeological community.

1.4.2 Original OBJECTIVES

- i to undertake a programme of archaeological observation and monitoring (Watching Brief, Section 2, below) during the preliminary stages of earthmoving and subsequent groundworks beyond the confines of the designated excavation area to identify and record, to an appropriate level, all unforeseen archaeological deposits revealed as a consequence of such works.
- ii to undertake an archaeological evaluation and area excavation exercise designed to locate, record and characterise all significant buried archaeological and environmental deposits preserved as subterranean features in the southwest part of the Mail Marketing site, in an area only previously evaluated by small scale archaeological trenching.
- iii to describe and record all evidence of significant archaeological stratigraphy and deposits revealed during the excavation and to recover artefacts and samples of suitable material for further analyses and reporting where appropriate.
- iv to identify and record all significant geoarchaeological and environmental stratigraphy and deposits revealed and to recover samples of appropriate material for further assessment where appropriate. All in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage (Canti. AML Report 34/96, English Heritage, 2002 and English Heritage, 2004).
- v the collation, assessment and synthesis of the collective archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring data, with specialist assessment reports for appropriate materials and the preparation of a descriptive Assessment Report with supporting catalogues, illustrations etc., for submission to St Monica Trust, to the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council and the Bristol Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- vi to produce an Updated Project Design after the completion of the Assessment Report setting out the justification, methodologies, timetable and costs to undertake a final stage of reporting work necessary to carry the project forward to completion and final academic publication.

vii the preparation of an indexed and internally consistent project archive suitable for long term curation and storage by Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

viii the following sections (**Parts A and B**) of this report summaries the results of the various stages of archaeological fieldwork undertaken on the site in chronological order, followed by specialist and in house summary and assessment reports. The final section of the report (**Part C**) sets out an Updated Project Design, which identifies aspects of the excavated data that justify detailed analysis, reporting and publication in a recognised archaeological journal.

PART B – Summary of the 2005 Fieldwork

2 The Evaluation Trench (Trench 11⁴) figure 4, plates 1 and 2

In January 2005 a trial trench measuring 16 m and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.40 m was opened in a part of the VSH construction footprint where only small-scale evaluation (Yorkston; *ibid*, Section 1.3 above) had previously taken place.

The cutting revealed evidence of later prehistoric activity indicated by a soil horizon (1122/1125), which yielded a modest assemblage of Iron Age pottery, recorded at a depth of 22.29 m a.O.D. The horizon was subsequently truncated by a phase of Romano-British activity, represented by a broad east to west aligned boundary ditch (Cut 1124).

Two rounded pits (Cuts 1112 and 1123), one of which truncated an unexcavated stony soil feature of indeterminate date and function (Cut 1113), were also partly exposed in the trench and produced a modest ceramic assemblage of late 12th – 14th century date. A deep deposit of silted clay (1114/1107) sealed the features and was in turn overlain by a series of post-medieval and modern deposits (1106, 1105, 1104, 1103 and 1102).

The remaining features revealed in the trench were all of either post-medieval or modern origin and included a number of Victorian cuts (1118, 1119 1120 and 1121) and an area of modern paving (1116). A layer of tarmac and scalplings (1101) sealed the sequence and formed the modern ground surface.

The density of archaeologically significant deposits and features exposed in the confines of the evaluation trench prompted the City Archaeologist to recommend further recording by area excavation (Section 3, below).

3 Area Excavation Figures 5-9, plates 3-6

The area excavation was centred on Trench 11 (above) and involved the excavation of some 440 square metres within the footprint of the VSH development. The fieldwork was undertaken in March 2005 and revealed significant archaeological features and artefacts ranging in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period.

3.1 Description of the Excavated Evidence figures 5-9, plates 3-6

3.1.1 *Period I: Prehistoric*

i) Phase 1.1 – Neolithic/Bronze Age

No evidence of prehistoric structural activity was recorded within the Study Area. Settlement or occupation on or very near the site was however indicated by a collection of 29 flint artefacts retrieved from residual deposits. Of note amongst the assemblage were a number of middle to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age scrapers and piercers (see Appendix IV).

⁴ the 2005 trial trench was allotted a unique set of context based record numbers and referred to as 'Trench 11' in order to avoid confusion with any of the trenches opened during the previous 2003 evaluation exercise.

ii) *Phase 1.2a – Iron Age*

Subsequent Iron Age activity was represented by the deposition of a soil horizon (1122/1125/1135) in the western portion of the site and the cutting of a probable boundary ditch (Cut 1113/1273/1282; **figure 5**) in the east.

A sizeable assemblage of Iron Age pottery containing fragments from at least four undecorated vessel types was recovered from the homogeneous relict soil (Layer 1122/1125/1135) that covered the western half of the excavation area and which gradually petered out towards the east. The ceramic fabrics have been identified as generically similar to Iron Age pottery retrieved from the adjacent Firmac development (Young; forthcoming) but only one fragment, the rim of a burnished ovoid jar of Middle to Late Iron Age type, has been more closely dated (see Appendix I).

Two blades of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (SF 2 and 3, Appendix IV) were also recovered from the remnant soil.

The northwest terminal of a ditch (Cut 1113/1273/1282) was located in the central portion of the excavation area. The feature was at most 740 mm deep and only one side of the profile, steep with a gently rounded base that culminated in a sump was visible, the remainder having been destroyed during a contemporary phase of recutting or cleaning (Cut 1194/1275/1270). With the exception of a small assemblage of cattle and horse teeth (Appendix III), no datable finds were recovered from the feature, the base of which appeared to be lined with sandstone and limestone rubble.

Note: the nearest oolitic limestone outcrop is located in Dundry some 6.5 km south of the VSH site.

No contemporary activity was identified in the northern portion of the site.

3.1.2 *Period II: Romano-British*

A number of features dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD were recorded across the site. None, however, yielded finds that were closely datable and as such the following provisional phasing relies heavily on stratigraphic relationships.

i) *Phase II.1*

Activity during this first phase was represented by the cutting of a linear boundary ditch (Cut 1124/1139/1149) and an adjacent group of pits (Cuts 1145, 1166/1284 and 1259).

Ditch 1124/1139/1149 was largely destroyed along its length and only the base survived at a depth of between 100 mm and 300 mm. Its northeast terminal had also been severely truncated during the construction of *Phase III.1b* Pit 1280. The feature, which had been identified previously in the trial trench opened as part of the same project, extended beyond the excavation area to the southwest and appeared to define the boundary of enclosed land that lay to the east (**figure 5**).

The recovery of locally manufactured Roman-British pottery wares common throughout the 2nd – 4th centuries AD suggests that the boundary was a long-lived feature within the landscape and its proximity to and alignment with *Phase I.2* Ditch 1113/1273/1282 hinted at a continuity of an established pattern of land division.

Three pits (Cuts 1145, 1166/1284 and 1259) were constructed within the enclosed land to the east of the boundary. The two larger features (Cuts 1166/1284 and 1259), each in excess of 2 m diameter, shared roughly similar forms and lay equidistant to the third, smaller pit (Cut 1145). Cut 1145, in contrast to the other pits was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base and contained in its silted clay fill a quantity of weathered sandstone.

No function was determined for the group, which yielded a small quantity of pottery fragments of a type commonly used throughout the 2nd - 4th centuries AD. Other finds included a whetstone (SF 18, Pit 1166/1284) and a residual thumb scraper of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date from Pit 1259 (SF 4, Appendix IV).

ii) Phase II.2

Subsequent activity was restricted to a pair of narrow intercutting gullies or structural slots (Cuts 1192/1134 and 1193) sited some 4 m east of the *Phase II.1* enclosure ditch. Each slot was roughly linear in plan and severely truncated along its length. A small quantity of late Roman pottery, animal bone and metallic slag was recovered from the gullies, which were truncated by *Phase II.3* Pit 1197.

iii) Phase II.3

During the final Romano-British phase, activity was limited to the cutting of a single pit (Cut 1197) and Cut 1159.

A sub-rounded pit (Cut 1197) with gently sloping sides and a broad, slightly irregular U-shaped base was located in the central portion of the site where it partially truncated a *Phase II.2* gully (Cut 1193). Two fragments of generic Roman pottery were recovered from the feature, which was subsequently cut by undated Posthole 1230.

The form and function of a small, rounded feature (Cut 1159) that lay adjacent to the southwest facing baulk of the excavation area remained undetermined. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered from its truncated fill and its inclusion in this phase is therefore tentative.

No contemporary activity was identified in the northern portion of the excavation area.

3.1.3 Period III: Medieval

Provisional dating of the medieval material indicates two broad phases of activity on the site, an earlier and more extensive phase dating to the 12th-14th centuries AD (*Phase III.1*), subdivided into three separate subphases: *III.1a*, *III.1b* and *III.1c*) and a later phase spanning the 13th-15th centuries AD (*Phase III.2*).

i) Phase III.1a

The earliest phase of medieval activity was represented by two parallel features (Gully 1167/1255 and Ditch 1178/1185/1299) that together appeared to form a substantial boundary enclosing land to the west.

The linear ditch (Cut 1178/1185/1299) crossed the extreme eastern part of the excavation area on a southwest-northeast alignment. The central portion and eastern shoulder of the broad U-shaped feature had been largely destroyed during the construction of *Phase III.1b* boundary (Cut 1257/1288) but elsewhere survived to a depth of between 300 mm and 500 mm.

Located immediately adjacent to and parallel with Ditch 1178/1185/1299 was a linear arrangement of posthole settings (Gully 1167/1255) that appeared to mark the position of a former structure, possibly a fence-line.

Provisional assessment of pottery retrieved from the backfill of the fence settings and the silted fill of the ditch, which included fragments from a North West Wiltshire tripod pitcher, indicates a broadly contemporaneous date for construction.

A long narrow gully (Cut 1173/1160/1177/ 1141/1199) was located to the west of the double boundary. The feature lay perpendicular to the main boundary and appeared to represent an internal division of the larger enclosure, possibly demarcating the boundary between two separate tenement plots. Very little dateable evidence was recovered from the severely truncated feature, which was placed in this phase principally on the basis of its spatial relationship with Ditch 1257/1288.

A stone filled linear feature (1184) some 4 m long, lay closely adjacent to Gully 1173/1160/1177/1141/1199 and appeared to indicate the location of a former small earthfast timber structure.

Pit 1290 was located adjacent to Ditch 1178/1185/1299 and although undated, was placed in this phase as it was largely destroyed during the construction of *Phase III.1b* Ditch 1257/1288.

ii) Phase III.1b

During this phase the boundary was redefined and re-orientated (Cut 1257/1288) and a short gully (Cut 1189) and a number of pits (Cuts 1218, 1123, 1112 and 1280) were dug.

Ditch Cut 1257/1288 was constructed on a roughly east-west alignment, through *Phase II.1a* Pit 1290 and perpendicular to the *Phase III.1a* boundary. A significant quantity of compacted large sandstone and limestone block rubble topped the naturally silted fill of the ditch, most noticeably at its eastern extent and appeared to represent a deliberate attempt to backfill the feature.

A fragment of limestone, possibly part of a saddle quern (SF 23, Appendix X) was recovered from the surface of the ditch, while a number of late 12th–14th century sherds were gathered from its base. The ditch extended beyond the excavation area to the east and its western terminus was destroyed by later *Phase V.I* activity.

A small drainage gully (Cut 1189) extended east-west along the eastern edge of the site for a short distance before merging with Ditch 1257/1288. The construction of the gully destroyed much of the exposed eastern side of *Phase III.1a* Ditch 1178/1185/1299.

Four sub-circular pits (Cuts 1218, 1123, 1112 and 1280) were located parallel with and perpendicular to the new boundary and varied in depth between 570 mm and 340 mm. Three of the group were relatively shallow with near vertical sides and flat bases. Pit 1218 was larger and had an uneven, concave profile and base. The volume of sandstone and limestone rubble and the compacted nature of the fill indicated that the pit had been deliberately backfilled and consolidated.

The quantity of animal waste and pottery fragments recovered from the features, which included fragments of an 11th century type and a possible curfew⁵ cover, suggests they could have functioned as rubbish pits.

iii) Phase III.1c

The *Phase III.1b* Ditch 1257/1288 and Pit 1218 were deliberately backfilled during this time and a fresh enclosure boundary, represented by masonry Wall 1187, constructed.

The southwest-northeast aligned wall (1187) was constructed from sandstone and limestone rubble and located in the eastern portion of the site. A number of late 12th–14th century pottery fragments were recovered from the base of the 500 mm wide structure, which had been largely robbed out along its length during subsequent *Phase III.2b* activity (Cut 1248, **figure 7**). It may be of significance that the wall followed closely the orientation of the original *Phase III.1a* boundary (Cut 1178/1185/ 1299).

⁵ *curfew* - a large hemispherical vessel with a looped handle at the top which was used to cover an open hearth at night

vi) *Phase III.2a: 13th - 15th century AD*

Wall 1187 appears to have remained an upstanding feature in the landscape during this time but was possibly in a state of disrepair. Elsewhere across the excavation area, two gullies (Cuts 1175/1154/ 1170 and 1225) and a rounded pit (Cut 1143) were dug.

A silty soil deposit (Layer 1107/1114/1219) dated by pottery to the 13th -15th centuries AD had begun to accumulate across the site and was particularly noticeable against Wall 1187 (**figure 7**).

The two parallel linear gullies (Cut 1175/1154/ 1170 and 1225) lay perpendicular to Wall 1187 and were separated from each other by a distance of some 4 m. The spatial relationship between the gullies and the boundary feature suggested that they represented internal divisions of the larger enclosure and possibly demarcated the boundary between separate tenement plots.

A substantial pit (Cut 1143) was located some 2.50 m west of the walled boundary. Pit 1143 was circular and approximately 500 mm deep with gently sloping concave profile culminating in a flat base. A small quantity of 13th -15th century AD pottery fragments were recovered from the silted sill of the pit which also contained a quantity of subangular limestone and sandstone rubble, not dissimilar to that forming the fabric of Wall 1187.

v) *Phase III.2b: 15th century AD*

The final medieval phase appeared to reflect a diminished level of activity across the site and was represented by the robbing of Wall 1187 (Cut 1248) and the gradual abandonment of the *Phase III.2a* features.

3.1.4 Period IV: Post-Medieval

The modern development and use of the site was represented by a large number of features. Although only a single phase of post-medieval activity was distinguished, it is likely that more were represented.

Phase IV.1 - late 19th - 20th century

The remnants of a late Victorian or early Edwardian structure comprising flagged stone floors (1210/1213/ 1222/1237) and kerbs (1211/1239) bounded by a metalled yard surface (1209) and associated garden soils (1206/1207) were recorded in the extreme northern portion of the site. The building appears to have been constructed sometime after 1886 as indicated by Ordnance Survey (**figure 9**) and corresponds well with a structure shown on the 1904 Second Edition Ordnance Survey plan and an associated concrete platform (1292), located in the southern end of the site.

A number of other features, including postholes (Cuts 1250, 1252, 1262, 1264 and 1266), pits (Cuts 1121 and 1180/1182), service trenches (Cut 1246) and gullies (Cuts 1227 and 1201/1203) of 19th century and later date were also exposed.

3.1.5 Period V: Modern

Phase V.1 - 20th century

The final phase of activity was recorded in the extreme northern portion of the site and was represented by the demolition and levelling of the *Phase IV.1* tenement, the construction of a retaining wall (Wall 1231) and the deposition of a thick concrete surface (1212). The northern portion of the excavation area, defined by Walls 1130 and 1231 was subsequently backfilled and consolidated during the 1960s and the area covered in concrete, which until very recently formed the main Mail Marketing car park.

3.1.6 *Undated Features*

A scattering of small postholes (Cuts 1159, 1171, 1196 and 1230), observed only as isolated cuts in relict soil Layer 1122/1125/1135 in the southern portion of the site, remained undated.

4 **Watching Brief** **figure 8, plate 7**

Outside the area excavation, the remaining footprint of the VSH building was subdivided into three separate areas (Areas A, B and C; **figure 8**), for ease of recording and each area was monitored archaeologically during reduced level excavation. During monitoring only a small number of areas were excavated to a depth sufficient to expose features predating extensive 19th and 20th century development and subsequent deposition.

Area A was located on the lower terrace of former Mail Marketing site at a height of approximately 21 m a.O.D and formed the largest of the monitored zones. Previously used as an overflow car park for visitors and staff of Mail Marketing the area also contained a standing structure known as the 'Old Canteen Block'. The subsequent removal of both the building and tarmac road surface during groundworks revealed a number of archaeological remains. These were represented by a series of medieval and post-medieval pits (Cuts 1310, 1320, 1330, 1361 and 1365) with a smaller number of undated structural features (Gully 1370, Posthole 1368 and Ditches 1340 and 1372). All of which were exposed in the underlying natural clay substrate (**figure 8**).

No deliberate pattern could be discerned for the pits/postholes, which occurred as clusters, rather than as a discrete arrangement although it is entirely possible, based on evidence recorded elsewhere on the site, that the ditches/gullies represented enclosure features of either medieval or early post-medieval date. The base of a medieval jug dating to the 13th or 14th centuries AD was retrieved from the surface cleaning of Pit 1330

The remaining areas (B and C) were both sited on the upper terrace of the former Mail Marketing site, in an area also designated for car parking, at a height of c. 24 m a.O.D.

Area B, comprised a relatively narrow strip of land which incorporated within it the extreme northern portion of the Area Excavation (**figure 8**). The removal by toothed excavator of a further 500 mm below the level of the Area Excavation exposed no additional archaeological features within the undisturbed clay substrate.

The removal of a reinforced concrete (1292) platform and subsequent digging in **Area C** exposed a more complete stratigraphic sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits previously exposed and recorded during the Area Excavation. With the exception of a thick deposit of clinker and technical residue (Layer 1305), thought to be associated with smelting works located in lower portion of the Mail Marketing site during the 1940s, no further features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed in this area during monitoring.

Note: the reduced level excavation stopped short of the underlying natural substrate in this area.

In view of the limited nature of the exposed archaeological remains, it is proposed to restrict the report to the project archive and to include a brief summary and discussion of results in the published report.

5 Summary of the Finds

5.1 Pottery

5.1.1 Prehistoric Pottery

see Appendix I by Dr Elaine Morris

A small assemblage comprising 19 sherds of Iron Age date and weighing 92g was recovered from the evaluation and area excavation. Of which 11 fragments were recovered from a suspected Iron Age soil horizon (1122/11225), the rest being residual in later contexts.

It is recommended by Dr Morris that, in conjunction with the larger and more significant assemblage recovered from the adjacent Firmac Developments Limited site (Young; forthcoming) that the collection requires discussion and quantification for the archive and SMR with illustrations and a note for publication.

5.1.2 Roman and later Pottery

see Appendix II by Dr Jane Timby

Approximately 400 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 9kg were recovered during the evaluation and excavation. Romano-British pottery was biased towards the later Roman period, with local greywares dominating the assemblage. The vast majority of the assemblage is of medieval or post-medieval date, together representing 75% of the total collection. The medieval pottery is diverse and comprises a mixture of plain jars, cooking pots, glazed jugs, tripod pitchers and bowls.

It is recommended By Dr Timby that the Romano-British and medieval assemblage is fully recorded, analysed, illustrated and reported (see Section 10 below).

5.1 Animal Bone

see Appendix III by Lorrain Higbee

A total of assemblage of 138 fragments of animal bone weighing 3,737 g and with a date range spanning the Iron Age through to the early modern period were recovered from the site. The majority were recovered from medieval contexts and mainly represent the larger domesticates; cattle, sheep/goat and horse, the type and proportions of which appear to agree with faunal remains recovered from similar medieval sites from the West Street and the Old Market areas of Bristol (Higbee in prep.). The presence of dog and goose was noted.

Further full analysis and reporting of the medieval assemblage, coupled with an integrated interpretation with material recovered from the adjacent Firmac site (Young; *ibid*) is recommended (see Section 10 below).

5.3 Flint

see Appendix IV by Peter Makey

The majority of the 29 flints weighing a total of 126.7g date from the middle to later Neolithic period (c.3500-2400 BC) with a smaller proportion being of a slightly later, early Bronze Age (c. 2600-1600 BC) date. Although the assemblage was residual, occurring in later contexts, all are of local manufacture with tools types most typically found on prehistoric settlement sites.

It is recommended that a note for publication including illustrations should be prepared which takes into account the characteristics of the flint assemblage recovered from the adjacent Firmac site.

5.4 Plant Macrofossils
see Appendix V by Kath Hunter

A total of 27 samples of Roman and medieval date were selected for assessment and rapid scanning. The assessment demonstrated that cereals were present in both of the phases sampled: bread wheat being the most common with lesser quantities of barley and oat. Broad bean, garden pea fragments and hazel nutshells, along with possible fodder and weed seeds were also present. It was noted that all of the plant remains were charred.

Further full analysis and reporting of selected samples is recommended (see Section 10 below).

5.5 Metalwork
see Appendix VI by Mark Corney

A small assemblage comprising 2 copper alloy and 10 iron objects weighing a total of 179g was recovered from the combined evaluation and area excavation.

The assemblage is small and with no obvious or coherent groupings. All objects are, on the basis of the dateable objects, likely to be of medieval or later date. The only object of note requiring full reporting and illustration is a late medieval hunting arrowhead (SF 13), retrieved from the surface cleaning of Ditch Cut 1257/1288.

5.6 Technological Residues
see Appendix VII by Ivan Mack

Approximately 1 kg of material provisionally identified as industrial residue was recovered during evaluation and excavation work. The results of the assessment indicate that iron smelting was certainly undertaken in the vicinity of the site and that charcoal was the primary source of fuel.

It is concluded that fragments recovered from early features may well be associated with evidence of a nearby rural farmstead of late Iron Age or early Roman period and that, at the very least, the remainder were unlikely to have derived from any smelting activity later than the 16th century.

It is proposed that further work is restricted to the preparation of a short summary report for in the published report.

5.7 Glass
see Appendix VIII by Dr. Hugh Wilmott

A small assemblage of 13 fragments of vessel and window glass weighing a total of 93g was submitted for assessment.

All 13 fragments date from the late 17th to mid-20th centuries and were derived from fairly recent contexts. Given this and its uninformative nature, no further specialist conservation or reporting is recommended.

5.8 Worked Stone

A total of 5432g of stone were recovered from the excavation, comprising 372g whetstones, 2844g quern fragments and 2216g other worked stone fragments. Five sandstone whetstones or whetstone fragments were recovered in total, all but one from Roman or medieval contexts. A single sandstone pot-lid was recovered from a 12th-13th century gully and two possible quern-stone fragments from the fill of a medieval ditch and adjacent soil layer. The remaining worked stone objects comprised a small fragment of faceted Pennant sandstone and a small, flat sub-circular disk of slate, possibly representing a fragment from a gaming counter.

While none of the assemblage warrants detailed analysis, 6 of the 10 objects justify illustration and all a brief description of lithology.

5.9 Finds Catalogues see Appendix X

Figure 4

The 2005 Evaluation Trench (11) – Plan and Sections

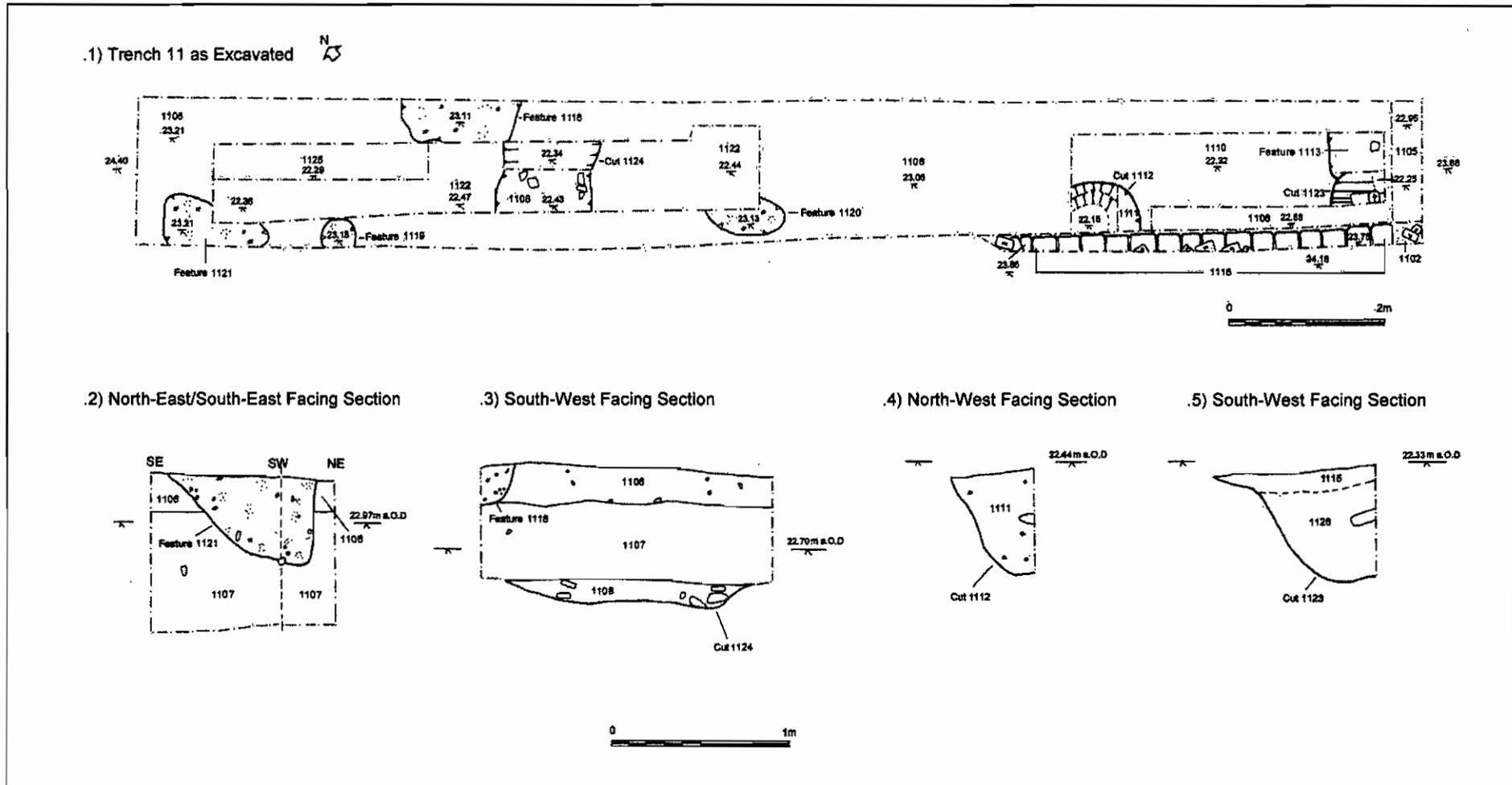


Figure 6

Section Drawings of Selected Archaeological Features recorded
during the 2005 Area Excavation

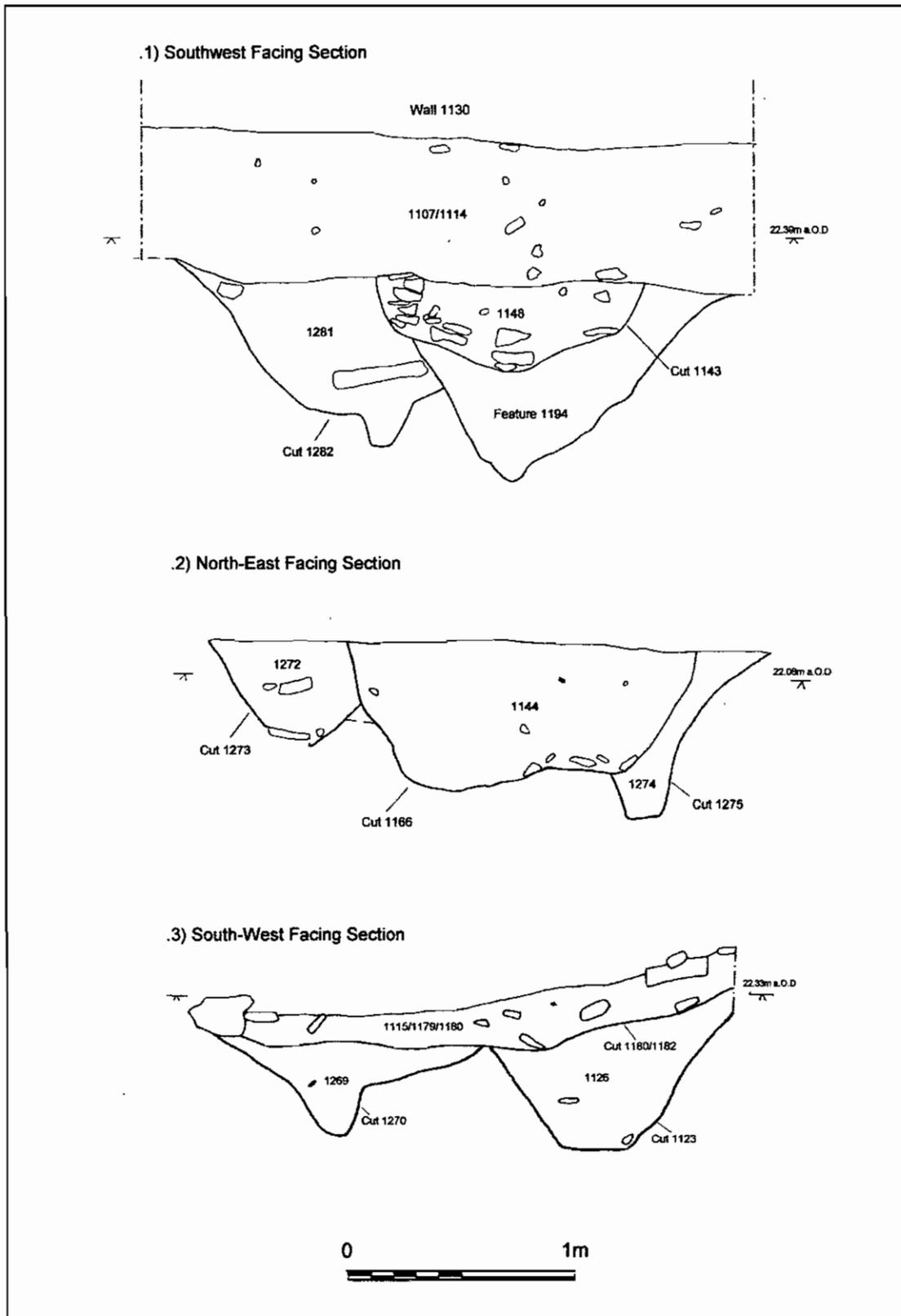


Figure 6

Section Drawings of Selected Archaeological Features recorded during the 2005 Area Excavation

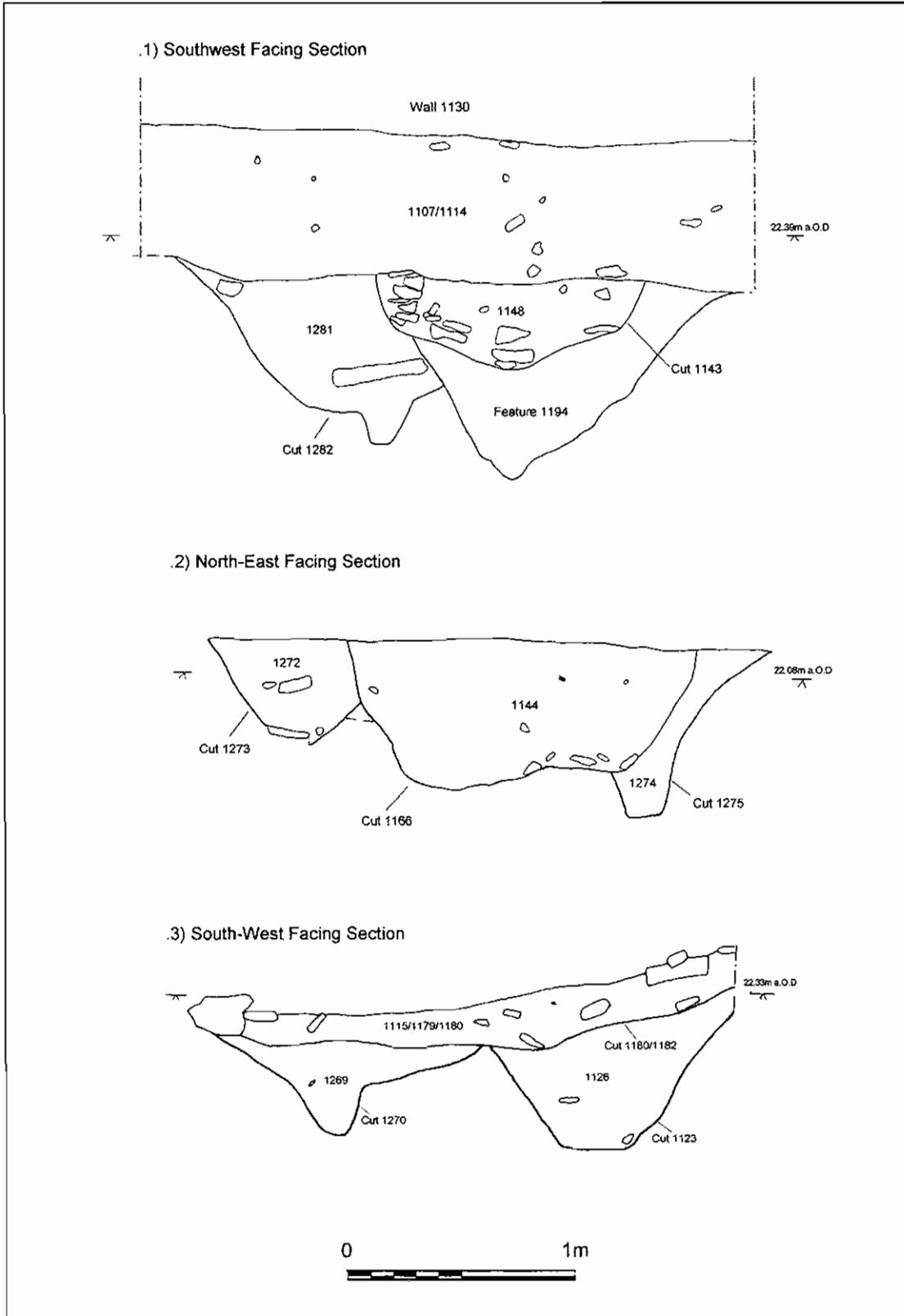


Figure 7

Selected Section Drawings of Archaeological Features recorded during the 2005 Area Excavation

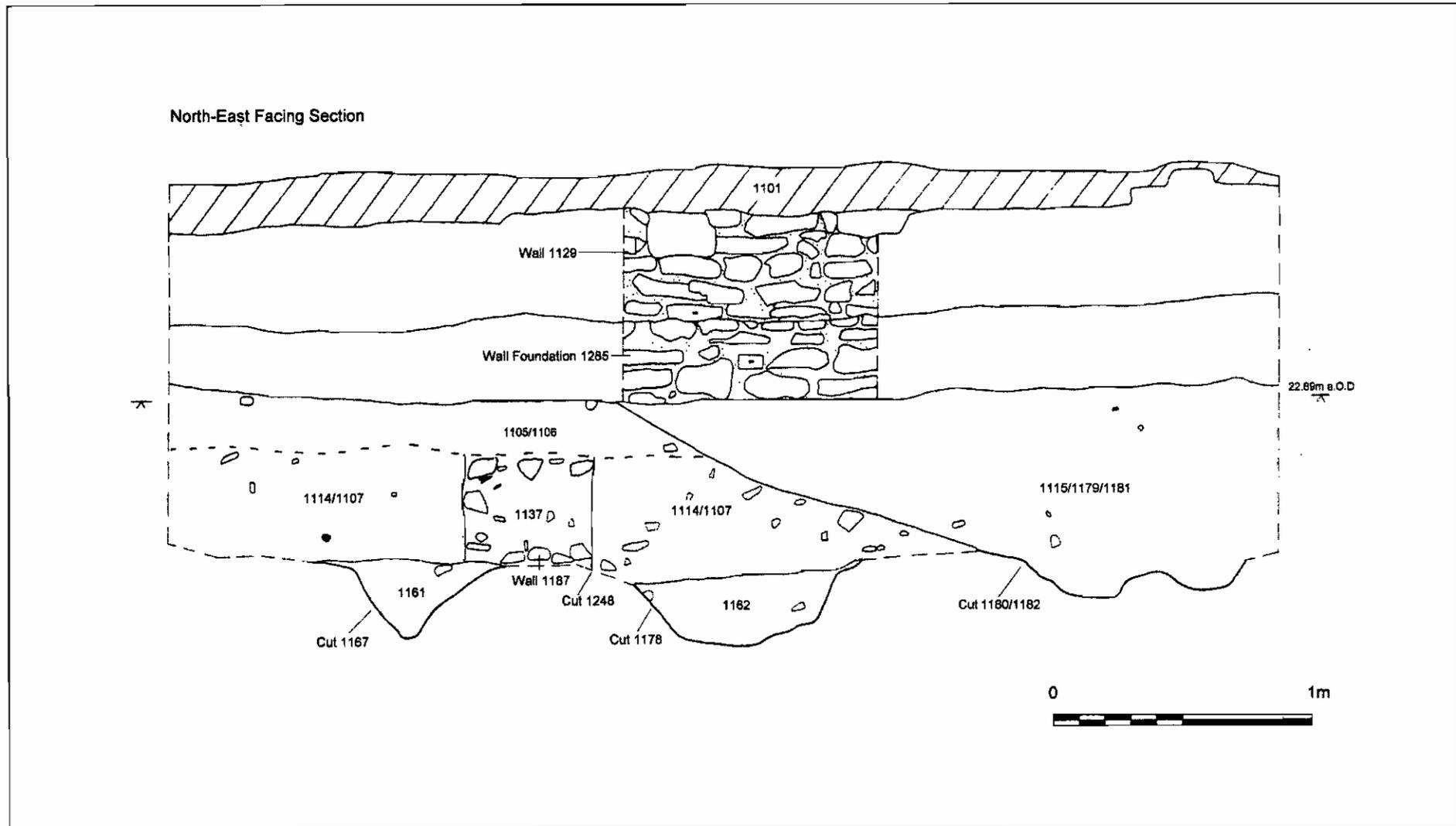
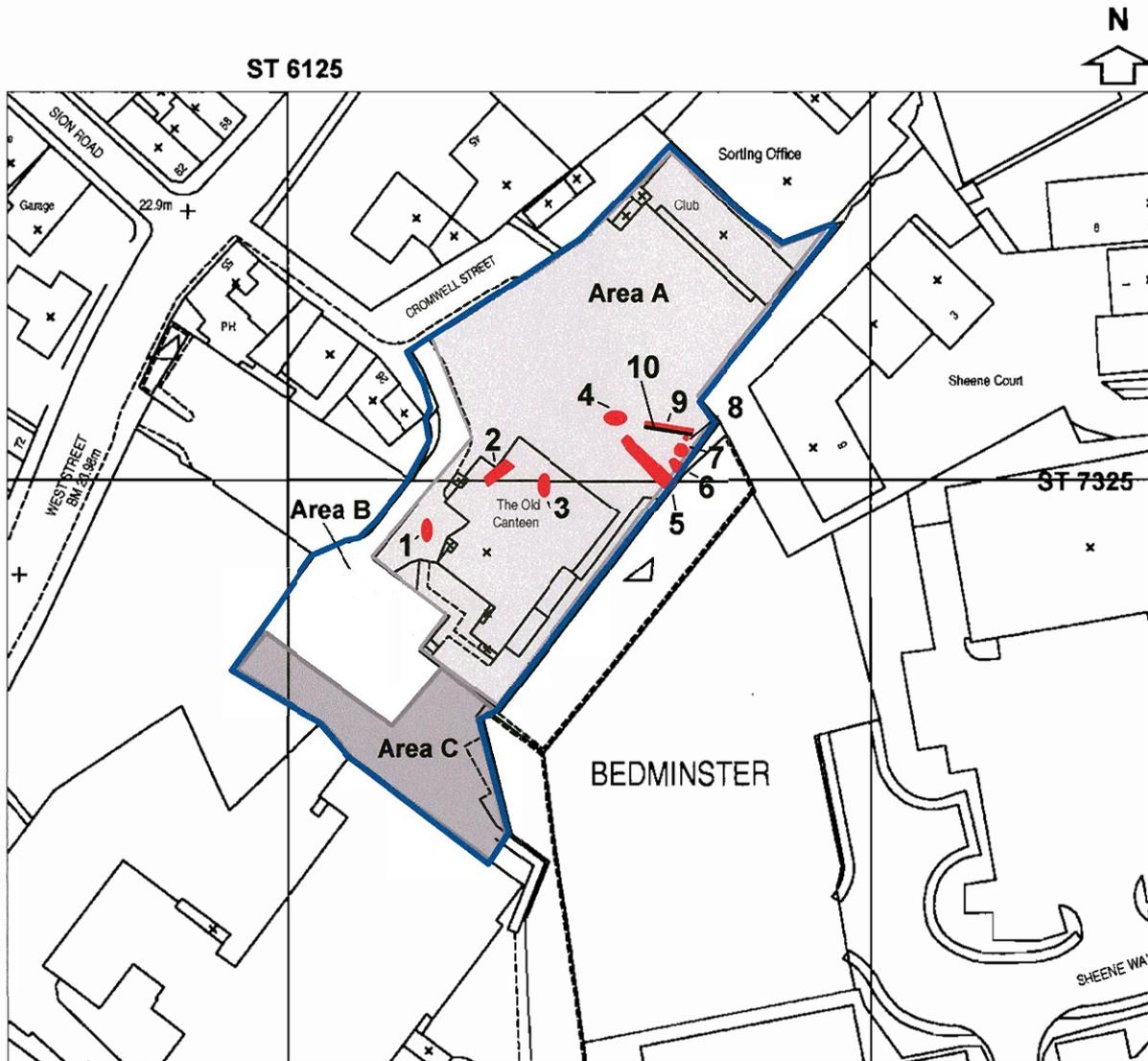


Figure 8

Schematic Plan showing the Distribution of Archaeological Features revealed during the 2005 Watching Brief



Scale 1:1250

Key:

- 1 Medieval Pit 1330
- 2 Undated Ditch 1340
- 3 Undated Pit 1310
- 4 Post-medieval Pit 1320
- 5 Ditch 1374
- 6 Medieval Pit 1365
- 7 Undated Pit 1361
- 8 Undated Posthole 1368
- 9 Undated Ditch 1372
- 10 Undated Gully 1370
- Boundary of the VSH site

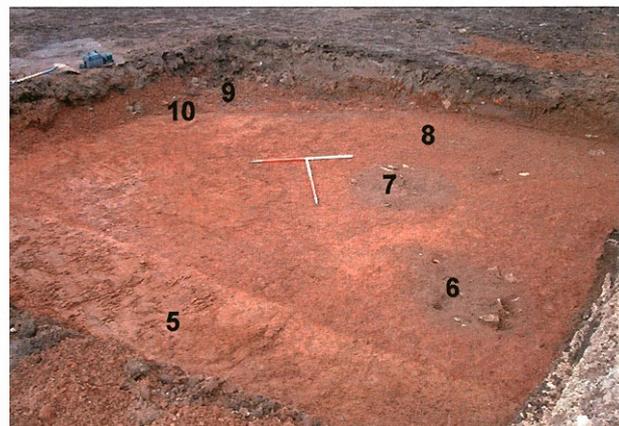
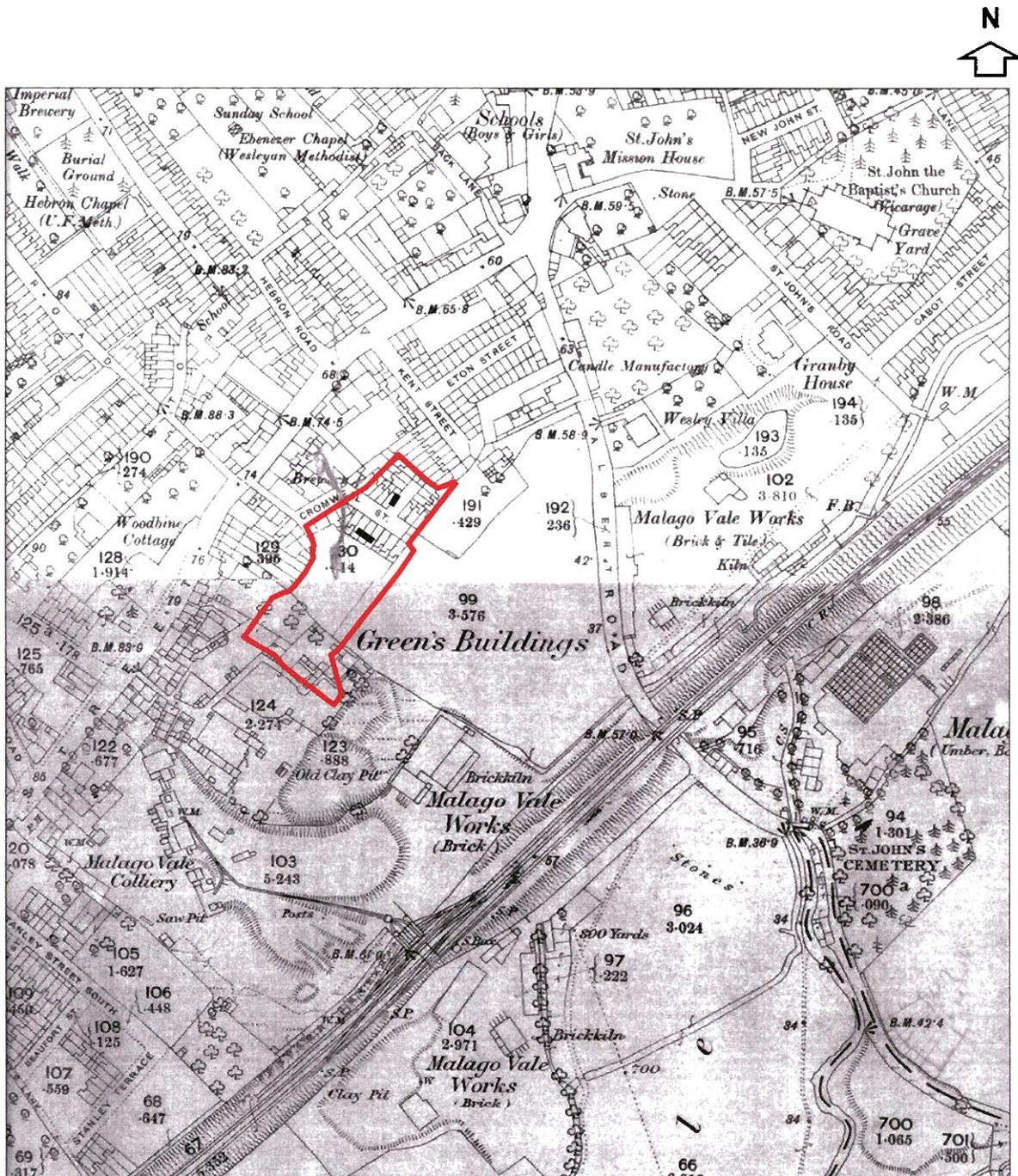


Plate 7

Detail of pits (6 & 7) and ditch group (5 & 9)

Figure 9

Extract from the 1886 Ordnance Survey Map of Gloucestershire showing the location of former tenement buildings along Cromwell Street



Not to Scale

 Boundary of the VSH site

 Location of the 2003 Evaluation Trenches (1 & 2)

Plates

Selected Photographs from the 2005 Evaluation Trench (11) and Area Excavation



Plate 1: General view of the Evaluation Trench



Plate 2: Detail of Pit 1112



Plate 3: View of the northern portion of the Area Excavation



Plate 4: View of the southern portion of the Area Excavation

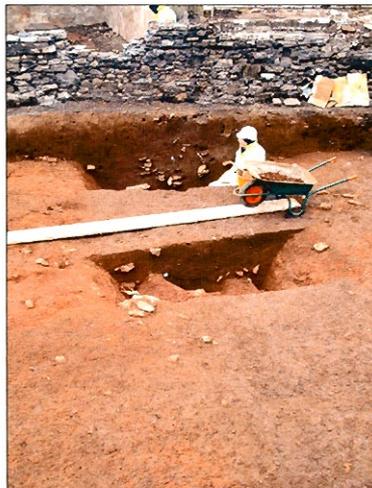


Plate 5: View of various phases of pits and ditches



Plate 6: General view during the excavation of Pit 1143

Part C – Updated Project Design

6 Statement of Potential

The various stages of archaeological research and fieldwork at the Mail Marketing Site, West Street, Bedminster has provided a significant body of new data that has the potential to enhance our understanding of both the character and chronology of past human settlement at Bedminster and its development from a small rural Somerset village to a large suburb within the City and County of Bristol. The evidence gathered from VSH forms an integral part of the overall archaeological data for the site that has the potential to further clarify and provide valuable information regarding the origins and development of settlement in Bedminster. The value of the VSH data will be further enhanced when viewed in conjunction with the findings from the more extensive programme of archaeological investigation on the adjacent Firmac Development site (Young; forthcoming).

6.1 Archaeological & Historical Setting

It is probable that the Malago Vale and the course echoed by modern day West Street were both well-established, ancient routes of trade and communication prior to their adoption by subsequent Iron age and later Romano-British settlers and both the VSH and Firmac sites have produced evidence for pre-Roman rural occupation. This evidence principally relates to the recovery of a collection of related flint tools and debitage dating to late Neolithic period and of a type commonly found on settlement sites and to a number of rectilinear ditches, which have produced pottery and finds that indicate an enclosed Iron age farmstead or settlement. Subsequent occupation during the Romano-British period (2nd to 4th centuries AD) was also represented by a series of perpendicular boundary ditches suggestive of adjoining rectilinear enclosures. Indeed the alignment of the ditches, sited parallel to the earlier boundaries is of interest and could point to a long period of relative stability and maintenance in the pattern of enclosure. The lack of associated structures however, suggests that the focus of this settlement lay outside the Study Area, but probably elsewhere along West Street.

While there is no evidence to support continuity of occupation from the Romano-British period onwards, some limited activity during the Saxo-Norman period is suggested by the recovery of residual 11th century pottery in later medieval contexts. Indeed medieval settlement and associated rural land management appears to have gained momentum from the late 12th century AD onwards. Substantial boundary features were constructed and the enclosed land further divided over time to include smaller tenement or agricultural strips complete with associated wooden structures and rubbish pits. By the end of the 14th and 15th centuries activity in the immediate vicinity appears to have ceased and it was then that a deep soil layer accumulated over the present excavation area.

Bedminster continued to be a rural Somerset village throughout 1600s and into the mid 18th century and the construction of turnpike roads from Long Ashton and Dundry. It was however, after the completion of the Great Western Railway in 1841 and the founding of the Malago Vale colliery on West Street a few years later that large-scale industry was brought to the area. During the period that followed numerous factories and shops, including E.S & A. Robinson (paper bag manufactures) and W.D & H.O Wills (cigarette and cigar makers) were opened and the population of Bedminster expanded from 3,278 recorded in the census of 1801 to over 54,000 in 1891 and hundreds of tenements were hastily constructed in order to house the influx of workers, which flocked into the newly acquired suburb of Bristol. The post-medieval and later archaeology recorded in the excavation area corresponds well with this pattern of industrialisation and expansion and principally relates to elements of former tenement structures and walled boundaries.

7 Future Aims and Objectives

7.1 Aims

The main AIMS of the proposed further work are:

- i to complete the archive for the project in accordance with English Heritage 1991 guidelines.
- ii to commission appropriate full specialist analysis and digest reports, which describe and interpret the pottery, animal bone, flint, metalwork and environmental data collected during the fieldwork stage, for inclusion in the published report.
- iii to produce a descriptive narrative report which describes and discusses the archaeological stratigraphy and associated evidence gathered during the course of the project and to synthesise that evidence gathered and interpret the data in site specific and wider regional terms in a written and fully illustrated report for publication in a recognised archaeological journal.
- iv to deposit the project archive with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery for long-term curation and storage.

7.2 OBJECTIVES

The specific OBJECTIVES are:

- i to produce an indexed, cross-references and internally consistent project archive report for deposition and long term curation with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.
- ii to undertake detailed specialist analyses of the pottery, particularly the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval assemblages, as well as the animal bone, flint, metalwork and plant macrofossils, as recommended by the assessment stage, to maximise the recovery of data and characterise the activity identified on the site as fully as the excavated evidence will allow.
- iii to compile digest reports of the results of the specialist analyses for inclusion in the project archive and published report, which will focus on the site-specific implications concerning the chronology and character of the activity represented and will also seek to relate the data with published evidence from other similar sites in the wider region.
- iv to undertake full analysis and interpretation of the structural and stratigraphic evidence recorded during the excavation exercise and watching brief to refine the phasing and absolute dating for the recorded activity for inclusion with appropriate illustrations and tables in the published report.
- v to produce a descriptive and fully illustrated summary digest report for submission to the editor of *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, which sets out the background to the project and the main results incorporating the results of the specialist analyses listed above.
- vi arrangement for the deposition of the project archive for longterm curation and storage with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery and deposition of copies of the project report with Bristol Sites and Monuments Record.

8 Deposition of the Project Archive

The project archive, which includes all site records, drawings, photographs and artefacts, will be temporarily stored at the premises of the Avon Archaeological Unit Limited, Avondale Business Centre, Woodland Way, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 1AW, prior to final deposition with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 2005-7 upon completion of the project. Copies of all the written archive will be deposited with Bristol Sites and Monuments Record at that time 2

9 Publication

It is proposed that the key results of the project will be set out in the publication report for submission to the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* subject to the approval of the landowner, St Monica Trust, and Bristol City Council.

The published report will be descriptive, setting out the background to the project, as well as the results and implications of the research. The data will be supplemented with information provided by documentary research and appropriate specialist reporting, and will consider and compare the data with the information gathered from the adjacent Firmac Development site and other relevant archaeological sites in the wider region.

10 Proposed Future Work

10.1 METHODS STATEMENT

The AIMS and OBJECTIVES of future work have been outlined in Section 7 above. The tasks identified below will need to be undertaken in order to achieve the stated objectives. The proposed timetable and programme for the list of tasks is set out in Appendix IX below.

10.2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED TASKS

10.2.1 Task 1 – Specialist Full Analysis and Summary Reports

This requires the commissioning of full analysis and summary reports from appropriate specialists as outlined in Section 5 above. A full analysis report will be undertaken for the prehistoric pottery (**Dr Elaine Morris**), the Romano-British pottery (**Dr. Jane Timby**), the medieval pottery (**Alan Vince** - to be confirmed) and plant macrofossils (**Kath Hunter**) with summary reports compiled for the flint (**Peter Makey**), animal bone (**Lorraine Higbee**) and metal artefacts (**Mark Corney**). The specialist reports will contain appropriate illustrations and tables and be geared for inclusion in the published report.

10.2.2 Task 2 – Introduction and Background to the Project – AAU

Preparation of an illustrated text outlining the site, its topography and geology, the background to the project, as well as the archaeological setting of the site and an overview of the results of the documentary research and collation of artefacts.

10.2.3 Task 3 – Area Excavation Fieldwork – AAU

Preparation of an illustrated text setting out the methodology, stratigraphic and structural data gathered during the project and including an archaeological phasing and interpretation of the excavated evidence.

10.2.4 Task 4 – Report Illustrations – AAU

Preparation of appropriate location plans, excavation plans, section drawings and other illustrations that support the body of the published report and including a plan relating the 2005 excavation results with data recorded during the 2003 evaluations. This will also include the selection of suitable photographs and preparation of appropriate tables and catalogues.

10.2.5 Task 5 – Finds Illustrations – Mark Corney

Preparation of finds illustrations of selected objects, including flint and small finds, recovered during the excavation, as recommended by the finds specialists.

10.2.6 Task 6 – Discussion, Synthesis and Conclusions – AAU

Preparation of a discursive text that integrates the archaeological and environmental evidence and discusses the specific site implications of the data and how that data elucidates the history of human settlement and activity in the Bedminster area.

10.2.7 Task 7 – Collation, Cross-Referencing and Indexing of the Project Archive – AAU

Checking, cross-referencing and indexing the various elements of the project archive in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage (1991) in preparation for final deposition with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery. This work will integrate the data and reports produced during the fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and publication stages of the project.

10.2.8 Task 8 - Final Editing

Provision is made for final editing of the publication report and submission to the publisher, and for the deposition of the project archive with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery for longterm curation and storage.

11 Resources and Costs 2006/2007

11.1 Task 1 – Specialist analysis and reporting costs (ex. VAT)

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Pottery (prehistoric) | Elaine Morris | Full Analysis Report | 1 | 250.00 |
| Pottery (RB) | Dr. Jane Timby | Full Analysis Report | 1 | 170.00 |
| Plant Macrofossils | Kath Hunter | Full Analysis Report | 9 | 1890.00 |
| Pottery (medieval) | Alan Vince (tbc) | Full Analysis Report | 5 | 1920.00 |
| Animal Bone | Lorrain Higbee | Summary Report | 1/2 | 75.00 |
| Flint | Peter Makey | Summary Report | 1 | 140.00 |
| Metalwork | Mark Corney | Summary Report | 1/2 | 40.00 |
| | | Subtotal | | 4485.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 15% | | On specialist work | | 672.75 |
| Total Specialist Analysis Costs | | | | 5157.75 |

11.2 **Task 2 – Introductory and Background text – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Report | AAU | Publication Text | 4 | 440.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 105.60 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 545.60 |

11.3 **Task 3 – Area Excavation Fieldwork – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Report | AAU | Publication Text | 10 | 1100.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 264.00 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 1364.00 |

11.4 **Task 4 – Report Illustrations – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Report | AAU | Publication Illustrations | 7 | 770.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 184.80 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 954.80 |

11.5 **Task 5 – Finds Illustrations – Mark Corney (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Report | Mark Corney | Publication Drawings | 2 | 260.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 39.00 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 299.00 |

11.6 **Task 6 – Discussion, Synthesis and Conclusions – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Report | AAU | Publication Text | 10 | 1100.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 264.00 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 1364.00 |

11.7 **Task 7 – Collation, Cross-referencing and Indexing of the Project Archive – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| <i>Type</i> | <i>By</i> | <i>Task</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Cost £</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Archive | AAU | Project Archive | 3 | 330.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 79.20 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 409.20 |

11.8 **Task 8 – Completion and Editing – AAU (ex. VAT)**

| Type | By | Task | Days | Cost £ |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Editing | AAU | Edit Publication Text | 4 | 440.00 |
| AAU overheads @ 24% | | | | 105.60 |
| | | | | |
| Total Cost | | | | 545.60 |

11.9 **Non-salary related costs – AAU (materials, consumables and travel-related – ex. VAT)**

| Type | By | Rate | Cost £ |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Transport | AAU | 600 @ £0.35 | 210.00 |
| Consumables | AAU | | 250.00 |
| Archive | AAU | | 120.00 |
| Publication | TBGAS | 30pp @ £40.00 | 1200.00 |
| Postage/Courier | AAU | | 125.00 |
| O.S Copyright | Ordnance Survey | | 150.00 |
| | | | |
| Total Cost | | | 2055.00 |

11.10 **TOTAL FOR THE PROJECT (Year 2006-7) £12694.95 + VAT**

12 **Timetable and Programme**

A cascade chart setting out a proposed timetable and sequence for the tasks identified is included below (Appendix IX).

13 **References**

- Aston, M & Iles, R** 1986 *The Archaeology of Avon: A review from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages*
- La Trobe-Bateman, E** 1999 *Avon Extensive Urban Survey, Archaeological Assessment Report: Bedminster*
Bristol City Council
- DoE** 1990 *Planning Guidance Note 16 in Archaeology and Planning*
Department of the Environment, London
- English Heritage** 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*
HMSO London
- R. Jackson** 2000 *Archaeological Excavations at Upper Maudlin Street, Bristol, in 1973, 1976 and 1999*
B.A.A Vol 17, pp 29-110
- Parker, A.J** 1984 *A Roman Settlement at Lawrence Weston*
B.A.A Vol 3, pp 27-35
- Russell, J. R & Williams R.G.J** 1984 *Romano-British Sites in the City of Bristol – A Review and Gazetteer*
B.A.A Vol 3, pp 18-26

Steane, J.M
1984

The Archaeology of Medieval England and Wales

Yorkston, D.E
1998

Site off Sheene Road, Bedminster, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation Project (BSMR 20309)
Avon Archaeological Unit: Bristol

Young, A. C
2003

The Mail marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol: Archaeological Trial Excavation Project (BSMR 21730)
Avon Archaeological Unit: Bristol

Appendix I

Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

by.

Dr. Elaine Morris

Assessment of the Prehistoric Ceramics

By Elaine L Morris

(Centre for Applied Archaeological Analyses, School of Humanities (Archaeology), University of Southampton, Southampton, UK)

A total of 19 sherds (92 grammes) of later prehistoric ceramics were submitted for assessment (Table). The majority of the material is in surprisingly moderate to poor condition; the assemblage has a very small, mean sherd weight of less than 5 grammes. The majority of sherds were severely affected by difficult conditions on the site which produced an ironising effect to many of the sherds and which has altered the colour of the fabrics in some cases, hardened the sherds intensively in others and removed all calcareous inclusions in the fabrics in most cases, leaving only vesicles displaying the shapes of the former inclusions.

Fabrics

Because in all but one sherd the calcareous matter had been dissolved from the fabrics, it is extremely difficult to determine which kinds of inclusions these once were. The single exception was a moderately-sorted, calcite-tempered fabric. Nevertheless, it is highly likely that the others were examples of either fossil shell or calcite due to the shapes of the vesicles being similar in many respects to those from the 22159 area of the West St Iron Age settlement. Most of the sherds had rounded and subrounded grains of quartz naturally-occurring in the clay matrix and therefore, it may well be that there are actually very few fabric variations amongst this small assemblage. All of the sherds are likely to have been Iron Age in date; no examples of grog-tempered or flint-tempered fabrics were observed.

Vessel Forms, Decoration and Surface Treatments

At least four different jars were represented in the assemblage; all of them display variations of upright rims on either necked or convex-profile jars and are usually burnished on the exterior. None of the vessels is decorated. These vessels are typical examples of Middle/Late Iron Age or simply Iron Age pots.

Evidence of Use

There are no traces of evidence of use on these sherds.

Ceramic Salt Containers from Droitwich, Worcestershire

No sherds derived from Droitwich salt containers, used to dry and transport salt crystals to this region during the Iron Age period, were identified in this small assemblage.

Significance of the Assemblage and Recommendations for Publication

This is not a significant assemblage by itself, but in relation to the 22159 West Street assemblage, it requires a brief discussion and quantification for the Sites and Monuments Record and a note for publication. Illustration of the four diagnostic vessels is highly recommended. It is not recommended for any detailed analysis, particularly due to the condition of the fabrics.

Later prehistoric pottery quantified by fabric group (C, calcareous; Q, quartz sand; vesic, vesicular) and date range

| Context | Ct | Wt | Fabric Group | Comments | Date Range |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|------------|
| 1100 | 1 | 5 | Q + vesic | Vesicular; body sherd | IA |
| 1107 | 1 | 7 | Q + vesic | Vesicular; short, upright rim, necked vessel; burnished | IA |
| 1107 | 1 | 1 | Q + vesic | Vesicular; body sherd | IA |
| 1108 | 1 | 15 | Q + vesic | Vesicular; body sherd | IA |
| 1122 | 1 | 10 | Q + vesic | Ovoid jar with upright, thickened rim; burnished on exterior | M/LIA |
| 1122 | 1 | 6 | Q + vesic | Short, flattened, uptight rim on large, necked jar | IA |
| 1122 | 6 | 20 | Q + vesic | Body sherds from more than one vessel | IA |
| 1125 | 3 | 9 | Q + vesic | Body sherds, ?two vessels | IA |
| 1150 | 3 | 13 | C-med | Fragment of upright rim, rounded profile body sherd and body sherd flake – same ?burnished ext vessel | M/LIA |
| 1248 | 2 | 6 | Q + vesic | Vesicular | IA |
| TOTAL | 19 | 92 | | | |

Appendix II
Assessment of the Roman and Later Pottery
by
Dr. Jane Timby

Assessment of the Roman and Later Pottery

1 Introduction

1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 400 sherds of pottery weighing c 9 kg dating to the later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition a few pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) are also present.

1.2 Pottery was recovered from 54 recorded contexts. Of these only five yielded in excess of 20 sherds and a further four between 10-20 sherds. The remaining contexts produced less than 10 sherds.

1.3 The pottery was of relatively good condition with quite well preserved pieces, particularly the later wares. The Roman material was far more abraded and less well preserved. The overall average sherd weight of 20 g reflects the relatively good condition.

1.4 For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to determine the form and fabrics and the likely date of the pieces. These were quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. The resulting data is summarised in Table 1.

1.5 The assemblage was assessed with out knowledge of the contexts of the finds or the stratigraphic sequence.

1.6 No associated work in terms of library research has been carried out in conjunction with the assessment to look for local parallels for the material or to consider it in its local context.

2 Iron Age

2.1 At least 20 handmade sherds of Iron Age date were recorded from seven separate contexts. Most of these sherds were in sandy fabrics.

2.2 Of the seven contexts containing Iron Age sherds five are Roman or later in date and just 1125, 1150 contain exclusively Iron Age sherds. Rimsherds were associated with 1122 and 1150, which might indicate a mid-later Iron Age date, but this needs confirming from more material.

3 Roman

3.1 Some 77 sherds of Roman date were recorded from 24 individual contexts of which 12 were medieval or later and 12 produced just Roman material.

3.2 Again the number of featured sherds was low but where forms or fabrics could be recognised the emphasis appears to be towards the later Roman period.

3.3 The group includes a few traded wares, notably Dorset black burnished wares and Oxfordshire red slipwares. There are no continental imports present such as samian tableware or amphora but the group is very small. Local grey wares dominate the assemblage.

4 Medieval

4.1 Sherds of medieval date form the largest component of the assemblage with some 189 sherds, 43% of the total assemblage by sherd count.

4.2 These comprise a good mixture of plain jars or cooking pots, many with sooting, and glazed jugs, tripod pitchers and bowls. A possible lid or curfew cover came from context 1111 with a sooted exterior.

4.3 Most of the wares appear to be local products from the Bristol region, for example, Ham Green wares, augmented by vessels from the Minety industry, North Wiltshire and possibly the Laverstock kilns and from the Cotswolds (eg. Gloucester type fabric TF 43). One possible medieval sherds of North Devon ware is also present.

4.4 The good range of cooking, serving, storage and utility wares suggest a moderately well appointed household or households and perhaps reflect access to a fairly cosmopolitan market as would be expected in the proximity of Bristol.

5 Post-medieval-modern

5.1 Sherds of post-medieval to modern date account for 35% of the total assemblage, some 154 sherds.

5.2 The assemblage is quite diverse with slip decorated plates and a handled cup, English porcelain, refined white earthenwares with transfer decoration (china), imported and English stoneware, flowerpot, glazed red earthenwares and North Devon gravel-tempered ware.

5.3 Overall the material appears to span the 16th-19th /20th century.

6 Potential and further work

6.1 The assemblage is of considerable interest in terms of the location as very little archaeological work has taken place in this area. From this perspective the presence of later prehistoric and Roman material is of particular note.

6.2 Further work on the Iron Age and Roman assemblages on their own from this particular intervention is somewhat restricted by the low number of sherds recovered and the fact that much of it appears to be residual. However, it may acquire greater significance when studied alongside material from adjacent work. Further work could involve a short summary for each period alongside research for other local comparisons.

6.3 The medieval assemblage appears to be quite diverse and needs considering against the archaeological and documentary evidence. It is recommended that if further analysis is required the material should be sent to a specialist in the material from this region and reported on in full.

6.4 The post-medieval/ modern sherds are to be expected on the periphery of a large urban centre and perhaps do not merit any further work unless specific questions need to be addressed.

Table 1: Summary of pottery from VSH

St. Monica Trust - Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) Site,
West Street, Bedminster, Bristol. BRSMG 2005-7

| Context | IA | Ro | Med | Pmed | Tot No | Tot Wt | CBM | Date |
|---------|----|----|-----|------|--------|--------|-----|----------------|
| 1100 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | IA |
| 1100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | ?Pmed |
| 1100 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 64 | 88 | 3377 | 0 | 18-19th |
| 1105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 18-20th |
| 1106 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 452 | 0 | C19+ |
| 1107 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | late 12-14th |
| 1107 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 108 | 0 | Ro |
| 1108 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 53 | 0 | 2nd+ |
| 1111 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 281 | 0 | late C12-14th |
| 1112 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | late C12-15th |
| 1114 | 0 | 26 | 40 | 0 | 66 | 924 | 0 | C13-15th |
| 1114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Med/Pmed? |
| 1115 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1122 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 36 | 0 | IA |
| 1122 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | Ro |
| 1125 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | IA |
| 1126 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1127 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | Ro |
| 1128 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2nd-4th |
| 1131 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Ro |
| 1133 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 186 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1134 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 0 | late C3-C4 |
| 1135 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | Ro |
| 1136 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 13-15th |
| 1137 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 286 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1138 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2nd-4th |
| 1144 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | Ro |
| 1148 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 134 | 0 | 13-15th |
| 1150 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | ia |
| 1155 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | late C12-14th |
| 1157 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 0 | Ro |
| 1161 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 42 | 0 | 13-14th |
| 1162 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 124 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1163 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1164 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 240-400 |
| 1168 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 886 | 0 | C11-13th |
| 1169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 17th+ |
| 1172 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Med+ |
| 1174 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | late C3-C4 |
| 1180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 60 | 0 | 18-19th |
| 1181 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 94 | 0 | 17-19th |
| 1181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ?Pmed |
| 1182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | late Med/Pmed? |
| 1183 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | late C12-14th |
| 1188 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 13-14th |
| 1192 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 240-400 |
| 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 405 | 0 | 18th+ |
| 1202 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 576 | 0 | 19th+ |
| 1206 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 48 | 0 | 19th+ |
| 1207 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 93 | 0 | 18-19th |
| 1208 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 73 | 1 | 18-19th |

Table 1: Summary of pottery from VSH

St. Monica Trust - Very Sheltered Housing (VSH) Site,
West Street, Bedminster, Bristol. BRSMG 2005-7

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1215 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Medieval |
| 1217 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 62 | 0 | 13-14th |
| 1219 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 173 | 0 | 13-15th |
| 1223 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 36 | 0 | 13-15th |
| 1224 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1248 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 111 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1254 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1256 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 33 | 0 | late C12-14 |
| 1258 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | Ro |
| TOTAL | 20 | 77 | 189 | 154 | 440 | 9045 | 7 | |

Appendix III
Assessment of the Animal Bone
by
Lorraine Higbee

Assessment of the Animal Bone

Quantity and provenance of material

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site during the normal course of hand excavation. The assemblage comprises 138 bone fragments with the combined weight of 3,737g and is housed in one standard archive box with the following dimensions 47cm x 32cm x 15cm. Bone was recovered from 29 separate contexts which range in date from the Iron Age through to the early modern period however, the majority comes from contexts assigned to the medieval period. The diagnostic portion of the assemblage is quantified in Table 1 below.

Methods

The assemblage was rapid scanning and the following information recorded; species, skeletal element, age related features, completeness for biometric analysis, as well as observations on butchery, taphonomy and pathology. This information was entered into a database and is available in the site archive. For a full description of the methods considered in the analysis of this assemblage the reader is referred to Davis (1992). In summary, a selected suit of 'parts of the skeleton always counted' (or POSAC's) were recorded and used to assess species frequencies. Other 'non-countable' bones that could be identified to species, or to a general size category, are shown in parenthesis in Table 1.

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

Condition of material

Each fragment was graded on a scale from 1-5 as a basic measure of preservation condition, with 1 representing excellent and 5 representing poor, this information is presented in Table 2 below. Most fragments fall into category 1 (c.73%), a small proportion into 2 (c.21%) and the remainder into categories 3 and 4. Poorly preserved fragments are all from medieval contexts and have exfoliated or abraded cortical surfaces. These fragments may be residual given the disparity in preservation condition with other fragments from the same contexts.

A small proportion of fragments (c.4%) were recorded with canid gnaw marks indicating that the majority of bone waste was rapidly buried. Butchery marks in the form of chop, cut and saw marks were only recorded on 10% of fragments, mostly cattle bones from the medieval assemblage.

Range and variety of assemblage

A small range of species have been identified and in common with most animal bone assemblages from British sites, bones from livestock species predominate. Cattle is the most common species followed by sheep/goat, other species identified include horse, dog, cat and goose. The assemblage is described below by period.

Iron Age

A single non-countable fragment of sheep/goat femur shaft was recovered from context (1125).

Roman

Cattle and sheep/goat were identified from three Roman contexts, (1122), (1144) and (1157) and only loose lower teeth and foot bones (phalanges) were recovered.

Medieval

The medieval assemblage is the largest stratified collection from the site and comes from 18 separate contexts although the majority is from 13th-15th century context (1114). Cattle bones are relatively common and loose teeth are more abundant than other skeletal elements. Other species identified include sheep/goat, horse, dog and goose. Horse is represented by a small range of skeletal elements, mostly loose teeth and vertebrae, and the majority are from contexts (1114) and (1133). Dog is represented by a vertebra and radius from context (1162). The goose bone, a coracoid from context (1148), was recorded with cut marks on the proximal articulation indicating the point at which the wing was detached from the rest of the carcass.

Late medieval/Post-medieval

A cattle-sized rib fragment and sheep/goat mandible were identified from broadly dated context (1182).

Post-medieval

A loose cattle tooth and sheep-sized vertebra were recovered from 18th century context (1200).

Post-medieval/early modern

A small number of cattle, sheep/goat and cat bones were identified from 5 separate contexts broadly dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

Early modern

Three cattle bones and a horse tooth were identified from 19th century contexts (1106) and (1206).

Undated

A small number of cattle bones and a single horse tooth were identified from undated contexts (1142), (1152), (1176) and (1194).

Statement of potential for further analysis

The quantity of more detailed (or zooarchaeologically significant) information available from further analysis of the assemblage is given in Table 3 below. Most of the available data relates to the age at slaughter of species, notably cattle from the medieval assemblage, but this data is of limited analytical value due to the overall small size of the sample. However, excavation of an adjacent area within the Mail Marketing site has produced a relatively large and more informative assemblage with a similar date range, and additional material is anticipated from future work in other areas of the site. Therefore, although the assemblage from the Very Sheltered Housing site is limited in potential it is recommended that the data quantified in Table 3 is fully recorded so that it can be incorporated into a synthesis of available data from the Mail Marketing site as a whole. This could be restricted to material from the largest stratified collections by site, in this instance more detailed analysis would be restricted to the medieval assemblage. A synthetic comparison of all available data would have the added benefit of greater clarity in the interpretation of various aspects of the assemblage such as dietary preferences, provisioning and procurement, size/shape conformations and spatial aspects of deposition. The quality of data for comparison from other local medieval-early modern assemblages is about to be addressed in a synthesis of small assemblages from the Old Market and West Street area of Bristol (Higbee in prep.).

Recommended tasks specific to this assemblage include the following:

1. fully record age, biometric and butchery data from medieval deposits quantified in Table 3.
2. summarise this information into a modified, more publishable report form if separate publication is envisaged, otherwise incorporate the data obtained from point 1 above into a synthesis of all data from medieval contexts within the Mail Marketing site.

Recommendations from assessment

The assessment highlighted the limited analytical value of the detailed information available from the assemblage due to small sample size, but recommended recording this data for the medieval fraction in order to provide a complete archive and facilitate a synthesis of available data for this period from the Mail Marketing site as a whole. A larger, more informative assemblage has been recovered from Areas 2A-C, with smaller quantities from Areas 2E-F and 3.

Recommended tasks specific to the VSH assemblage include the following:

1. Fully record age, biometric and butchery data from medieval deposits quantified in Table 3 of the assessment report,
2. Summarise this information into a modified, more publishable report form if separate publication is envisaged, otherwise incorporate the data obtained from point 1 above into a synthesis of all data from medieval contexts within the Mail Marketing site.

References

- Davis, S. J. M.,
1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites.*
Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report No. 19/92.
- English Heritage,
2002. *Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the Theory and Practise of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation.*
Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/01.
- Higbee, L.,
in prep., *The animal bone from No. 's 22-30 West Street, Old Market Bristol with reference to other assemblages from the area.*
Unpublished report for Bristol and Region Archaeological Service.

Table 1. Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) by period.
Figures in parthenesis are non-countable bones after Davis (1992).

| Taxon | Iron Age | Period | | | | | | Undated | Total |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Roman | medieval | late medieval/ Post-medieval | Post-medieval | Post-medieval/ early modern | early modern | | |
| cattle | - | 5 (1) | 13 (16) | - | 1 | 2 (1) | 3 | 3 (3) | 27 (21) |
| sheep/goat | - | 1 | 3 (3) | 1 | - | (1) | - | - | 5 (4) |
| sheep | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| horse | - | - | 2 (8) | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 (8) |
| dog | - | - | 1 (1) | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (1) |
| cat | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (1) | - | - | 1 (1) |
| goose | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| cattle-sized | - | - | (7) | (1) | - | - | - | - | (8) |
| sheep-sized | (1) | - | (1) | - | (1) | (2) | - | - | (5) |
| Total | (1) | 6 (1) | 23 (36) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 3 (5) | 4 | 4 (3) | 42 (48) |

Table 2. Preservation state of assemblage by period. Includes both POSAC's and non-countable bones.

| Preservation category | Iron Age | Period | | | | | | Undated | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Roman | medieval | late medieval/ Post-medieval | Post-medieval | Post-medieval/ early modern | early modern | | |
| 1 | - | 5 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 6 | - | 5 | 66 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| 3 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 59 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 90 |

Table 3. Quantity and type of detailed (or zooarchaeologically) significant information available from further study.

| Type of detailed information | Period | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | Iron Age | Roman | medieval | late medieval/ Post-medieval | Post-medieval | Post-medieval/ early modern | early modern | Undated | |
| Age | - | 4 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 42 |
| Biometric | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Butchery | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 9 |
| Total | - | 5 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 67 |

Assessment of the Flint

Appendix IV

By

Peter Makey

Assessment of the Flint

The majority of the flint dates from the middle to later Neolithic (New Stone Age), c3500-2400 BC. A small proportion is of a slightly later, early Bronze Age date. Despite the fact that it comes from many features of different archaeological dates there is a degree of consistency in the material that suggests a prehistoric site of a narrow date range may have been dispersed by subsequent activities.

Most of the material comprises waste flakes that are the bi-product of the manufacture of flint tools. The basic blank for the manufacture of flint tools is known as a core. The assemblage contains 2 examples. Some flakes have further working on their edges that is known as retouch. Nine of the pieces have been retouched in order to manufacture specific implement types. The retouched material includes 2 scrapers, 1 fabricator, 1 spur and 2 piercers. Scrapers are the most common prehistoric tool and are typically used for removing fat and meat from hides. Piercers are used to cut holes and score cloth, hides, wood, antler and bone. Spurs are used in a variety of roles, often as spoke-shaves. The fabricator is a relatively rare flint implement and has probably been used as a knapping tool; as a kind of hammer used to make the other implements. Flint implements such as fabricators, spurs and piercers are most abundant in areas of prehistoric, settlement and are often found on occupation sites. All the material appears to have been manufactured locally.

1) Summary:

The flint assemblage totals 29 struck pieces (126.7g) of prehistoric worked flint from 18 separate contexts, including 9 intentionally retouched pieces, 1 utilised piece and 19 pieces of debitage. The proportion of retouched implements to un-retouched flints is (nearly 1/3rd) high. The assemblage composition is given in table 1. The incidence of individual flints by context is given in table 2.

All the material would be consistent with that from a domestic occupation site (see 6: discussion).

2) State:

The majority of the material is clearly residual, a broken secondary flake (record 9) from Layer 22 and a secondary flake (record 21) from gully Fill 1161 are in a very fresh state. A further 8 pieces of the assemblage are in a fresh state. The remaining material is in a state consistent with its residuality. There is no clear relationship between the state of material and its context, although gully derived flint has a slightly greater variation in condition, the features containing both very fresh and abraded / battered material.

2.1 Breakage: Despite the contextual residuality only 7 of the pieces are broken, and there does not appear to be any relationship between breakage and feature. However it is notable that 5 of the broken pieces are proximal / medial fragments. The distal ends of flakes are missing. The missing distal portions of the struck flint may be related to either sample bias or they may have been picked up and used on other areas of the site.

2.2 Burning:

Two flakes (records 8 & 11) have been calcined (heavily burnt white), consistent with the pieces having been in a fire. Both pieces come from an Iron Age or Roman context (1122 = 1125).

2.3 Patination:

Patination is present on 7 pieces. The degree of patination is light to moderate; the colour is light grey (blue in the case of a calcined piece). The trait shows no contextual or date association.

3) Raw Material:

The raw material appears to be from a local till or gravel deposit, possibly from around the shore of the Bristol Channel. Predominately olive grey coloured (munsell 5Y 4/1) fine to medium grained flint was used. The raw material appears to have been small fist sized rounded pebbles with a smooth rolled 2-3mm thick salmon brown cortex. At least 6 pieces are manufactured on a yellowish to reddish brown flint. There is no clear example of chalk, derived flint.

4) Knapping & Lithic Reduction:

Fifty-five to 79 percent (breakages with no remnant cortex may be secondary or tertiary) of the material comes from secondary stages of lithic reduction. Knapping appears to have been via the application of hard hammer technique.

Platform preparation is clearly present on most of the pieces. (e.g., Edge utilised flake, record 11, Small Find 2, Context 1122). A broken flake from Layer 1122 has a bifacially flaked platform. Both the cores (record 19, Context 1144 & record 22, Context 1162) are crude globular examples that have been worked to exhaustion.

Large sized raw material was probably at a premium and pieces may have been subjected to re-working. A crude chunk (almost a core fragment) from Gully 1223 has damage through its patina, showing 2 phases of use.

The flake (record 21) from gully Fill 1161 appears to have been manufactured on the same flint nodule as the flake from ditch Fill 1133.

5) Use Wear:

All the retouched implements have been utilised, but the overall degree of edge use might be termed light to moderate. The piercers (records 7, Context 1114, record 24, Context 1184) appear to have been used uni-directionally as engraving tools, on bone or wood.

5.1) Micro Wear: A small micro bladelet (record 25) from Layer 1207, possesses slight traces of indeterminate micro-wear on its ventral surface.

6) Discussion:

The assemblage includes 2 piercers (Contexts 1114, 1184), a possible spurred chunk (Context 1114) and a fabricator (Context 1219). Spurs, piercers and fabricators tend to be directly indicative of settlement. Such implements are found in very small proportions in un-stratified, topsoil assemblages.

The fabricator (record 26, Small Find 5) from Layer 1219 is of particular note since this type of implement has occurs sporadically in post-glacial flint assemblages. The function of such implements is unknown, although they are commonly thought to be knapping tools.

7) Distribution:

Despite the assemblage coming from a disparate collection of contexts, the residual assemblage may all have been derived from the same source / parent assemblage. There is a degree of homogeneity in the material.

8) Chronology:

Chronologically this assemblage is probably predominately of early secondary Neolithic to later Neolithic date, with a possible smaller element of early Bronze Age / Beaker material. With the possible exceptions of a small micro bladelet (record 25) from Layer 1207, and a single crested bladelet (record 12, Small Find 3) from layer 1122 there appear to be no diagnostic Mesolithic or earlier pieces. It may be of note that both these pieces are of yellowish orange coloured flint. Similar pieces to these are also found in some later Neolithic assemblages. Though the assemblage is too small to make any firm associations the pieces of more distinct Neolithic character tend to be manufactured on flint with a yellowish, orange or brown hue.

The flakes are not particularly period diagnostic though they are predominately squat and broad (c20-25mm width by 20-25mm in length). The broken flakes are more blade like and have a Neolithic aspect. Some small / micro blade scars present on a plunging core rejuvenation flake from Layer 1135, are characteristic of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age material. Some of the flakes such as the edge utilised flake fragment from Layer 1122 (record 11) would have been suited to the manufacture of later Neolithic chisel shaped arrowheads.

The fabricator (record 26, Small Find 5) from Layer 1219 is of a form that has very few known firm associations, though similar, though un-stratified examples tend to occur in the vicinity of features that have produced Neolithic pottery of Peterborough Ware, style.

The scrapers (record 1, Context 1100 & record 20, Small Find 4, Context 1157) are not easily datable, although they are of middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age character. The double-side & double-end scraper (record 20, Small Find 4) from pit Fill 1157 has parallels with an undated example from the Chew Valley, Lake excavations (AP Simon in Rahtz, et al, 1977, pp182, fig 88.13).

9) Significance:

Fabricators and piercers are reasonably rare in un-stratified assemblages and both are good indicators of settlement. The occurrence of a proportionally large assemblage piercer count is usually indicative of a settlement in the immediate vicinity. It is possible that some of the undated features on the site may be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

10) Recommendations:

At present little further work is warranted on the current assemblage. However the material should be considered for publication if amalgamated with further assemblages from the same region. There is a need to obtain similar material from a stratified assemblage, preferably in association with prehistoric pottery. Little is known of the lithic, raw material sources in the Bristol area, further work would need to consider this.

11) Illustration:

Eight of the pieces from this assemblage should be considered for illustration.

These are: -

- 1) Unclassifiable Scraper (record 1, Context 1100).
- 2) Edge Retouched Blade, Double, Broken (record 6, Context 1114).
- 3) Piercer (record 7, Context 1114).
- 4) Edge Utilised Flake, Broken (record 11, Small Find 2, Context 1122).
- 5) Edge Retouched Blade (right side), Broken (record 18, Context 1135).
- 6) Scraper, Double side & Double End (record 20, Small Find 4, Context 1157).
- 7) Piercer, on a chunk (record 24, Context 1184).
- 8) Fabricator (record 26, Small Find 5, Context 1219).

12) References.

AP Simon in Rahtz,
P & Greenfield, E
1977

Excavations at Chew Valley Lake, Somerset.
Department of Environment Archaeology Reports No 8.
H.M.S.O.

Munsell, 1991

Munsell Rock-Colour Chart.
The Geological Society of America.

Table 1: The flint assemblage composition.

| Artefact | Number | Breakage | Use – Wear | CONTEXTS |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Debitage | | | | |
| Cores | 2 | | Bat 2 | 1144, 1162 |
| Core Flakes & Rejuvenation | 1 | | | 1135 |
| Chunks & Chippings | 3 | | | 1135, 1176, 1223 |
| Flakes | 11 | 4 | | 1114, 1106, 1107, 1122(x3), 1125, 1133, 1161, 122 1258 |
| Blades & Bladelets | 2 | | 1 | 1122, 1207 |
| Utilised | | | | |
| Edge Utilised Flakes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1122 |
| Retouched | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Ret Flakes | 1 | | 1 | 1135 |
| Edge Retouched Blades | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1114, 1135 |
| Piercers | 2 | | 2 | 1114, 1184 |
| Spurs | 1 | | 1 | 1114 |
| Fabricators | 1 | | 1 | 1219 |
| Scrapers | 2 | | 2 | 1100, 1157 |
| TOTALS | 29 | 7 (24%) | 13 (45%) | |

| Rec | Context No. | Context Type | Context Date ? | Small Find No. | Artefact Type | Artefact Date ? |
|-----|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1100 | Area | No Date | | Scraper (Unclassifiable) | L Neo / EBA |
| 2 | 1106 | Layer | 19 th C | | Flake | Any |
| 3 | 1107 | Layer = 1114 | 12-14 th C | | Flake / Br | Any |
| 4 | 1114 | Layer = 1107 | 12-14 th C | | Flake | L Neo / EBA |
| 5 | 1114 | Layer = 1107 | 12-14 th C | | Spur? | EBA |
| 6 | 1114 | Layer = 1107 | 12-14 th C | | Edge Ret Blade (Double) | Neolithic |
| 7 | 1114 | Layer = 1107 | 12-14 th C | | Piercer | Any |
| 8 | 1122 | Layer = 1125 | IA/Roman | | Flake | Any |
| 9 | 1122 | Layer = 1125 | IA/Roman | | Flake / Broken | Any |
| 10 | 1122 | Layer = 1125 | IA/Roman | | Flake / Broken | L Neo / EBA |
| 11 | 1122 | Layer = 1125 | IA/Roman | 2 | Edge Utilised Flake / Broken | Neolithic |
| 12 | 1122 | Layer = 1125 | IA/Roman | 3 | Blade | L Neo / EBA |
| 13 | 1125 | Layer = 1122 | IA/Roman | | Flake | Any |
| 14 | 1133 | Ditch fill | 12-14 th C | | Flake | Any |
| 15 | 1135 | Layer | Roman | | Chipping | Any |
| 16 | 1135 | Layer | Roman | | Core Rejuvenation Flake | L Neo / EBA |
| 17 | 1135 | Layer | Roman | | Miscellaneous Ret Flake | Neolithic |
| 18 | 1135 | Layer | Roman | | Edge Retouched Blade / Broken | Early Neolithic |
| 19 | 1144 | Area | Roman | | Core | L Neo / EBA |
| 20 | 1157 | Pit fill (Upper) | Roman | 4 | Scraper (Double Side & D End) | Neo / EBA |
| 21 | 1161 | Gully fill | 13-14 th C | | Flake | Any |
| 22 | 1162 | Gully fill | 12-14 th C | | Core (Keeled) | L Neo / EBA |
| 23 | 1176 | Gully fill | No Date | | Chunk | Any |
| 24 | 1184 | Gully fill | No Date | | Piercer | L Neo / EBA |
| 25 | 1207 | Layer | 18-19 th C | 5 | Bladelet (Micro) | L Meso / L Neo |
| 26 | 1219 | Layer | Med / Post Med | | Fabricator | Neolithic? |
| 27 | 1223 | Gully fill | 13-15 th C | | Flake / Broken | L Neo / EBA |
| 28 | 1223 | Gully fill | 13-15 th C | | Chunk | EBA |
| 29 | 1258 | Pit fill | Roman | | Flake | L Neo / EBA |

Table 2: The flint assemblage by context (NB: Dates are subjective).**

KEY:

Note* The conventional term patina is used throughout this catalogue to avoid confusion between the terms cortex and the process of cortication. Patina is here used to refer to a visible discoloration and / or waxy staining of a flints surface.

Bracketed figures are those, which are used as headings on the spreadsheet where they differ from the key. The code NA = not applicable.

A) Record Number (Rec). Individual flint identification numbers starting at the number 1. These are specific to this record sheet only and are intended as an aid to locating individual small finds.

B) BSMR Code (BSMR). C) Site Code (BRSMG). D) Small Find Number (SF No).
E) Trench. Trench number. **F) Context Type. G) Context Date. H) Context Number (Context).**

I) ARTEFACT TYPE. Broken pieces have the suffix /BR or FR (fragment in the case of cores). Un-classifiable sub types of tools and cores have the suffix /UC. Non-struck lithics are recorded as Natural. The basic classification of artefacts is as follows: -

Un-Retouched: -

Blades & Bladelets.

Bladelets are here defined as blade like pieces with a length of less than 5 cm and a width of less than 1.2 cm. The length should typically be more than twice that of the width. Blades are defined as flake removals which are at least twice as long as they are wide with a length: breadth ratio of at least 5:2. In addition to this some degree of subjective judgement of bladedness has also been weighed into the equation, typically with regard to dorsal scarring etc.

Chippings & Chunks.

Chippings are defined as Non-bulbar debitage of dimensions below 1 cm.

Chunks are defined as Non-bulbar debitage of dimensions in excess of 1 cm.

Flakes.

Here defined as un-retouched removals with a length in excess of 10mm that are not included in the above.

Cores. These are here defined as a nodule or piece of flint from which more than 2 flakes have been removed in a systematic order.

Retouched: -

Conventional classifications of diagnostic implement types have been used.

The following lists only types specifically defined for this catalogue.

Edge Retouched Flakes & Blades.

Typically intentionally straight edge retouch along the lateral margins of a blade or blade like flake.

Edge Utilised Flakes & Blades.

Technically not retouched, this class encompasses pieces on which the macroscopic edge use is so intensive as to resemble intentional retouch.

Miscellaneous Retouch.

Many post-glacial flint assemblages contain retouched pieces that defy conventional classification.

J) Sub-Type. The following basic artefact classification systems have been used: -

Scrapers. These have been classified by area of retouch, for example, end, side, side & end etc.

K) Completeness. In the case of broken pieces the remaining area is noted.

L) Weight. This is given to the nearest 0.1g. Pieces are weighed, principally as an aid to identification.

M) Length. In mm (expressed to the nearest 10th of a mm). Broken dimensions are given the prefix 00: measurements are taken along the bulbar axis.

N) Breadth. In mm (expressed to the nearest 10th of a mm). Broken dimensions are given the prefix 00: measurements are taken at widest point perpendicular to the bulbar axis.

O) State. A purely subjective expression of the overall state of a piece. Classifications are: - VF = Very fresh, F = Fresh, M = Moderate, O = Old, R = Residual (often rolled or re-deposited).

P) Post Depositional Damage (Damage). Damage resulting from excavation and other agencies such as ploughing not covered by any previous categories. This is basically damage that is not of prehistoric origin.

Q) Colour. The colour of the flint is given based on Munsell nomenclature.

R) Source. This is basically an assumption of the most probable raw material source for the flint.

S) Reduction. The sequence of lithic reduction is based on commonly accepted basic divisions:-

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| P = Primary | = | Pieces with total cortication of dorsal surface and striking platform. |
| S = Secondary | = | Semi-corticated pieces from secondary stages of lithic reduction. |
| ST = Secondary / Tertiary | = | Broken un-corticated pieces that may have been cortical. |
| T = Tertiary | = | Totally un-corticated pieces from the final stages of lithic reduction. |

T) Edge Use. A subjective classification of visible edge damage (Squilling etc.) resultant from utilisation. A basic division of very light, light, moderate; heavy and very heavy is used. The location of wear may also be given: - AE = All edges, D = Distal, DR = Dorsal, LS = Left side, P = Proximal, RS = Right side, TD = Transverse distal, VT = Ventral.

U) Burning. Expressed if the trait is present.

V) Iron Staining (Fe Stain). Expressed if the trait is present.

W) Patina. The degree and colour of patination, if the trait is present.

X) Notes. Any other traits not mentioned in the above, such as re-use, etc.

Y) Angle. Edge angle of any retouch.

Z) Draw. Note if the piece is of a quality that warrants illustration.

AA) Date?.

This is basically a provisional guesstimate of the probable age of a piece and / or its possible industrial association.

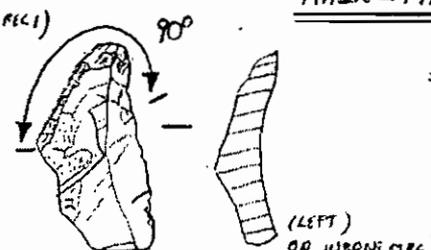
KEY, Bibliography.

Munsell 1988. Munsell Soil Colour Charts.

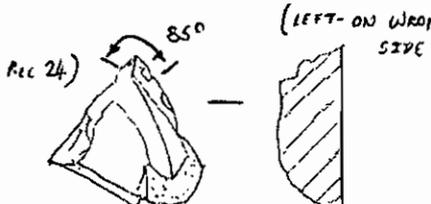
The Flint – Archive Sketches

PAGE 1 OF
SCALE 1:1

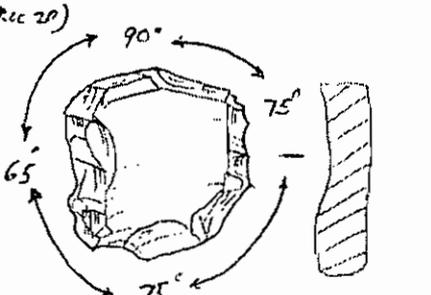
MAZE - MARKETING 2005 EVAL VSH SITE
BSMR 22135 BRSMG 2005-7.

REC 1) 

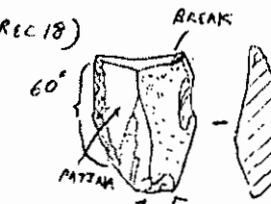
SCRAPER (UNCLASSIFIABLE).
OLIVE GREY.
TR II CONTEXT 1100.

REC 24) 

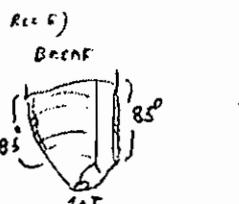
PIERCER (ON A CHUNK).
DARK OLIVE GREY.
TR II CONTEXT 1184.

REC 20) 

SCRAPER DOUBLE SIDE / DOUBLE END.
OLIVE GREY - TELL FLINT.
TR II SMALL FIND 4.
CONTEXT 1157.

REC 18) 

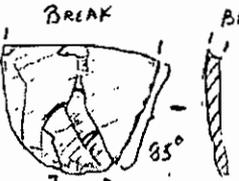
EDGE RETOUCHEE BLADE
BROKEN / LEFT HAND SIDE
TR II CONTEXT 1135
DARK OLIVE GREY TELL FLINT.

REC 6) 

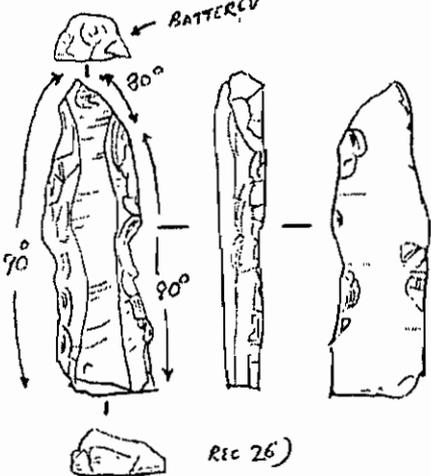
DOUBLE EDGE
RETOUCHEE BLADE -
BROKEN
OLIVE GREY
TR II CONTEXT 1114

REC 7) 

PIERCER
OLIVE GREY
TR II
CONTEXT 1114

REC 11) 

EDGE UTILISED (RHS)
FLAKE - BROKEN
REDDISH OLIVE
WITH A SLIGHT
NOTICED LIGHT GREY PATINA.
TR II CONTEXT 1122
SMALL FIND 2.

REC 26) 

FABRICATOR
OLIVE FLINT
TR II CONTEXT 1219
SMALL FIND 5

Alan Hally for A-R-L

Appendix V
Assessment of the Macrofossils
by
Kath L. Hunter

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----------|
| INTRODUCTION. | 3 |
| AIMS. | 3 |
| METHOD. | 3 |
| RESULTS | 4 |
| DISCUSSION. | 4 |
| RECOMMENDATIONS | 5 |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | 6 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY. | 6 |
| Table 1: Samples recommended for full analysis. | 5 |
| Table 2: charred plant macrofossils and other environmental remains from Prehistoric and Romano- British contexts | 7 |
| Table 3: charred plant macrofossils and other environmental remains from Medieval and later contexts. | 9 |

Assessment of the Plant Macrofossils and Other Environmental Remains

Following an excavation carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit, at the St Monica Trust- very sheltered housing site, West Street, Bedminster, Bristol. Twenty-seven samples were selected for assessment. The site forms part of larger programme of development at West Street.

AIMS

The aim of this assessment was to carry out a rapid qualitative and quantitative assessment of a range of contexts from the site looking at the plant macrofossils along with other environmental remains and finds from the samples selected.

It was also intended to assess the quality and type of preservation of the above remains and to discuss whether they could help in the interpretation of the features sampled. The potential for further work on the material recovered from the site on its own merits and in relation to historically and geographically comparable sites was considered.

The analysis has also allowed a review of the general condition of the different ecofacts and artefacts associated with the plant remains. It is hoped that the results from this assessment will be compared with those from the adjacent excavations in the hope that they will give a broader picture of the distribution and conditions of the environmental remains.

METHOD

The twenty-seven samples selected for assessment were processed by Avon Archaeological Unit using a standard floatation technique, in order to remove the minerogenic portions of the soil sample. The flot and residue were recovered on a 500µm mesh. Each of the resulting flots was air dried and then scanned by the author using a MTL10 stereomicroscope. The residues have been retained by Avon Archaeological Unit pending future analysis. The frequency of plant macrofossil remains is recorded in Table 1. A more general summary of environmental remains and finds from the samples is recorded in Table 2. The identification of the plant remains was carried out with comparison to modern reference material and reference texts (Jacomet 1987, Berggren 1981, Beijerinck 1947).

The nomenclature for the identification of the plant remains follows Stace (1995) and for the purposes of this assessment the term seed includes achene, nutlet etc.

RESULTS

A summary of the plant remains and other ecofacts are recorded in Tables 2&3
All of the plant remains noted in the samples were charred. The preservation varied from relatively good, where it was possible to identify seeds to species, to poor, where very few identifiable characteristics remained. The types of remains and their condition are also noted in the relevant tables. The most common cereal represented though out all the phases was wheat with lesser quantities of barley and oat. Only a few cereal chaff fragments were present and these were relatively poorly preserved. Only one wheat rachis was well enough preserved to suggest it was of a hexaploid type (*Triticum cf. aestivum*), this was from a sample of uncertain date. The small quantities of barley and oat chaff were not sufficiently well preserved to suggest a more specific identification. The fragments of large legumes were only sufficiently preserved to suggest garden pea or broad bean type. The charred weed seeds though few in number were reasonably preserved allowing in some cases identification to species.

DISCUSSION

There is a lack of any record of significant plant remains from Bedminster prior to the investigations at the mail marketing sites (pers. comm. Vanessa Straker) therefore the assessment of these samples will add to the local archive of plant remains.

This assessment has looked at a relatively small number of samples from a variety of phases. Cereal remains were the most abundant plant remains. Where the preservation of cereal grains was sufficiently good wheat were the most abundant with lesser quantities of barley and oat. Broad bean and garden pea fragments were also present in a couple of the samples with possible fodder and weed seeds also in both Roman and Medieval contexts. The weed seeds provide evidence of immediate habitat as well as habitat where crops grown. The quantity and condition of the plant remains suggests that they may represent re-deposited material resulting from general background debris in a settlement rather than identifying specific areas of cereal storage/processing. This is a factor, which should also be considered if looking for suitable charred material for radio carbon dating. There seems to be little discernable variation in the species present though the phases. This could simply be a product of the small number of samples assessed and the kind of contexts originally sampled rather than a true picture of what was happening over the wider site. Comparison with plant remains from the adjacent sites may provide a clearer picture of the activities that took place in the different areas through time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the plant macrofossils from the samples listed below be fully analysed. I also recommend that the results from this assessment and subsequent analysis be assimilated with the results of the assessments/analysis from the adjacent Mail Marketing sites in order to facilitate a more meaningful discussion about the changing economy and environment of Bedminster from the Iron Age to the Medieval period.

Table 1: Samples recommended for full analysis.

| <u>SAMPLE</u> | <u>CONTEXT</u> | <u>PROVISIONAL DATE</u> |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 37 | 1272 | ? Early Iron Age |
| 34 | 1194 | ? Iron Age |
| 22 | 1131 | Romano-British |
| 36 | 1144 | Romano-British |
| 23 | 1168 | C11-16 th |
| 26 | 1176 | C12-13 th |
| 4 | 1111 | C12-14 th |
| 14 | 1183 | C12-14 th |
| 39 | 1287 | C12-14 th |

Charcoal

It is likely that the charcoal from the samples assessed would be too fragmentary to allow species identification.

Bone

Any decision on further work on the bone should be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Lynn Hume and Andrew Young for their assistance with this report.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| Beijerinck W. | 1947 | <i>Zadenatlas Der Nederlandsche Flora.Wageningen, Biol. Stat Wilster</i> 30 |
| Berggren, G. | 1981 | <i>Atlas of seeds and small fruits of Northwest-European plant species with morphological descriptions. Part 3 Salicaceae- Cruciferae, Berlings</i> |
| Jacomet S. | 1987 | <i>Prahistorische Getreidefund. Basel</i> |
| Schoch, W.H. Pawlik, B. Schweingruber, F.H | 1988 | <i>Botanical macro -remains. Haupt</i> |
| Stace, C. | 1995 | <i>New flora of the British Isles Cambridge University Press</i> |
| | 2002 | <i>Environmental Archaeology A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Centre for Archaeological Guidelines 01 English Heritage</i> |

Table 2: Plant macro fossils: Prehistoric and Roman contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vol/ litres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Further analysis |
|----------------------|--------|---------|------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---|------------------|
| Potentially early IA | 37 | 1272 | 1273 | Single fill of small gully/ditch | 5 | Y | ** | * | * | | This sample contained Bread wheat type (<i>Triticum cf. aestivum</i>) and Oat (<i>Avena sp.</i>) grains with a possible cereal rachis fragment. A vetch/pea type seed (2mm) was also noted. | Y |
| ?Prehistoric (IA) | 34 | 1194 | 1143 | Primary fill of ditch terminal/pit | 14 | Y | * | | * | | The cereal grains in this sample were fairly degraded but there appeared to be Wheat and Barley grains present. A possible Dock seed was also noted (<i>Rumex sp.</i>) | Y |
| C2nd + | 1 | 1108 | 1124 | Single fill of ditch | 15 | Y | ** | * | | ** | None of the cereal grains present were sufficiently well preserved to identify. A possible barley rachis fragment was noted. A single Corn marigold (<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>) seed was also present. | N |
| C2-4th | 15 | 1128 | 1197 | Single fill of large posthole/pit | 30 | Y | *** | * | | | Most of the cereal grains were of a bread wheat type with a few possible Oat. A wheat rachis fragment was also noted but it was too fragmented to identify further. | N |
| RB | 16 | 1157 | 1259 | Single fill of pit | 15 | Y | * | | * | *** | A few bread wheat type and a single possible Oat grain were present. A few Hazel nut shell fragments were also noted. | N |
| RB | 19 | 1157 | 1259 | Single fill of pit | 17 | Y | ** | * | * | | The cereal grains from this sample all appear to be of a Bread wheat type. A single possible Barley (<i>cf. Hordeum sp.</i>) rachis. Awns also noted. A few Hazel nutshell fragments were also noted. | N |

KEY.

IA Iron Age
 RB Romano-British
 Med Medieval
 C Century

Table 2: Plant macro fossils: Prehistoric and Roman contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vol. /litres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Further analysis |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|------------------|
| RB | 22 | 1131 | 1145 | Single fill of pit | 20 | Y | *** | * | * | | Most of the identifiable cereal grain from this sample appeared to be of a bread wheat type with a few possible Oat grains. A single legume type seed was also noted. | Y |
| RB | 36 | 1144 | 1166 | Single fill of pit | 20 | Y | *** | | ** | | Bread wheat, Barley and Oat were all represented in this sample, Large legume fragment possibly Broad bean or Garden pea was noted also vetch/pea (<i>Vicia/ lathyrus</i> sp.) type seeds (4mm) with seeds of a Dock type (<i>Rumex</i> sp.) and from the Daisy (Asteraceae) and Grass (poaceae) families. | Y |
| ?IA/RB or Med | 33 | 1281 | 1282 | Single fill of ditch | 25 | Y | ** | * | *** | | The cereal grain present in this sample was Bread wheat and Oat. A Hexaploid wheat rachis fragment (<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>Aestivum</i>) was also present. Vetch/pea type seeds (2 & 4mm), Several seeds from the daisy family (Asteraceae) including Hawk's beard type (Cf. <i>Crepis</i>) and a seed from the Pink family (caryophyllacea). | N |

KEY.

IA Iron Age
 RB Romano-British
 Med Medieval
 C Century

Table 2: Plant Macrofossils: Medieval+ Contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vol/ litres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Other ecofacts and finds | Further analysis |
|---------------|-----------|---------|------|--|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| C11-16th | 23 | 1168 | 1280 | Single fill of pit | 13 | Y | ** | * | * | | The relatively small number of cereal grains present includes Bread wheat type (<i>Triticum cf. aestivum</i>), Barley (<i>Hordeum</i> sp) and Oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.); The cereal chaff includes a single Bread wheat type rachis, Avena awn and cereal node fragment. The fragments of large legume might be from Broad Bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>) or Garden Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), there is one vetch/pea type (<i>Vicia/lathyrus</i> sp.) seed of approximately 2mm diameter, and One seed from the family Asteraceae was also present. | Glassy slag | Y |
| Late C12-13th | 26 | 1176 | 1177 | Single fill of gully | 21 | Y | **** | * | ** | | Relatively abundant cereal grains including Bread wheat, Barley, Oat, with a possible free threshing wheat rachis fragment were present, vetch/pea type seeds (4mm+2mm) were also noted with single seeds of corn marigold (<i>Crythanthemum segetum</i>) Dock type (<i>Rumex</i> sp.) and from the family caryophyllacea. | | Y |
| Late C12-14th | 4,5,6,7,8 | 1111 | 1112 | Single fill of pit | 95 | Y | *** | * | * | | The cereal grains from this sample appeared to be of a bread wheat type. A single cereal rachis fragment probably of a wheat type was also present. Seeds of a hawthorn type (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), large legume. Dock and Vetch/pea type were also noted | | Y |
| Late C12-14th | 9 | 1111 | 1112 | Single fill of pit | 10 | | | | | | Not scanned | | N |
| Late C12-14th | 10 | 1115 | 1123 | 1 st 15cm spit of fill 1126 | 15 | Y | * | | | | This sample produced a few cereal grains of Barley and Bread Wheat type. | | N |

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Med | Medieval |
| C | Century |
| | |

Table 2: Plant Macrofossils: Medieval+ Contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vollitres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Other ecofacts and finds | Further analysis |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| Late C12-14th | 14 | 1183 | - | General cleaning layer | 64 | Y | *** | | * | | The identifiable cereal grains from this sample were of a Bread Wheat type, there were also a number of unidentifiable cereal grain fragments. A fragment of leguminous type pod and seed were noted, Seeds of Oxeye Daisy (<i>leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Knapweed type (<i>Centaurea sp.</i>), Buttercup type (<i>ranunculus sp.</i>), Knotweed type (<i>polygonum sp.</i>) were also present. | | Y |
| Late C12-14th | 18 | 1224 | 1225 | Primary fill of gully | 29 | Y | ** | | * | | Several Bread wheat grains were present in this sample. Single seeds of Stinking Chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>) and the family caryophyllacea were present. | | N |
| Late C12-14th | 39 | 1287 | 1288 | Fill of ditch | 28 | Y | ** | * | * | | Bread wheat, cereal node, A Broad Bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>) seed was noted Hazel nut shell fragments were also present with seeds of Dock, Cabbage type and from the Daisy family (<i>Asteraceae</i>) | | Y |
| Late C12-15th | 21 | 1111 | 1112 | Single fill of pit | 15 | Y | *** | * | * | | Much of the cereal grains from this sample were too degraded to identify further but a few grains exhibited characteristics that suggested they were of a Bread wheat type. A single fragment of a Barley rachis was noted along with a possible barley grain, vetch/pea type seeds (4mm) Hazel nutshell fragments were also present. | | N |
| Late C13-14th | 35 | 1161 | 1167 | Single fill of gully | 17 | Y | | | | * | No identifiable plant remains were noted in this sample. A few amorphous charred lumps were present, | | N |

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Med | Medieval |
| C | Century |
| | |

Table 2: Plant Macrofossils: Medieval+ Contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vol/ litres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Other ecofacts and finds | Further analysis |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| Late C13-14th | 17 | 1217 | 1218 | Primary fill of pit | 27 | Y | * | * | | | A few bread wheat type grains were noted, A single corn marigold seed was also present | | N |
| Late C13-15th | 32 | 1148 | 1143 | Upper fill of ditch cut | 31 | Y | *** | | * | | Where the cereal grains were sufficiently well preserved they appeared to be of a Bread wheat type. A single vetch/pea type seed (2mm) was also noted. The sample also contained a few amorphous charred lumps, | Mammal and fish bone, | N |
| Late C13-15th | 29/30 | 1114 | - | Layer | 42 | Y | * | * | * | * | A few Bread wheat type with Barley and a degraded Oat grain were present, a charred cereal node was also present, vetch/pea type seeds (2mm), A seed from the grass family (Poaceae) was also present amorphous charred lumps were also noted. | | N |
| C13-15th | 27 | 1136 | 1154 | Upper fill of gully | 13 | Y | * | | * | | The cereal grains from this sample were so degraded it was not possible to identify them to genus their surfaces were in some cases partially covered in a kind of concretion. A seed from the daisy family was also present. | Glassy slag, | N |
| ?Med | 31 | 1158 | 1159 | Single fill of posthole | 12 | Y | ** | * | | | A few Bread wheat grains with a possible barley grain were noted. A cereal node was also present, | Ashy slag | N |
| ?Med/C14-15th | 28 | 1153 | 1154 | Primary fill of gully | 10 | Y | * | | * | | ? A few possible Bread wheat type grains were present with a single vetch/pea type seed (4mm). Amorphous charred lumps were also noted. | | N |

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Med | Medieval |
| C | Century |
| | |

Table 2: Plant Macrofossils: Medieval+ Contexts

| Date | Sample | Context | Cut | Feature type | Vol/ litres | Scanned | Grain | Chaff | Seeds | Charcoal | Comments | Other ecofacts and finds | Further analysis |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ?Late C12-14th | 11,12 | 1126 | 1123 | Primary fill of pit | 22 | Y | * | | | | A few bread wheat type grains along with unidentifiable grain fragments were present. | | N |
| Potentially lateC12-13th | 38 | 1289 | 1290 | Single fill of pit | 12 | Y | ** | * | * | | A few Bread wheat, possible barley and Oat were present. A single rachis fragment possibly of a wheat type was also noted along with a cereal node. Large legume fragment possibly Broad bean or Garden pea was noted along with vetch/pea type seeds (4mm) and Stinking Chamomile. | | Y |

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Med | Medieval |
| C | Century |
| | |

Appendix VII
Assessment of the Metalwork
by
Mark Corney

Assessment of the Metal Finds

Introduction

All of the material submitted for initial identification is uncleaned and identifications must be regarded as provisional but basically correct. In the case of the iron nails, it often difficult to ascribe a firm date on purely typological criteria. Date attributions have only been given where there are enough diagnostic features present.

Items requiring cleaning and conservation to allow full reporting are indicated in the object descriptions.

Objects of Copper Alloy.

| Context | SF No. | Description and Action. |
|------------|--------|--|
| Tr 11 1200 | 11 | Strip, possibly an offcut. Clean, conserve & archive report. |
| Tr 11 1100 | 10 | Decorated button. Post-Medieval . Clean, conserve & archive report. |

Objects of Iron.

Personal objects

| Context | SF No. | Description and Action. |
|---------|--------|---|
| 1106 | 12 | Incomplete blade with single cutting edge and tang. ?Cut throat razor. Post Medieval . Archive report. |

Weapons

| Context | SF No. | Description and Action. |
|-----------|--------|--|
| 1247 Tr11 | 13 | Complete hunting arrowhead. Late Medieval . Full report and illustrate. |

Miscellaneous objects.

| Context | SF No. | Description and Action. |
|------------|--------|--|
| 1100 Tr 11 | | Piece of barbed wire and incomplete nail. Modern . No further action. |

Nails

| Context | SF No. | Description and Action. |
|---------|--------|---|
| 1142 | | Complete nail, 58 mm in length, of square section with a circular head. Archive report. |
| 1200 | | Nail shank of circular section. No further action. |
| 1248 | | Complete nail, 63 mm in length, of square section with a circular head. Archive report. |

ASSESSMENT

This is a small assemblage of finds with no obvious or coherent groupings. All objects are, on the basis of the dateable objects, likely to be of Medieval or later date. The only object of note requiring full reporting and illustration is the late Medieval hunting arrowhead (SF 13).

Appendix VII
Assessment of the Technological Residues
By
Ivan Mack

Assessment of Slags and Residues

Methodology

Approximately 1kg of material provisionally identified as industrial residues from evaluation trenches was available for examination. The classification of the slag fragments was based purely on external morphology, and as such would be open to amendment subsequent to any mineralogical or chemical analysis.

Description

Table 1 shows the full record of slag types by context. Present in the assemblage were:

General ironworking slags: (249g) This was material of ironworking origin that either due to small size or indeterminate morphology, it was not possible to identify a specific process. With the dominant residue types present on the site being related to iron smelting, it is likely that the majority of the macro-slugs derive from iron smelting, though the interpretation of this group would rely on further chemical analysis.

Smelting slag: (480g) This was the dominant group of macro slags present in the assemblage. These were lumps of high density iron rich slag ranging in size from 20mm to 250 mm, and in weight up to 500g. This material was typical of the slag seen at other bloomery smelting sites from periods from the Iron Age up to the later medieval period. Some of these slags showed evidence of impressions of large lumps of charcoal, indicating this as the primary fuel used.

Tap slag: (282g) This is smelting slag with a flowed, ropey upper surface indicating that the slag has frozen during 'tapping' from the furnace.

Fuel ash slag: (14g) This is a slag formed from the partial reaction of silica present in clay and the fuel ash from the burning of charcoal. Only a small amount was found from the evaluation trenches. This slag can be formed by domestic burning and as such is non-diagnostic.

Cinder: (1g) This is ashy waste similar to FAS being derived from domestic burning, but with a lower silica component. This slag can be formed by domestic burning and as such is non-diagnostic.

Discussion

The overall character of the slag assemblage is indicative of iron smelting activities. Approximately 75% of the residues can be confidently associated with iron smelting on the basis of external morphology alone. There is no evidence of any other technology in this assemblage. The small quantities of unidentified general iron-working slag are probably smelting derived. The presence of large charcoal impressions in the smelting slag indicates that the primary fuel for smelting was charcoal.

This is a small assemblage, which in an urban or archaeologically dense setting should be regarded as background scatter from adjacent areas. In this case, if it derives from an earlier period it may well be associated with the evidence for nearby enclosed rural farmstead of the late Iron Age/Roman period. It is concerning that the evaluation prior to the construction of the Mail Marketing building identified substantial deposits of industrial waste making up ground above the site, which had been located next to a former smelting works. But it is unlikely that the slags examined derive from any smelting activities later than the 16th century, which would tend to produce predominantly glassy residues.

Conclusion

Iron smelting occurred during could have occurred in the vicinity, but not the immediate area, of the site during any period from the Iron Age onwards, but the presence of slag in some of the earliest features may indicate an earlier date.

Further analysis by optical microscopy and chemical analysis by either XRF or SEM EDS could confirm the above interpretations of the slags based on external morphology. The assemblage however has not been directly associated with ironworking features, structures, or artefacts and so may be present in secondary or tertiary deposits (slag is often re-used, as metalling for example, or post packing). Therefore, the relationship between these residues and any spacially related archaeological features is not clear. If further excavation is planned to occur nearby then analysis would be more beneficial on samples with direct associations with the archaeological and artefactual evidence. Furnaces or workshops should be readily visible on archaeomagnetic surveys, and if identified a more detailed and systematic sampling and analysis strategy should be planned in advance of work. If no further excavation is planned then it should be noted that future development or excavation should consider the possibilities of in-situ furnaces or workshops in the local area.

Additional analysis of this small assemblage of redeposited slags is not justifiable in this case.

| Context | Smelt | TAP | Gen I-W | FAS | Cin |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1108 | | | 90 | | |
| 1107/1114 | 50 | 195 | | | |
| 1111 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 1134 | | | | 10 | |
| 1136 | | 70 | | | |
| 1150 | 430 | | | | |
| 1157 | | | 15 | | |
| 1174 | | 11 | | | |
| 1181 | | 6 | 57 | | |
| 1208 | | | 87 | | |
| TOTAL | 480 | 282 | 249 | 14 | 1 |

Table 1: Residues by Context

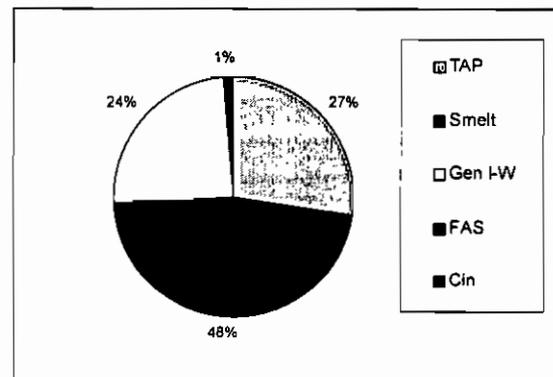


Figure 1. Proportion of residue types

Appendix VI
Assessment of the Glass
by
Hugh Wilmott

Assessment of the Glass

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass from the Mail Marketing site, consisting of thirteen fragments from a minimum of ten vessels or windows, was submitted for assessment (summarised below). All is relatively recent in date, and being stable, requires no further specialist conservation or treatment.

The Assemblage

All the assemblage is post-medieval, with most fragments dating to the last three centuries. The majority comes from containers, there being wine bottles in (Context 1181), (Context 1206) & (Context 1208), as well as portions of phials from (Context 1100) and (Context 1202). The remaining fragments come from a mould-pressed bottle, a window and a mirror.

Recommendations

The assemblage is very small in size, and primarily comes from fairly recent contexts. Given this, and its very uninformative nature, no further work or reporting is recommended and only a copy of this assessment need be included in the site archive.

Summary of the Glass

| <i>Context</i> | <i>No Frags</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 1100 | 1 2 | Press-moulded bottle Wide neck phial | Late 19 th -early 20 th century 18 th century |
| 1114 | 1 | Plate or mirror glass | Late 17 th -18 th century |
| 1181 | 1 | Wine bottle | 19 th century |
| 1183 | 1 | Tiny chip | Uncertain |
| 1200 | 1 | Wine bottle? | 18 th -19 th century |
| 1202 | 3 | Cylindrical phial base | Early 18 th century |
| 1206 | 1 1 | Wine bottle Window glass | Late 19 th -mid 20 th century Late 19 th -early 20 th century |
| 1208 | 1 | Wine bottle | Late 17 th -18 th century |

Appendix IX
Cascade Chart
for
proposed further work

Cascade Chart for Proposed Future Work

| task | period | September 06 | October 06 | November 06 | December 06 | January 07 | February 07 | March 07 |
|---------------|--------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Task 1 | | ██████████ | | | | | | |
| Task 2 | | | | ██████ | | | | |
| Task 3 | | | | ██████ | | | | |
| Task 4 | | | | ██████ | | | | |
| Task 5 | | | | | ███ | | | |
| Task 6 | | | | | ██████████ | | | |
| Task 7 | | | | | | ███ | | |
| Task 8 | | | | | | | ██████ | |

Appendix X

Finds Catalogues

Small Finds Catalogue

| Small Find No | Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------------|---------|--------------|---|-------|--------|
| 1 | 1127 | Counter | Sub-circular flat disk of slate measuring approximately 21 x 24 mm, thickness 2 mm | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 1122 | Worked Flint | Semi-circular worked flint measuring 25 mm x 23 mm x 3.5 mm, with retouch along curved edge - possible scraper | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 1122 | Worked Flint | Angular worked flint with possible retouch along one edge. Part of cortex visible at one end. Dimensions 27 mm x 12 mm (max width) x 6 mm (max breadth) | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 1157 | Worked Flint | Sub-angular flint tool, flat upper surface, rippled lower surface, retouch along 3 edges. Possible thumb scraper. Dimensions 20 mm x 35 mm x 9 mm | 1 | 14 |
| 5 | 1219 | Worked Flint | Possible flint awl with retouch along edges, possibly fractured at one end. Dimensions 52 mm x 17 mm x 6.5 mm | 1 | 10 |
| 6 | 1100 | Glass Vessel | 2 x rim shards and 1 x body shard, Rims are from different vessels but are of similar form - handmade glass with vertical neck and everted rim. Possibly cylindrical phial (late 17th C or later) | 3 | 10 |
| 7 | 1202 | Glass Vessel | 1 x small body shard of pale green glass and 1 x complete base shard, cylindrical in cross section possibly from a cylindrical phial (late 17th C or later) | 2 | 16 |
| 8 | 1136 | Worked Metal | Thin strip of lead tap slag. Dimensions 35 mm long x 5 mm diameter | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | 1100 | Coin | 1897 Victorian half penny. Dimensions 25 mm diameter 1 mm thick | 1 | 4 |
| 10 | 1100 | Button | Circular copper alloy button, chequer work pattern on front, raised stud on back (18th/19th C) | 1 | 4 |

| Small Find No | Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------------|---------|--------------|---|-------|--------|
| 11 | 1200 | Worked Metal | Copper alloy strip, dimensions - 66mm long x 8mm wide x 1.5mm thick | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 1106 | Worked Metal | Heavily corroded knife/tool, dimensions - 134mm long x 12mm wide x 4mm max thickness - possible iron knife/blade | 1 | 62 |
| 13 | 1247 | Worked Metal | Large triangular shaped socketed arrowhead, dimensions - 90mm long x 28mm max width - complete hunting arrowhead | 1 | 34 |
| 14 | 1114 | Worked Stone | Fragment of fine grained sandstone whetstone with highly polished curved upper surface, dimensions - 42mm x 28mm x 11mm max thickness -whetstone fragment | 1 | 24 |
| 15 | 1133 | Worked Stone | Complete whetstone or rubber stone of highly polished fine sandstone, sub-rectangular in cross section, cigar shaped in profile, dimensions - 112mm x 22mm max width x 14mm max breadth - whetstone | 1 | 98 |
| 16 | 1133 | Worked Stone | Pennant sandstone potlid, sub-circular with possible burning on one face, dimensions - 72mm max diameter x 15mm max thickness - potlid | 1 | 152 |
| 17 | 1135 | Worked Stone | Probable whetstone fragment with one highly polished face, dimensions - 52mm x 30mm x 10mm - sandstone | 1 | 22 |
| 18 | 1144 | Worked Stone | Whetstone fragment, rectangular in cross section with 2 highly polished surfaces, dimensions - 66mm x 67mm x 26mm - sandstone | 1 | 186 |
| 19 | 1200 | Worked Stone | Fragment of mudstone, possibly worked with chamfered edges but these may be as a result of a natural fracture, dimensions - 56mm x 51mm x 11mm | 1 | 64 |
| 20 | 1219 | Worked Stone | Fragment of probable lower quernstone showing parallel grooves, dimensions - 145mm x 95mm x 53mm max thickness - sandstone | 1 | 844 |
| 21 | 1223 | Worked Stone | fragment of sandstone whetstone, sub-rectangular in cross section, 3 faces highly polished, dimensions - 44mmx 31mm x 17mm | 1 | 42 |

| Small Find No | Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 22 | 1168 | Worked Stone | Pennant sandstone fragment, trapezoidal in shape with 3 possible chamfered edges, dimensions - 280mm max length x 150mm max width x 36mm max breadth | 1 | 2000 |
| 23 | 1287 | Worked Stone | Large limestone block, possibly worked. Possible saddle quern with possible hollowed out upper surface, dimensions - 290mm x 200mm x 120mm max breadth | 1 | 2000 |

Finds Catalogue

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-----------|---|-------|--------|
| 1100 | Metalwork | 1 x fragment of iron wire with some corrosion and 1 x iron nail | 2 | 18 |
| 1100 | CTP | 1 x stem with large pedetal heel marked with incuse initial 'R' on one side and 'S' on the other, 1 x stem fragment with initials on the heel and portion of the bowl with ship and waves and 1 x bowl with oak leaves, makers name 'Pardoe, Bristol' | 3 | 20 |
| 1100 | Glass | 3 shards of fine vessel glass including 1 x body shard and 2 x everted rims from similar handmade vessels, possibly fragments of a jug or flagon | 3 | 10 |
| 1100 | Pottery | 3 x possible Iron-age or Romano-British sherds, 9 x medieval sherds including green glazed sherds, 2 x early post-medieval sherds, 1 x Cistercian ware, 17th century Bristol/Staffs yellow slipwares, delft ware and white china | 41 | 1436 |
| 1105 | Pottery | Fragment of white china with blue transfer print | 1 | 2 |
| 1105 | CTP | 2 x stem fragments | 2 | 6 |
| 1106 | Flint | Unworked flint fragment | 1 | 18 |
| 1106 | Pottery | 10 x fragments of medieval pottery including green glazed wares with incised line decoration, 3 x Bristol/Staffs yellow slipware, redwares and blue transfer printed ware | 20 | 422 |
| 1106 | CTP | Stem fragments | 3 | 26 |
| 1106 | Metalwork | Fragment of heavily corroded iron ?knife blade, tang also corroded SF 12 | 1 | 6 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1106 | Bone | Animal bone including 3 x animal teeth | 4 | 80 |
| 1107 | Pottery | 2 x fragments of ?Iron age pottery and 3 x fragments of Romano-British wares | 5 | 112 |
| 1107 | Flint | Flint flake | 1 | 2 |
| 1107 | Bone | Animal bone including 2 x teeth | 0 | 0 |
| 1108 | Pottery | 5 x Romano-British sherds | 5 | 34 |
| 1108 | Technical Residue | 2 x misc. metallic slag fragments | 2 | 128 |
| 1108 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 2 |
| 1111 | Pottery | Recovered from area excavation: 1 x Romano-British foot ring and 2 conjoining coil built Ham Green jug with external green glaze | 3 | 132 |
| 1111 | Bone | Animal bone including 1 x jaw fragment | 9 | 76 |
| 1112 | Pottery | Ham Green cook pot body sherd | 1 | 14 |
| 1112 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 36 |
| 1114 | CBM | 1 x post-medieval ceramic tile fragment and 1 x medieval encaustic floor tile fragment | 2 | 46 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|--------|
| 1114 | Worked Stone | Whetstone fragment of fine grained sandstone, highly polished curved upper surface SF 14 | 1 | 24 |
| 1114 | Bone | Animal bone, including at least one showing butchery marks | 28 | 862 |
| 1114 | Pottery | 32 x misc. Iron age or Romano-British sherds, 31 x medieval sherds including 4 x strap handles and green glazed sherds and 3 x post-medieval sherds | 66 | 960 |
| 1114 | Glass | Window glass fragment | 1 | 2 |
| 1114 | Technical Residue | Vesicular metallic slag fragments and 1 x glass slag fragment | 3 | 184 |
| 1114 | Flint | 1 x struck flint with retouch (fractured blade), 1 x struck flint showing cortex and bulb of percussion and 2 x struck flakes (1 with retouch) | 4 | 16 |
| 1115 | Pottery | Possible medieval body sherd | 1 | 4 |
| 1122 | Pottery | Romano-British back burnished body sherd | 1 | 10 |
| 1122 | Technical Residue | Vesicular metallic slag | 1 | 30 |
| 1122 | Flint | 5 x struck flints, including 1 x burnt fragment and 2 x possible tools (SF 2 and 3) | 5 | 6 |
| 1127 | Pottery | Romano-British grey ware body sherd | 1 | 6 |
| 1127 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 22 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|--|-------|--------|
| 1127 | Worked Stone | Possible worked slate fragment, possible gaming counter (SF 1) | 1 | 2 |
| 1131 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherd | 1 | 8 |
| 1133 | Shell | Complete oyster shell | 1 | 14 |
| 1133 | Pottery | 7 x medieval sherds including 1 x foot of Minety tripod pitcher, 1 x green glazed Ham Green coil-built jug body sherd (Fabric A, BTP 26) and 2 probable Redcliffe externally glazed body sherd | 7 | 184 |
| 1133 | Worked Stone | 1 x complete whetstone or Rubber stone - fine sandstone, upper and lower faces highly polished, sub-rectangular in plan and 1 x Pennant sandstone pot lid SF | 2 | 250 |
| 1133 | Flint | Unworked struck fragment | 1 | 8 |
| 1133 | Bone | Animal bone including jaw and teeth | 19 | 902 |
| 1134 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherd and flanged rim sherd | 2 | 30 |
| 1134 | Technical Residue | Possible clinker fragments | 2 | 2 |
| 1134 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 8 |
| 1135 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherds | 2 | 6 |
| 1135 | Flint | 4 x struck flints, 3 of which have possibly been worked | 4 | 20 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1135 | Worked Stone | Fragment of whetstone/honestone SF 17 | 1 | 22 |
| 1136 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherds | 4 | 14 |
| 1136 | Metalwork | Thin strip of lead SF 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 1136 | Technical Residue | Metallic tap slag fragment | 1 | 28 |
| 1136 | Bone | Animal bone | 2 | 20 |
| 1137 | Pottery | 24 x medieval sherds including Ham Green cooking pot fragments | 25 | 418 |
| 1137 | Bone | Animal bone and teeth | 6 | 258 |
| 1137 | Metalwork | 1 x fe nail | 1 | 12 |
| 1138 | Pottery | Romano-British black burnished body sherd | 1 | 2 |
| 1142 | Metalwork | Iron nail, square shanked secton and large head | 1 | 16 |
| 1142 | Bone | Animal tooth | 1 | 2 |
| 1144 | Bone | Animal bone and teeth | 7 | 82 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|--------|
| 1144 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherds | 2 | 6 |
| 1144 | Flint | Probable core | 1 | 14 |
| 1144 | Worked Stone | Hone or Whetsone SF 18 | 1 | 186 |
| 1148 | Pottery | Medieval sherds including externally green glazed wares, 2 x body sherds with groove decoration and 1 x possible Minety ware body sherd, comb decorated | 5 | 134 |
| 1148 | Bone | Animal bone including 2 with butchery marks | 7 | 174 |
| 1150 | Pottery | Possible Iron age sherds | 3 | 14 |
| 1150 | Bone | Animal bone | 2 | 2 |
| 1150 | Technical Residue | Metallic slag fragments | 4 | 886 |
| 1151 | Bone | Animal bone NB FINDS FROM HERE SHOULD GO INTO FILL 1274- same fill | 1 | 34 |
| 1153 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 2 |
| 1157 | Pottery | Romano-British body sherds | 6 | 44 |
| 1157 | Flint | 1 x possible worked tool (SF 4) | 1 | 12 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|--------|
| 1157 | Bone | Animal bone | 4 | 18 |
| 1157 | Technical Residue | Metallic slag fragment | 1 | 8 |
| 1161 | Pottery | 2 x Romano-British sherds and 2 x medieval sherds | 4 | 42 |
| 1161 | Flint | 1 struck flint | 1 | 2 |
| 1161 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 2 |
| 1162 | Bone | Animal bone | 4 | 10 |
| 1162 | Pottery | 2 x Romano-British body sherds, 2 x con-joining medieval body sherds and 1 x red earthen ware | 8 | 124 |
| 1162 | Flint | Heavily struck core with small amount of cortex remaining | 1 | 26 |
| 1163 | Pottery | 1 x internally glazed jug rim sherd and 1 x green glazed medieval body sherd | 2 | 44 |
| 1163 | Bone | Animal bone including 1 x tooth | 15 | 454 |
| 1164 | Pottery | Romano-British sherds | 2 | 8 |
| 1164 | Bone | Animal tooth | 1 | 2 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|--|-------|--------|
| 1168 | Worked Stone | Possible worked Pennant sandstone fragment, trapezoidal in form with 3 possible chamfered edges SF 22 | 1 | 2000 |
| 1168 | Pottery | 3 x Romano-British grey wares, 27 x medieval cook pot sherds | 30 | 914 |
| 1168 | Bone | Animal bone | 7 | 102 |
| 1169 | Pottery | Internally and externally green glazed body sherd with external sooting (possibly Ham Green 'B' fabric) | 1 | 16 |
| 1172 | Pottery | Medieval body sherd with traces of glaze possibly Lacock/Laverstock ware | 1 | 2 |
| 1172 | Bone | Animal bone | 2 | 480 |
| 1174 | Pottery | Romano-British fringed rim sherd | 1 | 18 |
| 1174 | Technical Residue | Metallic slag fragment | 1 | 10 |
| 1176 | Flint | Unworked flint | 1 | 12 |
| 1176 | Bone | Animal bone | 3 | 112 |
| 1179 | Pottery | 2 x post-medieval red glazed wares including 1 x Wanstrow/Donyatt ware), blue transfer printed ware and china sherds | 8 | 58 |
| 1179 | Bone | Animal bone | 1 | 134 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|----------------|-------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1181 | Glass | Olive green vessel glass shard | 1 | 4 |
| 1181 | Technical Residue | Metallic slag and clinker | 3 | 34 |
| 1181 | CTP | Plain bowl with spur heel and stem fragment | 2 | 10 |
| 1181 | Bone | Animal bone | 11 | 146 |
| 1181 | CBM | 1 x fragment of post-medieval brick or tile | 1 | 4 |
| 1181 | Pottery | 1 x possible Iron age body sherd, 1 x Romano-British ware and post-medieval red ware glazed body sherds | 9 | 102 |
| 1182 | Slate | Slate fragment | 1 | 6 |
| 1183 | Pottery | Green glazed medieval body sherds | 2 | 6 |
| 1183 | Bone | Animal bone including teeth | 8 | 196 |
| 1188 | Bone | Animal bone fragment with butchery marks | 1 | 22 |
| 1188 | Pottery | Green glazed medieval body sherd | 1 | 20 |
| 1192 | Pottery | 1 x RB colour coat body sherd | 1 | 6 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-----------|---|-------|--------|
| 1194 | Bone | Animal teeth | 5 | 114 |
| 1200 | Bone | Animal bone including 1 x tooth | 3 | 22 |
| 1200 | Glass | 1 x olive green vessel glass shard | 1 | 4 |
| 1200 | Stone | 1 x slate fragment and 1 x worked stone fragment with chamfered edges (SF 19) | 2 | 116 |
| 1200 | Metalwork | 1 x fe nail and 1 x cu alloy strip (SF 11) | 2 | 6 |
| 1200 | CTP | 10 x stem fragments including 2 with spur heels and 2 x bowl fragment with fluted decoration | 12 | 36 |
| 1200 | Pottery | 4 x 17th-18th century bristol/Staffs yellow slipware, 7 x post-med red wares, 1 x salt glazed post-med ware and 8 x post-med stonewares | 20 | 440 |
| 1202 | CTP | 1 x stem fragment | 1 | 2 |
| 1202 | Glass | 2 x pale green vessel shards SF 7 | 2 | 16 |
| 1202 | Pottery | 2 x early post-med red wares, 1 x med green glazed ware, 6 x glazed redwares and 7 x misc post-med china wares | 17 | 602 |
| 1205 | Bone | Animal bone | 2 | 8 |
| 1206 | Bone | Animal bone | 8 | 54 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------------|--|-------|--------|
| 1206 | Glass | 1 x pale green window glass shard and 1 x olive green bottle glass shard | 2 | 29 |
| 1206 | CTP | 2 x stem fragments | 2 | 4 |
| 1206 | Pottery | 1 x Romano-British sherd, 2 x green glazed med sherds, 1 x post-medieval glazed redware and 1 x blue transfer printed ware | 7 | 44 |
| 1207 | Flint | 1 x flint flake, possibly worked | 1 | 2 |
| 1207 | Bone | Animalbone including teeth | 6 | 52 |
| 1207 | Pottery | 3 x Romano-british sherds, 2 x unglazed medieval cookpot sherds, 2 x green glazed medieval sherds, 2 x Brisol/Staffs yellow slipwares and 2 x post-medieval redwares | 11 | 90 |
| 1208 | CTP | 1 x stem fragment and 1 x bowl fragment with flat heel | 2 | 8 |
| 1208 | Technical Residue | 4 x vesicular metallic slag fragments and 1 x unidentified technical residue fragment | 5 | 50 |
| 1208 | Glass | 1 x olive green vessel glass shard | 1 | 2 |
| 1208 | Pottery | 1 x med unglazed cookpot, 1 x Ham Green jug sherd, 5 x post-med redwares and 1 x blue transfer printed ware | 8 | 82 |
| 1215 | Pottery | 1 x medieval green glazed body sherd | 1 | 2 |
| 1217 | Bone | Animal tooth | 1 | 50 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-----------|---|-------|--------|
| 1217 | Pottery | 3 x medieval wares | 3 | 64 |
| 1219 | Pottery | 1 x possible Romano-British sherd, 1 x unglazed medieval cookpot sherd and 8 x glazed or partly glazed medieval wares | 10 | 174 |
| 1219 | Bone | Animal bone fragments including teeth | 6 | 64 |
| 1219 | Flint | 1 x worked flint tool | 1 | 12 |
| 1219 | Stone | 1 x fragment of Pennant sandstone with grooves SF 20 | 1 | 858 |
| 1219 | Flint | Possible worked flint - an awl? SF 5 | 1 | 10 |
| 1223 | Bone | Animal bone including 1 x tooth | 3 | 76 |
| 1223 | Flint | 1 x struck flake with retouch and 2 x fragments | 3 | 6 |
| 1223 | Stone | 1 x fragment of whetstone or rubber stone SF 21 | 1 | 40 |
| 1223 | Pottery | 3 x Romano-British sherds and 2 x green glazed med sherds | 5 | 38 |
| 1224 | Bone | Animal tooth | 1 | 32 |
| 1224 | Pottery | 1 x medieval sherd | 1 | 2 |

| Context | Find Type | Description | Count | Weight |
|---------|-----------|--|-------|--------|
| 1247 | Metalwork | 1 x iron arrow or spear head (socketted) SF 13 | 1 | 34 |
| 1254 | Pottery | 1x probable medieval Bath ware | 1 | 14 |
| 1256 | Pottery | 1 x possible Romano-British sherd and 5 x possible medieval wares | 6 | 30 |
| 1256 | Bone | Animal bone including 1 x tooth | 7 | 102 |
| 1258 | Pottery | 1 x Romano-British sherd | 1 | 8 |
| 1258 | Flint | 1 x struck flake - unworked | 1 | 2 |
| 1287 | Stone | Possible part of saddle quern, upper an lower surfaces smoothed and curved SF 23 | 1 | 2000 |